

DISPARITY IN DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES IN LUCKNOW DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study describes the demographic framework of Lucknow district. Population plays an important role in the development of any region. Various Characteristics of the population in this study have been shown such as population distribution, density, rural-urban distribution, population growth, population structure, Sex ratio and literacy. The main objective of this study is to highlight the disparity of population in Lucknow district. When the knowledge of all these facts only then the strategy of development can be created for the region. The level of disparity is too much in the district. On the one hand where the metropolitan region becoming highly developed day by day and on the second hand other blocks are not able to develop properly. The main reason is that the lack of basic facilities of human being in other region in comparison to metropolitan region. The main objective of this study is to highlight the disparity of population in Lucknow district, thereby a step can be taken towards eternal development of the region and the burden of population can be reduced in the metropolitan area.

Keywords: Demographic, rural- urban distribution, Disparity.

Introduction

The varying content and methodologies of different disciplines studding population notwithstanding, each social science has made valuable contribution towards the understanding of spatio-temporal pattern of population. The analysis of population

distribution and density successful understanding hold the key to analysis of entire demographic characteristic of an area. Demographic analysis is essential while planning development strategies of the study area.

Methodology -

This study is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data is taken from field survey and observation and secondary data is taken from different kinds of books, newspaper, magazines and census of India.

Objectives-

The objectives of this paper are as follows –

To understand the demographic characteristics of study area. To know about the present condition of disparity in population in region.

Study Area-

Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh and lies between latitude $25^{\circ}31' \text{ N}$ and longitude $77^{\circ}84' \text{ E}$. Lucknow is the administrative head quarter of Lucknow district and Lucknow divisions and covers an area of 2528 k. Today Lucknow is vibrant city that is witnessing an economic boom and is among the top ten fastest growing metro cities of east, north and central India after New Delhi. Straddling across the river Gomti, Modern Lucknow is a bustling metropolis.

Distribution of population in Lucknow-

According to the data of censuses of 2011 the population of Lucknow district is 4589838 which was 3647834 from census 2001

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Table: Distribution of population in Lucknow

S. No	Blocks and Metropolitan Area	Population	% of district population
1.	Mal	170962	3.72
2.	Malihabad	197491	4.30
3.	Bakshi ka Talab	349654	7.62
4.	Kakori	171680	3.75
5.	Chinhut	92563	2.02
6.	Sarojini Nagar	246857	5.38
7.	Mohalalganj	208832	4.54
8.	Gosaiganj	271691	5.92
9.	Lucknow Metropolitan	2880108	62.75
	Total District	4589838	100

This Table shows the district population block wise and metropolitan region. Lucknow is divided into 8 blocks besides it also shows the metropolitan region of Lucknow. The highest population is in the metropolitan area which is 2880108 and the lowest population resides in Chinhut which is 92563. This table shows a very huge disparity is distribution of population between Lucknow metropolitan area and blocks.

Table: Rural urban distribution of population

S. No	Blocks and Metropolitan Area	Rural		Urban	
1	Mal	170962	100	-	-
2	Malihabad	179673	90.98	17818	9.02
3	Bakshi ka Talab	284626	81.40	65028	18.60
4	Kakori	152277	88.70	19403	11.30
5	Chinhut	92563	100	-	-
6	Sarojini Nagar	224045	90.76	22812	9.29
7	Mohanlalganj	198181	99.91	10648	5.09
8	Gosaiganj	248512	91.42	23179	8.53
9	Lucknow Metopolitan	-	-	2880108	100
	Total District	1550842	33.79	3038996	66.21

During The study it has observed that there is great disparity in the rural- urban population of Lucknow. There is Lucknow metropolitan area we see the concentration of urban population and on the other hand in block here is concentration of rural population. We find the minimum rural population in Chinhut is 92,563 and maximum in kakori 152277. According to percentage wise the highest rural population i.e. 100% is in Mal and Chinhut and lowest rural population is in Bakshi-ka-Talab (81.40%) like this highest urban population is in Lucknow metropolitan area (100%) and the lowest is in Mohanlalganj (5.09%). We can Classify the whole Lucknow as urban district because here is the concerntation of urban poulation.

Density of population in Lucknow-

Table shows that the density of Lucknow district is 1816. Highest density in Lucknow Metropolitan area and lowest is in chinhut 273. It shows that there is a very huge disparity in density in district.

S. No	Blocks and Metroplitan Area	Area (in sq.km.)	Popul-ation	Density
1.	Mal	145	170962	1179
2.	Malihabad	214	197491	923
3.	Bakshi ka talab	481	349654	727
4.	Kakori	228	171680	753
5.	Chinhut	339	92563	273
6.	Sarojini Nagar	212	246857	1164
7.	Mohanlalganj	260	208832	803
8.	Gosaiganj	427	271691	636
9.	Lucknow Metropolitan	222	2880108	12,973
	Total District	2528	4589838	1816

Table: Population Growth in Lucknow

Year	Growth in %
1991-2001	32.03
2001-2011	25.82

In the Comparison Between the census 2001 and 2011, 25.82% growth is recorded in the census of 2011. Like this two in decline in the percentage of population growth from 1991-2001 to 2001-2011

Table: Gender Composition and sex ratio in Lucknow-

S. No	Blocks and Metropolitan area	Palpation				Sex ratio
		Male		Female		
1	Mal	89553	52.8	81409	47.62	90.9
2	Malihabad	103677	52.50	93814	47.50	905
3	Bakshi Ka Talab	183866	52.58	165.78	47.42	902
4	Kakori	90399	52.65	81281	47.35	899
5	Chinhut	48037	51.90	44526	48.10	927
6	Sarojin-inagar	129640	52.52	117217	47.48	904
7	Mohanl-alganj	108398	51.91	100434	48.09	926
8	Gosaiganj	143350	52.76	128341	47.24	895
9	Lucknow Metropolitan	1497556	52.00	1382552	48.00	923
	Total district	2394476	52.17	2195362	47.87	917

On the basis of gender composition the sex ratio of Lucknow is 917. In 2001, the sex ratio was 888. In a decade the decline in gender disparity has recorded. The total population of Lucknow is 4589838 in which the male population is 2,394476 and the female is 2195362. Percentage wise these is 52.17% male and 47.83% female in Lucknow. The highest gender gap is in Gosaiganj and lowest is chinhut.

Litracy in Lucknow-

The literate people in the district is 3127260 which is 68.13%. This table shows that the highest literate people are in Lucknow Metropolitan (46.43%). The literacy of other blocks are very low. This reveals a vast gap between other blocks and Lucknow metropolitan area in the field of education. Less literate people shows that the mental

level of the area needs to be raised. It is low which in turn impacts the living condition. The status of living also goes down. It was seen in the field also that those area where literacy rate is low, handle problems in such a way which cannot be solved. Proper solution always comes out of high mental status.

S. No.	Block and Metropolitan area	Literate Population	
		No.	%
1.	Mal	93602	2.04
2.	Malihabad	112168	2.44
3.	Bakshi ka Talab	203959	4.44
4.	Kakori	98567	2.15
5.	Chinhut	58932	1.28
6.	Sarojini Nagar	157037	3.42
7.	Mohan lal ganj	113875	2.48
8.	Gosaiganj	158175	3.45
9.	Lucknow Meropolitan	2130945	46.43
	Total District	3127260	68.13

Conclusion

As discussed in this paper, the Lucknow district is a densely populous region with disparity in term of population density, distribution, growth, gender composition, literacy. There is a shown huge disparity in Lucknow metropolitan area and blocks. These disparities are a hindrance in achieving inclusive growth. Planning in this region should be done keeping in mind these variation in population. It can be concluded that in the district Lucknow, metropolitan area is most populated. The population pressure on Lucknow metropolitan need to be eased out to provide better services to the people of different blocks.

Also, development is directly linked to the population of a region. Hence all development strategies need to be formed keeping in mind the demographic features of a region to provide best outcomes. It could also

be concluded that population residing in Lucknow district has developed a peculiar settlement pattern which needs to be assessed in order to achieve a better understanding of population spacing in the region.

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