

Trends of Urbanisation in Jaipur District: 1971-2011

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Abstract

Urbanization refers to the process of transformation of a society which is predominantly rural in character, economy, culture and lifestyle to the one that is predominantly urban which is engaged in industrial and service sector. Rajasthan accounted for 5.66% of the total population in India in 2011 and has a population of 68.6 Million. Growth of urban population is certainly one of the key processes affecting the Asian development in the 21st century. Study of trends and levels of urbanization has been an important aspect of Urban Geography since beginning.

Jaipur has become a popular tourist destination, industrial centre, and an education hub and because it is the capital of Rajasthan and has an urban heritage it has become the prime focal point for the government of Rajasthan as well as India for development, therefore, the present paper is focused on understanding the trends in urbanization in Jaipur district using Census data of Rajasthan as well as of India during 1971 to 2011.

Keywords: Census of Rajasthan, Census of India, Trends, Urbanisation, Urban Population

Introduction

“Urbanization is a cyclic process through which nations pass as they grow from agrarian to industrial societies” (Trewartha, 1969). Revolutions in agricultural, industrial, transportation and education sector, more employment opportunity and push & pull factors have been the main cause for urbanization. “It is the technology that shapes the economy as well as the pace and character of urbanization. There are many examples of the interdependence of urbanization and technological change, though it is often difficult to separate cause and effect” (Knox and McCarthy, 1994). Industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand. In fact industrialization and globalisation has boosted urbanization process and consequently half of the world is already urbanized. Bhattacharya, 2002 discusses the important issues regarding the process of urbanisation explaining that rural to urban migration is the main factor that contributes to urban growth in India.

“Urbanization can be said to be an old concept, but, in recent decades speed in urbanization is seen. The increase in population of towns as well as the number of towns is the main feature of the modern period” (Bansal, 2010). Kundu and Varghese, 2010 discussed the disparity in rate of growth of population between northern and southern states of India and presented the analyses of trends and pattern of urbanisation in the country. Urbanization, in fact, represents a drastic change in the

whole scenario of social life and economic activities of a community. “Rapid rate of urbanization is certainly one of the key processes impacting economic growth in the 21st century” (Kundu, 2011).

It is interesting to highlight that urbanization itself is a product of economic and technological changes in a society and in turn it further brings changes in economy and technology. In an article Roy, 2016 wrote about prevailing situation of urban crisis in India stating that a country like India cannot plan its cities where urban informality is often seen to be synonymous with poverty and where abrogation, vagueness and exception. Urban population had increased more than eleven times in Rajasthan from the year 1901 to 2011 citing examples of Jaipur, Ajmer and Kota district (Khanna, 2019).

Trends of Urbanization

Urbanization in India picked up pace after the adoption of the idea of mixed economy which also led to the development in the private sector. In 2011 the level of urbanisation in India was low around 31.2% as compared to the developed world but on the other hand India also constitutes to 10.6% of the world’s urban population. It is important to recognize the economic, demographic, political, social and cultural issues concerned with the process of urbanization in India and other developing countries as well. Urbanization plays an important role in economic and social modification of any country, but

some scholars argue that urbanization is not associated with industrialization only, but with all the factors associated with the process of economic growth and social change. Majority of the world now lives in urban areas and scale and speed of urbanisation is much faster than ever before.

For the period 1901-1951 the definition of the term “urban” remained same in India. However, various modifications were made in the 1961 Census of India and the definition of town adopted was more thorough. According to the 2011 census, the urban population in India increased to 31.6% from 28.53% in 2001 and 11.4% in 1901.

Pattern of urban population in India can be seen in Table 1 in terms of total population and the decadal growth of urban population from the year 1971 to 2011. According to the 2011 Census of India following areas were classified as urban areas which have important tourist centres and have major project colonies, railway colonies, and industrial areas, the regions that have their own cantonment board, municipality and corporation with minimum population of 5000 and at least 75% of the male working population are employed in non-agricultural activities.

The state of Rajasthan is witnessing a moderate rise in urbanization. In 2011 the level of urbanisation in Rajasthan was 24.87% as compared to 31.2 % of all India. Only, four major districts i.e., Kota, Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur from the state of Rajasthan have higher level of urbanization than the national average. Table 2 shows the levels of urbanisation in Rajasthan from the year 1971 to 2011.

Study Area

Jaipur district is in the north eastern part of Rajasthan. The latitude and longitude of the study area are 75.8999° E and 27.0216° N respectively (Fig. 1). It is surrounded on three sides by the Aravali hills and also by Sikar, Nagaur, and Ajmer in West, Dausa and Bharatpur districts in East, Alwar and Sikar in the North, and Ajmer, Tonk, and Sawai Madhopur in the South. In 1728 A.D Maharaja Jai Singh founded the Jaipur city and is now known for its amazing architectural planning, historical monuments and buildings. The average elevation of Jaipur is approximately 430 meters with slope towards north to south and south east. Flat topped hills of Nahargarh, Amer and Jaigarhexits in the north and toward the south is the plain area along Dhund and Bandi rivers. There are 13 sub- divisions in the district and the total area is approximately 11,152 sq km out of which total urban area of the district is around 790 sq km. (Fig. 2)

Table 2. Trend in the levels of urbanization in Rajasthan (1971 to 2011)

S.No.	Census Year	Level of Urbanization in %
1	1971	17.4
2	1981	20.49
3	1991	22.39
4	2001	24.52
5	2011	24.87

(Source: Census of Rajasthan, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011)

Table 1. Decadal Growth of Urban Population in India

S.No	Years	Total Population in India (crores)	Urban Population in India (crores)	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population	Decadal Growth Rate of Urban Population
1	1971	54.81	10.91	19.9	38.2
2	1981	68.33	15.95	23.3	46.1
3	1991	84.63	21.76	25.7	36.4
4	2001	102.86	28.61	27.8	31.3
5	2011	121.02	37.71	31.16	31.8

(Source: Census of India, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011)

The climate of Jaipur can be placed under semi-arid category with the average yearly rainfall of 556.4 mm. Summers are long, hot and dry and start from last week of March and continue till end of June and winters are mildly cool and starts from the month of November and continues till the end of February. The temperature ranges between

22° C to 8° C in winter and 45° C to 25° C in summer and the monsoon season is from June to September. Jaipur district accounts for 9.67% of the total population of Rajasthan. As per the 2011 Census of India, the population of Jaipur district was 66, 63, 971 with 34,68,507 males and 31,57,671 females and comes on 10th rank as the most

populous district in India with the population density of 598 persons per sq km. During the decade 2001-2011 the population growth rate of the district was 26.91% with a literacy rate of 76.44% and sex ratio of 909 females for every 1000 males.



Fig. 1. Location Map of the study area
(Source: Singh *et al.*, 2015)



Fig. 2. Map of Jaipur District
(Source: Maps of India)

Objective

- To assess the trend in urbanization in the Jaipur district from 1971 to 2011.

Materials and Methods

In order to conduct the study, all the data have been collected from the secondary sources. While establishing the trends in urbanization in Jaipur district, data was collected from the Census of India and the Census of Rajasthan from the years 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011. Data regarding urban growth of Jaipur district was also collected from various government reports and the official website of Bhuvan created by the Indian Space Research Organisation. Tables and Charts have been formulated with the help of the data published by Census of India and Census of Rajasthan from the mentioned years.

Results and Discussion

The present study focuses on the analysis of data for obtaining result and discussion primarily on trends of urbanization in the district of Jaipur from 1971 to 2011 and spatial patterns of urbanization in Jaipur district in 2011.

- Table 3 shows the share of urban population to total population of Jaipur district in percentage whereas fig. 3 shows the rise in total and urban population from the year 1971 to 2011. The population of the district increased to 6.6 Million in 2011 from 2.4 Million in 1971.
- Jaipur district also experienced the total population growth in 2011 of 26.19% from 2001.
- The urban area of Jaipur district has increased from 386.30 sq. km in 1971 to 789.52 sq. km in 2011, as can be observed in fig. 3.
- In the decade 1981-1991 the growth in urban population is a bit slow but there is tenfold rise in urban population in the decade 1991-2001.
- During the period of 50 years the urban population had increased to around 2.7 million because of globalisation, more employment opportunities and improvement in education and health sector.

Table 3. Urban Population of Jaipur district

S.No	Years	Share Of Urban Population To Total Population (%)	Decadal Growth of Urban Population (%)
1	1971	30.05	52.50
2	1981	36.56	58.82
3	1991	39.53	49.26
4	2001	49.36	62.77
5	2011	52.39	29.45

(Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.)

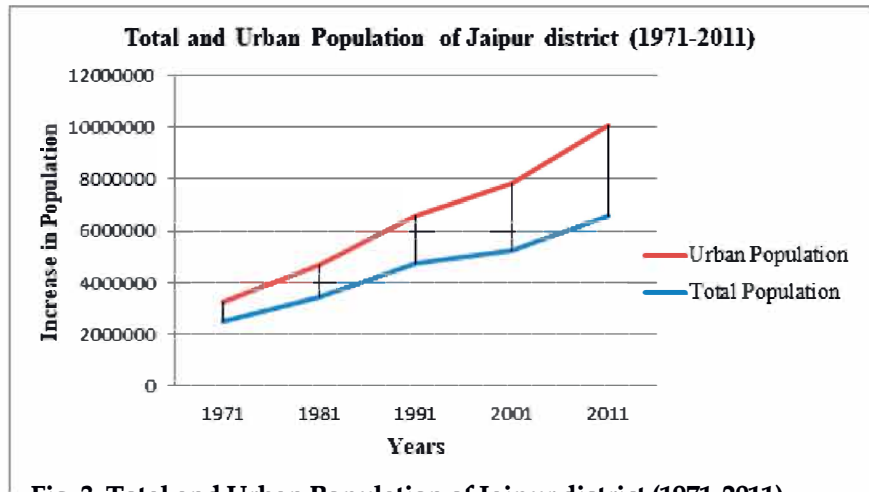


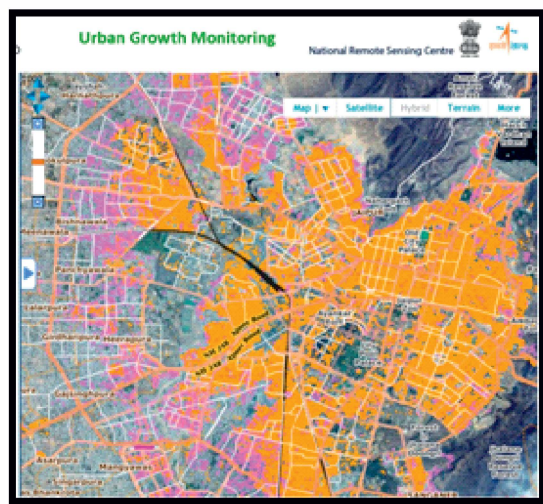
Fig. 3. Total and Urban Population of Jaipur district (1971-2011)
(Source: Census of Rajasthan, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011.)



1991



2001



1999



2014

Fig. 4. Maps showing urban growth of Jaipur district from the years 1991 to 2014.
(Source: "Bhuvan" Indian Geo-Portal of ISRO, National Remote Sensing Centre.)

- The Built-up area density of Jaipur district was 153 persons per hectare in 2014 decreasing annually at 1.5% since 2000 and in the year 2000 it was around 196 persons per hectare decreasing annually at 6.2% since 1989 which was around 386.71 persons per hectare. Fig. 4 shows the growth of urban population in the district through various colour schemes from the years 1991, 1999, 2001 and 2014.

Spatial patterns in urbanization are the outcome of a series of interconnected processes of change. These processes are economic, cultural, demographic, social and political. At the core of the dynamics that boost, and shape urbanization are economic factors. It was this variation in interrelated process of change that has brought difference in the levels of urbanization in Jaipur district.

Conclusion

The growth in the process of urbanization has been very rapid in the recent years specifically during the 20th century which is closely associated with better agricultural technique, industrialization, and increased volume of trade. An attempt is made here to showcase the trends of urbanisation in the Jaipur district for the past 50 years and the study found out that according to 2011 census data, 52.40% of the total population lives in urban areas and there was fourfold increase in the urban population in 2011 of the districts from 2001 as well. Increasing population is one of the toughest challenges for any region and this further leads to increase in pollution, congestion, energy gulping, over crowdedness and deterioration in public health. Therefore, to deal with the issues of rapid population growth and unplanned urbanisation the state government needs to have some strategies for an overall sustainable development of the district to facilitate efficient citizen centric services, responsive civic system and sensible urban transformation.

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