

Pattern of Population Growth in Jalaun District (U.P.)

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The population growth shows the changes in number of people from one point of time to another. It may due to the increase in the birth rate and decline in the death rate and also due to migration of the people. The population growth has an indelible impact on the environment; It may be positive or negative. With growth of population some other aspects may change and these affect the health of society. Population growth and the resultant human activities generate pressure to the natural and manmade environment. As the human population expands, there is a great concern about the growing imbalance between the population and scarcity of the resources. During the period of 1991-2001, the population growth rate is registered 19.27 percent in Jalaun district, which is about six percent lower than the state average (25.85 percent).

Introduction

Population aspects play a vital role in regional studies. Mankind is the ultimate force of all resources. Presently, population growth related issues have acquired paramount significance in the entire development syndrome, especially in view of disproportionately exploitation of natural resources, environmental degradation and poor quality of life all being ascribed to rapid population growth. The effects of population growth on environment and economic development are so varied and complex.

The higher growth rate of population in under developed areas has led to various environments and socio-economic problems such as degradation in the natural environment, hunger, malnutrition, poverty and lower living standard, scarcity of comfortable and hygienic house, unemployment, overcrowding in schools, hospitals and vari-

ous other socio-economic amenities (Mishra, 1989).

Keeping the aforesaid in view, the present paper aims to analyze the pattern of population growth in jalaun district(U.P.) in spatio-temporal context.

Study area

Jalaun district is located in the north-western portion of Jhansi zone of Uttar Pradesh and geographically comes in Bundelkhand region. It extends from 25°04' north to 26°02' north latitude and from 79°05' east to 78°05' east longitude. Jalaun district shares its boundaries with Etawah district in north, Kanpur district in the north-east, Jhansi district in the south, Hamirpur district in the south east and Bhind district of MP in the west. The geographical area covered by the district is 4565 Km sq. This district comprises five thesils, nine blocks and 1151 villages (Including 214

uninhabited). The villages are grouped into 81 Nyay panchayats. The district is surrounded by three major rivers Yamuna, Betwa and Pahuj.

According to census 2001, population of the study area is 1454452 (male 54.09 percent and female 45.91 percent). Thus the sex ratio of the district is 849. Nearly 76 percent population of the district is rural. In the district the population density is 319 persons per Km sq.

Objectives

The main objectives of the study are as follows-

- 1) To analyze the spatio-temporal changes of population in Jalaun district.
- 2) To examine the pressure of population and related problems in Jalaun district.

Data base and methodology

The present study is based on secondary data. The block wise data regarding population growth has been obtained from director census operations UP and statistical handbook Jalaun district. Some information about the population was collected from websides and different journals. The collected data was processed by simple tabulation, percentages, averages and other cartographic techniques to correlate and explain the different aspects of the study.

Trend of population growth

Table 1 shows the trend of population growth in Jalaun district during the period 1901-2001. It is notable that although population growth rate has decelerated but in absolute terms it has significantly increased. During 1901-2001, the population of Jalaun district increased from 424017 to 1454452 (increased 3.5 times). The study area has witnessed decelerated growth of population During 1901-1991

Table 1
Trend of population growth in Jalaun district (1901 to 2001)

Decadal - Growth	Total population	Absolute decadal growth	Decadal growth%
1901	424017	-	-
1911	431158	+7141	1.68
1921	431164	+6	Nil
1931	452074	+20910	4.85
1941	515474	+63400	14.02
1951	553572	+38098	7.39
1961	663168	+109596	19.80
1971	817490	+154322	23.27
1981	986238	+168742	20.64
1991	1219377	+233139	23.63
2001	1454452	+235075	19.27

Sources - District Statistical Hand Book, 2007

During last 100 years, the population of study area increased by 1030435 persons by recording 343.01 percent population growth. The rate of population growth varied significantly in different census decades.

Table 2 shows trend of the population growth rate during 1901-2001 for India, U.P. and Jalaun district. It clearly shows that deceleration of population growth rate of Jalaun district is relatively faster as compared to U.P. and India.

The period of population growth in Jalaun district can be divided into following three distinct phases.

1. Period of low population growth (1901-1931)

2. Period of moderate population growth (1931-1951)

3. Period of high population growth (1951-2001)

1. Period of low population growth (1901-1931) – Before 1931, the trend of population growth rate was irregular and slow. The high mortality during this period was the product of large scale abnormal deaths due to epidemics of influenza, plague, small-pox, cholera etc. In 1901, total population was 424017 and the growth rate was 1.68 per cent during 1901-1911. During this decade, population increased by 7141 persons. The rate of population growth decelerated during 1911-1921 as compared to 1901-1911. In 1931, the population of Jalaun district became 452074. It registered an increase of 20910 persons. During 1921-1931, the decadal growth rate was 4.85 percent.

2. Period of moderate population growth (1931-1951) – During 1931-1951 the population of Jalaun district increased from 452074 to 553572 persons. The growth rate was 14.02 percent during 1931-1941. During this decade, population increased by 63400 persons. The rate of population growth decelerated during 1941-1951(7.39 percent) as compared to 1931-1941(14.02 percent). The mortality rate started showing downward trend as a result of improvement in general health and sanitation conditions after 1921.

Table2
Percentage Decadal Variation in population (1901-1911 to 1991-2001)

Decadal - Growth	Jalaun District	Uttar Pradesh	India
1901-1911	1.68	-1.36	5.75
1911-1921	0.0	-3.16	-0.31
1921-1931	4.85	6.56	11.00
1931-1941	14.02	13.57	14.22
1941-1951	7.39	11.78	13.31
1951-1961	19.80	16.38	21.64
1961-1971	23.27	19.54	24.80
1971-1981	20.64	25.39	24.66
1981-1991	23.63	26.51	23.87
1991-2001	19.27	25.85	21.54

Sources - (1) Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001, Series-1 p.144.

(2) Census of India 2001, Primary Census Abstract - Total Population Table A-5, Series- 1(2004) p.1.

(3) Census of India 2001, Uttar Pradesh, Paper-1, Series-10, Lucknow.

3. Period of high population growth (1951-2001) – The trend of population growth rate experienced very high in this period. In 1951, total population of Jalaun district was 553572 which increased to 663168 in 1961 with a growth rate of 19.80 percent. During 1961-1971, the decadal growth rate was 23.27 percent. It registered an increase of 154322 persons. In 1971 decade the rate of population was 20.64 percent. In 1981, the population reached to 986238 persons, marking 20.64 percent population. In 1991 the population increased to 1219377 persons. Thus, 233139 persons were added in this decade witnessing 23.63 percent in-

crease which was the highest rate of population growth of the district Jalaun. The population increased to 1454452 persons in 2001. In this way during 1991-2001, the population increased by 19.27 percent which is slightly lower than that of 1981-1991 (23.63 percent).

This unprecedented growth rate was due to the accelerated development activities and further improvements in health facilities. This has been seen in all over India, not only in district level.

The growth rate of district population recorded a slight reduction in decade 1991-2001 growth rate was declined by 4.36 percent and recorded 19.27 percent. This declining trend marks the beginning of the new era not only in the district but in the country's demographic history also.

Block Level Pattern

Regional variation in population growth came in sharp focus when studied at the block level. Spatio-temporal variation in population growth is much larger at the block level as compared to district level. In decade 1991- 2001, it varies from a minimum of 14.03 percent in Rampura block to a maximum of 27.60 percent in Dakor block.

Table 3 shows the regional pattern of population growth in jalaun district during 1991-2001. It may be noted here that excepting Dakor, Kuthaund and Jalaun blocks, all other blocks have recorded considerably lower growth rate in 1991-2001

Dakor block has recorded the highest growth rate of population (27.60 percent). Dakor, Kuthaund and Jalaun blocks have recorded higher growth rates than the average growth

Table 3 :
Decadal Population Growth in Jalaun District, 1991-2001

S. No.	District/ Block	Population 1991	Population 2001	Difference	Growth Rate (1991-2001)
	Jalaun District	1219377	1454452	235075	19-27
1.	Rampura Block	85327	97299	11972	14-03
2.	Kuthaund Block	97278	117985	20707	21-28
3.	Madhogarh Block	102982	119844	16862	16-37
4.	Jalaun Block	134262	161061	26799	19-96
5.	Nadigaon Block	130583	152147	21564	16-51
6.	Konch Block	140871	161072	20201	14-34
7.	Dakor Block	254345	324562	70217	27-60
8.	Maheva Block	130351	150558	20207	15-50
9.	Kadaura Block	143378	169924	26546	18-51

Sources - (i) Census of India 2001, Primary Census Abstract (ii) District Statistical Hand Book, 2007

Table 4 :
Population Growth of Jalaun District, 1991-2001

S.No.	District/ Block	Growth Rate (1991-2001)			
		Rural Growth	Urban Growth	Male Growth	Female Growth
	Jalaun District	17-23	26-49	17-66	20-86
1-	Rampura Block	12-76	19-39	11-93	13-78
2-	Kuthaund Block	21-28	&	19-79	23-57
3-	Madhogarh Block	16-64	13-51	15-40	17-54
4-	Jalaun Block	15-34	31-63	14-22	16-69
5-	Nadigaon Block	16-47	17-26	14-61	18-77
6-	Konch Block	15-40	12-10	9-68	17-66
7-	Dakor Block	19-14	39-51	17-33	21-36
8-	Maheva Block	17-71	10-30	17-74	17-66
9-	Kadaura Block	17-92	26-40	17-18	18-82

Sources- (i) Census of India 2001, Primary Census Abstract. (ii) District Statistical Hand Book, 2007.

rate (19.27 percent) of the district during 1991-2001. On the other hand, six blocks namely kadaura, nadigaon, madhogarh, maheva, konch and rampura have recorded the lower growth rate of population as compared to district average during 1991-2001

Urban-Rural Differential

The average population growth of Jalaun district is 19.27 percent. Wide regional variations in growth rate of rural and urban population have been found at the inter-censal period 1991-2001. Growth rate of urban population (26.49 percent) has remained higher than that of the rural population (17.23 percent) in the district. Dakor block experienced the highest urban population growth (39.51 percent). Dakor and Jalaun block have high growth in urban population due to influx of immigrants mainly from rural areas. Kuthund block doesn't have any urban life style.

On the other hand, rural population growth rate varies from a minimum of 12.76 percent in Rampura block to 21.28 percent in Kuthaund block during 1991-2001. Rural population growth rate of Kuthaund, Dakor, Kadaura, Maheva blocks recorded are higher than the district's average growth rate.

Male-Female Differential

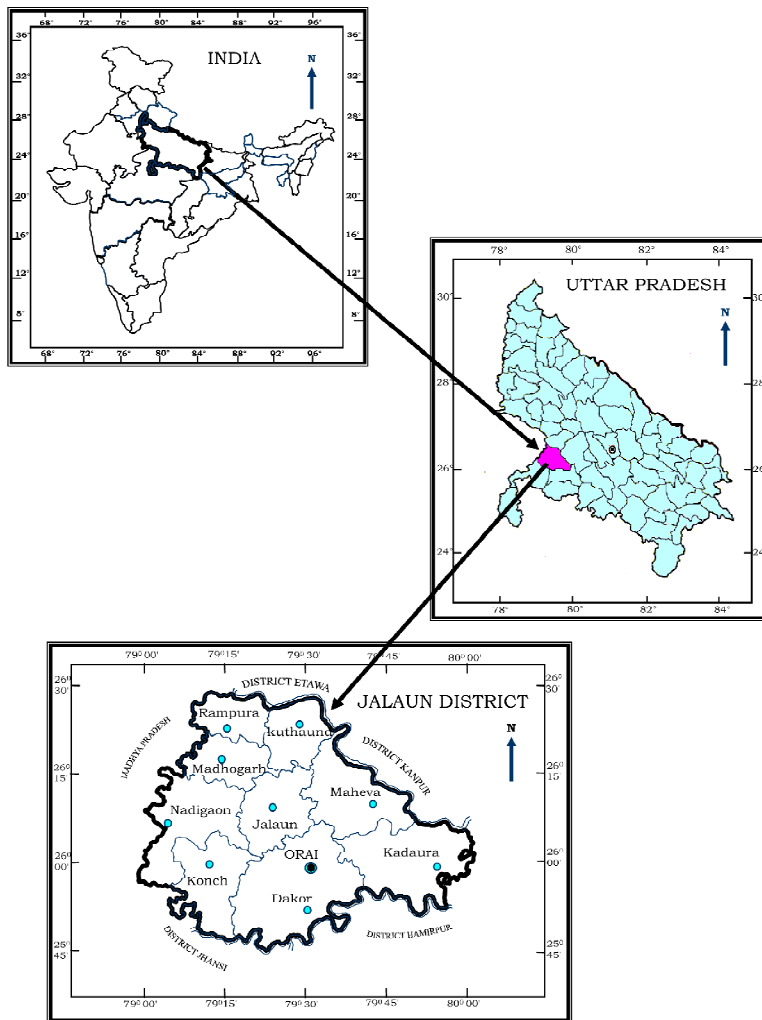
Jalaun district is recorded higher female growth rate than male. According to census 2001, the male growth is 17.66 percent and female growth rate is 20.86 percent in the district. The highest growth rate of female population is recorded 23.57 percent in Kuthaund block and the lowest growth rate is registered 13.78 percent in Rampura block.

The male population growth rate varies from a minimum of 9.68 percent

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in Konch block to a maximum of 19.78 per cent in Kuthaund block. The decade 1991-2001 had recorded much lower growth in the male population (17.66 percent) which was almost three percent lower than the female population growth.

LOCATION MAP



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