

Patterns of Rural-Urban Population Distribution: An Overview of District Bundi

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Abstract

Human resources are always an important aspect for geographers to study. The word human resource contains various aspects in itself. Population, population growth, density, sex ratio, rural-urban population, literacy, occupational pattern, religious pattern are major aspects that are covered in human resources. As it is said that humans are the creator of all resources, the place of human resources becomes more important in the development of any nation. The ratio of rural and urban population of any regions reveals the many important facts about the socio-economic development of that region. The study of urbanization pattern entirely depends upon the distribution pattern of rural and urban population. The research paper concentrates on the study of the distribution pattern of rural-urban population in district Bundi of Rajasthan. The detailed and analytical study of rural-urban population distribution pattern and growth of urban population in district Bundi will find out the various new aspects and conclusions. It will be helpful in policy making to solve the problems of regional disparities and human resource development.

Key Words: Human resource, Population Growth, Rural-Urban Population, Urbanization, Regional Disparities.

Date of Submission: 01-04-2022

Date of Acceptance: 10-04-2022

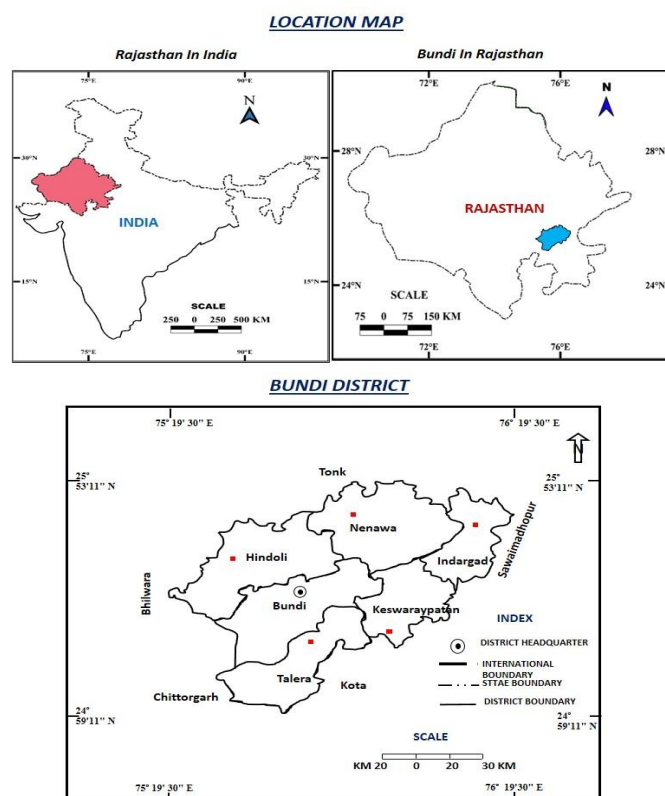
I. Introduction

The district is situated in the south – east of Rajasthan, Between latitudes 24° 59'11" and 25° 53'11" North and Longitudes 75° 19'30" & 76° 19'30" East. The length of the district from east to west is about 110 km. and it is about 104 kms from north to south. Bundi is bounded on the north by Tonk District, on the west by Bhilwara and on the south – west by Chittorgarh district. The river Chambal forms the eastern Boundaries, separating the Bundi and Kota territories. The southern tehsil of Bundi forms a wedge between Bhilwara and Kota and also touches Chittorgarh district. The total geographical area of the district is 581938 hectares. The Bundi district ranks Twenty second among the existing 33 Districts of Rajasthan from the point of view of the area. The population of district Bundi is 1110906 (2011). The rank of district Bundi is 30th in Rajasthan according to the population of 2011.

Table-1.1
Administrative Setup: District Bundi

S.N.	SUB DIVISION	TEHSILS	AREA (Sq. Kms)	VILLAGE NUMBERS	TOWN
1	Bundi	Bundi	1929	166	Bundi
2	Talera	Talera	N.A.	106	Budhpura
3	Keshavrai Patan	Keshavrai Patan	754	122	K.Patan Kapren
4	Indergarh	Indergarh	668	121	Indergarh, Lakheri
5	Nainwa	Nainwa	1158	190	Nainwa
6	Hindoli	Hindoli	1341	186	Hindoli
Total			5850	891	7

Source: District Statistical Year Book, 2018



The population density of district Bundi is 192 (2011). The sex ratio is 925(2011). The district literacy rate is 52.66 (2011). The total rural population in 2011 of district Bundi is 888205, while the total urban population of district Bundi is 222701. Ration of rural-urban population is one of the key indicators used to find out the levels of regional development and disparities. Higher percentage of the rural population shows that the primary and secondary economic activities are dominating the economy of a particular area. Tertiary and quaternary economic activities, industrialization, developed socio-economic level of society, high per capita income and other institutional facilities are the key indicators of a high percentage of urban population. The distribution pattern of rural-urban population also reveals the migration pattern in a particular region. The distribution pattern of rural and urban population in district Bundi is affecting the various socio-economic aspects. On the other hand, various geographical and socio-economic aspects are responsible for the specific distribution of rural-urban population in district Bundi. The socio-economic development follows the distribution pattern of rural-urban population in district Bundi.

II. Material and Methods

Demography is the key point of interest for human geographers. Office of the registrar general & census commissioner, India is the central responsible agency for collecting census data. It works under the ministry of home affairs, Government of India. Census data collected after every ten years reveals the decadal pattern of rural-urban population. The research paper is based on the census data of year 2011. H S, Sudhira & K V, Gururaja in 2012 conducted a detailed study about the population of India. They studied whether the population of India is still rural or it is turned into an urban population. In 2012 Sridhar Kundan and Sanchita Roy studied the relation between urbanization and de-sanitation in a few cities of India. They tried to analyze the problems of de-sanitation in the reference of urbanization. In 2015 Arun Keshav and Jadi Bala Komaraiah analyzed the population trends of urban India. Through this study they found out the pattern of growth in urban population in India. Sonika Gupta and Kalpana Singh in 2016 studied the changing pattern of rural-urban population in India. An analysis was undertaken to understand the changes in rural-urban population. Radhika Kapoor in 2018 studied urban and rural disparities in India. She found the disparities between rural-urban development and distribution patterns of population. In 2019 Shahab Fazal and Md Kaikubad Ali analyzed the transition pattern between rural-urban areas. A study of future urbanization and possible patterns was also discussed by them. Recently in 2020 Ershad Ali discussed the urbanization process in India. He discussed various facts like census, growth, trends, Patterns and their consequences and remedies for the problems of unplanned urbanization. After every census the Census Department of India publishes a detailed census report. This detailed report contains each aspect of demographic analysis.

Primary and secondary data are collected for analytical study and finding conclusions. Intense surveys and field visits are undertaken to bring out the empirical results for study. Secondary data are collected from various published and unpublished administrative publications. Census data belonging to 2001 and 2011 are being observed in detail to understand the changing pattern in rural-urban population of district Bundi. Results and conclusions are found after the study and analysis of various aspects about the rural-urban population of the study area. A comprehensive study and analysis of literature and various reports and publications was undertaken to observe the variations and changing patterns in the rural-urban population of the study area.

III. Results

The total population of district Bundi is 1110906(2011). In 2011 total rural population of district Bundi was 888205, while the total urban population was 222701. In Rajasthan total urban population was 17048085 and total rural population was 51500352(2011). Table 1.2 shows the comparative pattern of rural-urban population of 2001 and 2011.

Table- 1.2
Comparative Pattern of Rural-Urban Population in district Bundi

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
2001	410483	372575	783058	94335	85227	179562	504818	457802	962620
2011	461734	426471	888205	115426	107275	222701	577160	533746	1110906

Source: District Statistical Year Book, 2018

According to table 1.2 in 2011 the 79.95 percent of the total population was rural in district Bundi. In 2011, 20.04 percent of the total population was living in cities. It shows that about 80% of the total population of district Bundi is living in rural areas. The decadal growth in rural population in 2011 was 13.4%, while the decadal growth in urban population in 2011 was 33.5% in district Bundi. The decadal growth in urban population in Rajasthan is 29% according to the population of 2011. This fact shows that the decadal growth in urban population of district Bundi is heigher than Rajasthan. Various socio-economic factors are affecting this rapid growth in urban population in district Bundi.

The tehsil-wise distribution pattern of rural-urban population in district pattern is unique in itself. Table 1.3 shows the tehsil-wise distribution pattern of rural-urban pattern of district Bundi in 2011. Table 1.3 shows that tehsil Bundi has the maximum urban population. The total urban population of Bundi tehsil is 130815(2011). This is 40.99% of the total population of Bundi tehsil. On the other hand, tehsil Hindoli has a minimum urban population in district Bundi. The total urban population of tehsil Hindoli is only 1633(2011). This is only .73% of the total population of Hindoli tehsil. Tehsil Keshoraipatan is in second position according to the urban population. Total urban population of tehsil Keshoraipatan is 45375(2011), which is 29.46% of the total population of Keshoraipatan tehsil. Tehsil Bundi and Keshoraipatan are two top most tehsils of district Bundi according to the percentage of urban population in their total population.

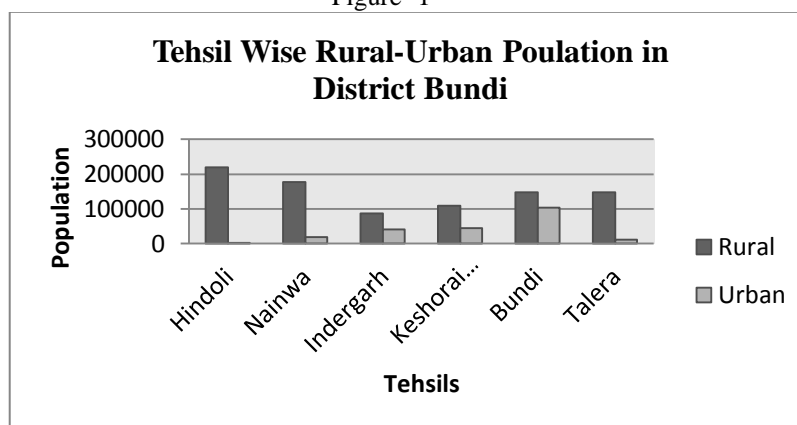
Table- 1.3
Tehsil wise Comparative Pattern of Rural-Urban Population in district Bundi(2011)

Telsil	Rural		Total	Urban		Total	Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Hindoli	114242	105726	219968	857	776	1633	115099	106502	221601
Nainwa	92236	84349	176585	10098	9387	19485	102334	93736	196070
Indergarh	45457	41609	87066	21004	19645	40649	66461	61254	127715
Keshoraipatan	56203	52409	108612	23461	21914	45375	79664	74323	153987
Bundi	77187	71453	148640	53628	49658	103286	130815	121111	251926
Talera	76409	70925	147334	6378	5895	12273	82787	76820	159607

Source: District Statistical Year Book, 2018

In district Bundi the rural population dominates the scenario of rural-urban distribution of population. About 80% of the total population is living in the rural areas of district Bundi while only 20% of the total population is living in urban areas. This ratio is 80:20. Table 1.3 shows that the tehsil Hindoli has the maximum rural population in district Bundi. The total rural population of tehsil Hindoli is 219968(2011). This is 99.26% of total population of tehsil Hindoli. Nainwa tehsil is in second position according to the rural population in district Bundi. In tehsil Nainwa 90.06% of the total population belongs to the rural population.

Figure- 1



In tehsil Indergarh the ratio of rural-urban population is 68.17:31.82. While in Talera tehsil this ratio is 92.31:7.69. More than 90% of the total population of Hindoli, Nainwa and Talera tehsils is rural. Less than 1% of the total population is urban in Hindoli tehsil. Maximum urban population lives in Bundi and Keshoraipatan tehsils of district Bundi. Various factors are working behind this distribution pattern of rural-urban population in district Bundi.

IV. Discussion

Geographical conditions of district Bundi play a vital role in the distribution of rural-urban population. Tehsil Bundi is in the position of advantage according to its location. The district headquarters Bundi city is situated in Bundi tehsil. Railway and transportation facilities provide an attribute of nodal point to Bundi city. The metropolis city Kota is near to tehsil Keshoraipatan as well as to its tehsil headquarters. These two factors are fetching the rural population to urban areas in these two tehsils. Bundi and Keshoraipatan tehsils are also important according to rainfall, soil and natural resources in district Bundi. Hindoli and Nainwa tehsils are lagging in terms of location. The long distance from district headquarters and wide area of these two tehsils is responsible for their large rural population. In the tehsil of Indergarh the Lakheri city has more urban population than the tehsil headquarter of Indergarh because of its location. ACC is also an attraction in Lakheri.

Bundi and Keshoraipatan tehsils are leading the economic development of district Bundi. These two tehsils are famous for their agriculture production. Industrial and cash crops like rice, soya-bean, mustard, sugarcane and cotton are cropped here. These two tehsils are also leading the wheat production of the district, which is the major food crop of the whole district. All large-medium scale industries are situated in tehsil Bundi, which play a major role in the economic development of the district Bundi. Economic development and opportunities for employment are the key points of interest for the entire population of district Bundi. This is leading to the migration towards these tehsils. Indergarh and Hindoli tehsil are less developed according to the agriculture production and irrigation facilities.

District headquarter of Bundi is working as a central place in the entire district. Administrative services, banking facilities, higher education facilities, medical facilities, market facilities are being performed by the district headquarter in district Bundi. People living in Bundi tehsil can easily avail these services. While the population of Hindoli and Indergarh tehsils has to travel a long distance about 50 to 80 kms. for these services. The population of Keshoraipatan has an option of Kota metropolitan city to avail services like medical, education, market, finance and banking etc.

Migration is another reason for the special distribution pattern of rural-urban population in district Bundi. It is common human nature that people like to live in a place which is suitable in the reference of geographical, social and economic aspects. Rural to urban is a common migration pattern all over the world. In district Bundi, the population is migrating not only towards the district headquarter but also towards the tehsil headquarters that have better living conditions and other basic facilities. Economic factor is the major factor which is responsible for the migration towards the urban areas in district Bundi.

Transportation is also playing a major role in the distribution of rural-urban population. N.H. 52 and N.H. 76 are passing through Bundi tehsil. The facility of Kota-Chittorgarh railway line is also available for Bundi tehsil. Tehsil Keshoraipatan is facilitated by the important railway route of Delhi-Mumbai. This railway route provides an important facility of import-export for Keshoraipatan tehsil. Developed rail and road routes encourage urbanization and also attract the population.

The entire description clarifies that Bundi and Keshoraipatan tehsils are benefited with various favorable geographical, socio-cultural and economic conditions. On the other hand Hindoli and Indergarh tehsils are facing various adverse and unfavorable geographical, socio-cultural and economic conditions. Talera tehsil

is a newly constructed tehsil. The development and formation of this tehsil is still under process. This tehsil is near to Kota metropolitan city. This may be a supporting factor for the development of tehsil Talera. This will lead to the urbanization of Talera tehsil in future.

V. Conclusion

Analysis shows that 80% of the total population of district Bundi is rural, while only 20% of the total population of district Bundi is urban. More than 90% of the total population of Hindoli, Nainwa and Talera tehsils is rural. Maximum urban population lives in Bundi and Keshoraipatan tehsils of district Bundi. Various factors are working behind this distribution pattern of rural-urban population in district Bundi. Geographical conditions of district Bundi play a vital role in the distribution of rural-urban population. The urban population is growing gradually in Bundi and Keshoraipatan tehsils. The growing urban population of Bundi and Keshoraipatan tehsils will lead to certain problems which are commonly found in Indian urban areas. The problems of unplanned growth, sanitation, unemployment, pollution, loss of agricultural land, loss of flora and fauna, increasing crimes are common in urban areas of Bundi and Keshoraipatan tehsils. On the other hand, the development of 80% rural population of district Bundi is quite necessary. It is a challenging task to provide various facilities to this large rural population of district Bundi. Rural population and rural areas of district Bundi are facing many problems related to socio-economic issues. A balanced development of rural-urban population is essential for the overall development of the district.

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Dr. Bhartendu Gautam. "Patterns of Rural-Urban Population Distribution: An Overview of District Bundi." *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 27(04), 2022, pp. 01-05.