



Demographic Analysis of Jaunpur district

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Abstract

The study area has been attracting human beings since ancient times, due to which the area's population has always been increasing. As a result of the increase in rural population at the block level between 2001-2011 in the study area, a clear difference between the 2001 and 2011 populations is being reflected. Among the 21 development blocks of the district, the lowest growth rate was 5.71 percent in Barsathi, while the highest growth rate was 22.34 percent in the Shahganj block. The district's average growth rate is 14.89 percent. Blocks with higher than the district average growth rate include Suithakala, Shahganj, Khutahan, Karanjakala, Mungra Badshahpur, Machhalishahar, Sikrara, Dharmapur, and Sirkoni. Whereas, the developmental blocks holding less than the district average growth rate include Badlapur, Maharajganj, Baksa, Sujanganj, Mariyahu, Barsathi, Ramnagar, Rampur, Jalalpur, Kerakat and Dobhi. Nine development blocks have more than the average growth rate of the district, and 11 development blocks hold less than the average growth rate of the district. The growth rate in the district was less in 2011 than in 2001.

Key Word- Population, Demographic, Growth, Density

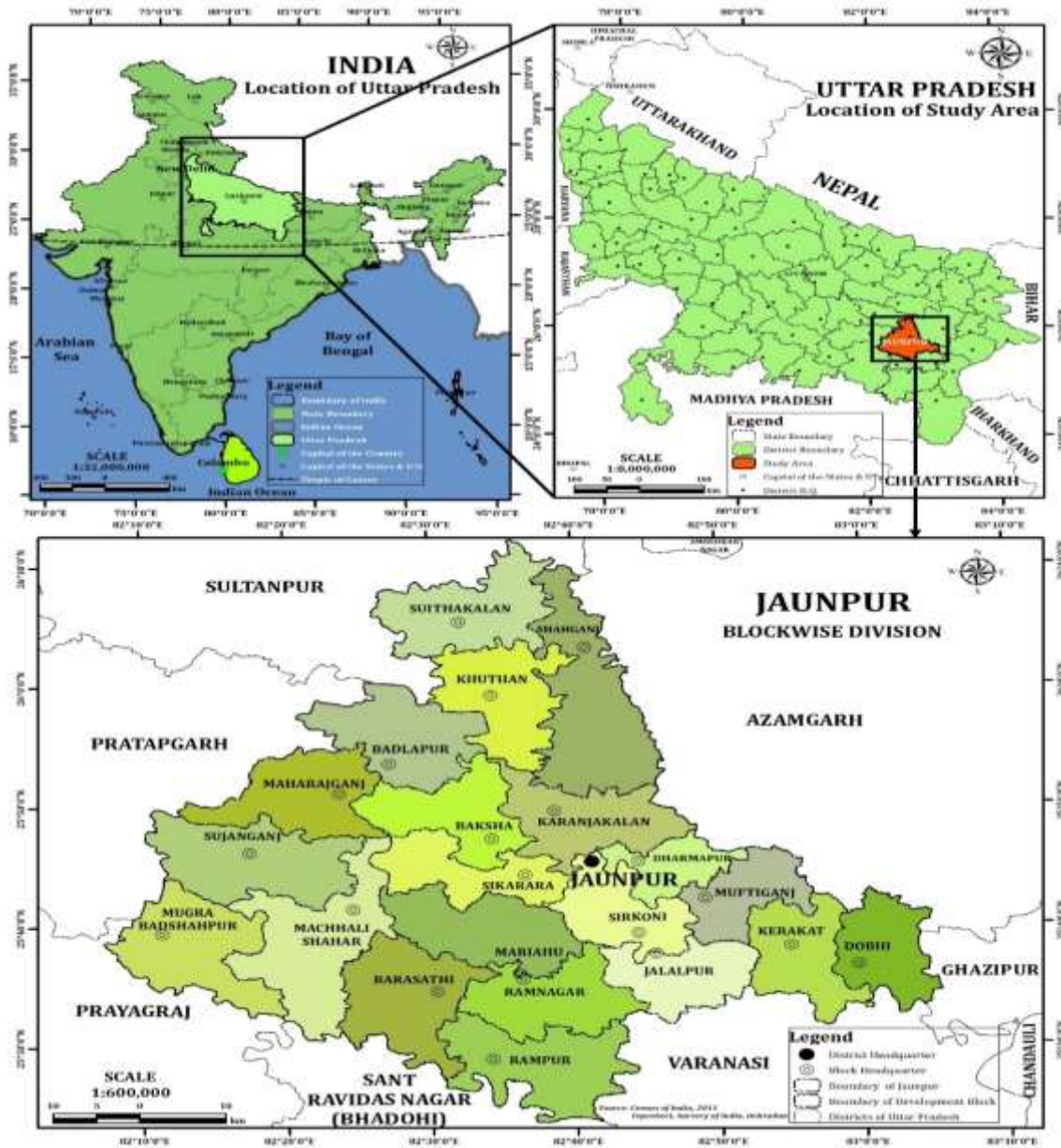
Introduction

Human is the best, omnipotent, and most active resource in the entire resources. He is not only a part of the natural environment but also produces surroundings. Thus, man is also a resource and the most helpful resource. Based on the study of different population parties, the current economic use of various resources, conservation, and authority is established. With this view, the southerner population parties on is necessary for analyzing population growth, rural and urban levels, the regional difference in the population

people the last decade, population distribution, population density, literacy, etc.

Study area

The district of Jaunpur forms the north-western portion of the old province and the present division of Varanasi, lying between the parallels of 25° 24' and 26°12' north latitude and between 82°7' and 83°5' east longitude. It is bound on the west by districts of Pratapgarh and Prayagraj, south Santkabirnagar, the east by Ghazipur and Azamgarh, and the southeast by Varanasi, and on the north by the Sultanpur district.



Most of the boundary is artificial, although, in some places, it is marked by rivers lying well outside the edges of the district, surrounded by the lands of Partabgarh and Sultanpur. The district has a significant length of 85 km from north to south and an extreme breadth from east to west of 90km. The total area of the Jaunpur district is 4038 square km. The study area has been divided into six tahsils (subdivisions) and 21 development blocks, which carried 13 urban centers.

Objectives

In the context of urban settlement in the study area, the following significant objectives have been formulated

1. Whether Population Growth of Jaunpur District.
2. Whether Population distribution of Jaunpur District
3. Whether Density of population

Methodology

The present study is based on secondary data sources using some statistical data obtained from the census year 2011 and district static magazine 2020. Location map of the study area the based on the Arc GIS application. Data analysis has done MS - Excecare2016.

1.Population Growth of Jaunpur District

The study area has attracted humans since ancient times due to its distinctive natural and cultural properties. Due to some

initial time, the population of this region has continuously been increasing. In the current and future context of the end of humanity and the installed resources, the current and future of the population growth can be expressed. The first census of the Jaunpur district was done in 1881. At this time, the district's population was 1209663, which increased to 4494204 in 2011. Population of the district has increased more after independence.

Population growth denotes the change in population during a given period. The concept of population growth is generally

used to count the negative or positive difference in the number of settlements in a region or country during a specific period. This population change may be measured both in terms of absolute numbers and in terms of percentage.

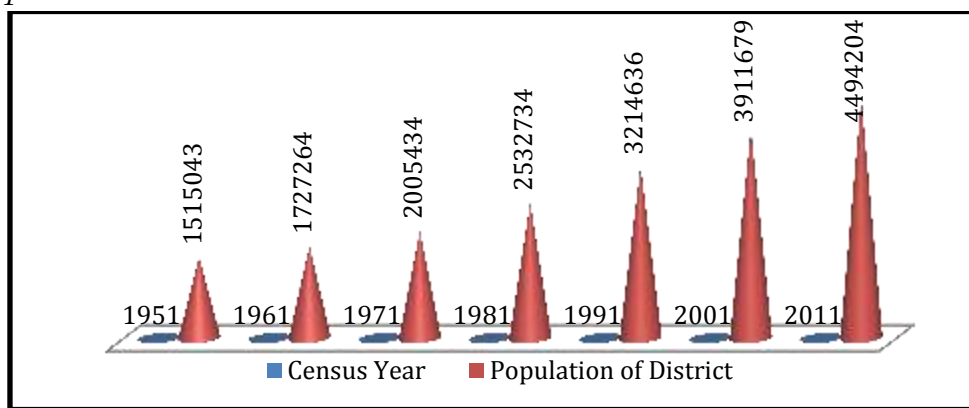
The growth rate of the district was 21.01 percent in 2001, which has come down to 14.89 percent in 2011. Similarly, the growth rate in 20 development blocks of the district decreased in 2011 as compared to 2001. In only one development block, Shahganj, the growth rate was higher in 2011 than in 2001.

Table no. 1

Population Growth of Jaunpur District (1951-2011)			
Serial no.	Census Year	Population of District	Population Growth Rate
1	1951	1515043	9.35
2	1961	1727264	14.01
3	1971	2005434	16.11
4	1981	2532734	26.29
5	1991	3214636	27.01
6	2001	3911679	21.71
7	2011	4494204	14.89

(Source: - Census of India,1951,61,71,81,91,2001, 2011)

Graph no. 1



1.1 Rural Population Growth

The rural population is the highest in the total population of the study area. In 1951, the rural population of Jaunpur was 1430852, which increased to 1435851 in 1961 from the present increase of 14%. The increase was observed in 1981 when there

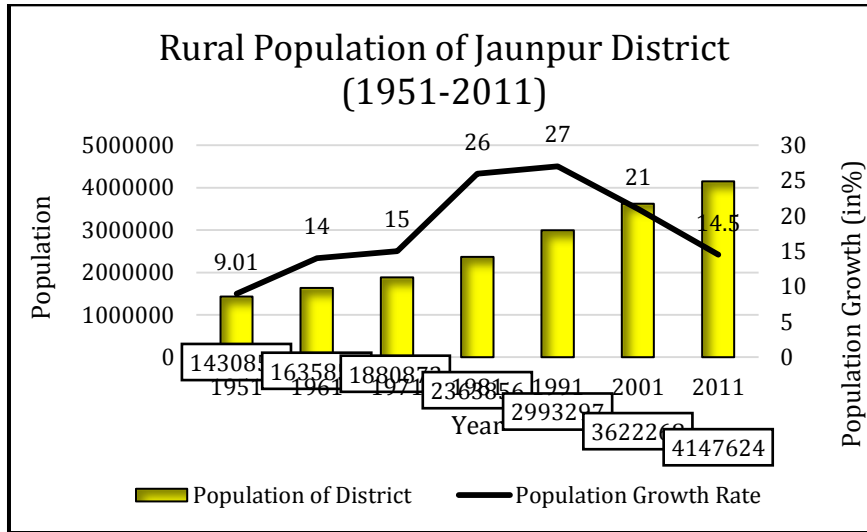
was an increase of 26%, while the growth rate of the population has seen a rise in the subsequent decade. After this, the population growth rate was seen to be falling, and in 2011, the population growth rate was only 14%, while the population increased to 4147624 persons.

Table no. 2 Rural Population And Growth Rate of Jaunpur District			
S.N.	Census Year	Population of District	Population Growth Rate
1	1951	1430852	9.01

2	1961	1635851	14.00
3	1971	1880872	15.00
4	1981	2363856	26.00
5	1991	2993297	27.00
6	2001	3622268	21.00
7	2011	4147624	14.50

(Source: - Census of India,1951,61,71,81,91,2001, 2011)

Graph no. 2



1.2 Urban Population Growth

An area with more than 400 sq km density and more than 75% of the population is engaged in non-agricultural activities. Such an area is considered a town area, with the above standard of towns or different parts of India. It is about the population residing in this urban area, the urban

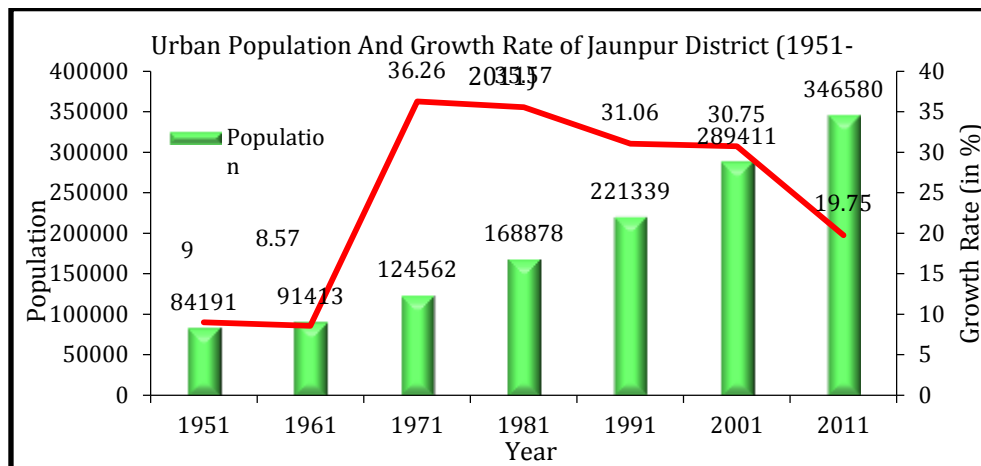
population in the 1951 decade, only 84101, and the highest growth rate in the 1961 decade, where the population grew to around 91413. In 2011, the urban population of Jaunpur district increased to 346580, while the growth rate was only 19.75%, and the highest population is seen in Jaunpur urban settlement.

Table No.3
Urban Population And Growth Rate of Jaunpur District (1951-2011)

Serial no.	Census Year	Population	Growth Rate
1	1951	84191	9.00
2	1961	91413	8.57
3	1971	124562	36.26
4	1981	168878	35.57
5	1991	221339	31.06
6	2001	289411	30.75
7	2011	346580	19.75

(Source: - Census of India, 1951,61,71,81,91,2001,2011)

Graph no. 3



2.1 Rural Population distribution of Jaunpur District

The maximum rural population is 100 percent in Suithakala, Khutahan, Karanjakala, Badlapur, Maharajganj, Baksa, Sujanganj, Barsathi, Sikrara, Ramnagar, Muftiganj and Dobhi and the lowest rural population is 48.67 percent in Sirkoni development block. Other development blocks include Rampur 97.10 percent, Jalalpur 96.90 percent, Kerakat 93.16 percent, Dharmapur 91.44 percent, Mungara badshahpur 90.82 percent, Mariyahu 90.30 percent, Machilishahar 89.72 Percentage, and Shahganj is found to be 87.08 percent rural population. Decadal growth in the rural population has been 38.56 at the district level. The highest decadal growth rate at the regional level is found to be 23.98 percent in the Shahganj development block. In comparison, the lowest decadal growth rate is 5.72 percent in the Barsathi development block, while all other blocks hold their position between these two blocks.

2.2 Urban Population distribution of Jaunpur District

The urban population of the Jaunpur district is concentrated in 13 urban centers (Machilishahar, Mungra Badshahpur, Mariyahu, Kerakat, Jafrabad, Jaunpur, Shahganj, Rampur, Khetasarai, Kachgaov, Banjarepur, Gaurabadsahpur and Mahimapur) as per 2011 census. 7.71 percent of the district's population lives in the urban area. Jaunpur Municipal Council is the largest urban settlement and district headquarters of the Jaunpur. Jaunpur urbana center have highest urban population (52.04 percent) in the district, while the lowest urban population in Kachgaov (1.38 percent). The details of the urban population of the district are clear from **Table No 4**. shows the level of urban population, which is evident from the observation that in the 2011 census. Jaunpur Sadar tehsil has the highest urban population and Kerakat tehsil has the lowest number of urban population while Badlapur tehsil has zero urban population according to the census of India 2011.

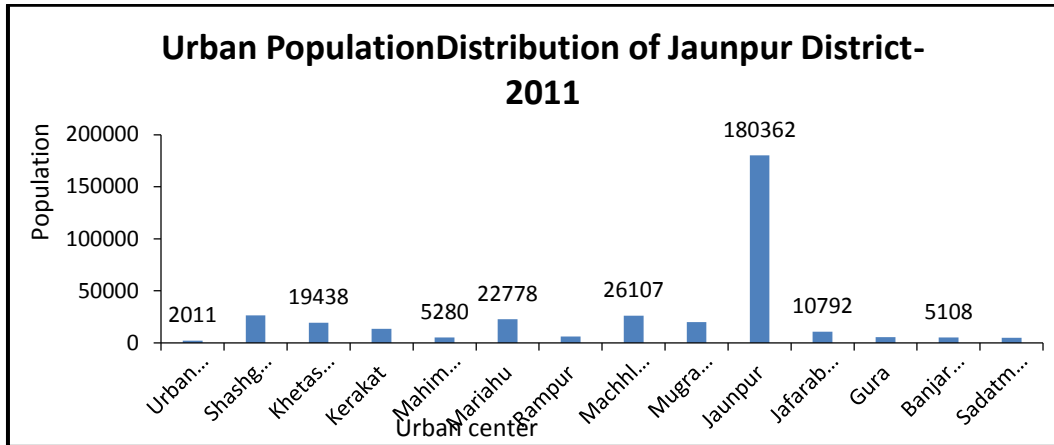
Table no. 4
Urban Population distribution of Jaunpur District

S.N.	Urban center	2011
1	Shahganj	26556
2	Khetasarai	19438
3	Kerakat	13525
4	Mahimapur	5280
5	Mariyahu	22778
6	Rampur	6212
7	Machhlishahar	26107
8	Mungra badshahpur	20004
9	Jaunpur	180362
10	Jafrabad	10792
11	Gura badshahpur	5618
12	Banjarepur	5108

13	Kachgaov	4800
Total	Population	346580

(Source: - Census of India, 2011)

Graph no. 4



3.1 Density of population

The population from the study area is 1113 persons per square kilometer, which is much higher than the average population density of Uttar Pradesh, from 800 to 829 persons per square kilometer. The main reason for the high population density in the study area is plain and fertile land availability. Highest population density at the block level in the Karanjakala block, where 1329 people per square kilometer. Minimum population density 841 persons reside per square kilometer in Machhalishahar development block. 12 development blocks have more minor than the averagedensity of the district. In countries like India, population density is calculated using arithmetic methods. This is intended to determine the region's population density as a percentage of the total population divided by the entire geographic area. Jaunpur districts can be divided into five population density regions-

- 3.1.1. Highly population density areas
- 3.1.2. High population density areas
- 3.1.3. Average population density areas
- 3.1.4. Low population density areas
- 3.1.5. Lowest population density areas
- 3.1.6 Urban Population Density

Under this category, more than 1232 people leave per square kilometer, including the Karnjakala development blocks. The main reason for the high density of population in Karnjakala is that these areas are located on market centers medical college, university, government ITI college and famous convent school and transport routes, and due to the fertile land, agricultural work is also more. Karnjakala is urban fringe of Jaunpur urban center

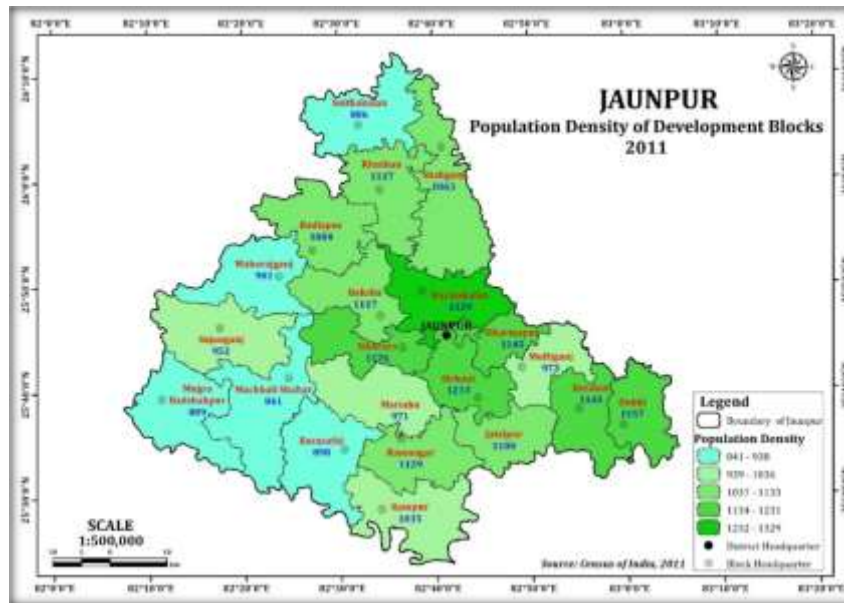
3.1.2. High population density areas

Population density under this catogray area, 1134-1231 persons per sq km population area are covered. The maximum eight development blocks of the district under this category like-Khutahan, Baksa, Barsathi, Sikrara, Ramnagar, Rampur, Muftiganj, and Sirkoni under this area. These areas are usually located near railways, roadways, and market centers. There is also fertile arable land due to the increased population in these areas.

3.1.3. Average population density areas

Under this, 1037-1133 persons per sq. Km population density is covered. Three development blocks of the study area are Shahganj, Badlapur, and Kerakat (Map no. 2)

Map No.2



3.1.4. Low population density areas

This area comprises a population density of 939-1036 persons per sq km, including Maharajganj, Sujanganj,

Mariyahu, and Dharmapur development blocks. This development block is usually located in the floodplain area of the Gomti and Sai rivers.

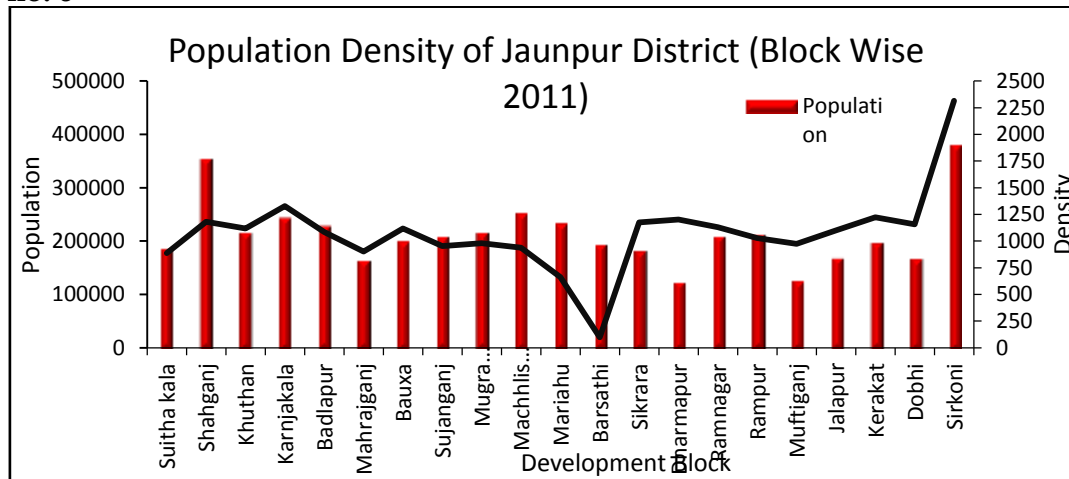
Table no. 5
Population Density of Jaunpur District (Block Wise 2011)

S.N.	Development Block	Population	Density
1	Suitha kala	186954	886
2	Shahganj	355857	1182
3	Khuthan	217768	1118
4	Karnjakala	245417	1329
5	Badlapur	229945	1084
6	Mahrajganj	165807	902
7	Bauxa	201696	1118
8	Sujanganj	210413	952
9	Mugra Badshahpur	217883	980
10	Machhlishahar	253961	938
11	Mariyahu	234903	663
12	Barsathi	194969	98
13	Sikrara	183024	1176
14	Dharmapur	125339	1202
15	Ramnagar	211027	1130
16	Rampur	213915	1027

17	Muftiganj	127697	973
18	Jalapur	170084	1101
19	Kerakat	197626	1223
20	Dobhi	168145	1157
21	Sirkoni	381774	2316

(Source: - Census of India, 2011)

Graph no. 5



3.1.5. Lowest population density areas

This area has a population density of fewer than 938 people per sq km, including Suithakala, Mungra badshahpur, Machilishahar, and Jalalpur development blocks. Three of these development blocks are located in a flood-prone area of Basuhi, Sai, and Gomti rivers, where there is also a lack of agricultural land.

3.1.6 Urban Population Density

The average urban population density of the study area is 5742.83 per square

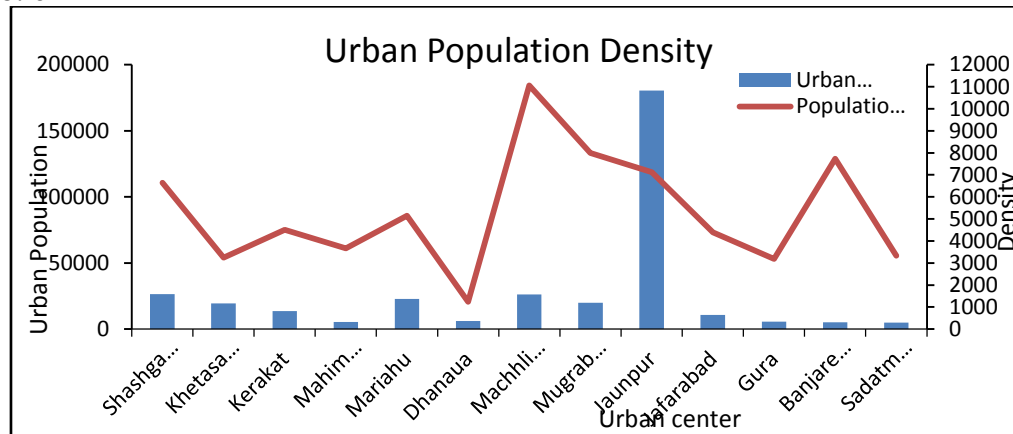
kilometer. The highest population density in Machhalishahar which 11062.28 per square kilometer. The total urban population of Mungra Badshahpur urban settlement is 20004, and 8001.60 per square kilometer persons reside. The population density of Jaunpur is 7128; Jaunpur is the largest urban settlement in the study area. The urban expansion of Banjarepur is the lowest; This urban settlement comes in third place in the category of urban population density.

S.N.	Urban center	Urban Population	Population Density
1.	Shahganj	26556	6639.00
2.	Khetasarai	19438	3239.00
3.	Kerakat	13525	4508.00
4.	Mahimapur	5280	3666.66
5.	Mariyahu	22778	5141.76
6.	Rampur	6212	1242.40
7.	Machhlishahar	26107	11062.28
8.	Mugrabadshahpur	20004	8001.60
9.	Jaunpur	180362	7128.93
10.	Jafabad	10792	4386.99
11.	Gura badshahpur	5618	3192.04
12.	Banjarepur	5108	7739.39
13.	Kachgaov	4800	3333.33

14	Total	346580	5742.83
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(Source: - Census of India, 2011)

Graph no. 6



Summary

The population and population growth rate of the census year 2011 from 1951 to 2011 has been shown. In 1951, the total population of the Jaunpur district was 1515043, and the growth rate was 9.35 per cent. In the census year 2011, the total population of the study area was 4494204, and the growth rate was 14.89%. The highest population growth was seen in the census year 1991. This year the population growth of the Jaunpur district was 27.01%. The maximum growth of the rural population was observed in the study area in 1991. The urban population in the study area is currently 346580, and the growth rate is 19.75. The highest urban population growth of 35.57 per cent was seen in 1981. The population distribution of the Jaunpur district has been studied in the next part of the chapter. Population distribution depends on the climate, physical location, cultural characteristics, economic activity, housing facilities, and other regional characteristics. 92.29% population of the study area is rural, and 7.71% population resides in an urban area. The maximum rural population resides in Badlapur tehsil, while a minor rural population is in Jaunpur Sadar tehsil. Regarding urban population distribution, the tehsil with the highest is Jaunpur, while the lowest population is found in Badlapur tehsil. The development blocks with the highest rural population at the block level are Suitha Kala, Khutahan, Badlapur, and Maharajganj. Distribution of Urban Population There are 13 major urban centres in the Jaunpur district: Machlishahr, Mungra, Badshahpur, Mariyahu, Kerakat,

Shahganj, Jaunpur, Etc. Regarding the religious population distribution, most of the population in the study area is people following Hinduism.

The population of those who believe in Islam is in second place. The population density of the study area was given in the next part of the chapter. The average population density of the study area is 1113 persons per square kilometre. The highest population density is in the Karanjakala block of the study area, with a population of 1329 persons per square kilometre. The main reason is that the development block is close to the central urban settlement of Jaunpur in the study area. Most of the urban expansion is happening in this block, and the population density of this block has increased due to the opening of some significant government constructions like Government Medical College, Vishwavidyalaya, Government ITI College, and other private educational institutions in this area. The entire study area is divided into five parts based on population density. The first part is the area with the highest population density, which includes Karanja Kala, the only block in the study area. The population density of Karanjakala is 1329. The high population density is between 1134 and 1231, where Khuthan, Bakhsh, Barsathi, Sikrara, Etc., are prominent. Under the average population density, the development blocks with population density from 1037 to 1133 have been included in which Shahganj, Badlapur, and Kerakat development blocks come. Blocks with low population density from 939 to 1036 have been kept. It includes

Maharajganj, Sujanganj, Mariyahu, Dharmapur development blocks. Machlishahar, Jalalpur, Suvithakala, and Mungra Badshahpur development blocks have been included under the minimum population density. The average density of these is 841 to 938. The average urban population density of the Jaunpur district is 5742.83. The highest average urban population density is 11062, Machhlishahar town urban centre. Rampur Urban Center has the lowest urban population density of 1242.

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