



Review of NEP in Rural Development: A Demographic Study of Karauli District

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ABSTRACT

Of all the resources, man is the most valuable resource having relevance owing to his well-developed mind and capacity. In fact, man is not only resource in himself but all the other natural endowments which are treated as resources, are in a sense the creation of man- mind and his abilities. As Zimmerman and Michel have observed, Man-mind is the greatest resource itself. Man has played a crucial role as a controller, regulator, and modifier of resource according to his needs and capacity to fulfil his requirements. Thus, through his various interrelated activities in physical as well as cultural real man has emerged as “pivot” in the nature. Morgan has rightly remarked that “the land use patterns of agricultural system depend” not only on the physical environment and plants/animals’ relationship, but all so social and economic conditions ascribed to type and level human activities. So, it is great relevance to appraise various aspects of human resource base. By analysing the population data of the last 100 years of Karauli district, how much and how has the change in population affected the development here. Also, what are the changes in the population distribution pattern here. An attempt has been made to analyse all these changes through this research paper and analysis is necessary to develop the district by making optimum use of the resources available here.

Keywords: Distribution of population, density, growth rate, age structure, literacy level

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In present population of Karauli district is 1458248 persons up to 2011. Which is distributed with much spatial variation associated with such factors as availability of fertile, land, transport and marketing facilities and impacts of floods etc, most of the people in the district reside in rural areas. The density of population of the district was 289 person per square km in 2011. Due to this change of population, the study of the changes taking place one the economic and social profile of Karauli district is very important and the study of how the invisible changes in land use due to the change of population can be used as development is essential.

Objectives

- ❖ To present the distribution of population in the district.
- ❖ Interpreting population pattern based on population growth over the last 100 years.
- ❖ To explain the dense and sparse areas of population density in district.

Review of literature

The first population analysis study in the history of the world was conducted in 1953 by G.T. Trewartha. Following this, many economists and geographers made significant contributions to the field. These included Thomson, Lynne Smith, Ackerman, C. Clark, Ward, J.I. Clark Garner, Jalensky, Stamp, Alfrid Peterson, G.J. Demko, Adams Landry, Brasley, P.E. James, Buchnan, P. George, W.E.Mori are prominent scholars.

Indian Scholars in Population Studies- Ashish Bose, B.L. Agarwal, S.N. Agrawala, R.C. Chandana, G.S. Gosal, B.N. Ghosh, B.N. Puri, V.C. Misra, B.C. Mehta, Mansur Ahmed, S.J. Mehta, Suryakant, R.S.P. Gosal, K.N. Dubey, Prem Sagar, Smita Sen Gupta, S.C. Julka, P.K. Sharma, Sodhiram, Dhaneshwari, Jitendra Mohan, Meher Singh Gill, F.Z Jamali, N.L Gupta, Hemlata Joshi, Sadhana Kothari, Ismail Haque, Indel Singh, Kamalkant Dubey, Mahendra Bahadur, Juzar Singh, Pushpa Pathik, Gopal Krishna, Abdul Razak, Nural Alam, A.S. Panwar, Anju Kohli, Gunjan Garg etc. have made their invaluable contribution.

In recent years, significant study is done in the population distribution by Bose, C. (2018), Chutia, L.J. and M.K. Sharma. (2016), Das, D., A. Kumar, and M. Sharma. (2020), Dash, M. (2016), Ribeiro HV, Oehlers M, Moreno-Monroy AI, Kropp JP, Yadav, S., Khan, Z. (2012), Zhang L, Lin X, Leng L, Zeng Y, (2021), Zhou Q, Xu Y, Zheng Y, Shao J, Lin Y, Wang H, (2020), Khan, Zuber & Yadav, Sandeep & Mangal, Nikita. (2021) and Yadav Sandeep and Sahu Sonu (2022).

Study area

Karauli district located in the south-eastern region of Rajasthan lies between 26°3' north to 26°49' north latitude and 76° 35' E to 77° 26' E longitude. The height for the sea level in

the district 400 to 600 meters, and total area of district is 5043.02 (census report, 2011). It is bounded on the East by Dhaulpur district, on the North-East Bharatpur district, on the North – West Dausa district and the South-West Sawai Madhopur and on South-East by Madhya Pradesh state. Chambal River separating the Karauli and Morena district (M.P. state).

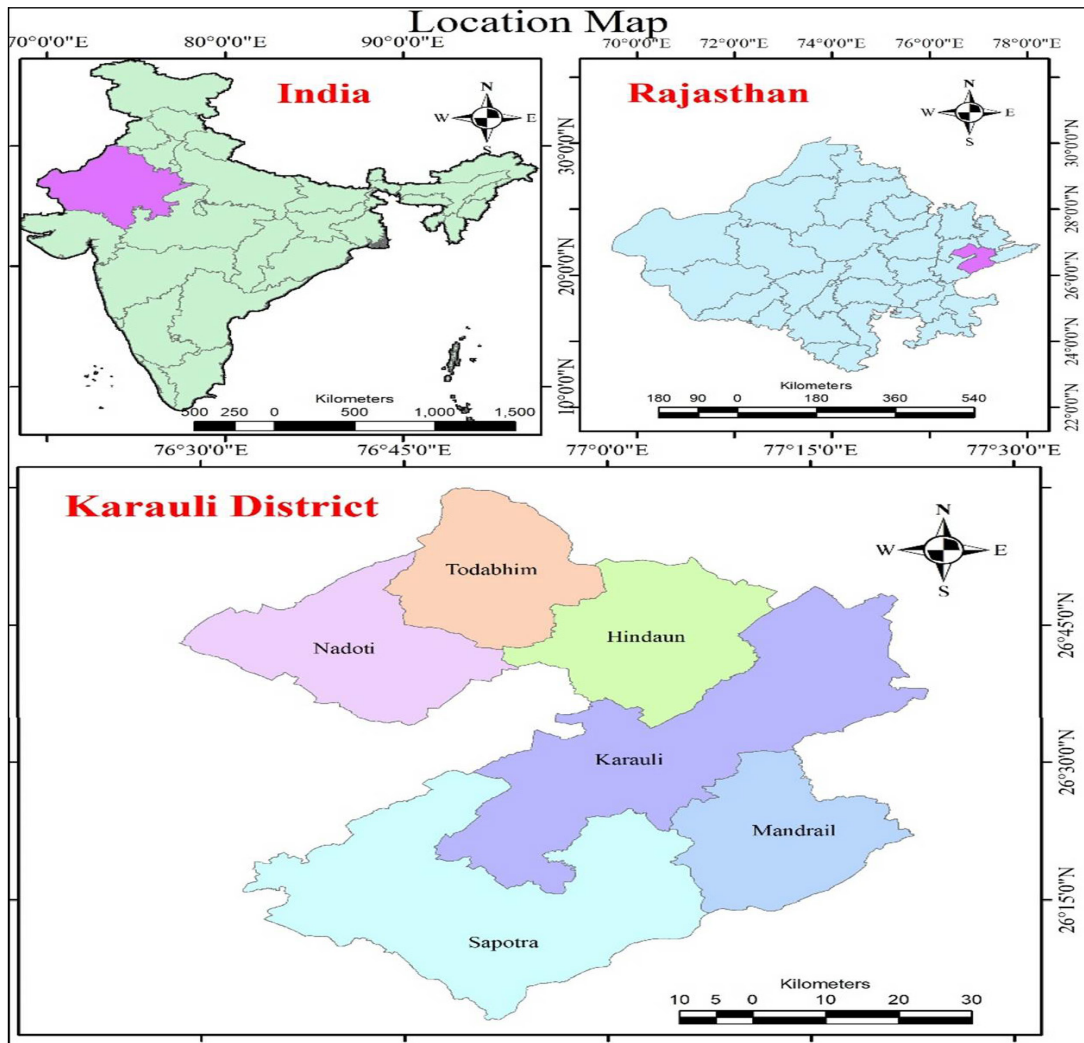


Fig. 1

Administratively, the district comprises 6 tehsils. The town of Karauli is the district headquarters. Karauli District comes under Bharatpur Divisional Commissionerate. Karauli

is famous for popular red-stone. Karauli district consists of 85.04 percent rural and 14.96 percent urban population. While almost the entire district is covered by hills and ravines, there are no lofty peaks, the highest having an elevation of less than 1400 feet above sea level. Good grade stone and some iron ore comprise the mineral resources of the area. Karauli's natural environment includes the Vindhyan and Aravalli mountains. The district has plain, high, and low and hilly parts. The plains are fertile, and clay is lightweight and sandy. There are many rivers in the district. Annual rainfall is 580.36 mm, about 35 days in a year. Maximum temperature is 49 °C in May and 2 °C in January.

Methodology

The most appropriate unit of study has been determined to be the tehsil. The study's primary data source is secondary information that was gathered from numerous reliable government sources. The tehsil level data for total, male, female population has been taken from Census of India (2011) General Population Totals, Primary Census Abstract, Rajasthan. Data was first combined into several groups and tables in accordance with the needs of the study after being obtained from various sources. The study has made use of maps and several statistical techniques to fulfil its objective requirements and conduct a factual comparative analysis of the data.

Growth & Distribution analysis

Table 1: Population Growth 1911-2011

Year	Total population		Rural population		Urban population		No. of Urban centers	Sex ratio
	Population	Decennial Variation	% Population	Decennial Variation (%)	% Population	Decennial Variation (%)		
1911	344078	—	98.78	—	1.22	—	3	825
1921	305090	-10.8	98.18	-13.53	1.82	+2.03	3	820
1931	308988	+10.05	97.78	+2.69	2.22	+1.31	3	832
1941	334736	+13.01	96.39	+6.20	3.61	+2.26	3	830
1951	371931	+12.11	92.39	+9.10	7.77	+2.38	3	840
1961	444807	+23.32	90.49	+1.45	9.51	+5.90	4	835
1971	559266	+26.49	89.10	+24.56	11.90	+3.59	4	854
1981	798926	+42.85	88.33	+42.77	11.67	+4.66	5	867
1991	927719	+16.12	87.49	+14.01	12.51	+3.62	5	840
2001	1209665	+29.13	86.39	+29.29	13.61	+4.28	6	858
2011	1458248	+20.54	84.74	+18.24	14.96	+4.79	9	861

Decennial growth of population of the district has been rather erratic. During the second and third successive decades of the century, there was a decrease owing to a variety of reasons such as epidemic and unhealthy seasons, the third and fourth decades witnessed a growth of 10.05% and 13.01%. Population growth continuously increased during next successive decades. The increase in the population of the district during the 1961-71 decade was slightly less than the average increase for the whole of Rajasthan, which was 27.83%. In the present day, the growth rate of Karauli district is 20.54%. Table 1 shows medium growth of 36.57% during the period of 1921-71 while high growth during 1971-81 remained 16.36% but growth during 1981-1991 increased to 29.12% respectively. Between 1911 and 1921 this was marked decrease due to severe attack of various epidemics (e.g., cholera, plague etc.) famine and other natural calamities. But after 1921 the increase in number continued without interruption.

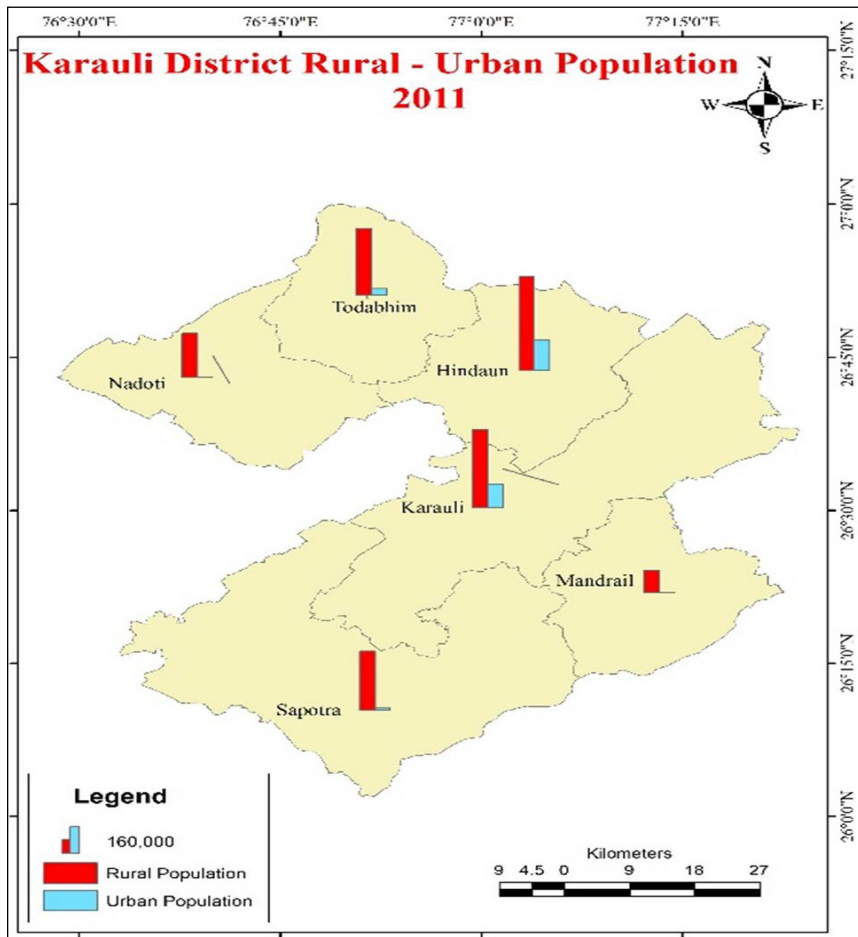


Fig. 2

At tehsil level, during 1971-81 the growth was highest (53.10%) in Hindaun tahsil and lowest (+0.47%) in Karauli tahsil. In Karauli tehsil during 1941-51 growth decreased (-1.83%) due to epidemics. Medium growth (25.83%) is observed in Todabhim tehsil. The remaining maximum number of tehsils falls under moderate low category, i.e., growth 20 to 30%.

The total population of the district is 1458248 persons up to 2011, which is distributed with much spatial variation associated with such factors as availability of fertile, land, transport and marketing facilities and impacts of floods etc. Most of the people in the district reside in rural areas. The Census of 1961 recorded that 89.81% of the population was rural and 10.19% urban respectively. The Census of 1971, however, showed some shift towards urbanization when 11.90% of population was found to be urban and 88.10% rural.

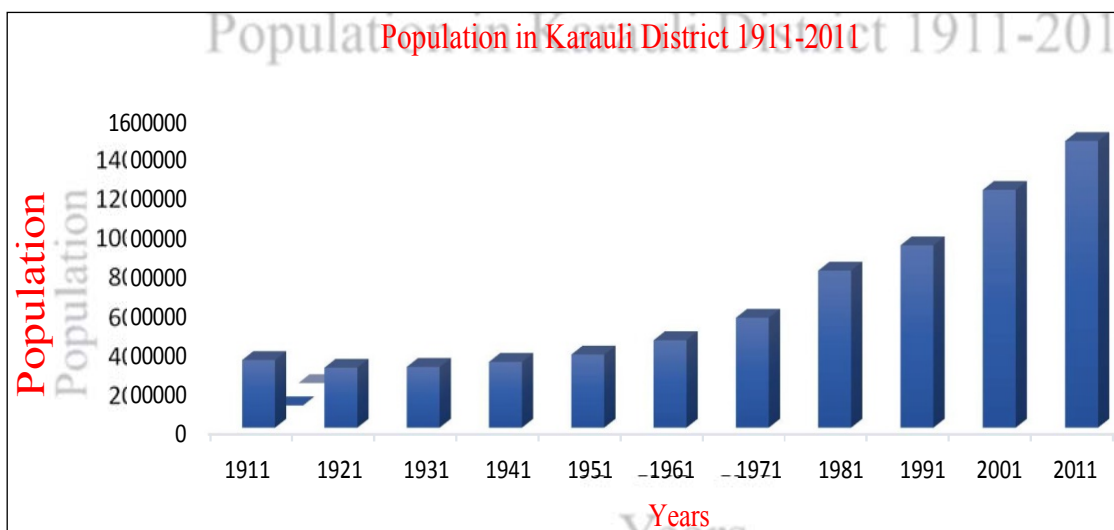


Fig. 3

Table 2: Tehsil wise population distribution in Karauli District-2011

Tehsil	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Todabhim	122525	105676	228203	12079	10898	22977	134604	116576	251180
Nadauti	80479	70419	150898	—	—	—	80479	70419	150898
Hindaun	171569	146853	318422	55834	49618	105452	227403	196471	423874
Karauli	143984	122184	266168	43908	39052	80960	187892	161236	349128
Mandrail	40659	33941	74600	—	—	—	40659	33941	74600
Sapotara	108969	92883	201852	3633	3083	6716	112602	95966	208568

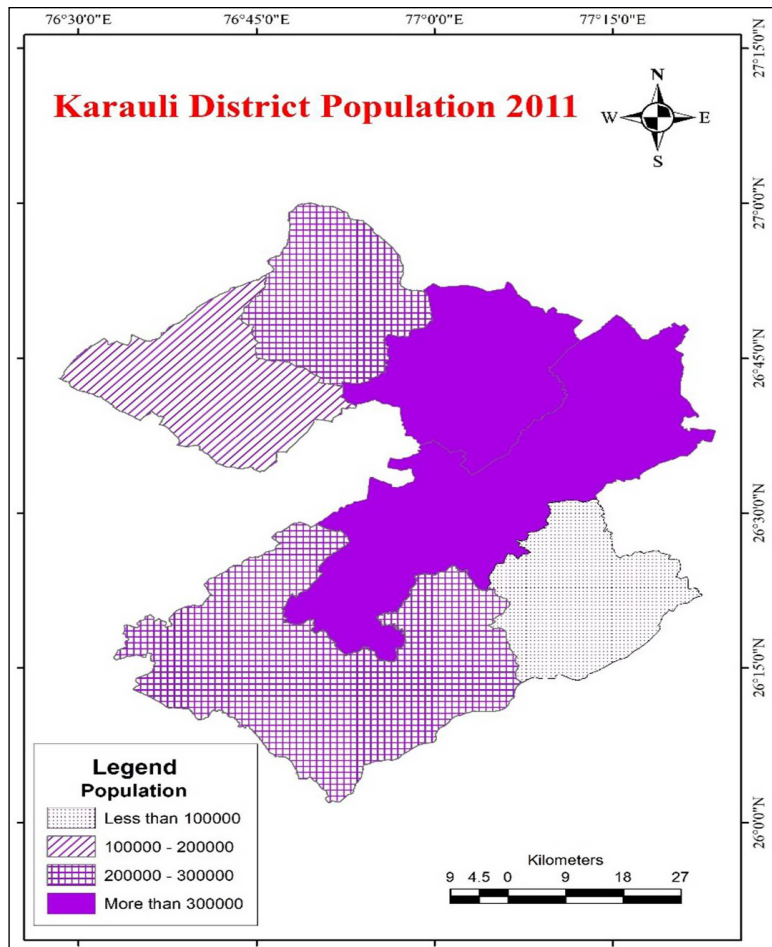


Fig. 3

Out of the three tehsils of the district, namely, Nadauti, Sapotara and Mandrail were completely rural. Highest population (423874 persons) lived in Hindaun and lowest population (74600 persons) lived in Mandrail. Along roadside, the concentration of population is observed in the form of patches. The patches of highest population are located along Hindaun-Karauli, Hindaun-Mahavirji, Karauli-Mahavirji roads where beneficial condition like fertile land and transport and marketing facilities etc. are available.

The North-West parts of Todabhim and Karauli tehsils, and southern and western parts of Sapotara tehsil have medium concentration of population, Low concentration of population in Mandrail tehsil is due to adverse and hilly area.

SUMMARY

Since the existence of Karauli district, the growth of population has been slow towards urbanization. After analyzing the population, it is seen that even today there is a lack of basic amenities which do not reach the rural areas. There is an absolute lack of pure drinking water, paved roads for accessible transport, employment, urban lifestyle, etc., which needs to be developed through government schemes and the participation of local public representatives. Even today there is a complete lack of urbanization in some tehsils of the district, due to which the development of the district is blocked. Therefore, there is an urgent need for integrated development of rural population so that the district can be included in the front line.

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