

Trends of Population Growth in Lakhimpur City: A Geographical Study

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Karanjit Singh

Research Scholar,
Dept. of Geography,
Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh
University,
Faizabad, U.P., India

Abstract

Population growth is the resultant of both natural increase and net migration. A demographic characteristic plays a vital role in shaping the socio-economic and political level of any region. During last few decades there has been a drastic change in the population growth pattern, Population growth pattern has been greatly affected by the infrastructural development, policies, migration and globalization. The unexpected pattern of population growth is a case of serious concern to the policy makers. The population explosion and less economic development have forced the bulk of rural population to depend more on their immediate environment. Rapid growth of population would put enormous pressure on the resource of the region showing down the economic progress. Population growth of any region put great pressure on land, water, energy, and biological resources. Efforts should be done to decrease the growth rate of the region. The study is based on the secondary source of data. Study area registered relatively higher decadal growth of population. The population growth of Lakhimpur city is 51.95% and 25.11% in 2001 and 2011 respectively. Change in population growth is 26.84% between 2001 to 2011. This paper analysis the pattern of population growth in Lakhimpur city. There is a remarkable difference in male and female population growth in study area.

Keywords: Population Growth, Male and Female Change, Economic Progress, Development Policies.

Introduction

Physical and cultural environment has a great impact on the population growth of an area, having surveyed the geographical background, it is essential to assess how the human population of an area could grow to such an extent. Population growth is aspect of population that is most often discussed about not only by the demographers but also by the people concerned with economic progress, national planning and social welfare. It refers to the change of population size (increase or decrease in two decades). " Any change in the size of population over a given period with reference to a region or an area (irrespective of increase or decrease)is called growth of population of that place ". If there is an increase, it is positive growth whereas the decrease denotes the negative growth.

Population is not only discussed by demographers, sociologist and economists but also by national planners. It plays a crucial and dynamic role in all the population studies. The geographical study of population growth of an area is of great significance for understanding its dynamism as well as for planning at national or local level. There are several theories of population growth such as Malthusian theory , socio-culture theory and economic theory. The modern theory of population growth is demographic transition theory and it has been applied as a testing ground of our study. The term 'demographic transition' was coined by Frank W. Notoestien.

The population growth rate is the rate at which the number of individuals in a population increases in a given time period as a fraction of the initial population. Specifically, population growth rate refers to the change in the population over a unit time period, often expressed as a percentage of the number of individuals in the population at the beginning of that period. This can be written as a formula:

$$\text{Pop growth rate} = \frac{P(t_2) - P(t_1)}{P t_1}$$

Where P=population, t2= growth rate in year 2

And t1= base year

Objective of the study

The main objective of the present paper is as following:

1. To analyse the changing spatial pattern of population growth in lakhimpur city.
2. To analyse the ward wise population variation in lakhimpur city.

Data base and Methodology

The study is completely based on secondary data which was obtained from state and district census hand book 2001-2011. Other related information has been collected from census directorate office and district office. Data have been tabulated by applying simple statistical technique of percentage to interpret the result. Data thus collected is interpreted and represented by using choropleth technique.

Study area

Tradition point to the inclusion of this tract in the realm of the Lunar race of Hastinapur, and several places are associated with episodes in the Mahabharata. The early history is, however, entirely unknown. The northern part was held by Rajputs in the tenth century, and tradition relates that they dispossessed the Pasis (cast) and other aboriginal tribes. Muslim rule spread slowly to this remote and in hospitable tract; and it was probably not before the fourteenth century that a chain of forts was constructed along the northern frontier to prevent the incursions of the sarkar of Khairabad in the Subah of Oudh.

The later history is merely that of the rise and decline of individual families, and is purely of local importance. When Rohilkhand was ceded to the British in 1801 part of this District was included in the cession, but it was restored to Oudh (Awadh) after

the Anglo-Nepalese War of 1814-16. On the annexation of Oudh in 1856 the west of the present area was formed into a District called Muhamdi (Now Mohmmadi) and then cast into Mallanpur, which also included part of Sitapur.

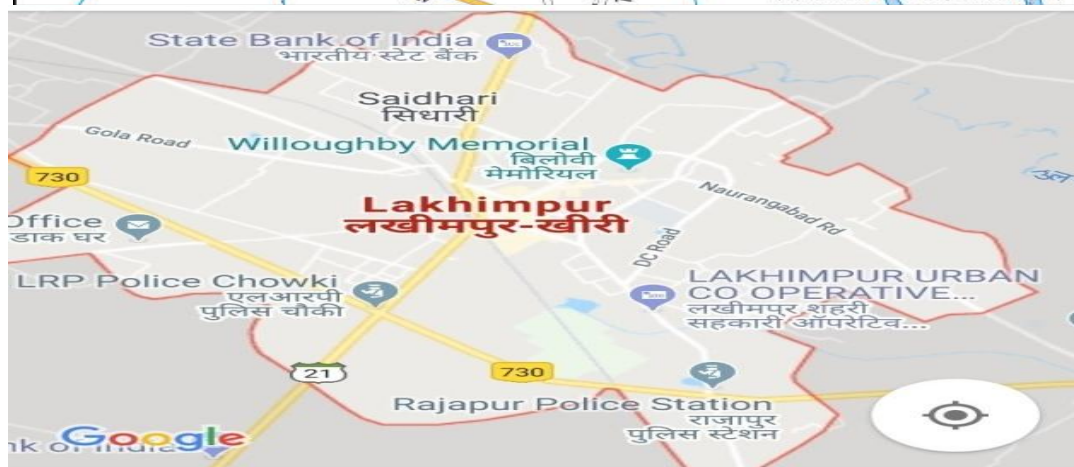
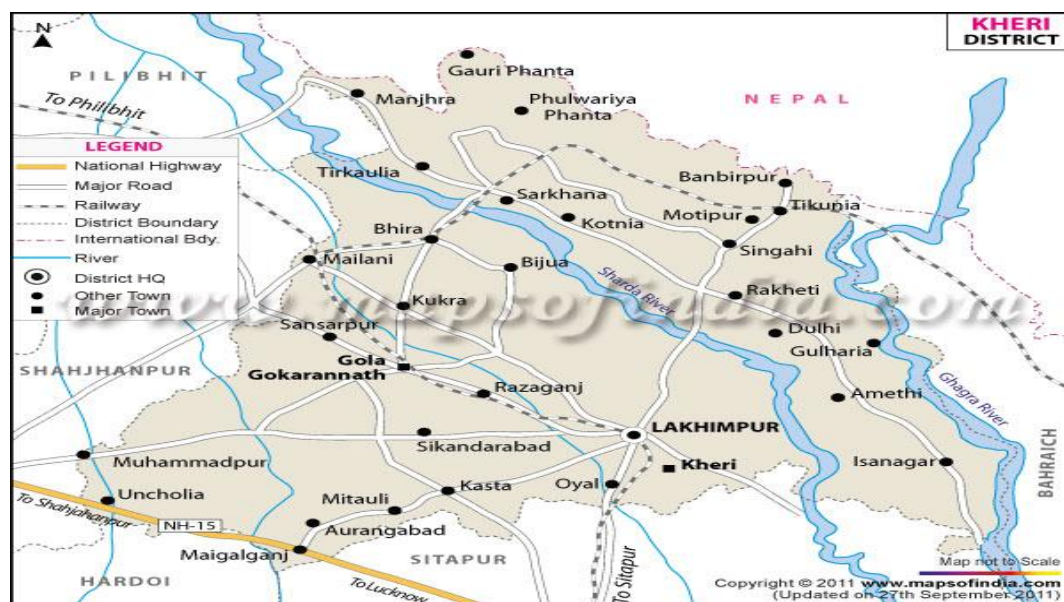
Lakhimpur is the town of Uttar Pradesh. Lakhimpur is located at 27.95°N 80.77°E. It has an average elevation of 147 metres (482 ft). It shares its boundaries with:-North – Nepal West Pilibhit & Shahjahanpur districts South-Hardoi & Sitapur district East – Bahraich district. Its main rivers are Sharda, Ghaghara, Koriyala, Ull, Sarayan Chauka, Gomti, Kathana, Saryu and Mohana. Lakhimpur is a Nagar Palika Parishad city in district of Kheri, Uttar Pradesh. The Lakhimpur city is divided into 27 wards for which elections are held every 5 years. The Lakhimpur Nagar Palika Parishad has population of 151,993 of which 80,523 are males while 71,470 are females as per report released by Census India 2011.

Population growth

The population of lakhimpur city in 1901 was about 10,110 persons. After four decades this size swelled to more than two decades and reached to 21,235 persons in 1941. In 1951, the population increased to 25,055 persons. Thus this decade 3,820 person added in the city, which was 17.98 percent more than the previous decade. In 1961, the population reached to 32,285 persons, making 28.85 percent population increase and growth rate still increases in this decade. After three decades in 1991, the population increased to 79,951 persons. Thus 18,948 persons were added in this decade. The population increased to 1,21,486 persons in 2001 added 41,535 persons which witnessing 51.95 percent increase.

Location Map of Study Area



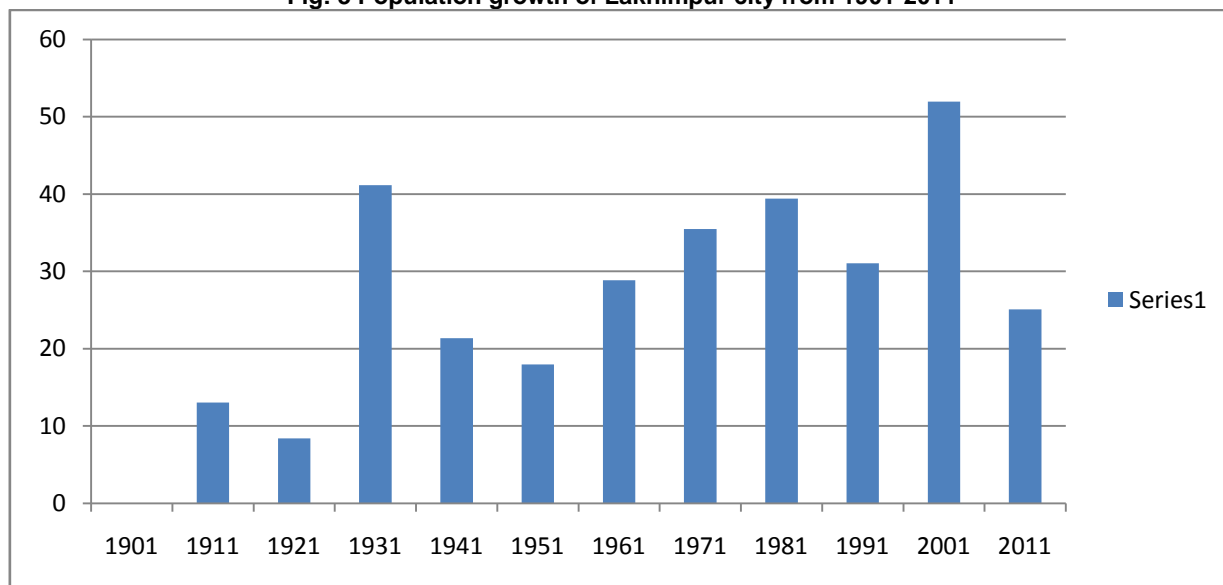


Lakhimpur
Uttar Pradesh

Table No. 1 : Spatial Pattern of Population Growth of Lakhimpur City from 1901-2011

Year	Total population	Change	Growth (%)
1901	10110	-	-
1911	11431	1321	13.06
1921	12396	965	8.4
1931	17497	5101	41.15
1941	21235	3738	21.36
1951	25055	3820	17.98
1961	32285	7230	28.85
1971	43752	11467	35.5
1981	61003	17251	39.42
1991	79951	18948	31.06
2001	121486	41535	51.95
2011	151993	30507	25.11

Fig: 3 Population growth of Lakhimpur city from 1901-2011



In 2011 the population increased to 1,51,993 persons. In this way during 2001-2011, the population increased by 25.11 percent which is slightly lower than that of 1991-2001 (51.95 percent). The main reason behind this decline is the development of health and educational institution and diffusion of family welfare programmes among the people.

Population Growth in Lakhimpur City 2001-2011

The population pattern of lakhimpur city varies between from maximum (391.4%) in Hidayat nagar ward and minimum of -55.8% in shahpuri kothi. So the population pattern of lakhimpur city is very different. To study and understand the population pattern of lakhimpur city we studies the population pattern of different wards of the city, and we divide the different wards in different scales of growth. The different scales of ward wise population growth is given below:-

Very High Growth Rate (Above-100)

During 2001-2011, very high positive growth rate is found in only three wards (ward no 15, ward no 24, ward no 25). In ward no 15 Kashinagar the population growth is 105.4%, in ward no 24 Bahadur nagar the growth rate is 237.2%, in ward no 25 Hidayat nagar the growth rate is 391.4%. The reason behind the high population growth is the development of transport system.

Hight Growth Rate (50-100)

During 2001-2011, high positive growth rate is found in only three wards. In ward no 1 population

growth is 75.8%, in ward no 19 Hathipur uttariye the population growth is 80.3%, in ward no 21 the population growth is 83.4%. The high growth rate in these wards is mainly due to rapid development of education and urbanization.

Medium growth (30-50)

During 2001-2011, medium growth rate is found in only three wards. In ward no 17 Eidgah the population growth is 44.6%, in ward no 20 Hathipur kothar the population growth is 33.8%, in ward no 22 Shamsheer nagar the population growth is 33.3%. The reason behind the population growth rate is education facilities and nearness to the market.

Low Growth (0-30)

During 2001-2011, low growth rate is found in eight wards. In ward no 4 Durbal ashram the population is 2.9%, in ward no 5 Arjunpur 7.6%, in ward no 6 Rajgadh 0.5%, in ward no 12 Maharajnagar 23.5%, in ward no 16 and 18 (2.8% and 11.3%) respectively. This area is also socio economically developed.

Negative Growth Rate (Below 0)

During 2001-2011, negative growth rate is found in seven wards. In ward no 3 Shivpuri the growth rate is -28.2%, In ward no 2 (-30.1%), In ward 7 Sankata devi (-16.2), in ward no 8 (-12.4%), in ward no 10 kapoorthla(-1.5%), in ward no 11 Shahpuri kothi(-55.8%) and In ward no 14 Gangotri nagar(-4.1%). The negative growth rate is due to lesser accessibility from railway station and market.

Lakhimpur city: Population Growth (Ward Wise)-2001-2011



Conclusion

Lakhimpur city is belongs to the backward city of Uttar Pradesh, having high population and growth rate. It is observed on the basis of ward level analysis of population growth that the population growth is very high and it is displayed almost similar trends in most of the wards. According to 2011 census data it seems that population growth rate (25.11%) is gradually increases due to increasing health facilities, availability of employment and educational facilities hence growth in population. It is observed that during the study period 2001-2011, wards in study region shows high growth in population. These wards have found increasing educational level, public awareness, health facilities, late marriage and negative population growth in some wards is also found in study region. It displays the economic status, occupation structure, educational and health facilities, socio economic status of the

people are the major factors directly influencing the sex ratio of these blocks.

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