



---

## IMPACT OF GROWTH AND DENSITY OF POPULATION ON DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF DISTRICT ALLAHABAD (U.P)

MAHIMA TRIVEDI, PRASHANT KUMAR AND ANITA RUDOLA

Department of Geography, H.N.B.G.U. Srinagar, B.G.R Campus Pauri Garhwal- 246001, Uttarakhand

\*Corresponding Author Email: [mahimatrivedi86@gmail.com](mailto:mahimatrivedi86@gmail.com)

Received: 8.10.2020; Revised: 30.11.2020; Accepted: 5.12.2020

©Society for Himalayan Action Research and Development

**Abstract:** India is the second-largest populous country in the world. Population plays a vital role in any country. India is not only rich in natural resources but also blessed with human resources. Population growth of any area is an index of economic development, cultural background, historical event, social awakening and political ideology. In our country, the population increased at a rapid rate. This paper deals with population characteristics of the Allahabad district which mainly includes the growth of population and population density of Allahabad district. This paper is purely based on secondary data of Census 1991, 2001, and 2011 and shows the data through charts and graphs.

**Keywords:** Population Growth, Density, Natural resources.

### Introduction

Population growth and its distribution involve two key issues in any population studies (Rubenstein 2010). The concept of growth of population is often used to connote in the number of inhabitants of territory during a specific period, irrespective of the fact whether the change is negative or positive (Chandana, 2008). Population growth is an aspect of the population that is most often discussed not only by the demographer but also by people concerned with economic growth, national planning and social welfare. It refers to the change in population size (increase or decrease) between two decades (Mishra, 1980, pp, 128). The population growth patterns that we observe around the world are not the same. We can roughly divide the world into two broad regions, namely, the Developed World and the Developing World. Most of the population originate in the developing world which represents over 80% of the world's population (Newbold, 2017)

The growth of population in an area is the index of its economic development, social awakening and many other characteristics (Bajaj, 1963). The spectacular acceleration in population growth was the product of the decline in mortality and the widening gap between birth rate and death rate (Chandana, op.cit.). The death rate declined in the developing countries after the Second World War due to the large scale application of improved medical and health technology and significant improvement in food production. On the other hand, the urban centre, particularly the big industrial centres were recording rapid population growth.

**Study Area:** Allahabad District is the most populous district in Uttar Pradesh. The district Allahabad is situated in the Gangetic Plain. The geographic area of Allahabad district is 5482 km<sup>2</sup>. It extends from 24° 47' to 25° 47' north latitude and from 81° 19' to 82° 21' east longitude (Fig 1). Its peripheral boundaries extend in the north to Jaunpur and Pratapgarh districts, in the south to Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh, in the west to Fatehpur and Banda districts, and in the east to Mirzapur district. The major river, Ganga



and its tributaries, Yamuna and Tons rivers flow as the main drainage system of Allahabad district. Due to the availability of sufficient water in the rivers, the water level here remains high. According to Census 2011, Allahabad district has a population of 5954391 and the population growth rate is 20.74%. The population density in Allahabad district is 1086 people per km<sup>2</sup>.

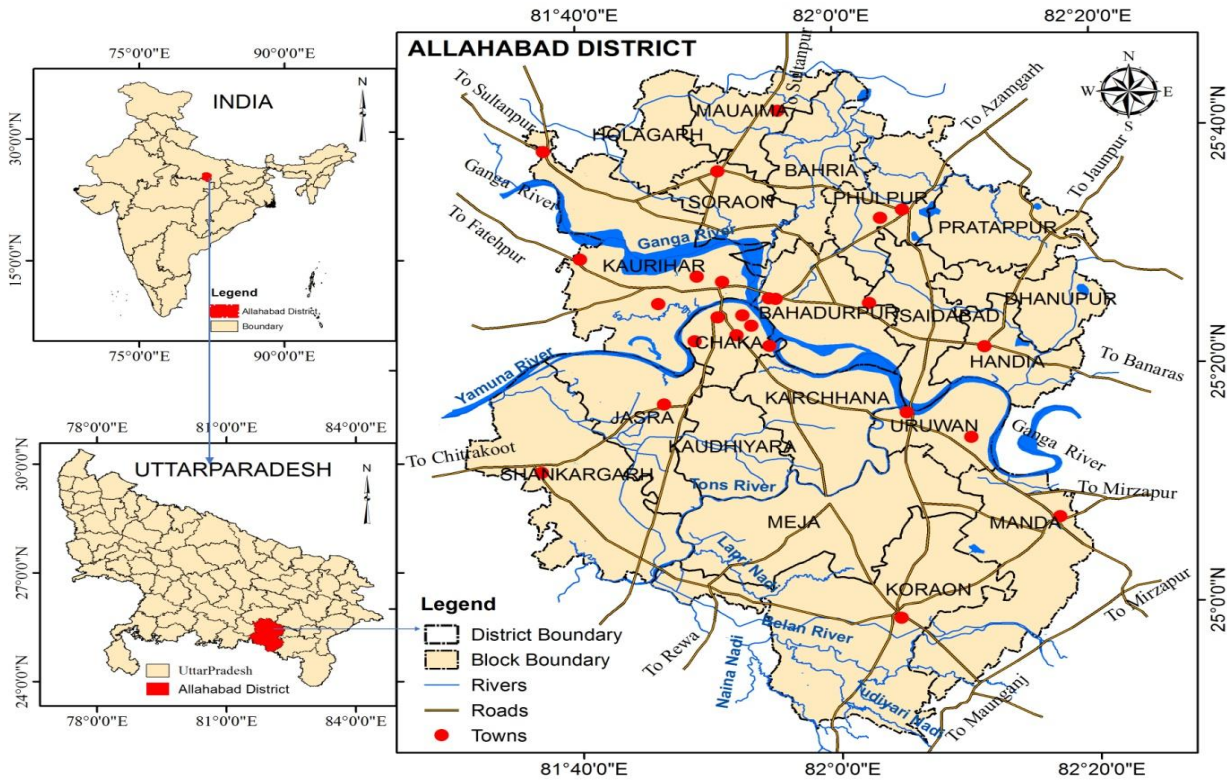


Figure 1: Location Map of the study area

**Objective**

To study the trend of population growth and density according to block-wise and find out the impact and causes leading to the growth of population.

**Methodology**

For the study, the secondary data has been used which is collected from DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK and CENSUS OF INDIA. The collected data have been analysed with the help of statistical methods and are represented through maps, tables and graphs.

**Growth rate of Population:** Population is a social capital, therefore its impact on overall development, like socio-economic, political and environment even on local level planning can be observed. The measurement of how the size of a population changes over time is called the population growth and it depends upon the human fertility, human mortality and human mobility which can be natural or unnatural. The difference between human fertility and human mortality called as a natural increase of population.

$$\text{Growth Rate} = \frac{\text{Population at the end of the period} - \text{Population at the beginning of the period}}{\text{Population at the beginning of the period}} \times 100$$

**Table 1: Decadal Growth of population in Allahabad District (1901-2011)**

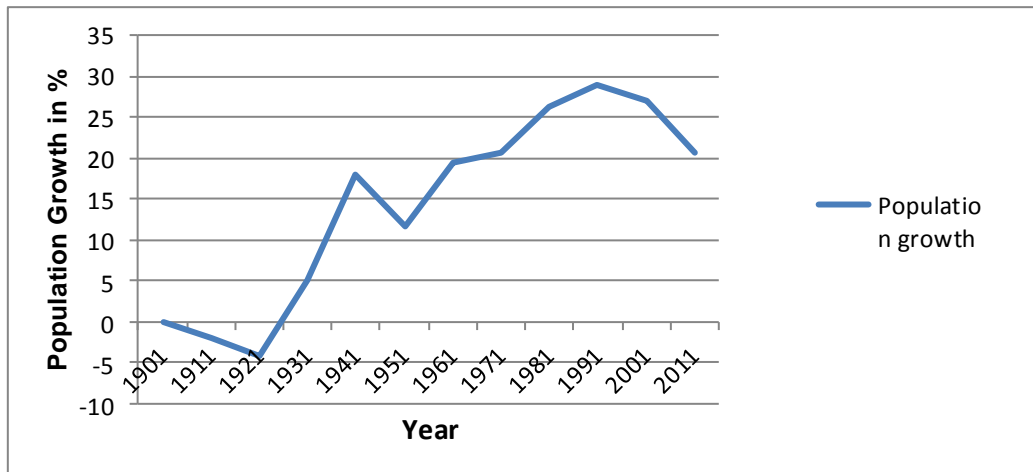
Years	Population	Decadal Growth (%)
1901	1489358	-----
1911	1467136	-1.90
1921	1404445	-4.05
1931	1491913	5.02
1941	1812981	18.11
1951	2048250	11.78
1961	2438376	19.56
1971	2907270	20.58
1981	3797033	26.25
1991	4921310	29.01
2001	4936105	26.91
2011	5959798	20.74

Source: Census of India (1901-2011)

The district of Allahabad is one of the most populous districts of U.P. It supports a population of 59,59,789 persons in Census 2011. Chart no-1 mention that the population of the Allahabad district in 1901 was only 14.88 lacs that is approximately 25% of the population of Allahabad district in 2011.

During the decade 1901-1911, the district had suffered from Plague. On account of this, some of the population emigrated temporarily. During the period, 1911-1921, a greater decline of population is observed, because in this period, the British made a policy to discourage the local manufacturing units which was the main cause of the decline of indigenous industry, forcing more and more people to take to agriculture pursuit. Famine, epidemic and lack of food were regular features around the 1930s. Moreover, due to World War of 1914-18, many people left Allahabad district to be employed in the Army. According to the Census of 1951, the number of displaced persons in the district was 13,817, of these 11,167 people came from West Pakistan, 675 people came from East Pakistan and remaining 1975 person came from other places. About 73 percent people came into the district in 1947. During the period, 1951 to 91, rapid growth of population has been observed. In this time, there was no lack of food and more and more workforce was engaged in agriculture. This period excelled all the previous records of growth rates. The crude death rate had a remarkable fall due to increased control over epidemic and pandemic diseases, improvement in developed means of communication, medical facilities and development in the economy, especially in agriculture. During 2001 to 2011, the population growth rate was recorded in negative, mainly because more and more youth were migrating to other cities for better education, better jobs and for business purposes.

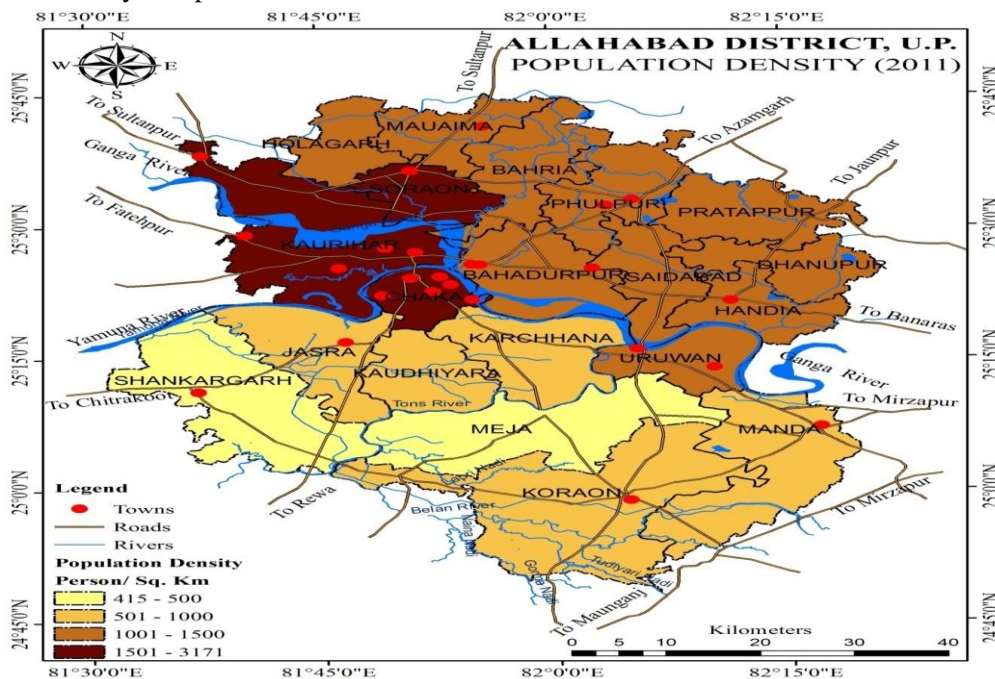
As shown in the graph above, the population of Allahabad district in 1901 to 1921 recorded the negative growth rate of population. The year 1921 is known as the period of great divide because population once again started increasing in 1931. The next decade of 1941 showed a significant growth of Allahabad district. There were remarkable changes due to the enhancing control over the famines, epidemic diseases etc.



**Figure 1: Decadal Growth rate of Population of Allahabad District (in %) Source: Census of India (1901-2011)**

During 1951 to 61, there was an increase of 19.3 percent in the population of the district. After 1961, population growth rate was near about 3-4% in Allahabad district. In Allahabad district, the population increased after 1991 but negatively, this is due to the improvement in literacy level and adopting of family planning mostly by the literate population.

**Population Density:** One of the important indices of population concentration is the density of population. The density of population is mainly the relationship between the number of peoples and the area inhabited by that population. Density shows the pressure of population over the resources availability in a particular area.



**Figure 2: Map showing Population density of Allahabad District (UP)**

Density reflects the dynamics of city function, operation and development of its economic and social structure. Allahabad is one of the most populous districts and has a large size of the population. Thus we can find the overall population density as 1087 persons per sq. km. in Census 2011. It is calculated with the help of the following equation:





Density of Population = Total Population/ Total area

**Table 2: Population density in Allahabad district (2011)**

Blocks	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population
Karchana	264.87	890
Kondhiyara	185.61	860
Koraon	632.48	524
Manda	395.07	541
Meja	423.25	466
Uruwa	160.51	1348
Chaka	113.13	1870
Holagarh	144.78	1262
Soraon	134.53	1515
Baharia	235.65	1158
Kodihar	513.13	3171
Jasra	256.82	690
Mauaima	152.67	1346
Handia	161.78	1449
Phulpur	221.82	1140
Pratappur	213.87	1051
Dhanupur	163.18	1425
Shankargarh	454.03	415
Bahadurpur	261.98	1274
Saidabad	177.42	1427

Source: Statistical bulletin of Allahabad district (2011)

Population density is of the utmost importance for the analysis of the diversity of human distribution in the area. According to the Census 2011, the population density of Allahabad district is represented block wise. (Table 2). Kaudihar (3171), Soraon (1515) and Chaka (1870) blocks are highly populated and therefore, the density is very high. The main reason for having the highest concentration of people in Kaudihar block is because there are 11 town areas including the main urban centre and the cantonment Board of Allahabad district. Soraon block is also the Tehsil headquarter where many administrative offices and lower court is located engaging good number of people. Apart from this, these blocks are situated across the river Ganga, having good connectivity of roads and railways. Fertile soil and Intensive agricultural activities also favoured increase in human settlement. On the other hand, Sankargarh(415)block is situated across river Yamuna where there is comparatively infertile soil, stony and uneven surface which is agriculturally unsuitable. Inadequate traffic conveniences and improper educational facilities as well as lack of other infrastructure cause large part of population to migrate to main city area. Three development blocks, Meja(466), Manda(541) and Koraon (524) have low population density as these development blocks are spread over a large area. As a result, the sparse domicile pattern is seen which is bound to be low population density.

## Conclusion

Allahabad is one of the most important cities in India. Administratively, politically and historically it has been very significant city of India. Moreover, due to the confluence of holy rivers, Ganga, Yamuna and



Saraswati, it has been a sacred place for pilgrims. As an educational centre, it still holds prime importance among the major cities of India being a well-known tourist place in India. The economy of the Allahabad district depends on agriculture and related agro-industries because there is favourable climatic conditions and topography. The CBD (Central Business District) is the main attraction point for the working population which is engaged in secondary and tertiary activities. The urban centre of Allahabad is connected with suburb areas by transport network and as such the daily wage workers conveniently visit the city and provide the vegetables, fruits, dairy products and also work as labour, vendor and rickshaw pullers etc. According to Census 2011, density in the urban area is 12453/sq. km. and in the rural area, it is 839/ sq km., which is quite different from the rural area. The rural population also migrates to urban areas for education, employment, health, basic infrastructure and other facilities. This is the main reason for population growth in urban areas. But increasing population is also leading to many problems which are related to the environment, pollution, solid waste disposal, water supply, electricity, transport and slums etc.

### References

- Bajaj Nirmal (1963): Regional Study of Population of Ambala District. *Ph D dissertation* submitted to Punjab University
- Chandana, R.C. (2008) *Population Geography*. Kalyani Publication. Census of India.
- Gazetteer of India (1966): Uttar Pradesh, District Allahabad.
- Mishra, B.D. (1980), *An introduction to the study of Population*. Printer: Prabhat Press, Navchandi Grounds, Meerut
- Newbold, K. Bruce. (2017). *Population Geography Tools and Issues*. Rowman & Littlefield Publication.
- Rubenstein, J.M. (2010): *Contemporary Human Geography*, New Delhi: PHI Learning Priv.Ltd.pp.28-32
- Statistical bulletin of Allahabad District (2001-2011)