

## Demography of Newly Emerged Census Towns

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### Abstract

It is important to understand the demography of newly emerged census towns of Rajasthan. To understand the requirements of the population, it is needed to know the latest demographic characteristics. Population density of newly emerged census towns varies from 385 persons per square kilometer to 7000 persons per square kilometer. The child population as a percentage of the total population varies between 8 to 25%.

**Keywords:** Rajasthan, Census, town, demography, growth rate, population.

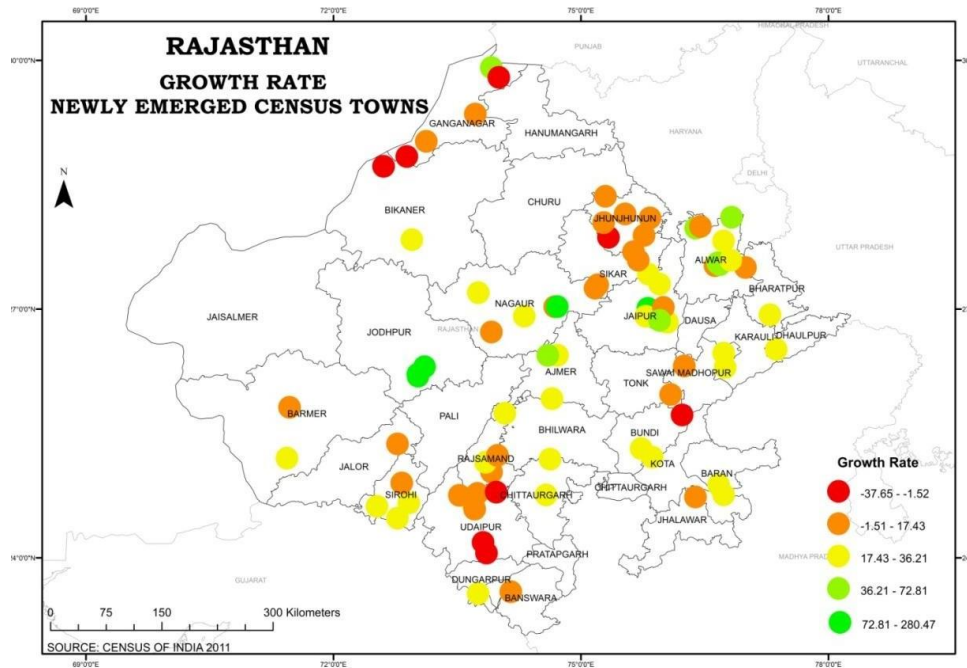
### Introduction

According to the Census of India 2011, Rajasthan has a total population of 68,548,437; with a density of 200 persons per square km. The sex ratio is 928 females per 1000 males. Total literacy is 66% of the total population, 17,048,085 people out of total population of the state lives in urban areas, which is 24.87% of the total population. Out of the total absolute urban population, 8,909,250 are males and while remaining 8,138,835 are females. Sex ratio in urban areas remains generally "lower than the total and rural sex ratio, which may be due to migration of male members of the family to earn a livelihood". Sex Ratio was 914 while the child sex ratio was 874 females per 1000 males. When it comes to the child population of the state, total child population (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Rajasthan was 2,234,621, which is 13.11% of total urban population. When it comes to educational attainment, again urban areas are better performers in comparison to their rural counterparts. Literacy rate for urban areas was 79.78 percent in Rajasthan. For male population it was 87.91 percent, while for female counterparts it remained as low as 63.81 percent.

It is important to understand the demography of newly emerged census towns of Rajasthan. To understand the requirements of the population, it is needed to know the latest demographic characteristics.

### Growth Rate of Newly Emerged Census Towns

It is important to know the growth rate of newly emerged census towns to understand the sustainability of the urbanization process in these towns. Towns having a high growth rate need more focus on the availability of socio-economic and educational facilities. Figure 1 shows the Growth rate (2001-2011) of newly emerged census towns. The range of growth rate is very high such as it varies from -37% to 280%.



**FIGURE 1: GROWTH RATE OF NEWLY EMERGED CENSUS TOWNS (RAJASTHAN 2011)**

**Table 1: Growth Rate of Newly Emerged Census Towns (Rajasthan 2011)**

| Town name                 | Top 5<br>(Value in %) | Town name               | Bottom 5<br>(Value in %) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Nandri (JODHPUR)          | 280.47                | Mavli (UDAIPUR)         | -4.08                    |
| Kuri Bhagtasani (JODHPUR) | 221.55                | Beriyawali (BIKANER)    | -4.16                    |
| Sangariya (JODHPUR)       | 166.88                | Chawand (UDAIPUR)       | -7.63                    |
| Makrana Village (NAGOUR)  | 155.84                | Sumerganj Mandi (BUNDI) | -19.07                   |
| Bagrana (JAIPUR)          | 149.13                | 8 PSD-B (GANGANAGAR)    | -37.65                   |

*Data source: Computed from Census of India 2011.*

Census towns situated in the districts of Rajsamand, Udaipur, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunun show very low growth rate in comparison to the towns situated in the districts of Ajmer, Jaipur, Alwar, Jodhpur, etc. that means towns situated in the vicinity of large cities have higher growth rate, reason

**Demography of Newly Emerged Census Towns**

Omprakash

might be spillover effect of the population explosion in large cities. Generally to avoid the negatives of a large city, people reside in the nearby towns of small cities to avail of the economic or educational amenities. Three census towns that are near the city of Jodhpur: Kuri Bhagtasani and Sangariya Nandri have a very high growth rate of population. Makrana village, Borawar Jhagarwas of Nagaur district, Akedadoongar, Jamwa Ramgarh, Baskhoh, Bagrana, Kanota, Bassi towns which are near Jaipur city, Neemrana, Shahjahanpur, Tapookra, Kishangarh towns of Alwar district have very high growth rate (36%)

#### Population Density of Newly Emerged Census Towns

A population density of 400 people per square km has been considered as a benchmark to be classified as an urban area. Population density is an important factor to know about the population-resource ratio in the region. Urban areas generally have high pressure and to serve this population in a sustainable manner is the need of the hour.

Population density of newly emerged census towns varies from 385 persons persquare kilometer to 7000 persons per square kilometer. Newly emerged census towns situated in Central part of Rajasthan and associated with the districts of Sikar, Nagaur, Ajmer, Jaipur, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Udaipur, Rajsamand, etc shows lower density of population, in comparison to the towns situated in districts of Jhalawar, Bara, Karoli, Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, Jhunjhunun, Ganganagar, etc. Reason might be that the central part of Rajasthan has various large cities and is an investment/industrial hub, which might cause the concentration of population in few large cities and depopulation in surrounding small towns, while rest of the Rajasthan is devoid of any large city. Thereby, the population is more or less equally spread through-out the area.

**Table 2: Population Density of Newly Emerged Census Towns (Rajasthan 2011)**

| Population Density                                |                          |                   |                             |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Town name   | Top 5<br>(value in ppsk) | Town name         | Bottom 5<br>(value in ppsk) |
| Khanpur (JHALAWAR)                                | 6924                     | Bay (SIKAR)       | 523                         |
| 8 PSD-B (GANGANAGAR)                              | 5681                     | Badlya (UDAIPUR)  | 520                         |
| Mahu Kalan (SAWAI<br>MADHOPUR)                    | 4770                     | Semari (UDAIPUR)  | 496                         |
| Sarmathura (DHAULPUR)                             | 4497                     | Utarlai (BARMER)  | 470                         |
| Diwakari (ALWAR)                                  | 3981                     | Chawand (UDAIPUR) | 385                         |
| Data source: Computed from Census of India, 2011. |                          |                   |                             |

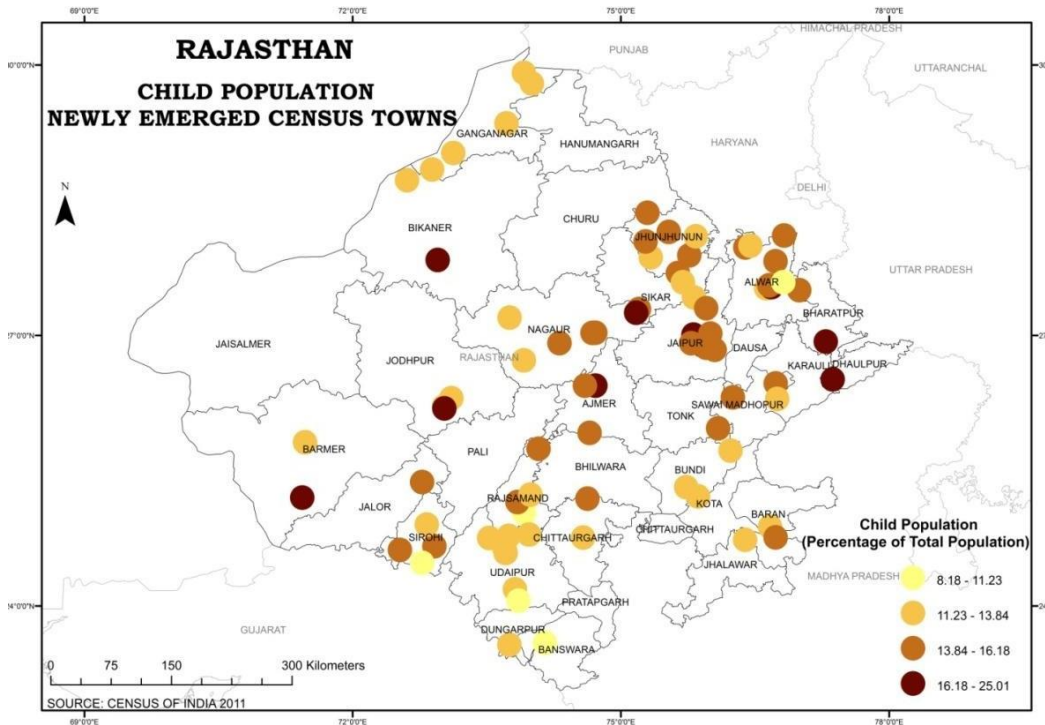
#### Demography of Newly Emerged Census Towns

*Omprakash*

Child Population in Newly Emerged Census Towns

“According to the census of India, child population is the population of children in the age-group 0-6 years” (Census of India, 2011). Rural areas are home to

74.05% of the total child population of India which is 11,75,85,514 children in absolute numbers. The total child population of the country is 15,87,89,287 children. Urban areas are home to 25.95% of the total child population, i.e. 4,12,03,773 children. The child population is very important in cities, and it is also important to know the status and proportion of the child population out of the total population for the inclusive development of the cities. To understand the sufficiency of socio-economic amenities it is important to understand the composition of population. The higher child population also depicts the higher fertility, higher proportion of young population and high growth.



**FIGURE 2: Child Population Proportion in Newly Emerged Census Towns (Rajasthan, 2011)**

Figure 2 shows the total percentage of the child population out of total population. The child population as a percentage of the total population varies between 8 to 25%. Few census towns such as Kolayat in Bikaner, Dhorimanna in Barmer, Sangariya in Jodhpur, Borawar in Nagaur, Bayana in

**Demography of Newly Emerged Census Towns**

*Omprakash*

Bharatpur, Sarmathura in Dhaulpur have more than 16 percent child population. The majority of the towns situated in Sikar, Jhunjhunun, Jaipur, and Ajmer have a high child population in comparison to towns such as Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Bundi, etc.

**Table 3: Child Population Proportion in Newly Emerged Census Towns(Rajasthan 2011)**

| Town name  | Top 5<br>(Value in %) | Town name           | Bottom 5<br>(Value in %) |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Ramgarh (SIKAR)  | 25.01                 | Emri<br>(RAJSAMAND) | 11.12                    |
| Bayana Rural (BHARATPUR)                                 | 18                    | Garhi (BANSWARA)    | 10.75                    |
| Sarmathura<br>(DHAULPUR)                                 | 17.49                 | Semari (UDAIPUR)    | 10.47                    |
| Kolayat (BIKANER)  | 17.37                 | Bedla (UDAIPUR)     | 9.97                     |
| Dhorimanna<br>(BARMER)                                   | 17.33                 | Ramgarh (ALWAR)     | 8.18                     |
| <i>Data source: Computed from Census of India, 2011.</i> |                       |                     |                          |

As shown in Table 3, child population proportion was 25.01 percent (highest) in Ramgarh (Sikar) followed by 18.00 percent in Bayana Rural (Bharatpur), 17.49 percent in Sarmathura (Dhaulpur), 17.37 percent in Kolayat (Bikaner) and 17.33 percent in Dhorimanna (Barmer). These are the top 5 upper percentage towns of the child population proportion. In bottom 5 lower percentage towns, 11.12 percent in Emri (Rajsamand), 10.75 percent in Garhi (Banswara), 10.47 percent in Semari (Udaipur), 9.97 percent in Bedla (Udaipur) and 8.18 percent (lowest) observed in Ramgarh (Alwar).

### Conclusion

Population density of newly emerged census towns varies from 385 persons per square kilometer to 7000 persons per square kilometer. From these numbers, it can be concluded that there is a huge variation in population density of newly emerged census towns in Rajasthan.

The child population as a percentage of the total population varies between 8% to 25%. From these data, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in child population density of newly emerged census towns in Rajasthan.

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