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RESEARCH PAPER
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A Geographical Appraisal of Demographic Attributes of Rural Sant Kabir Nagar District (U.P.)

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ABSTRACT

Demographic characteristics of a region is an impression of its population size, growth, distribution, male and female ratio, literacy and other components of population change. It not only shows the socio-economic condition of region but also influence the growth and development of the region. Therefore, the present paper is aimed to analyse the rural population characteristics of Sant Kabir Nagar District. The study reveals that more than 92.50 per cent of the total population of the district lives in rural areas. The rural population growth rate 20.23 per cent (2001-2011) is higher than the population growth rate of rural Uttar Pradesh. The district is relative small in area and has high population density (965). The study reveals that the highest concentration of population was in Semriyawan, Khalilabad, Baghauli and Nath Nagar Block. The demographic characteristics of the study area have been highlighted by ArcGIS 10.2 mapping.

Key Words : Demographic, Density, Growth rate, SantKabir Nagar, Socio-economic condition

INTRODUCTION

The study area has both rural and urban population but with a great and dominating rural population. It is said that rural areas are just opposite to the urban areas in terms of social and economic functioning. Demographic characteristics of a region furnish an impression of its population size, growth, distribution, male and female ratio, literacy and other components of population change. The population characteristics of a region get due importance from the point of view of the socio economic conditions prevailing in that region (Chandna, 2001). The study of population distribution of a region is key to the analysis of entire demographic characteristics of that region (Chandna, 2014). The knowledge of demographic characteristics of a region will be helpful for development planning strategy, policies, initiatives, programmes that would develop the region. Sex ratio is a basis for distinction in almost every aspect of social development in any region (Gosal, 2001). The rural working population of the district is further divided into four categories *i.e.*, cultivators, agricultural labourer, household workers and other workers based on the basis of census year of 2001 and 2011. According to Clark (1972), "population distribution is a dynamic process which is ever changing and cause and effect vary in time and space." The composition of working population of a region varies due to the variations in sex, residence and age. The work participation rate is generally higher in countryside than the urban areas. In the countryside the whole family members are generally engaged in agriculture, cultivation and in household industry but it is not so in urban areas (Clarke, 1972).

Objectives :

1. To analyse the pattern of distribution of rural population in the district.
2. To evaluate the rural population growth in the study area.
3. To study the spatial pattern of rural male-female literacy.
4. To find out the distribution of working population in the district.

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METHODOLOGY

The study is solely based on secondary sources of data, which is collected from District Census Handbook of Sant KabirNagar (Census of India) during 2001 and 2011. The work is carried out for the study of rural demographic characteristics of SantKabir Nagar, district. Standard deviation method has been used for the description of Spatial as well as temporal variation of demographic elements in the region. Arc-GIS 10.2 has been used for mapping of the study area and presenting block-wise spatial variation of population characteristics in the district. An attempt has been made to tabulate process, analyse and interpret the data by applying suitable statistical and cartographic techniques. Block-wise spatio-temporal variations of the demographic characteristics has been clearly demonstrated in tabular form by using MS Office and MS Excel.

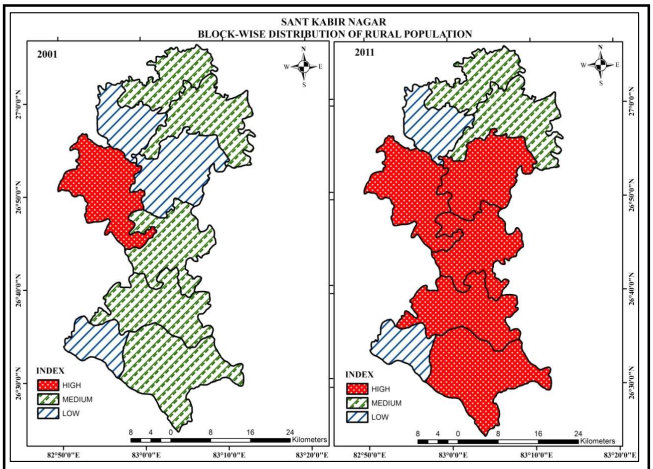
Study area :

The district SantKabir Nagar lies between 26^0 30 to 27^0 10' North latitude and 82^0 45' to 83^0 15' East longitude in (part of Survey of India Toposheet No. 63 I&J (Plate 1) Eastern Uttar Pradesh. It is bounded by Gorakhpur in the east, Basti in the west, Siddharth Nagar in the north and Ambedkar Nagar in the south. SantKabir Nagar District is newly created district and is divided into nine blocks. More than 92.50 per cent of the population of the district lives in rural area. The present paper is devoted to the analysis of rural character of the district.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of rural population :

According to census of India 2011, total rural population of the district is 15, 86,652 which comprises 8, 02,609 males and 7, 84,043 females. In 2001, the total population was 13, 19,675 in which 6, 66,747 were males and 6, 52,928 were females. Nearly 25 per cent of the total rural population of the district was recorded in Semriyawan block while the lowest population was found in Pauli (1.88 %). Pauli has the lowest population because it had only 28 inhabited villages in 2001. From the Table 1, it is evident that in 2011, again the largest concentration of population was in Semriyawan block with 2.42 lakh population (15.29 %) and second and third place was occupied by Khalilabad and Baghauli with 2.04 (12.87 %) and 2.028 (12.79 %) lakh population, respectively. The blocks having smaller share of rural population in the district are Sotha (9.56 %), Belhar Kala (7.43 %) and Pauli having only 6.76 per cent of the total rural population (Fig. 1).



Source: Prepared by the Researcher Based on Census 2001 and 2011

Fig. 1 : Block-wise distribution of rural population (Sant Kabir Nagar)

Table 1 : Block wise Distribution of Rural Population in Sant Kabir Nagar, 2001-2011

Blocks	Distribution of Rural Population							
	2001				2011			
	Total	Per cent	Males	Females	Total	Per cent	Males	Females
Sotha	123821	9.38	62305	61516	151716	9.56	76263	75453
Mehdawal	145118	11.00	73296	71822	161145	10.16	82474	78671
Belhar Kala	81645	6.19	41607	40038	117826	7.43	58688	59138
Baghauli	56196	4.26	27925	28271	202881	12.79	101654	101227
Semriyawan	326580	24.75	164858	161722	242616	15.29	122473	120143
Khalilabad	170463	12.92	87237	83226	204131	12.87	104384	99747
Nath Nagar	165806	12.56	84152	81654	202513	12.76	103971	98542
Pauli	24781	1.88	12640	12141	107277	6.76	54306	52971
Haisar Bazar	225265	17.07	112727	112538	196547	12.39	98396	98151
SKN	1319675	100	666747	652928	1586652	100	802609	784043

Source: Census of India, 2001-2011

Rural Population Growth :

Table 2 signifies that during the decadal years of 2001 and 2011 there has been 20.23 per cent over all rural growth rate of the district which is higher than the state average rural population growth rate (18.0 %). In the present decade the study area has seen block-wise re-settlements of villages and population that have caused a sharp decline and increase in the growth rate of rural population in some blocks of the study area. It is clear from the Table 2 that in Pauli block there was growth rate of population 332.90 per cent followed by Baghauli, 261 per cent growth rate. Semriyawan and Haisar Bazar have witnessed the extraordinary negative growth rate of -25.71 per cent and -12.75 per cent, respectively. During reorganization of the administrative boundaries of the blocks and reshuffling of the rural population various villages/population were transferred from Semriyawan block to the Baghauli and it produced the aforesaid situation. Same is the case with Haisar Bazar, some villages of the district were given to the Pauli block to maintain balance in population at block level that will be ultimately helpful in smooth functioning of development programmes.

Table 2 : Block-wise Rural Population Growth Rate in Sant Kabir Nagar, 2001-2011

Blocks	Growth Rate in Per cent 2001-2011
Sotha	22.53
Mehdawal	11.04
Belhar Kalan	44.32
Baghauli	261.02
Semariyawan	-25.71
Khalilabad	19.75
Nath Nagar	22.14
Pauli	332.9
Haisar Bazar	-12.75
SKN	20.23

Source: Based on Census, 2001-2011

Rural population density :

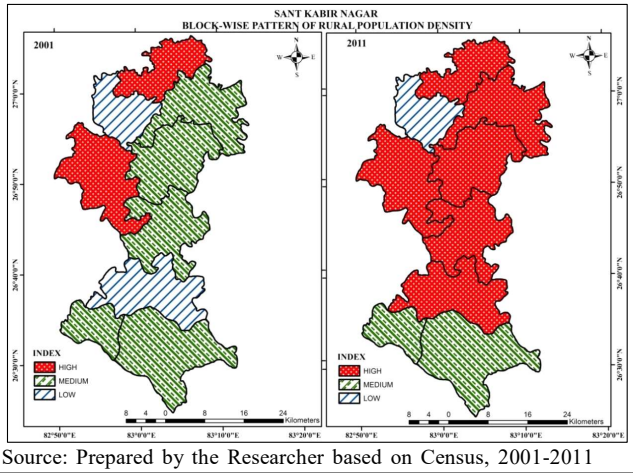
According to census 2011, the density of rural population of the district is 965 persons per sq. km. which is higher than the state average 918 persons per sq. km. In 2001, the rural density of Sant Kabir Nagar was 753 persons per sq. km. In the same year (2001) there was readjustment of villages and population in the district and it has resulted into a baffling picture of population distribution. During the census year 2001, there were 1064 villages which had population density more than 501 and it include 67.5 per cent villages of the total villages (1576). This group of population density 501 and above constituted the population share of 79.2 per cent of total rural population of the district.

In 2011, Semriyawan was most populated block with 15.29 per cent population of the district. In terms of density, however, Baghauli is the most densely populated block (1208 persons per sq. km.) of the study area which is followed by Sotha (1202 persons per sq. km.) and Semriyawan with 1174 persons per sq. km (Table 3). There are three blocks Haisar Bazar, Belhar Kala, and Pauli which have population density lower than the district average. Belhar Kala and Pauli both are readjusted blocks and have lowest rural density in the district with 458 and 762 persons per sq. km., respectively. Haisar Bazar is drained and bordered by two important rivers of the district i.e. Kuwanon and Ghaghara and the lands along the rivers are inhospitable for population settlements and that is the reason the block has one of the lowest density of 926 persons per sq. km. in the district (Fig. 2).

Table 3 : Block-wise Rural Population Density in Sant Kabir Nagar, 2001-2011

Blocks	2001	2011
Sotha	1305	1202
Mehdawal	898	1053
Belhar Kala	216	458
Baghauli	1067	1208
Semriyawan	1124	1174
Khalilabad	1029	1043
Nath Nagar	480	1103
Pauli	850	762
Haisar Bazar	958	926
SKN Rural	753	965

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011



Source: Prepared by the Researcher based on Census, 2001-2011

Fig. 2 : Block-wise pattern of rural, population density (Sant Kabir Nagar)

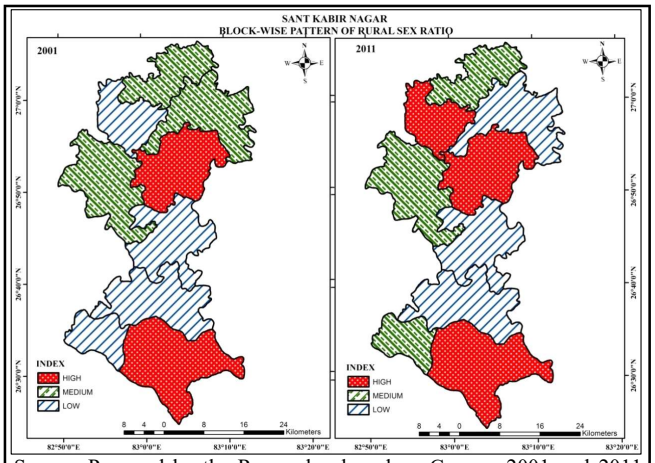
Rural sex ratio :

Table 4 exhibits that the sex ratio of Sant Kabir Nagar district has always been higher and much better than the sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh for the decades of 1971-2011. According to census 2011, the rural sex ratio of the district was 977 females per thousand males which are higher than the state average 912 females per thousand males. The rural sex ratio of the study area has shown positive improvement during aforesaid decades except the census years of 1991 and 2011. These two decades have registered declining trend of sex ratio to its previous decades (Table 4).

Table 4 : Rural Sex Ratio of Uttar Pradesh and SantKabir Nagar District, 1971-2011

Years	State		SKN	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
1971	876	884	918	922
1981	882	889	951	957
1991	876	879	928	933
2001	898	904	974	979
2011	912	918	972	977

Source: Census of India 1971-2011



Source: Prepared by the Researcher based on Census, 2001 and 2011

Fig. 3 : Block-wise pattern of rural sex ratio (Sant Kabir Nagar)

The sex ratio at block level in the study area has many fluctuations. Table 5 shows the comparative sex ratio for 2001 and 2011 and their trends for 9 blocks of the district. The block-wise distribution of sex ratio in the district is not uniform. It varies from the 1012 (highest) females per thousand males in Baghauli to the lowest 954 in Khalilabad block that has the differences of 58 units. There are only two blocks which fall under the category of high sex ratio (988-1012) *i.e.* Baghauli (1012) and Haisar Bazar (998).

Table 5 : Block wise Rural Sex Ratio (0-6 Age Group) in Sant Kabir Nagar, 2001-2011

Blocks	2001		2011	
	Sex Ratio	0-6 Age Group	Sex Ratio	0-6 Age Group
Sotha	987	946	989	936
Mehdawal	980	927	954	934
Belhar Kala	962	950	1008	959
Baghauli	1,012	948	996	935
Semriyawan	981	946	981	964
Khalilabad	954	946	956	955
Nath Nagar	970	939	948	921
Pauli	961	967	975	955
Haisar Bazar	998	947	998	925
Total SKN	979	944	977	942

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Sotha, Semriyawan and Mehdawal are classified in the category of medium sex ratio (971-987). The remaining four blocks Nath Nagar, Belhar Kala, Pauli and Khalilabad have the sex ratio lower than the district average and are categorised as blocks of low sex ratio (lower than 970). The overall sex ratio of the district and of the blocks in 2011 worsened to its previous decade of 2001. In 2011, the pattern of sex ratio gets changed and it is observed that Pauli is the only block that shows the improvement in sex ratio by 14 points to 975 against 961 in 2001 (Table 5). There are three blocks which come under the category of high sex ratio (990-1008), Belhar Kala, Baghauli and Haisar Bazar in descending order. The medium sex ratio (957-989) was found in Sotha, Semriyawan and Pauli block. The low sex ratio (below 956) was found in the blocks of central part of the district like Nath Nagar, Khalilabad and Mehdawal block in the north eastern part of the region (Fig. 3).

The Table 5 also indicates the sex ratio of the population for the age of 0-6 years. The overall sex ratio of the district in this age 0-6 was 944 female children per thousand male children in the year 2001 and it is found that in 2011 there was 2 points decrease in the sex ratio.

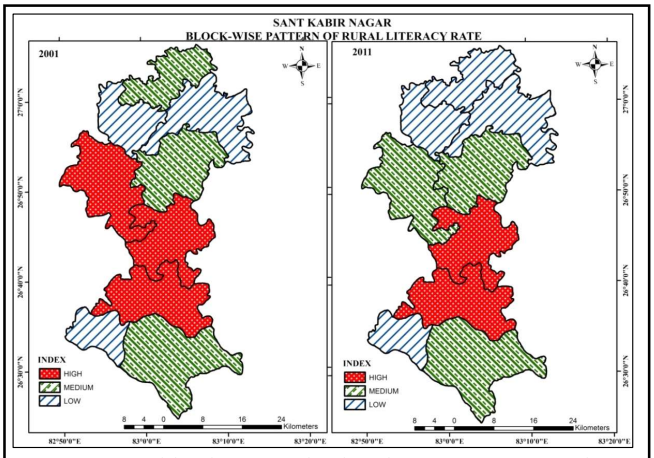
In this section, an attempt has been made to assess the range (classes) of sex ratio in different ranges of inhabited villages during the decade of 2001 and 2011. The Table 6 gives the clear picture of sex ratio in the district in terms of ranges of villages. In 2001 it is found that 74.1 per cent of the total inhabited villages have rural

Table 6 : Sex Ratio of Rural Population by Village Ranges in Sant Kabir Nagar, 2001-2011

Range of Sex Ratio for Villages	2001		2011	
	Number of Inhabited Villages	Percentage of Villages	Number of Inhabited Villages	Per cent of Villages
Less than 700	43	2.7	29	1.83
700-749	19	1.2	15	0.95
750-799	48	3.1	28	1.77
800-849	81	5.1	98	6.19
850-899	218	13.8	212	13.4
900-949	254	16.1	329	20.8
950-999	296	18.8	274	17.32
1000-1099	397	25.2	375	23.7
1100+	220	14	222	14.03
District (979)	1,576	100	1582	100

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

sex ratio more than 900 out of which 39.2 villages have more than 1000 females per thousand males. There are only 12.1 per cent of the villages which constitute the sex ratio of 700 to 849 females per 1000 males. The census year of 2011 reveals nearly the same pattern of distribution of sex ratio in different groups of villages in the study area. It is observed that the sex ratios (range) of 900 and above were found in 76.12 per cent villages of the district which is slightly higher than the preceding decades (2001). The ranges of sex ratio between 1000 and above were distributed in 38 per cent villages of Sant Kabir Nagar, whereas 14.03 per cent of the total inhabited villages of the study area have very high sex ratio of 1100 and above (Table 6).



Source: Prepared by the Researcher based on Census, 2001 and 2011

Fig. 4 : Block-wise pattern of rural literacy rate (Sant Kabir Nagar)

Rural Literacy :

According to census 2011, the total rural literacy rate of Sant Kabir Nagar district was 66.03 per cent, whereas, in 2001 it was only 49.7 per cent with an increase of 16.33 per cent. The table 7 reveals that in 2001 there were only three blocks (Nath Nagar 53.8, Khalilabad 53.5, and Semriyawan 52 %) that had literacy rate more than 50 per cent and the remaining 6 blocks had literacy rate between 40-50 per cent. The distribution of literacy rate by blocks in 2001 and 2011 is organised into three grades of high, medium, and low literacy rate with the help of mean and standard deviation as shown in the Fig. 4.

In 2011, the pattern of distribution of literacy rate by block shows that it is relatively high in Khalilabad (71.21 %) and Nath Nagar (69.8 %) and medium in Semriyawan (67.51 %), Baghauli (67.30 %) and Haisar Bazar (66.63 %). Mehdawal (59.24 %), Belhar Kala (60.22 %), Sotha (62.09 %) and Pauli (63 .74 %) block have low level of literacy and fall under low category of literacy rate in the district. The variation and gap in male and female literacy rate indicates that the female literacy in every block is less than the male literacy. In 2011, the average male literacy and female literacy rates of the study area ware 78.03 and 53.84 per cent, respectively and male/female literacy gap was 24.19 per cent. The highest male literacy rate was recorded in Khalilabad (83.8 %) followed by Nath Nagar (81.99 %) and lowest was in Mehdawal (71.48 %). The highest and lowest female literacy was recorded in block Khalilabad (58.04 %) and Mehdawal (46.48 %), respectively (2011). The table 7 reveals that there is enhancement in literacy rates during the census year of 2011, as in 2001 the total male and female literacy was 66.5 and only 32.7 per cent,

respectively. The gender gap in literacy in 2001 was 32.3 per cent and it gets reduced to 24.19 per cent in 2011.

In this section an attempt has been made to analyse the gaps in literacy rates amid inhabited villages of the district. According to census 2001 and 2011 the literacy of the district was 49.7 and 66.03 per cent, respectively. It shows that there is improvement of literacy of 16.33 per cent in 2011 against the literacy rate of 2001 census. Table 8 reveals that in 2001 there were total 1,576 villages in the district, out of which 24.5 per cent villages had literacy lower than the literacy rate of 40 per cent while contrary to this 70.6 per cent villages have literacy range between 41-70 per cent and the remaining 4.5 per cent villages have exhibited the range of literacy rate between 71-100 per cent. It is evident from the aforesaid table that 49.4 per cent rural population has literacy rate of less than 50 per cent while 49 per cent population shows the literacy rate between the ranges of 51-70 per cent. There is only 1.6 per cent population which has the literacy rate of more than 70 per cent. The range of 51-60 of literacy constitutes 30.1 per cent villages and 33.8 per cent of the total population of the study area. The census years of 2011 has seen a plausible and drastic change in terms of growth of literacy rate in Sant Kabir Nagar. It was observed that there were only 7.91 per cent villages with population of 5.24 per cent which have literacy rate less than 50 per cent while in 2001 there were 50.3 per cent villages which had the literacy less than 50 per cent. As per the census 2011, 68.02 per cent villages have literacy range of 61-80 per cent while the other 6.26 per cent villages have displayed the literacy rate of 80 and above. In 2011, most of the population (46.41 %) was concentrated in the literacy of 61-70 per cent.

The improvement of total literacy of 16.33, male 12.33 and female 20.50 per cent between the decades of 2001 and 2011 shows that there is inclination of the people towards educational realization. At the same time various literacy and education improvement missions have been undertaken by the government. Due to improvement in economic condition and exposure to the outer worlds with proper access to educational facilities there have been individual efforts to educate children in the district. It is a good sign that the people of the study area have started to give much emphasis on female education.

Work participation rate :

According to census 2011, the total working and non-working population of the district was 31.58 and 68.42 per cent, respectively. Out of the total working population 15.13 per cent were main workers and 16.45 per cent were marginal workers. The census year of 2001 shows a little different picture as in this census year there were 35.1 per cent of the population as working population in the study area. In the year 2001, the composition of main workers was higher than that of 2011. The main workers were 20.7 per cent, whereas, marginal workers were 14.3 per cent of the total workers of the district. Fig. 6 reveals the clear image of working population in the decade 2001 and 2011.

It is found that the highest percentage of working population is 35.38 per cent which was found in Belhar Kala followed by Mehdawal block with 34.26 per cent working population of the total population. Haisar Bazar (29.20 %), Pauli (29.48 %) and Khalilabad (30.33 %) fall under the lower category of total working population. Pauli block constitutes the highest male working population 45.78 per cent followed by Nath Nagar and it has the share of 45.57 per cent male population. The representation of female working population clearly

Table 7 : Block-wise Male Female literacy and Gender Gap in Sant Kabir Nagar, 2001-2011

Blocks	Literacy in Per cent (2001)				Literacy in Per cent (2011)			
	Total	Male	Female	M/F Gap	Total	Males	Females	M/F Gap
Sotha	46.4	62.1	30.7	31.4	62.09	74.22	49.98	24.24
Mehdawal	44.6	61.6	27.5	34.1	59.24	71.48	46.48	25
Belhar Kala	41.8	58.3	24.7	33.6	60.22	73.05	47.63	25.42
Baghauli	48.6	64.9	32.7	32.2	67.3	80.1	54.61	25.49
Semriyawan	52.0	66.5	37.3	29.2	67.51	77.32	57.54	19.78
Khalilabad	53.5	70.8	35.5	35.3	71.21	83.8	58.04	25.76
Nath Nagar	53.8	70.0	37.3	32.7	69.8	81.99	57	24.99
Pauli	40.5	53.2	27.3	25.9	63.74	74.57	52.68	21.89
Haisar Bazar	49.5	66.5	32.7	33.8	66.63	79.36	54.04	25.32
Total	49.7	65.7	33.4	32.3	66.03	78.03	53.84	24.19

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 8 : Block wise Distributions of Villages by Range of Literacy Rate in Sant Kabir Nagar, 2001-2011

	2001			2011		
Range of Literacy Rate	Number of Inhabited Villages	Villages (%)	Percentage Distribution of Population	Number of Inhabited Villages	Percentage Distribution of Villages	Percentage Distribution of Population
1 - 10	5	0.3	0.1	2	0.13	0.01
11 - 20	35	2.2	1.1	6	0.38	0.1
21 - 30	108	6.9	5.2	11	0.7	0.36
31 - 40	238	15.1	14.9	28	1.77	1.23
41 - 50	407	25.8	28.1	78	4.93	3.54
51 - 60	474	30.1	33.8	277	17.51	16.6
61 - 70	231	14.7	15.2	619	39.13	46.41
71 - 80	44	2.8	1.4	457	28.89	29.51
81 - 90	14	0.9	0.2	78	4.93	2.05
91 - 99	2	0.1	0	13	0.82	0.19
100	11	0.7	0	8	0.51	0
Total	1,576	100	100	1,582	100	100

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 9 : Block wise Distributions of Rural Workers and Non-Workers by Sex in Sant Kabir Nagar, 2001- 2011

		2001				2011			
Blocks	By Sex	Total Workers	Main	Marginal	Non workers	Total workers	Main	Marginal	Non workers
Sotha	Total	37	22.4	14.6	63	30.56	14.61	15.95	69.44
	Males	45.8	35.7	10.1	54.2	41.73	23.35	18.39	58.27
	Females	28	8.9	19.1	72	19.26	5.77	13.48	80.74
Mehdawal	Total	36.6	21.5	15.1	63.4	34.26	15.27	18.98	65.74
	Males	46.3	34.9	11.4	53.7	44.32	24.49	19.83	55.68
	Females	26.7	7.7	19	73.3	23.71	5.62	18.09	76.29
Belhar Kala	Total	36.6	22.9	13.7	63.4	35.38	16.3	19.09	64.62
	Males	47.5	38.2	9.3	52.5	44.3	26	18.3	55.7
	Females	25.3	7	18.3	74.7	26.53	6.67	19.87	73.47
Baghauli	Total	37	20.8	16.2	63	31.76	16.95	14.81	68.24
	Males	44.7	31.3	13.4	55.3	43.14	26.34	16.79	56.86
	Females	29.4	10.5	19	70.6	20.33	7.51	12.82	79.67
Semriyawan	Total	34	20.5	13.4	66	31.89	15.25	16.64	68.11
	Males	43.9	34	10	56.1	44.37	25.46	18.92	55.63
	Females	23.8	6.8	17	76.2	19.16	4.84	14.32	80.84
Khalilabad	Total	33	20.3	12.7	67	30.33	14.75	15.57	69.67
	Males	44.7	33.4	11.2	55.3	43.7	23.94	19.77	56.3
	Females	20.8	6.6	14.2	79.2	16.33	5.14	11.19	83.67
Nath Nagar	Total	35.3	21.1	14.2	64.7	32.18	13.65	18.53	67.82
	Males	45.3	34.1	11.2	54.7	45.57	21.96	23.61	54.43
	Females	25	7.7	17.3	75	18.05	4.89	13.17	81.95
Pauli	Total	38.2	19	19.3	61.8	29.48	15.15	14.32	70.52
	Males	48.5	30.6	17.9	51.5	45.78	25.75	20.02	54.22
	Females	27.6	6.9	20.7	72.4	12.77	4.29	8.48	87.23
Haisar Bazar	Total	34.6	19	15.5	65.4	29.2	14.62	14.58	70.8
	Males	44.9	31.9	13.1	55.1	43.04	24.48	18.56	56.96
	Females	24.2	6.02	18	75.8	15.32	4.74	10.59	84.68
District (Rural)	Total	35.1	20.7	14.3	64.9	31.58	15.13	16.45	68.42
	Males	45.2	33.9	11.2	54.8	43.95	24.56	19.4	56.05
	Females	24.8	7.2	17.5	75.2	18.92	5.48	13.44	81.08

Source: Census of India, 2001-2011

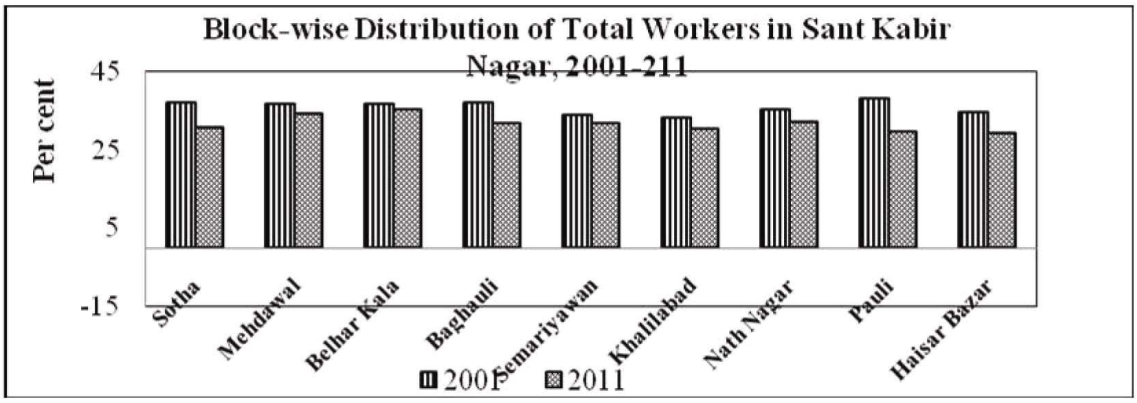


Fig. 5 : Block-wise distribution of Total Workers in Sant Kabir Nagar, 2001-2011

Table 10 : Block wise Population in Different Category of Economic Activities, 2001-2011

Blocks	Category of workers								
		2001				2011			
	By Sex	CL	AL	HH	OT	CL	AL	HH	OT
Sotha	Total	49.3	41.2	2.6	6.9	29.21	52.08	2.79	15.92
	Male	56.1	31.2	3.1	9.6	34.26	46.51	2.79	16.44
	Female	38.1	57.6	1.9	2.4	18.15	64.30	2.77	14.78
Mehdawal	Total	47.3	38.4	2.4	11.9	32.59	50.41	3.55	13.44
	Male	52.7	29	2.6	15.7	35.71	46.30	3.10	14.89
	Female	37.8	55.1	1.9	5.2	26.48	58.48	4.44	10.60
Belhar Kala	Total	52.5	38	2.4	7	35.50	50.91	3.34	10.25
	Male	59.4	27.9	2.9	9.8	41.50	43.60	2.79	12.11
	Female	39.1	57.7	1.4	1.7	25.55	63.01	4.26	7.18
Baghauli	Total	49.4	40	1.6	8.9	26.11	43.29	6.25	24.35
	Male	54.8	30.3	1.9	13	29.91	38.78	6.02	25.29
	Female	41.2	54.7	1.2	2.9	18.02	52.90	6.73	22.35
Semriyawan	Total	45.3	37.7	4.6	12.4	31.06	48.87	3.71	16.36
	Male	50.6	28.9	4.3	16.1	35.86	43.50	3.02	17.61
	Female	35.3	54.3	5.1	5.3	19.71	61.54	5.36	13.40
Khalilabad	Total	45.9	35.6	2.9	15.7	26.63	37.95	6.89	28.54
	Male	50	27	3	20	28.79	34.97	6.42	29.82
	Female	36.5	54.8	2.7	6	20.56	46.29	8.20	24.95
Nath Nagar	Total	44.6	41	4.1	10.3	27.48	48.45	4.67	19.40
	Male	52	31.2	4	12.8	31.30	45.68	3.96	19.05
	Female	30.8	59.3	4.2	5.7	17.29	55.84	6.54	20.34
Pauli	Total	39.6	53	1.9	5.4	27.18	55.84	2.32	14.66
	Male	48.4	41.9	2.2	7.4	30.56	54.11	1.88	13.45
	Female	23.5	73.3	1.3	1.9	14.75	62.20	3.92	19.13
Haisar Bazar	Total	44.9	41.7	2.7	10.7	29.29	45.49	4.43	20.79
	Male	49.7	33.7	2.9	13.8	31.93	42.05	4.45	21.57
	Female	36	56.8	2.4	4.8	21.83	55.19	4.39	18.59
District (Rural)	Total	46.4	39.4	3.2	11	29.33	47.44	4.42	18.82
	Male	52	30.2	3.3	14.4	33.01	43.25	4.02	19.73
	Female	35.9	56.5	3.1	4.6	20.58	57.41	5.35	16.65

Source: census of India, 2001-2011

shows that the highest share of female working population is in Belhar Kalan block and the lowest female participation rate 12.77 per cent was observed in Pauli block of the study area (Table 9).

The study of table 10 exhibits that in 2011, out of the total working population of the study area 29.33 per cent were cultivators, 47.44 per cent agricultural labourers, 4.42 per cent household industrial workers and 18.82 per cent were involved in other working activities. Contrary to this the census year of 2001 shows that there were 46.4 per cent workers as a cultivator and only 39.4 per cent were counted as a agricultural labours. The household industry workers of the district were 3.2 per cent, whereas, others workers constitutes 11 per cent of the total workers (2001). The largest share of working population as a cultivators and agricultural labours shows that agriculture is the main and only sources of livelihood that plays a major role in providing employment to the working force of rural population of the district.

At block level there is a very minimum variation in the share of working population of different categories of economic activities. Block Belhar Kala has registered highest per cent of cultivators in 2001 (52.5 %) and in 2011, 35.5 per cent and lowest cultivators 26.63 per cent were observed in Khalilabad. Pauli block leads in terms of agricultural labourers with 53 and 55.84 per cent in 2001 and 2011, respectively while the lowest was in Khalilabad 37.95 per cent. The share of household industry workers was highest in Khalilabad (6.89 %) and lowest in Pauli (2.32 %) in 2011. In both the census years Khalilabad has the highest 15.7 per cent (2001) and 28.54 (2011) per cent other workers to the total workers. The analysis of work participation rates reveals that agriculture labours are mostly female workers in the study area as in Pauli block nearly 73.3 per cent of the female workers are categorised as agricultural labours in 2001 and it got reduced to 64.3 per cent (Sotha) of the total share in the year 2011. The Table 10 also indicates that the participation of male workers is high in the category of cultivators. It was found that among the cultivators, the percentage of males is higher than the female working force in the district. About 59.4 per cent of the total workers in Belhar Kala were male workers and they were working as cultivators and second highest was in Sotha block with 56.1 per cent. It is evident from the table that household industry could not make much progress in the rural part of the study as it employs only 5.35 per cent workers of the total working population. Therefore, much of the population has to depend on agricultural activities for their livelihood.

Conclusion :

The present discussion is about the rural characteristics of the study area. Rural population density, distribution, growth rate and infrastructural facilities and amenities have been discussed for the superior understanding of rural setup of Sant Kabir Nagar district at block level. The rural population density of the district was 965 whereas; the sex ration of the district (977 females per 1000 males) was higher and much better than the sex ratio (918) of Uttar Pradesh.

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