PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA
Chapter-III

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Prior to discuss the findings of the study on “Effect of nutrition intake on sexuality of adolescent girls in Faizabad district”, it is essential to sketch briefly the salient features of district Faizabad.

District Faizabad

Faizabad (or, as the word implies, ‘city of beneficence or bountifulness’) is the name both of the district and of the town, which is the headquarter of the district. There is however, no authentic record to show why this name was conferred. On the town which is not more than 220 years old and was so named during the regime of Safdar Jung, the second Nawab of Awadh (1739-54). In the time of Safdar Jung this township came to be called Faizabad and the headquarter of the govt. was transferred to this new city, the people continuing to call it Bangla. Safdar Jung was the real founder of the city of Faizabad and it was in his regime that it was completed. Safdar Jung’s son Shuza-ud-daula succeeded him and made Faizabad his capital. On August 16, 1765 Shuja-ud-daula was eventually completed to inter into a treaty “for perpetual and universal peace sincere friendship and firm union” with the East India Company, Faizabad was the capital of the Kingdom whose revenues were about $3000,000 and whose splendour excited the admiration of travelers. Religion in this district is more than ordinary interest. Ayodhya as is related in the account of this town, is the great centre of the hero worship which has selected the ancient king Ram Chandra as the object of its adoration. The brahmans are the most numerous, numbering about 15 per cent of the population. Chamars the lowest in the rank are the next in number, about 12 per cent; then Ahir and then Chhatries, who
hold two-thirds of the soil but are only seven per cent. Koris, Kahars, Vaishyas, Mallah or boatmen and muraos or gardeners are each about three per cent.

Location

Faizabad is one of Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and occupies a central position in the division of same name. It lies between latitude 26°9' and 26°50’N and longitude 81°41’ and 83°8’E and in shape is a fairly regular parallelogram with a projection on the North East jutting into the district of Azamgarh.

Boundaries

The river Ghagra forms its northern boundary for about 85 miles and separates it from the district of Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur. On the west lies Barabanki and on the East and South East Azamgarh. The greatest length of the district from west to east is 90 miles and the greatest width from North to South is 28 miles.

Area

According to the Central Statistical Organization, the district had an area of 4511 square kilometer.

Population

According to the census of 2001, the district had a population of 2978484 in which males are 1548252 and females are 1430232. The rural areas were inhabited by 2631261 persons, 1189309 being female and 1441952 being males and the urban area by 347223 persons in which 185715 being males and 161508 being female. The population of above 60 year aged rural people were 128914 (male) and 119140 (female) and in the urban areas population of elderly people were 4447 (male) and 4279 (female).
Table 3.1 Population of Faizabad district (census 2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faizabad</td>
<td>2978484</td>
<td>347223</td>
<td>185715</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subdivision tehsils**

The district has divided into 5 tehsils namely, Faizabad, Milkipur, Bikapur, Sohaval and Rudauli and further divided into 9 blocks namely Sohaval, Masodha, Purabazar, Mayabar, Milkipur, Amaniganj, Bikapur, Tarun, Mavai, Haringtonganj, Rudauli and Pure Dalai. It has 29 wards namely, Devkali, Sahabganj, Amaniganj, Sahadatganj, Civil Lines, Delhi darwaza, Lalbagh, Janaura, Dalmandi, Ram Nagar, Purani Sabjii Mandi, Haiderganj, Chowk, Kandhari Bazar, Jharkhandi Ward, Rikabganj, Angooribagh, Wazeerganj, Niyawan, Railway Colony, Bahadurganj, Rath Howeli, Begumganj Maqubara, Retia, Police Line, Awadhpuri, Salarpur, Ashwanipuram.

Milkipur tehsil is located $81^048'$ E longitude and $26^030'$ N latitude. It has total geographical area of 580 square km. with the total population of 367570 in which 208654 being males and 158916 being females with 7586 males and 7126 female of above 60 years of age.

Bekapur tehsil is located at $26^036'$ N latitude and $82^08'$ E longitude. It has total geographical area of 322 square kilometer with total population of 202874 (103177 male and 99697 female) in which 9408 male and 7933 females were above 60 years.

Faizabad tehsil is situated at $26^05$ N latitude and $81^04'$ E longitude. It is on the left bank of Ghagra, seventy eight miles east of Lucknow. It is the frontier station for European troops as regard Nepal. It lies west of and adjoin the modern town of Ayodhya, which is now within the some municipal limits. It has
total population 474353 in which 283794 males and 190559 were females with 8792 male above 60 and 7513 females of above 60 years.

Sohaval tehsil is situated at 26°45’ N latitude and 81°59’ E longitude. It covers total geographical area of 258 square km. with total population of 165335 (84264 males, 81071 female) in which 7497 males and 6567 females having age of above 60 years.

Rudauli tehsil is situated at 26°46’ N latitude and 81°59’ E longitude. It covers total geographical area of 1011 square km. with a total population of 133306 in which 66934 being males and 66372 being females with 5675 males and 5257 females of above 60 years old.

**Climate**

The climate of the district is generally salubrious and the year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season starts in late November and lasts till February, the summer season begins in March and continues till the onset of the monsoon which is generally about the middle of June. Then starts the rainy season which generally lasts till the end of September and is followed by the post-monsoon months, October and November, which see transition from the monsoon to the winter.

**Rainfall**

The average rainfall in summer is 30-50 cm, in rainy season it is 50-200 cm followed by 20-50 cm rain in winter season.

**Temperature**

About the beginning of March there is a rapid raise in temperature. May the early part of the June constitute the hottest part of the year. From March to June temperature varies from 25°C-46°C. From June to September it ranges
between 22° – 37° C followed by 3° C-18° C in October – February. Hot, dry and dust laden winds are common in the hot season.

**Humidity**

Except during the monsoon and the early post-monsoon periods the air is comparatively dry. Low values of humidity are common in summer afternoons.

**Selection of schools**

Total 139 Hindi medium and 70 English medium schools (High school and Intermediate colleges) is present in Faizabad district. Out of which 10 Hindi medium and 10 English medium colleges were randomly selected in the study.