

Nature and Pattern of Population Growth in Hardoi Nagar Palika (District Hardoi): A Demographical Study



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Abstract

The purpose of the present paper is to highlight the various aspects of population. The growth of population is often but not always related to economic circumstances, historical development and environmental conditions. According to 2001 census 3.22% of the population of Hardoi district live within the Hardoi Nagar Palika. The growth rate of this district came down with a rate of 0.24% to become 3.27% in 2011. The schedule caste population growth rate was 1.12% in 2001 which came down to 0.96% in 2011.

1. To find out the overall trend of population growth in hardoi Nagar Palika.
2. To analysis the word level pattern of population growth in Schedule Caste.

The present paper is based on the secondary but an effort has also been made to make a ground verification of these secondary data. For that purpose the area has been visited to maintain accuracy GPS has been used. The abstracted data was again analyzed with the help of GIS, SPSS etc.

The total decadal growth rate of Hardoi was 23.7% in 2001 and 20.43% total decade growth is showing on 2011 census with 3.27% down fall rate. The situations of Schedule cast population were 22.99 % (2001) and 19.57 % (2011). The study area has 26 wards (2011) out of which 23.07% wards have low decadal growth rate, 11.53% have medium growth rate and 3.84% have a high growth rate estimate.

The study of spatial variation of population growth rate is very essential as it determines various population characteristics like literacy rate, sex ratio, migration trend etc. In the urban area the growth rate of Schedule Caste is showing a declining trend with Schedule Caste growth has declined from 38.7-2.04% in 2001-2011. The various causes for such declining trend are improper family planning programme, use of contraceptives etc. A growing population leads several environmental, water as well as social problem-Poverty, crime, disease and lack of education, contraceptive use and need or desire of more Children.

Keywords: Nagar Palika, GPS, Population Growth, Poverty, Schedule Caste.

Introduction

India's population is already very large relative to its resources (particularly agriculture land) and has a large potential for rapid further growth in the near future. Population growth influence must operate through one or more of the three determinants of population growth – namely, births, death, and migration. The pattern of population growth can be revealed when it is treated with a spatial perspective. Problem of various dimensions emerge from the differential rate of population growth and increase in population density. (Shastri, 1975) Geographical point view city of Hardoi its falls in between 26°53" & 27°42" N North latitude and from 80°07" E & 80°12" E longitudes. Topography it has an average elevation of Template Covert. The record height is 500 ft. Average rain in the city approximate 941 mm. Total geographical area of Hardoi Nagar Palika is 6.50Km² and total population of study area is 126851 in 2011 Census abstract with 1118 (2011) Literacy rate. (Fig. 01). The purpose of the present paper is to highlight the various aspects of this problem in election unit Nagar Palika.

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Aim of the Study

1. To Find out the overall trend of population growth in hardoi Nagar Palika.
2. To analysis the word level pattern of population growth in Schedule Caste.

According to 2001 census 3.22% of the population of Hardoi district live within the Hardoi Nagar Palika. The growth rate of this district came down with a rate of 0.22% to become 3.27% in 2011. The schedule caste population growth rate was 22.99% in 2001 which came down to 3.42% in 2011.

Data Source & Method

The present paper is based on the

secondary data but an effort has also been made to make a ground verification of these secondary data. For that purpose the area has been visited to maintain accuracy GPS has been used. The abstracted data was again analyzed with the help of GIS, SPSS etc.

Formulas

$$\text{Rate of Change: } \Delta P = (P_{t2}/P_{t1} - 1)$$

$$\text{Percentage Rate of Change: } \Delta P = (P_{t2}/P_{t1} - 1) \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Geometric Rate of Growth: } P_t = P_0 (I-r)^{t100}$$

Pattern of Population Growth in Hardoi Nagar Palika: 1991 to 2001

Hardoi city has its own Demographic history. The total population growth rate of Hardoi Nagar Palika in 1991 to 2001 was 26.88% which 7 and 18 wards have a very lowest population growth rate and ward 9 has a lower growth rate of population. The main reason of these wards low population growth rate ware their commercial and service centered locations. The ward 12 moderate growth rate of population, it is the ancient service center of the city. The ward 3 has higher population growth rate which wards 5 and 13 have the highest population growth rate. The main reason of growth rate in these wards outer location, new urban settlement. The negative growth rate has award in wards no 1, 8,14,17,19 and 10 which the very negative growth rate was recorded in wards no. 4, 11, 15& 16. The main reason of its negative growth rate was health care availability and family planning awareness. (Fig.no.02)

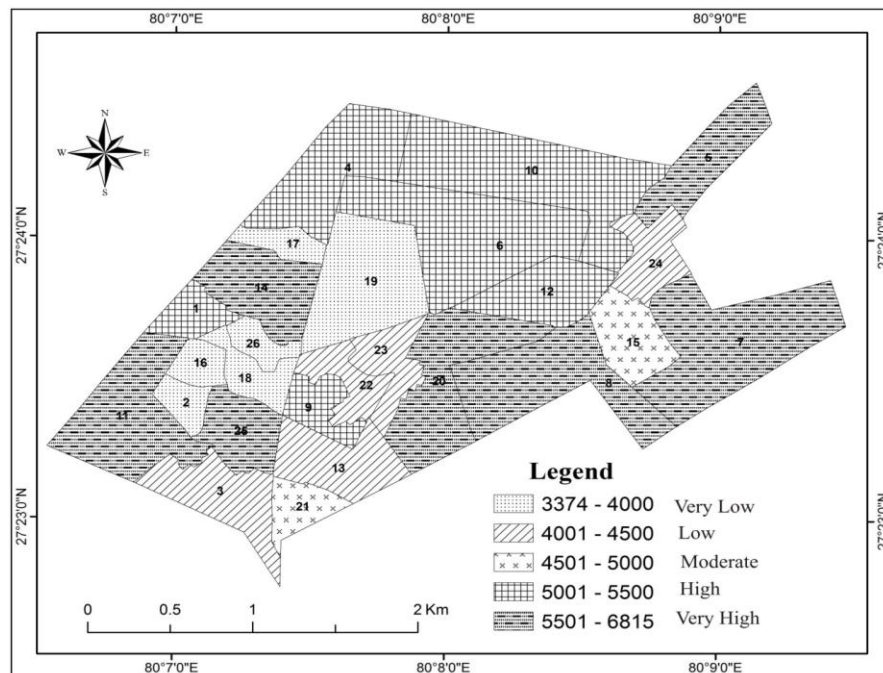
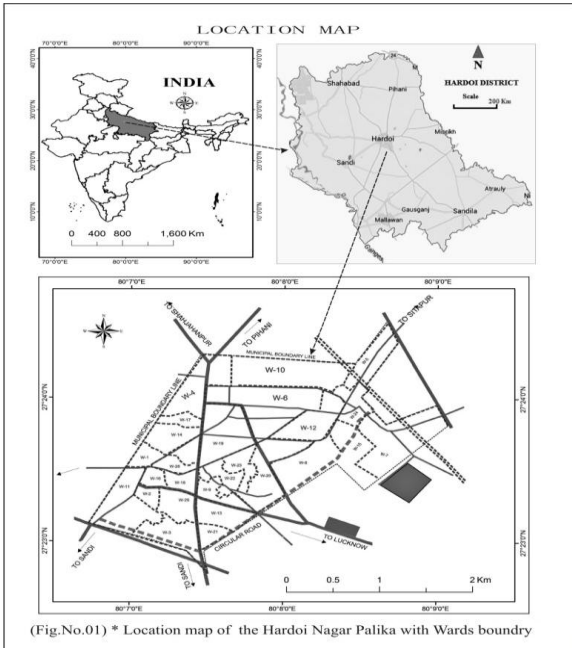


Fig.No.02 Pattern of population Growth in Hardoi Nagar Palika
 * 6 wards very low, 5 wards are low category and 2 wards in moderate category
 ** 6-7 wards in high to very high growth rate.

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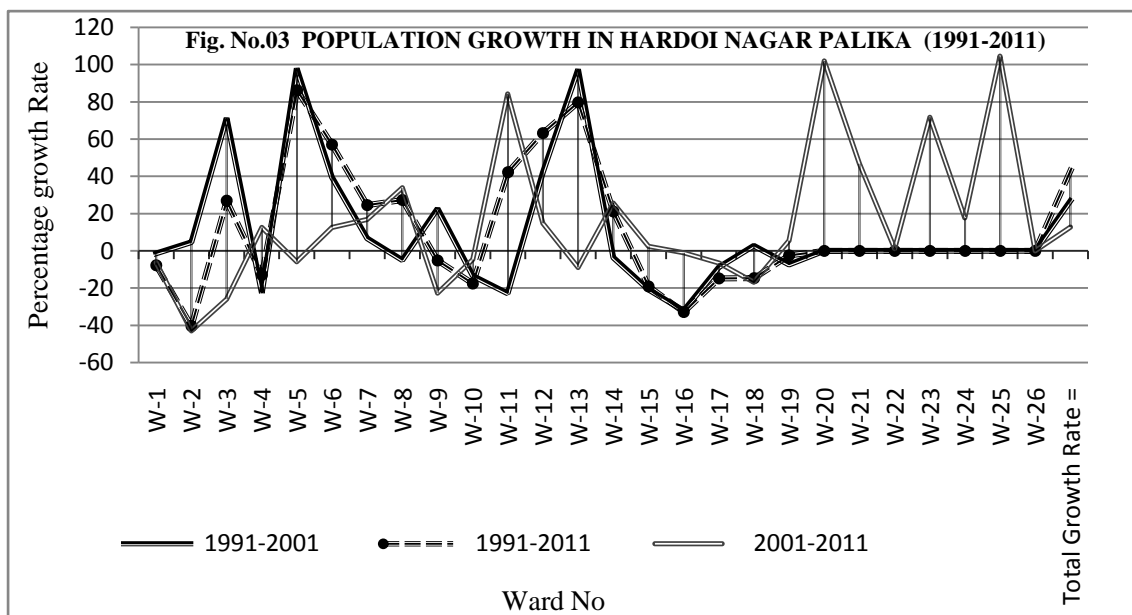
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2001-2011

In this decade lowest growth rate was found in wards no. 4, 6, 7, 12, 15, 19, 22, & 24 the main reason of its growth rate was educational, Health,

nutritional & Improving qualityrate was found in ward 21.The higher growth rate of population was recorded in wards 11& 23 which wards no. 20, 25 come on the category of highest growth rate. (Fig.no.03).



The uneven rural-urban migration, city sprawl & outer location of these wards were the main cause of population growth rate. The lowest negative growth rates was found in wards no. 1,5,10,13,16,17,18 & 26 and which wards no. 9&3 have recorded the lower negative growth rate . The moderate negative rate was found in ward no. 02. In the decade 2001-11 the wards which have negative rate of population also have a top position in the field of family planning & educational awareness. (Table no. 01)

Pattern of Population Growth in Schedule Caste 1991-2001

There was a largest inequality in population growth rate of Schedule Caste. The pattern of lowest population growth rate was found in wards no. 12&9, which the highest growth rate was recorded in ward no. 7. The wards of lowest growth rate have a low

concentration of population, so there is a low level of population growth, which the main reason of highest growth rate are low level of family planning and migration. The wards no. 2, 3,5,6,10,12 & 13 are concentrated in the zone of better residences (1923 Burges) they are highly prone area of rural- urban immigration. (TableNo.01)

Negative lowest growth rate pattern has found in wards no. 1,4,14 which lowers growth rate pattern in ward no. 11& moderate growth rate in ward 8 and higher negative growth rate in wards 17& 18. Which highest negative rate in wards 16, 19 have recorded. The main cause of this negative rate is awareness of family planning, interstate migration of working population.

Table No. 01: Total Decadal Growth of Population in Hardoi Nagar Palika
Decadal variation BY Percentage Change Method 1991-2011

Ward No.	Let.Log.	Total Population Growth			Growth of Schedule Caste		
		1991-2001	1991-2011	2001-2011	1991-2001	1991-2011	2001-2011
W-1	27.394191, 80.118373	-1.43	-7.79	-6.45	-9.97	20.78	34.16
W-2	27.389561, 80.116708	4.59	-40.4	-43.02	240.27	119	-35.63
W-3	27.383226, 80.119242	71.44	26.92	-25.96	719.84	367.17	-43.01
W-4	27.406070, 80.124694	-22.69	-12.97	12.57	-0.22	-31.98	-31.83
W-5	27.402947, 80.147951	98.01	86.34	-5.89	4185.18	3766.66	-9.76
W-6	27.401030, 80.134709	39.62	57.04	12.47	1926.19	3204.76	63.1
W-7	27.395618, 80.149306	6.71	24.61	16.77	61.43	59.59	-1.14
W-8	27.393151, 80.140271	-4.94	27.28	33.9	-55.34	-22.66	76.74
W-9	27.388699, 80.125263	22.76	-5.2	-22.78	4.94	-31.72	-34.94
W-10	27.404649, 80.134727	-13.47	-17.52	-4.68	397.51	408.69	2.24
W-11	27.385544, 80.109252	-22.8	42.3	84.33	-31.39	-0.87	44.49
W-12	27.397365, 80.139012	42.08	63.18	14.85	215.78	432.63	68.66
W-13	27.386264, 80.127391	97.57	79.72	-9.03	792.3	30.76	-85.34
W-14	27.396153, 80.122915	-3.58	21.2	25.7	-11.89	15.24	30.8
W-15	27.396143, 80.145090	-20.86	-19.02	2.32	12.93	-38.81	-45.82

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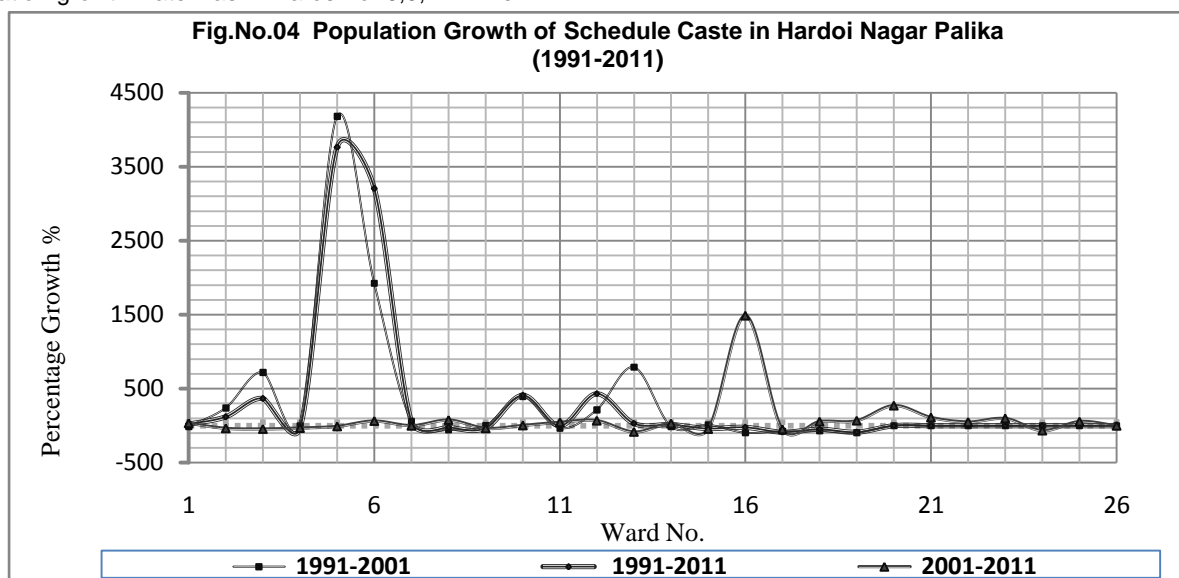
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W-16	27.391837, 80.118253	-32.14	-32.87	-1.07	-95.2	-23.96	1486.66
W-17	27.399230, 80.124263	-8.81	-14.79	-6.55	-73.74	-86.79	-49.71
W-18	27.390569, 80.120687	2.74	-14.64	-16.93	-68.48	-50.94	55.63
W-19	27.394559, 80.127843	-7.43	-2.41	5.42	-91.78	-86.36	66.07
W-20	27.392721, 80.132631	0	0	101.95	0	0	271.05
W-21	27.384182, 80.123548	0	0	46.71	0	0	112
W-22	27.391627, 80.127539	0	0	1.13	0	0	50.7
W-23	27.392982, 80.129463	0	0	71.77	0	0	96.66
W-24	27.398973, 80.145182	0	0	17.72	0	0	-67.56
W-25	27.388058, 80.120213	0	0	104.59	0	0	56.33
W-26	27.392676, 80.121547	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Growth Rate =		26.88	43.09	12.77	38.7	41.53	2.04
Source: *Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011 **Let. Latitude, *** Log. Longitude							

2001-2011

In the unexpected decline rate with 36.3 has been recorded by Schedule Caste. The lowest growth rate was in ward no. 10 and lower growth rate was found in ward 1 & 14. Which the moderate pattern was found in wards no. 11, 18, 22, & 25. The higher population growth rate was in wards no. 6, 9, 12 while

the highest growth rate pattern was remained in wards no. 16, 20, 21, & 23. The main cause factor of the growth is rural push forces. The urban area though saw an increase in the population growth rate it is mainly due to positive Birth rate, Death rate and migration rate. (Fig.No.04)



The lowest & lower negative rate was found in wards no. 5, 7, & 26 and 2, 4, 9. While moderate negative rate was remained in wards no 3, 15 & 17. The largest difference was show in wards no. 13, 24. The Caste settlement, economic activities & emigration were the main cause of this difference. (C.P. Blacker) So we can put in fifth stage of "Demographic Transition Theory" of negative growth rates wards.

Conclusion

The study of spatial variation of population growth rate is very essential as it determines various population characteristics like literacy rate, sex ratio, migration trend etc. In the urban growth rate (26.88 to 12.77) of all Caste's is showing a declining trend between 1991-2011 and Schedule Caste population with 38.7 to 2.04% decline trend of growth showing in 1991-2011 Census. Key points of the study

1. Ward No. 5, 4 have recorded highest change in population growth in the Hardoi city.
2. Word No. 17 continuously follows negative nature of growth in study decades (1991-2001, 2001-2011).

3. In decade (1991-2001) Ward No.1 has recorded low negative growth rate but now in 2011 it has achieved a highest growth rate in the area.
4. In the view of Schedule Caste the highest growth rate has found in the Ward No. 1,2,3,4 and continues negative growth rate has found in Words No. 17, 18.

The various causes for such declining trend are improper family planning programme, use of contraceptives etc. A growing population leads several environmental as well as social problem- Poverty, crime, disease and lack of education and skill development, Rural urban and interstate migration, improving quality of care and contraceptive use and need or desire of more Children.

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