

**DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES IN DISTRICTS OF KOTA DIVISION OF RAJASTHAN****BHIM SINGH<sup>a1</sup>, C.K. ARYA<sup>b</sup>, V.K. UPADHYAY<sup>c</sup> AND ANUPAM MAURYA<sup>d</sup>**<sup>a</sup>Department of Basic Science, College of Horticulture and Forestry, MPUAT Campus, Jhalarampattan, Jhalawar, Rajasthan, India  
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E-mail: anupambhuext@yahoo.co.in**ABSTRACT**

**Two third of the total population of the Kota division lives in rural areas. In the study area, the male population is higher in comparison to female population. In Kota division, substantial population lives in villages. Female literacy is generally lower than male literacy in all districts of the division. The demographic features represent quality of life in the study area.**

**KEYWORDS:** Kota division, population, growth rate

Rajasthan, the largest state in the country in terms of geographical area, is located in the north-western part of the country. It spreads over 3, 42, 239 sq.km area, which constitutes 10.4 per cent area of the country and account for 5.7 per cent of national population (Census of India, 2011). The state has 33 districts and seven administrative divisions namely- Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Kota. Kota division is geographically situated in southern part of the state. The total area of the division is 24278.5 sq. km., which represents 7.1 per cent area of the state. It consists of four districts - Kota, Bundi, Baran and Jhalawar. This region is commonly known as Hadauti region, land of Hadas. Chambal is the main river along with its main tributaries like Parvati, Kali sindh, Parwan and Banas. The zone has fertile black soils with natural vegetation in the form of woodlands, parklands and open forests though degraded. Paddy and sorghum are the chief food crops grown in the kharif season. Wheat, barley, grain and mustard are grown in rabi season. Various authors' viz. (Mehta, 1978; Mathur, 1986; Karuppayan, 2002 and Singh and Kumar, 2008) studied demographic features and pattern at regional level. In present study, the demographic features and characteristics of the districts of Kota division of Rajasthan has been discussed. It focuses at analysis of inter and intra districts comparisons along with rural and urban segments of the population.

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

The characteristics of population of the district have been included in this study. The data used for this purpose were collected from census 2011, Government of India. Total population of the division is 56, 99, 464 which is 8.3 per cent of the total population of the state. The distributions of population in district of Kota division are presented in Fig. 1. In the division, the percentage of the male population is higher in comparison to female population ranging between 52.5% in Kota to 51.4% in Jhalawar district. In all the districts, male population is higher than female population. The percentage of rural population ranges between 83.7% in Jhalawar and 39.7% in Kota. Under the study area, out of total population, 67% lives in the rural areas. Percentage decadal variation in population during 1901-2011 is presented under Fig. 2. The percentage of preschool children ranges from 20.0% in Baran to 33.1% in Jhalawar. The population density was recorded as 374, 227, 193 and 175 in Kota, Jhalawar, Bundi and Baran districts, respectively. The decennial population growth rate were observed as 24.3%, 19.8%, 19.6% and 15.7% in Kota, Baran, Jhalawar and Bundi districts, respectively.

Sex ratio, number of female per 1000 males for the districts ranges between 945 in Jhalawar to 906 in Kota district. This indicates that the population of female is less

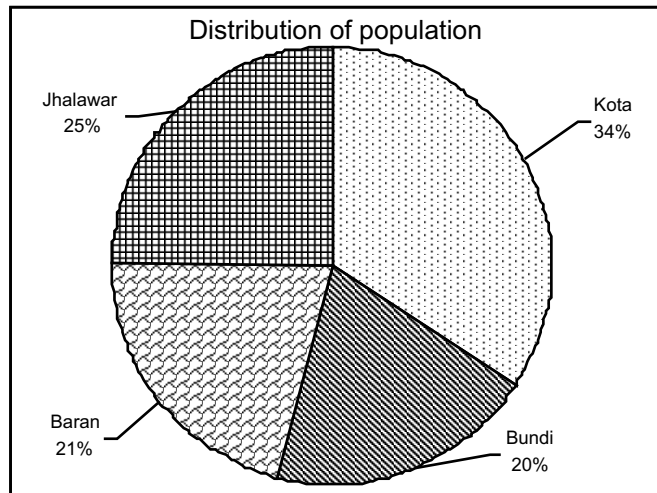
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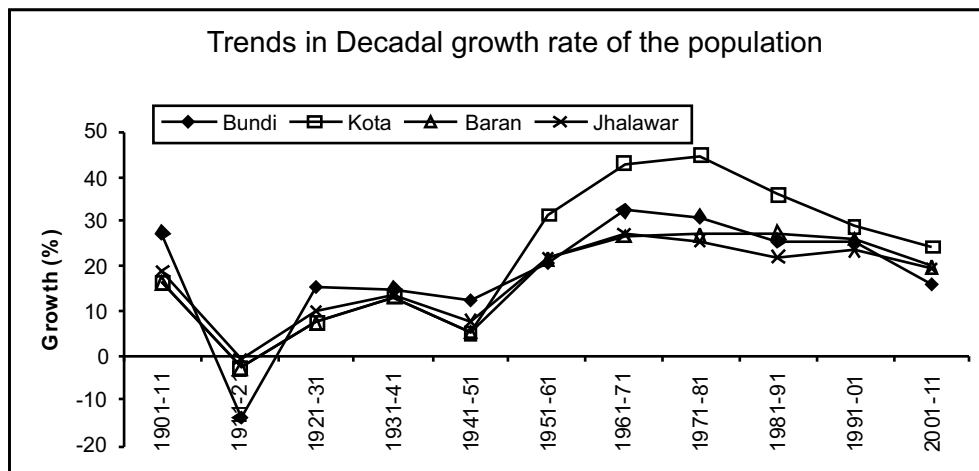
than the population of male under the study area. Sex ratio of 0-6 years population ranges between 886 in Bundi to 905 Jhalawar districts. This implies to decline in the number of girl child aged between 0-6 years. The literacy rate in Kota division of Rajasthan districts was observed between 77.5%

(highest) in Kota to 62.1% (lowest) in Jhalawar district. The literacy amongst male population ranges between 87.6% in Kota to 76.5% in Jhalawar districts. Literacy amongst male is more than 75% in all districts. Female literacy is generally lower than male literacy in all districts of the division and it ranges between 66.3 % in Kota and 47.0% in Bundi district.

**Figure 1: Distribution of population in districts of Kota division**



**Figure 2: Trends in decadal growth rate of the population in districts of Kota division**



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