



# Geographical study of demographic structure of Alwar district

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## Abstract

Human resources include the human population living in a certain unit area, its physical and mental capacity, health, social, economic, cultural and political organization and scientific and technological status. Just as the development of any region or country is influenced by natural resources, it is even more influenced by human resources because man himself is a resource as well as a resource maker and it is man who makes active use of the dormant resources of nature. The increasing population in Alwar district and its related various trends like ratio of urban and rural population, population density, birth rate and death rate, gender structure, marital status, literacy level, religious and social characteristics of the population etc. are very different from most of the countries of the world. Many factors influence population details. Such as the fertile soil of that place, water, flat surface, mineral deposits, industrial units, good climate, religious places etc. Wherever these human-friendly factors are present, human population starts living there. The distribution of population on the surface has been changing from ancient times to the present. Although the speed and direction of change has varied according to the country and time. The distribution of population in different parts of Alwar district is highly uneven. While on the one hand, there has been excessive population accumulation on land areas suitable for human habitation, on the other hand, large tracts of land are completely or partially uninhabited due to them being unsuitable for humans. Due to the location of the district, industrialization, accessibility and connectivity of transport routes, an increase in population density and distribution has also been observed. Industrialization situated on National Highway number is clearly reflected in Behror, Neemrana, Shahjhapur and Bhiwadi, hence in the presented research paper a geographical study of the population pattern of Alwar district has been done.

**Keywords:-** Population growth, distribution, literacy, sex ratio, population density, occupational structure and conclusions in Alwar district.

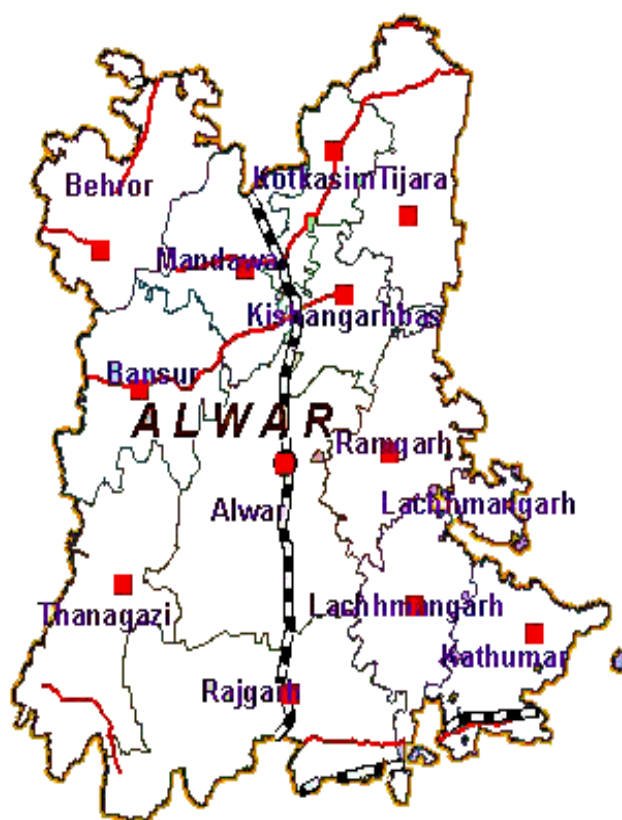
## I. Introduction:-

The creation of any nation and its economic and social development depends on its people. In this context, population rate plays an important role. Therefore, population helps in the prosperity of any country. But when the population of a country starts increasing at a rapid pace, then the economy of that country moves away from the ideal ratio of economic development. Due to which new problems start arising in that country and earlier small problems become bigger and more complex. In this way, instead of being a helpful element in economic development for that country, population becomes a hindrance.

India ranks second in the world in terms of population. According to the 2021 census, it was estimated at 140.7 crores. This is 17.5 percent of the world's population. That is, every seventh person in the world is an Indian, but India has only 2.4 percent of the world's land area available. Thus, a large part of the world population lives in a relatively small part of the world in terms of area.

After independence, if we look at the census data of 1951, the population of the country was estimated at 36.1 crores, which increased rapidly to 84.4 crores in 1991 and 102.7 crores in 2001. The population density in the country is continuously increasing. Whereas in 1981 there were 216 people per square kilometer, in 2001 the density has increased to 324. This means that the ratio of man to land in the country is continuously increasing due to which various types of social and economic problems are arising. The ratio of rural-urban population in India is also being affected. Indian society has been considered as a rural society. Where in the year 1951, 17 percent people lived in cities. There the urban population has increased to 28 percent in 2001 and the rural population has decreased to 72 percent as compared to earlier (83 percent in 1951). The increasing population in India and various trends related to it such as ratio of urban

and rural population, population density, birth rate and death rate, gender structure, marital status, literacy level, religious and social characteristics of the population etc. are very different from most of the countries of the world.



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0 42 Kilometers

#### **Geographical situation :-**

For the present study, 16 tehsils of Alwar district namely Bansur, Behror, Mundawar, Neemrana, Kishangarhbas, Kotkasim, Tijara, Thanagaji, Rajgarh, Malakheda, Alwar, Ramgarh, Govindgarh, Raini, Laxmagarh and Kathumar have been included. At present Alwar district is divided into 16 tehsils, 15 subdivisions and 14 panchayat committees (blocks). The total area of Alwar district is 8380 square km. Is. According to Census 2011, the total population in the district is 36,74,179 of which 30,19,728 is rural and 654,451 is urban population. Similarly, there are 19,39,026 males and 17,35,153 females.

#### **Objective:-**

1. To study the geographical distribution and pattern of population of Alwar district.
2. To study the structure and development of population in the study area.

#### **Hypothesis :-**

1. There has been spatial and temporal change in the pattern of population in the study area.

#### **population distribution :-**

The patterns of distribution and density of population help us understand the demographic characteristics of an area. The term population distribution refers to how people are distributed on the earth's surface. Roughly 90 percent of the world's population lives in 10 percent of it. The geographical or spatial pattern of distribution of population is even more clear. When population data is analyzed district and regional (tehsil

wise). When characteristics related to population are studied, it is observed that distribution in the area is not found equally. This situation is affected by surface, climate, soil, traffic, economic progress or social factors.

Many factors influence population details. Such as the fertile soil of that place, water, flat surface, mineral deposits, industrial units, good climate, religious places etc. Wherever these human-friendly factors are present, human population starts living there.

The distribution of population on the surface has been changing from ancient times to the present. Although the speed and direction of change has varied according to the country and time.

The distribution of population in different parts of the district is highly uneven. While on the one hand, there has been excessive population accumulation on land areas suitable for human habitation, on the other hand, large tracts of land are completely or partially uninhabited due to them being unsuitable for humans. Due to the location of the district, industrialization, accessibility and connectivity of transport routes, an increase in population density and distribution has also been observed. Industrialization is clearly reflected in Behror, Neemrana, Shahjahapur and Bhiwadi located on National Highway No.

The growth rate of population of Alwar district from 1971 to 2011 was 161.73%. The population of the district was 140378 in the year 1971, which increased to 36,74,179 in 2011. If we look at the tehsil wise distribution of population in the above table, the highest population is in Alwar tehsil and the lowest population is in Kotkasim tehsil. In the last 40 years, the highest population growth was 280% in Tijara tehsil, the main reason for this is Bhiwadi industrial area. (Map No. 3.5)

### **Population growth :-**

The increase in population of an area in a certain period of time is called population growth. Population growth rate is a result of the economic, social and cultural background of that area. Population growth can be expressed both in total population and percentage. To find the percentage value, the absolute growth is divided by the population of the previous year and multiplied by 100.

In Alwar district, the number of decadal population is decreasing and the number of villages with population more than 10,000 is increasing. It is clear from the growth table of population of Alwar district that it decreased from +27.63 percent between 1971-2011 to +22.78 percent in 2011 i.e. a decrease of 4.85%. The main reasons for which are increase in medical services, increase in literacy, conscious living standards etc.

## **II. Literacy :-**

Literacy is a qualitative characteristic of the population, which is a real and reliable indicator of the social and economic development of an area.

The literal meaning of literacy is the quality of a person being literate. In the general sense, the population aged 7 years or above who knows how to read, write or speak any language comes under the category of literate.

The literacy rate in Rajasthan is very low compared to other states of the country. The literacy rate in Alwar district was 1973 percent in 1971, which increased to 70.72 percent in 2011, that is, the literacy rate increased to 50.99 percent. The highest literacy rate in 1971 was Behror tehsil (26.59 percent), which remained till 2011. Literacy rate in Alwar tehsil in 1991 was the highest, while the lowest was in Thanagaji tehsil (28.03). In the year 2001, the literacy rate in Alwar district was 61.74 percent, the highest literacy at the tehsil level was in Behror tehsil (73.88 percent), while the lowest was in Thanagaji tehsil (4807 percent). In the year 2011, the average literacy rate of the district is 70.72 percent and the highest literacy rate was 76.82 percent in Kotkasim and the lowest was 60:29 in Dhanagazi.

It is very important for the economy of the country for the majority of the population to be educated and literate. Educated people are successful everywhere compared to uneducated people. There is also a deep relationship between the standard of living and the literacy rate. Literacy rate is also affected by urbanization. The literacy rate in the urban areas of Alwar district is higher than the rural areas, which makes it clear that agriculture is the main occupation in the rural areas of Alwar district. It is very important for the farmer to be educated. So that he can know about modern techniques of agriculture and can increase crop production by using advanced fertilizers, seeds, etc. The uneducated farmer remains ignorant of these modern agricultural techniques. Therefore, with increase in literacy, awareness increases and people become more efficient. An average difference of 20 percent is visible in male and female literacy. It is clear from the study that the literacy rate is increasing between the decade 1971 to 2011. This growth rate is highest in Rajgarh, Tijara and Laxmangarh.

### **Sex ratio :-**

Sex ratio of any area is very important in knowing the social and economic variability of that area. Sex ratio means male-female ratio. This ratio tells the number of women per thousand men. Sex ratio is

obtained by dividing the number of males by the number of females and multiplying the number by 1000. The desire for the birth of a boy and the difference in the birth rate of men and women give rise to the difference in sex ratio. The sex ratio was 887 in 1971, 892 in 1981, 880 in 1991, which increased to 886 in 2001 and 895 in 2011, which is an indicator of continuous increase in sex ratio.

Analysis at the tehsil level makes it clear that the highest sex ratio in Behror was 937 in 1971, 940 in 1981, 933 in 1991, and 917 in 2001. The lowest sex ratio remained in Alwar tehsil 863 in 1971, 855 in 1981, and 868 in 1991. It is clear from the table that the rate of change in sex ratio is gradually decreasing, the main reasons for which are giving dowry in the marriage of the girl, longing for the boy and other social beliefs.

#### **population density :-**

This is the ratio between land and population. It shows the level of population concentration. Land resources are limited, while population is increasing at a rapid pace. In such circumstances it is necessary to know the population density on land. So that the possibility of future development can be ascertained. Population density refers to the average population per square kilometer on the total geographical area.

Person per square kilometer. The population density in Alwar was 166 in 1971, 211 in 1981 and 274 in 1991, which increased to 352 in 2001 and 438 in 2011. When analyzed at the tehsil level, it is clear that from 1971 to 1991, the highest population density was in Behrod tehsil and from 1971 to 1991, the lowest was in Thanagaji tehsil. Highest population density in 2001 and 2011 was 615 and 762.

person per square kilometre. It is clear from the above analysis that the population density is gradually increasing. Due to which land use is changing, especially the pressure on agricultural land is increasing. Finally, to solve this problem, alternative employment should be created in the area and family planning programs should be run at a higher level. It is clear from the above study that there are three population density areas according to tehsil in Alwar district.

1. Areas with high population density: Tijara, Alwar, Bahrod, Ramgarh, Kishangadbas, the main reason for high population density here is the presence of industrial and transport facilities.

2 Medium population density areas Mundawar, Kotkasim, Kathumar and Neemrana. The migrant population increased due to the development of the National Highway as well as the establishment of industries in major industrial institutions of the world.

3. Areas with low population density: Rajgarh, Laxmangarh Thanagaji. The population details here are still high. Basic facilities are being developed.

There is a visible change in population density in the last 40 years. In the year 1971, there were 166 persons per square kilometer living in Alwar district, which increased to 438 persons per square kilometer in 2011, that is, the population density increased by 272 persons per square kilometer. The highest population density is 578 persons per square kilometer in Alwar tehsil. The increase of population density indicates the development of the area.

#### **Rural and urban population :-**

Generally, industrial development is an indicator of urban population whereas the rural population ratio is found to be higher in agricultural areas. It is an important indicator of social and economic characteristics.

Different countries of the world have different parameters to measure rural and urban population. Generally, most of the people in rural areas are engaged in primary activities like agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining etc. Whereas in urban areas, most of the people are engaged in non-primary (secondary and tertiary) activities like manufacturing, commerce, transport services, riders and other unclassified services, besides research and conceptual development. In rural and urban areas, age, gender, organization The density, level of development and living conditions of the population vary. According to the census of 2011, about 35 percent of the population of India lives in cities. On regional basis, urban areas of Alwar district like Alwar city, Behror Urban arrangement is seen in Bhiwadi whereas rural environment is mostly seen in the areas near the cities.

It is clear from the study that the rural population in Alwar district was 1264,280 in 1971 and 15,74,972 in 1981, which increased to 19,76,293 in 1991, 13,49,768 in 2001 and 30,19,728 in 2011, which increased at a decreasing rate. Has been. Whereas the urban population was 1,26,882 in 1971 and 1,96,201 in 1981. Which increased to 19,76,239 in 1991, 4,34,939 in 2001 and 6,54,451 in 2011. It is clear from the above facts that people are migrating from rural areas to urban areas. The main reasons for which include getting employment, physical facilities, gambling of agricultural monsoon, higher studies etc. Urbanization is positively related to industrialization, both these variables influence each other. Due to industrialization, cities expand horizontally and vertically. At the tehsil level, from 1971 to 1991, the highest rural population was in Laxmangarh and the lowest rural population was in Thanagaji tehsil. Whereas from 1971 to 2011,

the highest urban population was in Alwar tehsil and the lowest in Mundawar, Bansur, Ramgarh Thanagaji.

#### **Working and non-working population:-**

Functionality and structure are important aspects in demographic pattern. Functional structure refers to the population that is engaged in the production of a good or service. The development of a country depends on its functional population. On the basis of economic activities, the population of the district is mainly divided into two categories. Functional population includes the population from 15 years to 4 years. Whereas the age group 0-14 and above 65 are non-working population. Changes are visible in the working and non-working population from 1971 to 2011.

#### **Working and non-working population at tehsil level**

Changes are visible between 1971 and 2011 at the tehsil level. In 1971, the highest and minimum working population was in Dhanagaji (33.17%) and lowest in Behror respectively 2281 percent, whereas in 2011, highest working population was in Bansur 5224 percent and lowest in Alwar tehsil 41.25 percent, whereas in non-working population in 1971 and 2011 respectively, highest was Behror 77.19 percent. The percentage and minimum was Thanagaji 66.83 percent, highest Alwar 58.75 percent and minimum Kotkasim 45.52 percent.

To study the backward classes in the social structure, the distribution of Scheduled Castes and Tribes is studied. In the context of studying the human resources of any particular area, the demographic structure of all sections of the society is studied. Development can reach every area. For this, the economic and social backward class is studied because economic and social inequality hinders development.

In Alwar district, Scheduled Caste was 17.10 percent in 1971, which increased to 17.77 percent in 2011, Scheduled Tribe was 11.68 percent in 1971, which decreased to 7.87 percent, its Scheduled Caste population was 17.78 percent in 1991, which decreased to 18.01 percent in 2001 and 2011. 17.77. Percentage remained. The Scheduled Tribe population was 8.06 percent in 1991, which decreased to 8.02 percent in 2001 and to 787 percent in 2011. When analyzed at the tehsil level, it becomes clear that in 1971, the highest population of Scheduled Caste was 2062 percent in Laxmangarh Tehsil and in 2011, the highest population of Scheduled Caste was 24.30 percent in Kathumar Tehsil, whereas in 1971, the population of Scheduled Caste was 1784 percent in Rajgarh Tehsil, which is It increased to 30.82 percent in 2011.

In 1991, S.C. The population was Laxmangarh tehsil (2093 percent), while the lowest was Thanagaji (14.15 percent). Whereas S.T. The population was highest in Rajgarh tehsil (30.14 percent), lowest in Tijara (0.14 percent). In the year 2011, maximum number of S.C. The population was highest in Kamar tehsil (24.30 percent) and minimum in Tijara (12.55 percent). Whereas S.T. The population was highest in Rajgarh tehsil (30.82 percent) and lowest in Vijara (0.28 percent).

#### **Business Structure:-**

The economic activities done for earning a living are called business. Study of occupational structure is very important in population study. This reflects the economy of that area. Under the occupational structure, the population is divided into four major occupations.

##### **A. Cultivator -**

A tenant is a person who works on his own land or on the land of the government or another person or organization along with himself or a family member. There were 77.07% cultivators in the year 1991, 68.27% in 2001 and 63.06% in 2011. This shows that the number of farmers is gradually decreasing.

##### **B. Agricultural laborer**

The person who works in the field by taking wages in the form of cash or share is called agricultural labourer. In the year 1991 the percentage in the district was 8.97% and in 2001 it was 9.85%. In 2011, 997 percent were agricultural labourers. It is clear from this that the number of agricultural laborers is increasing.

##### **C. Family Industry**

This category includes cottage industries and small scale industries which are run by the head of the household with the help of the family. Like, making papad, carpet, shoes, pickles, jam etc. It is clear from this that the population engaged in family industries is increasing rapidly. In the year 1991, 873 percent, in 2001, 1.97 percent and in 2011, 1.67 percent of the population was employed in it.

##### **D. Those doing other work**

This category includes business, commerce and government work. In the year 1991, 5.27 percent of the population in the district was engaged in it, in the year 2001, it was 19.89 percent and in 2011, 25.28 percent of the population was engaged in it. It is clear from this that the tendency to do other work other than agriculture is increasing in rural areas.



**Tehsil wise working population analysis-**

The maximum changes are visible in the study of economic and occupational population from 1971 to 2011. The maximum change took place in Tijara area. Here the farmer population declined by 33.36 percent. This population got converted into other works, the main reason for this was the change in land use due to the establishment of Bhiwadi industrial area, the cultivated area is getting converted into industrial institutions, business institutions and residences.

**III. Conclusion :-**

The population of Alwar district has been influencing the population of the country for the last several centuries. Due to increase in population, people here keep running towards Mumbai, Kolkata, New Delhi and other metros and cities. Due to which the people here are going to other cities and affecting the population there. The main reason for migration from Alwar is lack of industrialization and unemployment here. The main reason for migration to cities here is the disintegration of the joint family system. Due to increasing population and decreasing land holdings, the number of landless laborers has increased and hence people here are forced to migrate. There has been very slow development of agriculture in Alwar district due to which it is not possible to feed the increasing population in the villages. There is a lack of employment opportunities due to lack of rural and cottage industries here. Due to which people are migrating towards metros and cities. There are many types of attractions in cities like freedom of personal life, availability of means of entertainment, more opportunities for employment, health, education etc. are available. This reason is also responsible for migration.

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