

**URBANISATION AND MIGRATION IN
RAJASTHAN (1971-2001): A DISTRICTWISE
ANALYSIS**

*Dissertation submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University
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for the award of the degree of*

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

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DISTRICTWISE ANALYSIS” for the degree of MASTER OF
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Place: New Delhi

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FOR MY

*GRAND
PARENTS.....*

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

I.1 INTRODUCTION

Urbanization occurs unevenly over the space. The historical, geographical and socio-economic characteristics of the region determine their level of urbanization. Urbanization in demographic scene is an increase in the proportion of the urban population to the total population over a period of time. As long as urban and total population ratio increases there is urbanization¹. Urbanization is a complex phenomenon. Economic criteria are also important and useful indices in the measurement of its description. Because it is related to the activity and occupation of urban people. Urbanization is regarded as an index of the level of socio-economic development of a country. It is in this context that the study of urbanization assumes importance in population geography. It produces a new type of civilization and a new culture quite distinct from those of rural societies.

Those countries, which are more urbanized, are believed to be more developed. Urbanization is an essential element in the process of economic growth and social change. In developing countries industrialization has been termed the most important factor influencing the growth of urbanization, urban centers and general economic development. Industrialization leads to the creation of job opportunities and attracts people from the surrounding rural areas as well as the rest of the parts of the country.

Many studies have been done on the industrialization and urbanization aspect of development.

¹Bose, A. (1973): Studies in India's Urbanization, Tata McGraw Hill, Publication. Company, Bombay.

According to Sovani (1960)², Urbanization, in the process whereby people move from rural area of habitation to urban area. Migration is an important process that has contributed significantly to the process of urbanization, population redistribution, economic development, cultural diffusion and social integration³.

Migration of people from rural area as well as other parts of the country is one of the major factors responsible for the rapid expansion of the urban centers. Jackson (1969)⁴ also told that migration is an essential component of economic development, social change and political organization. Some authors have adopted various criteria and have given a "multiple" or "compound" definition of the word urban. In their opinion, urban, may be distinguished from rural in respect of occupation, size, density, heterogeneity, mobility, social differentiation and stratification and system of interaction of population.

The term urbanization implies the movement of people to urban areas. Thompson uses the term just in the same sense when he writes, "urbanization is characterized by movement of people from small communities concerned chiefly or solely with agriculture to other communities generally larger, whose activities are primarily centred in a governments, trade, manufacture, or allied interests"⁵. Movement is an important factor for it. Factors contributing to migration may be divided into two categories-push and pull. Both are of course, mutually dependent and are also accountable to the process of urbanization. The "push" factors mainly include the low level of agricultural income, fragmentation of agricultural lands, tenant farming, etc. And the "pull" factors mainly include industrialization, improvement in transportation, improved in communications and higher educational facilities in urban areas. Many persons have chosen a city environment in preference to rural at the expense of their economic welfare. Urbanization has been systematically treated by Hope Tisdale Eldridge.

He has argued that there can be no meaning of it but "a process of population concentration." It involves two elements:

²Sovani, N.V. (1960): Urbanisation and Urban India, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.

³ Singh, T.D. (1985): Spatial pattern of population in the cities of U.P., India, Tara Book Agency, Varanasi, P.256.

⁴ Jackson, J.A. (1969): Migration, University Press, Cambridge.

⁵ Thompson, W. S. (1935): Urbanization in Encyclopaedia of social sciences, vol.XV, Macmillan, p.198.

[a] the multiplication of points of concentration

[b] the increase in the size of individual concentration⁶.

The characteristics of urbanization differ in advanced countries from those in the developing countries of the world. Factors responsible for this difference are:

- (1) that there is difference in the forces making for urbanization in these two types of countries
- (2) that there is difference in the ratio of population to resources and the level of living
- (3) difference in the basic outlook and value system
- (4) difference in the technological advancement in these groups of countries

Urbanization is the process by which villages turn into towns and towns develop into cities. However, there is no universally accepted definition of urbanization. Different countries adopt different criteria for defining urbanization. Even since the emergence of the first urban center on the world scene, the urban Population has been growing more rapidly than the rural population. Consequently, the share of urban population in the total population of the world has been increasing.

The less developed countries of the world have relatively low proportion of their population living in urban areas, in terms of absolute number of urban dwellers, the less developed countries are far ahead of more developed regions. The centrifugal forces come into operation more at a high level of urbanization, as in the case with the developed economies. Inadequacy of urban infrastructure and civic amenities in large cities, accentuated by their fast population growth and resulting in the emergence of slums and recurrence of epidemics. There are also the psychological dimensions such as insecurity, stress, depression, deviant social behavior, lack of ambition or aspirations etc.

⁶Eldrige, H.T. (1956): "The process of urbanization", in J.J. Spengler and O.P. Duncan (eds), *Demography analysis*, Gelncoc, iii : free press, p.338.

I.2 PROCESS OF URBANIZATION

Urbanization is a cyclical process through which a nation normally passes as it evolves from an agrarian to an industrial society. It has a beginning as well as an end. According to Lampard, the process of urbanization involves three important aspects. These three elements are: behaviours, structure and demography. The behaviour aspect of urbanization is concerned with the change in the fashion, manner and behaviour patterns of the inhabitants over time. The structure involves the evolution of a particular type of economic structure of the population, mainly with respect to the occupations. The demographic situation involves the concentration of population in a few areas or localities. The behaviour pattern, which arises from urbanization, is sometimes called urbanism by the sociologists.⁷

Urbanization involves a change in the technology and method of production. Lampard gives more emphasis on the change in the environment, which is concomitant to urbanization. When a society moves from the rural to the urban way of life, then many changes take place. This has been corroborated by Riessman⁸. The society is converted from a small homogeneous unit to a large heterogeneous mass. During the process of urbanization the proportion of urban population to the total population goes on increasing.

According to Trewartha (1969)⁹, there is a direct positive correlation between the degree of urbanization and industrialization. The curve of urbanization is S-shaped. That is, urbanization progresses slowly at the initial stage, then progresses rapidly, and finally it declines. At the final stage, urban people may prefer to live in rural areas which are not very far off. The distance can be easily commuted.

According to Peter Hagget (1975)¹⁰, that the S-shaped urbanization curve may not be applicable to the LDCs. Such countries experienced urbanization very late, and the

⁷Lampard, R. (1999): Repartnering the Relevance of parenthood & gender to cohabitation, *British Journal of Sociology* 50 (3), 1999, sep.443-65.

⁸ Riessman, (1964): "The Urban Process", New York, pp.207-209.

⁹Trewartha, G.T. (1969): *A Geographical of Population: World Patterns*, John Wileyz Sons.

¹⁰ Hagget, P. (1975): *Geography: A Modern Synthesis*, Harper International Edition, New York, p.326.

process has been much more rapid in them as compared to the urbanization process in European countries. The urbanization process has various dimensions involving change in occupation structure, production patterns, consumption pattern, urban-rural population ratio and so on. The dimensions have physical, social, cultural and economic configurations. Urbanization involves centrifugal and centripetal forces. Whereas a centripetal force tends to agglomerate economies, a centrifugal force tends to restrict concentration and favour dispersion of men and materials.

1.3 URBANISATION IN INDIA

India is one of the countries in which urban centers and urbanization flourished as early as 3000 B.C. The urban centers of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa may be cited as the examples of pre-historic urbanization in India. During the ancient and medieval periods of Indian history numerous towns and cities developed mainly because of socio-economic, geopolitical and cultural regions. The arrival of The Britishers and their occupancy of power through the East India Company led to the development of many cities and towns in the country. Though some of the towns could develop as industrial centers during the British period. The British also established many cantonments at the strategic points to administer the country. Famines, partition of the country, railway construction, epidemics, decay of handicrafts, growth of new industries, trade and commerce, the creation of a landless labour class, settlement of land lords in towns and backwardness of villages were responsible for urbanization in India. The process of urbanization recorded a steady growth after 1921, it got a quantum jump after independence. During the last more than fifty years, not only the old cities and towns expanded in terms of size of population, density and area, several hundred new towns have emerged and developed. There has been a steady growth in the size and proportion of the urban population as well as in the number of urban centers in India since independence. From 1951 to 1991, India's urban population has more than tripled from 62.4 million to 217.2 million.

TABLE- 1.1
INDIA/STATES & UTS: % DEC. GROWTH, POPULATION DENSITY,
URBANISATION & SEX- RATIO, 2001.

STATES	%DECADAL GROWTH	% OF URBAN POPULATION	POPULATION DENSITY	SEX RATIO
JAMMU & KASHMIR	29.04	24.88	99	900
HIMACHAL	17.53	9.79	109	970
PUNJAB	19.76	33.95	482	874
CHANDIGARH	40.33	89.78	7903	773
UTTARANCHAL	19.2	25.59	159	964
HARYANA	28.06	29	477	861
DELHI	46.31	93.01	9294	821
RAJASTHAN	28.33	23.38	165	922
UTTAR PRADESH	25.8	20.78	689	898
BIHAR	28.43	10.47	880	921
SIKKIM	32.98	11.1	76	875
ARUNACHAL	26.21	20.41	13	901
NAGALAND	64.41	17.74	120	909
MANIPUR	30.02	23.88	107	978
MIZORAM	29.18	49.5	42	938
TRIPURA	15.74	17.02	304	950
MEGHALAYA	29.94	19.63	103	975
ASSAM	18.85	12.72	340	932
WEST BENGAL	17.84	28.03	904	934
JHARKHAND	23.19	22.25	338	941
ORISSA	15.94	14.97	236	972
CHHATISGARH	18.06	20.08	154	990
MADHYA PRADESH	24.34	26.67	196	920
GUJARAT	22.48	37.35	258	921
DAMAN & DIU	55.59	36.26	1411	709
DADRA & NAGAR	59.2	22.89	449	811
MAHARASTRA	22.57	42.4	314	922
ANDRA PRADESH	13.86	27.08	275	978
KARNATAKA	17.25	33.98	275	964
GOA	14.89	49.77	363	960
LAKSHADWEEP	17.19	44.47	1894	947
KERALA	9.42	25.97	819	1058
TAMIL NADU	11.19	43.86	478	986
PONDICHERRY	20.56	66.57	2029	1001
A & N ISLANDS	26.94	32.67	43	846
INDIA	21.34	27.78	325	933

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA 2001, PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS INDIA

In 1981, India had 12 million-plus cities with a population of 42.1 million, accounting for 6.2 percent of the country's population. By 1991, the number of million-plus cities had nearly doubled to 23, with a total population of 8.4 percent of India's population. According to 2001 census, the number of million plus cities is 35 in India. Thus, the urbanization process in India has essentially been the growth of large towns and metropolitan cities. According to the census of 2001, the state of Goa is the most urbanized with 49.77 percent of its population living in urban areas, followed by Mizoram (49.50%), Tamil Nadu (43.86%), Maharashtra (42.40%), Gujarat (37.35%), Karnataka (33.98%), Punjab (33.95%), Haryana (29%), West Bengal (28.03%). In all these states, the proportion of urban population is higher to that of the national average of 27.78 percent.

In the states of Andhra Pradesh (27.08), Madhya Pradesh (26.67), Kerala (25.97), Uttaranchal (25.59), J&K (24.88), Manipur (23.88), Rajasthan (23.38), Jharkhand (22.25), Arunachal Pradesh (20.41), Uttar Pradesh (20.78), Chhatisgarh (20.08), the proportion of urban population is below the national average. Himachal Pradesh (9.79%) has the lowest proportion of urban population in India. The union territories of Delhi (93.01%), Chandigarh (89.78%) and Pondicherry (66.57%) are in the most urbanized among the states/union territories in the country.

I.4 STUDY AREA

The study area is the state of Rajasthan in India. Rajasthan is located between 23.3N to 30.12N latitude and 69.30E to 78.17E longitude. Rajasthan has about 10.45 percent of Indian territory and 5.5 percent of the total population. This state was formed on November 1, 1956. It is situated in the north-western part of India. It is bounded by Gujarat in south, Madhya Pradesh in the south east, Uttar Pradesh in the east, Haryana in the north-east and Punjab in the north.

TABLE-1.2
INDIA & RAJASTHAN: COMPARISON IN SOME ASPECTS

DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS	INDIA	RAJASTHAN
AREA SQ. KM .	3 2 8 7 7 8 2	3 4 2 2 3 9
POPULATION (2001)	1 0 2 7 0 1 5 2 4 7	5 6 4 7 3 1 2 2
GROWTH RATE %	2 1 . 3 4	2 8 . 3 3
% OF URBAN POPULATION	2 7 . 7 8	2 3 . 3 3
% OF ALL INDIA AREA	—	1 0 . 5
% OF ALL INDIA POP.	—	5 . 5

SOURCE- Census of India (2001) Provisional Population Table: Paper –ii Rural – urban Distribution Rajasthan

Rajasthan with its area of 3,42,239 sq. km. has become the largest state in India after the formation of new state of Chattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh. And it consists of 32 districts (2001 census). These are Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner, Barmer, Banswara, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Alwar, Sirohi, Siker, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Pali, Tonk, Bhilwara, Karoli, Dausa, Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Baran, Sawai Madhopur, Dungarpur, Ajmer. According to 2001 census the total population of Rajasthan is 56,473,122 persons among the 29,381,657 are males and 27,091,465 are females.

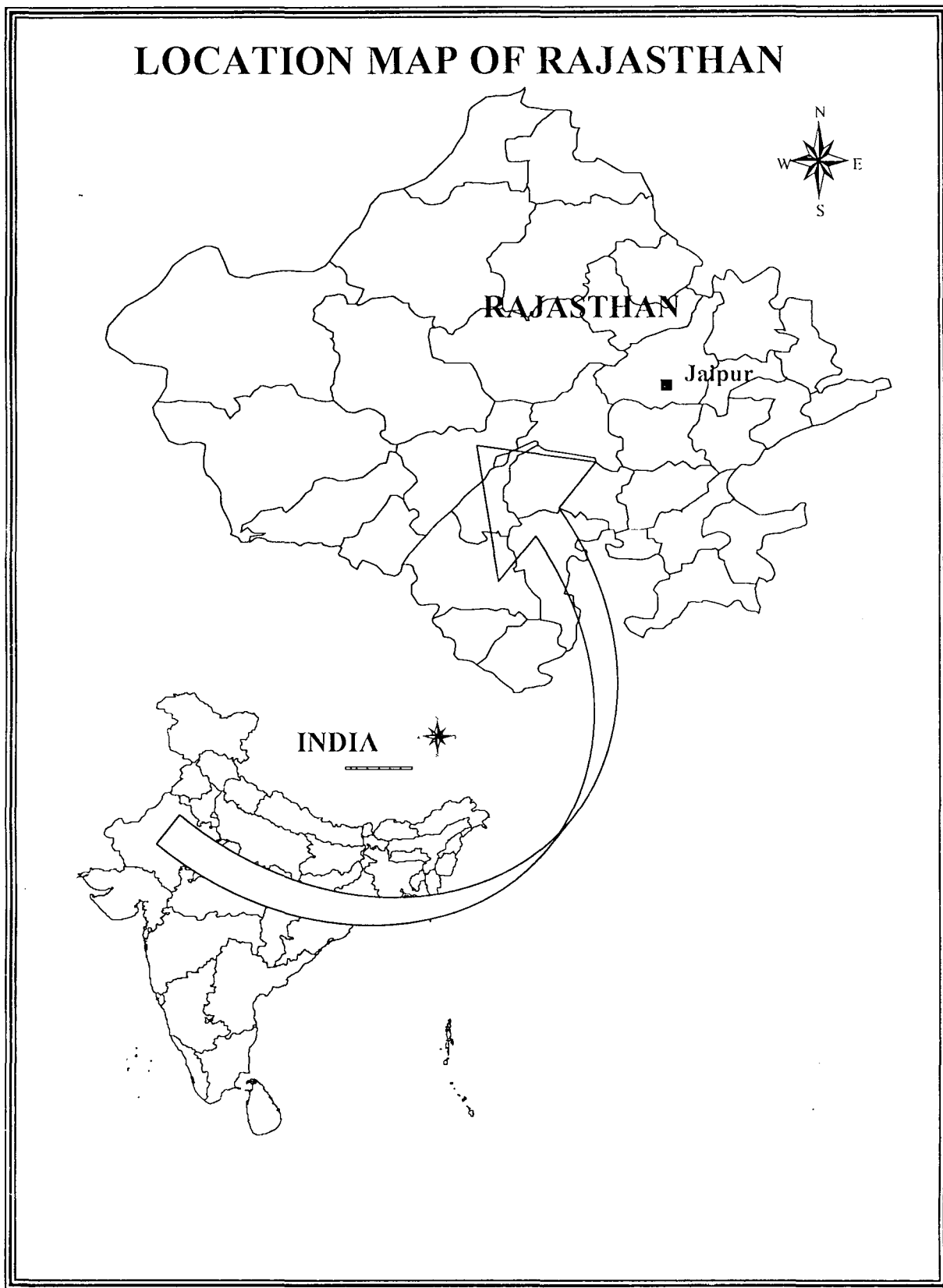
The level of urbanization in 2001 is 23.38 percent of Rajasthan and population growth rate is 28.33 percent from 1991-2001. It is rich in natural resources like lime stone, rock- phosphate, marble, gypsum etc. This region is poor in terms of forest. The Thar dessert is occurred about 61 percent of the total area of Rajasthan.

1.5 CHOICE OF THE STUDY AREA

Rajasthan with over 56 million population is spread over a land area of 3.42 lac sq. km. Among the states and union territories, Rajasthan rank first in land area. It will be observed that the population of Rajasthan is even less than one-third that of Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state in India. The population of Maharastra is double that of Rajasthan and the population of Gujarat is little less than it.

MAP NO.- 1.1

LOCATION MAP OF RAJASTHAN



Rajasthan contributes little more than 5.5% to the total population of the country whereas it constitutes about 10.41% of the total area of the country. While the density of population in India works out to 325 persons per sq. km. it comes to only 165 in case of Rajasthan.

Rajasthan's population has been growing steadily and has more than doubled over the past thirty years, having risen from 2.01 crores in 1961 to 4.40 crores in 1991 and 5.6 crores in 2001. It is of interest to note that the growth rate of population has fallen in majority of states and union territories in 1991. At the country level the growth rate has fallen from 24.66 percent in 1981 to 23.85 percent in 1991 while in Rajasthan there has been steep fall from 32.97 percent in 1981 to 28.44 percent in 1991 census. Sex ratio in Rajasthan, as in most part of country, has been adverse to women with a sole exception of Kerala, which has an excess of females over males.

The sex ratio in Rajasthan works out to 922 as against 933 at the national level. In general, the northern and north-western parts of the country have comparatively lower sex-ratio, while the southern states have a better balanced population. In the field of literacy, there is a great improvement at the national as well as state level. Among the states and Uts, Kerala enjoys the distinction of ranking at the top. Rajasthan is still far behind and now ranks as thirteenth. Bihar is the only state, which is lagging behind Rajasthan. As we know that Rajasthan is the part of BIMARU states, so here economic backwardness still persist. And the proportion of urban population is also below the national average. During 1991 to 2001, many districts of Rajasthan shows high urban growth rate.

I.6 OBJECTIVES

- to study the temporal change and growth in the level of urbanization in Rajasthan.
- to study the spatial pattern of urbanization in Rajasthan.
- to study the different size class town population and their growth in Rajasthan.
- to study the relationship between urbanization , development and migration in Rajasthan.
- to study of total, rural, urban, male, female and reasons of migration in Rajasthan.

I.7 HYPOTHESIS

- Higher the urbanization, higher would be the development.
- Large proportion of urban population occurs in class one towns.
- Higher the migration, higher would be the level of urbanization.

I.8 CHAPTERIZATION OF THE STUDY

The present study goes through following chapters.

- The initial chapter is an introductory chapter in which some information has been given about the study area, choice of the study area, objectives and methodology of the study, data base, hypothesis and review of literature.
- Chapter II deals with spatial patterns and trends of urbanization in Rajasthan (1971-2001).
- Chapter III deals with urban growth, urban density and progress in the number of size class towns in Rajasthan (1971-2001).
- Chapter IV deals with district wise patterns of migration and reasons of migration in Rajasthan (1971-1991).
- Chapter V deals with the study of the relationship between urbanization, development and migration by the help of correlation matrix.
- Chapter VI deals with the major findings, summary and conclusion of entire work and some suggestions.

I.9 DATA BASE

- ❖ Census of India, 2001. Provisional population tables: paper-1, series-9, Rajasthan.
- ❖ Census of India, 2001. Provisional population tables: paper-2, series-9 Rural-Urban distribution in Rajasthan.
- ❖ Census of India, 2001. Provisional population tables: paper-3, series-9, Rajasthan.
- ❖ Census of India, 2001, Houses & Household Amenities & Assets, Rajasthan.
- ❖ District Gazetteers of Rajasthan.
- ❖ Census of India 1991. A Portrait of population, series 21, Rajasthan.
- ❖ Census of India -1991 General population Tables, series 21, paper 2, Rajasthan,
- ❖ Census of India 1991 Tables of Houses & Household Amenities, Part 7, series 21, Rajasthan.
- ❖ Census of India -1991 migration tables, part 5a & 5b volume-1, series 21, Rajasthan
- ❖ Census of India 1981 General population Tables, series 18, part 2 A, Rajasthan.
- ❖ Census of India 1981 General population Tables, supplement, series 18.
- ❖ Census of India 1981, Household Tables, Part 8, A&B &, series 18, Rajasthan
- ❖ Census of India -1981 Migration tables, part 5a & 5b volume-1, series 18, Rajasthan
- ❖ Census of India 1971 General population Tables, series 18, part 2 A, Rajasthan.
- ❖ Census of India 1971, Household Tables, Part 8, A&B &, series 18, Rajasthan
- ❖ Census of India -1971 Migration tables, part 5a & 5b volume-1, series 18, Rajasthan.
- ❖ Statistical abstract of Rajasthan – 1970, 1981, 2001.
- ❖ Human Development Report - 2002, Rajasthan.

I.10 METHODOLOGY

I.10.1 - Degree of Urbanization

It refers to the absolute or relative number of people living in urban areas at specific Point of time.

$$\text{Percent Pu} = (\text{Pu} / \text{Pt}) 100$$

I.10.2 - Tempo of Urbanization

It refers to the growth rate of urban population for a specific period of time or change

in the degree of urbanization over a period of time.

$$\text{Tempo of urbanization} = 1 / n (\text{Pu}^{t+1} - \text{Pu}^t)$$

n = number of years passed between two time.

Pu = percent of population at the year t and t + n.

I.10.3 - Urban Density Index:

This is a measure of urbanization. Urban density is calculated by dividing the urban population by the total urban area of the region.

In other words: -

$$\text{Ud} = \text{Pc} / \text{At}$$

Where Ud = urban density

Pc = urban population

At = total area of the region

The urban density approach can tell us about the density of population which is fairly good index of comparison.

I.10.4 - By Correlation Matrix, find out the relationship between Urbanization, development and migration.

I.11 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The main limitation in the present study is that the administrative boundaries of the districts of Rajasthan are changing frequently, which put certain limitation in comparison of the different census data.

I.12 LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies have been made to show the various aspects of urbanization, development and migration. The literature reviewed on urbanization deals with the different aspects of urbanization. Several studies have been published and much research has been done on urbanization and migration.

Taylor (1953)¹¹ told that urbanization is a shift of people from villages to city.

Kingsley Davis points out, "It is not possible to have industrialization without urbanization...there is no nation in the history, which has made the economic transformation which has not also experienced the urban change."¹²

Prof. Colin Clark¹³ has indicated that the gradual shift of the active population from agriculture to industry and from industry to services in general is characteristic of any economic progress. Urbanization involves a redistribution of population, which implies that it pushes the migrants from rural to urban areas.

Gibbs (1961)¹⁴ edited book deals with methodological approaches to study of urbanisation. He is also emphasis in the study of demographic aspects of city and trends of urbanisation.

Berry (1962)¹⁵ pointed on the economic association of the region exists between the level of economic development of the country and the degree of urbanisation.

¹¹ Taylor, G. (1953): *Geography in the twenty century*, Matheun and Co. Ltd.London, p.524-527.

¹² Davis, K. (1967): *The origin & growth of urbanisation in the world*: In H.M. Nayer & Cohn (eds) *Readings in Urban geography* University of Chicago Press, p.59.

¹³ Clark, C. (1951): *The Condition of Economic Progress*. London, Macmillan and Co. Ltd.

¹⁴ Gibbs, J.P. (1961): *Urban Research Methods*, D. von strand co., Inc New Yark, p.441

¹⁵ Berry, B.J.L. (1961): *Some relation of urbanisation & basic patterns of eco.dev*. In F.R. Byre (ed) *Urban system & Eco. Dev.*

He told that these two things are the basic components for the over all development of any region.

Turner (1962)¹⁶ feels that the urbanization in twenty-century phenomenon and it has dominated the economic process of the world. He correlated the urbanization process of the world with the increasing economic and technological development.

Bulsara (1964)¹⁷ has analyzed the socio- economic problems, which have developed as a result of rapid urbanisation, after independence in India. He also explained the pattern of urbanisation with the use of selective indicators to explain the process of urbanisation at both the state and national level.

Louis Wirth (1965)¹⁸ told that urbanisation is a way of life. He identified the population size, density and heterogeneity as the basic determinants of urbanism.

Dayal (1959)¹⁹ said that rural poverty and unemployment push people from rural areas, whereas higher wages and better living conditions are pull factors which increase the urban population.

Breese (1966)²⁰ talked of “subsistence urbanization” in which average urban dwellers is denied all amenities except the basic necessities of life.

Singh (1966)²¹ said that rural urban migration is a significant contributor in the rapid growth of urban population and emergence of primate city.

Hausar (1965)²² has analysed the characteristics of urbanisation of developing and developed countries and has found that there is difference between urbanisation process in the two worlds, and the reason behind this is the technological advancement in the developed countries.

¹⁶ Turner, R. (ed) (1962): Indian Urban Future Barklay University of California Press.

¹⁷ Bulsara, J.F. (1964): Problems of Rapid Urbanization in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.

¹⁸ Wirth, L. (1965): Urbanism as Way of Life, Community Life & Social Policy, University of Chicago.

¹⁹ Dayal, P. (1959): Population Growth and Rural Migration in India, National Geographical Journal of India 5(4), Dec., pp.179-185.

²⁰ Breese, G. (1966): Urbanization in newly developing countries, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

²¹ Singh, K.N. (1966): Spatial Pattern of Central Places of M. Ganga Valley, The National Geographical Journal of India, vol.12, Part-4, p. 43-50.

²² Hausar, P.M. (1965): Urbanisation: A Review, Studies of Urbanisation, ed. by L.F.Schonove, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.pp.37.

Mc Gee (1967)²³ coined the term “pseudo urbanization” to describe the phenomenal growth of many south and south-east Asian cities on the face of mounting unemployment, lopsided occupational structure, mushrooming of squatter, inequalities transport and sanitation facilities and so on.

Saxena (1970)²⁴ has referred urbanism to those elements and factors which are internal to the urban or city setting.

Zelinsky (1971)²⁵ told that the difficulties in conceptualising and measuring the phenomenon of migration arise because, unlike fertility and mortality. Migration is not just an unequivocal biological event but also a physical and social transaction.

Gosal (1972)²⁶ has provided a detailed description about town. According to him an urban place acts as a central place for its umland.

Bhardwaj (1974)²⁷ studied the trends of urban development process in India. He analysed the urban development process by the variables like low-income group, education, medical and health facilities.

Bose (1974)²⁸ argued that the high urban unemployment rates are deterrents to fresh flow of migrants from rural to urban areas.

Gopal Krishana and Chandana (1973)²⁹ and Munshi (1975)³⁰ have studied the trends of urbanisation and distribution pattern of urban population in Haryana and Indian context respectively.

Hagget (1975)³¹ told that the urbanization of European countries was mostly product of rural-urban migration but in less developed countries it was equally the product of rural-urban migration and population explosion in country side.

²³Mc Gee, T.C. (1967): *The South East Asian city*, G. Bell, London.

²⁴Saxena, S. (1970): *Trends of Urbanization in Uttar Pradesh*, Satish Publication, Agra. pp.22-27.

²⁵ Zelinsky, W. (1971): *The Hypothesis of the Mobility Transition*, *Geographical Review*, Vol.-61, pp.223.

²⁶ Gosal, G.S. (1972): *Urban Geography; A Trend Report in Survey of Research in Geography*, ICSSR, New Delhi. pp.230-235.

²⁷ Bhardwaj, R.K. (1974): *Urban Development in India*, National Publishing House, New- Delhi.

²⁸ Bose, A. (1974): *Studies in India's Urbanization*, Tata McGraw Hill, Publication Company, Mumbai.

²⁹ Chandana & Krishana, G. (1973): *Urbanisation in Haryana (1961-71)* *The Geographer*, Vol.-xx,I,1973,pp.16-32.

³⁰ Munshi, S.K.. (1975): *The nature of Indian Urbanisation: A Review*, *Geographical Review of India*. vol.-xxvii, 4, 1975, pp.287-299.

³¹ Hagget, P. (1975): *Geography: A Modern Synthesis*, Harper International Edition, New York, p.326.

Todaro, M.P (1976)³² told about current trends and prospects for urban population growth in developing countries and analyzed of the nature and significance of rural-urban migration in contributing to that growth.

Prakash, R.(1983)³³ said that urbanization involves the transformation of rural attributes to urban ones, the concentration of people at a point and also multiplication of points of concentration that is the urban settlement.

Premi (1984)³⁴ demonstrates that the migrants in class I cities are better off than the non-migrants in terms of their social and economic characteristics and thereby suggested a slowing down of the inflow of the poor and unskilled workers.

Singh (1985)³⁵ has studied the distribution of urban population in different class towns of Uttar- Pradesh. For this, he has used the census data and also has studied the growth, age, and sex structure, socio-economic structure of the population.

Mohan (1985)³⁶ has taken urbanization as a determinant as well as a consequence of economic development.

Saxena (1988)³⁷ discussed in his book about rural markets and development in Rajasthan. He also emphasis that what are the roles of rural markets in the process of development & how both are related each other?

Mitra (1992)³⁸ has analyzed India's urbanization in the light of a number of aspects such as unprecedented growth of urban areas and has pointed out to the proliferation of slums and urbanisation is increasing through rural urban migration and natural increase of population particularly in third world countries.

³² Todaro, M.P. (1976): *Internal Migration in Developing Countries: A Review of Theory Evidence Methodology & research priorities*. Geneva.

³³ Prakash Rao, V.L.S.(1983): *Urbanization in India, Spatial Dimensions*, Concept Pub., N-Delhi, pp.13-18.

³⁴ Premi, M.K. (1984): *Urban Outmigration- A Study of its Nature, Causes & Consequences*, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.

³⁵ Singh, T. (1985): *Spatial Pattern of Population in Cities of Uttar Pradesh, India*. Tara Book Agency, Varanasi.

³⁶ Mohan, R. (1985): *Urbanization in India's Future*, *Population and Development Review*, Vol.11, no.4, Dec.pp.619.

³⁷ Saxena, H.M. (1988): *Rural Markets & Development: A case study of Rajasthan*. Rawat Pub. 1988 Jaipur.

³⁸ Mitra, A. (1992): *Pattern of Urbanisation in India: An overview*, *The Indian Journal of Social Science*, vol.5, no. 2, pp.188-205.

Kundu and Basu & Others (1992)³⁹ have examined the priorities and prejudices involved in urban planning and urban research in India. Chandna (1996)⁴⁰ said that urbanization as a process of transformation of society.

Kohli & Kothari (1996)⁴¹ analyse the occupation structure of population in Rajasthan and their study was based on district level analysis in various occupational categories.

Ali, M. and Reddy, M. (1996)⁴² find out the trends of urbanization in three regions of Andhra Pradesh - Andhra, Telangana and Rayalseema for the three decades i.e., 1971 to 1991. Some of the indicators chosen to analyze the trend of urbanization are -percentage change in urbanization, density of urban population, proportion of workers, cultivators and agricultural laborers, composition of SC and ST population in the total population, number of persons per households in urban areas.

Ghose (1997)⁴³ attempts to critique the deficiency between policy and practice on the issue of employment in rural Rajasthan. He told that the issue of employment is important not in itself but because it is so critically linked dependent households.

Patil (1998)⁴⁴ attempts to study various facets of urbanization and regional development in the framework of the present condition and future needs in India. The study suggests a dynamic approach towards regional development strategy in India.

Dubey, Duggal and Kaur (1998)⁴⁵ studied the main problems and prospects of urbanization in Punjab. They also studied the levels of urbanization at district level in Punjab during 1951-1991.

³⁹Kundu, A and Basu (1992): Urban Development and Urban Research in India, Khama Publishers, New Delhi.

⁴⁰ Chandna, R. C. (1996): Geography of Population, Kalyani Publication, New Delhi.

⁴¹ Kothari, S & Kohli, A (1996): Occupational structure of population in Rajasthan: A Spatial Analysis, Indian Journal of Regional Science, 1996, 28 (2) pp.25-32.

⁴² Ali, M. and Reddy, M. (1996): Urbanisation Process in Andhra Pradesh: A Region Wise Analysis. Indian Journal of Regional Sciences, Vol.(28), No.-2, 1996.

⁴³ Ghose, s. (1997): Rural Employment: Policy and Practice in Rajasthan, Mainstream, 1997(20 Dec.) Pp.57-62.

⁴⁴ Patil, S.Y. (1998) : Trends of Urbanisation and Regional Development in India. Indian Journal of Regional of Regional Sciences. 30(1), 1998. pp. 108-116.

⁴⁵ Dubey, V. & Duggal, B. & Kaur, R. (1998) : Urbanisation : Problems and Prospects. Punjab. Man and Development, 20(4), 1998, Dec. pp.116-128.

According to Ramchandran (1998)⁴⁶ a city is the focal point of a wider region and every town and city has its concomitant tributary area.

Mehta (1999)⁴⁷ emphasis in his article about work force participation patterns in rural Rajasthan and described that people of rural areas engaged mainly in primary sector than other activities.

Singh and Sangwan (2001)⁴⁸ presents in their paper tends to focus on the evolving scene of urbanization in the state of Haryana as inferred from its magnitude, pace and pattern. The observations are based mainly on the census data on a variety of parameters for the period since independence.

Kothari & Kolhi (2002)⁴⁹ told in their paper that there was on the increasing incidence of poverty due to accelerated growth of urban centers. The study has emphasized regional variation in urbanization and causes responsible for it over the period. High correlation is observed between states with greater degree of urbanization and high incidence of poverty.

Saha & Mathur (2002)⁵⁰ analyse in their article about socio-economic development and its accessibility to infrastructural facilities in arid area of western Rajasthan. They also told that due to extreme climate the accessibility of infrastructural facilities disturbed and it also create a barrier in the process of development.

Bhakar & Bhargava (2003)⁵¹ attempt in their study to find out inter-district disparities in infrastructural development in Rajasthan. Their study is based on district level secondary data. In order to measure the inter-district disparities in infrastructural development seven sectoral indices have been calculated & then at second stage composite index has been calculated by using the first principal component for four time periods.

⁴⁶ Ramchandran, R. (1989): *Urbanization and Urban Systems in India*, New Delhi. OUD.

⁴⁷ Mehta, B.C. (1999): Explaining work participation Pattern in rural Rajasthan, *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 42 (1) 1999, (Apr.-Jun.): 231-49.

⁴⁸ Singh, N & Sangwan, B (2001): Urbanisation in Haryana: The Emerging Scenario. *Geographical Review of India*, 63(2), 2001, pp.153-160.

⁴⁹ Kothari, S. & Kohli, A. (2002): Urbanisation and Urban Poverty in India-A regional Analysis. *Geographical Review of India*, 64(4), 2002, Dec. pp.331-345.

⁵⁰ Saha, D.K. & Mathur, Y.N. (2002) Socio economic development & its accessibility to infrastructural facilities in arid area of western Rajasthan, *Man in India*, 82 (3 & 4), Jul.-Dec., 2002 pp.373-82.

⁵¹ Bhakar, R.R. & Bhargava, P. (2003): Disparities in Infrastructural Development in Rajasthan, *Indian Journal of Regional Science*, 35 (1), 2003, pp.57-66.

Kothari, S. (2003)⁵² an attempt has been made in her study to analyse the sectoral distribution of female workers in Rajasthan. The focus of the study is on the analysis of female occupational structure based on 1991 census & another is linkages of different sectors and their regional variation and last is the relative significance of literacy among females to increase their work participation rate. She told that overcrowding of females in primary sector indicate less development of secondary & tertiary occupations and the lack of necessary skill and training among females for their absorption.

⁵² Kothari, S. (2003): Female Occupational Structure in Rajasthan-A Regional Analysis, Indian Journal of Regional Science, 35 (1), 2003, pp.99-107.

CHAPTER-II

LEVELS AND TRENDS OF URBANISATION IN RAJASTHAN (1971-2001)

II.1 INTRODUCTION

Degree of urbanization or the level of urbanization is the proportion of urban population to the total population of the region. It is a variable, which is independent to the size of urban population, the number of urban settlements and their average size. So degree of urbanization is one of the most important characteristics of urbanization. However, the degree of urbanization varies from region to region. In the case of Rajasthan there exists variations in the level of urbanization among the districts.

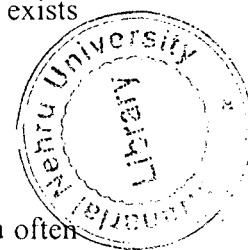
II.2 POPULATION GROWTH IN RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan with its area of 342,239 sq km became the largest state in India after the formation of Chattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh it constitutes about 70.41% of total area of the country.

As per the provisional figures of census of India 2001, Rajasthan State has registered population of 56437122 persons with an addition of 12467132 persons to the population of 44005990 at 1991 census. Thus, a growth rate of 28.33% has been registered in the total population from that of 1991 census. The percentage decadal growth rate of the state has declined from 28.44 in 1981 – 91 to 28.33 in 1991-2001.

II.3 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE-1901

The population of state in 1901 stood at 10294090, which rose to 56473122 persons in 2001. Thus the population of the state has increased more than 5 times adding 46179032 persons in absolute terms since 1901. During the decade 1911-21 the state's population registered a negative growth rate of -6.29% the reason for this was that the wide spread famine & epidemic that took heavy toll of the population of the state.



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II.4 DENSITY OF POPULATION

Density or population of an area is defined as the number of person per sq km. As the area of the state has remained static with the increase of population the density of pop of the state is bound to increase. During the last hundred years the density of population of state has increases more than 5 times as if increased from 30 in 1901 to 165 in 2001.

TABLE 2.1

POPULATION DENSITY: INDIA & RAJASTHAN (1901-2001)

Year	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
India	30	32	30	34	41	47	59	75	100	129	165
Rajasthan	77	82	81	90	103	117	142	177	221	267	324

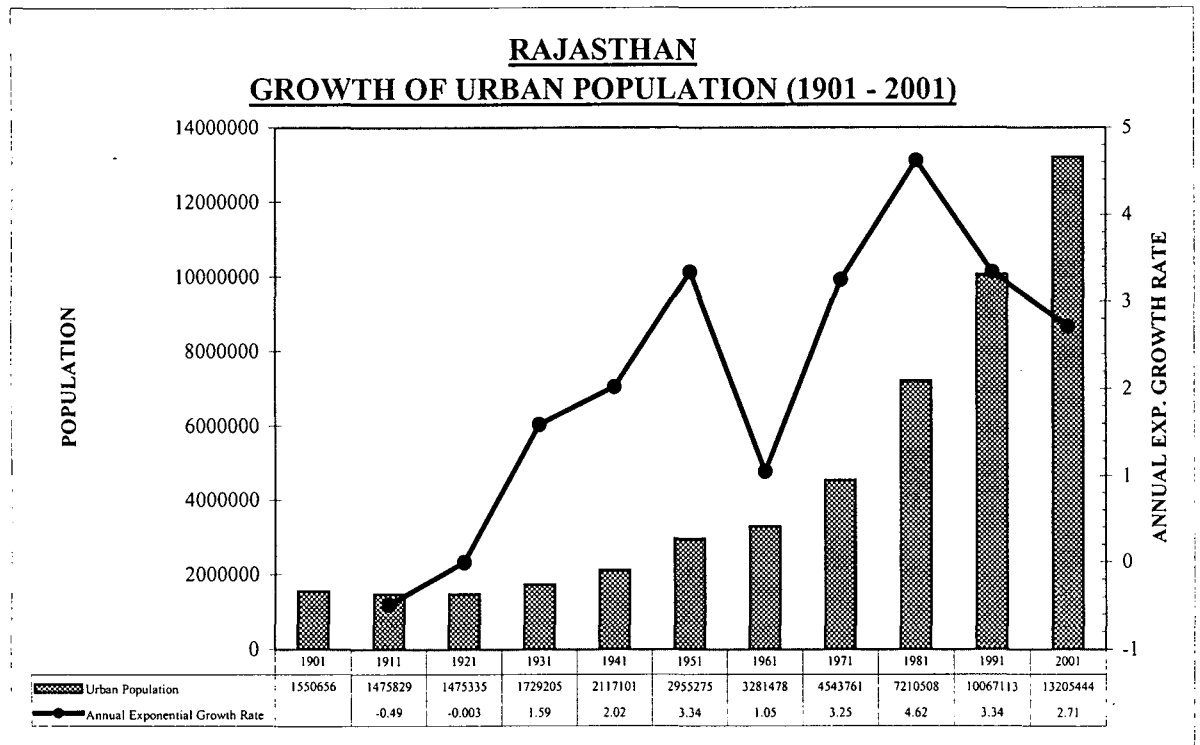
II.5 URBANIZATION IN RAJASTHAN

Of the total population of Rajasthan at 56,473,122, as per the provisional population results of 2001 Census 43267678 persons were living in rural areas and the rest in urban areas of the state. Thus, the proportion of the population living in rural and urban areas comes to 76.62 per cent and 23.38 per cent respectively.

II.6 TRENDS IN URBANIZATION – 1901-2001

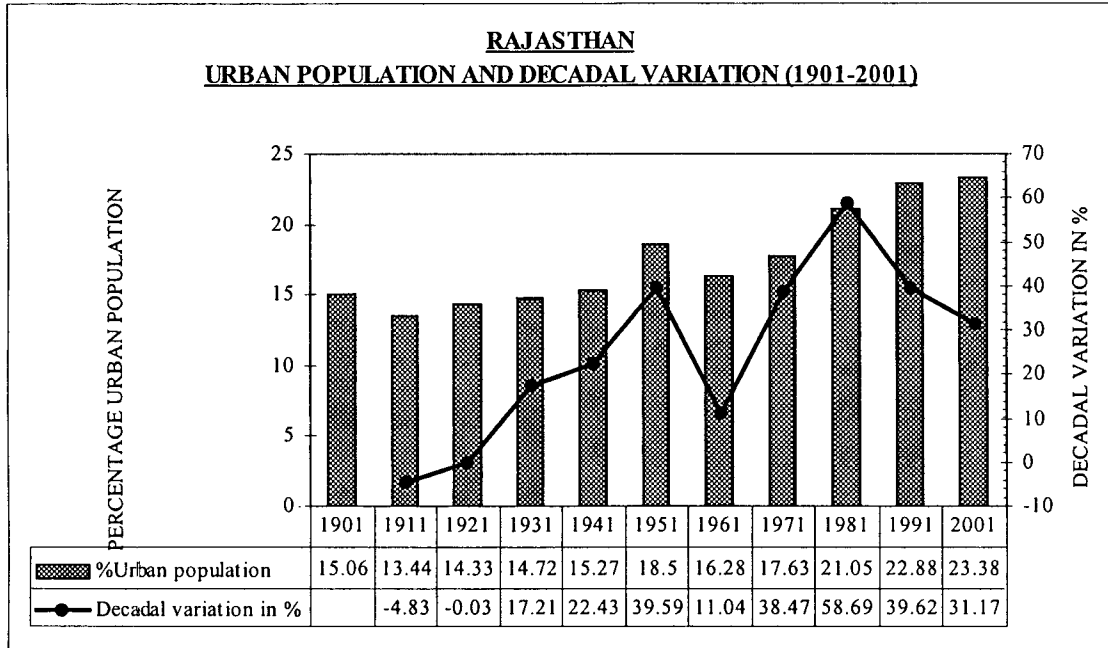
The urban component of population of Rajasthan i.e. the proportion of urban population to its population had been higher than that of India from 1901 to 1951. After that the proportion of urban population of Rajasthan had been lower than that of India. As regards to the trend, the proportion of urban population after declining from 15.06 percent in 1901 to 13.44 percent in 1911, indicated an increasing trend up to 1951 reaching at 18.50 percent. Again, after declining to 16.28 percent in 1961 it registered a continuous increase.

Fig. No.- 2.1



As regards to India, after declining from 10.84 percent in 1901 to 10.29 percent in 1911 it has shown a continuous increasing trend. The urban population of the State registered negative decennial growths of 4.83 and 0.03 per cent in 1911 and 1921 respectively. Thereafter, it has shown an increasing trend by registering a growth of 39.59 per cent in 1951. After dipping to 11.6 percent in 1961 it recorded the highest decennial growth of 58.69 percent in 1981. Since then it has shown a declining trend by recording 39.62 and 31.17 percent in 1991 and 2001 respectively. As regards to urban annual exponential growth rate, the state has registered the highest of 4.62% in 1981. In 2001, the state has registered an annual exponential growth rate of 2.71.

Fig. No.- 2.2



II.7 POPULATION, GROWTH RATE OF UAs/CITIES

As stated earlier, Jaipur city with a population of 2,324,319 is the most populous city of Rajasthan as per 2001 Census. It is followed by Jodhpur UA and Kota UA, far behind than Jaipur with their population 856034 and 704731 respectively. Among the UAs/cities, Jhunjhunun with a population of a little more than 1 lakh i.e. 100476 is the least populous city. During the decade 1991-2001, Jaipur has registered the highest growth of 59.37 percent, which is followed by Hanumangarh (56.71 percent). On the other hand, Beawar has recorded the lowest growth of 17.99% during the decade 1991-2001.

While comparing the growth rates, registered by these class I UAs/cities of Rajasthan during the decades 1981-91 and 1991-2001, we find that out of 20 UAs/cities, 8 have shown an increasing trend while the remaining 12 have shown a decreasing trend.

II.8 DEGREE OF URBANISATION

TABLE –2.2

DEGREE OF URBANISATION IN RAJASTHAN (1971-01)

STATE	1971	1981	1991	2001
RAJASTHAN	17.63	21.05	22.88	23.38
INDIA	19.91	23.72	25.72	27.7

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001 PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS, RAJASTHAN.

In each census, Rajasthan has lower level of urbanization than India. For example in 1971 census, the level of urbanization was 17.63% in Rajasthan. During the thirty years, the degree of urbanization increased from 17.63% to 23.38%. The Indian scenario is also in same direction, but higher level of urbanization than Rajasthan.

TABLE- 2.3

RAJASTHAN: DISTRICT WISE LEVEL OF URBANISATION

(1971-2001)

Districts	1971	1981	1991	2001
GANGANAGAR	16.48	20.56	23.83	25.28
BIKANER	41.38	39.01	39.73	35.52
CHURU	29.58	29.31	28.9	27.86
JHUNJHUNUN	17.44	21.09	20.54	20.64
ALWAR	9.12	10.82	13.95	14.53
BHARATPUR	13.76	17.09	19.42	19.47
SAWAI MADHOPUR	11.9	13.44	17.32	19.05
JAIPUR	30.05	36.4	45.64	49.38
SIKAR	17.03	20.31	21.03	20.64
AJMER	37.65	42.47	40.69	40.09
TONK	17.45	18.35	19.53	20.9
JAISALMER	14.6	12.96	15.56	15.25
JODHPUR	31.95	34.37	35.5	33.75
NAGOUR	12.28	14.6	15.98	17.2
PALI	11.18	18.39	21.75	21.48
BARMER	7.26	8.63	10.04	7.4
JALORE	4.42	8.06	7.28	7.59
SIROHI	17.87	17.68	19.51	17.72
BHILWARA	11.03	14.39	19.53	20.64
UDAIPUR	12.3	14.97	19.15	18.62

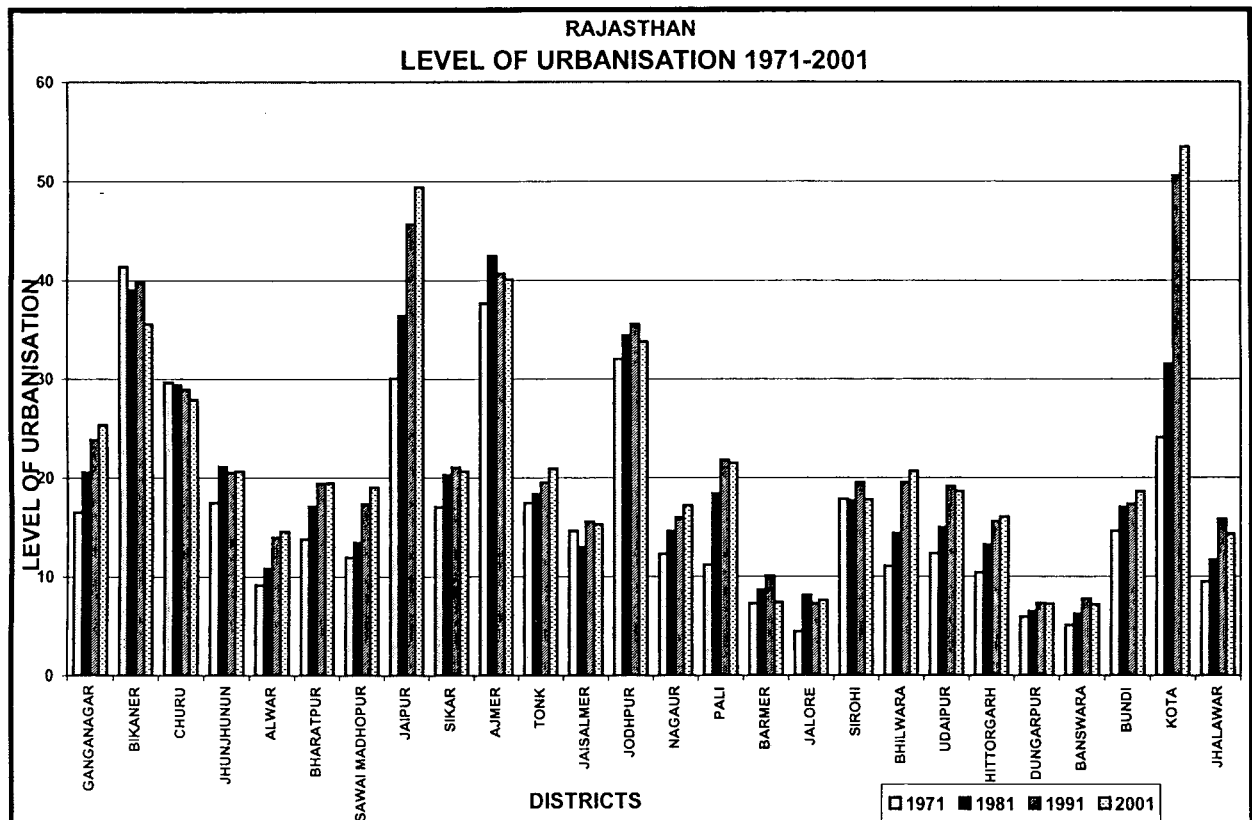
Districts	1971	1981	1991	2001
CHITTORGARH	10.36	13.2	15.61	16.04
DUNGARPUR	5.89	6.48	7.3	7.24
BANSWARA	5.07	6.23	7.72	7.15
BUNDI	14.6	17.02	17.36	18.61
KOTA	24.05	31.47	50.53	53.42
JHALAWAR	9.45	11.65	15.78	14.25
RAJASTHAN	17.63	21.05	22.88	23.38

*SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS,
PAPER 2, SERIES-9, RAJASTHAN.*

Table 2.2 reveals that in 1971, there were seven districts Bikaner (41.38%), Churu (29.58%), Jaipur (30.05%), Ajmer (37.65%), Jodhpur (31.95%), Kota (24.05%), Sirohi (17.87%), which had high degree of urbanization than the state average (17.63%). Among the districts, Bikaner had highest degree of urbanization (41.38%). On the other hand, Jalore (4.42%), Banswara (5.07%), Dungarpur (5.89%) showed a low degree of urbanization. In 1981 census, there were also above seven districts, which had high degree of urbanization than the state average (21.05%), except Sirohi. Jhunjhunun replaced Sirohi, Bikaner (39.01%) had highest degree of urbanization during 1981. On the other hand, Banswara (6.23%), Dungarpur (6.48%), Jalore (8.06%), Barmer (8.63%) showed a low degree of urbanization. And other districts show moderate increase in level of urbanization.

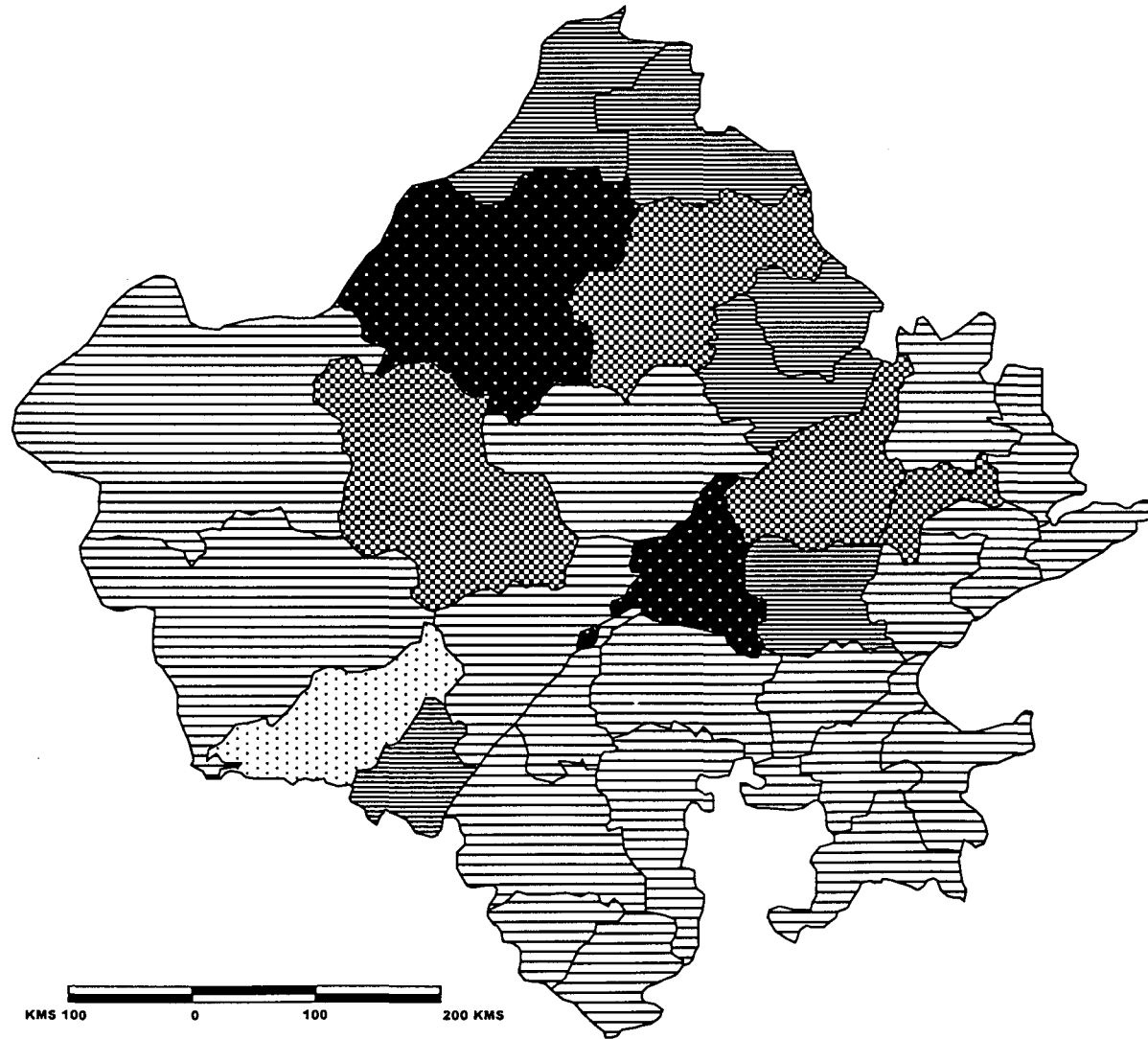
In 1991, Kota (50.53%), Jaipur (45.64%), Ajmer (40.69%) had high degree of urbanization. On the other hand, Jalore (7.28%), Dungarpur (7.30%), Banswara (7.72%) still had not been able to attain 10% level of urbanization. In 2001 census, the degree of urbanization had improved significantly in the districts of Kota (53.42%) and Jaipur (49.38%). On the other hand, Banswara (7.15%), Dungarpur (7.24%), Barmer (7.40%) and Jalore (7.59%) had lowest level of urbanization during this census.

Fig. No. – 2.3

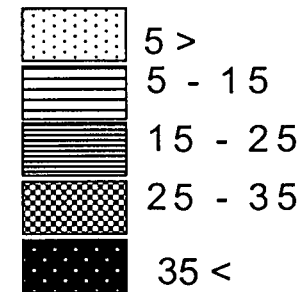


It reflects on the backwardness of the region and the poor development of secondary and tertiary activities in these districts. Only Bikaner, Churu and Sirohi have the decreasing trend in the level of urbanization from 1971 to 2001 census. The notable point is that only six districts of Rajasthan had higher level of urbanization than India's level of urbanization. So it can be said that the level of urbanization achieved by Rajasthan is mainly due to urban growth in Kota, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner, because they possess more urban population of state in each decade. The reason behind this high concentration of urban population in these districts is that most of the industries and commercial activities and better development of transportation system of states are located in these districts.

RAJASTHAN LEVEL OF URBANISATION -1971



URBANISATION
(IN PERCENTAGE)



KMS 100 0 100 200 KMS

Map No.-2.1

II.9 SPATIAL PATTERN OF URBANISATION CONCENTRATION

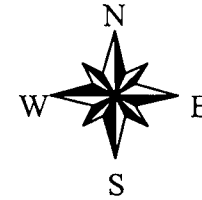
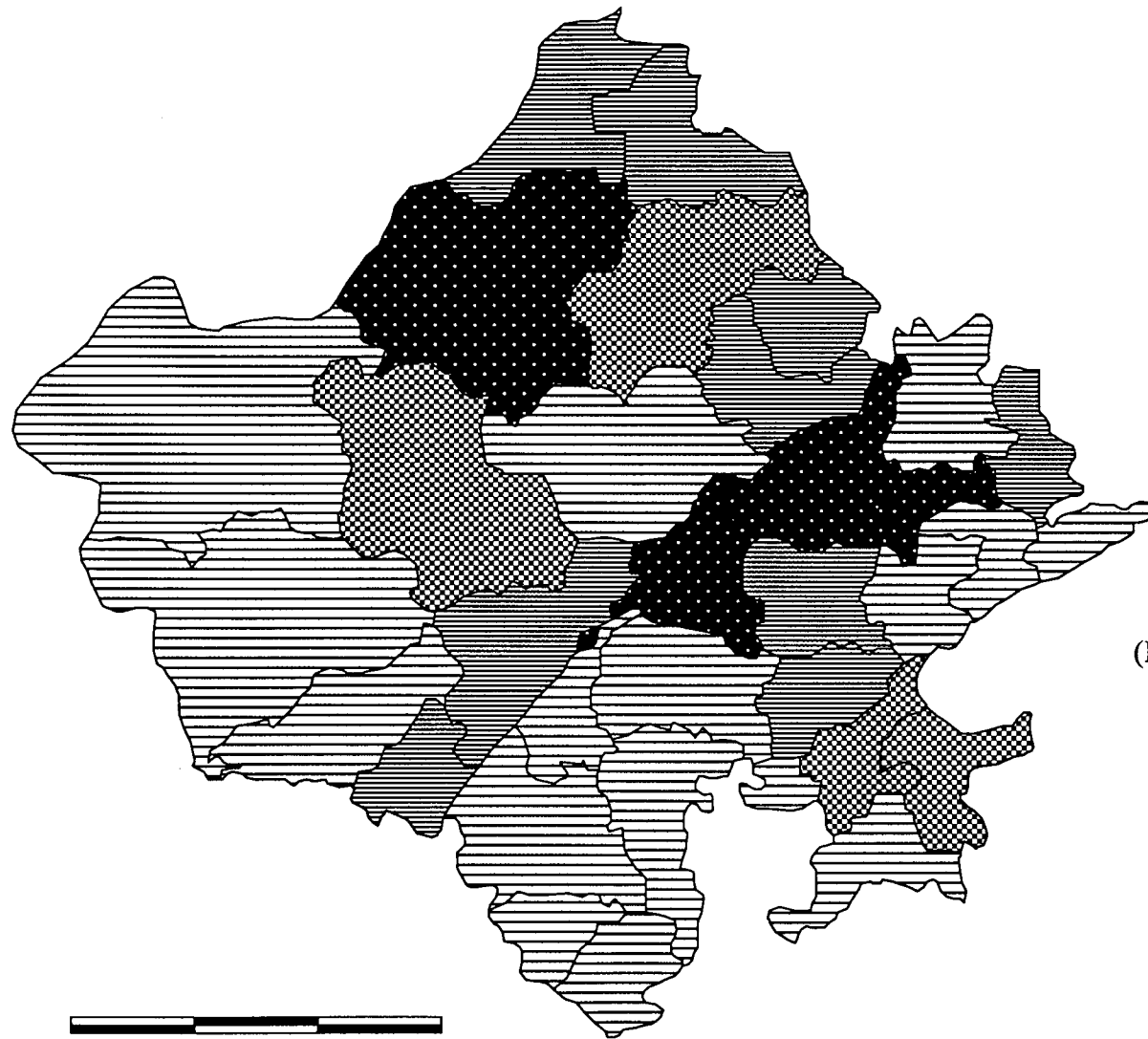
The contraction of population in cities and towns depends on several factors. For instance, the ecological setting initial population size, economic structure, functional characteristics, relationship with the hinterland etc., are the major factors, which affect the growth of population of urban centers. Industrialization, employment opportunity, accessibility created by the new methods of transport and development in trade and commerce are other factors, which cause an overall urban growth of a region. A town can be taken as an indicator of economic development and social change. So the spatial pattern of the urbanization can be the best indices to show the level of development of a region. In order to bring out the distributional pattern of towns as well as urbanization pattern. The state can be broadly divided into five zones on the basis of their level of urbanization and they are:

1. Zone of very high concentration (above 35% level of urbanization)
2. Zone of high concentration (25-35%)
3. Zone of medium concentration (15-25%)
4. Zone of low concentration (5-15%)
5. Zone of very low concentration (below 5%)

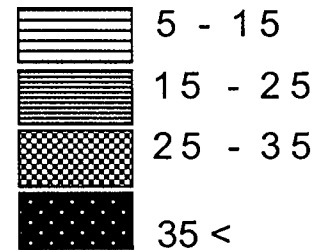
II.9.1 Zone of very high concentration (above 35% level of urbanization)

In 1971 Rajasthan was one of the least developed and urbanized region of India. There were only two districts in Rajasthan, which had more than 35% level of urbanization. These were Bikaner (41.38%) and Ajmer (37.65%). This situation changed in 1981 census. In this census Jaipur district's urbanization level crossed for the first time 35% level of urbanization. Jaipur also helped to create a lot of employment opportunity for the people. In 1991 census, there were five districts, which had more than 35% level of urbanization. These were Kota (50.53%), Jaipur (45.64%), Ajmer (40.69%), Bikaner (39.73%) and Jodhpur (35.50%).

RAJASTHAN LEVEL OF URBANISATION - 1981



URBANISATION
(IN PERCENTAGE)



KMS 100 0 100 200 KMS

In this census, Kota had registered as an industrial capital of Rajasthan. Jodhpur district's urbanization level crossed first time 35% level of urbanization. In the 2001 census, there were only four districts which had more than 35% level of urbanization these were Kota (53.42%), Jaipur (49.38%), Ajmer (40.09%) and Bikaner (35.52%) but Jodhpur (33.75%) had lost its position in this group.

II.9.2 Zone of high concentration (25-35%)

In 1971 census, there were three districts which had high concentration of urbanization these were Churu (29.58%), Jaipur (30.05%), and Jodhpur (31.95%). In the next decade, Kota had registered high concentration with Churu and Jaipur. There was only Churu in this category during 1991 census because both Jodhpur and Kota had registered very high concentration of urbanization during this decade. Kota is also well connected by road and railway transportation with other part of the state. So this town is developed as an industrial commercial and business center of Rajasthan. In 2001 census, Ganganagar district also became the part of high concentration due to development of irrigation facilities, secondary and tertiary activities and transport facilities.

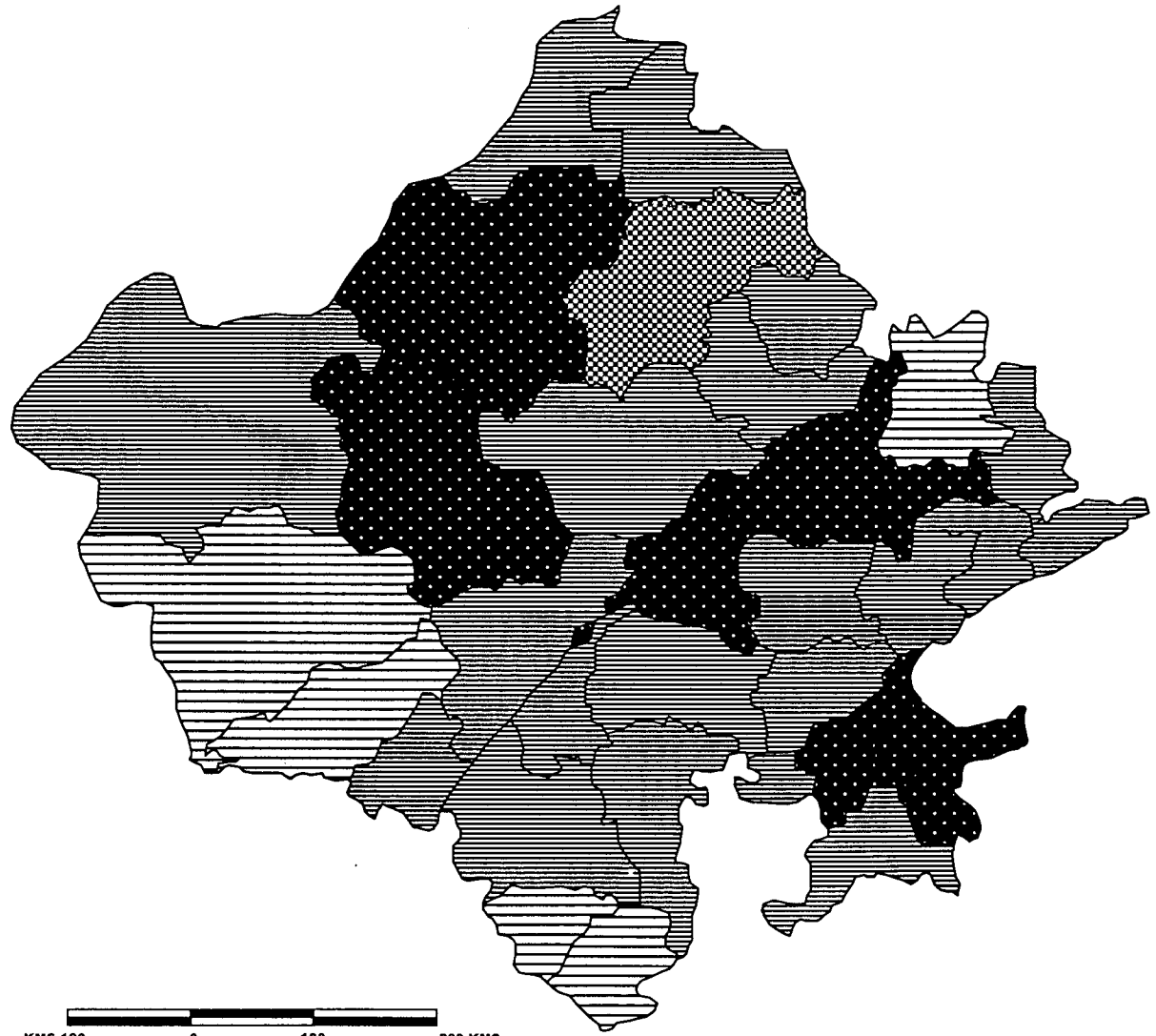
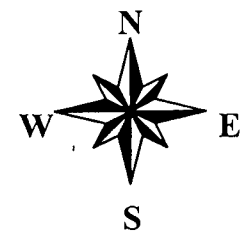
II.9.3 Zone of medium concentration (15-25%)

Within this group those districts come which have 15% to 35% of urbanization level. In the case of Rajasthan there were seven districts, which had this level of urbanization in 1971. In the next decade, Bharatpur (17.09%), Pali (18.39%) and Bundi (17.02%) had registered medium concentration of urbanization with Ganganagar, Sikar, Sirohi, Jhunjhunun and Tonk. But the situation extremely changed during 1991 and 2001 census. There were fifteen and thirteen districts in this category during 1991 and 2001 respectively.

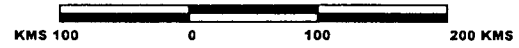
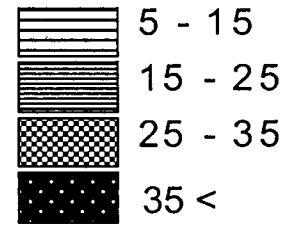
TABLE 2.4
SPATIAL PATTERN OF URBANISATION IN RAJASTHAN (1971-01)

STATE	RAJASTHAN (DISTRICTS)				
	% OF URBAN POP.	1971	1981	1991	2001
BELOW 5%	JALORE	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
5%-15%	ALWAR, BHARATPUR, SAWAI MADHOPUR, JAISALMER, NAGOUR, PALI, BARMER, BHILWARA, UDAIPUR, CHITTORGARH, DUNGARPUR ,BANSWARA, BUNDI,JHALAWAR	ALWAR, SAWAI - MADHOPUR, JAISALMER, NAGOUR, BARMER, JALOR, BHILWARA, UDAIPUR, CHITTORGARH, DUNGARPUR, BANSWARA, JHALAWAR	ALWAR, BARMER, JALOR, DUNGARPUR, BANSWARA	ALWAR, BARMER, JALOR, DUNGARPUR, BANSWARA, JHALAWAR	
15%-25%	GANGANAGAR, JHUNJHUNUN, SIKAR, TONK, SIROHI, KOTA	GANGANAGAR, JHUNJHUNUN, BHARATPUR, SIKAR, TONK, PALI, SIROHI, BUNDI	GANGANAGAR, JHUNJHUNUN, BHARATPUR, SAWAI - MADHOPUR, SIKAR, TONK, JAISALMER, NAGOUR, PALI, SIROHI, BHILWARA, UDAIPUR, CHITTORGARH, BUNDI, JHALAWAR	JHUNJHUNUN, BHARATPUR, SAWAI - MADHOPUR, SIKAR, TONK, JAISALMER, NAGOUR, PALI, SIROHI, BHILWARA, UDAIPUR, CHITTORGARH, BUNDI	
25%-35%	CHURU, JAIPUR, JODHPUR	CHURU JODHPUR, KOTA	CHURU	GANGANAGAR, CHURU, JODHPUR	
35% AND <	BIKANER, AJMER	BIKANER, AJMER, JAIPUR	BIKANER, AJMER, JAIPUR, JODHPUR, KOTA	BIKANER, AJMER, JAIPUR, KOTA	

RAJASTHAN LEVEL OF URBANISATION -1991



URBANISATION
(IN PERCENTAGE)



Map No. -2.3

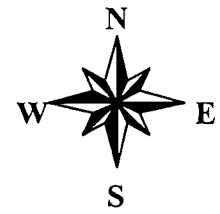
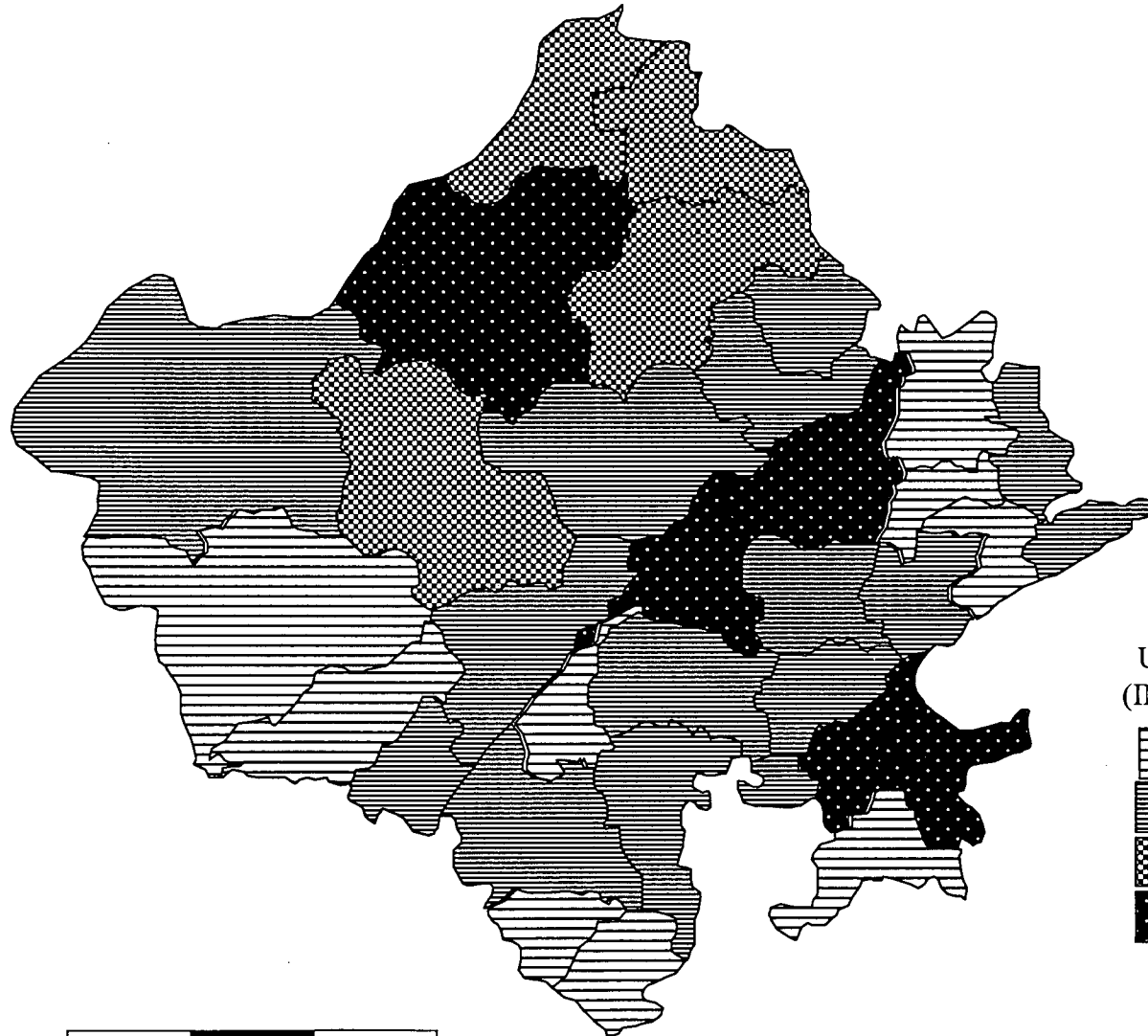
II.9.4 Zone of low concentration (5-15%)

The districts ranging between 5% to 15% of urban population have been included in the zone of low concentration of urbanization. There were fourteen districts in this zone during 1971 census. The most of the districts of this category were related to south-west part of Rajasthan, which is mostly part of the Thar Desert. This area is less urbanized mainly due to the absence of proper development of industries, inadequate facilities of transport network, and lack of secondary and tertiary activities. During 1981 census, there were also twelve districts in this zone. But in the next two decades, the situation was extremely changed. Low level of urbanization was found in Alwar, Barmer, Jalor, Dungarpur, Jhalawar and Banswara. All these districts are located in Aravali Mountains with rugged topography and inaccessible lands which makes these difficult areas for human habitation as well as for agriculture and industrial development. So the urban centers of these districts are very small in size.

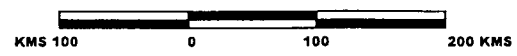
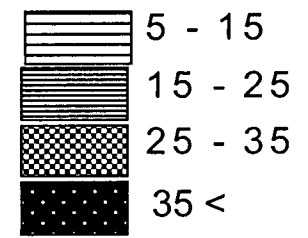
II.9.5 Zone of very low concentration (below 5%)

In this zone those districts are included which have less than 5% level of urbanization. There was only Jalore district (4.42%) in the zone of very low concentration of urbanization during 1971 census. In case of Jalore district it can be said that the district comprises of steep slopes and scarps. And most parts of this district are also not connected with transport facilities due to Aravali Mountains. So all these had restricted to grow large urban centers. After that there were no district in this zone which shows the over all growth of urbanization in Rajasthan. The lowest urbanization was registered in Banswara (7.15%), Dungarpur (7.24%), Barmer (7.40%) and Jalore (7.59%) during 2001.

RAJASTHAN LEVEL OF URBANISATION - 2001



URBANISATION
(IN PERCENTAGE)



Map No. -2.4

Kota (53.42%) was the highest urbanized district of Rajasthan during this decade followed by Jaipur, Ajmer and Bikaner.

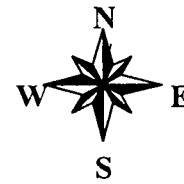
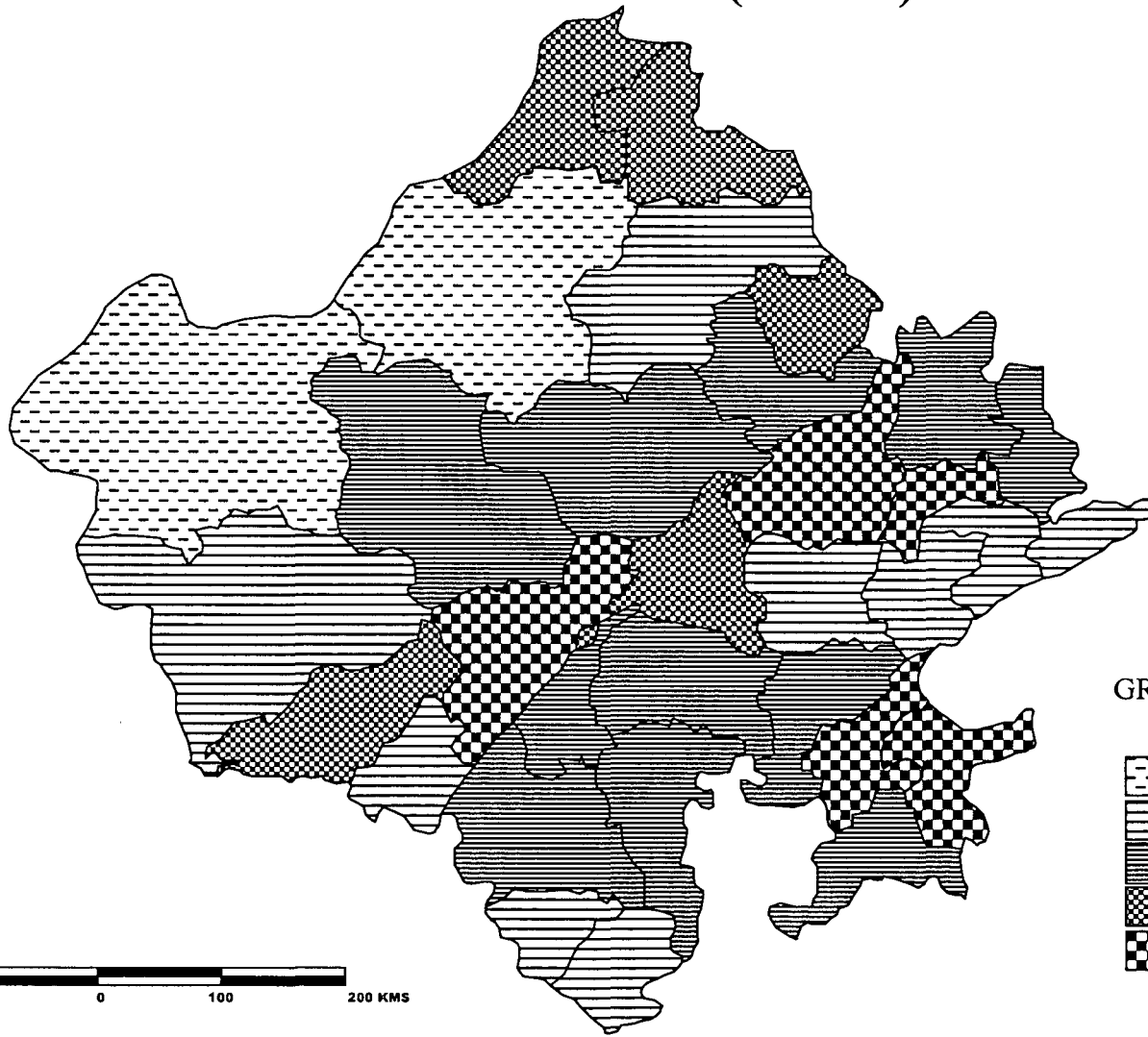
II.10 TEMPO OF URBANISATION

The concept of tempo of urbanization refers to change in the degree of urbanization over a period of time. If the degree of urbanization is measured by the percent of people living in urban places, the speed of urbanization would be the change registered in the index during a period of time. So it is an important method to measure the speed at which process of urbanization takes places.






The table 2.3 shows the tempo of urbanization among the districts of Rajasthan. It reveals that the tempo of urbanization, during 1971-81 was .342 in Rajasthan. After that it decreased by .183 during 1981-91 and .05 during 1991-01. Within the state, Kota (.742), Pali (.721), Jaipur (.635), Ajmer (.482), Ganganagar (.408) had higher tempo of urbanization during 1971-81. On the other hand, there were four districts, which had registered lower tempo of urbanization like Bikaner (-.237), Jaisalmer (-.164), Churu (-.027) and Sirohi (-.019) and rest of the districts of Rajasthan had positive tempo of urbanization during 1971-81.

On the other hand there were four districts which had registered lower tempo of urbanization like Bikaner (-.237), Jaisalmer (-.164), Churu (-.027) and Sirohi (-.019) and rest of the districts of Rajasthan had positive tempo of urbanization during 1971-81. During 1981-91, there were also four districts, which had lower tempo of urbanization, and they were Ajmer (-.178), Jalore (-.078), Jhunjhunun (-.055), and Churu (-.040). But rest of the districts recorded high increase in tempo of urbanization. Kota (1.906) had the highest increase in the tempo of urbanization followed by Jaipur (.924), Bhilwara (.514), Udaipur (.418), Jhalawar (.413), Pali (.336) etc.

RAJASTHAN GROWTH RATE IN DEGREE OF URBANISATION (1971-81)



GROWTH RATE IN DEGREE
OF URBANISATION

	-0.237 - -0.041
	-0.041 - 0.154
	0.154 - 0.35
	0.35 - 0.546
	0.546 - 0.745

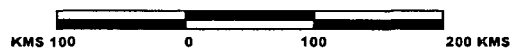
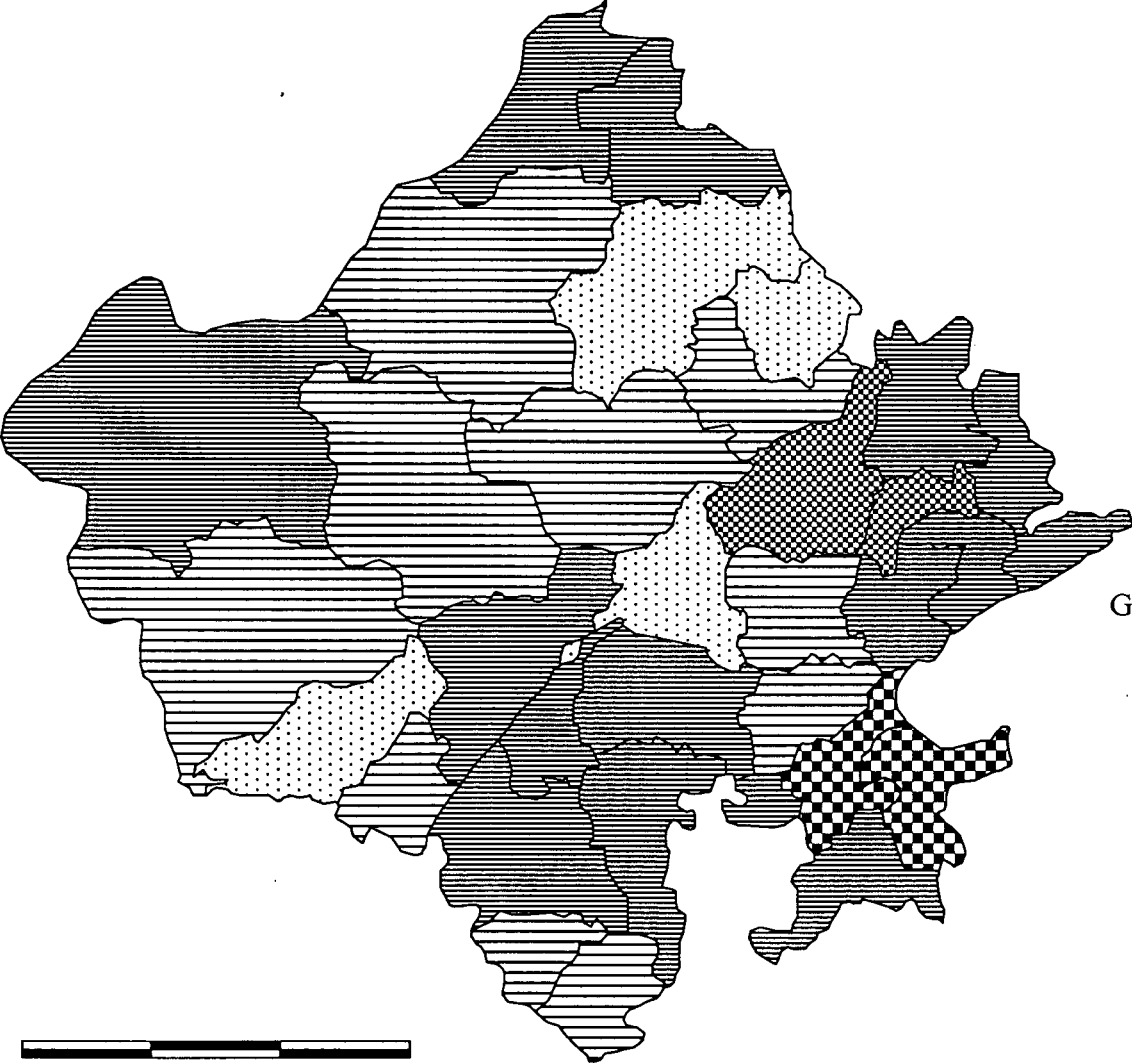


TABLE – 2.5
RAJASTHAN: TEMPO OF URBANISATION (1971-2001)

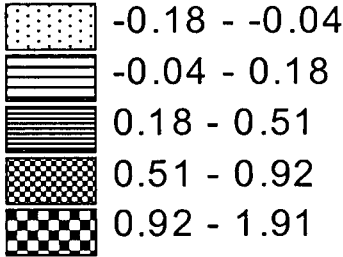
DISTRICTS	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01
GANGANAGAR	0.408	0.327	0.145
BIKANER	-0.237	0.072	-0.421
CHURU	-0.027	-0.041	-0.104
JHUNJHUNUN	0.365	-0.055	0.01
ALWAR	0.17	0.313	0.058
BHARATPUR	0.333	0.233	0.05
SAWAI MADHOPUR	0.154	0.388	0.173
JAIPUR	0.635	0.924	0.374
SIKAR	0.328	0.072	-0.039
AJMER	0.482	-0.178	-0.06
TONK	0.09	0.118	0.137
JAISALMER	-0.164	0.26	-0.031
JODHPUR	0.242	0.113	-0.175
NAGOUR	0.232	0.138	0.122
PALI	0.721	0.336	-0.027
BARMER	0.137	0.141	-0.264
JALORE	0.364	-0.078	0.031
SIROHI	-0.019	0.183	-0.179
BHILWARA	0.336	0.514	0.111
UDAIPUR	0.267	0.418	-0.053
CHITTORGARH	0.284	0.241	0.043
DUNGARPUR	0.059	0.082	-0.006
BANSWARA	0.116	0.149	-0.057
BUNDI	0.242	0.034	0.125
KOTA	0.742	1.906	0.289
JHALAWAR	0.22	0.413	-0.153
RAJASTHAN	.342	.183	.05

*Source: census of India, provisional population totals, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001,
Rajasthan.*

RAJASTHAN
GROWTH RATE IN DEGREE OF URBANISATION (1981-91)

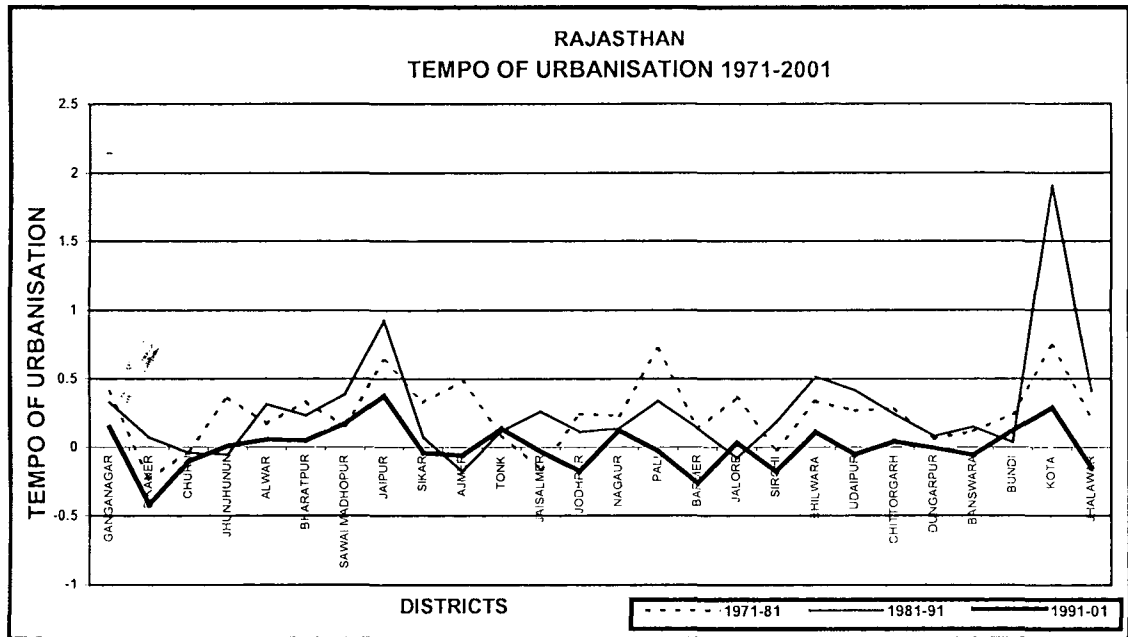


GROWTH RATE IN DEGREE
OF URBANISATION



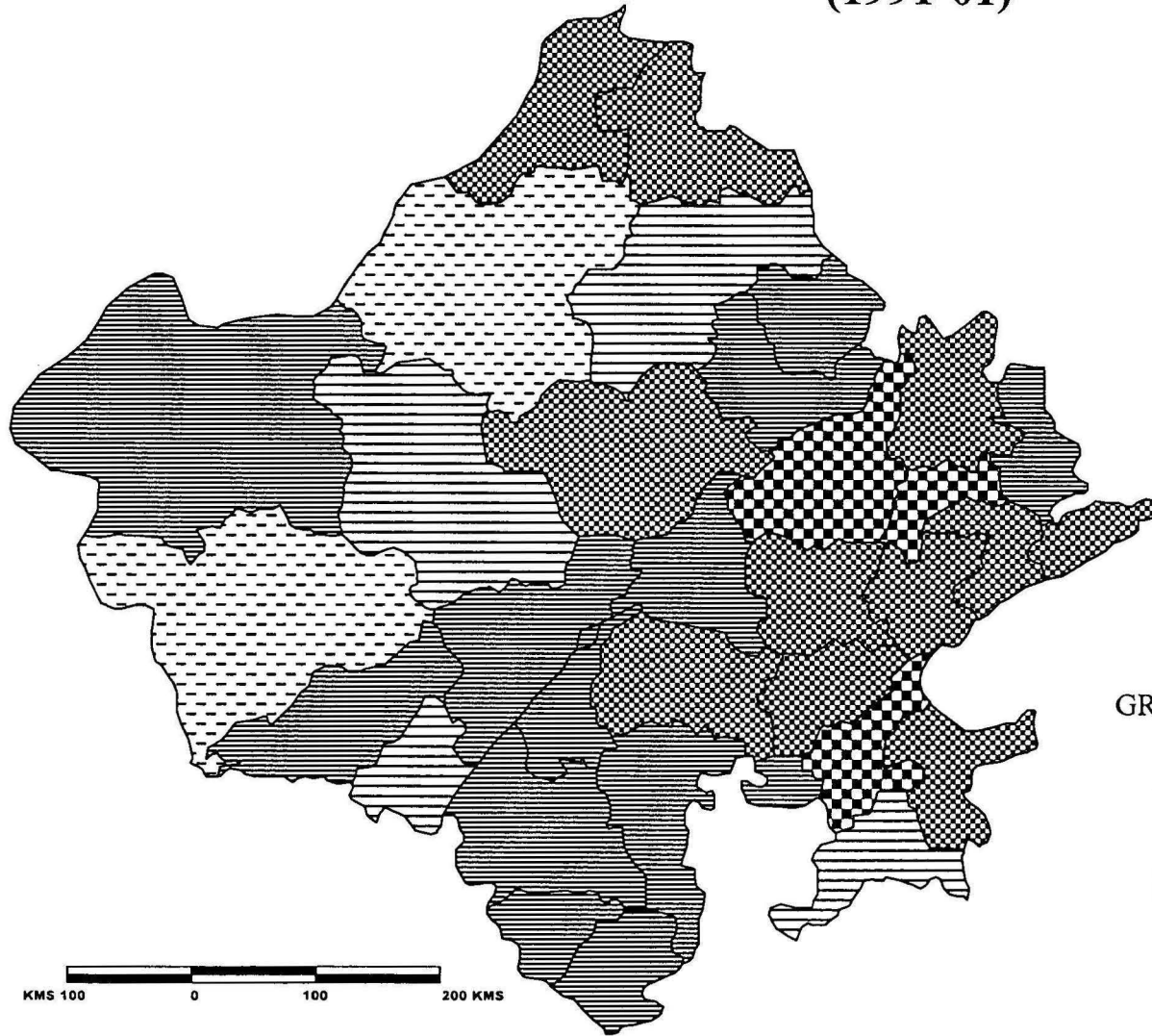
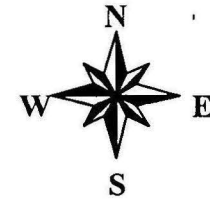
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Fig. No.-2.4



Bikaner (-.421) had the lowest tempo of urbanization followed by Barmer (-.264), Jodhpur (-.175), Jhalawar (-.153), Churu (-.104) during 1991-01. So there were thirteen districts, which had registered low tempo of urbanization during this decade. Remaining all districts of Rajasthan had higher tempo of urbanization like Jaipur (.374), Kota (.289), Sawai - Madhopur (.175), Bundi (.125) etc. For this it can be said that the main industrial districts had attracted a large number of labour force, so the population of these districts increased rapidly. The districts of southwest Rajasthan registered low tempo of urbanization mainly due to the absence of secondary, tertiary activities, economic development and less rural urban migration. Most of their population is engaged in primary activities. In the case of Churu district which showed a negative tempo of urbanization during 1971 to 2001.

RAJASTHAN
GROWTH RATE IN DEGREE OF URBANISATION
(1991-01)



GROWTH RATE IN DEGREE
OF URBANISATION

	-0.421 - -0.262
	-0.262 - -0.103
	-0.103 - 0.056
	0.056 - 0.215
	0.215 - 0.374

KMS 100 0 100 200 KMS

CHAPTER-III

URBAN GROWTH, DENSITY AND NUMBER OF SIZE CLASS TOWNS IN RAJASTHAN (1971-2001)

III.1 RAJASTHAN AND INDIA: GROWTH OF URBANISATION

During the post independence period, the total population growth rate of India as well as urban population growth rate was very high. India had urbanized at faster rate up to 1981 while the population growth rate was highest in 1971. After 1971 both rate of growth had gradually slowed down. So the rate of population growth and urban growth of India has varied over time and space.

The table 3.2 shows the trend of population growth and urban population growth during 1971 to 2001. It seems that urban growth is more important than the increase in the total population of India.

TABLE - 3.1

INDIA: GROWTH OF POPULATION

		TOTAL POP.			URBAN POP.	
YEAR	T-POP IN MILL.	% INCREASE	INCREASE (1971-01)	TOTAL URBAN POP. IN MILL.	% INCREASE	INCREASE (1971-01)
1971	548.15	-	-	106.97	-	-
1981	683.32	24.66	24.66	156.42	46.14	46.14
1991	846.31	54.39	54.39	212.87	36.19	98.99
2001	1027.01	87.36	87.36	280.37	31.71	162.10

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA (1971,1981,1991,2001); PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES: RURAL- URBAN DISTRIBUTION, SERIES- 1, PAPER-2.

Because the growth of total population during 1971-2001 was only 87.36% on the other hand, urban population has increased by 162.10% in the same period.

But the rate of growth in urban population is decreasing in each census. It was 46.14% during 1971-81 and it came down to 36.19% during 1981-91 and 31.71% during 1991-01.

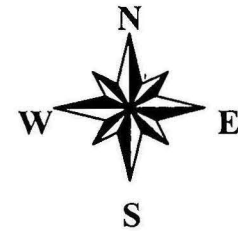
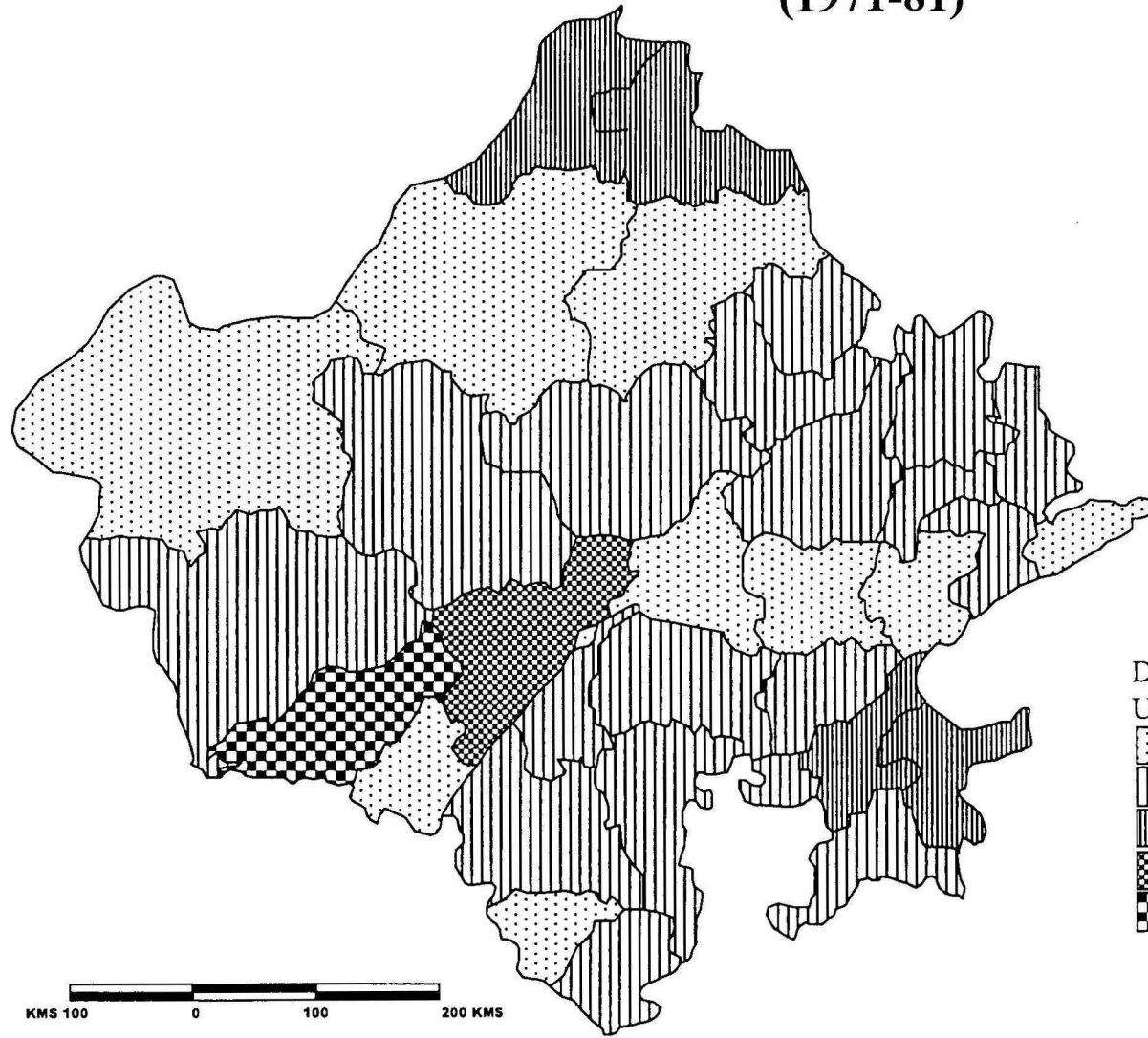
TABLE-3.2
% DECADEL VARIATION OF POPULATION FROM 1901-2001
BY RURAL –URBAN COMPOSITION - RAJASTHAN

YEAR	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1901	-	-	-
1911	6.7	8.74	-4.83
1921	-6.29	-7.26	-0.03
1931	14.14	13.63	17.21
1941	18.01	17.25	22.43
1951	15.20	10.8	39.59
1961	26.20	29.65	11.04
1971	27.83	25.77	38.47
1981	32.97	27.47	58.69
1991	28.44	25.46	39.62
2001	28.33	27.49	31.17
1901-2001	448.60	394.86	751.60






*SOURCE: PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES (2001), R-U DISTRIBUTION, PAPER-2
RAJASTHAN.*

The population of Rajasthan has increased from 10,294,090 in 1901 to 56,473,122 in 2001, registering a population growth of 448.60% in 100 years. While analyzing the growth of population in last 100 years in rural and urban segments of the state, we find that the growth of population in urban areas is much higher than that of rural areas, which stood at 751.60% and 394.86% respectively. The state has registered % decadal growth rate of 27.49 during the decade 1991-01. There are 11 districts, which have attained higher growth rates, and the remaining 21 have attained lower than that of state's growth rate.

RAJASTHAN DECADAL GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION (1971-81)



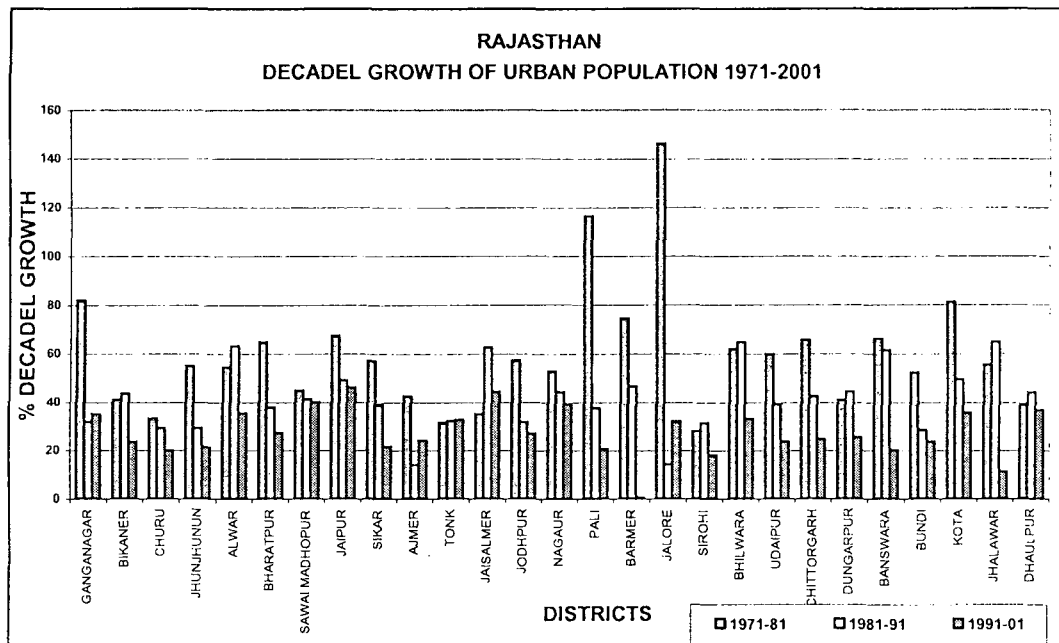
DECADAL GROWTH OF
URBAN POPULATION

	28.1 - 51.78
	51.78 - 75.46
	75.46 - 99.14
	99.14 - 122.82
	122.82 - 146.51

KMS 100 0 100 200 KMS

On the other side, urban areas has been recorded higher growth rate than rural areas during 1991-01. At the district level, 14 have recorded higher decadal growth rate than that of state average where 18 have recorded lower rate.

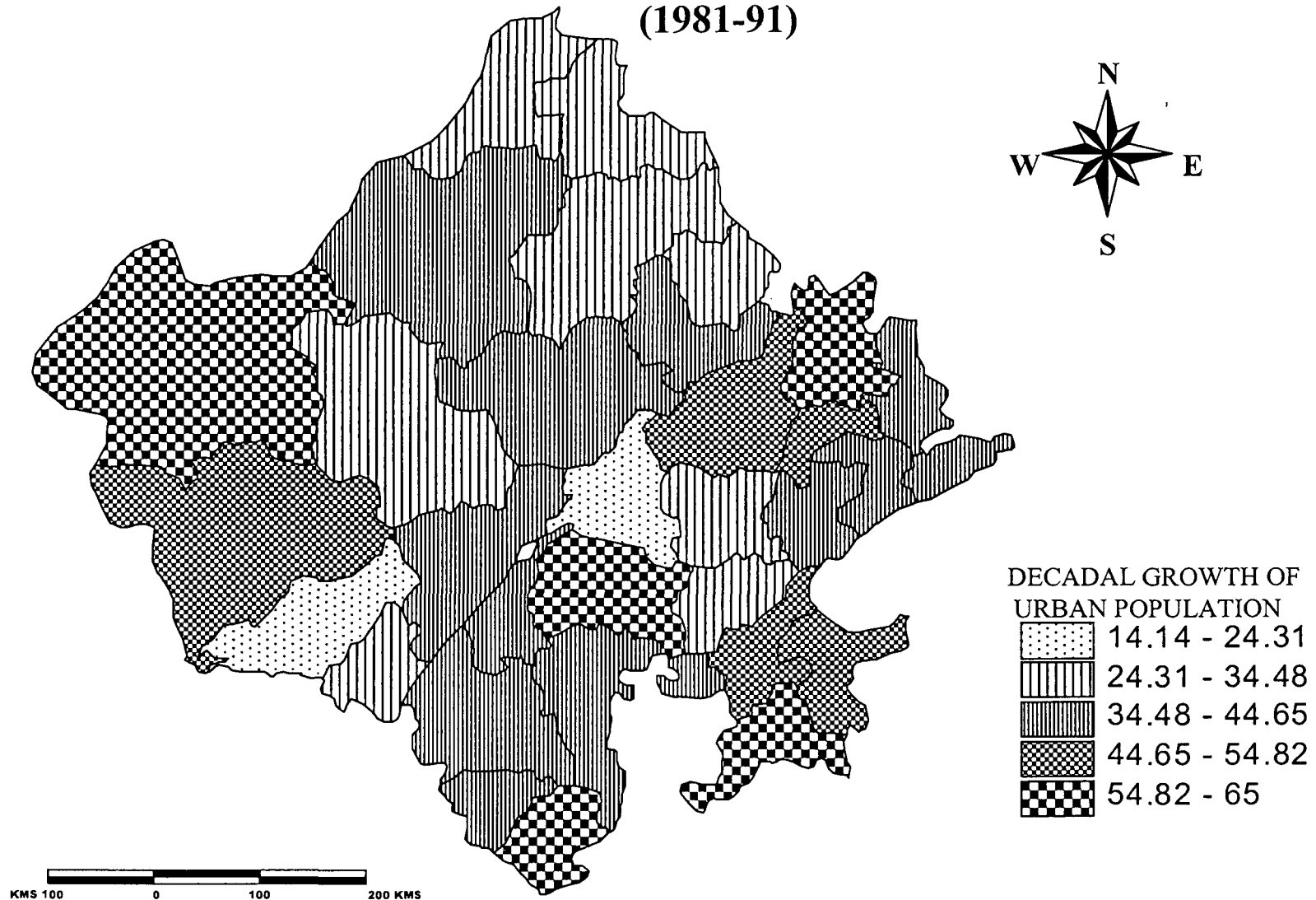
Fig. No.-3.1



III.2 DISTRICT WISE URBAN POPULATION GROWTH

The district wise urban population growth shows the spatial pattern of urbanization. It also shows the concentration of urban population in different districts as well as in regions. The urban population concentration processes appear in those region which are geographically favorable, commercially, industrially developed and due to this, people from countryside starts migrating to those region for employment which further accelerates the process of urbanization. The level of urban growth during 1971-01 among the districts is given in table 3.4.

RAJASTHAN DECADAL GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION (1981-91)



Map No. -3.2

During 1971-81 censuses, there were eleven districts, namely Jalore (146.51%), Pali (116.51%), Ganganagar (82.05%), Kota (81.33%), Barmer (74.70%), and Jaipur (67.65%) etc. that had higher growth than the state average (58.69%). On the other hand, Sirohi (28.10%), Tonk (31.73%), Churu (33.26%), Jaisalmer (35.24%) and Bikaner (41.29%) had lower urban growth than the state average. In the next decade, the decadal urban growth of Rajasthan was decreased it was 39.62%. Among the districts, there were fourteen districts, namely Bhilwara (65%), Jhalawar (64.96%), Alwar (63.24%), Jaisalmer (62.78%), Banswara (61.62%) and Kota (49.78%) etc. that had higher urban growth than the state average (39.62%).

A perusal figure given in the table shows that there were ten districts, namely Jaipur (46.23), Jaisalmer (44.54), Ganganagar (36.87), Kota (35.86), Bhilwara (33.29) etc. which had higher growth than the state average (31.17) during 2001 census. The other districts Barmer (.75), Jhalawar (11.43), Sirohi (18.15) and Churu (20.10) etc. The lowest urban growth in Rajasthan was recorded in Barmer (.75). On the other hand, Jaipur district (46.23) had the highest urban growth in Rajasthan.

TABLE 3.3

RAJASTHAN: DISTRICT WISE POPULATION GROWTH 1971-2001

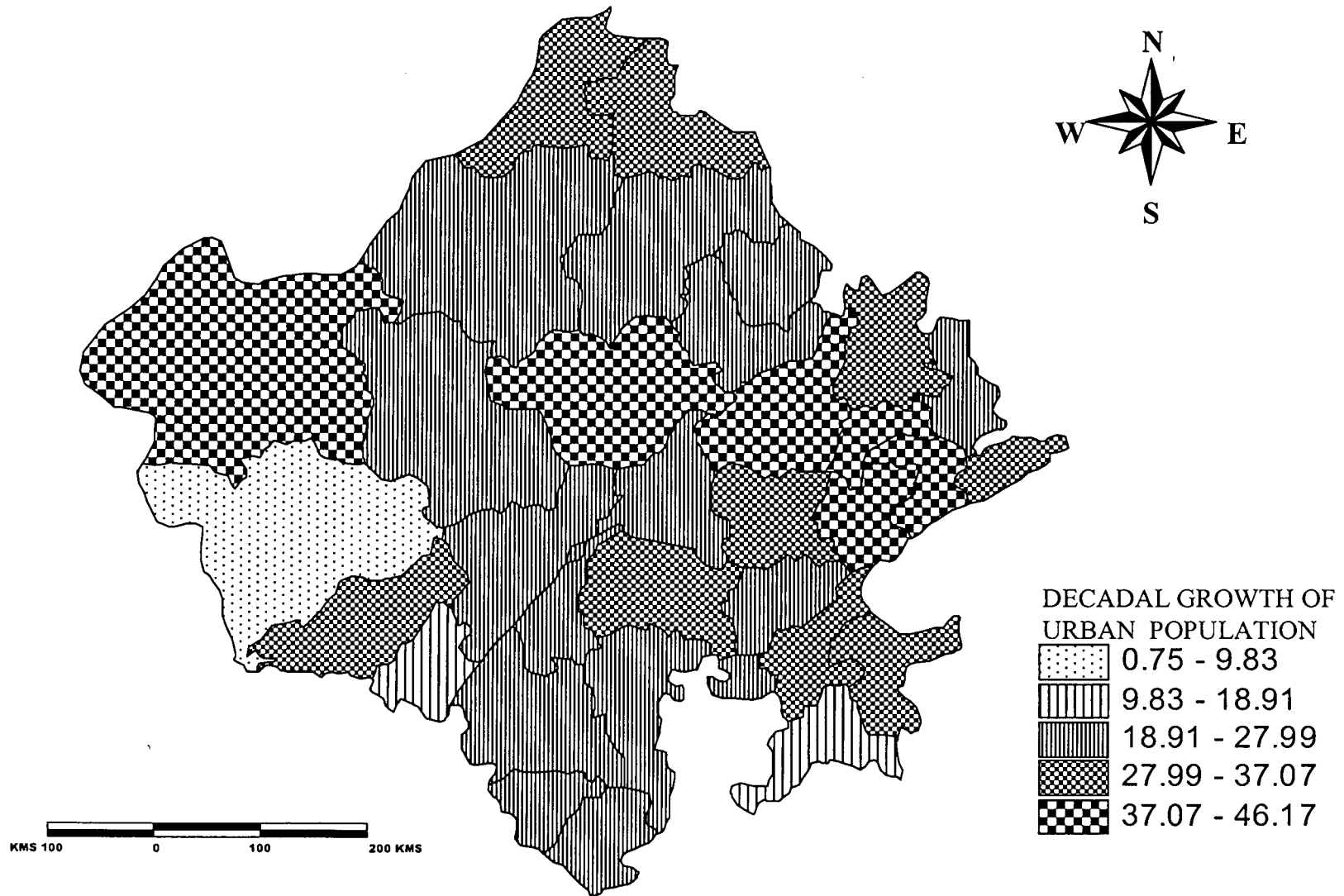
DISTRICTS	% DEC. GROWTH OF POP.			% DEC. GROWTH OF U-POP.		
	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01
GANGANAGAR	48.74	18.25	27.53	82.05	31.98	35.28
BIKANER	48.09	42.7	38.18	41.29	43.58	23.56
CHURU	34.88	30.84	24.6	33.26	29.41	20.1
JHUNJHUNUN	30.39	30.61	20.9	55.07	29.36	21.5
ALWAR	26.19	30.82	30.23	54.63	63.24	35.62
BHARATPUR	26.06	27.14	27.05	64.93	37.94	27.35
SAWAI MADHOPUR	28.03	27.22	27.44	45.04	41.33	40.17
JAIPUR	40.58	38.73	35.1	67.65	49.26	46.17
SIKAR	32.09	33.81	24.11	57.1	38.92	21.79
AJMER	25.5	20.05	26.1	42.65	14.14	24.24

DISTRICTS	% DEC. GROWTH OF POP.			% DEC. GROWTH OF U-POP.		
	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01
TONK	25.22	24.42	24.24	31.73	32.37	32.92
JAISALMER	44.84	41.73	47.45	35.24	62.78	44.54
JODHPUR	44.42	29.12	33.77	57.46	31.85	27.17
NAGOUR	29.04	31.69	29.33	52.99	44.53	39.26
PALI	31.39	16.63	22.39	116.51	37.73	20.84
BARMER	44.41	28.27	36.83	74.7	46.76	0.75
JALORE	35.2	26.52	26.78	146.51	14.31	32.18
SIROHI	27.9	20.66	30.08	28.1	31.53	18.15
BHILWARA	24.22	21.58	26.14	62.13	65	33.29
UDAIPUR	33.09	24.52	27.37	60.04	39.11	23.85
CHITTORGARH	30.41	20.42	21.46	65.94	42.6	24.81
DUNGARPUR	28.78	28.07	26.58	41.17	44.62	25.58
BANSWARA	35.44	30.34	29.84	66.2	61.62	20.32
BUNDI	30.83	25.85	24.8	52.47	28.61	23.79
KOTA	44.58	35.88	28.52	81.33	49.78	35.86
JHALAWAR	25.85	21.91	23.34	55.62	64.96	11.43
DHAULPUR	27.28	28.1	31.13	39.07	44.52	36.96
RAJASTHAN	32.97	28.44	28.33	58.69	39.62	31.17

SOURCE: GENERAL POPULATION TABLES, RAJASTHAN 1991, SERIES-21, PART II, CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001. PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES, PAPER-II, SERIES-9, RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION IN RAJASTHAN.

Here it is the matter of concern that the districts, which are very much industrialized, had low urban population growth. It seems that the towns of these districts started getting saturated and in the absence of further growth of industries, commerce and other economic activities there were less migration to the cities. The rapid expansion of transportation facilities also has made it more convenient for people to move towards other places of the state and country. The notable thing is that the lowest urbanized districts are getting urban higher growth like Jaisalmer, Jalore, etc. For this unprecedented difference several scholars have suggested different reasons. It has been argued that transport network in the neighborhood of large cities is likely to have diverted a sizeable portion of migrants (Krisnan 1993).

RAJASTHAN DECADAL GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION (1991-01)



Map No. -3.3

So it can be said that urban population of Rajasthan increased rapidly during 1971-81 and upto some extent during 1981-91 due to growth of several industrial complexes.

III.3 EVOLUTION OF URBAN CENTRES:

A study of evolution and growth of urbanism of the region possibly throws light on many aspects of the urban development of the region. Such study might be helpful in visualizing the future prospects of urbanization.

TABLE – 3.4

RAJASTHAN: PROGRESS IN THE NUMBER OF TOWNS 1971-2001

DISTRICTS	1971	1981	1991	2001
GANGANAGAR	12	14	16	18
BIKANER	6	6	4	3
CHURU	11	11	11	11
JHUNJHUNUN	12	14	13	11
ALWAR	4	5	8	9
BHARATPUR	6	9	10	9
SAWAI MADHOPUR	6	7	7	6
JAIPUR	11	18	20	16
SIKAR	7	9	9	9
AJMER	8	8	8	8
TONK	6	6	6	7
JAISALMER	2	2	2	2
JODHPUR	4	4	4	4
NAGOUR	8	10	11	12
PALI	6	8	13	11
BARMER	2	3	4	2
JALORE	2	4	3	3

DISTRICTS	1971	1981	1991	2001
SIROHI	5	5	6	5
BHILWARA	4	6	9	8
UDAIPUR	6	9	13	15
CHITTORGARH	7	8	8	8
DUNGARPUR	2	2	3	3
BANSWARA	2	2	4	3
BUNDI	4	5	6	6
KOTA	6	11	12	16
JHALAWAR	5	6	9	8
DHAULPUR	3	3	3	3
RAJASTHAN	157	195	222	216

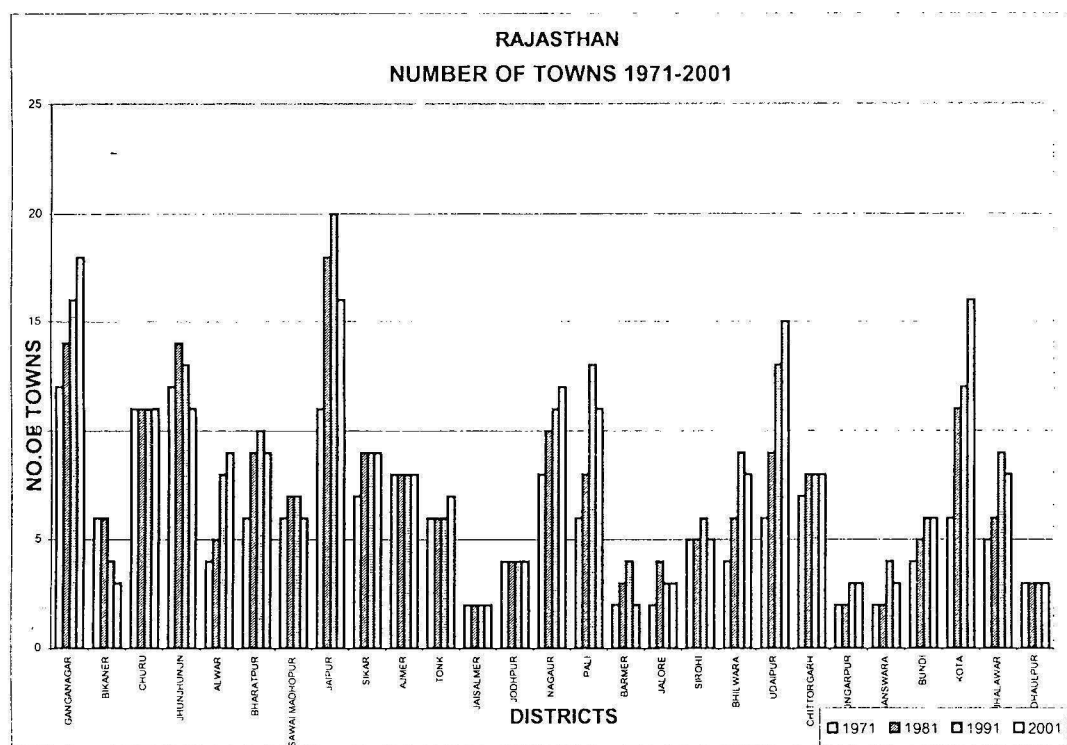
SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA 2001, GENERAL POPULATION TABLES, SERIES 9, RAJASTHAN.

According to 1971 census, there were only 157 towns in Rajasthan. In this decade Ganganagar (12) and Jhunjhunu (12) had the highest town in the state followed by Jaipur, Churu, Ajmer etc. But this situation changed during 1981 census, there were 195 towns in Rajasthan. Among the districts Jaipur (18) had the highest town during this decade followed by Ganganagar (14), Jhunjhunun (14), Kota (11) and Churu (11) etc. On the other hand, Jaisalmer, Dungarpur and Banswara had only two towns during this period.

In the 1991 census, there were 222 towns in Rajasthan, which had 27 towns more than last decade. Once again among the districts, Jaipur (20) had the highest town followed by Ganganagar (16), Udaipur (13), Pali (13), Jhunjhunun (13) and Kota (12).

On the other hand, Dungarpur and Banswara had only two towns in this census. During 2001 census, total number of towns decreased in Rajasthan.

Fig. No.-3.2



There were 216 towns in the state, which was six towns less than last decade. In this census, Kota, Udaipur, Pali emerged as high urban centers with capital city Jaipur and Ganganagar mainly due to development of commercial and industrial functions in these areas. After 1971 Government had started several development programmes, established industries, created new administrative centers, improved the infrastructure facilities. All these had helped in the growth of urban centers in Rajasthan.

III.4 DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE-CLASS

III.4.1 NUMBER OF UAS/TOWNS BY SIZE CLASS

Here the distribution of urban population by size class or urban agglomerations/towns presented. There are 216 UAs/towns in the State among these there are 20 class I UAs/cities, 26 class II UAs/towns, 90 class III UAs/towns, 59 class IV UAs/towns, 17 class V UAs/towns and 4 class VI towns. Thus the highest number (90) of UAs/towns falls under the category III followed by 59 in category IV.

While analyzing the growth of urban centers in the State since 1901, we find that the number of urban centers increased from 133 in 1901 to a maximum of 227 in 1951. Thereafter, it slipped to 145 in 1961 and has again shown increasing trend by reaching 216 in 2001.

During the decade 1991-2001, the number of class I UAs/cities has increased from 14 to 20. Similarly the number of class II and Class III UAs/towns have also increased from 20 to 26 and 74 to 90 respectively. Contrary to it the numbers of UAs/towns in categories IV and V have considerably decreased from 87 to 59 and 25 to 17 respectively.

III.4.2 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OF UAs/TOWNS BY SIZE CLASS

Majority of the urban population i.e. 57.23 per cent lives in class I UAs/cities of the State followed by class III and class II UAs/towns where 20.80 per cent and 13.94 per cent of the state's urban population respectively reside as per 2001 Census. A look at the distribution of district wise urban agglomerations/cities of the state reveals that Sawai Madhopur district has the highest percentage of urban population i.e. 97.53 per cent.

In case of Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota and Ajmer, the share of class I UAs/cities to their urban population is very high being 89.61%, 88.98%, 88.05%, 84.11% and 83.77 per cent respectively. Class II UAs/towns contribute more than 50 per cent of the urban population in Churu, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Banswara and Chittaurgarh. Barmer is the district where the entire urban population lives in class II UAs/towns. It can be observed that proportion of urban population living in Class I UAs/cities has shot up from 46.82% in 1981 to 57.23 percent in 2001. Similar trend has also been seen for Class II UAs/towns.

The proportion of urban population in Class III, Class IV and Class V UAs/towns have shown a declining trend from 1981 to 1991 and then to 2001. However, this proportion has increased in Class VI UAs/towns from 1991 to 2001. In

absolute term the population in Class IV and V UAs/towns has declined from 1981 to 1991 and then in 2001.

The simple reason for the increase or decrease in the proportion of urban population in the class size of UAs/cities/towns can be attributed to the increase or decrease in the number of UAs/cities/towns in particular size class of urban units. For instance, the number of UAs/cities and UAs/ towns has increased from 11 to 20 and 11 to 26 in size class I and II respectively and hence the proportion of population has shown an increasing trend in them. Where as the number of UAs/towns has declined considerably from 1981 to 2001 in size class of III, IV and V towns and accordingly the proportion of urban population in them has shown a declining trend.

III.5 URBAN GROWTH BY SIZE CLASS

The growth in number and size of towns is a good indicator of urbanization. A study of the growth and distribution by size class highlighted the concentration of urban population within the different class towns as well as within different regions. It will be worthwhile to analyze the distribution of population by size class towns in order to identify the trends in urbanization.

TABLE: 3.5

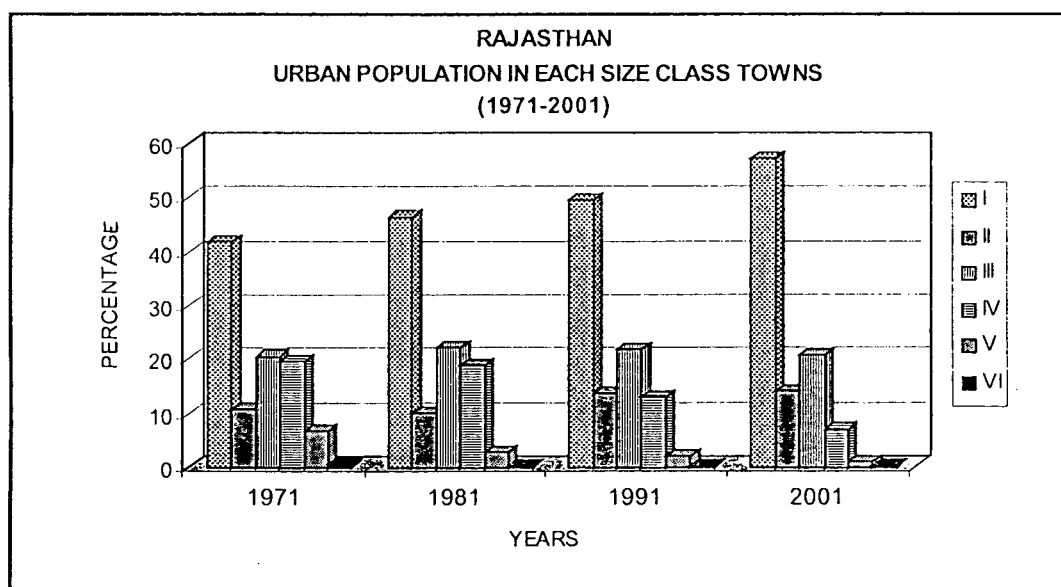
RAJASTHAN: SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS BY POPULATION

YEARS	CLASS-I		CLASS-II		CLASS-III		CLASS-IV		CLASS-V		CLASS-VI		TOTAL
	NO. OF TOWN	POP. IN %	NO.OF TOWN	POP.I N %	NO. OF TOWNS	POP.IN %	NO. OF TOWN	POP.I N %	NO. OF TOWN	POP IN %	NO. OF TOWNS	POP.I N %	NO. OF TOWNS
1901	1	10.3	4	15.7	8	16.2	26	21.9	64	27.8	32	8.1	135
1911	1	9.3	3	13.6	9	17.7	24	21.6	60	27	41	10.8	138
1921	2	15.8	2	9.7	7	14.8	20	18.3	58	26.8	58	14.6	147
1931	2	15.2	2	10.5	9	17	26	20.8	64	26.2	47	10.3	150
1941	4	27.2	2	5.4	13	17.7	28	18.3	74	25	36	6.4	157
1951	4	26.6	4	8.9	20	19.1	37	15.9	96	21.8	66	7.7	227
1961	6	37.8	4	7.4	23	20.3	52	21.6	51	11.9	9	1.0	145
1971	7	41.9	7	10.7	31	20.5	67	19.7	41	6.8	4	0.4	157
1981	11	46.5	11	10.1	52	22	98	18.7	22	2.6	1	0.1	195
1991	14	49.5	20	13.6	74	21.7	87	13	25	2	2	.07	222
2001	20	57.2	26	13.9	90	20.8	59	6.9	17	1	4	0.11	216

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA (2001). PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS. RAJASTHAN. SERIES-9.

Table 3.5 provides an overview of the uneven distribution of towns as well as urban population in various size classes during 1901-2001. Class one towns had 10.3% of urban population in 1901 and it increased by 26.6% in 1951, 49.54% in 1991 and 57.23% in 2001 census. As far as the number of class 1 towns are concerned, there was only one town in 1901, after that there were four class- one towns during 1951, 11 in 1981 and 20 was during 2001 census. So the share of urban population in class-one towns is increasing over time. On the other hand, the share of urban population in class II and IV is decreasing over decades, but the numbers of the towns in these categories are increasing during 1901 to 2001.

Fig. No.- 3.3



In class V both the number of towns as well as the share of urban population was 64 and 27.8% during 1901 respectively, so the highest urban population was lived in this category. This scenario had been completely changed during the recent census. Only 1.0% urban population lived in 17 towns in this category during 2001.

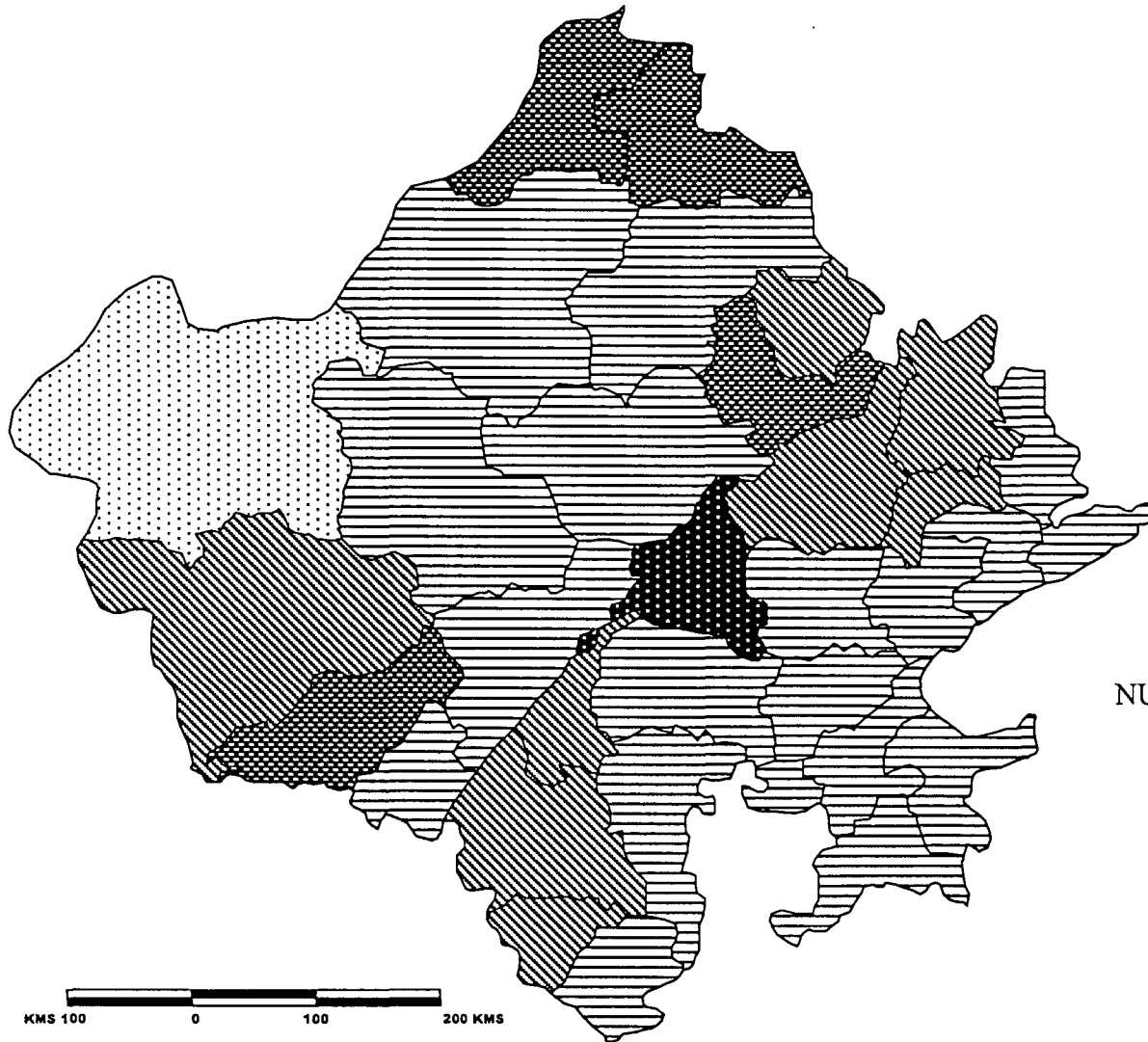
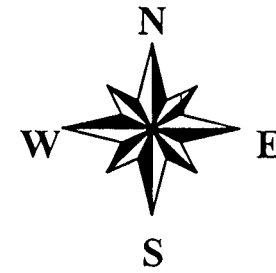
The same situation is also exists in class VI towns. In this category the 8.1% urban population was lived in 32 towns in 1901 this share increased till 1951 and after that the scenario had been extremely changed. The decline trend was started from 1951 to 2001. There was only 0.11% urban population lived in 4 class VI towns. On the other hand, in Class III towns the share of urban population was slightly increased from 1901 (16.2%) to 2001 (20.80%). But the number of the towns had been increased 8 to 90 during 1901 to 2001 respectively. So in the case of class IV, V and VI towns, the percentage share to the total urban population decreased over decades with some fluctuations. On the other hand, in class II, and I both the share of urban population as well as the number of towns had been increased over decades. In class one town the share of urban population was 41.90% in 1971 and 57.23% in 2001 similarly in class II towns it was 10.7% in 1971 and 13.94% in 2001 census.

From the above discussion it becomes clear that the concentration of population is mainly found in class I towns in Rajasthan. The percentage share of these towns to the total population is increasing in each census, on the other side, the percentage share to the total population had reduced in class IV, V and VI towns.

III.6 URBAN DENSITY IN RAJASTHAN (1971- 2001)

As we know, urban density is calculated by dividing the urban population by the total urban area of the region. During 1971 census, Rajasthan has 1198 persons per sq. km. In urban area which was further increased 1603 in 1981, 2070 in 1991 and 2432 during 2001 census. This trend shows that the urban population is increasing higher rate in Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN URBAN DENSITY - 1971



NUMBER OF URBAN PERSON
PER SQ. KM.

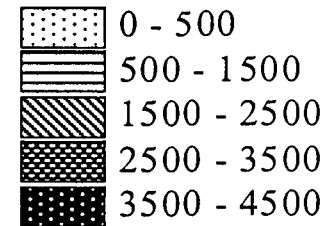
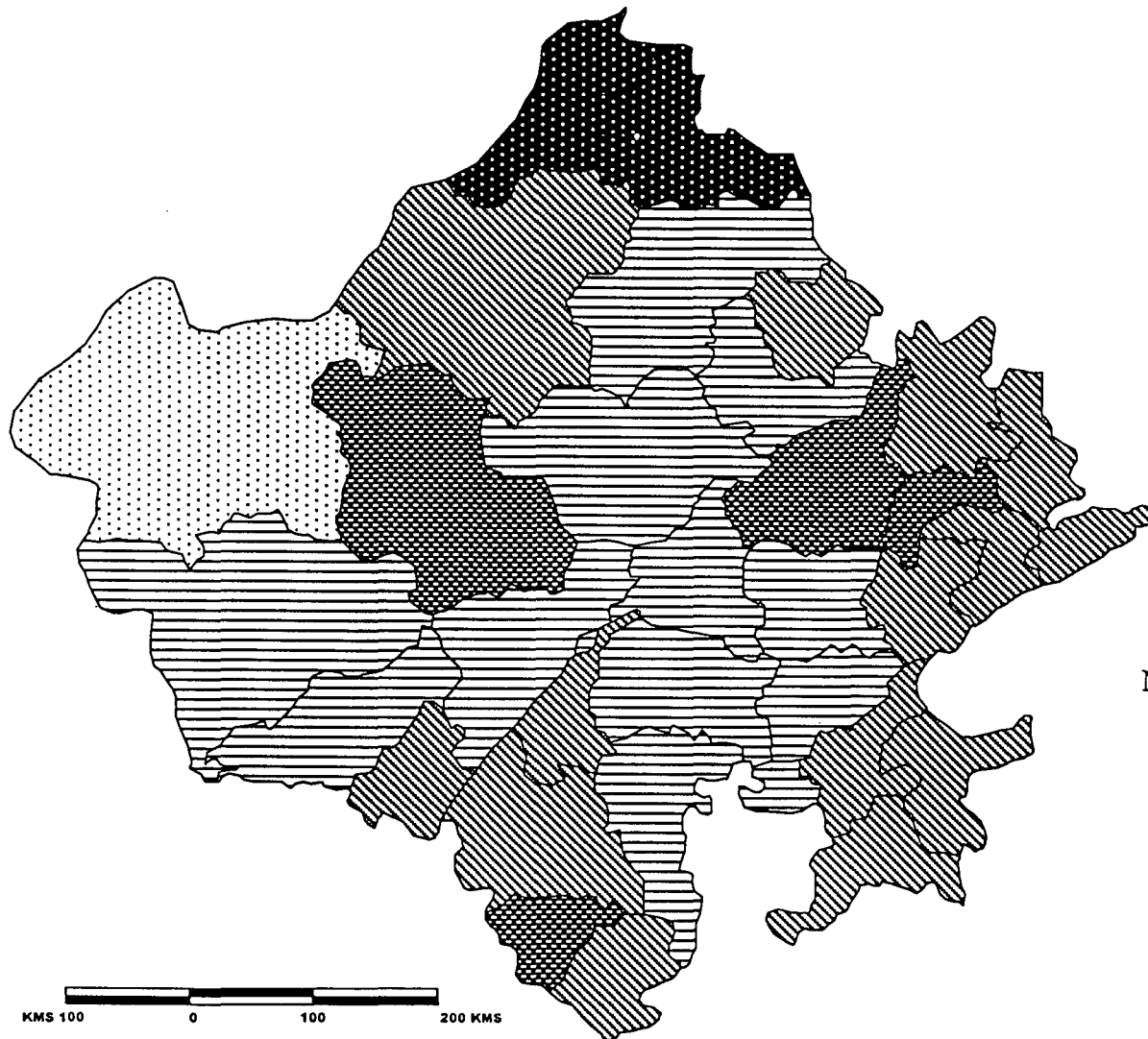
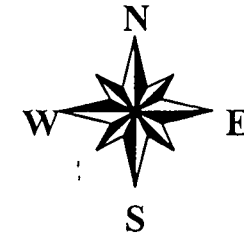


TABLE-3.6
URBAN DENSITY IN RAJASTHAN (1971,81,91 AND 2001)

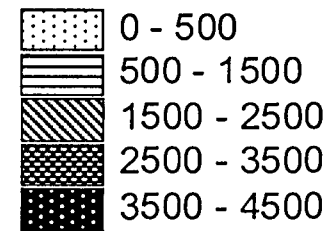
DISTRICTS	1971	1981	1991	2001
GANGANAGAR	2697	3925	4801	5398
BIKANER	1360	2025	2601	3267
CHURU	1151	1453	2335	3391
JHUNJHUNUN	2031	1679	2289	2244
ALWAR	1866	1516	2014	2767
BHARATPUR	1364	2412	2449	2939
SAWAI MADHOPUR	1470	1677	1744	2330
JAIPUR	1931	2634	3556	3522
SIKAR	2932	1376	2018	2433
AJMER	4211	1395	2165	2276
TONK	618	936	1147	1140
JAISALMER	70	251	400	578
JODHPUR	807	3125	3658	3460
NAGOUR	647	880	1274	1239
PALI	562	897	1033	1028
BARMER	1642	1401	2443	3228
JALORE	2810	1073	1770	2291
SIROHI	1300	2100	1615	2185
BHILWARA	616	782	879	1234
UDAIPUR	1612	1845	2129	2787
CHITTORGARH	797	1090	1514	2157
DUNGARPUR	1522	2560	2364	2585
BANSWARA	1451	1612	3431	4878
BUNDI	888	705	811	1011
KOTA	1333	1586	2090	2579
JHALAWAR	810	1596	1841	2438
RAJASTHAN	1198	1603	2070	2432

Source: General Population tables, Rajasthan, 1971,1981,1991 and 2001.

RAJASTHAN URBAN DENSITY - 1981



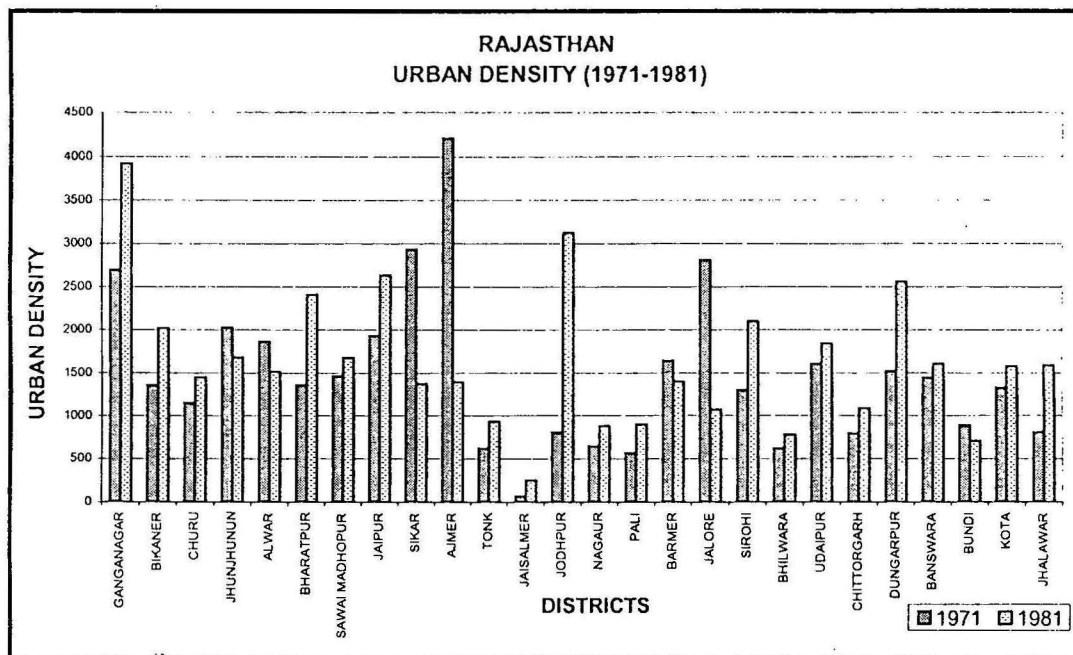
NUMBER OF URBAN PERSON
PER SQ. KM.



KMS 100 0 100 200 KMS

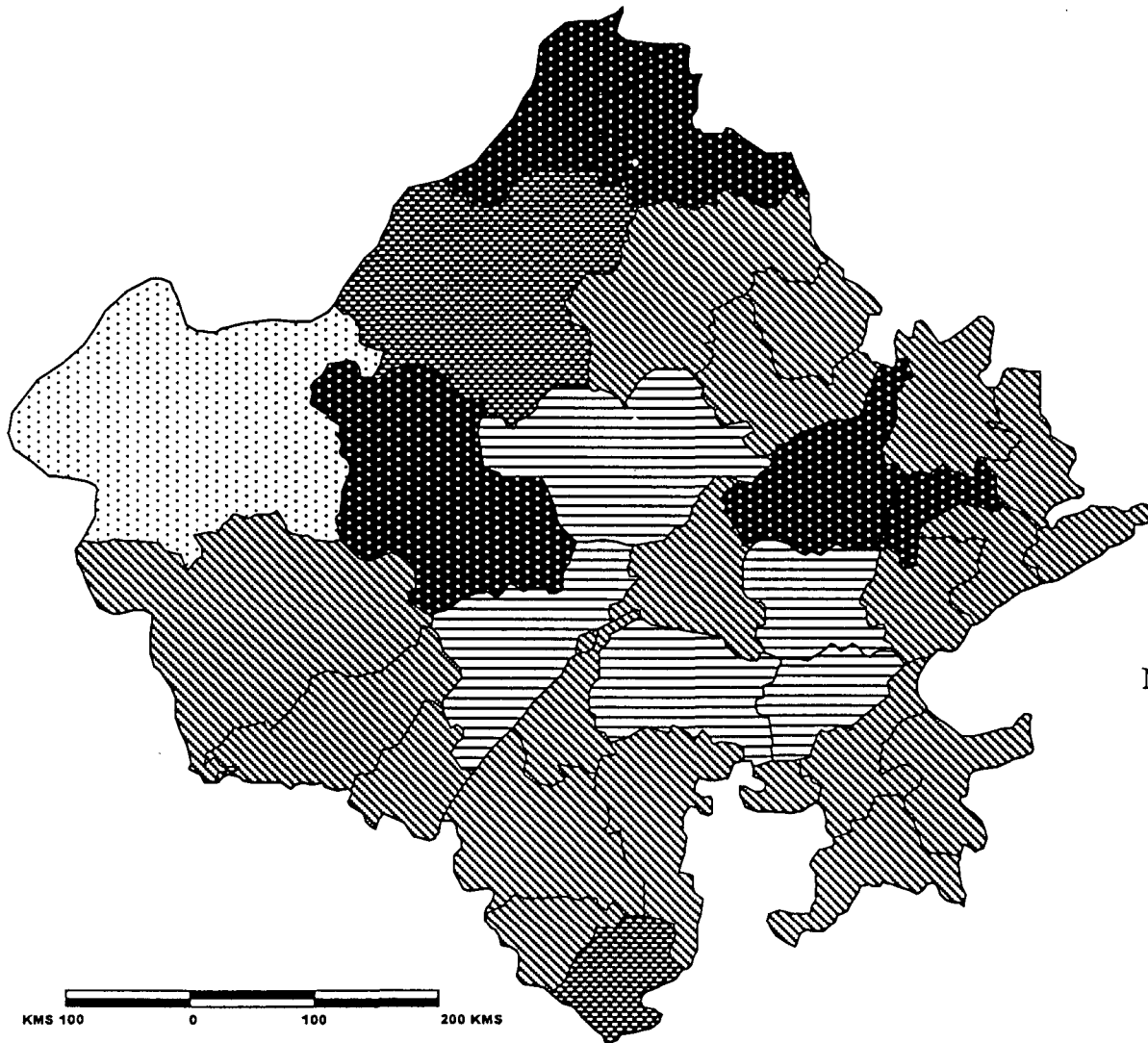
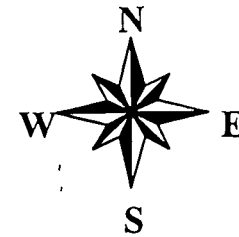
Rajasthan has registered 1198 persons per sq. km. In urban areas during 1971. Among the districts, Ajmer (4211) has registered the highest urban density during this period in Rajasthan followed by Sikar (2932), Jalor (2810) and Ganganagar (2697) etc. On the other hand, Jaisalmer (70) has the lowest urban density during same period. There were 16 districts, which have attained higher urban density, and the remaining districts have attained lower than that of state's urban density.

Fig. No.-3.4

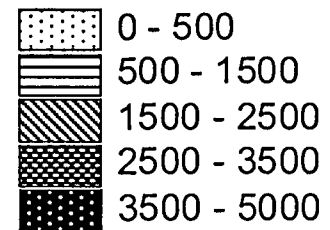


During 1981 census, Rajasthan has registered 1603 person per sq. km. in urban areas. At the district level, Ganganagar (3925) has registered the highest urban density during this decade followed by Jodhpur (3125), Jaipur (2634), Dungarpur (2560) and Bharatpur (2412) etc. On the other hand, Jaisalmer (251) has registered the lowest urban density during same period. There were 11 districts which have attained higher urban density and rest of the districts have attained lower than that of state's urban density.

RAJASTHAN URBAN DENSITY - 1991

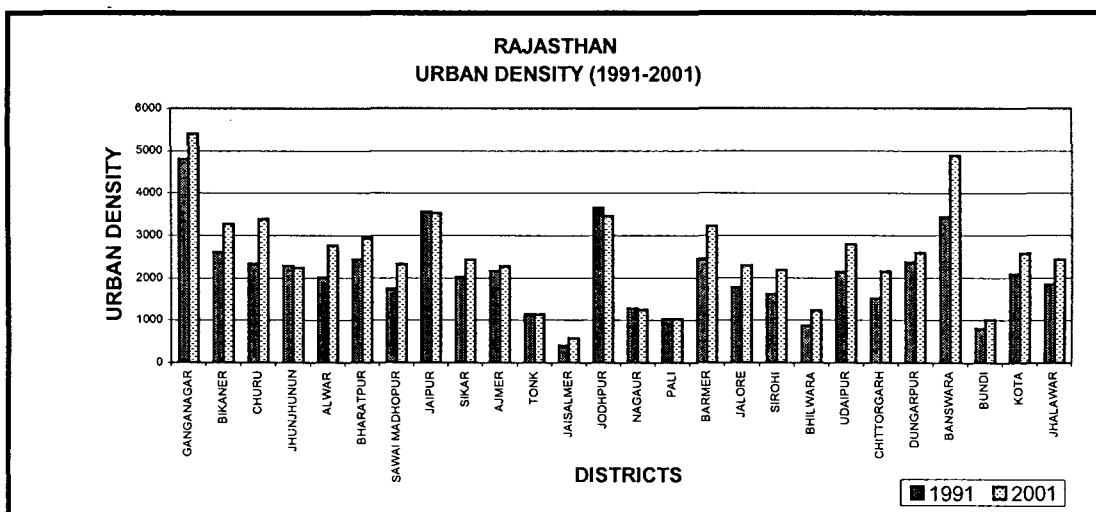


NUMBER OF URBAN PERSON
PER SQ. KM.



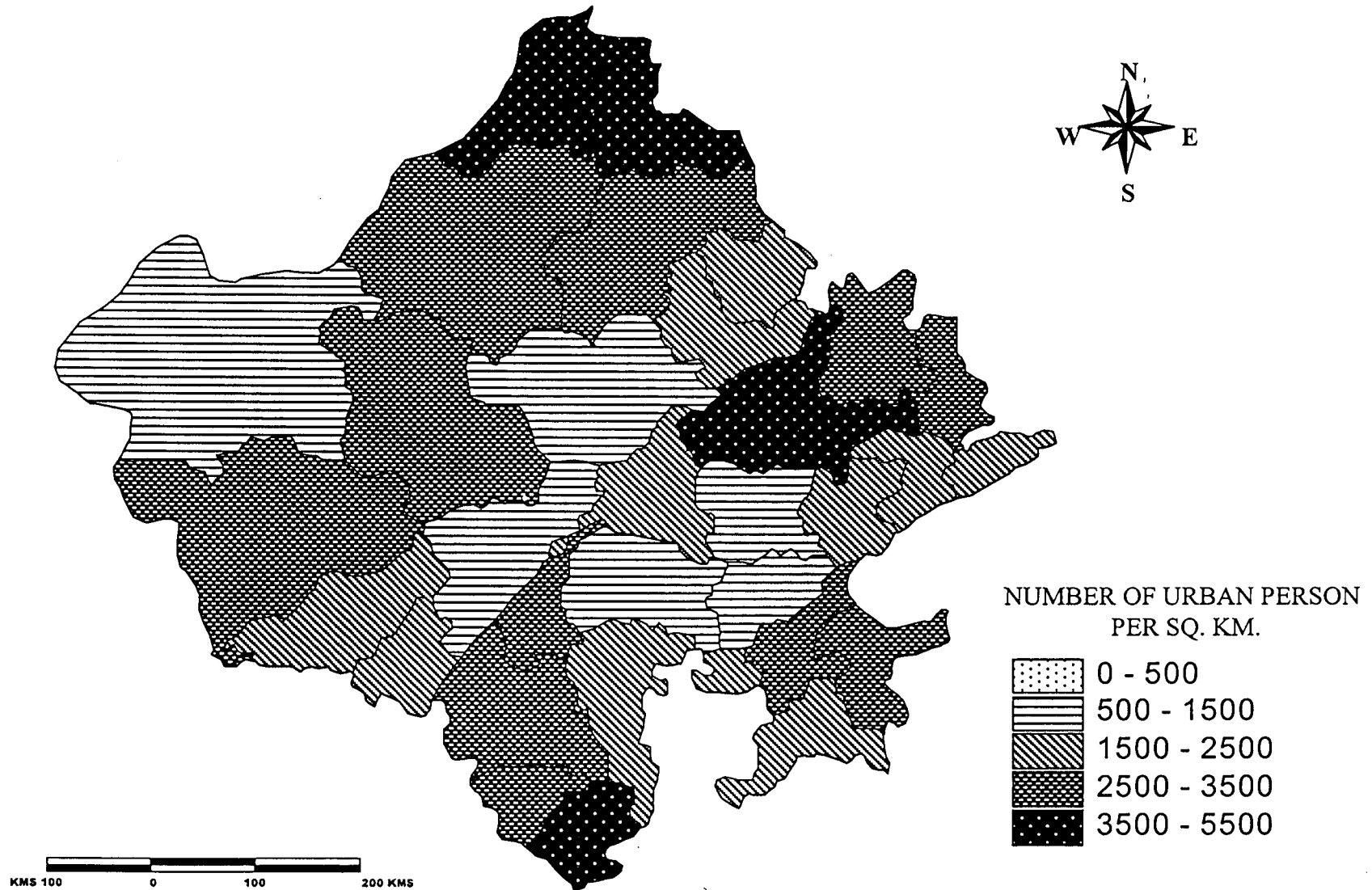
If we compare the growth in urban density during 1971 to 1981, about all the districts has positive trend except some districts like Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Ajmer, Sikar, Jalor, Barmer and Bundi. Jodhpur has fourth times growth during 1971 to 81.

Fig. No.-3.5



Rajasthan has registered 2070 persons per sq. km. in urban areas during 1991 census. Among the districts, Ganganagar (4801) has registered the highest urban density during 1991 followed by Jodhpur (3658), Jaipur (3556) and Banswara (3431) etc. On the other hand, once again, Jaisalmer (400) has the lowest urban density during this period. There were 13 districts, which have higher urban density, and remaining districts have attained lower than that of state's urban density. During 1981 to 1991, only Sirohi and Dungarpur have the negative trend in urban density and rest of the districts has positive growth in urban density in Rajasthan. During 2001 census, Rajasthan has 2432 persons per sq. km. in urban areas. Among the districts, Ganganagar (5398) has the highest urban density in Rajasthan during current census followed by Banswara (4878), Jaipur (3522) and Jodhpur (3460) etc. Sikar (2433) has the almost same urban density than state's average (2432).

RAJASTHAN URBAN DENSITY -2001



Map No. -3.7

Once again, Jaisalmer (578) has the lowest urban density mainly due to desert area and hard climate so the urban facilities could not developed so fast. There are 14 such districts, which have attained higher urban density, and the remaining districts have attained lower than that of state's urban density. Jhunjhunun, Tonk, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and Jaipur have slight low urban density to compare the last decade. In case of entire state, we can say that urban density is increasing during 1971 to 2001.

CHAPTER – IV

DISTRICT WISE PATTERNS OF MIGRATION AND REASONS OF MIGRATION (1971-1991)

IV.1 INTRODUCTION

Movement of people from one place to another for temporary or permanent due to social, economic, political, religious or other reasons is a ubiquitous phenomenon. Although migration is as old as human history, the massive population movements of the modern times have wider social, economical, political, demographic and ecological implications. So migration has generally been recognized as one of the most important demographic process influencing the changes in the size and composition of urban centers. Generally migration means a change or shift, other than casual or residence from one location or settlement to another involving movement across an administrative border; may be that of a village, a district a state or a nation.

A distinction may be made between migrants and movers. Migrants are those who move between administrative unites, whereas movers are those who move within them. There are two types of migration (a) Internal Migration and (b) External Migration. Internal migration refers to migration from one place to another place within the country whereas external migration or international migration refers to migration from one country to another country. Moreover the terms in migration and out migration are related to internal migration whereas immigration and emigration are related to international migration. Till 1961 census, migration data was presented with reference to place of birth. If a person born at a place other than the place of enumeration, he was treated as migrants in census returns. In censuses up to 1951 a question of birth place was asked.

An important fact to be noted, here is that persons enumerated in a state or province different from the one in which they were born, considered migrants up to 1951. In 1961 the scope of collecting information about migration was enlarged and further it enlarged in 1971. In 1961 census information about the place of birth (including rural and urban) and duration of residence at the place of enumeration was

collected. In 1971 census migration data were collected for the first time on the basis of place of last residence in addition to question of birth place. In 1981 census, the scope of enquiry on migration has been further widened by collecting information of “reason for migration from place of last residence” in addition to the enquiry made in 1971 census. In 1991, the same pattern was adopted as that of 1981 census. Migration streams can be studied on the basis of place of birth and place of last residence. A person is considered as migrants by place of birth if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his birth. Similarly, a person is considered as migrants by place of last residence if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence.

IV.2 MIGRATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH

In 1991 census, there were a total of 12382668 persons as migrants by place of birth, which constituted 28.14 percent of the total population (445005990) of Rajasthan state. A large percent (63.08) of migrants were those who were born within the district of enumeration but different from the place of enumeration. The next comes to the migrants who were born in other districts of the state, which constituted 23.65 % of the total migrants.

Thus 86.73% of the total migrants are those who were born within the state of enumeration i.e. Rajasthan. In case of migrants from other states of India and outside India, they constitute 11.84% and 1.37% respectively as may be seen from table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 1991

PLACE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF ENUMERATION		
	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
INTRA-DISTRICT	63.07	70.52	39.65
INTER- DISTRICT	23.65	19.83	35.70
INTER- STATE	11.84	8.70	21.72

PLACE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF ENUMERATION		
	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES	1.37	0.89	2.87
UNCLASSIFIABLE	0.06	0.06	0.06

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA 1991. A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION, SERIES 21, RAJASTHAN

As stated in this table Inter state migration was 11.84% to total migrants. Most of the migrants are from the states adjoining Rajasthan i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab etc. Among them Uttar Pradesh tops with 24.67% followed by Haryana 22.13%, Madhya Pradesh 19.91%, Punjab 12.47% and Gujarat 6.73%. A significant percentage of migrants are from Bihar and Delhi. Contributing 3% and 2.61% respectively. Other states contribute 8.41% to total migrants as may be seen from table 4.2.

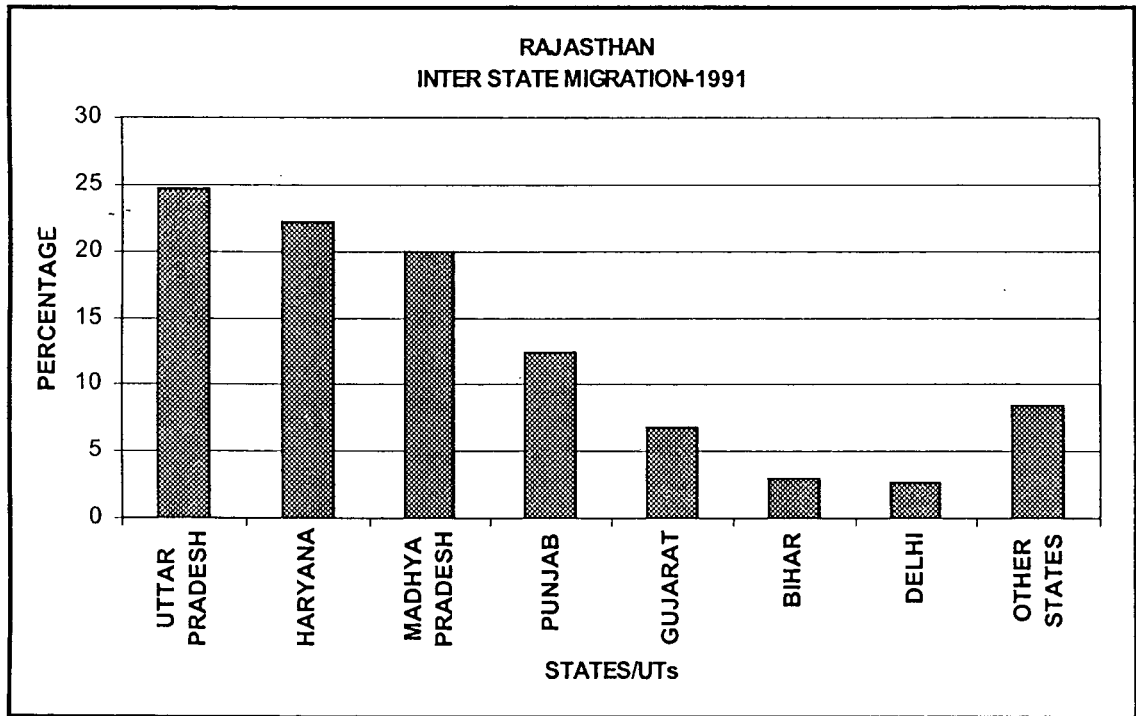
TABLE- 4.2

INTER STATE MIGRATION: RAJASTHAN-1991

STATES/UTs	TOTAL MIGRANTS	PERCENTAGE
UTTAR PRADESH	361702	24.67
HARYANA	324482	22.13
MADHYA PRADESH	292870	19.98
PUNJAB	182849	12.47
GUJARAT	98690	6.73
BIHAR	43950	3
DELHI	38288	2.61
OTHER STATES	123303	8.41
ALL STATES	1466134	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA 1991. A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION, SERIES 21, RAJASTHAN.

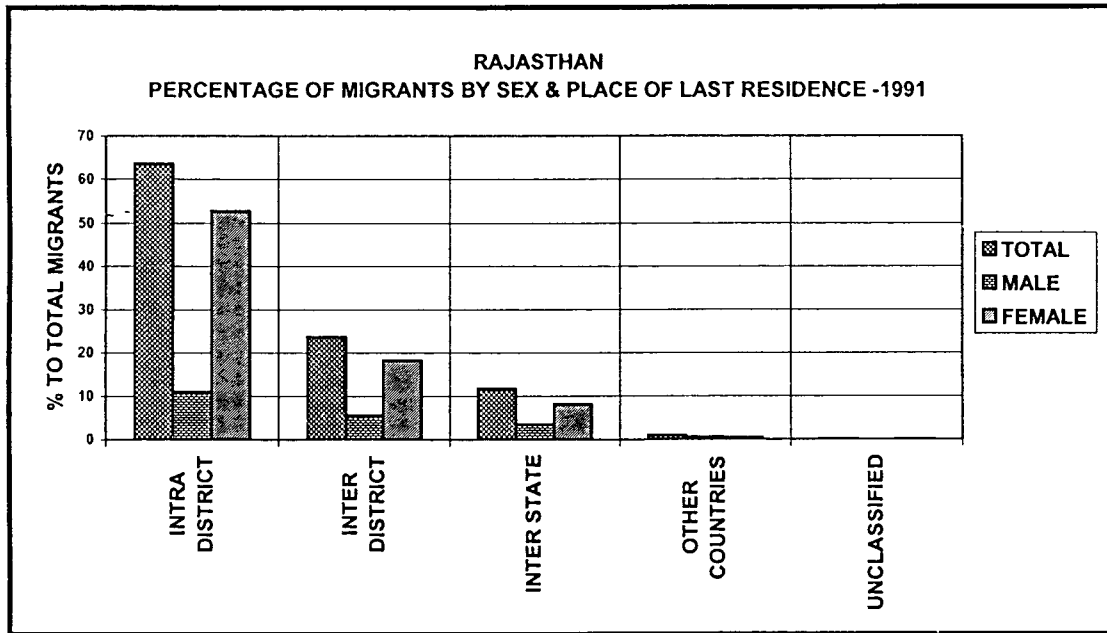
Fig. No.- 4.1



IV.3 MIGRATION BY LAST RESIDENCE

A person whose place of last residence was other than the place of enumeration was considered as migrants. This concept was introduced in 1971 census and now was still prevalent in 1991 census. As per 1991 census, there were 12666382 migrants by place of last residence, which accounted for 28.78% to total population of Rajasthan. Of the total migrants 20.50% were males and the rest i.e. 79.50% were females. A significant percentage (63.63%) of migrants were those whose place of last residence was from the district of enumeration.

Fig. No. – 4.2



It is followed by 23.68% and 11.61% from other districts of state and other States/ Uts of India respectively. The migrants whose place of last residence was beyond India accounted for 1.02% to total migrants as is evident from table 4.3

TABLE-4.3

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS BY SEX & PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE-1991

PLACE OF BIRTH		PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL MIGRATION		
		PERSON	MALE	FEMALE
INTRA DISTRICT	TOTAL	63.63	10.90	52.73
	RURAL	53.94	7.26	46.68
	URBAN	9.69	3.64	6.05
INTER DISTRICT	TOTAL	23.68	5.52	18.16
	RURAL	15.09	2.18	12.91
	URBAN	8.59	3.34	5.25

PLACE OF BIRTH		PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL MIGRATION		
		PERSON	MALE	FEMALE
INTER STATE	TOTAL	11.61	3.50	8.11
	RURAL	6.59	1.38	5.21
	URBAN	5.02	2.12	2.90
OTHER COUNTRIES	TOTAL	1.02	0.56	0.46
UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL	0.06	0.02	0.04
TOTAL MIGRANTS		100	20.50	79.50

SOURCE: PORTRAIT OF POPULATION, 1991, SERIES 21, RAJASTHAN.

IV.4 MIGRATION DURING LAST THREE DECADAS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE:

On analyzing the trend of migration during the last three decades i.e. during 1971, 1981 and 1991 census, no substantial change in the percentage of migrants to total population is visible which revolved around a minimum of 28.78% in 1991 to maximum of 30.70% in 1981 census.

The percentage of male migrants in both the areas i.e. rural and urban has registered a declining trend. During 1971 census the percentage of rural male migration to total population was 11.07%, which was further decline 10.63% in 1981, and 7.93% in 1991 census. Similarly, the percentage of urban male migration to total population was 28.20% during 1971, which was also further decline during 1981(26.23%) and 1991(22.30%) census. In case of females, the percentage of migrants in rural areas has registered an increasing trend up to 1981 as it increased for 49.50% in 1971 to 51.05% in 1981, and to in 1991 it fell to 50.67 percent.

On the other hand for urban areas the percentage of female migrants continuously decreased as may be seen from table 4.4.

TABLE-4.4

**PRESENTAGE OF MIGRANTS (PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE) TO TOTAL POPULATION DURING
1971,1981,AND 1991 CENSUS**

CENSUS YEAR		% OF MIGRATION TO TOTAL POPULATION		
		PERSON	MALE	FEMALE
1971	TOTAL	30.28	14.15	48.00
	RURAL	29.47	11.07	49.50
	URBAN	34.08	28.20	40.81
1981	TOTAL	30.70	13.98	48.89
	RURAL	30.10	10.63	51.02
	URBAN	32.96	26.23	40.62
1991	TOTAL	28.78	11.27	48.04
	RURAL	28.40	7.93	50.67
	URBAN	30.09	22.30	38.94

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA- 1991, MIGRATION TABLES, PART 5A & 5B VOL.-1, SERIES 21, RAJASTHAN.

Fig. No. - 4.3

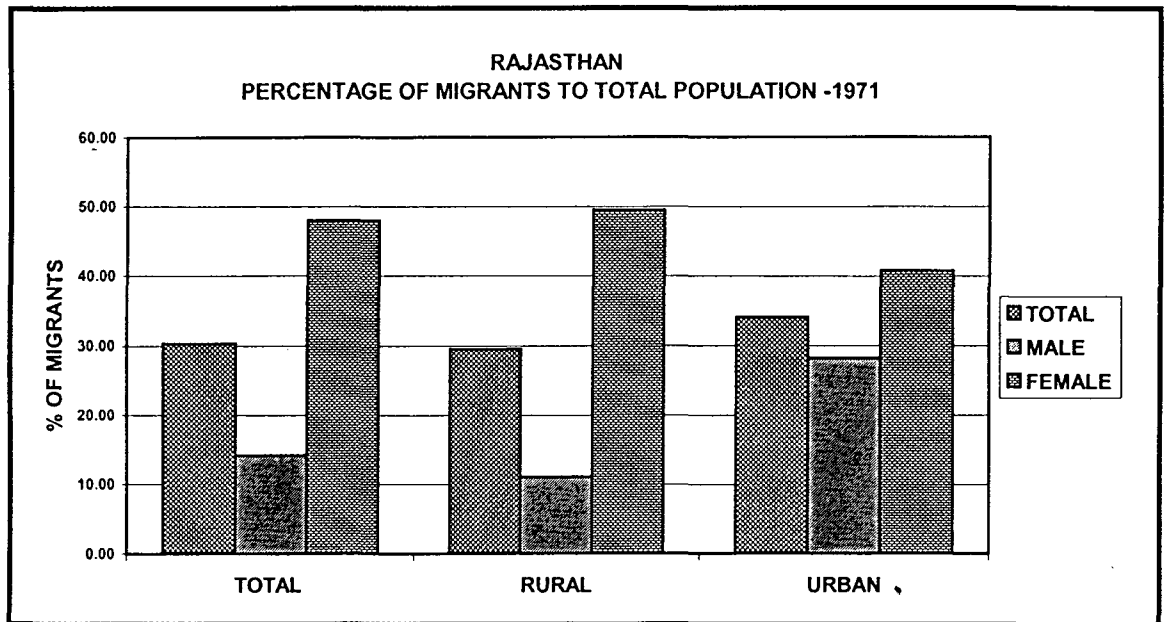


Fig. No. - 4.4

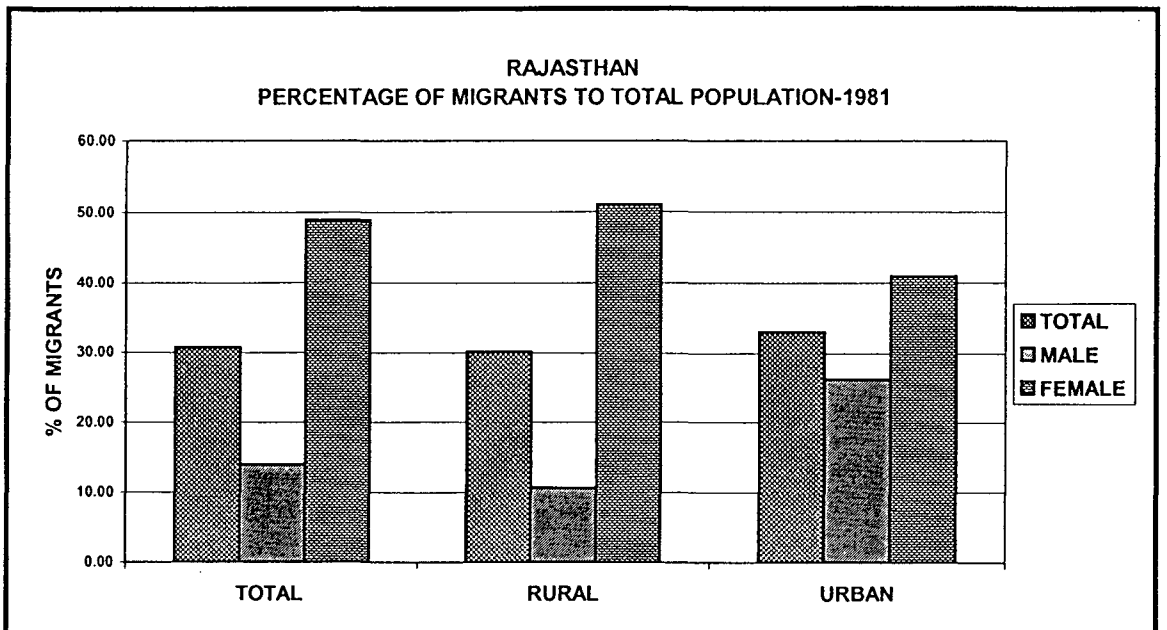
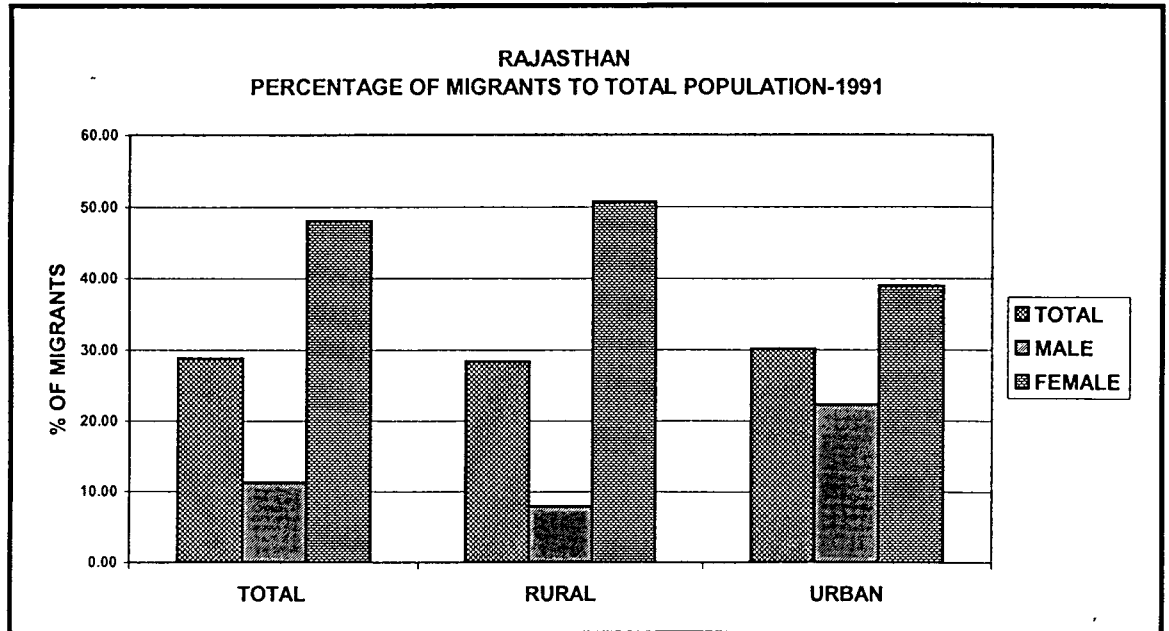


Fig. No. – 4.5

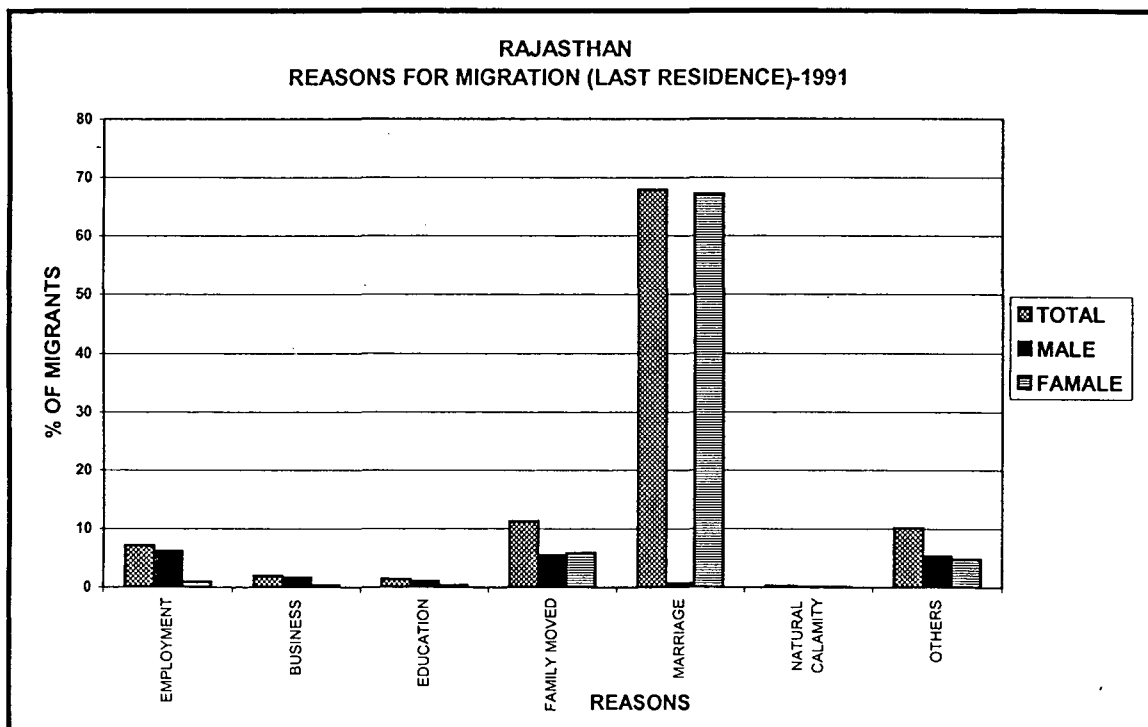


IV.5 REASONS FOR MIGRATION

There are many socio-economic factors attributed for the migration i.e. movement of a person for one place to another place. The reasons may be (a) Employment, (b) Business, (c) Education, (d) Family moved (e) Marriage (f) Natural Calamities like droughts, flood etc. and (g) Others. Movement from rural to urban areas takes place due to the attraction of the availability of basic amenities in urban areas.

As discussed 20.50% are male migrants and the rest i.e. 79.50% are females. 'Marriage' is the dominant reason for migration as it alone accounts for 67.90% of the total migration. The other important reason attributed for migration is family moved which accounts for 11.30%. Employment is another important factor for migration, which contributes 7.10% to total migrants.

Fig. No. – 4.6



Sex-wise break up of the reasons for migration is more revealing. Employment is the dominant reason for male migrants as it alone accounts for 6.17% of the total migration; it is only 0.93% for females. Thus the proportion of male migrants for employment is about 7 times the female position. Once again Marriage is also important factor for female migration which contributes 67.21% followed by family moved (5.53%) and others (4.81%) etc. Not much difference in the percentage of male and female migrants is visible for the reason family moved.

TABLE-4.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY SEX, PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE
AND REASON FOR MIGRATION, 1991

PLACE OF LAST RES.		EMPLOYMEN T		BUSINESS		EDUCATION		FAMILY MOVED		MARRIAGE		NATURAL CALAMITY		OTHERS	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMAL
INTRA DISTRICT	RURAL	36.86	39.75	44.44	43.65	49.91	42.05	45.05	39.65	60.27	63.6	57.16	60.53	54.78	56.48
	URBAN	5.99	6.66	6.29	6.8	5.34	6.45	6.81	6.8	7.39	4.57	1.82	3.51	7.2	6.61
INTER DISTRICT	RURAL	21.82	20.48	17.80	18.6	20.56	16.78	16.75	18.93	15.15	17.77	27.91	21.05	11.61	15.03
	URBAN	12.02	10.27	10.03	9.49	10.25	13.1	10.6	11.72	4.86	4.24	2.62	4.17	6.03	5.44
INTER STATE	RURAL	12.37	11.43	10.55	9.94	5.91	8.67	9.62	10.26	6.97	6.73	7.06	6.21	5.66	6.21
	URBAN	9.47	9.45	8.89	8.63	7.19	11.53	7.86	9.68	3.67	2.32	2.89	2.85	5.77	3.78
OTHER COUNTRIE S	-	0.95	1.05	1.41	1.63	0.26	0.56	2.73	2.39	0.65	0.17	0	0	6.01	4
UNCLASSIF IED	-	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.13	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.2	0.22	0.17	0.18
TOTAL		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA- 1991, MIGRATION TABLES, PART 5A & 5B VOL.-1, SERIES 21,
RAJASTHAN.

If we analyse the percentage of migrants by reason and place of last residence we find that percentage of migrants is maximum for all the reason for both sexes when the place of last residence is within the district of enumeration excluding the place of enumeration. As the proximity of place of last residence to the place of enumeration increases the percentage of migrants for all the reasons decreases. For both males and females. This also holds good for rural areas for both males and females.

However a different pattern is visible for the migrants to urban areas. Where the percentage of migrants is maximum whose place of last residence had been in other districts of Rajasthan for all the reasons except for the reason of marriage.

Here the percentage of migrants is highest in elsewhere in the district of enumeration. Due to natural calamity, Intra district migration has the highest percentage in both male and female. This is the highest in the rural for both sexes on the other hand in urban, it is only 1.82% and 3.51% for male and female respectively. Marriage is also the dominant reason for intra district migration. Family moved is the most reason for other countries migration. On the other hand, employment is dominant reason for inter state migration in Rajasthan. It is more or less same for both male and female.

IV.6 GROWTH OF URBANISATION IN RELATION TO INTERNAL MIGRATION IN RAJASTHAN

As we know, migration has been by and large the major component of urbanization of the economically advanced countries today. In many developing countries through natural increase in population has been the major factor; migration has also been playing a very important role in urbanization.

It has a specific impact on the growth of population especially in the urban areas. During the last 90 years the number of urban centers has increased from 135 to 222 in 1991. During the last decade i.e. 1981-91 the number of urban centers has increased from 201 to 222 as may be seen from table 4.6

TABLE-4.6

NUMBER OF TOWNS AND URBAN POPULATION IN RAJASTHAN 1901-1991

S.NO.	YEARS	ALL CLASSES	
		NO. OF TOWNS	POPULATION
1	1901	135	1550656
2	1911	138	1475829
3	1921	147	1476830

S.NO.	YEARS	ALL CLASSES	
		NO. OF TOWNS	POPULATION
4	1931	150	1729205
5	1941	157	2117101
6	1951	227	2955275
7	1961	145	3281478
8	1971	157	4543761
9	1981	201	7210508
10	1991	222	10067113
11	2001	216	13205444

SOURCE; PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES, SERIES-11, RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION, PAPER-II, RAJASTHAN (2001).

Among the districts, Ganganagar has the registered a phenomenal increase in the urban centers and in its urban population during the period 1901-2001, where number of urban centers has increased from 2 to 18. On the other hand the urban population of the district has increased 106 times over the period 1901 to 2001.

This is more due to the internal migration from neighbouring districts of Rajasthan and neighbouring states like Punjab and Haryana. And with the advent of Indira Gandhi Canal. The Government of Rajasthan helped in the settlement of these migrants. Better irrigation facilities, resulted in better harvesting especially of cotton seed. This resulted in the upsurge of wholesale markets providing better employment opportunities. Here the impact of migration is clearly visible. Apart from Ganganagar, urban population in Kota, Banswara, Dungarpur, Barmer, Bikaner, Bhilwara, and Jaipur etc. has increased at a very faster rate. At the state level, Rajasthan has registered a phenomenal increase in the urban population and urban centers. The urban population of Rajasthan has increased 8.5 times over the period 1901 to 2001.

TABLE-4.7

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION-1991

DISTRICTS	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
GANGANAGAR	40.12	27.89	54.08	39.55	25.98	54.92	42.27	34.92	50.86
BIKANER	28.83	18.28	40.76	34.14	19.59	50.41	20.79	16.33	25.91
CHURU	29.09	8.98	50.56	30.57	8.74	53.74	25.45	9.55	42.64
JHUNJHUNUN	29.94	9.16	52.26	28.84	6.24	52.82	34.18	20.12	50.00
ALWAR	29.55	10.28	51.45	28.01	6.84	51.83	39.08	30.82	49.02
BHARATPUR	25.76	6.72	48.64	24.11	3.90	48.58	32.58	18.60	48.89
SAWAI MADHOPUR	26.01	5.21	50.36	25.22	2.87	51.44	30.55	18.74	44.19
JAIPUR	27.92	12.97	44.70	27.10	5.24	51.30	29.18	24.61	34.41
SIKAR	27.16	6.04	49.50	28.35	5.25	52.64	22.68	8.97	37.51
AJMER	28.40	11.48	46.82	28.43	5.65	52.79	28.36	19.81	37.91
TONK	27.10	7.13	48.72	28.06	5.34	52.61	23.12	14.43	32.62
JAISALMER	28.12	14.73	44.73	26.66	11.54	45.23	36.05	31.57	41.92
JODHPUR	21.89	8.72	36.66	24.14	5.21	44.86	17.79	14.89	21.19
NAGOUR	26.90	6.76	48.28	27.30	5.41	50.36	24.75	13.67	37.03
PALI	28.74	10.61	47.69	27.44	6.41	49.08	33.40	25.18	42.50
BARMER	24.41	8.18	42.63	23.72	6.26	43.21	30.57	24.86	37.31
JALORE	26.47	7.25	46.89	26.19	6.07	47.44	30.09	21.65	39.71
SIROHI	31.39	14.35	49.35	29.63	10.48	49.47	38.68	29.71	48.79
BHILWARA	31.91	11.41	53.60	30.41	7.30	54.56	38.08	27.86	49.49

DISTRICTS	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UDAIPUR	28.89	10.11	48.34	28.74	6.97	50.92	29.63	24.63	35.24
CHITTORGARH	32.78	13.42	53.16	30.97	9.50	53.34	42.57	33.94	52.16
DUNGARPUR	27.95	8.10	47.90	27.78	6.52	48.97	30.14	27.12	33.50
BANSWARA	26.54	7.04	46.65	26.27	5.51	47.58	29.79	24.83	35.21
BUNDI	31.06	14.95	49.18	30.72	13.40	50.25	32.63	22.34	44.12
KOTA	31.04	17.61	46.19	28.55	10.47	48.73	35.40	45.86	41.69
JHALAWAR	29.48	9.80	50.92	28.39	7.01	51.61	35.34	24.61	47.21
DHAULPUR	14.56	6.03	49.70	24.00	3.69	49.83	32.00	17.64	49.06
RAJASTHAN	28.78	11.27	48.04	28.40	7.93	50.67	30.09	22.30	38.94

Source: Migration tables (migration classified by place of last residence –D2 tables)

Rajasthan, 1991.

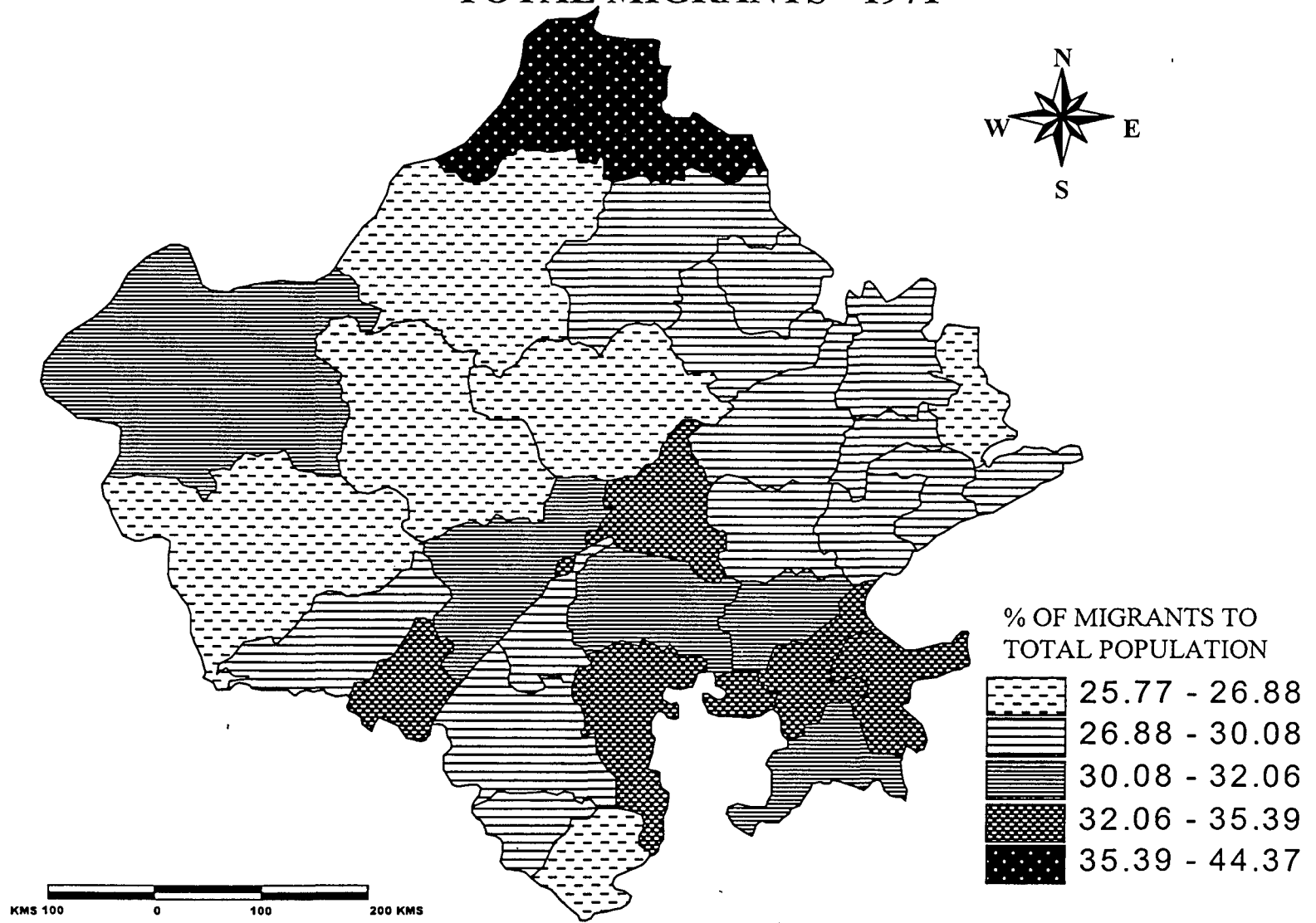
IV.7 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION

(1971,1981 & 1991)

During 1971 census, Ganganagar (44.37%) has registered the highest percentage of migrants to its total population followed by Kota (35.39%), Sirohi (33.75%) and Chittorgarh (33.69%) among the districts. On the other hand, Banswara (25.77%) has registered the lowest percentage of migrants to its total population.

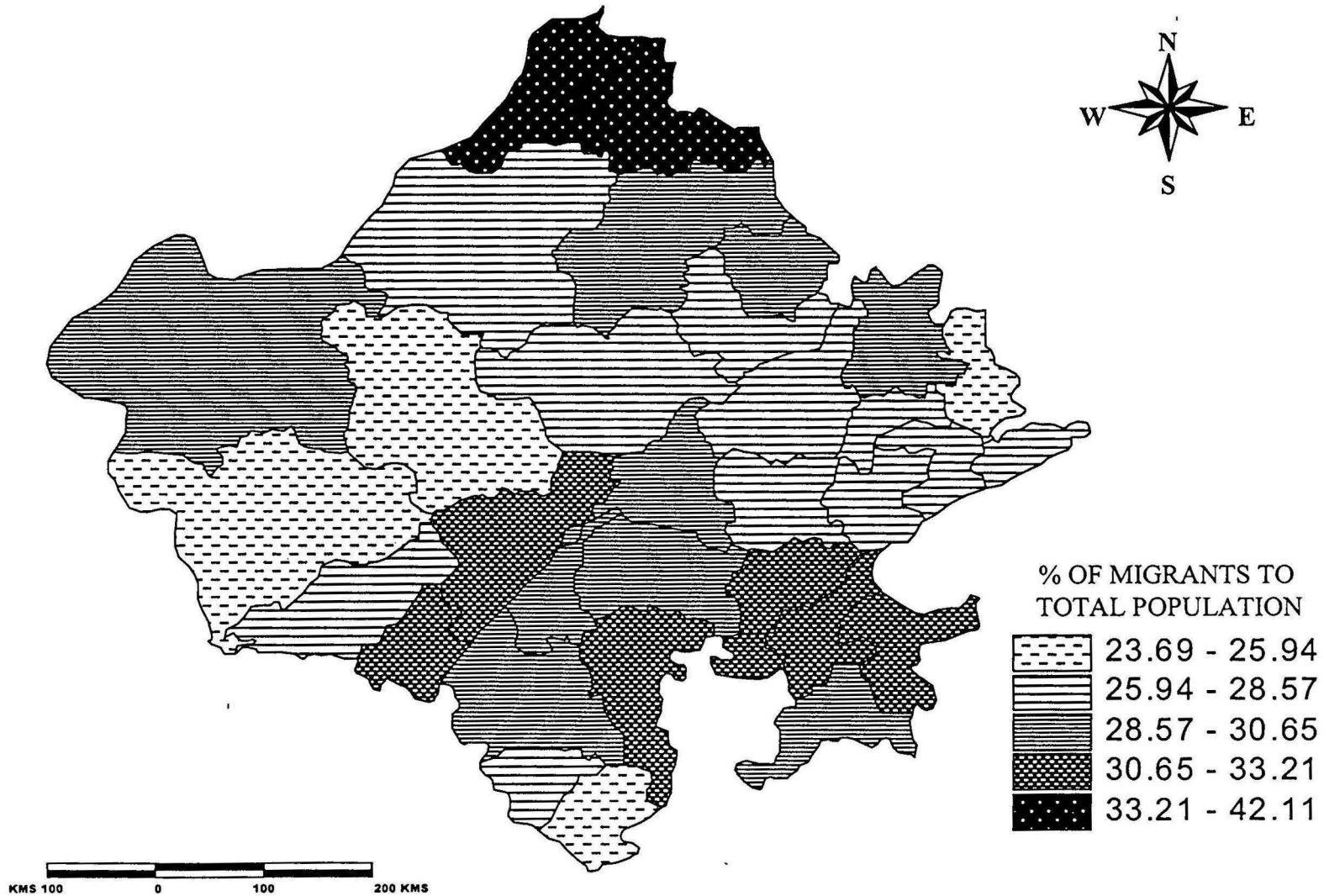
The same trend occurs during 1981 census. Among the districts, once again Ganganagar (42.14%) has registered the highest percentage of migrants to its total population followed by Chittorgarh (33.21%), Kota (32.98%) and Sirohi (32.12%) etc. But other side, Jodhpur (23.69%) has registered the lowest percentage of migrants to its total population during this decade.

RAJASTHAN TOTAL MIGRANTS - 1971



Map No. -4.1

RAJASTHAN TOTAL MIGRANTS - 1981



Map No. -4.2

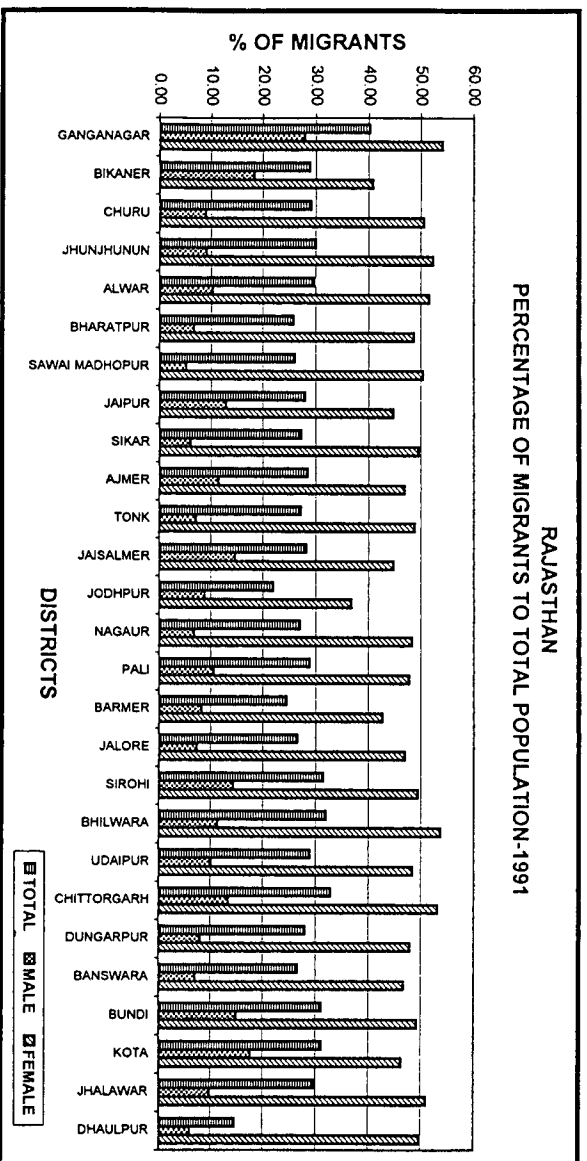


Fig. No. -4.8

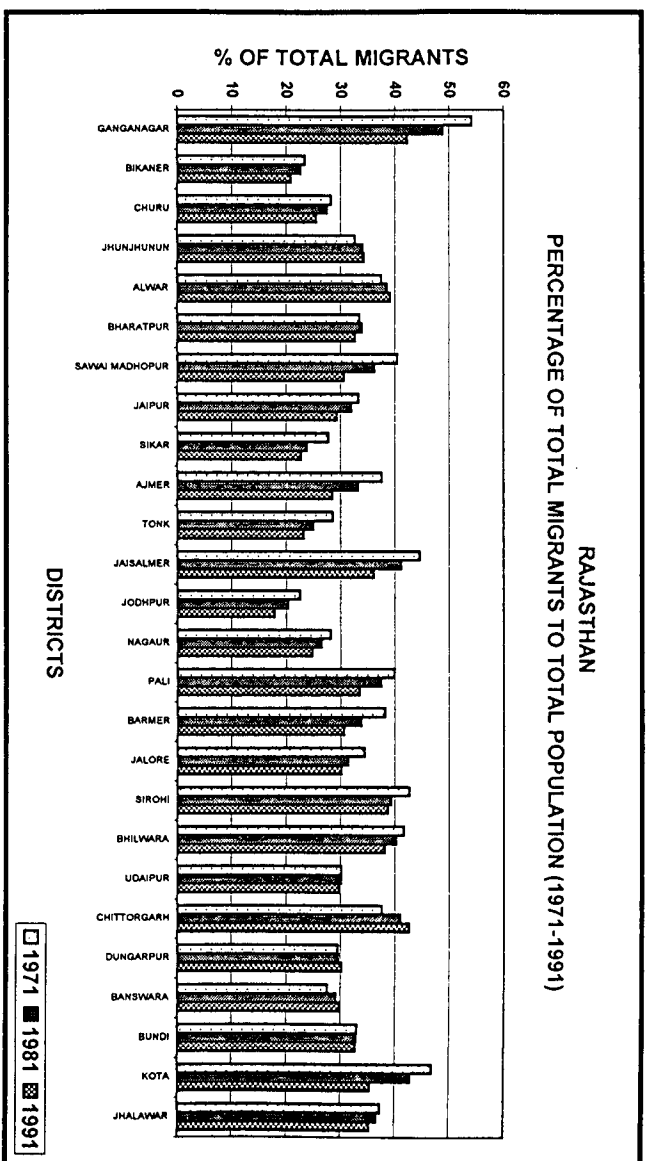
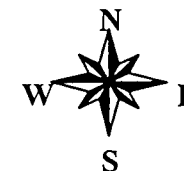
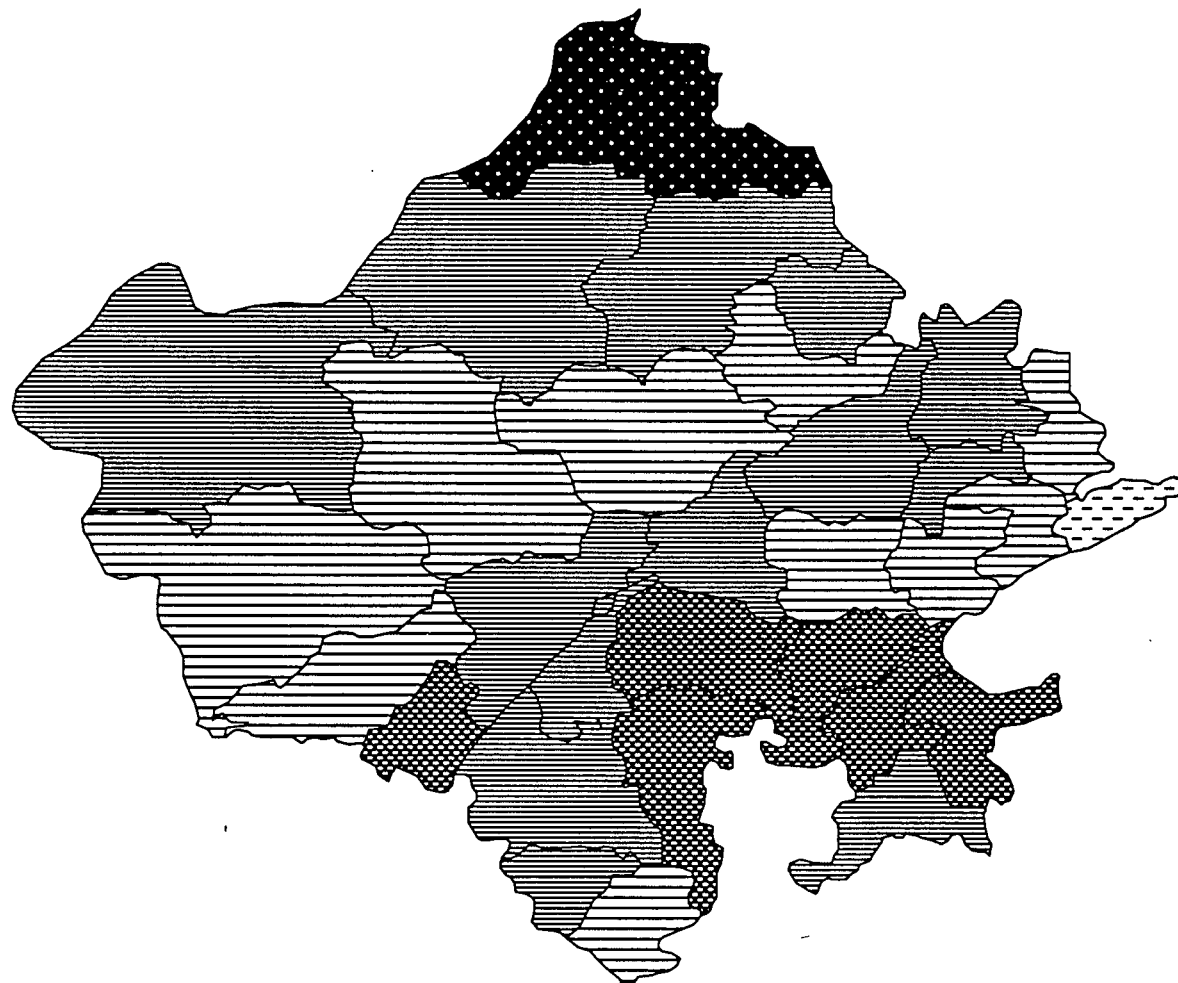
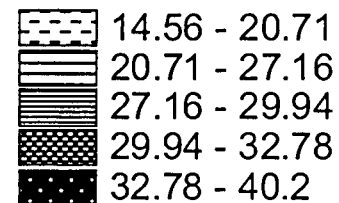


Fig. No. -4.7

RAJASTHAN TOTAL MIGRANTS -1991



% OF MIGRANTS TO
TOTAL POPULATION



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During 1991 census, there were 28.78% total migrants to the total population in Rajasthan. Among the districts, Ganganagar (40.12%) has registered the highest percentage of migrants to its total population followed by Chittaurgarh (32.78%), Bhilwara (31.91%), Sirohi (31.39%) etc. During this period, 11 districts have recorded higher percentage of migrants to their total population than that of state average whereas rest of the districts has recorded lower percentage of migrants than state average (28.78%). On the other hand, Dholpur (14.56%) has registered the lowest percentage of migrants to its total population.

TABLE – 4.8

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO TOTAL, RURAL & URBAN POP. - (1971-81-91)

DISTRICTS	1971			1981			1991		
	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
GANGANAGAR	44.37	42.49	54.19	42.14	40.13	48.79	40.12	39.55	42.27
BIKANER	26.88	29.39	23.35	27.54	30.25	22.56	28.83	34.14	20.79
CHURU	28.56	28.76	28.1	28.88	29.6	27.42	29.09	30.57	25.45
JHUNJHUNUN	30.08	29.56	32.51	30.01	30.1	33.94	29.94	28.84	34.18
ALWAR	29.75	28.97	37.42	29.63	28.56	38.49	29.55	28.01	39.08
BHARATPUR	26.11	24.94	33.45	25.92	24.73	33.84	25.76	24.11	32.58
SAWAI MADHOPUR	29	27.54	40.4	28.21	27.49	36.17	26.01	25.22	30.55
JAIPUR	29.64	28.11	33.21	28.57	28.5	31.86	27.92	27.1	29.18
SIKAR	29.24	29.56	27.7	27.86	29.05	23.71	27.16	28.35	22.68
AJMER	32.88	30.08	37.54	29.32	30.25	33.1	28.4	28.43	28.36
TONK	29.9	30.2	28.43	27.59	29.68	24.91	27.1	28.06	23.12
JAISALMER	30.31	27.88	44.48	29.02	27.16	41.1	28.12	26.66	36.05
JODHPUR	25.86	27.47	22.48	23.69	25.67	20.32	21.89	24.14	17.79
NAGOUR	26.33	26.09	28.07	26.4	27.1	26.4	26.9	27.3	24.75
PALI	32.06	31.08	39.84	31.27	28.32	37.41	28.74	27.44	33.4
	1971			1981			1991		

DISTRICTS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
BARMER	26.8	25.91	38.12	24.78	23.43	33.75	24.41	23.72	30.57
JALORE	28.43	28.16	34.3	27.03	25.96	31.3	26.47	26.19	30.09
SIROHI	33.75	31.81	42.62	32.12	29.56	39.27	31.39	29.63	38.68
BHILWARA	31.61	30.38	41.57	30.65	30.21	40.15	31.91	30.41	38.08
UDAIPUR	29.03	28.88	30.11	29.35	27.67	30.02	28.89	28.74	29.63
CHITTORGARH	33.69	33.24	37.51	33.21	31.01	40.93	32.78	30.97	42.57
DUNGARPUR	28.03	27.95	29.44	28.4	27.46	29.52	27.95	27.78	30.14
BANSWARA	25.77	25.68	27.45	25.94	25.34	29.06	26.54	26.27	29.79
BUNDI	31.47	31.21	32.97	31.24	31.12	32.8	31.06	30.72	32.63
KOTA	35.39	31.78	46.79	32.98	30.11	42.81	31.04	28.55	35.4
JHALAWAR	30.24	29.51	37.27	29.86	28.65	36.6	29.48	28.39	35.34

Source: Migration tables (migration classified by place of last residence –D2 tables)

Rajasthan, 1971, 1981, 1991.

IV.8 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MALE & FEMALE MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MALE & FEMALE POPULATION -1991

There were 11.27% total male migrants to total male population during 1991 in Rajasthan. Once again, among the districts, Ganganagar (27.89%) has registered the highest percentage of male migrants to its total male population followed by Bikaner (18.28%), Kota (17.61%), Bundi (14.95%) etc. There are 10 such districts, which have attained higher percentage of male migrants to their total male population and the remaining districts have attained lower than that of state's average (11.27%). On the other hand, Sawai Madhopur (5.21%) has registered the lowest percentage of male migrants to its total male population among all districts.

There were 48.04% female migrants to total female population during 1991 in Rajasthan. Here also Ganganagar (54.08%) has registered the highest percentage of female migrants to its total female population followed by Bhilwara (53.60%), Chittaurgarh (53.16%) etc. On the other hand, Jodhpur (36.66%) has registered the lowest percentage of female migrants to its total female population among all districts

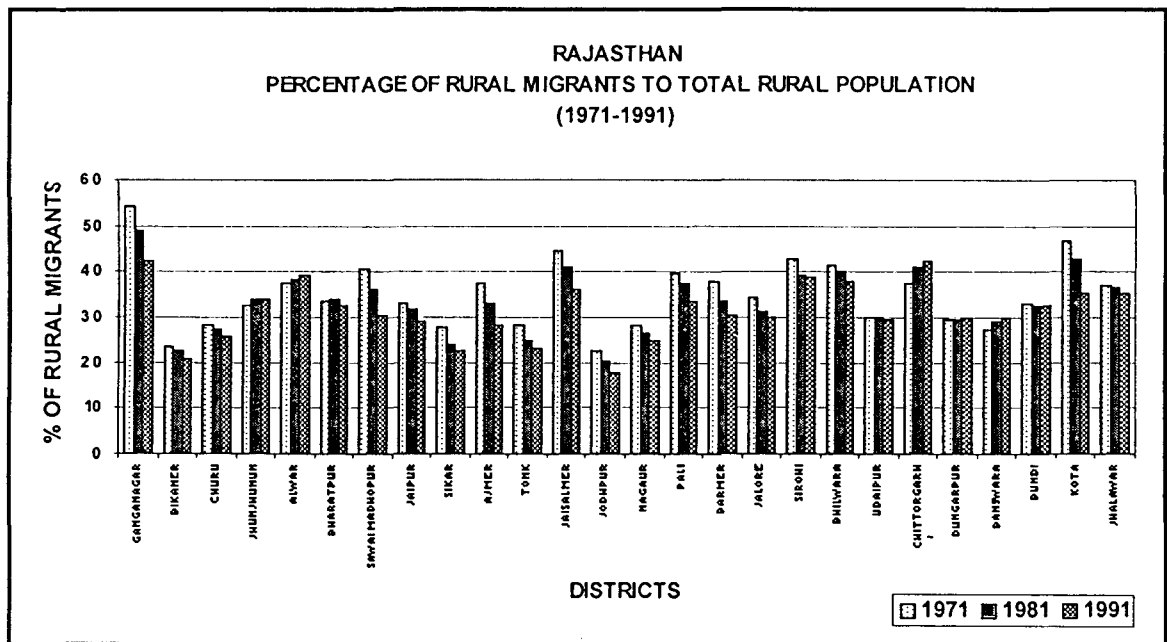
of Rajasthan. There are 16 districts, such which have attained higher percentage of female migrants to their total female population, and the remaining districts have attained lower than that of state's average (48.04%).

**IV.9 PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
(1971,1981 & 1991)**

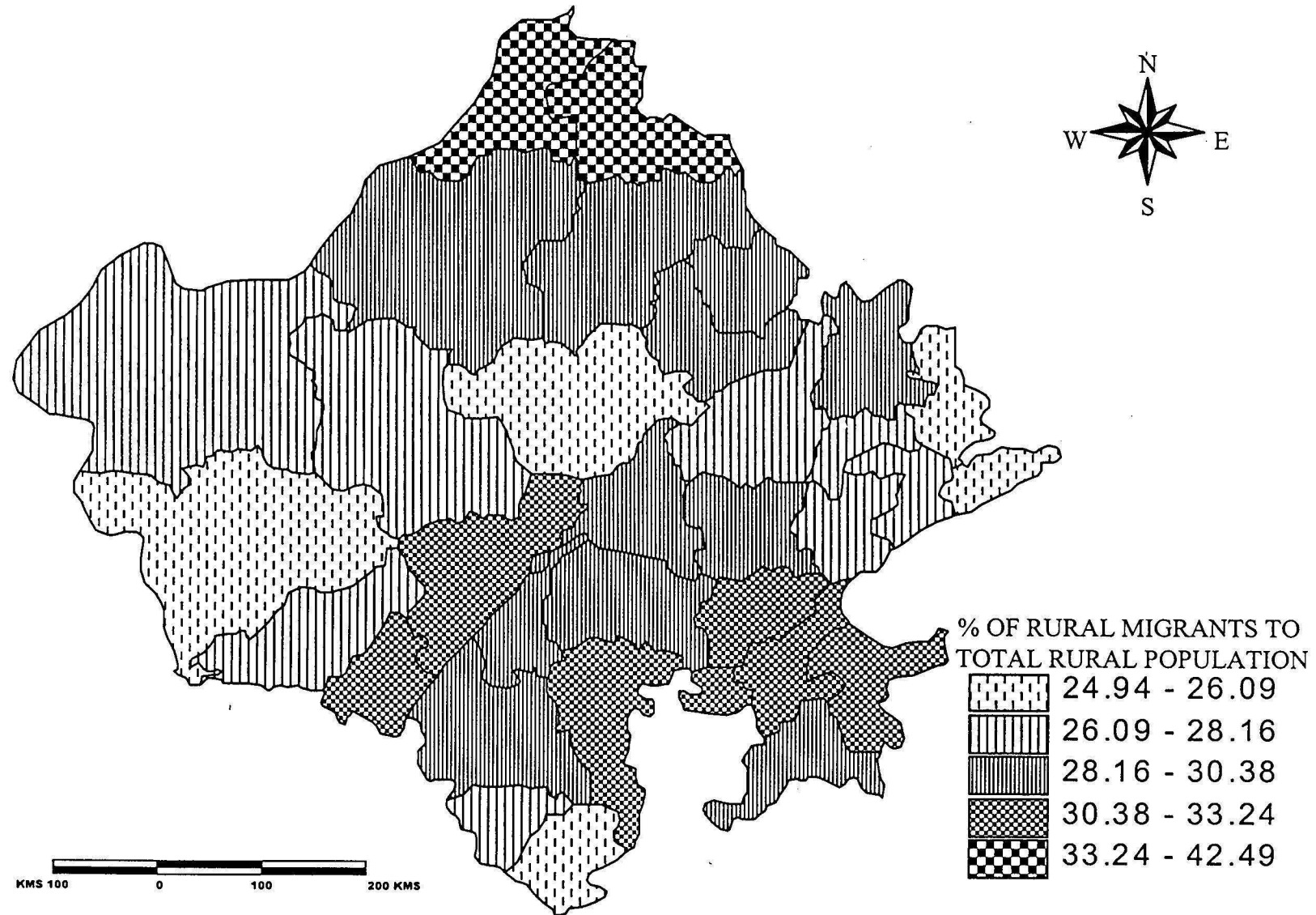
Among the districts, Ganganagar (42.49%) has registered the highest percentage of rural migrants to its total rural population followed by Chittorgarh (33.24%) and Sirohi (31.81%) etc. during 1971 census. On the other hand, Bharatpur (24.94%) has registered the lowest percentage of rural migrants to its total rural population among all the districts of the state.

The situations remain almost constant during 1981 census. Here once again, Ganganagar (40.13%) has registered the highest percentage of rural migrants to its total rural population followed by Bundi (31.12%), Chittorgarh (31.01%) etc. But the other side, Barmer (23.43%) has registered the lowest percentage of rural migrants to its total rural population followed by Bharatpur (24.73%) among the districts during 1981.

Fig. No. – 4.9

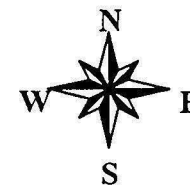
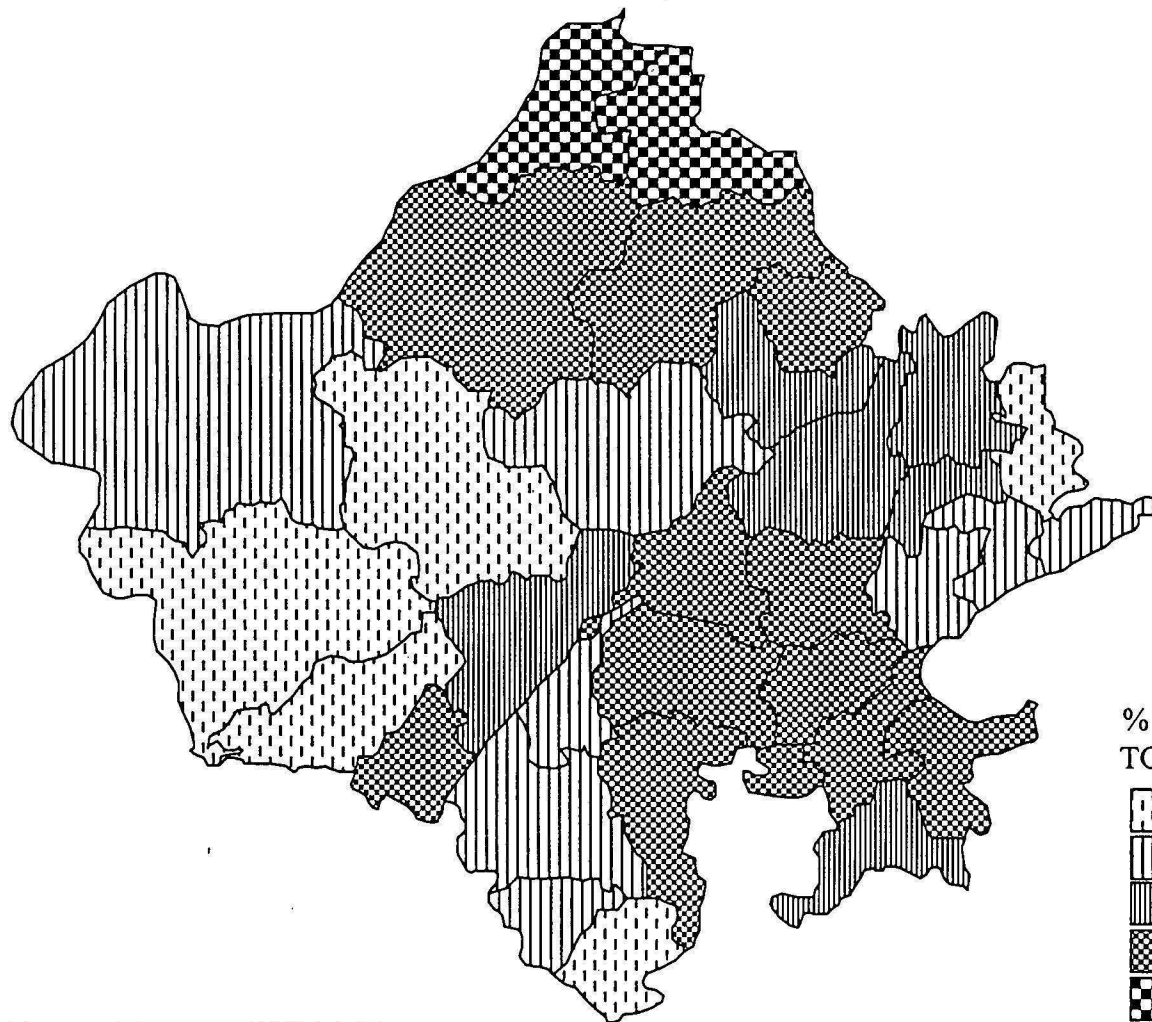


RAJASTHAN RURAL MIGRANTS - 1971

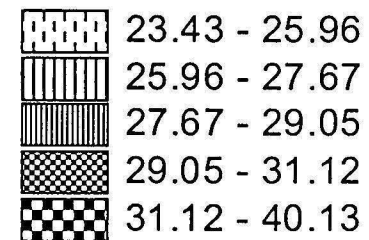


Map NO. -4.4

RAJASTHAN RURAL MIGRANTS - 1981



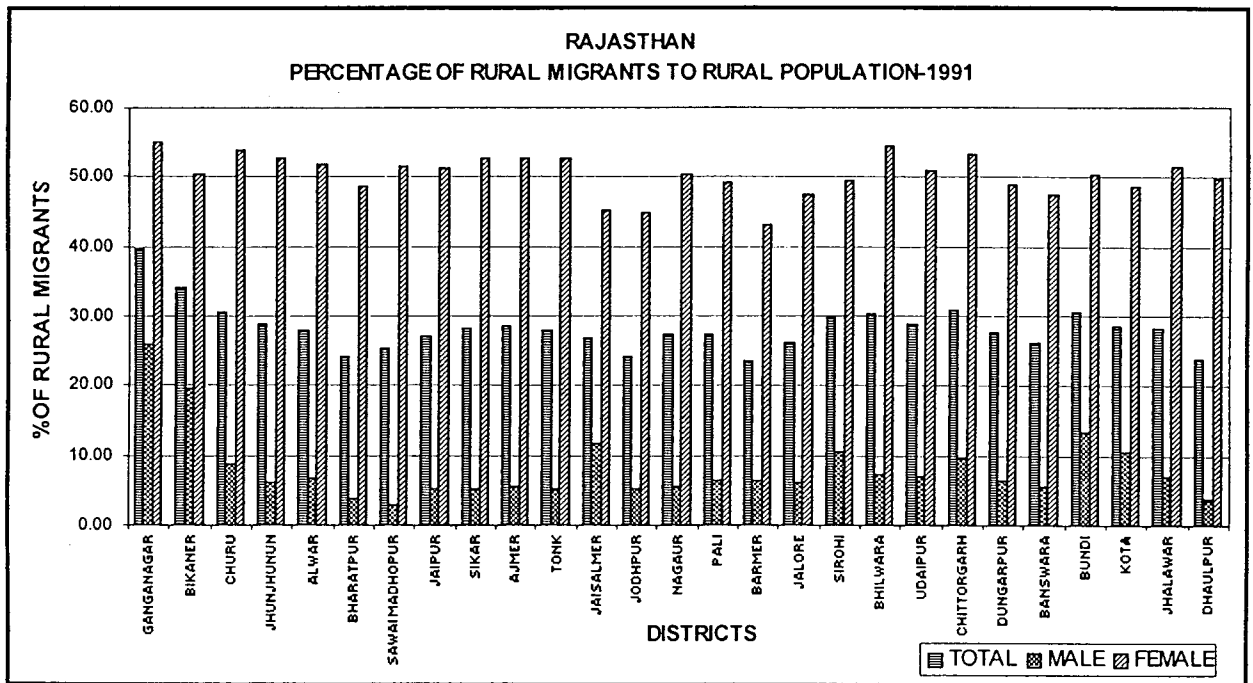
% OF RURAL MIGRANTS TO
TOTAL RURAL POPULATION



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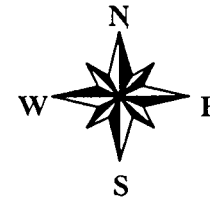
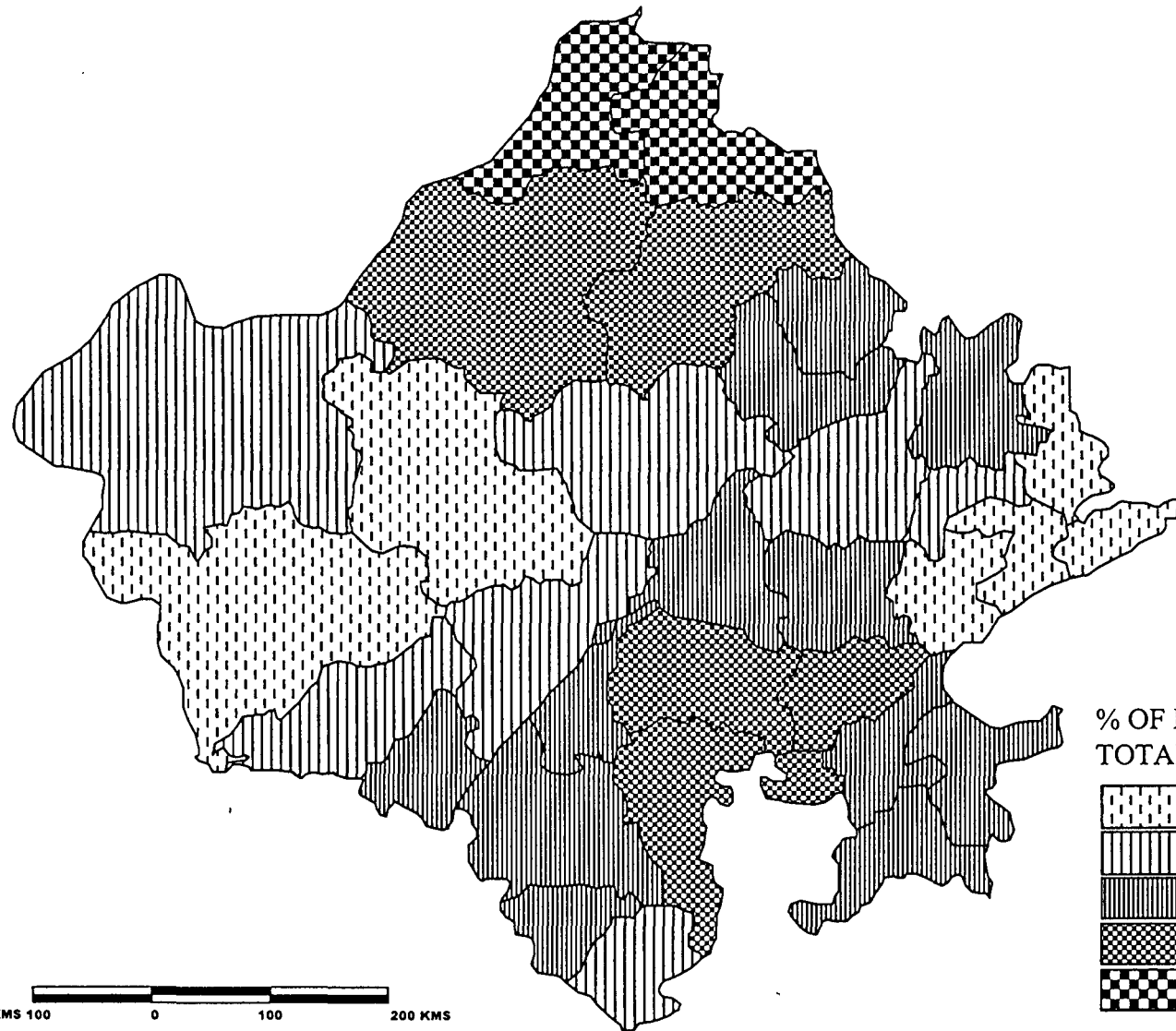
There were 28.40% rural migrants to total rural population during 1991 decade in Rajasthan. Among the districts, Ganganagar (39.55%) has registered the highest percentage of rural migrants to its total rural population followed by Bikaner (34.14%), Chittaurgarh (30.97%), Bundi (30.72%), Churu (30.97%) etc.

Fig. No. – 4.10








On the other hand, Barmer (23.72%) has registered the lowest percentage of rural migrants to its total rural population among all districts of Rajasthan. There are 11 districts, such which have attained higher percentage of rural migrants to their total rural population, and the remaining districts have attained lower than that of state's average (28.40%). Jhalawar (28.39%) district has the almost same percentage of rural migrants than state average (28.40%).

RAJASTHAN RURAL MIGRANTS - 1991



% OF RURAL MIGRANTS TO
TOTAL RURAL POPULATION

	23.72 - 25.22
	25.22 - 27.44
	27.44 - 29.63
	29.63 - 34.14
	34.14 - 39.55

KMS 100 0 100 200 KMS

IV.10 PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALE & FEMALE MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION - (1991)

There were 7.93% rural male migrants to total rural male population during this decade in Rajasthan. Among the districts, Ganganagar (25.98%) has registered the highest percentage of rural male migrants to its total rural male population followed by Bikaner (19.59%), Bundi (13.40%), etc. On the other hand, Sawai Madhopur (2.87%) and Dholpur (3.69%) have registered the lowest percentage of rural male migrants to its total rural male population among the districts of Rajasthan. There are 8 districts, such which have attained higher percentage of rural male migrants to their total rural male population, and the remaining districts have attained lower than that of state's average (7.93%).

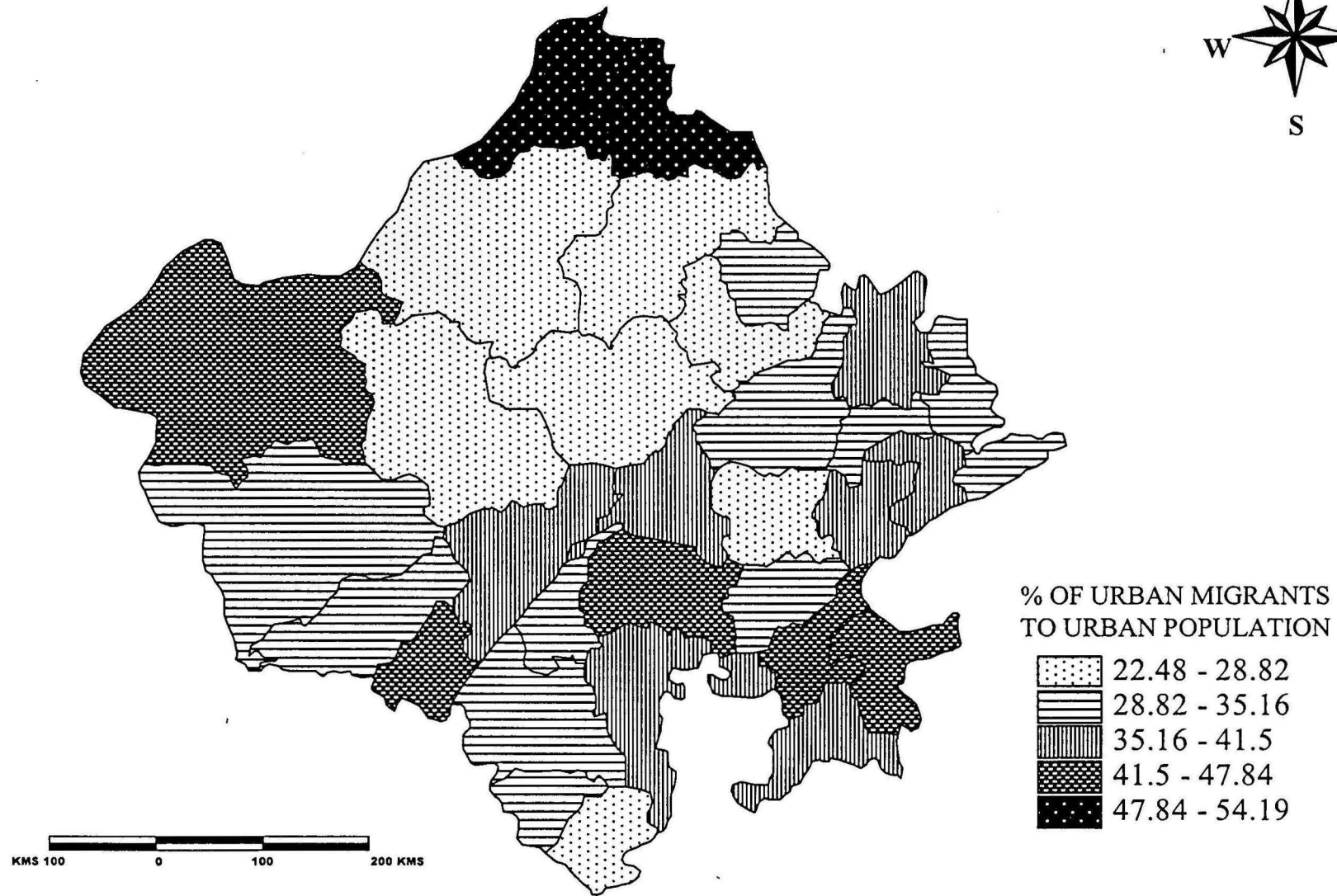
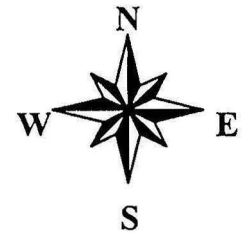
There were 50.67% rural female migrants to total rural female population during this decade. Among the districts, Ganganagar (54.59%) has registered the highest percentage of rural female migrants to its total rural female population followed by Bhilwara (54.56%), Churu (53.74%) etc. On the other hand, Barmer (43.21%) has registered the lowest percentage of rural female migrants to its total rural female population among the districts of Rajasthan. There are 13 districts, such which have attained higher percentage of rural female migrants to their total rural female population, and the remaining districts have attained lower than that of state's average (50.67%).

IV.11 PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION (1971,1981 & 1991)

During 1971 census, Ganganagar (54.19%) has registered the highest percentage of urban migrants to its total urban population followed by Kota (46.79%), Jaisalmer (44.98%) and Sirohi (42.62%) etc. On the other hand, Jodhpur (22.48%) has registered the lowest percentage of urban migrants to its total urban population followed by Bikaner (23.35%) during this decade.

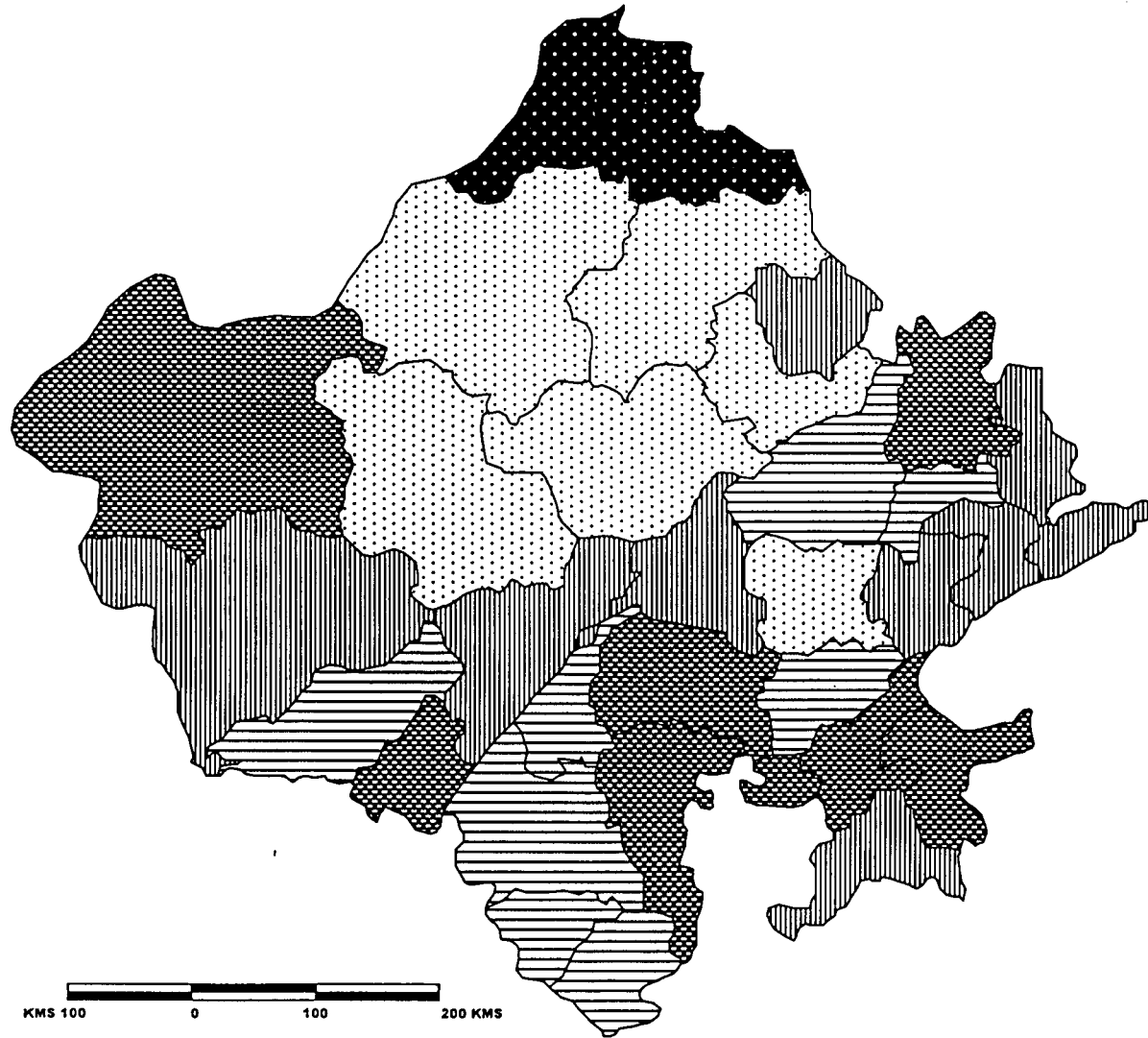
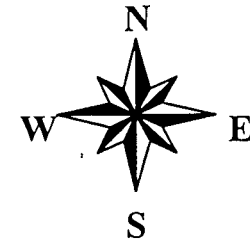
This situation is almost same during 1981 census. Once again, Ganganagar (48.79%) has registered the highest percentage of urban migrants to its total urban population followed by Kota (42.81%), Jaisalmer (41.10%) etc.

RAJASTHAN URBAN MIGRANTS - 1971



Map NO. -4.7

RAJASTHAN URBAN MIGRANTS - 1981



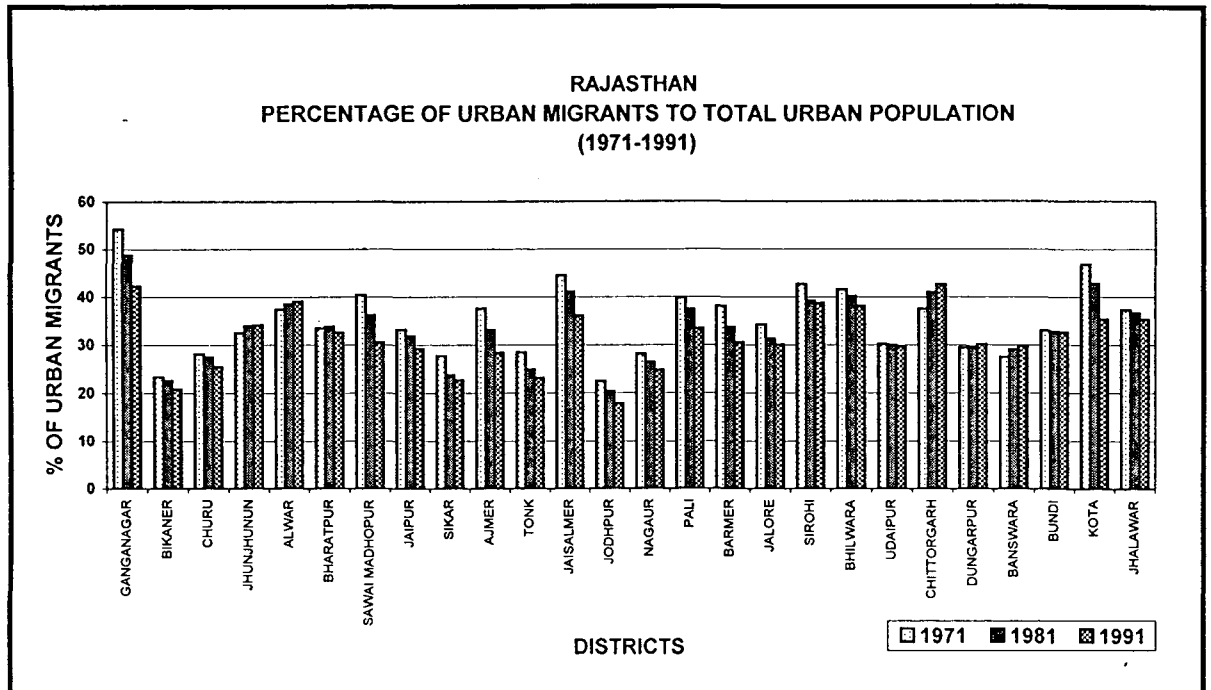
% OF URBAN MIGRANTS
TO URBAN POPULATION

	20.32 - 27.8
	27.8 - 33.05
	33.05 - 38.29
	38.29 - 43.54
	43.54 - 48.79

KMS 100 0 100 200 KMS

On the other hand, both Jodhpur (20.32%) and Bikaner (22.56%) have registered the lowest urban migrants to its total urban population among the districts of Rajasthan during 1981 census.

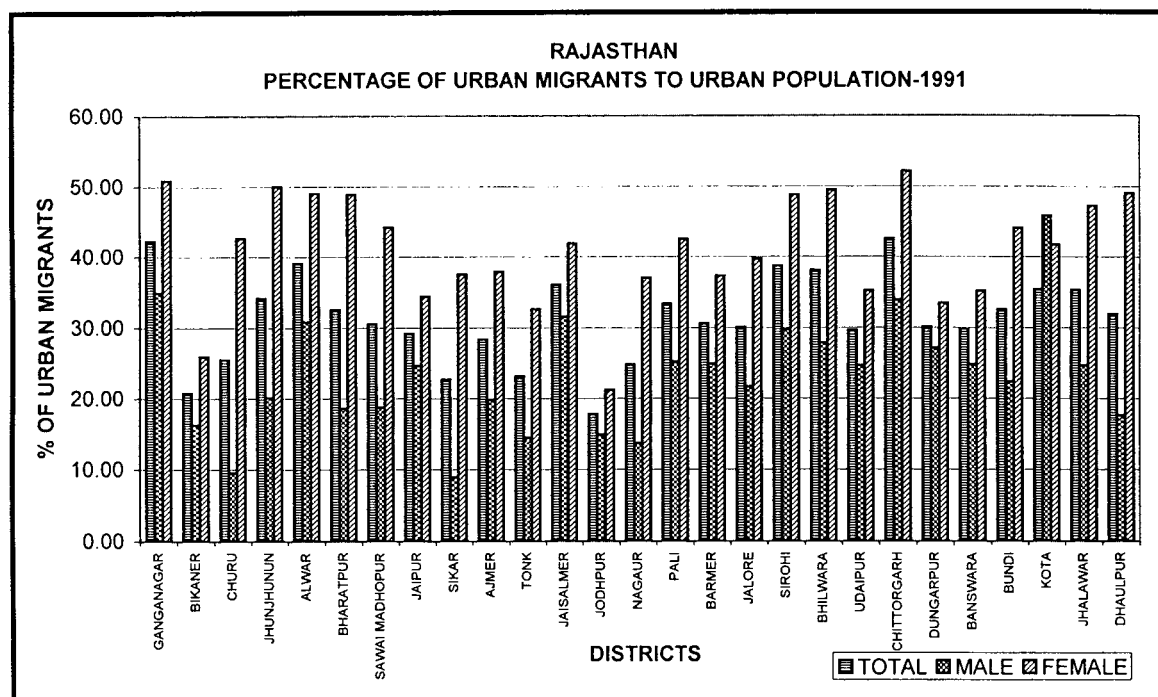
Fig. No. – 4.11



During 1991 census, there were 30.09% total urban migrants to the total urban population in Rajasthan. Among the districts, Chittaurgarh (42.57%) has registered the highest percentage of urban migrants to its total urban population followed by Ganganagar (42.27%), Alwar (39.08%), etc. During this period, 17 districts have recorded higher percentage of urban migrants to their total urban population than that of state average whereas rest of the districts has recorded lower percentage of urban migrants than state average (30.09%).

On the other hand, Jodhpur (17.79%) has registered the lowest percentage of urban migrants to its total urban population. Jalore (30.09%) has the same percentage of urban migrants than state's average.

Fig. No. – 4.12

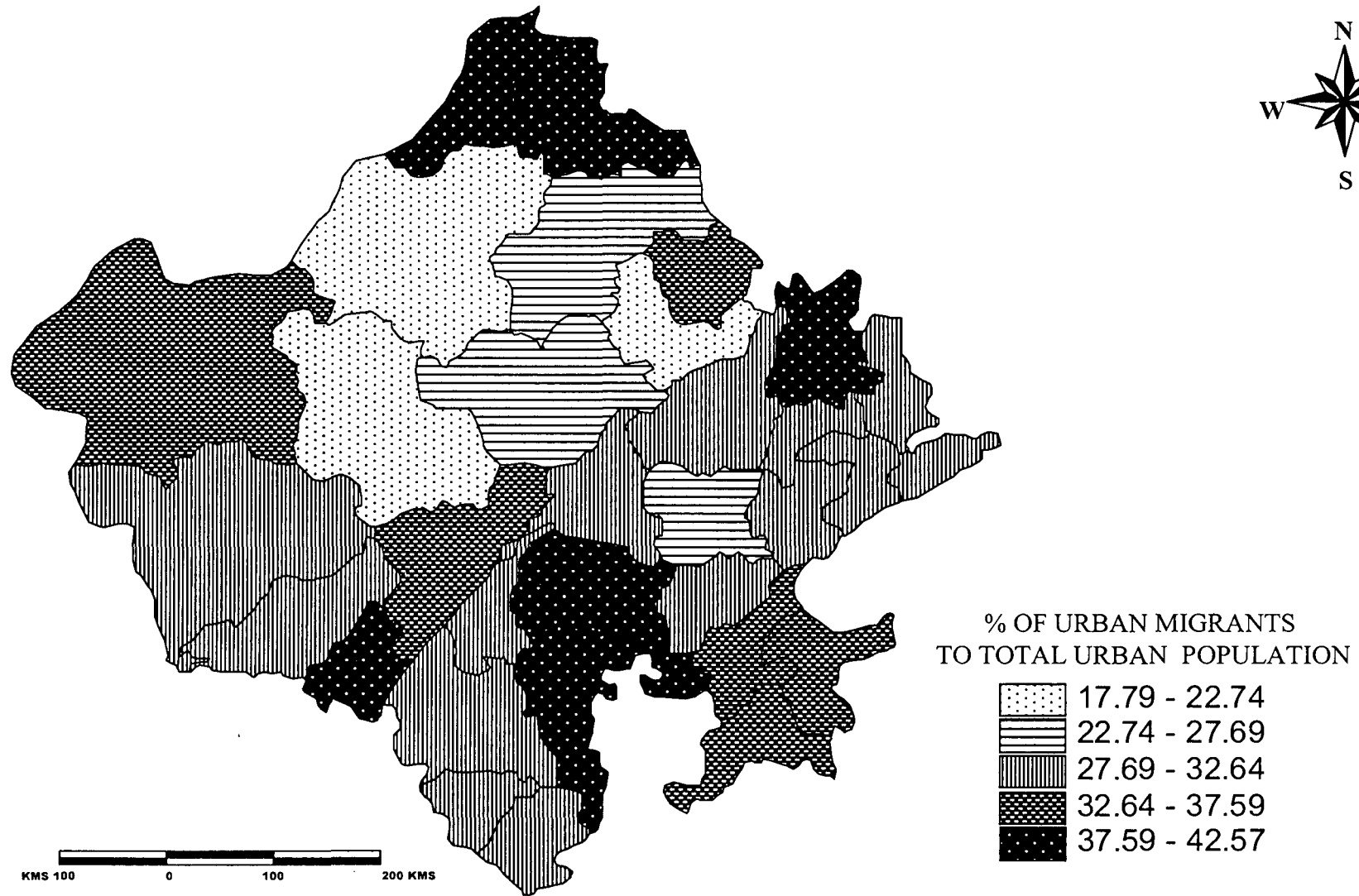


IV.12 PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALE & FEMALE MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION -1991

There were 22.30% urban male migrants to total urban male population during this decade in Rajasthan. Among the districts, Kota (45.86%) has registered the highest percentage of urban male migrants to its total urban male population followed by Ganganagar (34.92%), Chittaurgarh (33.94%), etc. On the other hand, Sikar (8.97%) has registered the lowest percentage of urban male migrants to its total urban male population among the districts of Rajasthan. There are 15 districts, such which have attained higher percentage of urban male migrants to their total urban male population, and the remaining districts have attained lower than that of state's average (22.30%).

There were 38.94% urban female migrants to total urban female population during this decade in Rajasthan. Among the districts, Chittaurgarh (52.16%) has registered the highest percentage of urban female migrants to its total urban female population followed by Ganganagar (50.86%), Jhunjhunun (50.00%), etc.

RAJASTHAN URBAN MIGRANTS - 1991



Map NO. -4.9

On the other hand, Jodhpur (21.19%) has registered the lowest percentage of urban female migrants to its total urban female population among the districts of Rajasthan. There are 16 districts, such which have attained higher percentage of urban female migrants to their total urban female population, and the remaining districts have attained lower than that of state's average (38.94%).

CHAPTER-V

INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANISATION, MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

V.1 INTRODUCTION

I have already examined the spatial pattern and trends of urbanization with urban growth, urban density and progress in the number of size class towns in Rajasthan. And also examined the patterns of migration and reasons of migration in initial chapters. Now I want to see the interrelationship between urbanization, migration and development for the decade 1971-1991. Identification of the casual relationship among the different characteristics of any studies is an essential concern of a scientific investigation that also needed to be studied. So here following variables have been used for computing the correlation matrix.

V.2 VARIABLES FOR CORRELATION MATRIX

- X1 = Level of urbanisation
- X2 = Percentage of urban male literacy
- X3 = Percentage of urban female literacy
- X4 = Percentage of workers engaged in non agricultural sector
- X5 = Consumption of electricity per thousand population
- X6 = Road density per 100 km.
- X7 = Painted road density per 100 km.
- X8 = No. of telephone exchanges per 10000 population
- X9 = No. of colleges per 100000 population
- X10 = No. of total educational institutions per 100000 population
- X11 = No. of governmental medical institutions per 100000 population
- X12 = No. of total in-patient beds per 10000 population
- X13 = No. of registered motor vehicles per 1000 population
- X14 = Percentage of migrants to total population
- X15 = Percentage of rural migrants to total rural population
- X16 = Percentage of urban migrants to total urban population

V.3 ANALYSIS OF CORRELATION: 1971

As we see from the table 5.1 we see that there is low and medium positive correlations between level of urbanization and male literacy and female literacy respectively. The values are .037 and .255 respectively, which shows significance of the lower level. The reason behind the low positive correlation is that people coming as migrants are having low level of income and they do not have time for education. They work as laborers but due to government intervention the literacy is increased.

The correlation between level of urbanization and workers engaged in non-agricultural sector is highly positive during 1971 census. The value was .830 in this period. The table 5.1 reflects that this value is significant at .01 levels, it means the relationship between the level of urbanization and workers engaged in non-agricultural sector is highly positive. So here urban area is marked by predominance of non-agricultural activities in Rajasthan.

The correlation between level of urbanization and consumption of electricity per thousand population is medium positive correlation. The reason behind it that Rajasthan is not rich in electric power and there is also lack of financial resources and due to low developing state, per capita income of the people is also low in Rajasthan. The same trend in correlation also occurs between percentage of urbanization and total road density and metalled road density. It is not highly positive significant because physical conditions like desert area and Aravali hill regions create a barrier in the process of road construction.

The correlation between level of urbanization and total educational institutions per lac population is medium positive correlation but with the no. of colleges per lac population it is highly positive correlated . The value is significant at .01 level. The reason behind this is availability of good infrastructure for education institutions. It is mainly due to government initiative and financing by the rich persons in public sector.

The similar case in hospital beds and registered motor vehicles the values are .806 and .656 respectively which shows that these indicators are increasing with level of urbanization over the period. All the values are significant at .01 levels because due to increase in level of urbanization the income of the people also increased and their expenditure on the health is also increased. And also due to increasing in financial facilities and good governmental initiatives more research have been done in medical sector. The correlation value between number of motor vehicles per 1000 population and level of urbanisation is also highly positive due to increase in the income people want to spend more money on their living standard and in this regard the demand of number of motor vehicles is increasing with the level of urbanization.

On the other hand, percentage of urban migrants to urban population has negative correlation with level of urbanization it means urban migration to total urban population is not increasing with the level of urbanization. Both the percentage of migrants to total population and percentage of rural migrants to total rural population has low positive correlation. The reason behind is that rural people do not want to leave their motherland and they also predominantly depend upon primary activities.

Due to male contribute larger share of urban populations than the females. Male provide working hands in the development of industry, production of goods and expansion of services leading to the urbanization growth.

The correlation between number of colleges per 100000 population and no. of motor vehicles is highly positive at .01 level of significant, similar case occurs between total no of medical institutes and no. of total hospital beds per 10000 population. Other indicators have moderate correlation with level of urbanization. The correlation between urban male literacy and urban female literacy is also very high positive correlation (.874) at the .01 level of significant.

TABLE – 5.1
INTERCORRELATION BETWEEN URBANISATION, MIGRATION AND
DEVELOPMENT: RAJASTHAN - 1971

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16
X1	1															
X2	0.037	1														
X3	0.255	.874**	1													
X4	.830**	0.141	0.263	1												
X5	0.35	0.193	0.256	.490*	1											
X6	0.263	0.313	0.375	-0.123	0.068	1										
X7	0.118	0.2	0.326	0.179	0.026	.733**	1									
X8	0.057	0.126	0.105	0.14	0.138	0.172	0.151	1								
X9	.776**	0.122	0.342	.741**	0.367	-0.069	0.129	0.104	1							
X10	0.271	0.333	0.128	-0.337	-0.139	0.004	-0.115	0.164	-0.262	1						
X11	0.23	0.363	0.166	.432*	0.166	-0.167	-0.12	0.234	0.063	0.377	1					
X12	.806**	0.317	.479*	.705**	0.212	-0.029	0.123	-0.042	.776**	-0.123	0.318	1				
X13	.658**	0.186	.415*	.729**	.448*	-0.138	0.087	0.036	.538**	-0.3	0.217	.570**	1			
X14	0.049	0.18	0.156	0.22	0.329	-0.107	0.115	0.361	-0.008	-0.016	0.097	-0.187	0.277	1		
X15	0.104	0.113	0.142	0.2	0.225	-0.201	0.009	0.32	0.094	-0.067	0.026	-0.082	0.266	.948**	1	
X16	-0.231	0.182	-0.008	0.029	0.287	-0.041	0.109	0.291	-0.359	0.139	0.189	-.395*	0.12	.794**	.605**	1

TABLE – 5.2
INTERCORRELATION BETWEEN URBANISATION, MIGRATION AND
DEVELOPMENT: RAJASTHAN - 1981

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16
X1	1															
X2	0.03	1														
X3	0.242	.714**	1													
X4	.801**	0.126	0.216	1												
X5	.420*	0.183	0.15	.610**	1											
X6	0.147	0.288	0.179	-0.064	0.145	1										
X7	0.009	0.294	0.137	-0.026	0.102	.814**	1									
X8	0.083	-.405*	-0.358	0.043	0.111	0.092	-0.135	1								
X9	.818**	0.17	0.287	.800**	.452*	-0.026	0.078	-0.054	1							
X10	0.339	0.371	0.206	-0.189	-0.297	-0.078	-0.001	-.396*	-0.095	1						
X11	0.135	0.21	0.069	0.357	0.056	-0.16	-0.118	-0.143	0.223	.603**	1					
X12	.806**	0.216	0.378	.690**	0.316	-0.01	0.083	-0.131	.885**	-0.177	0.18	1				
X13	.733**	0.229	.406*	.754**	.516**	-0.05	0.02	-0.096	.565**	-0.31	0.001	.538**	1			
X14	0.041	0.087	0.111	0.194	0.269	-0.084	0.024	0.241	0.052	-0.012	0.088	-0.154	0.175	1		
X15	0.278	-0.051	0.084	0.276	0.192	-0.189	-0.013	0.146	0.259	-0.11	0.012	0.09	0.257	.902**	1	
X16	-0.042	0.233	0.016	0.037	0.212	0.01	0.126	0.174	-0.202	0.233	0.27	-0.403	0.012	.757**	.466*	1

Correlations

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

V.4 ANALYSIS OF CORRELATION: 1981

The table 5.2 reveals that in Rajasthan correlation figures between level of urbanization and both male and female literacy have been found .030 and .242 as low and medium positive correlation respectively. This is mainly due to low level of income of male migrants and they do not have time for education, they work as labourers. On the other hand urban areas provide good base peoples employment but the workers are largely illiterate. But now literacy is increasing the reason behind this is due to good infrastructure of educational programmes, government initiatives for literacy and people bias for the education of male and female child. The correlation figures between level of urbanization workers engaged in non-agricultural sector has been found .801 in 1981 i.e. strong as well as highly positive and it is also significant at .01 level. This is mainly because urban centers provide suitable platform for the secondary and tertiary activities. And also due to high industrialization the demand of labors also increased.

The similar case has also been found between level of urbanization and no. of colleges, no. of hospital beds and no. of motor vehicles, the correlation values are .818, .806 and .733 respectively in Rajasthan. This is because increase in the per capita income, government initiatives etc. In the case of consumption of electricity and level of urbanization, the correlation value is .420, which means it is .05 level of significant.

There is medium positive correlation in the case of level of urbanization and total no. of educational institutes. On the other hand, there is low positive correlation between level of urbanization and total road density, which is mainly due to extreme physical conditions. Because there is about 60% of total area of Rajasthan occur under desert. And the correlation between level of urbanisation and percentage of urban migrants to urban population has negative correlation.

The urban migration to urban population is decreasing with urbanization in Rajasthan. There is also highly positive correlation between urban female literacy and no. of motor vehicles, the value is .406 at .05 level of significant.

Workers engaged in non-agricultural sector and consumption of electricity per 1000 population has high positive correlation (.610) at .01 level of significant in the state. Workers engaged in non-agricultural sector have positive correlation with no. of motor vehicles (.754) and no. of colleges (.800). This is mainly due to increase of the economical conditions of the non-agricultural workers in the state. Other indicators have moderate correlation with level of urbanization.

V.5 ANALYSIS OF CORRELATION: 1991

As we see from the table 5.3 we see that there is low and medium correlation between level of urbanization and male and female literacy and showing significance of the lower level. The values are .050 and .216 respectively. The reason behind the low correlation with male literacy, which is already mentioned, is that people coming as migrants work as labours and they do not have time for education.

Urban areas provide good employment facilities so workers coming for work they do not come for education. After that when their income status has improved and appropriate infrastructure provided by the government they bias for the fruit of education. During this census, the level of urbanization and workers engaged in non-agricultural sector also show a strong positive correlation.

The table 5.3 reveals that this correlation strong as well as positive significant at .01 level. So it can be said that both urban centres and workers engaged in non-agricultural sectors are complementary to each other. This is because urban areas attract skill labours from the countryside for non-agricultural activities.

TABLE – 5.3

INTERCORRELATION BETWEEN URBANISATION, MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: RAJASTHAN - 1991

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16
X1	1															
X2	0.05	1														
X3	0.216	.906**	1													
X4	.798**	0.178	0.213	1												
X5	.430*	0.266	0.207	.512**	1											
X6	0.25	0.317	0.237	-0.014	0.242	1										
X7	0.083	.426*	.414*	-0.06	0.316	.804**	1									
X8	0.11	-0.027	-0.202	0.294	0.264	0.283	0.013	1								
X9	.707**	0.273	0.357	.708**	0.358	0.045	0.195	0.045	1							
X10	.397*	.465*	.401*	-0.262	-0.22	0.056	0.017	-0.262	-0.248	1						
X11	.644**	0.008	-0.155	-0.286	-0.284	0.29	-0.027	.445*	-.463*	0.156	1					
X12	.677**	0.362	.461*	.627**	0.215	-0.097	-0.003	-0.056	.670**	-0.197	-0.195	1				
X13	.817**	0.29	.481*	.725**	.478*	-0.088	0.099	-0.122	.574**	-0.281	-.455*	.760**	1			
X14	0.08	0.056	0.184	0.154	0.287	0.109	0.035	0.14	0.091	0.183	-0.195	-0.242	0.012	1		
X15	0.205	-0.067	0.152	0.158	0.137	-0.088	-0.121	0.024	0.26	0.025	-0.278	-0.025	0.082	.883**	1	
X16	-0.258	0.308	0.203	-0.04	0.302	0.306	0.213	0.213	-0.251	.430*	0.039	-.437*	-0.17	.702**	0.327	1

Correlations

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The same correlations have been found between urbanization and no. of colleges per 100000 population, no. of hospital beds, no. of registered motor vehicles per 1000 population and the correlation values are .707, .677 and .817 respectively which are highly positive significant at .01 level.

Similarly the correlation between urbanization and consumption of electricity per 1000 population is positive with .05 level of significant which means there are more than 95 percent chances that they influence each other positively. But on the other hand, there is a moderate positive correlation between urbanization and rural migration and road density per 100 km. Other side the correlation between level of urbanization and total number of educational institutions is positive direction which is .397 at the .05 level of positive significant.

This occurs mainly due to increase the economic standard of the people and also increases awareness about educational institutions in state. The reverse scenario is found between urbanization and urban migrations to total urban population. These also have moderate negative correlation. It means urban migration to total urban population is not increasing with the level of urbanization. The correlation between level of urbanization and total migrants and rural migrants to total rural population has low and moderate correlation and the values are .080 and .205 respectively. This is mainly because the people do not leave their home places and they depend upon only primary activities. As we know that people comes from rural areas towards urban centres for seeking employments, higher educations and good medical facilities etc.

There is also positive correlation between urban female literacy and motor vehicles, which is .481. The correlation between workers engaged in non-agricultural sector and consumption of electricity (.512) is highly positive correlated.

It is mainly due to development in industrial sector the consumption of electricity is also increasing. It occurs in highly industrial developed districts like Kota, Jaipur etc. Similar case is also found between workers engaged in non-agricultural sector and number of motor vehicles (.725) and total number of colleges (.708), which are highly positive, correlated with each other at .01 level of significant. Positive correlation is also found between number of colleges and number of motor vehicles (.574) and also between no. of hospital beds and total number of medical institutions (.762) in Rajasthan.

V.6 CONCLUSION

So here, it can be said that the correlation between level of urbanization and workers engaged in non-agricultural sector, consumption of electricity, no. of colleges per 100000 population, hospital in patients beds and registered motor vehicles is highly positive and significant at the level of .01 except consumption of electricity which has .05 level of significant in Rajasthan.

On the other hand variables like female literacy, road density etc. have moderate positive correlation except percentage of urban migrant to total urban population, which has negative correlation with level of urbanization. Male literacy and total migrants to total population both have low positive correlated with level of urbanization.

CHAPTER-6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present chapter incorporates summary of all the chapters and conclusion that is derived from the study.

VI.1 SUMMERY

In the first chapter of the study, an attempt has been made to formulate the objectives, methodology, data base, hypothesis and a broad overview of literature has also been provided in this chapter that has helped in the formation of clear ideas and framework.

In the second chapter have been studied the levels and trends of urbanization. It is evident from this chapter that Rajasthan has lower level of urbanization than India in each census. In 1971, there were seven districts Bikaner (41.38%), Churu (29.58%), Jaipur (30.05%), Ajmer (37.65%), Jodhpur (31.95%), Kota (24.05%), Sirohi (17.87%), which had high degree of urbanization than the state average (17.63%). On the other hand, Jalor (4.42%), Banswara (5.07%), Dungarpur (5.89%) showed a low degree of urbanization. In 1981 census, same trend was occurring in above districts. In 1991, Kota (50.53%), Jaipur (45.64%), Ajmer (40.69%) had high degree of urbanization. On the other hand, Jalore (7.28%), Dungarpur (7.30%), Banswara (7.72%) still had not been able to attain 10% level of urbanization. In 2001 census, the degree of urbanization had improved significantly in the districts of Kota (53.42%) and Jaipur (49.38%) but Banswara (7.15%), Dungarpur (7.24%), Barmer (7.40%) and Jalor (7.59%) had lowest level of urbanization. It reflects on the backwardness of the region and the poor development of secondary and tertiary activities in these districts. The tempo of urbanization, during 1971-81 was .342 in Rajasthan After that it decreased by .183 during 1981-91 and .05 during 1991-01. Within the state, Kota (.742), Pali (.721), Jaipur

(.635), Ajmer (.482), Ganganagar (.408) had higher tempo of urbanization during 1971-1981.

Kota (1.906) had the highest increase in the tempo of urbanization followed by Jaipur (.924), Bhilwara (.514), Udaipur (.418), Jhalawar (.413), Pali (.336) etc. during 1981-91. For this it can be said that the main industrial districts had attracted a large number of labour force, so the population of these districts increased rapidly.

Industrialization, employment opportunity, accessibility created by the new methods of transport and development in trade and commerce are other factors, which cause an overall urban growth of a region. During 1971, there were only two districts in Rajasthan, which had more than 35% level of urbanization. These were Bikaner (41.38%) and Ajmer (37.65%). In 1991 census, Kota had registered as an industrial capital of Rajasthan. Jodhpur district's urbanization level crossed first time 35% level of urbanization. In the 2001 census, there were only four districts which had more than 35% level of urbanization these were Kota (53.42%), Jaipur (49.38%), Ajmer (40.09%) and Bikaner (35.52%) but Jodhpur (33.75%) had lost its position in this group. Kota is also well connected by road and railway transportation with other part of the state. So this town is developed as an industrial commercial and business centre of Rajasthan.

The third chapter summaries the urban growth, urban density and size class distribution of towns. It reveals that there is a great disparity in the growth of urban population among the districts of Rajasthan. The urban population of the State registered negative decennial growths of 4.83 and 0.03 per cent in 1911 and 1921 respectively. Thereafter, it has shown an increasing trend by registering a growth of 39.59 per cent in 1951. After dipping to 11.6 percent in 1961 it recorded the highest decennial growth of 58.69 percent in 1981. Since then it has show a declining trend by recording 39.62 and 31.17 percent in 1991 and 2001 respectively. While analyzing the growth of urban centers in the State since 1901, we find that the number of urban centers increased from 133 in 1901 to a maximum of 221 in 1951. Thereafter, it slipped to 141 in 1961 and has again shown increasing trend by reaching 216 in 2001. Majority of the urban population i.e. 57.23 per cent lives in class I UAs/cities of the State

followed by class III and class II UAs/towns where 20.80 per cent and 13.94 per cent of the state's urban population respectively reside as per 2001 Census.

In case of Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota and Ajmer, the share of class I UAs/cities to their urban population is very high being 89.61%, 88.98%, 88.05%, 84.11% and 83.77 per cent respectively. Class II UAs/towns contribute more than 50 per cent of the urban population in Churu, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Banswara and Chittaurgarh. Barmer is the district where the entire urban population lives in class II UAs/towns. It can be observed that proportion of urban population living in Class I UAs/cities has shot up from 46.82% in 1981 to 57.23 percent in 2001. Similar trend has also been seen for Class II UAs/towns. The proportion of urban population in Class III, Class IV and Class V UAs/towns have shown a declining trend from 1981 to 1991 and then to 2001. The simple reason for the increase or decrease in the proportion of urban population in the class size of UAs/cities/towns can be attributed to the increase or decrease in the number of UAs/cities/towns in particular size class of urban units.

In the fourth chapter, study covers the patterns of migration and reasons of migration in Rajasthan. Migration has generally been recognized as one of the most important demographic process influencing the changes in the size and composition of urban centers. In 1991 census, a large percent (63.08) of migrants were those who were born within the district of enumeration but different from the place of enumeration. The next comes to the migrants who were born in other districts of the state, which constituted 23.65 % of the total migrants. The Inter state migration was 11.84% to total migrants. Most of the migrants are from the states adjoining Rajasthan i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab etc. As per 1991 census, there were 28.78% migrants by place of last residence to total population of Rajasthan. Of the total migrants 20.50% were males and the rest i.e. 79.50% were females.

A significant percentage (63.63%) of migrants were those whose place of last residence was from the district of enumeration. It is followed by 23.68% and 11.61% from other districts of state and other States/ Uts of India respectively. On analyzing the trend of migration during the last three decades i.e. during 1971,1981 and 1991 census, no substantial change in the percentage of migrants to total population is visible which revolved around a minimum of 28.78% in 1991 to maximum of 30.70% in 1981 census. During 1971 census the percentage of rural male migration to total population was 11.07%, which was further decline 10.63% in 1981, and 7.93% in 1991 census. Similarly, the percentage of urban male migration to total population was 28.20% during 1971, which was also further decline during 1981(26.23%) and 1991(22.30%) census. In case of females, the percentage of migrants in rural areas has registered an increasing trend upto 1981 as it increased for 49.50% in 1971 to 51.05% in 1981, and to in 1991 it fell to 50.67 percent.

On the other hand for urban areas the percentage of female migrants continuously decreased. There are many socio-economic factors attributed for the migration i.e. movement of a person for one place to another place. 'Marriage' is the dominant reason for migration as it alone accounts for 67.90% of the total migration. The other important reason attributed for migration is family moved which accounts for 11.30%. Employment is another important factor for migration, which contributes 7.10% to total migrants. Movement from rural to urban areas takes place due to the attraction of the availability of basic amenities in urban areas.

Sex-wise break up of the reasons for migration is more revealing. Employment is the dominant reason for male migrants as it alone accounts for 6.17% of the total migration; it is only 0.93% for females. Thus the proportion of male migrants for employment is about 7 times the female position. As we know, migration has been by and large the major component of urbanization and it has also been playing a very important role in urbanization. Among the districts, Ganganagar has the registered a

phenomenal increase in the urban centers and in its urban population due to the internal migration from neighbouring districts of Rajasthan and neighbouring states like Punjab and Haryana. Due to also the advent of Indira Gandhi Canal. The Government of Rajasthan helped in the settlement of these migrants. Better irrigation facilities, resulted in better harvesting especially of cotton seed. This resulted in the upsurge of wholesale markets providing better employment opportunities. Here the impact of migration is clearly visible.

Apart from Ganganagar, urban population in Kota, Banswara, Dungarpur, Barmer, Bikaner, Bhilwara, and Jaipur etc. has increased at a very faster rate. At the state level, Rajasthan has registered a phenomenal increase in the urban population and urban centers. The urban population of Rajasthan has increased 8.5 times over the period 1901 to 2001.

During 1991 census, there were 28.78% total migrants to the total population in Rajasthan. Among the districts, Ganganagar (40.12%) has registered the highest and Dholpur (14.56%) has registered the lowest percentage of migrants to their total population. There were 28.40% rural migrants to total rural population during this decade in Rajasthan. Among the districts, Ganganagar (39.55%) has registered the highest and Barmer (23.72%) has registered the lowest percentage of rural migrants to their total rural population Chittaurgarh (42.57%) has registered the highest and Jodhpur (17.79%) has the lowest percentage of urban migrants to their total urban population. Jalor (30.09%) has the same percentage of urban migrants than state's average. Kota (45.86%) has registered the highest and Sikar (8.97%) has registered the lowest percentage of urban male migrants rather than state average (22.30%). Chittaurgarh (52.16%) has registered the highest and Jodhpur (21.19%) has registered the lowest percentage of urban female migrants to rather than state average (38.94%).

The fifth chapter deals with the interrelationship between level of urbanization, migration and development an attempt has been made to computing the correlation matrix. The correlation between level of urbanization and workers engaged in non-agricultural sector is highly positive during 1971, 1981 and 1991 census.

The values are .830, .801 and .798 in these periods respectively, which are significant at .01 levels. So here urban area is marked by predominance of non-agricultural activities in Rajasthan.

The similar case in number of colleges, hospital beds and registered motor vehicles which shows that these indicators are increasing with level of urbanization over the period. All the values are significant at .01 level. The correlation between number of colleges per 100000 population and number of motor vehicles is highly positive at .01 level of significant and the similar case occurs between total number of medical institutes and number of total hospital beds per 10000 population. Other indicators have moderate correlation with level of urbanization.

There is also positive correlation between workers engaged in non-agricultural sector and consumption of electricity, migration and number of motor vehicles in Rajasthan during each decade. There is also highly positive correlation between urban female literacy and number of motor vehicles during the same periods. The reverse scenario is found between level of urbanization and urban migrations to total urban population. They also have moderate negative correlation. It means urban migration to total urban population is not increasing with the level of urbanization.

VI.2 CONCLUSION

The notable point is that only six districts of Rajasthan had higher level of urbanization than India's level of urbanization. So it can be said that the level of urbanization achieved by Rajasthan is mainly due to urban growth in Kota, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner, because they possess more urban population of state in each decade. The reason behind this high concentration of urban population in these districts is that most of the industries and commercial activities and better development of transportation system of states are located in these districts. Only Bikaner, Churu and Sirohi have the decreasing trend in the level of urbanization from 1971 to 2001 census. The tempo of urbanization, during 1971-81 was .342 in Rajasthan. After that it decreased by .183 during 1981-91 and .05 during 1991-01.

The districts of southwest Rajasthan registered low tempo of urbanization mainly due to the absence of secondary, tertiary activities, economic development and less rural urban migration. Most of their population is engaged in primary activities. In the case of Churu district which showed a negative tempo of urbanization during 1971 to 2001.

Ganganagar district also became the part of high concentration due to development of irrigation facilities, secondary and tertiary activities and transport facilities. 1971 census the most of the districts of low category were related to southwest part of Rajasthan, which is mostly part of the Thar Desert. This area is less urbanized mainly due to the absence of proper development of industries, inadequate facilities of transport network, and lack of secondary and tertiary activities. Southern districts are located in Aravali Mountains with rugged topography and inaccessible lands which makes these difficult areas for human habitation as well as for agriculture and industrial development. So the urban centers of these districts are very small in size.

The proportion of urban population in Class III, Class IV and Class V UAs/towns have shown a declining trend from 1981 to 1991 and then to 2001. The urban population concentration processes appear in those region which are geographically favorable, commercially, industrially developed and due to this, people from countryside starts migrating to those region for employment which further accelerates the process of urbanization.

Here it is the matter of concern that the districts, which are very much industrialized, had low urban population growth. It seems that the towns of these districts started getting saturated and in the absence of further growth of industries, commerce and other economic activities there were less migration to the cities. The rapid expansion of transportation facilities also has made it more convenient for people to move towards other places of the state and country. The notable thing is that the lowest urbanized districts are getting urban higher growth like Jaisalmer, Jalore, etc.

During 1971 census, Rajasthan has 1198 persons per sq. km. In urban area which was further increased 1603 in 1981, 2070 in 1991 and 2432 during 2001 census.

Jaisalmer (578) has the lowest urban density mainly due to desert area and hard climate so the urban facilities could not developed so fast. In urban areas the percentage of female migrants continuously decreased. There are many socio-economic factors attributed for the migration i.e. movement of a person for one place to another place. 'Marriage' is the dominant reason for migration as it alone accounts for 67.90% of the total migration.

Among the districts, Ganganagar has the registered a phenomenal increase in the urban centers and in its urban population during the period 1901-2001. This is more due to the internal migration from neighbouring districts of Rajasthan and neighbouring states like Punjab and Haryana. Apart from Ganganagar, urban population in Kota, Banswara, Dungarpur, Barmer, Bikaner, Bhilwara, and Jaipur etc. has increased at a very faster rate.

The correlation between level of urbanization and workers engaged in non-agricultural sector is highly positive during 1971, 1981 and 1991 census. The similar case in number of colleges, hospital beds and registered motor vehicles which shows that these indicators are increasing with level of urbanization over the period. All the values are significant at .01 level. This is mainly due to increasing in financial facilities, provides appropriate government initiatives and also increasing in per capita income.

VI.3 SUGGESTIONS:

After fifty years of independence and completion of ninth five year plan, Rajasthan considered as the less developed state of the country. For increasing urbanization, both central and state government should be revising their policies for generating overall development and minimizing the gulf between most and least developed areas.

On the basis of above findings following suggestions given to alleviate regional disparities and reduce urbanization gap.

It has also been argued that the increasing prosperity in the country side in response to the agricultural and planned development has minimized to urban migrants. Secondary and tertiary sectors play major role in the process of urbanization.

- Introduction of decentralization of tertiary activities, administrative and political function to other areas will stabilize the population of metropolitan centers. And no area should be discarded from the development. Planning and govt. make initiative for urban transport project, accelerated water supply programme for good and better living in urban areas.
- Government must take action to stabilize the reduction of rate of growth of only class I towns. So the over crowding should be reduced in metropolitan cities.
- The identification of least urbanized area of state and programmes for amelioration of less urban developed by the effective policies and programmes.
- Govt. should be introduced the industrial process near the rural areas. So the rural people can be found the job in this sector, particularly in western Rajasthan.
- The programmes should be applied to reduce the process of desertification in Rajasthan.
- Govt. should be introduces policies and programmes to reduce regional disparity and accelerate regional development in Rajasthan.

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APPENDIX -I

URBANISATION, DEVELOPMENT AND MIGRATION DATA: RAJASTHAN -1971

DISTRICTS	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16
GANGANAGAR	16.48	54.59	31.98	21.25	0.03	7.05	5.35	0.11	0.86	100.72	3.08	2.32	7.23	44.37	42.49	54.19
BIKANER	41.38	56.88	32.12	36.76	0.04	4.09	1.37	0.05	2.62	108.00	5.76	20.71	5.20	26.88	29.39	23.35
CHURU	29.58	47.29	22.50	17.86	0.02	5.20	2.35	0.06	0.91	97.32	2.17	3.01	1.08	28.56	28.76	28.10
JHUNJHUNUN	17.44	48.89	18.18	26.64	0.03	9.04	6.02	0.10	1.83	91.26	3.77	2.63	1.83	30.08	29.56	32.51
ALWAR	9.12	60.01	32.98	21.47	0.01	16.09	8.60	0.05	0.72	96.75	3.23	4.55	2.40	29.75	28.97	37.42
BHARATPUR	13.76	49.72	25.13	17.87	0.01	28.19	15.79	0.09	0.54	102.00	3.42	4.80	2.75	26.11	24.94	33.45
SAWAI MADHOPUR	11.90	49.12	19.07	18.87	0.03	8.86	3.49	0.07	0.34	95.93	3.02	2.25	0.83	29.00	27.54	40.40
JAIPUR	30.05	54.77	33.25	36.76	0.05	10.04	4.75	0.05	1.77	88.79	3.83	8.91	10.04	29.64	28.11	33.21
SIKAR	17.03	46.66	18.36	24.90	0.03	10.11	3.21	0.08	1.15	87.09	4.03	3.46	1.24	29.24	29.56	27.70
AJMER	37.65	65.80	40.81	35.43	0.06	18.87	12.59	0.07	1.83	113.96	4.70	13.30	4.61	32.88	30.08	37.54
TONK	17.45	45.16	18.72	18.40	0.01	8.94	5.31	0.08	0.80	117.60	3.99	3.68	1.17	29.90	30.20	28.43
JAISALMER	14.60	55.70	20.76	23.95	0.00	2.57	0.61	0.12	0.00	149.92	7.80	2.76	3.36	30.31	27.88	44.48
JODHPUR	31.95	54.05	31.57	29.17	0.05	8.58	2.98	0.03	1.21	82.41	3.99	12.70	9.19	25.86	27.47	22.48
NAGGAUR	12.28	46.73	19.71	15.59	0.02	9.79	2.62	0.06	0.48	95.47	3.17	2.64	0.78	26.33	26.09	28.07
PALI	11.18	51.13	21.85	24.34	0.04	12.88	3.84	0.10	0.41	86.60	4.54	3.07	1.81	32.06	31.08	39.84
BARMER	7.26	54.00	18.76	11.10	0.01	4.73	0.74	0.03	0.27	104.86	3.22	1.77	1.20	26.80	25.91	38.12
JALORE	4.42	49.02	17.02	14.11	0.02	16.61	0.87	0.03	0.45	111.24	2.99	2.08	0.75	28.43	28.16	34.30
SIROHI	17.87	58.70	28.60	28.15	0.03	14.14	6.76	0.09	0.47	95.80	4.95	4.86	2.11	33.75	31.81	42.62
BHILWARA	11.03	54.24	25.85	15.82	0.09	10.88	4.12	0.06	0.57	137.83	3.51	2.35	1.33	31.61	30.38	41.57
UDAIPUR	12.30	61.28	36.88	21.05	0.05	18.88	4.61	0.21	1.55	120.03	3.33	7.25	2.68	29.03	28.88	30.11
CHITTORGARH	10.36	59.88	28.28	15.32	0.03	9.48	3.27	0.07	0.42	111.01	4.13	2.37	0.83	33.69	33.24	37.51
DUNGARPUR	5.89	62.83	36.18	11.99	0.01	18.75	3.93	0.08	0.57	124.66	4.71	3.66	0.76	28.03	27.95	29.44
BANSWARA	5.07	63.30	41.04	10.62	0.01	14.49	4.09	0.02	0.46	120.08	3.67	2.93	0.84	25.77	25.68	27.45
BUNDI	14.60	55.22	26.21	22.34	0.02	14.16	5.44	0.04	0.67	111.35	3.79	2.56	1.41	31.47	31.21	32.97
KOTA	24.05	59.19	33.48	33.32	0.18	13.69	4.02	0.09	1.22	95.03	5.51	4.97	7.12	35.39	31.78	46.79
JHALAWAR	9.45	59.55	32.39	16.70	0.02	15.00	5.16	0.10	0.32	103.54	4.82	4.60	1.05	30.24	29.51	37.27

APPENDIX -II

URBANISATION, DEVELOPMENT AND MIGRATION DATA: RAJASTHAN- 1981

DISTRICTS	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16
GANGANAGAR	20.56	56.70	35.59	26.61	0.05	9.78	8.85	0.14	0.74	77.83	3.60	3.18	15.46	42.14	40.13	48.79
BIKANER	39.01	59.57	37.12	38.98	0.05	7.07	3.86	0.09	1.65	86.13	5.30	16.46	12.65	27.54	30.25	22.56
CHURU	29.31	52.39	25.25	15.26	0.02	7.08	5.22	0.12	0.76	81.82	4.49	5.19	2.13	28.88	29.60	27.42
JHUNJHUNUN	21.09	54.17	22.35	28.81	0.16	17.41	12.67	0.13	1.24	81.30	4.87	8.84	3.00	30.01	30.10	33.94
ALWAR	10.82	66.96	14.14	22.19	0.08	19.89	15.78	0.10	0.62	89.66	4.74	3.99	6.49	29.63	28.56	38.49
BHARATPUR	17.09	56.13	30.64	19.97	0.04	30.00	23.15	0.09	0.42	95.06	4.35	4.14	6.04	25.92	24.73	33.84
SAWAI MADHOPUR	13.44	57.98	27.07	20.68	0.05	11.52	8.18	0.12	0.39	85.68	3.39	2.28	1.55	28.21	27.49	36.17
JAIPUR	36.40	61.78	38.13	43.26	0.14	15.47	9.75	0.08	1.40	74.17	4.65	9.35	23.49	28.57	28.50	31.86
SIKAR	20.31	52.15	20.92	27.75	0.10	15.42	9.22	0.09	0.94	82.34	4.36	5.49	2.58	27.86	29.05	23.71
AJMER	42.47	67.84	44.05	39.82	0.10	23.25	15.87	0.08	1.87	86.92	5.48	13.11	11.78	29.32	30.25	33.10
TONK	18.35	51.49	23.92	23.02	0.02	11.44	6.96	0.11	0.51	86.78	4.59	3.76	2.75	27.59	29.68	24.91
JAISALMER	12.96	61.24	29.04	29.17	0.01	3.73	1.83	0.08	0.82	144.81	7.82	3.46	3.55	29.02	27.16	41.10
MODHPUR	34.37	60.51	37.03	33.43	0.08	13.20	6.66	0.08	0.84	70.39	4.20	8.65	22.34	23.69	25.67	20.32
RAGAUR	14.60	49.41	21.58	17.20	0.06	14.14	5.41	0.10	0.49	77.36	3.99	3.04	2.83	26.40	27.10	26.40
PALI	18.39	53.59	23.16	30.56	0.09	19.99	7.89	0.21	0.47	71.95	5.57	3.91	5.48	31.27	28.32	37.41
BARMER	8.63	56.93	24.85	15.14	0.02	8.28	2.87	0.07	0.18	78.38	3.93	1.99	1.50	24.78	23.43	33.75
JALORE	8.06	54.22	22.15	16.78	0.05	17.02	4.88	0.20	0.22	75.52	4.21	3.10	2.31	27.03	25.96	31.30
SIROHI	17.68	63.82	34.72	34.41	0.07	18.91	10.38	0.13	0.74	80.62	5.72	5.41	5.24	32.12	29.56	39.27
BHILWARA	14.39	58.92	30.64	20.12	0.06	20.40	9.96	0.12	0.53	95.32	5.42	3.13	4.91	30.65	30.21	40.15
UDAIPUR	14.97	67.94	44.04	28.34	0.15	20.34	8.26	0.11	1.15	92.32	4.20	6.34	8.34	29.35	27.67	30.02
CHITTORGARH	13.20	64.43	36.08	17.52	0.11	13.50	8.44	0.08	0.24	92.98	4.87	2.92	3.25	33.21	31.01	40.93
DUNGARPUR	6.48	68.07	43.80	13.40	0.01	25.46	11.01	0.10	0.44	103.68	3.66	3.81	2.01	28.40	27.46	29.52
BANSWARA	6.23	69.09	48.12	10.90	0.03	17.91	13.08	0.06	0.34	103.43	5.08	5.45	2.77	25.94	25.34	29.06
BUNDI	17.02	58.53	29.83	23.37	0.04	17.87	9.23	0.03	0.34	98.47	5.45	3.08	4.29	31.24	31.12	32.80
KOTA	31.47	63.87	39.13	40.12	0.25	13.35	6.78	0.10	0.90	86.74	5.39	5.92	18.93	32.98	30.11	42.81
JHALAWAR	11.65	64.95	37.11	17.92	0.04	13.02	9.10	0.06	0.25	91.72	5.10	3.86	2.53	29.86	28.65	36.60

APPENDIX -III

URBANISATION, DEVELOPMENT AND MIGRATION DATA: RAJASTHAN- 1991

DISTRICTS	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16
GANGANAGAR	23.83	74.17	52.36	32.30	0.16	14.52	13.78	0.23	0.72	108.93	19.29	4.21	36.18	40.12	39.55	42.27
BIKANER	39.73	78.70	53.47	37.56	0.13	10.84	7.94	0.17	1.32	96.03	18.16	13.04	41.56	28.83	34.14	20.79
CHURU	28.90	69.83	36.88	19.70	0.06	1.10	9.11	0.20	0.58	87.29	18.79	6.14	6.24	29.09	30.57	25.45
JHUNJHUNUN	20.54	76.01	39.36	28.04	0.32	28.68	26.27	0.28	1.07	105.41	24.01	6.09	8.21	29.94	28.84	34.18
ALWAR	13.95	84.86	57.89	24.46	0.38	27.59	24.79	0.31	0.52	115.52	18.64	5.64	24.50	29.55	28.01	39.08
BHARATPUR	19.42	77.07	47.25	22.18	0.08	29.49	25.68	0.13	0.54	111.59	20.83	5.67	26.62	25.76	24.11	32.58
SAWAI MADHOPUR	17.32	76.33	41.83	24.37	0.11	17.28	14.36	0.18	0.36	101.21	21.04	4.17	7.68	26.01	25.22	30.55
JAIPUR	45.64	79.19	53.72	51.53	0.28	22.98	18.74	0.18	1.12	86.29	15.90	12.41	66.80	27.92	27.10	29.18
SIKAR	21.03	72.70	36.82	29.30	0.25	23.71	16.21	0.23	0.76	96.31	23.93	5.88	7.93	27.16	28.35	22.68
AJMER	40.69	87.56	64.07	46.70	0.24	26.41	21.60	0.29	1.79	100.68	17.58	11.43	47.60	28.40	28.43	28.36
TONK	19.53	70.00	39.15	27.51	0.07	14.55	9.81	0.22	0.51	111.38	27.08	6.76	16.25	27.10	28.06	23.12
JAISALMER	15.56	80.89	47.21	37.10	0.07	6.00	3.90	0.26	0.58	157.61	27.28	7.60	9.31	28.12	26.66	36.05
JODHPUR	35.50	78.44	51.93	36.20	0.24	5.62	14.21	0.20	0.79	88.28	24.66	13.55	71.67	21.89	24.14	17.79
NAGOUR	15.98	67.64	32.54	22.79	0.18	19.80	11.84	0.29	0.42	87.09	26.72	5.39	12.37	26.90	27.30	24.75
PALI	21.75	74.27	37.68	38.50	0.17	30.56	14.09	0.54	0.47	86.45	32.36	7.97	21.43	28.74	27.44	33.40
BARMER	10.04	76.97	39.40	18.36	0.07	12.34	8.12	0.20	0.21	108.83	26.76	4.65	7.60	24.41	23.72	30.57
JALORE	7.28	72.32	32.79	20.26	0.18	16.89	11.00	0.29	0.35	82.88	27.92	5.40	9.69	26.47	26.19	30.09
SIROHI	19.51	82.78	49.72	42.17	0.29	23.29	16.30	0.41	0.76	91.43	31.65	7.48	19.35	31.39	29.63	38.68
BHILWARA	19.53	76.13	45.90	29.49	0.24	33.08	18.43	0.19	0.50	116.56	26.74	7.75	25.26	31.91	30.41	38.08
UDAIPUR	19.15	85.59	61.85	35.18	0.28	24.29	17.23	0.27	1.07	115.39	26.79	9.10	35.03	28.89	28.74	29.63
CHITTORGARH	15.61	82.28	53.81	19.55	0.29	18.93	14.81	0.20	0.34	120.20	24.66	6.79	19.05	32.78	30.97	42.57
DUNGARPUR	7.30	85.50	60.90	20.01	0.06	32.41	23.21	0.22	0.34	123.98	33.97	7.15	9.50	27.95	27.78	30.14
BANSWARA	7.72	87.09	66.85	12.18	0.07	27.36	21.98	0.18	0.35	124.78	29.42	7.56	16.69	26.54	26.27	29.79
BUNDI	17.36	78.84	47.09	25.14	0.20	21.14	14.70	0.25	0.39	120.74	21.16	6.11	17.07	31.06	30.72	32.63
KOTA	50.53	81.93	55.93	49.26	0.44	14.39	12.38	0.22	0.74	104.19	18.47	8.15	62.95	31.04	28.55	35.40
JHALAWAR	15.78	81.19	52.67	16.23	0.15	14.81	12.98	0.18	0.42	122.57	21.84	6.88	10.54	29.48	28.39	35.34

