Chapter 8:
Socio-Cultural Characteristics of Population
Chapter-8

SOCIO-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

Population is an integral part of social, economic and cultural system. Demographic phenomena are the events that occur in an individual's life. They are of great significance to both the individual and also to society. The intricacies of the interrelationships between demographic and socio-cultural variables are a new ponsasinorum. Davis holds that the demographic changes are both reflective and behavioural (Kinsley, J 959). They are reflective in that they affect other components of a social system, which in turn brings about changes in these components initiating the change. The socio-economic factors do not affect the reproductive behavior per se but these exert their influence through the determination and reinforcement of certain cultural values which, in turn, have varying degree of compatibility with particular pattern of fertility (Yadav, 1991, p. 149).

8.1 Literacy

Literacy is considered as a fairly reliable index of socio-cultural and economic advancement in Population Geography. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation, for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic processes. Literacy is defined as ability to read and write with understanding in at least one language. A literate person is one who is able both to read and write. A person who can neither read nor write is called illiterate. A person who is able only to read but not to write may be called semi-literate (Chandana & Sidhu, 1980, p. 96-98). The semi-literates, persons who could read and write but made orthographic errors; and the illiterates, who could
neither read nor write (UNUSCO, 1957, p. 29). In this study Chandana's definition followed.

Literacy influences various other demographic attributes like fertility, mortality, migration and economy. In addition, it affects the urbanization, industrialization, communication and commerce, which are indispensable to the advancement of nations in modern time (Ghosh, 1985, p. 104). The Population Commission of United Nations considers his ability to both read and write a simple message with understanding in any language a sufficient basis for classifying a person as literate. The Indian Census has adopted this definition. The basic measurement of educational status is the degree of literacy.

The rural population has a lower literacy rate than the literacy rate of the urban population. The rural people do not get sufficient opportunities to get them educated in a formal way. The urban people, on the other hand, get sufficient opportunities for getting education. The urban population is socially more awakened and economically better than rural. The socio-economic pattern of urban place requires higher level of education for jobs and vocations. Moreover, the females in urban areas enjoy relatively higher status than their counterparts in the rural areas. Therefore, they get higher education and freedom. The gap between the rural and urban literacy rates, however, is gradually decreasing. Transport and communication facilities, technological development, economic status, occupational structure and caste are other reasons for urban people having higher education as compared to their rural counterparts. Thus there seems to be a positive correlation between literacy and development.
8.2 Growth of Literacy

In the district 77.29 per cent population is literate. The literacy is 81.91 per cent in urban areas and 67.82 per cent in rural areas. The male's literacy is as high as 82.56 per cent as against 71.54 per cent female's literacy, and therefore, the gap in male/female literacy rate is 25.80 percentage points. In rural areas among 8 CD blocks, the highest literacy is at 73.59 per cent in Chinhat and lowest at 64.50 per cent in Mal and Gosainganj both. The literacy among males in rural areas is 76.42 per cent in comparison to 58.29 per cent among females. The lowest female literacy of 53.59 per cent is in Mal CD block. The gap in male/female literacy rate is highest in Mal CD block which is 20.83 percentage points. In 4.48 per cent i.e. 36 village are covering 6.38 percent literate population (57461) of the literacy range is 80 - 90. In 10.21 per cent i.e. 82 village are covering 12.90 percent literate population (116183) of the literacy range is 75 -80. In 67 per cent i.e. 538 village are covering 67.00 percent literate population (617502) of the literacy range is 60 -75. In 18.31 per cent i.e. 147 villages are covering 12.18 percent literate population (109711) of the literacy range is 35-60.

Fig 8.2
Among urbanites in the district, as much as 85.60 per cent males are literate as against 77.93 per cent females. The highest urban literacy is in Lucknow CB at 85.88 per cent and lowest in Amethi (NP) at 59.20 per cent. The maximum male literacy is also found in Lucknow CB at 89.95 per cent and lowest at 64.41 per cent in Amethi (NP). However, the highest female literacy is in Lucknow CB at 80.11 per cent and lowest at 53.46 per cent in Amethi (NP). Still, the maximum gap in male-female literacy rate at 16.68 per cent is found in Nagram (NP).

The literacy among Scheduled Castes in the countryside is 60.90 per cent and 64.90 per cent in towns. There is Total 60.70 percent Rural and 71.80 percent in urban population, 73.20 Male and 55.70 percentage of female literacy is Scheduled Cast at district level. ST population Total population rate 62.80 percent among 46.90 percent Rural and 65.00 percent urban. Only 4084 persons out of 7506 Scheduled Tribe cost (62.80 percent) population are found literate in the district.

Table 8.1

Block wise spatial pattern of Literacy age wise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>illiterate</th>
<th>literate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All age</td>
<td>681440</td>
<td>836452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-06</td>
<td>286063</td>
<td>261887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07-09</td>
<td>38377</td>
<td>40843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>41179</td>
<td>46488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>40338</td>
<td>42473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>35398</td>
<td>49883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>32949</td>
<td>56185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>32659</td>
<td>59266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-59</td>
<td>122732</td>
<td>198227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=60</td>
<td>49245</td>
<td>78693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source* Census Data and Sankhikiya Patrika 2006-2014
8.3 Block wise spatial pattern of Literacy

In order to understand the level of literacy development at block level, literacy has been grouped into five categories at an interval of three percent. In the year 1981 there were District level, which marked average 40 percent literacy total in which 49 percent male and 30 percent female. In the year 1991 there were District level, which marked average 57.49 percent literacy total in which 66.51 percent male and 46.88 percent female. In the year 2001 there were District level, which marked average 68.71 percent literacy total in which 75.98 percent male and 60.47 percent female. In the year 2011 there were District level, which marked average 77.29 percent literacy total in which 82.56 percent male and 71.54 percent female. The highest Gap is in Mal block between male and female 20.83 and lowest 14.87 percent of Chinhat block, both all are greater than average of district of gap 11.02 percent and more than urban 7.67 percent gap between male and female literacy rate.

In 1991 there was all block having literacy rate more than 30 percent excluding Mall block 29.02 percent. All other block falling in the high literacy category (30 to 35 percent). But three blocks did reveal high literacy in 1991 like Bakshi ka talab 36.64 percent, Chinhat 35.96 percent and Gosaiganj 35.73 percent. By contrast maximum literacy rate of Sarojani nagar block which literacy rate highest in 1991 is 40.78 percent.

In 2001, the blocks showing literacy rates above 50 percent have been put in the category of comparatively very high literacy. Maal was the only one block which showed literacy rate below 50 percent. Four Blocks were included in literacy rate between 55 percent and 60 percent. These blocks were Sarojani nagar (58.35), Mohanlal ganj (55.59), Chinhat (55.82), Bakshi ka talab (55.47). Below 55 percent blocks are Gosaiganj (53.68),
Kakori (50.39) Malihabad 51.26, and Mall 47.08. Sarojani nagar block in Top rate with 58.35 percent and Chinhat on 2nd position with 55.82 percent

In 2011 the blocks showing literacy rates above 60 percent have been put in the category of comparatively very high literacy. Maal was the only one block which showed literacy rate below 60 percent. Five Blocks were included in literacy rate between 60 percent and 70 percent. These blocks were Mohanlalganj (68.10), BKT (67.10), Kakori (66.60), Malihabad (65.70), Gosaiganj (64.50) Chinhat block in Top rate with 73.30 percent and Sarojaninagar on 2nd position with 73.00 percent (Fig 8.2 and Appendix 8.1).

Table -8.2
Block wise Spatial Pattern of Literacy Sex wise 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total rural/Urban Block</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malihabad</td>
<td>60754</td>
<td>40560</td>
<td>101314</td>
<td>74.68</td>
<td>55.61</td>
<td>65.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maal</td>
<td>57470</td>
<td>37632</td>
<td>95102</td>
<td>74.42</td>
<td>53.59</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakshi ka Talab</td>
<td>80936</td>
<td>54917</td>
<td>135853</td>
<td>75.97</td>
<td>57.16</td>
<td>67.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakori</td>
<td>52050</td>
<td>36364</td>
<td>88414</td>
<td>74.34</td>
<td>57.92</td>
<td>66.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinhat</td>
<td>48563</td>
<td>36221</td>
<td>84784</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>65.53</td>
<td>73.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarojani nagar</td>
<td>82992</td>
<td>59109</td>
<td>142101</td>
<td>81.05</td>
<td>64.12</td>
<td>73.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gosaiganj</td>
<td>63997</td>
<td>44099</td>
<td>108096</td>
<td>73.43</td>
<td>54.83</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohanlalganj</td>
<td>86894</td>
<td>58299</td>
<td>145193</td>
<td>76.74</td>
<td>58.28</td>
<td>68.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Rural</td>
<td>533656</td>
<td>367201</td>
<td>900857</td>
<td>76.42</td>
<td>58.29</td>
<td>67.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Urban</td>
<td>1208784</td>
<td>1017619</td>
<td>2226403</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>77.93</td>
<td>81.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total District</td>
<td>1742440</td>
<td>1384820</td>
<td>3127260</td>
<td>82.56</td>
<td>71.54</td>
<td>77.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source* Census Data and Sankhikiya Patrika 2006-2014

8.3.1 Spatial Pattern of Literacy in Lucknow District

The male literacy in Lucknow district was 13.72 percent in 1961, which stepped up to 18.84 percent in 1971 and 24.35 percent in 1981. According to District and tahsil-wise literacy rates besides the number of literates and illiterates for total, rural and Urban areas are given in Table-21. The literacy rates are worked out by excluding population of 0-6 years. As
Socio-cultural Characteristics of Population

per 2001 census, the proportion of literates to total population excluding 0-6 years comes to 68.7 per cent in the district. This proportion in rural areas is 53.9 per cent against 76.6 per cent in urban areas. In the district the literacy rate of males (76.0 percent) is much higher than that of females (60.5 per cent). Among the tahsils, Lucknow tahsil tops with 74.1 per cent literates followed by Bakshi-Ka-Talab tahsil (55.0 per cent). Malihabad tahsil with 49.90 per cent literates stands at the bottom in the district. Out of 4 tahsils, the literacy rates of one tahsil are higher than that of district average. It is observed that in urban areas of district the literacy rates are higher than the rural areas. The gap between male and female literacy is high, which comes to 15.5 percentage points in the district, as a whole. The trend at tahsil level is not much different. However, this gap in urban literacy is low which comes to 10.1 percentage points against the rural areas, where the gap between male and female literacy is 25.80 percentages.

Table 8.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Tahsil</th>
<th>Number of Literates</th>
<th>Percentage of Literates</th>
<th>Gap in Literacy Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total / Person</td>
<td>Rural / Urban</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Literates</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maliha bad</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>125,688</td>
<td>83,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>117,579</td>
<td>78,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>8,109</td>
<td>4,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakshi-Ka-Talab</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>121,797</td>
<td>79,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>115,684</td>
<td>75,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>6,113</td>
<td>3,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucknow</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,703,026</td>
<td>972,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>177,285</td>
<td>113,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1,525,741</td>
<td>858,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohanlal ganj</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>179,431</td>
<td>115,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>166,798</td>
<td>108,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>12,633</td>
<td>7,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Total</td>
<td>2,129,942</td>
<td>1,250,877</td>
<td>879,065</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Data and Sankhikiya Patrika 2006-2014
District and tahsil-wise literacy rates besides the number of literates and illiterates for total, rural and urban areas are given in Table-21. The literacy rates are worked out by excluding population of 0-6 years. As per 2001 census, the proportion of literates to total population excluding 0-6 years comes to 68.7 per cent in the district. This proportion in rural areas is 53.9 per cent against 76.6 per cent in urban areas. In the district the literacy rate of males (76.0 per cent) is much higher than that of females (60.5 per cent). Among the tahsils, Lucknow tahsil tops with 74.1 per cent literates followed by Bakshi-Ka-Talab tahsil (55.0 per cent). Malihabad tahsil with 49.9 per cent literates stands at the bottom in the district. Out of 4 tahsils, the literacy rates of one tahsil are higher than that of district average. It is observed that in urban areas of district the literacy rates are higher than the rural areas.

### Table 8.4

**Number and percentage of literacy by Block, 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of CD block</th>
<th>Number of literates</th>
<th>Percentage of literates</th>
<th>Gap in literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mal</td>
<td>54,140</td>
<td>36,566</td>
<td>17,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malihabad</td>
<td>63,439</td>
<td>42,090</td>
<td>21,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakshi-Ka-Talab</td>
<td>106,218</td>
<td>69,466</td>
<td>36,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinthat</td>
<td>38,110</td>
<td>24,540</td>
<td>13,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakori</td>
<td>51,556</td>
<td>33,503</td>
<td>18,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarojanagar</td>
<td>97,085</td>
<td>62,018</td>
<td>35,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gosaianganj</td>
<td>73,471</td>
<td>48,281</td>
<td>25,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohanlalganj</td>
<td>93,327</td>
<td>59,834</td>
<td>33,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District (Rural) Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>577,346</strong></td>
<td><strong>376,298</strong></td>
<td><strong>201,048</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Census Data and Sankhikiya Patrika 2006-2014*
8.3.2 Block wise spatial pattern of Female Literacy

The gap between male and female literacy is high, which comes to 15.50 percentage points in the district, as a whole. The trend at tahsil level is not much different. However, this gap in urban literacy is low which comes to 10.10 percentage points against the rural areas, where the gap between male and female literacy is 25.8 percentage points rural areas at CD block level in the district 53.90 per cent of the total rural population (excluding the age-group of 0-6 years) are literates in the district. The corresponding proportion of male and female literates comes to 65.90 and 40.10 per cent respectively, which shows very wide gap of 25.8 percentage points in male and female literacy. At CD block level, Sarojaninagar CD block has the highest rural literacy rate of 58.40 per cent while 69.50 per cent males and 45.50 per cent females are literates in this block. The lowest literacy rate in rural areas is noted in Mal block (47.10 per cent). There are wide variations in male and female literacy in all the blocks of the district. The maximum difference of 27.80 percentage points is found in Mal block.

Table 8.5

Distribution of village by Literacy Rate Range 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of literacy rate for</th>
<th>Number of inhabited</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of village</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35-50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>6174</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>15.82</td>
<td>103537</td>
<td>11.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-65</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>17.68</td>
<td>172562</td>
<td>19.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-70</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>25.90</td>
<td>240959</td>
<td>26.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-75</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>23.41</td>
<td>203981</td>
<td>22.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-80</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>10.21</td>
<td>116183</td>
<td>12.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-90</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td>57461</td>
<td>6.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Total</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>900857</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Data and Sankhikiya Patrika 2006-2014
Table 8.5 gives the distribution of villages by literacy rate ranges in the district. The Maximum number of villages i.e. 208 villages accounting for 26.75 per cent of the total villages are in the literacy range of 65-70 per cent and 188 villages (23.41 per cent) fall in the literacy range of 70-75 per cent. The lower literacy rate of 35 to 50 per cent observed in 20 villages (2.49 per cent) of the district. The higher literacy ranges of 80 to 90 per cent covers 36 villages (4.48 per cent). The range of 65-70 has the maximum number of 208 villages forming 26.75 per cent of the total inhabited villages.

Table 8.6 shows number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex during 2001 in the urban areas of the district. Regarding absolute figures of literates Lucknow (Cantonment Board) is way ahead of other towns. The Table reveals that literacy rate is high in the urban areas of the district (76.6 per cent). The literacy rate is quite high (above 81 per cent) in Lucknow (Municipal Corporation) and Lucknow (Cantonment Board) among males. Female literacy rate is not far behind in these towns (above 71.0 per cent). However, literacy rate among females is least (32.6 per cent) in Mahona NP, and gap in male-female literacy rate is high (19.0 percentage points), but the gap is the highest in Nagram NP (23.70 percent).

Table 8.6 shows number and percentage of Scheduled Castes literates and illiterates by sex in CD blocks at the 2001 census. In rural areas of the district proportion of literates is 45.0 per cent in which 57.6 males and 30.7 are females. Thus, the gap in male and female literacy rates is 26.9. Among all the CD blocks, Sarojani Nagar CD block (47.40 per cent) has the highest literacy rate and Mal CD block (41.6 0per cent) has the lowest literacy rates. The gap in male/female literacy rates in Bakshi-Ka-Talab CD block (28.0 percentages) is highest and this gap is lowest in Chinhat CD block (24.6 percent).
Table 8.6
Distribution of Villages by Literacy Rate range for scheduled cast population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of villages</th>
<th>Scheduled Castes Population</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>3,304</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>18,192</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>23.40</td>
<td>149,592</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>37.30</td>
<td>232,016</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>23.60</td>
<td>99,231</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>24,755</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-80</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>4,587</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-90</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-99</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>531,968</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source* Census Data and Sankhikiya Patrika 2006-2014

Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled Castes population at the 2001 census. Maximum number of villages (304) is in literacy rate range of 41-50 with population of 232,016 which also carries highest percentage of population (43.6 per cent). Against this lowest number of only three villages (0.4 per cent) are in the literacy rate range of 1-10 and one village (0.1 per cent) is in the literacy range of 91-99 with population 244 and 38 respectively. It is observed that in the literacy rate ranges from 31 to 60, there are 687 villages (84.3 per cent) covering 90.40 per cent of population.

Table 8.6 brings out the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes literates and illiterates by sex in urban agglomerations/towns population at the 2001 census. The number of literates is more than illiterates in the entire district (urban). With respect to literacy, the number of literates is higher than illiterate in Lucknow (Municipal
Corporation) and Lucknow (Cantonment Board) only. The percentage of literates is least in Gosainganj (NP) among towns, but the gap in male/female literate rate is highest in case of Nagram (NP). The males in all the towns enjoy higher literacy rate than females. The gap in male/female literacy rate is least in case of Itaunja (NP) 13.30 percentage to this; the factors are general poverty, prevalence of early marriage and prejudices against their mobility, all of which have kept the females in Lucknow far behind their male counterparts in matters of literacy and education. The situation of female literacy is improving with Government Efforts but not as fast as male literacy. In the study area the female literacy was only 3.92 percent in 1961, 4.27 percent in 1971 and 5.29 percent in 1981. This figure rose to 8.63 percent in 1991.

### 8.4 Age Group Literacy

Age-group of 10 to 14 years constitutes highest literacy in Lucknow district. For example, the literacy of this age-group was 32.83 percent in 2011 comprising 25.90 percent male and 18.43 percent female literacy. In 2001 same age-group shared 28.33 percent literacy whereas the rate was again stepped up to 35.92 percent in the year 2011 marking 44.52 percent male and 19.52 percent female literacy.

According to 1991 census, the lowest literacy is shared by 5-9 years age-group population. In 2001 and 2011 the lowest literacy was recorded by age-group 5 to 9 year and 7 to 9 viz., 12.24 percent and 15.64 percent respectively. This is mainly because of Government's policy and consequently young aged persons are becoming more educated than old men as there were less opportunities and educational facilities prior to independence.
Age-group 7 to 9 and 10 to 14 years comprised 14.71 and 33.58 percent rural literacy in 2011 but the urban literacy rate was 27.20 and 61.77 percent for the said age-group. There is a wide difference in male and female literacy in rural areas and urban areas (see Appendix 8.2 and Fig 8.3). This clearly indicates that urban areas enjoy sufficient educational facilities than rural areas. Even female literacy in urban areas is higher than male literacy in rural areas.

In 1991 the highest male and female literacy was shared by 10 to 14 years age-group in rural areas. But in the decade to 2001 and 2011 decade male literacy was dominated in 15-19 years age-group in rural areas whereas female literacy was again high in 10 to 14 year age-group. This is mainly due to lack of higher education for girls in rural areas. Although little light of hope can be seen now in rural areas as a few people are giving or trying to give good education to their daughters in countryside. Only on this account female literacy has increased considerably in 2011 than 1991 (Fig 8.3).

8.5 Rural Urban Literacy

A comparison between urban and rural literacy reveals that rural literacy is much less than urban literacy in the study area. Inadequate educational facilities, little social and economic functional values of literacy in countryside and tendency of educated rural males to migrate to urban areas in search of employment are chief reasons of low literacy rates in rural areas. While rural literacy was 69.75 percent, 75.14 percent in 2001 and 2011 respectively in Lucknow district, the corresponding figure of urban literacy was 76.56 and 81.91 percent.

According to 2011 census of the Lucknow district there were nine urban centres, but the corresponding figure increased to 12 in 2011. In 2011 the highest literacy was recorded by Lucknow M.B. (85.88 percent), whereas the lowest literacy was found in Amethi Town Area (59.20 percent), Sarsawa
Census town (85.16 percent) reveals the highest male literacy and lowest Amethi Town Area (53.46 percent)

**8.6 Level of Literacy**

The census of 2001 and 2011 clearly indicate that the high literacy is characterized by those persons, who know only learning and writing but do not have any educational level. For example, in 2001 only 13.92 percent people were literate marking 19.54 percent without educational level and 47.10 percent primary level. Due to improvement in educational facilities in later years, the percentage of people without educational level and primary level reduced to 41.18 percent & 30.79 percent and 31.27 percent & 30.34 percent in 1981 & 1991. Primary level education ranks second in the study area. The percentage of primary level literacy was 47.10, 30.79 and 30.34 percent in 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively (Appendix 8.4). In 1991 male literacy (41.70 percent) was higher than the female literacy (33.53 percent) without educational level but in primary level female literacy was higher than male literacy. This is mainly because of far away location of higher educational institutions, early marriage of girls and social systems.

The percentage of literate people without any standard in urban areas is lower than rural areas because a person having knowledge of reading and writing only, cannot do skilled work and is unable to maintain average standard of life. For instance, while the percentages of literate people without standard were 26.63, 52.52 and 63.07 percent in rural areas in 1991, 2001 and 2011 in the urban areas were 55.67, 45.09 and 62.41 percentage (See Appendix 8.4). The primary level education is too low in urban areas.

The wide gap is also noticed in male and female literacy without any standard in rural areas. The percentage of male literates without standard in countryside was 40.06, 61.25 and 71.65 percent in 1991, 2001 and 2011.
respectively. These figures for female literacy were much higher as 52.20 percent and 41.61 percent in 1991 and 2001. Urban areas also exhibit much gap in the level of education between males and females but lesser value than rural area.

8.7 Literacy in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population

Above Table presents the distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled Castes population at the 2001 census. Maximum number of villages (304) is in literacy rate range of 41-50 with population of 232,016 which also carries highest percentage of population (43.6 per cent). Against this lowest number of only three villages (0.4 per cent) are in the literacy rate range of 1-10 and one village (0.1 per cent) is in the literacy range of 91-99 with population 244 and 38 respectively. It is observed that in the literacy rate ranges from 31 to 60, there are 687 villages (84.3 per cent) covering 90.40 per cent of population.

Table 8.7
Literate and illiterates by Sex in Urban Area 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and urban status of Town</th>
<th>Number of literates</th>
<th>Number of illiterates</th>
<th>Percentage of literates</th>
<th>Gap in male/female literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malihabad (NP)</td>
<td>10854</td>
<td>6964</td>
<td>69.43</td>
<td>73.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahona (NP)</td>
<td>4596</td>
<td>3961</td>
<td>62.59</td>
<td>68.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itaunja (NP)</td>
<td>4546</td>
<td>2759</td>
<td>71.30</td>
<td>74.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakshi Ka Talab (NP)</td>
<td>31293</td>
<td>17873</td>
<td>73.83</td>
<td>81.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakori (NP)</td>
<td>10983</td>
<td>8420</td>
<td>65.43</td>
<td>69.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucknow (M Corp.)</td>
<td>2081727</td>
<td>735378</td>
<td>82.50</td>
<td>86.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucknow (CB)</td>
<td>48786</td>
<td>14217</td>
<td>85.88</td>
<td>89.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalli Pashchim (CT)</td>
<td>7462</td>
<td>4695</td>
<td>71.45</td>
<td>78.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarsawan (CT)</td>
<td>7504</td>
<td>3151</td>
<td>79.13</td>
<td>85.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gosainganj (NP)</td>
<td>6066</td>
<td>3583</td>
<td>71.31</td>
<td>76.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amethi (NP)</td>
<td>6915</td>
<td>6615</td>
<td>59.20</td>
<td>64.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagram (NP)</td>
<td>5671</td>
<td>4977</td>
<td>62.34</td>
<td>70.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District (Urban) Total</td>
<td>2226403</td>
<td>812593</td>
<td>81.91</td>
<td>85.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Data and Sankhikiya Patrika 2006-2014
Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for the Scheduled Tribes population at the 2001 census. In the district the Scheduled Tribes population is found in 21 villages out of which the literacy is 100 per cent in 3 villages. However, the maximum (30.9 per cent) of Scheduled Tribes population is found in only 2 villages with literacy range from 21 to 30 per cent. In 4 villages (19.0 per cent) with 3.8 per cent Scheduled Tribe population is illiterate gives number and percentage of Scheduled Tribes literates and illiterates by sex in urban agglomerations/town population at the 2001 census. There are nine towns in the district, of that only three town's registered Scheduled Tribes population. Out of the total Scheduled Tribe population in the district 52.20 per cent are literate comprising 62.60 per cent of males and 40.10 per cent females. The gap in male and female literacy is 22.50 percent points in the district as per urban area.

8.8 Marital Status

The marital status of a population refers to the proportions of single, married, widowed and divorced persons. Both the age-structure and the sex-ratio directly influence these proportions, but so do social institution and economic conditions. Therefore, the marital status of a population is never constant (Clarke, 1972, p. 80). In India early marriages are preferred because girls who have attained puberty are objects of great anxiety and care by the parents. The marriage age in the agricultural sector is lower than that in the non-agricultural sector. The prevalence of child marriage among the Hindus is perhaps due to the fact that ancient Hindu scriptures sanction them, suggesting that a girl should be married before she attains puberty and certainty immediately after her first menstruation (Yadav, 1991, p. 164). According to the Sarda Act, the legal age for marriage in India is 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys. The marriageable population consists of persons
who are legally free to contract marriage. (Mishra, 1980, p. 85).

Marriage is a legal fact, not a biological one like death, and as its legality may be established by civil, religious or other means; marriage statistics of different countries and region are not easily comparable. There are three forms of marriage:

(a) Monogamy, the marriage of one man to one woman;
(b) Polygamy, the marriage of one man to two or more women;
(c) Polyandry, the marriage of one woman to two or more men.

Table 8.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status of Lucknow District 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source* Census Data and Sankhikya Patrika 2006-2014

Females are less unmarried than males in Lucknow district because the marriage of a girl is performed earlier than a boy. In the age-group 10 to 19 years referred 55.43 percent males and 44.57 percent females were unmarried in 2011. The share of males and females of widowed, divorced and others categories were less than one percent in this age-group. The percentage of married males and females were 23.35 percent and 76.65
percent in 2011 in same age-group. The proportion of unmarried males was considerable, 16.28 percent in 20 to 29 year age-group, whereas the female proportion was less 0.98 percent. The similar pattern was noticed for unmarried males and females in all age-groups. It is remarkable to mention that up to the age-groups 20 to 29 and 30 to 39 years, the proportion of married female is high but after this age-group the proportion of married males become higher than females. The reasons may be many more. Before 44 years age males are married with widowed females but after that females remain as widow. This fact becomes clear with greater percentage of females (36.60 and 71.03 percent) in widow category than males in age-group of 50 to 59 and over 60 years (See Appendix 8.6 A).

Appendix 8.6 B shows that among unmarried population in all age-groups in rural areas, male’s proportion is higher than females. But among married population females up to 39 years records higher percentage than males but after that, situation is reversed. In widowed category females mark lower percentage up to 29 years age and higher after that. The similar situation is seen in marital status of urban population. The main differences in marital status of the countryside and urban centre’s population is lower portion of male and female population in married category in 10 to 19 and 20 to 29 years age-group in urban areas, whereas high percentage in rural areas. There is no prohibition on marriage of widowed male but this freedom is not for widowed females. Due to this after 40 years the percentage of widowed females is quite high than widowed males (Appendices 8.6B).
A comparison of marital status in 2001 and 2011 clearly reveals the declining trend in custom of early marriage. This indicates that improvement in literacy, social, economic and cultural development has clear-cut impact on traditions of the society in the study area. There is high unmarried population in urban area than the rural area (See Appendix 8.7 and Fig. 8.4).

8.9 Religion

Religion is concerned mainly with the well being of mankind on the earth. But actually, at many places religions have departed from their humanitarian goals and striven instead for wealth and temporal power. All religions have left imprints on the customs, arts, literature, architecture, food habits, politics and cultures of mankind. The imprint is particularly strong, where the religion was combined with state power.

As declared in the constitution, India is a secular country. Religion is certainly a factor of social diversification in India and stills the religious grip on the thinking process and human behavior in India has not loosened. The
study of religion is important to scholars of India demography because the religions sanctions, restriction and practices pertaining to marriage, reproduction, social mobility and migration persist, and a number of religious cultural practices, affect the mortality in the population (Mishra, 1980, p. 68).

Hindus constitute highest percentage (78.2 percent) of total population of the study area in 2011, which is lower than State's and country's average. Muslim population ranks second comprising (20.52 percent). Baudh, Sikhs, Christian, Jain and other religions share negligible percentage viz. 0.63, 0.34, 0.11, 0.01 and 0.001 percent. This clearly indicates towards more comparative growth of Muslims than Hindus in 2001 that is why Hindus percentage declined from 72.81 percent in 1961 to 69.67 percent in 1991. Hindus than Muslims (Table 8.9) can attribute the reason of such trend to more adoption of family planning.

Table 8.9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>3537787</td>
<td>1358247</td>
<td>2179540</td>
<td>77.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>985070</td>
<td>183601</td>
<td>801469</td>
<td>21.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chrischan</td>
<td>20493</td>
<td>2492</td>
<td>18001</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>23883</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>22847</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Budhisth</td>
<td>3877</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>2932</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jain</td>
<td>4975</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>4785</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Not Confirm</td>
<td>13249</td>
<td>4219</td>
<td>9030</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>4589838</td>
<td>1550842</td>
<td>3038996</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Census Data and Sankhikiya Patrika 2006-2014*

8.10 Language

Language is closely related to nationality and is a part of ethnicity. One's native language is not easily forgotten; it is one of the most enduring attributes of immigrants (Trewartha, 1969, p. 133). The language of the people of the district is Avadhi dialect of Hindi, spoken in the eastern part of
the state. The Avadhi dialect of Lucknow closely resembles will that of Faizabad. The Tharus of the district speak a broken form of Bhojpuri.

Hindi is main language of the study area. In 2011 there were 3232761 persons (88.62 percent); whose mother tongue was spoke Hindi. The persons belonging to Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali and other languages comprised 9.71, 0.58, 0.35 and 0.74 percent respectively. But the census of 1981 indicated the increscent in Hindi speaking population (19, 41,432 person) and decrease in Urdu speaking population (12.16 percent). In 1991 of the total population 87.63 percent people spoke Hindi, 11.21 percent Urdu, 0.90 percent Punjabi and 0.11 percent Bengali. A detailed list giving languages spoken in the district is given in Table 8.10.

\[ 
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Language} & \text{Persons} & \text{percent} \\
\hline
1 & Hindi & 3232761 & 88.62 \\
2 & Urdu & 354067 & 9.71 \\
3 & Panjabi & 21244 & 0.58 \\
4 & Bangali & 12757 & 0.35 \\
5 & Other & 27005 & 0.74 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & 3647834 & 100.00 \\
\hline
\end{array} \]

*Source* Sankhikiya Pairika table 10 2014

8.11 Occupational Composition

The occupational composition of a society is the product of a number of intimately related factors. The occupation of an individual refers to his trade, profession or type of work, and thus an occupation may be followed in different industries. But occupation is often confused with industry, for (he distinction is not always clear. Occupational classification reveals more about the population than a classification according to industry, for the occupation of an individual is probably more important to him than the
industry in which he works, but statements of occupation are very prone to errors (Clarke, 1972, p. 94). Occupational structure is the unitary relationship partum of the three occupational components, primary, secondary and tertiary working population of an area, which constitute the core of the economic system. Among all of the social attributes of a given individual or group, occupation is of paramount imparlance (Smith, 1948, p. 164).

The problem in the geographical analysis of occupational data are similar to these in the study of industrial data the wide range of categories, and the distinction between place of work and place of enumeration.

8.11.1 Worker

A worker is one who participates in economically productive work. In 2011 census the economic status of a person has been classified as fallow:

(i) Main worker
(ii) Marginal worker
(iii) Non-worker

The dichotomy of workers and non-workers of 1991 and 2001 census has been discarded in 2011 census and time disposition criterion in economic activities with one year reference period is adopted. A person who has engaged himself in economic activity for major part of the year (at least 183 days) is considered as main worker, while those who have worked in for sometime during the last year but not major part of the year have been treated as marginal worker. Those who have not worked at all during the year reference period are non-workers.

In the total population of the district 33.60 per cent are workers and rest of 66.40 per cent are non-workers. Among worker 74.70 per cent are main workers and rest of 25.30 per cent are marginal workers of total
population. The extent of main workers is highest at 25.70 per cent in Bakshi-Ka-Talab tahsil and lowest at 24.20 per cent in Malihabad tahsil. In case of marginal workers the proportion is highest in Mohanlalganj tahsil as 10.3 per cent in comparison to only 9.20 per cent in Malihabad and 7.1 per cent in Bakshi-Ka-Talab tahsil. The extent of workers in rural aparts and non-workers in urban parts is higher. In the district among workers 19.24 per cent are cultivators and 71.25 per cent other workers. Only 19.90 per cent of female workers are engaged as cultivators Apendic 8.8

Work has been defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

Appendix 8. 8 clearly show that highest percentage of main workers was found in 1991 (28.81 percent). This figure decreased to 17.42 percent in 2001 and 8.84 percent in 2011. The percentage of non-workers in the study area has always been greater than working population. For instance, the non-working percentage of population was 64.90 percent in 1991, 67.20 percent in 2001 and 61.23 percent in 2011. Thus, it becomes evident that although the absolute figure of working force is increasing with time span yet the proportion is not matching/ increasing with rapid growth in population.

Marginal workers play pivotal role in socio-economic character of the region. They raise their standard of living to some extent by earning in their leisure. About 5.10 percent in 2001 and 8.50 percent in 2001 of total population of the district consists of marginal workers. It means that the district is passing through the problem of full time employment opportunities.
8.11.2 Cultivator

A person is considered a cultivator if he has engaged in cultivation as a single worker of family worker of land owned or held from Govt, or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation. Cultivation involves ploughing, showing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops and other crops such as sugar cane, ground nuts, topica and pulses etc. and does not include fruit and vegetable growing or keeping of orchards or groves or working on plantation like tea, coffee, rubber etc.

The percentage of cultivator is higher than any category of workers. The highest percentage of cultivator was recorded in 1991 (82.70 percent), which declined to 68.85 percent in 2001 mainly due to rapid growth in population and not improvement in land system. But on account of improvement in land system and distribution of waste land and Banjar land to landless population after 1991. It is clear from Appendix 8.9 that Gosaiganj block has recorded highest percentage of cultivators in 2011 and Mal block recorded highest percentage in 1991 and 2001 malihabad block. Lowest figure was found in Sarojani nagar block in 1991, chinhat block in 2001 and 2011 decades (Fig. 8.5). For purposes of the Census a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person, who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Due to reduce of agricultural land there are deerease in value of cultivaters in study area.
LUCKNOW DISTRICT

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

MAIN CULTIVATORS

(A) 1991

(B) 2001

(C) 2011

AGRICULTURAL LABOURS

(D) 1991

(E) 2001

(F) 2011

FIG. No. : 8.5
LUCKNOW DISTRICT
OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE
HOUSE HOLD INDUSTRIES

(A) 1991

(B) 2001

(C) 2011

(D) 1991

(E) 2001

(F) 2011

FIG. No. : 8.6
Agricultural Labour

A person, who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share, should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He does not have a risk in the cultivation but merely works in another person's land for wages. Agricultural labourer ranks second in workers category in all three decades 1991, 2001 and 2011. The high percentage of agricultural labourer in 1991 was found due to rapid growth of population before 2001 decade.

According to 2011 census the highest agricultural labourers was found in mal (32.82 percent) and lowest in chinhat block (13.31 percent). According to 2001 census the highest agricultural labourers was found in mohanlaganj (18.89 percent) and lowest in chinhat block (13.05 percent). According to 1991 census the highest agricultural labourers was found in Sarojanagar (21.44 percent) and lowest in mal block (12.27 percent). in urban area the highest rate of agricultural labour 6.64 in 1991 and lowest in 1.19 in 2001. It is obvious from the maps and appendix (Fig. 8.6 and See Appendix 8.8).
8.11.4 Household Industries

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by the members of the household at home or within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory, which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

According to 2011 census the highest household industries was found in Malihabad (11.28 percent) and lowest in Gosaiganj block (4.07 percent). According to 2001 census the highest household industries was found in Malihabad (7.13 percent) and lowest in Gosaiganj block (2.23 percent). According to 1991 census the highest household industries was found in malihabad (2.94 percent) and lowest in Bakshi ka Talab block (0.66 percent). in urban area the highest rate of agricultural labour 5.70 in 1991 and lowest in 4.73 in 2001 (Fig. 8.7 and see Appendix 8.8 )
8.11.5 Other Worker

All workers, who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or engaged in Household Industry are, treated as other workers. This category covers factory and plantation workers, Government servants, municipal employee, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, workers engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction etc. The type of workers that come under this category of ‘OW’ include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc.

According to 2011 census the highest others workers were found in chinhat (57.60 percent) and lowest in Mal block (19.37 percent). According to 2001 census the highest others workers were found in chinhat (38.79 percent) and lowest in mal block (12.05 percent). According to 1991 census the highest others workers were found in Sarojanii nagar (15.18 percent) and lowest in mal block (4.36 percent). In urban area the highest rate of others workers 92.20 in 2001 and lowest in 80.91 in 1991. (Fig. 8.8)
8.12 Pattern of Urban occupational structure

According to 2011 census of the total urban population (1020646 persons) of the district consists in 33.60 percent total main workers, 66.40 percent non-workers, and 20.10 percent marginal workers. Total main workers of the district consist in 11.40 percent cultivator, 13.20 percent agricultural laborer, 6.50 percent household industries and 69.00 percent in other works.

CD block-wise distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity. In the rural areas of the district total workers (main+ marginal) is 33.70 per cent of total population. Among these workers, cultivators constitute 29.90 per cent, 32.90 per cent agricultural labourers, 6.30 per cent household industry workers and 31.00 per cent other workers. The agricultural sector plays a major role in providing employment to the working force of rural population despite the fact that it is not commercial viable. Household industries also could not make much progress in rural areas as reflected in the data and these household industries employ only 6.30 per cent workers of the total working force. Therefore, surplus working
force has to depend on other works.

Among cultivators, the percentage of females (25.40 per cent) is lower than males (31.10 per cent) in the rural areas of the district. The proportion of cultivators and other workers differ considerably from one CD block to other. The proportion of cultivators varies between 48.90 per cent in Mal CD block to 33.90 per cent in Sarojaninagar CD block. Similarly for other workers, the lowest proportion is 12.73 per cent in Mal CD block while 41.15 per cent is the highest in Chinhat CD block. The percentage of agricultural labourers is highest (21.57 per cent) in Maal CD block and lowest (9.51 per cent) in Chinhat CD block. Household industry workers are quite low i.e. 4.54 per cent in the district and varies between 2.62 per cent in Gosain ganj and 7.05 per cent in Malihabad CD block.

Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity. In urban areas of the district, total workers (Main Marginal) are 25.30 per cent of total population. Among these workers cultivators constitute 1.90 per cent, 3.10 per cent agricultural labourers, 6.60 per cent household industry workers and 88.40 per cent other workers.

Cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers could not make much progress in urban areas as reflected in the data. Among other workers, the percentage of male (83.90 per cent) is higher than females (63.60 per cent) in the urban areas of the district. The males play a major role in the urban economy of the district. The percentage of other workers is highest in Lucknow Cantonment Board (98.4 per cent) whereas, lowest in Mohana ( NP ) (44.3 per cent). The percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers together is quite low 2.9 per cent. The percentage of cultivators is highest in Mahona (NP) 31.0 per cent, followed by Nagram (NP) 15.7 per
cent, Amethi (NP) 11.4 per cent and Malihabad (NP) 9.5 per cent. In other towns, this proportion is either very low or insignificant. Similarly, agricultural labourers vary in CD blocks between 0.1 per cent in Lucknow CB and 22.8 per cent in Gosainganj (NP).

REFERENCES

LUCKNOW DISTRICT
DECADAL GROWTH OF POPULATION
VARIATION IN POPULATION IN PERCENTAGE

(A) 1991-2001

(B) 2001-2011

VARIATION IN POPULATION IN PER SQM.

(C) 1991-2001

(D) 2001-2011

FIG. No. : 5.1
Chapter-9

POPULATION PROBLEM AND PLANNING

An area can not always maintain a balance between population and resources. The population and resource ratio may be high, low or imbalance. An underdeveloped area is faced with the problem of high population growth. The imbalance between population and resources may be caused by high rate of population growth and low rate of growth of resources, or low rate of growth of population and high rate of resource growth. The first type of imbalance is more serious and is experienced by the less developed areas. The imbalance is not simply caused by population or by resources alone. The nature of the development, the stage of development, the technology and many other factors are also responsible for such imbalances.

9A.1. Population Problems

There are many problems connected with population and resources. Firstly, it is difficult to quantify the exact number of resources that a district possesses at a particular point of time. Secondarily, it is not as yet settled whether human beings should be included in the resources or not. Thirdly, all the resources are not locally produced. Fourthly, a district may have sufficient resources but may not be able to enforce their proper utilization because this is a very difficult task. Fifthly, a district may be poor in one type of resource but rich in respect of another type of resources. Sixthly, it is equally difficult to make an assessment of the population factors because population differs in quality. Seventhly, different people have different ability levels of productivity. Their
consumption, savings and investment capacities are also found to be different.

In the study area problems due to rapid population growth can be visualized by keeping in view two major considerations, an increasing concern about the relation between population growth and available resources and a growing awareness that unrestricted population growth trends to impasse a strong constraint on the standard of living, happiness and even survival of mankind through the spiraling consumption of the fixed quantity of resources. Economic planners and government administrators in developing countries have come to realize that rapid population growth is not a simple problem. It is rather a multiple problem associated with employment, education, health services, transportation, migration, housing, industrialization, agricultural productivity and, above all, the increasing per capita income. The goal of a family planning programme, therefore, is not merely to reduce, increase or stabilize the number of people, but to take possible a richer and fuller quality of life for an increasing proportion of the country's population.

For all these reasons, it is difficult to find out a proper relationship between population and resources. This is why a clear idea about the population and resource relationship in a country or area can not be ascertained at a particular point of time. But it is very essential to have a clear idea about such relationship in context of growing population and socio-economic development. Population problems have been analyzed in terms of population pressure, rapid population growth, high dependency ratio, low literacy, early marriage, occupational imbalance, scheduled castes and scheduled tribe’s population etc.
9A. 2 Population Pressure

Population pressure has been depicted with the help of rural density and location quotient of population pressure. In this study rural density of population is more subjective as such it has been considered most suitable indicator. The average rural density in 2011 was 766 person/km\(^2\), which varied from 687 to 1246 persons/km\(^2\) in different blocks. Mohanlalganj block records lowest whereas it is highest in Chinhat block. Two belts of higher concentration in rural density are obvious: first stretches from East to North West including Gosainganj, Kakori and Bakshi Ka Talab Blocks. Alluvial parts are the main region of high rural density in former belt, while the latter is caused by limited land. The most southern and western blocks show lower density, which owes to unsuitable physiographic.

For calculating the population pressure the following formula has been used given by Monkhouse (Monkhuuse, 1964, pp. 266-67):

\[
\text{Population pressure} = \frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total cultivable land}} \times \frac{\text{(Net sown area)}}{\text{Total cultivable land}}
\]

According to the above formula block wise population pressure of Lucknow district has been calculated which varies from 9.33 to 24.46 with the lowest and highest values being obtained in Maal and Chinhat block. Maal and Kakori blocks show very low pressure due to more employment opportunity in secondary and tertiary sectors. Medium population pressure is found in Bakshi ka Talab (10.79), Kakori (10.82), Sarojani nagar (13.62), Mohanlal Ganj (10.55) block.

Hence, it can be concluded that there is need to reduce population pressure on agricultural land of those blocks, which have mere population
around the cantonment and urban area of Lucknow municipal area (Table 9.1).

**Table 9.1**  
**Location Quotient of Population Pressure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blocks</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Net area sown</th>
<th>Location Quotient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malihabad</td>
<td>179673</td>
<td>15819</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maal</td>
<td>172949</td>
<td>18306</td>
<td>4.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakshi ka Talab</td>
<td>239938</td>
<td>22222</td>
<td>3.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakori</td>
<td>154272</td>
<td>14070</td>
<td>25.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinhut</td>
<td>134819</td>
<td>5624</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarojani nagar</td>
<td>224045</td>
<td>18115</td>
<td>1.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gosaiganj</td>
<td>196634</td>
<td>16920</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohanlalganj</td>
<td>248512</td>
<td>23560</td>
<td>3.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source *=* Distt. Statically journal 2014

**9 A.3 Rapid Population Growths**

In 1901 the population of Lucknow district was 793242 which stepped upped 45, 89,838 persons (2011) during 110 years period indicating 193.15 percent growth. During 1901-1951 population grew at the rate of merely 36.23 percent (1128101 persons) whereas during 1951-2011 population growth rate was 159.03 percent (3661737 persons). It was highest (37.14%) during 1981-91. Although government is trying hard to reduce growth rate through family planning programmers yet no satisfactory result has been found but in near future some light of hope may be seen.

Lucknow district registered 63.40 percent growth in their urban population during 1981-91, which rose tremendously at the rate of 28.70 percent during 1971-81, but in decade 2001-2011 urban population growth rate was 23.63 percent, which rose tremendously at the rate of 938.48 percent during 1901-2011. A lot of problems are being created due to this horrible growth. For example, agricultural land is being grasped under
settlement area. The other similar consequences are raising prices of land, pollution problems and road accidents, etc. Socio and economic facilities are inadequately observed in urban centers. So there is utmost need to control population growth sincerely with public participation.

9 A.4 Average Dependency Ratios

The study area experiences similar condition like developing countries of the world, where base of the pyramid is found quite wide and top narrow. This is result of rapid population growth. In 2001 the dependency ratio was average i.e., 45.54 percent, showing 52.45 percent in rural and 62.50 percent in urban areas. This means there is average pressure on working population of the study area, which needs relief through employment generation.

9 A.5 High Literacy and Unemployment

Education has important place in terms of making qualitative aspect of human resource. According to 2011 census Lucknow district exhibits, 77.29 percent literacy, in which is higher than the State's (67.68%) and National (74.04%) average. The district is characterized by much lower female literacy (73.88%) than male literacy (84.82%). So in both ways the study area exhibits balances in literacy due to urban area. As a consequence of high literacy, high per capita income, high level of living standard, misuse of resources, socio economic and political problems are noticed. Ultimately, these are retarding the development works such area of rural portion in comparison of urban area.

9A.6 Delay Marriage

According to 2001 census about 18.25 percent males and 14.65 percent females were married in 10-19 years age-group. Marital status of different age groups of population. On perusal of the annexure for state and district for two respective Census in the years 1991 and 2001, it is evident
that, for all ages the percentage of never married is higher than proportion of married for state and at the district level also.

Percentage of never married has increased from 54.4 percent male and 45.9 percent female in 1991 to 57.5 percent male and 48.9 percent female in 2001 at state level, while it rose marginally in the district from 55.9 percent male and 47.7 percent female to 56.9 percent male and 48.9 percent female. Percentage of married male and female shows declining trend in comparison to 1991 from 42.4 percent male and 49.4 percent female to 39.8 percent male and 46.2 percent female. Percentage of married male was 41.5 percent and female was 47.2 percent in 1991 and in 2001 it was 40.8 percent male and 45.3 percent female. Percentage for widowed persons at state level was 3.0 percent male and 4.6 percent female in 1991 and in 2001 it was 2.6 percent male and 4.8 percent female. At district level in 2001 it was 2.1 percent male and 5.5 percent female while it was 2.4 percent male and 4.9 percent female in 1991 Census. Percentage of divorced and separated remained constant at 0.1 percent for male and female in state and district level during 1991 and 2001. None person was recorded in the category of Unspecified marital status in state and district during 2001 Census. Among the age groups, the proportion is in the descending order for never married and ascending order for widowed. The trend for married is pyramidal the peak being between 25-29 and 45-49 (years) age-groups such early marriage leads to different types of problem especially deteriorations health condition, high mother mortality and mental tension due to family burden in early age and economic problems.

9A.7 Occupational Imbalance

The working population according to 2011 (33.61%) of Lucknow district shows much lower percentage than the State and National average.
Not only is this most of the working population in the study area of cultivators (3.82%) and agricultural labourers (4.42%). This means maximum proportion of main workers is engaged in agriculture. Merely 2.18 percent workers are engaged in industry and construction. About 23.50 percent workers derive their livelihood from other occupational activities. The lower proportion of working force in industry and construction is indicator of industrial backwardness and low status.

**9A.8 Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes lag much behind than other castes in socio and economic status. Some have little land while some are landless. Most of their population comes under landless labour category. Although government and few other institutions are running many more programmes for their up liftment yet they still need more assistance. Maximum scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population feeds their stomach by working as labourer and they believe in fact that more hands means more money. This means they want more children, which ultimately affects population growth of a particular region. The study area has considerable number of scheduled cast population and they require special attention. Social Problems The village community has traditionally been the coalescing social unit in Pacific countries, providing a social safety net, a forum for resolving family and kinship issues and sustaining social cohesion in towns as well just as in rural areas. Many migrant families continue to reinforce rural ties rather than establish new social ties in the wider urban community. Migrants from the same islands prefer to live and work together; the social and economic bonds they forge are the basis for much social support in towns. New migrants to the city are generally housed and fed by kinfolk, at least initially, reinforcing the dependency Relationship of new migrants (Connell and Lea 1993).
Demands for higher standards of living in urban areas have made it difficult for traditional leadership structures to respond in ways perceived as adequate by town dwellers. A large and increasing proportion of the urban young has never visited their traditional village communities and do have not strong links with them.

9 A.9 Rising of Slum area in Lucknow

Estimates of the number of slums in Lucknow vary. Certainly, as the areas of poor housing are found on the fringes of the city, on the banks of river arid nallahs near railway tracks, as well as other areas where land can be found. These slums are sometimes in large well defined settlements, but often in scattered clusters in the interstices between better housing zones. In Lucknow, existence of settlements of poor is denied or they are treated as illegal settlements or categorized as illegal encroachers and they hardly considered in the city development planning rather plans are executed to evict them whereas provisions are made for the regularization of the illegal colonies in the city Master Plan. In 2001, Lucknow was ranked as slum less city. After CSO pressure, 3, 60,958 slum dwellers were identified. CSO mapped 787 slum settlements with 11 lakh population in 2005-06. Government data of 2010 says there are 793 slums.

Total population of Lucknow is 45, 88,455 and out of this slum population and homeless data is still to come. In some cases municipal bodies and utility service providers are constrained by capacities and resources to tackle this challenge and the poorest of the poor, living in slum clusters, end up receiving extremely low levels of service delivery for water supply, sanitation and hygiene management.

Lack of maintenance, provision and awareness about health and hygiene services is the major cause of diarrhoea and other intestinal infections that are amongst the major killers of young children in the world.
today. In the city of Lucknow there may be a million episodes and deaths each year from diarrhoea. Chronic diarrhea can also hinder child development by impeding the absorption of essential nutrients that are critical to the development of the mind, body, and immune system.

Improving the water supply, sanitary infrastructure along with improvements in domestic conditions may be able to make a big impact on preventing these unnecessary losses due to illness. Creating sanitation infrastructure and public services that work for everyone, including poor people, and that keep waste out of the environment is a major challenge.

There is a huge disparity between the level of service prevailing in planned settlements and unorganized slum clusters, this leads to both social discontent and frustration among the poor.

9B.1 Population Planning

In the above context, population planning has been visualised as encompassing: (1) development of infrastructural facilities, (2) resource conservation, (3) improvement in agricultural production, (4) Industrialization, (5) educational development in remote area, (6) determination of prospective zones in rural area, (7) remarks on Slum area ongoing programmers, and (8) the study of sample villages and suggestions.

9 B.2 Human Resourses Development Index:-

Development must have a human face. The Human Development has been defined as the process of enlarging people's choices. Conceptually, human development is the combination of people's entitlements and actual attainments in the crucial aspects of their lives: education, health and livelihoods.

Thus, the concept of human development places people at the centre instead of macro level achievements. The human development approach
basically identifies three essential areas in which enlargement of peoples choices must take place. These are for people to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to the resources necessary for a decent standard of living. As pointed out by the 1995 HDR, human development has two sides. One is the formation of human capabilities—such as improved health, knowledge and skills. The other is the use of acquired capabilities for leisure and being active.

Basically there are four essential components of human development paradigm viz. Productivity, Equity, Sustainability and Empowerment. Thus, HDR proposes composite indices that go beyond income based measures. The Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) Gender Empowerment Measures (GEM) and Human Poverty Index (HPI) have been introduced in various Human Development Reports since 1990. These composite indices basically highlight the need to remove human deprivation of basic needs on a priority basis—a purpose for which the HDI is more suitable than only GDP as a measure. Districts Arranged According to Value of HDI, 2005 Lucknow have 4th Ranke among all district of U.P. 0.6477 as per HDI index.

9 B.3 Developments of Infrastructure Facilities

Infrastructural facilities have a play vital role in efficient and rapid development of any region. On the basis of population and its socio-economic developmental perspective of Lucknow district, there is required development in urban portion where LDA or Housing Development Board does not exist. 128 service centers, 4 growth points and 9 growth centers have been proposed. Here all rural markets and 70 new markets, whose population is above 1,500 persons, are proposed as probable service centers. Six urban centers of the district have been taken as growth points,
while on account of greater development potentiality Lucknow urban centre can be developed as a growth centre. But to meet this all said centers have to be provided transport, communication, electricity supply, storage, banking and cooperatives, educational institutions, health centers and other facilities. Otherwise they would not be helpful in generating development in their influence zone. The study area also needs 25 primary schools, 45 middle schools, 50 high schools/intermediate colleges and 13 degree or P.G. colleges. There is also essential to improve the condition of existing primary health centers, creation of new said centers in those villages, which have population above 5,000 and appointment of one community health person. Location of these facilities is mapped in Fig. 9.2.

9 B.4 Resource Conversations and Planning

Availability of adequate human and agricultural resources in any region is helpful in industrial development of a particular region. By providing training, regular electricity supply, finance, market and transport facilities, human resource may be utilized through establishing small-scale and cottage industries, which would reduce pressure on agricultural as well as enhance the per capita income. Intensive use of limited land resource and multiple cropping patterns can improve economic condition of the farmers by way of increasing production and by location of small-scale agro-based industries like oil mill, dal mill, rice mill, floor mill, bakery unit, plastic unit, soap unit, furniture unit and toy making etc.

9 B.4.1 Land resource: Land resource has utmost place in the process of development of human being. The reduction in per capita agricultural land clearly indicates that population pressure in increasing on natural resources. The percentage of agricultural land (49.39%) has attained its decreas day by day due to development of Colony in the study area. As big and small drainage of Lucknow district are causing great loss to land
resource either through land erosion or through deposition of sands, therefore there is urgent need to launch a forestation programme either sides of the rivers.

9 B.4.2 Water resource: Water is the most valuable resource. In absence of water or irrigation, high technology, high yielding variety of seeds, chemical fertilizers, crop security and other agricultural innovations facilities become useless. The chief source of water in the study area is ground water. Gomti River and Indira Canal, which is the main source of surface water, creates problem of land erosion and floods. There are no effective projects for conservation of water resource in Lucknow district. Keeping the above view in mind the water of Gomti and Sai can be utilized for irrigation purposes by the provision of lift canal. Hence, it would not provide only irrigation but would help in minimizing the water problems posed by these rivers.

9 B.4.3 Human resources: There is specific place of man in the study of Geography. The use of natural resources is greatly influenced by socio, economic and cultural elements created by man itself. In fact the upliftment of a weaker section in the society should not be on the basis of caste, religion, etc., but on the basis of economic strata so that poorest of the poor could rise above the poverty line. Since the real justice is not being given to the poor section and backward castes, so reservation may be given to them. In the study area small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural artisans need greater attention for their problem.

9 B.4.4 Development Constraints in the Villages

Development constraints as perceived by the responsible citizens (Pradhans and Pramukh) of the selected villages were very pertinently laid out in front of the survey team are as follows despite the fact that 30 villages covering as many as 4 Tehsils were visited by us and the central
problem are by and large common all over these villages:

- In all villages without any exception the people have demanded that the road network should be developed properly. The average distance covered before reaching the main road was 4.98 km and walking through kutcha or kharanja laid path is a great nuisance particularly during the monsoons. Moreover, every village should have a proper link road.

- The existing medical infrastructure has its own tale to relate. The ill-equipped sub centers and also the PHCs to some extent cause problems for the village community in fulfilling their needs to meet medical care. Even the private practitioners in the villages are ‘Jhola Chap’ doctors. On the whole, therefore, the community is of the opinion that better medical services should be provided to them by the government.

- The irregular power supply is yet another aspect which has been reiterated by Pradhans. This is one of the reasons why people are reluctant to take electrical connections whether it is for domestic, agricultural or commercial purposes. The average daily power supply of 9.58 hours is sufficient to meet the requirements of the people. The problem becomes more acute considering the fact that most of the times power supply is not available at the time when it is needed the most.

- The problem of water is prevalent in the areas with most of the handpumps being non-functional. Only 80 percent of public handpumps are functional and 54 percent private are functional. Even those who have their own hand pump or tubewell do not have sufficient resources to afford deep boring to get water for usage. Public tubewells are dysfunctional to the extent that irrigation is a
problem reported by the villagers. The general opinion is that the
government can play an active role in providing a suitable water
facility.

As far as public distribution system is concerned Public Distribution
System (PDS) was available in 14 out of 15 villages' selected i.e.
only 46.67 per cent villages 34 whereas 53.33 percent of village
does not have such facilities and hence villagers have to travel an
average distance of 0.8 kms to avail such facility.

Maximum villages had bank branches. Bank branches will not only
prove useful in making credit available to them on easy terms but
they could also prove beneficial in inculcating the habit of thrift
among the people. It is, therefore, desirable that every village should
have at least one bank branch. Moreover, in many cases banks are
reluctant to extend credit facilities to the people. This forces them to
borrow money at extremely high rates of interest from, non-
institutional sources.

Facilities of education up to the Upper Primary level are usually
available within the Village itself or in close proximity of the
villages, the students have problem when they have to move out for
higher education. Moreover, institutes offering technical Education
such as ITIs, and Polytechnics are not found located close to these
villages.

Few Pradhans also informed that there is problem of sanitation and
only one village reported of having toilet facility within household
premises. It’s a big nuisance for females of the village because they
have to wait for sun to go before they could go out to defecate.

It was also pointed out that the veterinary services being provided
too need to be Strengthened keeping in mind that many families are
engaged in the dairy business while some are keeping goats or poultry.

9 B.5 Improvements in Agricultural Production

Due to tremendous population growth in Lucknow district the land under other uses than agriculture is increasing continuously. But hope of increasing land under agriculture has been diminishing. Therefore, there is need to give more attention to cope with growing fifty thousands population every year. Hence, with the use of HYV seeds, crop rotation, and multi-cropping system, efficient supply of electricity for irrigation etc, per hectare agricultural production can be increased. In addition to reduce population pressure on land poultry, fish, pig and dairy farming needs great attention for development.

9 B.6 Industrializations

It would be very right to mention that primary sector working population must be shifted towards secondary and tertiary sector. For this, small and cottage industries based on local resources and skilled may be established in rural areas of Lucknow district by providing efficient road networks and other infrastructural facilities. This will raise per capita income and living standard on the one hand and will check rural migration towards cities on the other.

The study area is industrially backward especially in terms of large scale industries. There is vast potential for agro-based industries. For instance, Tata Motars units near chinhut, Mati Dewa Road, Kursi Road Amausi industrial area and a town have greater potential for their establishment.
Table 9.2
Industrialisation scenirio of Lucknow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Ind. Area</th>
<th>Land acquired (In acre)</th>
<th>Land developed (In acre)</th>
<th>No of Plots</th>
<th>No of allotted Plots</th>
<th>No of Vacant Plots</th>
<th>No of Units in Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rural Ind. Estate, Talkatora</td>
<td>48.66</td>
<td>48.66</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UPSIDC Ind. Area, Chinhat</td>
<td>701.76</td>
<td>671.12</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sarojini Nagar</td>
<td>235.09</td>
<td>235.09</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Amausi</td>
<td>236.90</td>
<td>236.90</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1222.41</td>
<td>1191.77</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source *Distt. Statically journal and paper from industries Deptt.

9 B.7 Educational Development

The close relationship is found between birth rate and educational level, because illiterate persons have more child than literate persons. Literate person adopts family planning norms to maintain their living standard. It has been estimated that number of children reduces as socio and economic conditions improve. There is need of employment oriented education and of more attention towards female education. Females should be given scholarship and reservation in job. In this way the gap between male and female literacy can be minimized. A literate female has greater role than his male counterpart in adopting family planning methods. In the study area and state as a whole education up to high school must be free so that socio, cultural and economic conditions could uplift.

9 B.8 Health Facilities Development

The public health system in the Lucknow provides three tier medical services in the District. First level health services are provided in urban areas through District male and female or combined hospitals and are located at district level with Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute, Ram
Health Facilities in District Lucknow, UP

Legend
- District Hq.
- Towns
- National Highway
- District Roads
- Other Roads
- Urban Area
- PHC's
- Sub Centres

Fig 9.3
manohar lohiya institute of Medical science Dr. SPM civil Hospital, Jhalkari baii, Bhau rao Devras, and King Gorge medical university. At the second level, health services are provided through 9 Community Health Centres established at the Tehsil and Block level. For every one lakh population, a CHC is set up. CHC acts as a ‘referral unit’ in rural areas. At the third level, health services are provided in remote rural areas through total 26 Primary Health Centres (PHCs).

Though the public medical health care system in U.P. is massive and well spread, the delivery system leaves much to be desired. The main reasons, which are attributable to poor management at various levels of service delivery, are: imbalanced mix of inputs; low quality of service provisioning in terms of inconvenient timing and poor sensitivity to patient needs; non–alignment among functions, capacity and resources; abdication of responsibility to establish appropriate administrative systems regarding procedures and rules related to service matters of recruitment, placement, deployment, transfer, leave sanction, promotion, poor payment systems and inability to check increasing trend of dual practice at the cost of patient care in Government facilities; inconsistent procedures and rules such as in the case of MTP Act hindering compliance; and poor facilities at the work place.

9 B.9 Prospective Zones

To portray a composite picture of population characteristics, socio-economic conditions and the resources, three prospective zones have been worked out by selecting 21 variables at block level. As these zones are indicator - said above noted conditions hence, said zones maybe helpful in tackling population problems and population planning (fig 9.1 and Appendix 9.1).
9B.9.1 High Perspective Zones

This zone incorporates seven blocks namely, Chinhat (1.29), Bakshi ka talab (1.17), Sarojani nagar (1.21). High education, commercial and urban centres, a large scale Industrial area commercial space, small scale industries, etc. are chief characteristics of this zone. Villages with good network of metallic roads, post offices, banking facilities, bus stand, railway station, seed and fertilizer stores also mark high prospective zone. Its prosperity can also be correlated with medium to high cropping and irrigation intensity, high road density, high percentage of workers in secondary and tertiary services. Comparatively areas of this zone are passing through high developing and dynamic stage.

9B.9.2 Medium Perspective Zones

Mohanlal ganj (1.02), Malihabad (0.96), Gosaiganj (0.99), Maal (0.89) blocks are included in medium prospective zone. This zone is characterized with low to high literacy, considerable area of consumption of each crop, high level of electrification and high consumption of fertilizers. The other remarkable features of medium prospective zone are establishment of sugar mill and large scale furniture industry. Further, there is proposal to establish one more sugar mill and small industries.

9B.9.3 Low Perspective Zones

Low prospective zone includes in no any block. Here almost all variables show lower value than district's average. This means there is no balance between resource and their utilization. The land is not as fertile as other regions. Apart from this, zone is deprived of industrial and commercial activities.

In fact even after several efforts of development the fruits of development have not reached to all people and areas. Out of 8 blocks, six blocks record higher integrated index than district's average. Therefore, for
two remaining blocks, where the index is very low, attempts should be made for quicker and around development.

9 B.10 Remarks on the on going Programmes

Analysis of achievement in regard to ongoing programmes in each block and its expenditure poses a great question mark to our planners, national leaders and other thinkers that whether the benefit of such programmes are going to the poorest of the poor or not. It has been clear through personal survey and resourceful persons grasps.

9 B. 10.1 Urban growths and Land Use

Till the year 1884, Lucknow was known as Municipal Committee however in the same year it was given the name of Municipal Board and continued working till 1959. Lucknow Nagar Mahapalika was constituted in the year 1959 under Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika Act 1959. At the time of constitution, total area under its jurisdiction was 48 sq. km which was expanded four times to 101 sq. km, 107 sq. km, 118 sq. km and 350 sq. km till the year 1987. Under 74th constitution amendment act Lucknow Nagar Mahapalika was again reconstituted on 31.05.94 and given the status of Municipal Corporation.

As per Master Plan 2021, the developed municipal area in the year 1987 was 9,170 ha which was increased to 16,270 ha in the year 2005. The Lucknow Master Plan was prepared in 2004-05 for the year 2021 covering the total area of 413 sq. km. Trends in land uses have been interesting, especially the fact that residential use has grown dramatically in comparison to all other uses, although there has also been notable growth in commercial, industrial and public service land use.

Master Plan 2021 area has been extended by Town and Country Planning Department, Uttar Pradesh by adding 197 villages in master
plan boundary with total area of 530.41 sq. km excluding the forest area through an act 6, notification number 174 dated 27th January 2009. 37 villages out of total 197 villages fall under Lucknow Industrial Development Authority (LIDA) with total area of 141.26 sq. km. After incorporation of additional area, total developed and developable area in Lucknow comes to approximately 980 sq. km.

9 B.10.2 Sewerage and Sanitation

Jal Nigam and Jal Kal – LMC (earlier known as Jal Sansthan) are responsible bodies for management of sewerage system in Lucknow, whereas, sanitation part is looked after by LMC. The overall sewerage system consists of 4 separate Sewerage Districts further divided into zones with its own pumping station or trunk sewer. Zones are further divided into several sewer sub-catchment areas. Whole of the city is divided into four sewerage districts I, II, III Part 1, III Part 2 and IV. District I and III have 100% coverage of sewer lines whereas in district IV the sewerage system has become defunct due to decade old system and absence of maintenance. District II lacks in sewerage system.

Total sewerage generation in Lucknow is 490 MLD which is being treated at Daulatganj STP (56 MLD) and Bharwara STP (345 MLD). There is a gap in treatment of 89 MLD of waste water. There are three levels of sewerage pumping stations in Lucknow. First there are zonal pumping stations where sewage from branch lines is discharged and first level of screening is done. There are 14 zonal pumping stations located at different zones of the city operated by Jal Kal department. From ZPSs sewage is discharged into major drains flowing through the various parts of the city. Sewage pumping stations are located on these drains to do second level of screening of solid waste and silt. There are 26 major drains in Lucknow; sewage from four drains is directly sent to
Daulatganj STP and from rest of the 22 drains is tapped at various SPS and sent to Main Pumping Station (MPS) located at Gawari. From MPS sewage is diverted to Bharwara STP. All the SPS and MPS are maintained by Jal Nigam.

As per the City Sanitation Plan of Lucknow city, 90% of the pucca households and 80% of the slum households have access to individual toilets. It includes septic tanks, pits or temporary disposal arrangement or directly discharge into roadside drains. Public toilets are operated and maintained by Sulabh International, Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency (NEDA), DUDA and LMC. The city has approximately 207 toilets with 2,656 seats located across the city. 72% of the toilets are under Sulabh International. Though the public toilets are spread across the city, they are not evenly distributed across the zones. About 7% to 10% of the population resorts to open defecation in Lucknow city.

Demand gap assessment for sewerage infrastructure has been done till the year 2040 in three phases. As per the estimation, sewage generation in Lucknow for the phases 2020, 2030 and 2040 will be 596, 684 and 1025 MLD respectively. Vision for the Revised CDP sewerage and sanitation sector is “To provide affordable facilities covering access sanitation to 100% of the population and ensure ecologically sound management of waste water generated in the city”. For achieving the vision various goals have been set such as 100% efficiency in waste water collection, 100% efficiency in waste water treatment, 100% cost recovery for user charges, 0% open defecation, affordable sanitation facilities for all, waste water recycling and its reuse etc.

9 B.10.3 Drainage Systems

Lucknow Municipal Corporation is responsible body for
construction and maintenance of drainage system in Lucknow. Primary drainage system of Lucknow comprises of River Gomti, GH Canal and Kukrail River. After the major flood of 1960 in Lucknow, bunds have been constructed on both the banks of the river. During the rise in the water level of the river sewage as well as storm water is pumped into the river through 42 flood pumping stations located at various parts of the city. There are 26 major drains in Lucknow flowing through various parts of the city. These drains carry storm water and sewage together. These drains have been tapped by Jal Nigam and water from these drains is diverted to Daulatganj and Bharwara STP. Based on the city topography, major roads, existing natural drains and river crossing Lucknow city has been divided into six drainage basins. At present total drainage length in Lucknow city is 2,701 km which 80% of the road network. The drainage system is the mix of open and closed drains.

As per the data received from LMC, 80% of the road length is covered with drains against the standard of 130%. In Lucknow around 50% of the area faces the problem of water logging in rainy season. Total of 234 incidents of water loggings were recorded in Lucknow city. Currently total tertiary storm drain length in Lucknow is 2,701 km which need to be increased by 4,615 by 2020, 5,831 km by 2030 and 7,327 km by 2040. The sector vision statement for CDP is “To develop and maintain comprehensive Storm water infrastructure system to protect health and safety and minimize the water logging incidents in the city”. For achieving the vision goals are 100% coverage of city with drain network, conservation of natural water channel and Make the city water logging free.

9 B.10.4 Municipal Solid Waste Management

Lucknow Municipal Corporation is the responsible body for
collection, scientific segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of waste generated within its jurisdiction. Total waste generation on Lucknow is 1365 TPD as per current population. The per capita waste generation in Lucknow city is 280 gram however it varies between various income classes. The waste collection efficiency is 100%; which is collected from door to door for 52% of households and rest of the waste is collected from the community bins and containers. Before the year 2010, waste management services in Lucknow were managed by LMC. In the same year, implementation of the PPP model in MSW was introduced in Lucknow. Currently a private firm MS/ Jyoti Enviro has been given the contract for collection and transportation of MSW for 30 years (Till 2040). In the first phase 57 wards out of 110 have been taken up and the garbage collected at the primary source is sent to the dhalao ghars of the city. In the remaining 53 wards old collection system is being practiced. Waste transportation from dhalao ghars to dumping site is done by LMC workers. Currently no waste segregation at source is happening in Lucknow city.

At present three dumping sites are available in Lucknow located at Dubagga, Kursi Road and Ramdaskhed; being use to dump the un-segregated municipal waste. The dump sites are traditional dump site without any lining at the bottom hence they are causing pollution at the site and in surrounding areas. Landfill site and processing plant is under construction located in outer skirts of the city area. RR Department under LMC and Health Department is responsible for street sweeping activities in Lucknow city. Street sweeping is done mechanically and manually both. Mechanical sweeping has started recently in Lucknow on some of the major roads such as Kanpur Road, Faizabad Road, Gomti Nagar, Parivartan Chauk and Hazrat Ganj. Manual sweeping is
done once in a day in the morning time whereas mechanical sweeping is
done in once in a day in night time. Waste is collected in rickshaw
trolleys and dumped into the dhalaos which is finally taken to the open
dump site. Street sweeping starts at 7:30 AM and continues up to 2:00
PM. The demand-gap assessment indicates generation of 2686 TPD of
waste in the town by the year 2040 against the current generation of
1365 TPD. In the existing situation the private operator is responsible
for provision of end to end waste management within municipal
boundary. However, as per the growing population and demand of land
the municipal limits would expand in near future. With the expansion of
city limit there would be need to develop more infrastructure for proper
management of SWM. Sector vision for SWM is “To make the city
open dumping free and 100% access to door to door collection services
with efficient solid waste processing facility.” To achieve the vision
identified goals are 100% coverage for door to door collection; open
dumping free city, segregation of waste at source, recycle and reuse of
waste, formalization of rag pickers in Lucknow etc.

9 B.11 Drawbacks of Pollution due to rapid growth in population
and industrialisation

The study was carried out during the months of April-May, 2011
to see the status of air quality by monitoring and assessment of some
selected air pollutants namely Respirable Particulate Matter (RSPM or
PM10), Fine Particulates (PM2.5), Sulphur dioxide (SO2), Oxides of
Nitrogen (NOX), Ozone (O3), Carbon monoxide (CO) and Trace
metals, Nickel (Ni) and Lead (Pb) and noise level at 10 representative
locations, categorized as residential (four), commercial (five) and
industrial (one) areas in Lucknow city. The results revealed the 24 hours
concentration of RSPM in the range of 107.3 to 342.5μg/m3 with a
maximum 24 hours average concentration in Chowk (252.9 $\mu$g/m$^3$). The corresponding 24 hours values of PM2.5 ranged between 53.4 to 108.9 $\mu$g/m$^3$ with a maximum 24 hours average concentration in Charbagh (95.0 $\mu$g/m$^3$). The values of RSPM and PM2.5 irrespective of locations were found to be above the permissible limit (PM10= 100 $\mu$g/m$^3$ and PM2.5= 60 $\mu$g/m$^3$) prescribed by MoEF (with only two exceptions for PM2.5). 24 hours average concentration of SO2 and NOx were found in the range of 10.7 to 22.4 and 20.5 to 41.6 $\mu$g/m$^3$ respectively and all the values were well below the permissible limits (80 $\mu$g/m$^3$). The one hour mean concentration of CO was in the range of 349.5 to 1130 $\mu$g/m$^3$ and the maximum concentration was found in Hussainganj. All the values were well below the permissible limit (4000 $\mu$g/m$^3$). The one hour mean concentration of O3 was found in the range of 66.7 to 131.4 $\mu$g/m$^3$ with the maximum concentration in Chowk. All the values were well below the permissible limit (180 $\mu$g/m$^3$). The trace metals Pb and Ni were found in the range of 92.4 to 1506 and 11.3 to 39.1 ng/m$^3$ respectively. Noise levels during day and night time were found in the range of 57.3 to 66.9 dB (A) and 51.3 to 63.5 dB (A)) which was above the respective permissible limits except in industrial area.

9 B.12 Traffic and Transportation

Multiple organizations are involved in the management of traffic and transportation services in Lucknow. NHAI is responsible for maintenance of national highways, for city roads PWD and LMC is responsible. As per the information available from Lucknow Municipal Corporation, total road length in Lucknow city is 3387 km, which includes 73 km of NH, 12.5 km of SH and rest are arterial and sub arterial roads. Other organisations are Traffic Department, UP Bridge
Corporation, LMRC, UPSRTC and LDA. Road density in urban UP is 7.2 whereas Lucknow has road density of 10.2 which is much higher than state. Hazratganj, the main CBD of Lucknow, parivartan chauraha and polytechnic chauraha are the main traffic concentration zones in Lucknow city.

In the last fifteen years, the total numbers of vehicles on Lucknow’s roads have increased with almost 19% annual growth. The growth trend of registered vehicles in Lucknow city has shown an increase in personalized vehicles consisting of two wheelers and four wheelers over the last five years. Almost 82% of the share in total vehicles is contributed by two wheelers followed by four wheelers with 14% of the share. Rest of the 4% share is contributes by public transport vehicles and goods vehicles. The Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) is responsible for operation of bus transportation in the city. At present UPSRTC is running 260 buses on 20 routes. It has 4 bus depots in Gomtinagar, Charbagh Amausi and Dubagga. ITP is another predominant mode of transport in Lucknow city. ITP in Lucknow consist of auto rickshaw and 8 seater tempo. In Lucknow city, there are issues related to roads and transportation which include inadequate capacity of roads, heterogeneous traffic and high growth rate of vehicular traffic volumes on roads, inadequacy of public transport leading to emergence of auto rickshaws as a public transport mode, increase in personalized vehicles, haphazard vehicular movement due to poor sense of driving, insufficient parking facilities and inadequate enforcement compounded traffic problems, encroachment along the major roads due to concentration of informal activities and absence of a safe and comprehensive system of pathways.

Parking is a major problem in Lucknow, due to shortage of off-
street parking facility parking generally takes place along the roads in front of the commercial establishments, public and semi-public establishments. Off-street parking spaces in Lucknow are maintained by LDA and LMC. There are eight numbers of designated major off-street underground and multilevel parking spaces in Lucknow. Apart from these designated parking areas, there are other on-street areas where private operators are maintaining parking spaces. LMC provide the contract to these contractors on yearly basis.

There are in total 1 lakh 53 thousand street lights in Lucknow city. LMC is responsible body to look after the implementation and O&M services for street lights. Although whole of the city is properly covered by street lights but the outer skirts of the city suffer from lack of street light points. As per the standards average distance between two street lights should be 30 meters. Average distance of street lights in Lucknow is 22 meters which is higher than the standards however it varies between the six zones. Sector specific Vision Statement of Lucknow city has been adopted on the basis of CMP and national urban transport policy. Vision statement of Lucknow city is “To provide safe, efficient and cost effective multi-modal transportation system accessible to all the citizens and compatible with future land use of Lucknow”. Sector goals to achieve the vision are development of easily available and affordable public transport, encourage non-motorized transport by developing the pedestrian friendly road infrastructure, development of traffic management and monitoring system, existing road improvement and construction of new roads to provide city wide linkages, development of terminals along the radial roads to decongest the inner city area and provision of elevated corridors to link up the missing roads and reduce the congestion.
9 B 12.1 Public Transport Systems

- **Metro Rail:** Lucknow Development Authority is the modal agency for proposed Metro Rail in Lucknow. There are two corridors of Lucknow Metro first north south corridor from Amousi airport to Munshipulia Crossing and East West Corridor from Vasantkunj to Charbagh Railway Station. Construction work of metro has started in September 2014.

- **Local Trains:** The existing rail network can be utilised for local train network to the nearby urban centres.

- **Rationalisation of ITP routes:** In order to minimise the overlapping of ITP routes with city bus service routes and to develop ITP to act as feeder service to city bus service, ITP service should be restricted within the old city area and the peripheral area of the city.

- **Development of BRTS System:** With rationalization of ITP routes, frequency of bus service should be increased and high density bus service should be augmented along Kanpur Road, Faizabad Road, Sitapur Road and other radial roads.

- **Bus depots and terminals:** The Revised CDP of Lucknow proposes the improvement of existing intra city bus stands and shifting of intercity bus stands to outer part of the city to stop the bus movement in the city area. The four new bus terminals proposed in the CDP are located at Vijay Khand near Hainiman Chauraha, Dubagga Hardoi Road, Jankipuram Vistar Yojna and Vrindavan Yojna near Utrathiya Railway Station.

For intra city bus service there is need to set up basic infrastructure such as proper bus waiting areas, bus stands, bus
stations at reasonable distances, parking space for buses etc.

- **Multi Modal Transit Hub:** As suggested by CMP of Lucknow, for multi modal integration a multi modal transit hub should be developed in Charbagh area. This hub will integrate the existing Charbagh Railway Station, Bes Terminal and proposed metro system.

- **Intelligent Transportation System for Public Transport:** ITS is the integrated application of advanced Technologies using electronics, computers, communications, and advanced sensors. GPS, data logger facility on public transport vehicles, electronic toll booths, CCTV camera on all the major roads and junctions, speed camera etc.

## 9 B.12.2 Grade Separators

- **Railway Over Bridge:** As per the discussion with various officials, total of 8 ROBs are proposed in Revised CDP of Lucknow at various locations.

- **River Bridge:** to connect the upper stream part of the city and to provide opportunity for development in the lower extreme areas total of 4 River Bridges are proposed in Revised CDP by SENES

- **Flyovers:** Based on the discussion with various officials and survey results total of 10 numbers of flyovers are proposed at various location of Lucknow city.

## 9 B 13 Urban Poor and Slums

As per Rajiv Avas Yojna (RAY) report, Lucknow city has total of 609 slums out of which 502 are notified and 107 are non-notified. The slums have been existed in city for more than 50 years. Total population in slum area is 7,72,807 which is about 26% of the total city population as per RAY report. 67% of the slums are located in the core city area.
whereas 33% of the slums are located in fringe area. Total city area coming under slums is 10.09 sq. km which is 3% of the total city area i.e. 350 sq. km. Average population density in slum areas is 76,559 people per sq. km which is almost ten times higher than city density. Around 27% of the HHs have individual water connections whereas 73% of the HHs do not have direct access to drinking water and are dependent on public taps, tube wells, bore wells, river etc. It has been observed that one public tap is available for 10 number of HHs. Water supply duration in slums is once in a day or once in two days. As per the data available from RAY report, 28% of the slums are fully connected to city wide sewerage system while 17% is partially connected to the system. 55% of the slums need to be connected to the sewerage system. In similar pattern 20% of the slums are partially connected to drainage system, 17% are fully connected to system and rest 63% of the slums lack in any kind of drainage connectivity. More than 25% of the people staying in slums defecate in open areas like open ground, along river side, along canal etc. 54% of the HHs have own latrine facility whereas 19% of the HHs use public toilet or shed toilet. SWM in some of the slum areas are being taken care by private concessionaire (deployed by LMC), however, it has not been implemented in all the areas. 32% of the HHs disposes garbage on daily basis whereas in 38% of the HHs there is no garbage collection system. From rest of the 30% HHs disposes garbage on weekly or fortnightly basis. State Urban Development Authority (SUDA), District Urban Development Authority (DUDA) and LMC are responsible bodies for implementation of schemes and programs for urban poor and slums in state and district level. Nehru Rojgar Yojna (NRY), Basic services for Urban Poor (BSUP), IHSDP, Rajiv Awas Yojna, Rajiv Rinn Yojna, and Asra Yojna are some of the
major programs and schemes implemented in Lucknow city.

Apart from DUDA and SUDA, UPAVP also works in providing affordable housing for urban poor by earmarking certain percentage of housing stock for lower section of the society. Sector specific vision statement of Lucknow city has been adopted on the basis of Rajiv Avas Yojna. Vision statement of Lucknow city is “Slum free city with inclusive and affordable housing for all”. As per the RAY objectives to make Lucknow a Slum free city, an imperative slum rehabilitation strategy would be necessary depending on the expected outcomes from the findings or analysis of existing slum situation of a city. The rehabilitation strategy comprises of several components like physical targets – relocation, in-situ and up gradation, law and legislation for slum dwellers, stakeholders/community participation, financial framework and institutional mechanism. Key projects to be implemented in slum areas are Housing for slum dwellers, physical and social infrastructure and roads.

9 B 14 Urban Environments

Lucknow is situated on the banks of River Gomti in Ganga basin. The city is situated in alluvium plain and Gomti River the chief geographical feature divides it in to two parts. Gomti River is the major water body and water supply source in Lucknow with few major canals namely Hyder Canal, Kukrail Drain, Sharda Canal etc. Lucknow city is divide into 26 water shed basin and each of the basin comprise of natural drain which discharge the drain water into Gomti River. There are around seven ghats along Gomti River in Lucknow city namely Kudiya Ghat, Shani Mandir Area, Gau Ghat, Karounda Ghat, Brahma Rishi Deveraha Ghat, Baikunth Dham Ghat, hanuman Setu and Visarjan Ghat. Around 85% of the land-area of Lucknow City is situated on the
Central Ganga alluvial plain, and stretches across both banks of the Gomti River which is an entirely lowland river naturally dependent on groundwater discharge for its dry-weather flow. The trend of groundwater exploitation in Lucknow shows continuous rise in resource withdrawals. Construction of drinking water tube wells to meet water demand of this growing urban agglomerate had started in early 70’s and in 1985 about 70 tube wells were operating. Now, this number of tube wells, under the control of Lucknow Jal Kal, has gone up as 600 or even more (almost 7 times increase). Although, there have been no systematic ground water studies, but as per preliminary estimates, the gross ground water withdrawal in the city (extending over an area of 350 sq. km.) from both the municipal & private drinking water systems as well as from other sectors is very high and at present, this withdrawal may be tentatively taken as 550 million liters per day (MLD).

9 B 15 Disaster Management

Lucknow is situated along the bank of River Gomti. According to the IS 1893 Part I, 2002, the Uttar Pradesh state has been sub-divided into three earthquake damage risk zones. Lucknow city falls under moderate damage risk zone. The areas along Gomti River are prone to water logging incidents. Local water logging does occur in some localities during rains but on the whole, the city is well drained. In some small stretches, the embankment is not yet complete and may be the cause for flooding in some localities in case of high floods in the river. Apart, number of road accidents in Lucknow is also increasing year on year. The city’s risk needs to be reduced by way of building up certain capacities and adopting certain measures. The preventive measures involve passive methods as well as active methods. The passive methods include the surveillance, warning, evacuation regimes while the active
methods are like slope restoration, relocation of certain localities, security measures etc. In the mitigation framework, there are certain non-structural measures and some structural measures.

9B.16 Study of Sample Villages

In order to verify few results, fifteen villages (See fig, 9.1 C) have been chosen by stratified Random. The name of villages are fifteen villages are randomly selected by survey purpose from different block Jamolia and Shankarpur from Maal, Sahijana and Kasmandi Khurd from Malihabad, Narosa and Paliya from Baksikatalab, Shahpur and Nimajpur Malhor from Chinhath, Jagatpur and Salempur from Kakori, Channdrawal and Ghushwal kala from Sarojninagar, Mastemau and Semnapur from Gosaiganj and Bindaua from Mohanlalganj Block. The personal data has been collected by the sample survey for the year 2001 -2011.

9B. 16.1 Population Growths

It is evident from Table 9.2 that among fifteen villages are randomly selected by survey purpose from different block Jamolia and Shankarpur from Maal, Sahijana and Kasmandi Khurd from Malihabad, Narosa and Paliya from Baksikatalab, Shahpur and Nimajpur Malhor from Chinhath, Jagatpur and Salempur from Kakori, Channdrawal and Ghushwal kala from Sarojninagar, Mastemau and Semnapur from Gosaiganj and Bindaua from Mohanlalganj Block. Thi highest population growth rate from Sahmpur 103.66% and lowest is Jagatpur of Kakori Block 1.54% Except Salempur of Kakori Block due to population decrease -16.5% in this village. People should be made to realize that unless they make timely payment of all the taxes and charges, the civic services and their maintenance cannot be kept as per their expectations. Wastage of drinking water, pilferage and theft of power, misuse of public land and roads cost very heavily on the already inadequate resources of the city.
Table 9.3
Population Growth of Sample Villages 2001-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>% Growth</th>
<th>Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Jamolia</td>
<td>3499</td>
<td>4628</td>
<td>32.27</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shankar Pur</td>
<td>1716</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>11.07</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sahijana</td>
<td>2323</td>
<td>2420</td>
<td>4.18</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kasmandi Khurd</td>
<td>7070</td>
<td>7907</td>
<td>11.84</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Narosa</td>
<td>2410</td>
<td>2848</td>
<td>18.17</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Paliya</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Shahpur</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>1554</td>
<td>103.67</td>
<td>1189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Nijampur Malhor</td>
<td>3351</td>
<td>4906</td>
<td>46.40</td>
<td>2545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Chandrawal</td>
<td>1669</td>
<td>2057</td>
<td>23.25</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ghusval kala</td>
<td>1535</td>
<td>1497</td>
<td>-2.48</td>
<td>1222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Mastemau</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>2239</td>
<td>15.12</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Semnapur</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>1078</td>
<td>25.79</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Salempur</td>
<td>3960</td>
<td>7542</td>
<td>90.45</td>
<td>1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Jagtapur</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Bindaua</td>
<td>1181</td>
<td>1378</td>
<td>16.68</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>33928</td>
<td>43664</td>
<td>28.69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The lowest population growth records in Ghuswal kala (-2.48%) village. The study of sample villages can be divided into four categories. First category (Above 100%) includes Shapur (103.67%). In the second category (30-50%) fall two villages Nijampur Malhor (46.4%) and Jamoliya (32.27%). Six villages fall into third category (15-30%) Semnapur (25.79%), Chandrawal (23.25%) Narosa (18.17%) Bindaua (16.68) Ghuswal kala (15.32%) and Mastemau (15.12%). In fourth category (below 15%) fall five villages. Those are Kasmandi Khurd (11.84%), Shankarpur (11.07%), Paliya (4.50%), Sahijna (4.18%) and Jagatpur (1.54%). Except Salempur which population growth rate in decreasing order. About the
population growth of same village are given Table 9.3.

9 B.16.2 Population Densities

The highest population density is found in Nijam pur malhaur village (2545 persons/ Km²) and lowest is recorded in Sahijana village (302 persons/km²). The reason behind high population density in Shapur is its good transport connection with other parts and market, rural people have been attracted more towards this centre as they perform their occupation and earn some money here. People belonging dominated this village to backward castes. Spatial pattern of density is given in Table 9.3.

9 B.16.3 Distributions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population

Among the sample villages highest scheduled castes by Shankarpur (76.65%) followed by Semnapur (74.95%), Mastemau (48.59%) and Bindauwa (47.97%). The lowest Scheduled Cast population recorded by Shahpur (11.20%).

Only one village Kasmadi khurd is highest proportion of scheduled tribe’s population recorded (0.03%). In the survey village there are no population of Scheduled Tribe due to high land rate and literacy rate.

9 B.16.4 Literacy

According to personal sample survey highest percentage of literacy is recorded in Jagatpur (84%) and lowest in Semnapur (44.90%) Village. The percentage literacy among the fifteen villages are Shahpur village (82.30%), Bindauwa (77.3%), Guswalkala (75%), Chandrawal (72.6%), Nijampur malhaour (72.30%), Maste mau(68.50%), Sankarpur (68.30%), Kasmandi Khurd (68.20%) Salempur (62.60%), Paliya (62.5%), Sahijna (62.2%), Narosha (57.40%), Jamoliya (48.8%) respectively in 2011. Male literacy reveals higher percentage than female literacy in all the villages.
9 B. 16.5 Sex Ratio

The survey conducted for the sex ratio in 2011 among fifteen villages clearly focuses on greater number of males than females, which is symbol of population imbalance. The number of females per 1000 males is decreasing in the study area as well as in Uttar Pradesh and India. In the year 2011 among fifteen villages, seven villages record higher sex ratio than average sex ratio. This category includes Shahpur (977), Nijampur Malhaour (936), Kasmandi (935), Narosha (932), Chandrawal (922), Salempur (916), and Semnakhurd (905). Eight villages record lower sex-ratio than average sex-ratio of sample villages, namely, Jamoliya (894), Ghuswalkala (891), Mastemau (880), Jagatpur (877), Bindauwa (875), Shankarpur (872), Paliya (840) and Sahijna (818 females / thousand males). Lowest sex-ratio is recorded in Sahijna (818) village and highest in Shahpur (977) village. Where scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population proportion is greater than other castes those villages receive high sex-ratio.

9B.16.6 Occupational Structure

In all fifteen villages contribution of non-workers is higher than others. Highest number of main workers is recorded in Shankapur (81.73%) village and lowest is recorded in Jagatpur (42.17%) village (Appendix 9.2). The percentage of cultivators is high than any category of workers. It is clear from Appendix 9.2 that Paliya village (85.24%) has recorded highest percentage of cultivators and lowest percentage was found in Shahpur village (12.80%). Agricultural laborers ranks second in workers category. The highest percentage of agricultural laborers was found in Nijampur Malhor (47.36%) and lowest in Jagatpur village (11.50%).
9. C Suggestion

Lucknow is one of the fastest growing Cities in Utter Pradesh and has shown a healthy growth path during the recent years. The state economy has grown at an average growth of around 6% during the last decade (2000s). Presently the tertiary sector contributes a significant share of around 49% in the GSDP followed by primary and secondary sectors at around 28% and 24% respectively. The state is making considerable efforts for promoting industrial growth by offering gamut of attractive package of incentives and is on its way to rapid industrialization. The secondary sector has grown by average 9% during FY2006-11. Gross fiscal deficit of the state as a percentage of GSDP is estimated at 4.4% (2011). It is lower in comparison to states like Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh: Assam, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and higher than the states like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The economic policy of the state mainly focuses on agro food processing industries, biotech, tourism, energy and IT. The state offers favorable and conducive milieu for undertaking industrial ventures coupled with availability of skilled and semi skilled labor force, investor friendly policy framework and speedy clearances through web based single window system “Nivesh Mitra”. The state provides excellent investment environment and has attracted more than Rs. 49000 crore industrial investment proposals in the last four years. However, being a land locked state, import of raw materials and export of finished goods bears the additional inland transportation cost which results in augmenting the prices of products. Thus, provision of more costeffective transportation network for undertaking exports and imports is necessary for providing a favorable environment for industries to undertake
profitable and cost friendly activities. Small Scale Industries constitute an important segment of the state’s economy in terms of employment generation, source of foreign exchange earnings and exports. This sector mainly comprises units like handicraft sector, khadi and village industries, handloom and sericulture. However, many of these SSI units have not remained financially viable and have become sick. Thus, state government should come up with integrated approach to facilitate development of SSI units by providing financial assistance, technical know how, up gradation of industrial infrastructure and strong backward and forward market linkages. In addition to this, there is also an urgent need to expose artisans to modern technologies and skill development programmes. In the services sector, IT, tourism and banking are the important areas. The state has emerged as a hub for IT-ITES industries including software, captive business process outsourcing and electronics and has the potential to emerge as the tourism hub of India.

However, the credit deposit ratio of all scheduled commercial banks stands at a low level of around 44% against the national average figure of around 75%. Thus, state government should endeavor to step it up to promote financial outreach in semi urban and urban areas where credit deposit ratio stands at low 40.1% and 43.5% respectively.

The demand of power is rising sharply on account of large expansion in economic activities within the state. Uttar Pradesh is crippled with a power deficit of 15% which is significantly higher than the national power deficit of 8.50% (during 2010). On the other hand, transmission and distribution loss posted by the state stands around 31%, which is higher than the national level of around 25% (during 2009). Thus, there is a need for speedy approvals of power projects, project management techniques, rapid upskilling of manpower,
strengthening transmission and distribution system and taking on alternative sources of energy such as wind, bio gas, agricultural biomass and hydro projects which would aid in meeting the rising demand and supply gap and making the state self reliant and power surplus.

Agriculture is one of the most significant sectors of the economy of Uttar Pradesh with 2/3rd of the workforce of the state dependent on it for their livelihood. The state is the largest producer of food grain in India and offers a diverse agro climatic condition which is conducive for agricultural production. The major crops grown in the state are paddy, wheat, sugarcane, potato, mustard, groundnut, gram, pea and lentil. However, it has been observed that the share of primary sector in GSDP is witnessing a declining trend. Therefore, state government should promote diversification in farm sector, crop rotation, organic farming and easy access to farm credit. In addition to this, cost effective rain water harvesting projects such as check dams should be developed in dry areas so to increase the ground water tables. The farmers should be made aware of latest technology so to increase the efficiency and productivity of land. In addition to this, application of biotechnology would also help in enhancing the agricultural productivity. With large agricultural base, the state carries immense potential to undertake profitable agri business in the state. Thus, improvement in supply chain scenario, providing good infrastructure and warehousing facilities, strong market linkages, up-gradation and modernization of technology and availability of cheap credit can help in stepping up of more establishment of agro business in the state and thereby would augment the agri exports from the state.

The Capital’s social sector has improved over the years, but still remains an area of concern. The poverty level of the Lucknow stands at
around 33%, which comparatively higher in comparison to the national average of around 27%, whereas its literacy level stands at around 70%, which lies below the national literacy level of around 74%. Although, unemployment rate in the state stands at 8.2% (2010), which is better in comparison to the national level of 9.4%, but still there remains a lot of scope to reduce it. Going forward, there is a tearing need to address these challenges and the state should strive towards the development of human resources, job oriented education system, setting up of skill development centres and vocational training institutes to strengthen the educational infrastructure, creation of employment opportunities, improving income levels and enhancing the potential for economic growth. First of all, in order to minimize population pressure, there should be more effort to control rapid population growth through popularization of family planning programmers as a part of population policy which ought to incorporate the following points in view:

1. To facilitate the ruler area of surrounding village of metro city are urban area to prevent population migration from rural to urban area.

2. A person who wants to keep small family size voluntarily be given special concession/benefits.

3. Government officers are persuaded to maintain two children family by giving handsome incentives. Otherwise some facilities should be withdrawn from him.

4. The Master Plan of cities should also contain the details of urban infrastructure services, urban transport system, development of new townships and other public utilities. Detailed Plans for power, water supply, sewerage, drainage, roads, street lights transportation system, communication, environment, parks, parking zones and other basic needs of civic life must be integral part of the Master Plan.
5. A compulsory school education and making the people aware with population policy and family planning programmers would certainly be a step ahead in the direction of population control.

6. The sterilized person should be given a card on the pattern of freedom fighters and officers concerned need be instructed to provide special treatment to them.

7. There is need to observe the principle of marriage at appropriate age of boys and girls strictly all over the area. Parents should be panelized if they are found guilty.

8. Old tradition in favor of having at least a male child need be changed and this could be possible by providing equal status to male and female in the society.

9. The priority to be given to mother-child welfare Programmers. Primary health centers to be made better equipped and effective. Although national network is giving considerable coverage to the family planning programme yet there must be arranged more and regular coverage of the same in regional languages by local/ regional stations on the line of agricultural programmes.

10. Concession can also be given to farmers or other poor people on the basis of family size when they go to bank for a loan with no any create problem on the basis of past record of family.

11. Reforms are also needed for restructuring water bodies for pure and regular water supply in urban slum area to prevent suction of water from ground water to improve ground water level.

12. Public Private Partnerships should be promoted specially in projects with e-governance, water, sanitation, solid waste management etc.