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Distribution of Population and Density Pattern of District Jaunpur

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Abstract: *Man is predominantly powerful element in the evolution of the cultural landscape, because the significance of natural resources in an area can be assessed only in the context of the people who are utilizing them. It is not the number of people but also the knowledge, his efficiency and his living standard which for that matter, the settlement system which he attempts to build, which count much in the formation and stabilisation of a particular cultural pattern. The population and settlement constitute the pith and core of human habitat, hence their spatial analysis is likely to bring to light certain relationship between man and his habitat that are particularly important in the understanding of development problem is a density populated area with a predominantly, rural economy. In, 2011 year latest population of district Jaunpur recorded of 4494204 of which 2220465 were female and 2273739 male. The population density is 1113 people per square kilometers between 2001 and 2011. The population of district grew average 14.89 per cent of the district Jaunpur.*

Key Words: *predominantly, powerful element, evolution, cultural landscape, significance, resources.*

Jaunpur district historically is known as Sheeraz-e-Hind. It was founded by the Feroz-Shah Tughlaq in memory of Muhammad bin Tughlaq in, 1359 A.D. (Jauna Khan). The etymology of district Jaunpur. The district has an important historical background. In ancient period the district constituted and integral part of the kingdom of Koshala and Vatsa. According to the Hindu mythology the name of Jaunpur is derived from Jamadagni Rishi. Who used to live at the right bank of the Gomati river about half way between Jaunpur and Zafarabad. The specific reference of its name is found during the time of Feroz Tughlaq.

He founded this place in 1359 A.D. in honour of his cousin Jauna (Muhammad Bin Tughlaq) and commemorated his by naming the city after him. This historical evidence is more correct than all other evidences. At present people this historical city known as Jaunpur city.

Objectives- The present research paper main objective is that the district Jaunpur population is increasing vary rapidly and the district has facing problems to related the population growth of the district. To assess the growth rate of population projection and to identify the spatial distributional and density pattern of the district

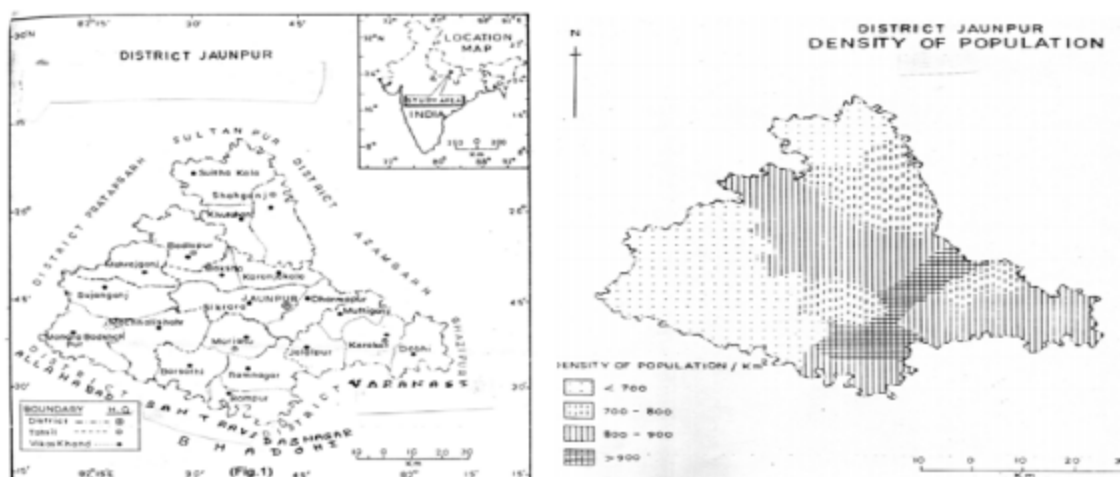
Methodology- In this research paper all the collection of secondary data from different published sources i.e. district gazetteers, town-village directory, census hand book of the district Jaunpur, District Statistical bulletines and national informatics centres of the district population related data, population of 2001 and 2011 for the help of India Government census.

Location- Jaunpur district lies in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh known as 'Purvanchal'. It forms the north western portion of the Varanasi division and western portion of Azamgarh division. The district is situated between the parallels of 25024' North latitude to 26012' North latitudes and between the meridians of 82007' East longitudes to 83005' East longitudes (Fig.01). It covers the geographical area of about 4038.0 Sq.kilometers out of which, about 3998.0 Sq.kilometers occupied by rural areas and the rest 40.0 Sq. kilometers by Urban areas. Jaunpur district is perfectly land-locked and its entire boundary is formed by land on all sides. It is surrounded on the North-west by the district of Sultanpur, on the west by Pratapgrah district, on the South-West by Allahabad on the south by Sant Ravidasnagar (Bhadohi) on the East by Gazipur district and on the North-east by Azamgarh district in Uttar Pradesh (Fig.02).

Population Growth of the District- After having examined the physical resource and the resultant



landscape constitutes the next significant step. Man is predominantly powerful element in the evolution of the cultural landscape, because the significance of natural resources in an area can be assessed only in the context of the people who are utilizing them. It is not the number of people but also the knowledge, his efficiency and his living standard which count much in the formation and stabilization of particular pattern. A Geographical analysis of population as district from a purely demographic study is likely to bring to light certain relationship between man and his habitat that area particularly important in the understanding of population problems in density populated are with a predominantly rural economy.



Slow increase in population, more often contributes to a strong manpower which proves to be a reliable resource for the economic growth of a region while the explosive population growth has serious repercussions on the economy of a region, generating sometimes a state of warping destitution and crumpling poverty. Therefore, a balanced population is more effective for the socio-economic development of a region. In 1881 the population of the district was estimated to be around 12.09 Lacs which came down to 12.01 lacs in 1901 and further down to 11.53 lacs in 1921 due to the calamitous stroke of the fatal epidemic diseases like malaria, cholera, plague, chicken pox etc. The population growth during 1901-1911 and 1911-1921 recorded a negative growth of - 3.86 per cent and -0.14 respectively. After 1921 the population started increasing rapidly and in 1981 it was 25.32 lacs and in 1991, it has touched the dizzy level of 3214636 persons and 2001 it was 3911679 and presently 2011 it is 4494204 persons in the district Jaunpur (Table No. 1 and Table. No. 2.). The decadal variation during 1981 to 1991 was + 26.92 per cent and 2001 to 2011 was 14.89 per cent.

Table No. 01
Population Growth of the District Jaunpur 1901-2011

Sl.No.	Year	Persons	Decadal Variation%
1	1901	1201667	N.A.
2	1911	1155244	-3.86
3	1921	1153633	-0.14
4	1931	1234365	+7.00
5	1941	1385490	+12.24
6	1951	1515043	+09.35
7	1961	1727264	+14.01
8	1971	2005434	+16.10
9	1981	2532734	+26.30
10	1991	3214636	+26.92
11	2001	3911679	+21.68
12	2011	4494204	+14.89
13	2021 (Estimated)	5206985	-

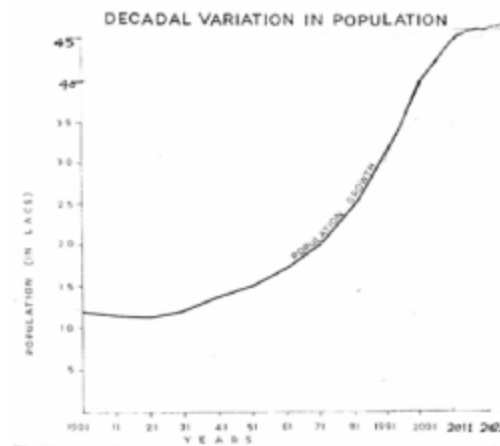
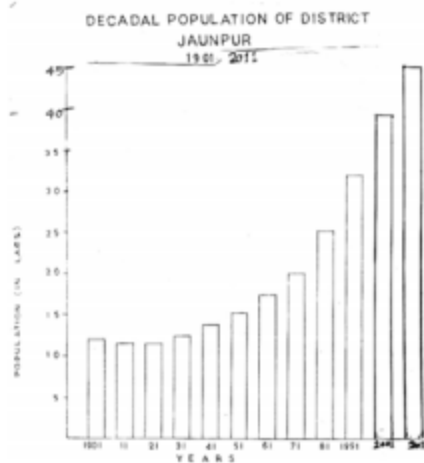
Source: The District Jaunpur, Statistical Bulletin 2001-2021.



Table No.02
Latest Block wise population of District Jaunpur

Sl.No.	Block	Population
1	Badalapur	235039
2	Baksha	209951
3	Barasathi	215896
4	Dhamapur	123755
5	Dhobhi	172113
6	Jalalpur	173523
7	Karanjakala	243707
8	Kerakat	189092
9	Khutahan	214700
10	Machhalishahar	222391
11	Maharajganj	171961
12	Mariahu	220241
13	Muftiganj	132594
14	Mungrabad	194117
15	Ramnagar	227013
16	Rampur	222526
17	Shahganj	288871
18	Sikrara	183142
19	Sirkoni	189000
20	Suithakala	184625
21	Sujanjanj	214964
	Total	4229221

The rapid growth of population in post, 1921 period may be unequivocally ascribed to the sudden slump in mortality rates and not to the increase in birth rates. The impact of growth of population can be seen and gauged from the large crowds thronging at the market centres and public places. Control of epidemic diseases like plague, cholera, malaria, chicken pox etc. Improvement of drinking water facilities, better drainage, increased spraying of D.D.T. and the use of new medicines have largely contributed to the decline in the death rates. Evaluated in terms of the Huxley's Thesis, Jaunpur district is passing through the second stage of the demographic transition due to the slow death rates and high birth rates the population is increasing rapidly in current year 2021 (Fig.03 & 04).



Spatial Distribution And Density Pattern of Population- The geographical factors are more responsible for the varying distribution pattern of population in the region. Man and environment relationship plays an important role in giving a shape to the landscape. The great differentiations in the distribution and density of population can be explained in terms of physical factors. According to Kayastha the distribution of population is generated by the availability of water and good agricultural land. The spatial distribution signifies the general spread of people on the earth's surface or in a given region. As regards the distribution of population in Jaunpur district, rural areas account for the lion's share of the total population 92.29 per cent of the total population of the district Jaunpur



4494204 person in the latest population of year 2011, while the urban areas 7.71 per cent persons in the district. The tehsil wise distribution shows that Jaunpur (Sadar) tehsil occupies the highest place followed by Kerakat tehsil, while Badalapur tehsil has the lowest population. The district 21 Block wise distribution show a more comprehensive and clear picture of spatial pattern of the districts population. Shahganj block occupies the highest place persons followed by Karanjakala, Badlapur, Rampur and Machhalishahar blocks, while Maharajganj block possesses the lowest population in the district Jaunpur.

Population density means the number of persons living per sq.km. of area. In the study area, the density of population varies from 587 to 981 per sq.kms. According to the density pattern there are four categories of blocks in the district Jaunpur. First category includes 900 to above persons per km², Dharmapur and Ramnagar blocks are included in this category. The second category ranges between 800-900 person/km². This category includes Badalapur, Baksha, Sikrara, Karanjakala, Rampur, Kerakat, Jalalpur and Dobhi blocks. In the third category 700-800 persons/Km² the important blocks are Shahganj, Mariahu, Muftiganj and Khutahan blocks, Fourth category of density i.e. below 700 persons/km² includes Mongrabadshahpur, Machhalishahar, Sujanganj, Snithakala and Mahrajganj blocks. The highest, density per sq.km. is found in Shahganj block while the lowest is

Mongrabadshahpur and Dharmapur blocks. Population Projection- The population projection formula is that method from which it is possible to find an estimated account of future trends of population growth of any region over a stipulated period of time. It has a sound socioeconomic base as it helps the planners and government to know before hand the future relationship which would involve between the demand and supply and provides an easy tool to planners to plan the use of resources and to reorganize the production system. Applying the formula in District Jaunpur over 2001 to 2011 population period yields and annual growth value is 1.38 per cent is 2001-2011, year and it was 2.37 per cent of the year 1981-1991. If this rapid growth is allowed to go unchecked, it is bound to nullify all the developmental activities in future. It is a high time, therefore, that people should realize the gravity of the problem and arrest the growing population at a manageable land in order maintain a balance between the resources and the population and in the ecological set up of the district as well.

Conclusion- The resources are limited and given all technological developments, the scope for expanding and diversifying sector section of economy is also limited. Hence it is not possible to face the growing specter of consumer demands for the goods and service just by designing new programmes for the sectoral development of the economy, because the rapidly growing population in capable of offsetting rather unpassing all development efforts.

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