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Growth and Development of Lucknow City after Independence

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Abstract

Growth is the quantitative change between two time periods and it can be positive as well as negative whereas the development is the qualitative change between two time periods and will always be positive in nature. Lucknow from the time immemorial holds its existence and has experienced the development from the ancient time in a continuous manner. The present paper is an attempt to assess the trends of growth and development of Lucknow city with focus on the population density, the change in population growth rate, comparing level of urbanization with other major district of Uttar Pradesh and change in land utilization.

Key words : Growth, development, population density, land utilization.

Introduction

Growth implies the quantitative change between two time periods, on the other hand development is the process of qualitative change between two time periods and always a positive change unlike growth which can be positive or negative in nature. In the process of city growth and development, urbanization is the process of result of change in the demographic, economic, social parameters

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(UN-Habitat, 2007). Ujagar Singh (1966, 1970) has also conducted geographical study on urbanization. His study was based on selected cities like Prayagraj where he studied about pattern of urbanization and reason responsible for it. According to puranas, Lucknow derives its name from the younger brother of Lord Ram's Lakshman and during ancient time it was known by the name of Lakshmanpur or Lakshmantila. After some time, Kannauj's king Raja Jaichand established his suzerainty. Following him on the order of Mohammad Ghaznavi his commander Sayyid Sattar Masood established his dominancy over Lucknow. After the arrival of Pathan Zamindars, the process of fortification started and the fort was named after the builder "Lakhna" and consequently the name changed from Lakshmanpuri to Lucknow.

In the Medieval period, from 1300 onwards Awadh was under the control of rulers of Sharqi Sultanate of Jaunpur. Later on Emperor Humayun made it a part of Mughal empire. During the reign of Akbar, Panch Mahal was constructed here. The major transformation witnessed in Lucknow were during the reign of Nawabs of Awadh like Nawab Asaf-ud-daula. Some of the monumental buildings constructed during his rule were "Daulat Khana" (residence for himself), Rumi Darwaja and the incomparable Bara Imam Bara. Post Asaf-ud-daula, Sadat Khan constructed Sadatganj, Rakabganj, Golaganj, etc like colonies. Also, Nawab Ghaziuddin Haider constructed Moti Mahal, Badshah Baag, Shahnajab Imambara.

In 1856, British East India Company annexed the state under doctrine of Lapse, which was placed under a chief commissioner. In 1902, the new name of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was introduced post 1901, after remaining the capital of Oudh since 1775, Lucknow having population of 2,64,049 finally merged in the newly formed United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. However, it

became the provincial capital in 1920 when Allahabad was removed as seat of government. After India got independence in 1947, Lucknow became the capital of modern day Uttar Pradesh.

Objectives

To assess the trend of growth and development of Lucknow city after independence.

Research Methodology and Database

Database

The present Research work is based on Secondary Sources of data which have been obtained from different sources of Government agencies. Population data have been collected from Department of census. Analysis done for evaluation of trend of growth of population is taken from city development report of Lucknow, vol. 01. Land use/land cover assessment have been incorporated with data obtained from Lucknow Master Plan 2030 document. District Gazetteer have been consulted for describing growth and evolution of Lucknow city.

Research Methodology

Simple statistical techniques have been used for processing the data of population characteristics, variation in change in population growth rate, population density pattern in metropolitan cities of Uttar Pradesh have been analysed. Illustration have been made in order to clarify the real scenario of differential pattern of population growth. This research work has attempted to do the analysis and interpretation of land use landcover change in Lucknow Metropolitan City for which data has been obtained from district economics and statistics department, Lucknow.

Study Area

Lucknow city situated on the Northern Gangetic plains of India is the capital city of State of Uttar Pradesh. Lucknow

metropolis is extended from 26'30"N Latitudes to 27'10"N Latitudes and 80'30"E Longitude to 81'13"E Longitude. River Gomti divides the Lucknow city into 2 parts covering an area of 350 km². Lucknow Metropolis has 110 wards divides into 6 zones and is bounded by Unnao to west, Barabanki on eastern side, Raibareli to south and Sitapur in North. Lucknow Metropolis holds 6.33% of urban population to states total urban population.

The climate of Lucknow is warm, humid sub tropical in nature with cool dry winters and hot summer. On the other hand Lucknow receives an average rainfall of 896.2 mm from South west monsoons. The soil of Lucknow is alluvial in nature of quaternary period.

River Gomti is the picturesque of Lucknow city and major water source of water supply.

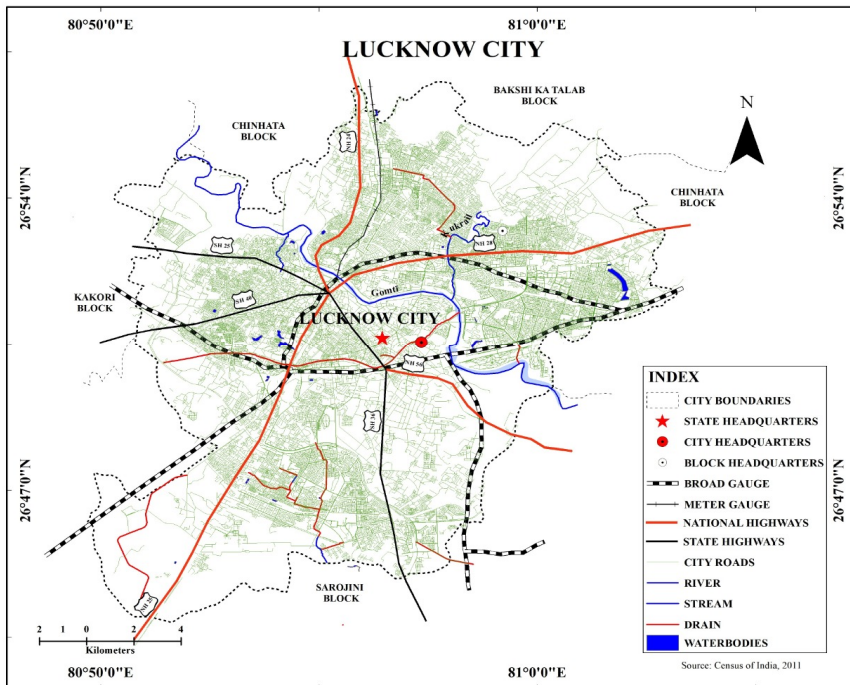


Fig. -1 : Location map of study area

Results and Discussion

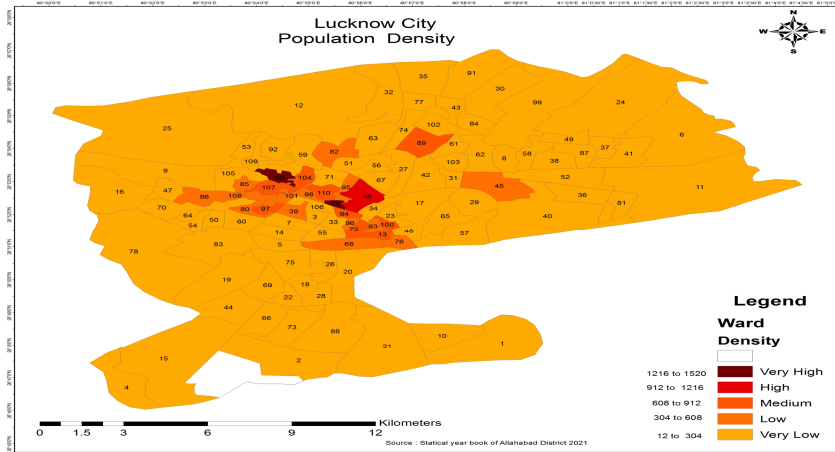


Fig. -2 :Lucknow city population density distribution (Ward wise)

From the above figure, it has been observed that the highest population density is concentrated in the core of Lucknow city which are ward numbers 79 (MasakGanj) and 90 (Acharya Narendra Dev), whereas the majority of wards are lying in the very low category which are spread in other parts of the city.

Table -1 : Change in population growth rate (1951-1971)

1951 Population	1971 Population	Change	Growth rate
4,59,484	7,74,644	315,160	68.58%

Between 1951 and 1971, the growth rate became 68.58% due to improvement in Medical facilities, transportation, development etc.

Table -2 : Change in population growth rate (1971-1991)

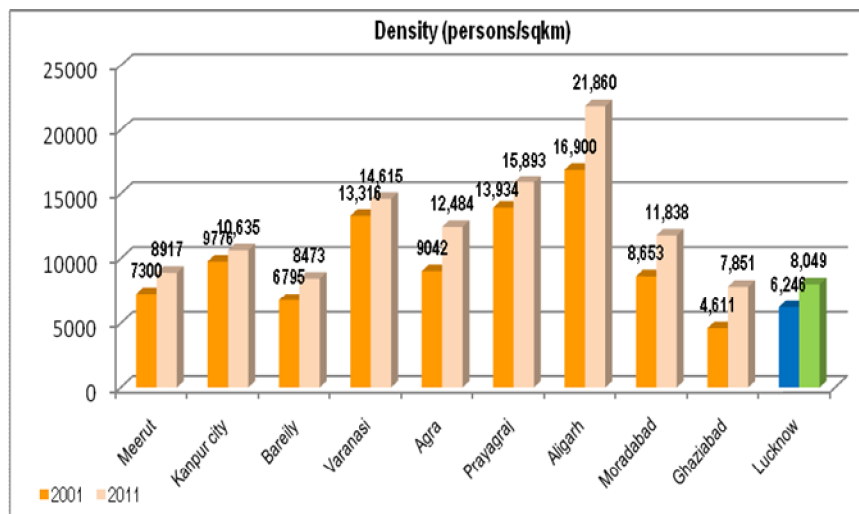
1971 Population	1991 Population	Change	Growth rate
7,74,644	16,19,116	8,44,472	109.01%

Between, the above two periods, the growth rate showed the massive increase because the birth rate was still very high on the other hand death rate was very low.

Table -3 : Change in population growth rate (1991-2011)

1991 Population	2011 Population	Change	Growth rate
16,19,116	28,17,105	1,197,989	73.99%

This period shows the increase in the population with declining trend in growth rate.

Fig. -3 : Population density comparison of Lucknow city with other metropolitan city of Uttar Pradesh

Source:- Final Report, Revised City Development Plan, Lucknow City - 2040, (Volume I)

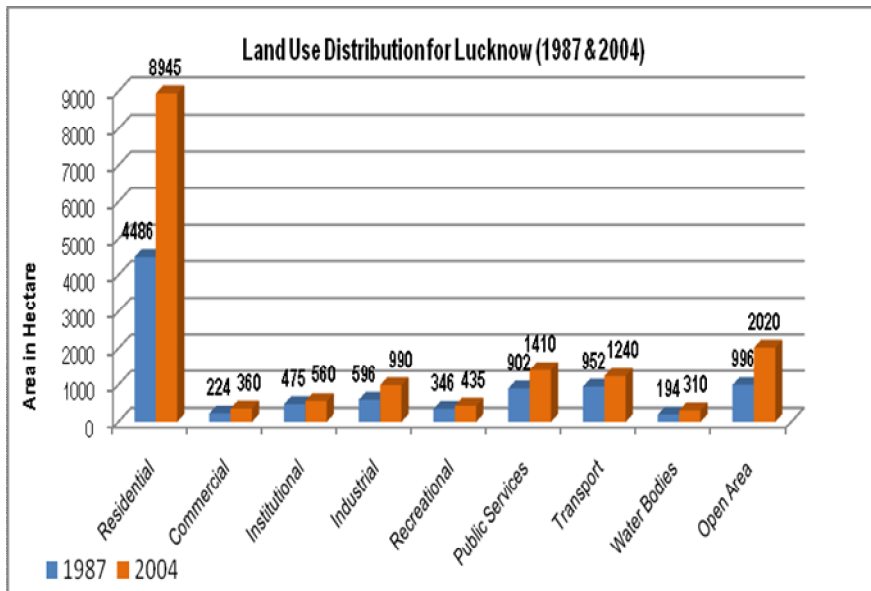
From the above figure it has been observed that population density of Lucknow city [8,049 persons/sq km (2011)] is on the lower side when compared to others metropolitan cities of UP. There was difference of 1803 in population density of Lucknow between 2001 & 2011.

Table -4 :Level of urbanization of Lucknow district in comparison to other selected districts of Uttar Pradesh

S.No.	Name	Urban Population	% Urban	Rural Population	% Rural
1.	Uttar Pradesh	4,44,95,063	22.3	15,55,31,7278	77.7
2.	Kanpur Nagar	30,15,645	65.8	15,65,623	34.2

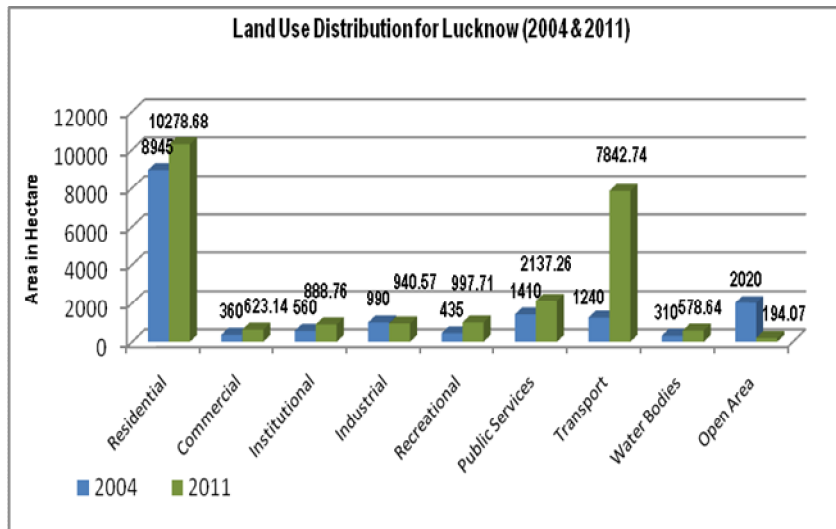
3.	Meerut	17,59,182	51.1	16,84,507	48.9
4.	Bareilly	15,68,409	35.3	28,79,950	64.7
5.	Varanasi	15,97,051	43.4	20,79,790	56.6
6.	Lucknow	30,38,996	66.2	15,50,842	33.8
7.	Prayagraj	14,72,873	24.7	44,81,518	75.3
8.	Ghaziabad	31,62,547	67.6	15,19,098	32.4
9.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	9,74,309	59.1	6,73,806	40.9

From the above table it has been observed that Lucknow district in terms of urbanization comes just after Ghaziabad and second most urbanized district of Uttar Pradesh.



Source:-Lucknow Master Plan 2021

Fig. -4 : Land use distribution for Lucknow (1987 & 2004)



Source:-Lucknow Master Plan, 2021 & 2031

Fig. -5 : Land use distribution for Lucknow (2004 & 2011)

Land use Utilization

Residential Areas : From the above figures, it has been shown that, the residential areas increased from 4,486 ha in 1987 to 8,945 ha 2004-05 to 10,278.8 ha in 2010-11 This category has witnessed the major change in land utilization. Reasons responsible are growing population, development of new colonies by LDA and private developers.

Commercial Areas : Increased from 224 ha in 1987 to 360 ha in 2004-05 to 623 ha in 2010-11 which is 2.55% of total. Hazratganj, Aminabad, chowk area are the old markets located in old city whereas Nishatganj, Gol Market, Indiranagar, Gomti Nagar are the new markets.

Institutional Areas : Under institutional land use the area increased from 475 ha in 1987 to 560 ha in 2004-05 to 888.76 ha in 2010-11 which is 3.63% of total. Major institutional areas located in Vidhan Sabha marg and Kaiserbagh area.

Industrial Areas : Lucknow city is mainly famous for small

scale and household industries but it has been unsuccessful in attracting the heavy industries. Within Industrial land use category, the area firstly increased from 596 ha in 1987 to 990 ha in 2004-05 and decreased to 940 ha in 2010-11 which form 3.84% of total.

Public Services : Within this category in 2004-05 the area comprised was 1410 ha i.e. 8.70% which increased to 2,137.26 ha i.e. 8.72% Lucknow city has now become a major hub for higher education, medical colleges, premier engineering institutions, research institution etc.

Water Bodies: Form only 2.36 % of total in 2010-11, apart from Gomti river there are few more water bodies like MotiJheel, Chand Jheel, Kathouta Jheel etc. Presently most of the water bodies have nearly dried up due to increase in the pollution.

Recreational Areas :Under this category in 1987, the area covered was 346 ha which increased to 435 ha in 2004-05 which further increased to 997.71 ha forming 4.08% of total.

Key parks in Lucknow city are Budha park, Suraj Kund park, Shaheed Samark etc.

Transport : In 2004-05 within Transportation land use the area covered was 1240 ha which in 2010-11 became 7,842.74 ha comprising of 32.4% of the total.

Apart from Rail and Road transportation, the facility of air transportation has also been there.

In the recent time Metrorail transportation work is also being in progress.

Conclusion

Table -5 : Distribution of wards (Area wise)

Area in hectare	Total no. of wards	Name of wards	Total area of wards	Percentage
1552-1940 (Very High)	2	KeshriKheda, Balaganj	3596	10.73
1164-1552 (High)	3	FaizullaGanj 2, HazratGanj, HaiderGanj 1	3587	10.77
776-1164 (Medium)	9	Raja BijaliPasi, Sarojini Nagar 1, Sarojini Nagar 2, ShaheedBhagat Singh, Chinhat, Guru Govind Singh, Sharda Nagar, Rafiq Ahmad Kidwai Nagar, Alam Nagar	8388	25.2
388-776 (Low)	12	HaiderGanj 2, Indira PriyaDarshini, Shankar Purwa 2, Fazullaganj 1, Jankiuram 1, Rajeev Gandhi Nagar 1, Ismail Ganj 1, Vikrimaditya, LalBahadurShastri 2, Hind Nagar, Jankiuram 2, LalBahadurShastri 1	6428	19.3
16-388 (Very Low)	84	Ibrahim Pur, Tilak Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar 2, Malviya Nagar, KanahiyaMadhavpur, Kharika, Lalkuan, Ambedkar Nagar 1, Om Nagar, Guru Nanak Nagar, J.C.Bose, KunjBihariNirala Nagar, Geetalli, Rajaram Mahon Rai, NishatGanj, Rajender Nagar, Rani LaxmiBai, MethlisharanGupat, AishBagh, Ismail Ganj 2, Colvin College, LalaLajpatRai, ChitraGupt Nagar, Paper Mill Colony, Peerzalil, Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Jag Jeevan Ram, HardeenRai, KadamRashool, Gomti Nagar, MallahiTola, KunwarJyoti 2, MotiLal Nehru, Dali Ganj, Husaina bad, Labour Colony, Begum HazratMahal, Maha Nagar, Triveni Nagar, KunwarJyoti Prasad 1, Ram Thirath, MankameshwarMandir, ChandrabhanuGupt	11306	34

		Nagar, RamjiLal Nagar, ShahadatGanj, NetajiSubash Chandra Bose, Ganesh Ganj, Vidyavati 2, MahaKaviJaishankar Prasad, Sardar Patel, BabuBanarsi Das, BhartenduHarishchandra, Masakganj, Sitala Devi, Rajeev Gandhi 2, Ayodhya Das, RajajiPuram, Lohiya Nagar, Ambarganj, Kashmiri Mohalla, Indira Nagar, Vidyavati 1, Aliganj, AcharyaNarendraDev, DaulatGanj, YadunathSanyal, MaulviGanj, VazeerGanj, BashiratGanj, BhawaniGanj, Yahiya Ganj, ShankerPurva 1, NajarBagh, AshrafaBagh, Bajrang Bali, VivekanandPuri, Chowk Kali Ji Bazar, Gadhi Peer Khan, KundriRaqabGanj, Maulana Kalbe Abid 1, Maulana Kalbe Abid 2, MallahiTola 2, Raja Bazar		
	110	Total	33,305	100

Table -6 : Distribution of wards (Population wise)

Population Category	Total no. of wards	Name of wards	Total Population of wards	Percentage
46,344-57,930 (Very High)	7	KanhaiyaMadhavpur, Chinhat, FaizullaGanj 2, HaiderGanj 2, Sharda Nagar, Shankar Purwa 2	3,90,831	13.87
34,758-46,344 (High)	13	Ibrahim Pur, Raja BijaliPasi, ShaheedBhagat Singh, Kharika, Sarojini Nagar 2, Indira PriyaDarshini, BalaGanj, Ismail Ganj 2, Vidyavati 2, Alam Nagar, Ayodhya Das, Shankar Purwa 1, Gadhi Peer Khan	5,06,850	18
23,172-34,758 (Medium)	31	LalBahadurShastri 1, Om Nagar, KeshriKheda, Guru Nanak Nagar, GeetaPalli, Rajeev Gandhi Nagar 1, Jankiuram 1, Rafiq Ahmad Kidwai Nagar, LalaLajpatRai, ChitraGupt Nagar, Paper Mill Colony, Peer Zalil, HaiderGanj 1, MallahiTola,	8,40,384	29.83

		LalBahadurShastri 2, Maha Nagar, Triveni Nagar, Hind Nagar, RamjiLal Nagar, ShahadatGanj, MahaKaviJaishankar Prasad, Rajeev Gandhi 2, Lohiya Nagar, Amber Ganj, Kashmiri Mohalla, Vidyavati 1, AcharyaNarendraDev, Jankiuram 2, DaulatGanj, Maulana Kalbe Aabid 1, MallahiTola 2		
11,586-23,172 (Low)	58	Tilak Nagar, Sarojini Nagar 1, Ambedkar Nagar 2, Malviya Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar 1, LalKuan, HazratGanj, Guru Govind Singh, J.C.Bose, KunjBihari, Nirala Nagar, Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Rajendra Nagar, Rani LaxmiBai, Ismail Ganj 1, MethliSharanGupt, AishBagh, Colvin College, Mahatma Gandhi, BabuJagjivan Ram, HardeenRai, KadamRashool, Gomti Nagar, KunwarJyoti 2, MotiLal Nehru, Dali Ganj, Vikramaditya, Husaina Bad, Labour Colony, Begum HazaratMahal, KunwarJyoti Prasad 1, Ram Tirath, MankameshwarMandir, Chandra BhanuGupt Nagar, NetajiSubhash Chandra Bose, Ganesh Ganj, Sardar Patel, BabuBanarsi Das, BhartenduHarishchandra, MasakGanj, Sitala Devi, Raja JiPuram, Indira Nagar, Ali Ganj, YaduNathSanyal, MaulviGanj, VazeerGanj, BashiratGanj, BhawaniGanj, Yahiya Ganj, NajarBagh, Ashrafa Bad, Bajrang Bali, VivekanandPuri, Chowk Kali Ji Bazar, KundriRakabGanj, Maulana Kalbe Aabid 2, Raja Bazar	10,67,975	38
11,065-11,586 (Very Low)	1	NishatGanj	11,065	0.4
	110	Total	28,171,05	100

Very High : It has been observed that there are 2 wards (area wise) in the very high category having maximum area which covers an area of 10.8% of total. Similarly, there are 7 wards (population wise) comprising of 13.87% of total population.

High : In the high category, there are total 3 wards (area wise) covering an area of 10.77% of total. On the other hand, there are 13 wards (population wise) in the high category comprising of 10% of total population.

Medium : The study shows that 9 wards (area wise) falls in the medium category covering an area of 25.2% of total, whereas 31 wards (population wise) comprises of 29.83% of total population.

Low : The study depicts that there are 12 wards (area wise) and 58 wards (population wise) which covers, 19.3% and 38% respectively of total.

Very Low : It has been observed from the above tables that there is 1 ward (population wise) and 84 wards (area wise) in the very low category which covers an area of 34% of total and the wards (population wise) falling under this category comprise of 0.4% of total population.

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