

CHAPTER-II

LOCALE OF THE STUDY

2.1 UTTER PRADESH

The area considered specifically for this study is Raebareli parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh was created on 1st April 1937, popularly known as UP located in northern India. Lucknow is the administrative capital of Uttar Pradesh which is bounded by Nepal in the North, Uttrakhand in the north-east, Himachal Pradesh in the north-west, Haryana in the west, Rajasthan in the south-west, Madhya Pradesh in the south and south-west, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand in south and Bihar in the east.

Uttar Pradesh is one of the largest State of India in terms of its demography and other parameters. Uttar Pradesh is geographical situated between 23°52'N and 31°28'N latitudes and 77°3' and 84°39'E longitudes. This is the fifth largest state in the country in terms of area which is 240,928 kilometer square and the first in terms of population. The main crops of the state are wheat, rice, and sugar cane.

The most important area for the economy of the state is the Indo-Gangetic plain. Raebareli parliamentary constituency, the focused locale of this study is situated on the banks of river Ganga. The entire plain of Uttar Pradesh can be divided into three sub-regions, eastern tract, the central tract and the western tract. The whole Gangetic plain is largely flat landform created by the deposition of sediment over a long period of time by one or more rivers coming from highland regions which makes this area very fertile. The main agricultural worth crops cultivated in Uttar Pradesh is rice, wheat, gram, and barley. Sugar cane is the key cash crop of the region. The Southern fringe of the Gangetic plain is demarcated by the Vindhya hills and plateau.

CLIMATE

The climate of Uttar Pradesh is tropical climate but the Himalayan region is intense cold. The average temperature varies in the plains from 5 to 14° centigrade in January to 33 to 47° centigrade in May and June. There are three distinct seasons; winter, summer and the rainy season. The rain fall in the plains is heaviest in the east. Floods are the recurring problem of Uttar Pradesh causing damage to livelihood of farmers, human life and property of the masses. The major flood-prone rivers are the Ganges, Yamuna and Gomti. Uttar Pradesh is covered with forests of about 2.8% of its total geographical area. Uttar Pradesh State is spread over 240,928 Sq Km. The absolute urban population of the state is 44.4 million, which constitutes 11.8% of the total urban population of India.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Uttar Pradesh has a large population and a high population growth rate. From 1991 to 2001 its population increased by over 26%. With 199,581,477 people on 1st March 2011, Uttar Pradesh is the highest populated state of India. The state contributes 16.16% of India's population. The population density is 829 people per square kilometer. The sex ratio in 2011, at 908 women to 1000 men, was lower than the national figure of 933. In 2001–2011 decennial growth rate was 20.09%. Uttar Pradesh has a large number of people living below the poverty line.

The literacy rate of the state at the 2011 census was 70%, which was below the national average of 74%. The literacy rate for men is 79% and for women 59%. In Uttar Pradesh, Hindi is the only state-wide official language. Hindi is spoken as the first language by 89.43% of the population. Urdu was declared as a secondary official language by the government of Uttar Pradesh in 1989.

GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMY

The state's legislative body is divided into two significant parts: Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Parishad and Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha. The Governor is the head of State and is appointed by the President of India. At the local level, the state has a large number of village councils, the Panchayat, Municipal Committee, which are similar to those found in other Indian states.

Uttar Pradesh is the third largest economy (2011–2012) in India. Agriculture is the leading occupation in Uttar Pradesh. Wheat is the state's principal food crop and sugarcane is the main commercial crop. About 70% of India's sugar comes from Uttar Pradesh. Most of the industries in Uttar Pradesh are located in the Kanpur region.

TRANSPORTATION

The state has the largest railway network in the country and the sixth highest railway density. As of 2011, there were 8,546 km of rail lines in the state. The state is well connected to its nine neighboring States and almost all other parts of India through the national highways with a total length of 4,942 km. Uttar Pradesh has the seventh-highest road density in India, (1,027 km per 1000 km²) and the largest surfaced urban-road network in the country (50,721 km).

MEDIA

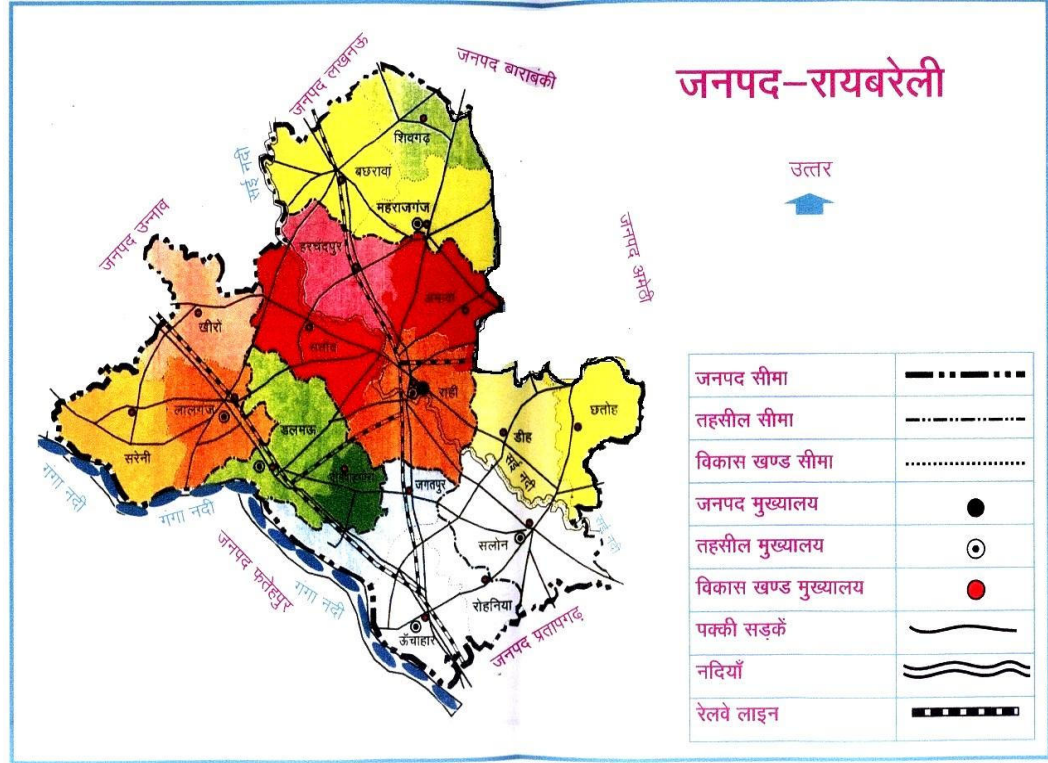
A number of Newspapers and periodicals are published in Hindi, English, and Urdu. Dainik Jagran, Amar Ujala, Dainik Bhaskar, Rashtriya Sahara newspapers have a wide circulation, with local editions published from several important cities. Vernacular Newspapers also have a wide and select readership.

2.2 RAEBARELI DISTRICT

In 1858, it was proposed to form a new district with head quarters at Raebareli, as a part of the Lucknow division. The district, as then constituted, was very different in shape and size from the existing one and was divided into four tehsils Raebareli, Haidergargh, Bihar and Dalmau. Origin of journalism in Raebareli was different from that of the rest of the country.

Earlier to the pre-independence era of India this district was known as the *Rahi Baraili*. These are name of its two blocks. This arrangement resulted in a district of very irregular shape, 93 kilometers long and 100 kilometer broad. Raebareli is located in the center of the Awadh region was founded by the Bhars. Over the course of time, the name was changed to Bareli. The prefix 'Rae' represents 'Rai' the common title of the Kayasths and manihar who were masters of the town that period of time. Languages spoken in the Raebareli district include Awadhi, a vernacular in the Hindi spoken by over 38 million people. The Raebareli district is within the Faizabad commissionaire and most of the population is rural.

The Raebareli district is irregular in shape but fairly compact. It forms a part of the Lucknow division and lies between latitude 25° 49' north and 26° 36' North and longitude 100° 41' east and 81° 34' east. On the north Raebareli is bounded by Mohanlalganj of district Lucknow and Haidergargh of district Barabanki, on the east by Mussafirkhana of district Sultanpur and on the south-east by Kunda of district Pratapgargh. The southern boundary is formed by the river Ganges which separates it from the district of Fatehpur



Map 2.1

Raebareli is a city and a municipal board in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is the administrative headquarters of Raebareli District situated at the bank of Sai River. The most important town within the district is Lalganj which has the popular industrial establishment, the Rail Coach Factory, Raebareli.

MEDIA IN RAEBARELI DISTRICT

Since the print media take an expansion, the schemes of development by the political representatives was positively reach the rural masses. After the growth and reach of press, the process of dissemination of news became much easier. Setting up of new press in Raebareli led to the publication of bulletins, Newspapers, books and magazines. Along with the electronic media, district editions of Newspapers daily are doing marvelous job to enrich the society with major and minor news. Some of the popular Hindi Newspapers in district are Dainik Jagran, Aaj, Navbharat Times, Hindustan, Rashtriya Sahara, Amar Ujala, and Dainik Bhaskar.

URBAN POPULATION OF RAEBARELI

Out of the total Raebareli population according to 2011 census, 9.04 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 307,995 people live in urban areas of which males are 160,093 and females are 147,902. Sex Ratio in urban region of Raebareli district is 924 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Raebareli district was 909 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 34,890 of which males and females were 18,277 and 16,613 respectively. This child population figure of Raebareli district is 11.42 % of total urban population. Average literacy rate in Raebareli district as per census 2011 is 79.02 % of which males and females are 84.32 % and 73.30 % literates respectively. In actual number 215,817 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 119,576 and 96,241 respectively.

RURAL POPULATION OF RAEBARELI

As per 2011 census, 90.96 % population of Raebareli district lives in rural areas. The total Raebareli district population living in rural areas is 3,097,564 of which males and females are 1,592,449 and 1,505,115 respectively. In rural areas of Raebareli district, sex ratio is 945 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of Raebareli district is considered, figure is 928 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 is 447,627 in rural areas of which males were 232,224 and females were 215,403. The child population comprises 14.58 % of total rural population of Raebareli district. Literacy rate in rural areas of Raebareli district is 66.04 % as per census data 2011. Gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 76.93 and 54.56 percent respectively. In total, 1,750,026 people were literate of which males and females were 1,046,389 and 703,637 respectively.

RAEBARELI DISTRICT POPULATION

In 2011, population of Raebareli was 3,405,559 of which male and female were 1,752,542 and 1,653,017 respectively. Raebareli District population constituted 1.70 percent of total population of Maharashtra.

RAEBARELI DISTRICT DENSITY

The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Raebareli district for 2011 is 739 people per sq. km. In 2001, Raebareli district density was at 623 people per sq. km. Raebareli district administers 4,609 square kilometers of area.

RAEBARELI LITERACY RATE

Average literacy rate of Raebareli in 2011 were 67.25 compared to 53.79 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 77.63 and 56.29 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 67.61 and 39.30 in Raebareli District. Total literate in Raebareli District were 1,965,843 of which male and female were 1,165,965 and 799,878 respectively. In 2001, Raebareli District had 1,259,547 in its district.

RAEBARELI SEX RATIO

With regards to Sex Ratio in Raebareli, it stood at 943 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 951. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 926 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 941 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

RAEBARELI CHILD POPULATION

In census enumeration, data regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected for all districts including Raebareli. There were total 482,517 children under age of 0-6 against 530,789 of 2001 census of total 482,517 male and female

were 250,501 and 232,016 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 926 compared to 941 of census 2001. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 14.17 percent of Raebareli District compared to 18.48 percent of 2001.

There was net change of -4.31 percent in 2011 censuses as compared to previous census of India i.e. 2001 as per table given below:

Description	2011
Actual Population	3,405,559
Male	1,752,542
Female	1,653,017
Population Growth	18.56%
Area Sq. Km	4,609
Density/km ²	739
Proportion to Uttar Pradesh Population	1.70%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	943
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	926
Average Literacy	67.25
Male Literacy	77.63
Female Literacy	56.29
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	482,517
Male Population (0-6 Age)	250,501
Female Population (0-6 Age)	232,016
Literates	1,965,843
Male Literates	1,165,965
Female Literates	799,878
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.17%