

# Geographical Distribution of Population Resources in Jhunjhunu Region, Rajasthan

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**Abstract:** The district is irregular hexagon in shape in the northeastern part of the State lies between 2702" east longitudes. It is surrounded by Churu district on the northwestern side Hissar and Mahendragarh district of Haryana State in the northeastern part and by Sikar district in the west, south and south eastern part-2. For the propose of administration the district is divided into five administrative subdivision viz, Chirawa, Udaipurwati, Jhunjhunu, Khetri and Nawalgarh Six Tehsil viz Jhunjhunu, Chirawa, Khetri, Nawalgarh, Buhana, Udaipurwati and eight Panchyat Samities viz Jhunjhunu, Chirawa, Khetri, Nawalgarh, Buhana, Udaipurwati, Alsisar and Surajgarh.

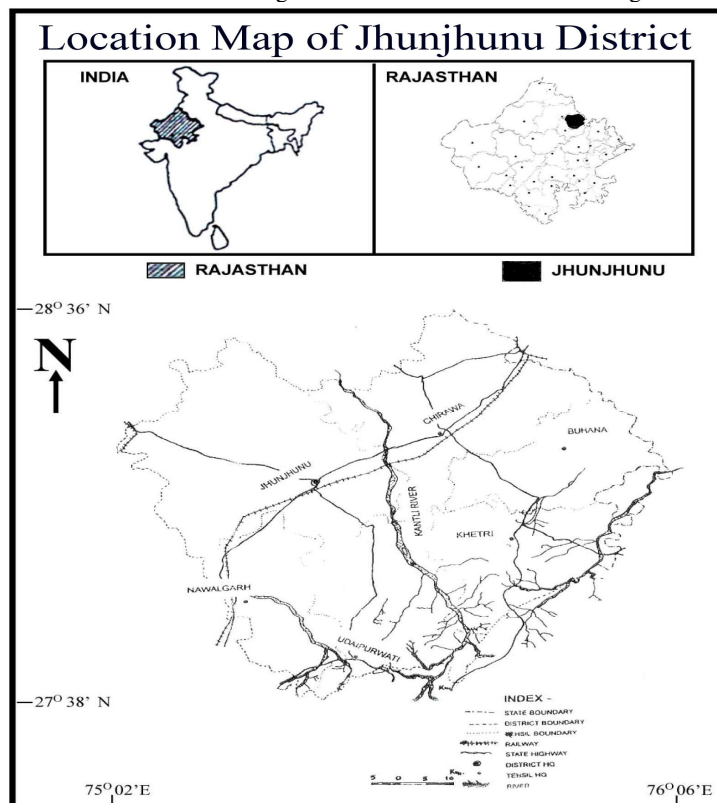
## 1.1. STUDY AREA :

The total geographical area of the district is 2928 square Kms. This stands at 1.73 percent of the total area of the state from the points of area, Jhunjhunu district stand at 22nd place among the existing 33 districts of the state most of the part of the district is coerce by blow sand and dunes which for part of the great that desert sand shifting and active dunes are main hazards to cultivation. Soil erosion is the Result of constant deforestation and mining activity which have resulted in baring the slopes. The hilly area in south eastern part of district is characterized by hills of Aravalli range, running in north easterly direction. The highest peak, 1051 m high is in the south of Lohagar

village bordering Sikar district. Hills are almost barren of vegetation except a few bushes of acacia and cactus.

The undulating area with small isolated hills having steep slope lies in the south western part of district. The major portion of hills is found in Khetri and Udaipurwati tehsils. The general elevation above mean sea level rests between 300 and 450m Quaternary level forms are represented by sand and colluvial deposits of talus and scree at piedment slopes.

The desertic plain generally lying at an altitude of about 300m amsl occupies the northern part of the district and is covered with sand dunes. The general slope of the area is from south to north. Sand dunes are drifting in nature.



District Jhunjhunu is situated in Arid Rajasthan plain known as Rajasthan. It comprises of Rolling hills, some of the arrival ranges in the southeastern side running in the south eastern Direction and range of the Aravali Hills in extreme southeastern of Udaipurwati existing towards Singhana and Khetri in the east, viz Nawalgarh-Khetri upland its general elevation above means sea level is between 300 to 450 meters. The highest peek is in the south of Lohagarh village and its height is 1051 meters, this is no perennial river in the district katti and Dohan are only seasonal rivers. River katti originated from Khadela hill sides of Shrimadhampur Tehsil. Sikar and enters near south west of Udaipurwati tehsil running towards north –west direction and ultimately disappears in the sandy tracks of the Churu District. This river, however, divides the district almost into two parts. Similarly Dohan River also originates from Shrimadhampur hills and flows to north –eastern direction passing through some eastern part and ultimately disappears in sandy tracks of Mahendragarh district of Haryana Besides, there. Major streams of Udaipur Lohagarh ki nadi chandrawati and sukh nadi. There is no lake in the district however small tanks are in existence in some areas. There are only four tanks used for irrigation purposes. There is also a bound of “Ajit Sagar” about 11Km. from Khetri on Nizampur road.

The district of Jhunjhunu is poor in forest resources as the total area under forest including hills is reported to be 39613 hectares which is 6.65 % of total geographical area of the districts. The forest coverage is below the state average of about 9 % under forest. If compared to the 13 % of forest area at national average. The district comes out to be roughly half of the matomn average. The major species available in forest is ‘Jant’ tree or Khetri (prosaic specigera) it is found in abundance and is utilized’ for various purpose as providing folder to the animals supplying fuel for domestic purpose and checking sole erosion. Other species found are Babul, Shisham, Neem, Pepal, Hingotia, Karli, Akara, Mango trees, Ber tree etc. Among the wild animals, Baghera, soor, Languor, Lakkar

Bhaga, Bhedia, Lomari, Gidar, etc. are generally found snakes other poisonous and non-poisonous are also found in the district.

**1.2. INTRODUCTION :**

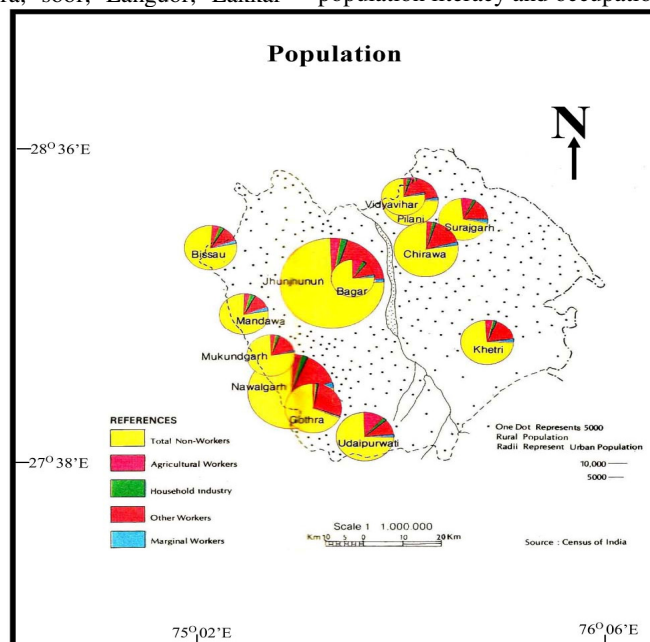
Development contours are a manifest expression of the geographic setting as evolving over time. The spatial context, physical resource base, technological level, and social, economic and political institutions of any region shape the pattern of its development. An understanding of the historical, physical and cultural geography of Jhunjhunu district is, therefore, imperative for an analysis of its development process.

From ancient times, the district of Jhunjhunu keeping some unique characteristics with geographical conditions, geomorphological features, climatic changes, vegetation and social environment in our country. From early times the district remained a cradle land of brave persons. Many civilizations developed, many tribes habited. These all geographical factors played vital role in cultural formation in the district. We can illustrate the main points of historical back ground of the study area.

**1.3. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION :**

Demography, as understood today, is the scientific study of human population. It focuses its attention on three readily observable human phenomena; (a) change in population size (growth or decline) (b) the composition of the population and (c) the distribution of population in space.

The distribution of population and vegetation status are influenced by the climatic factors like rainfall, temperatures, relative humidity, winds, soil, water resources which are directly or indirectly related with the vegetation status. Many other factors like dryness in the air, seasonal changes and seasonal influences, distribution of sand dunes topography, prevailing of hot winds during summer season also influences the vegetation status. One can see the impact on population vegetation status in different points like population density population literacy and occupational structure of population.



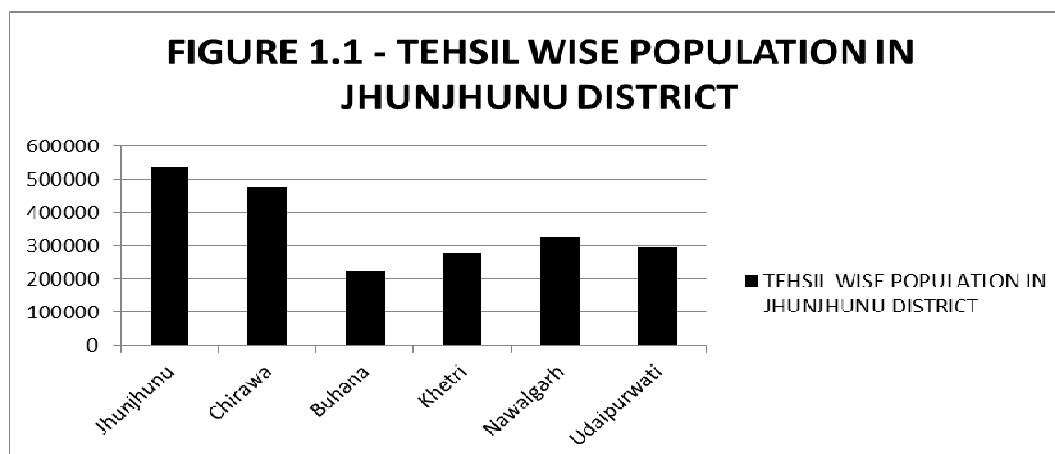
The district includes six tehsils up to 1991 there were five tehsils in all but Buhana emerged out from Khetri area and becomes a new tehsil on the map of Jhunjhunu district. As per available of census records (2011) the observations in this aspect revealed some interesting facts which are being

discussed here. The district's overall population (2137045 persons). The district covers (1716906 persons) rural population and (420139 persons) of urban (**Table-1.1**).

**TABLE : 1.1.DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT, 2011**

Year/Tehsil	Area	Population		Total
		Male	Female	
2011	Rural	877988	838918	1716906
	Urban	217908	202231	420139
	Total	1095896	1041149	2137045
Tehsil (2011)				
1. Jhunjhunu	Rural	179382	179519	358901
	Urban	92288	86985	179273
	Total	271670	266504	538174
2. Chirawa	Rural	186582	178501	365083
	Urban	58517	52487	111004
	Total	245099	230988	476087
3. Buhana	Rural	116131	107274	223405
	Urban	0	0	0
	Total	116131	107274	223405
4. Khetri	Rural	135757	123980	259737
	Urban	9451	8758	18209
	Total	145208	132738	277946
5. Nawalgarh	Rural	124306	119940	244246
	Urban	42444	39973	82417
	Total	166750	159913	326663
6. Udaipurwati	Rural	135830	129704	265534
	Urban	15208	14028	29236
	Total	151038	143732	294770

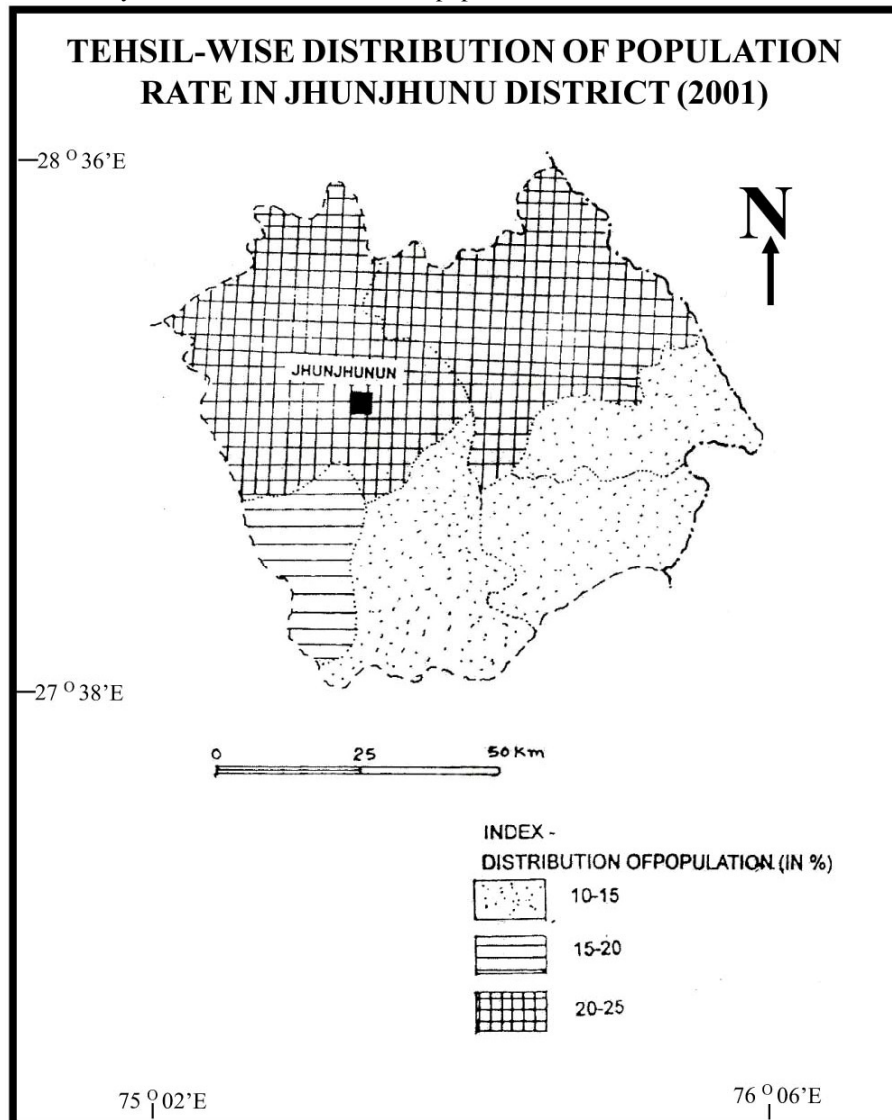
Source: - Economics & Statistics Department, Jaipur



At the part of maximum population group of tehsils the table illustrates that Jhunjhunu tehsil alone covers one fourth population of the district's total i.e. 25% and ranks at first from total population point of view. It is followed by Chirawa tehsil about 22% whereas at the part of minimum population group of tehsils Buhana tehsil obtains only 10.7% or about one tenth

population of the district's total and it is followed by tehsil Khetri i.e. 13.2% only.

According to 2011 Economics & Statistics Department, Jaipur 420139 persons of the total population of the district live in rural areas while the remaining 1716906 persons of the population is live in urban areas.



**1.4. DENSITY :**

One of the important indices of population concentration is the density of population. In the India census, density is defined as the number of persons living per square kilometres.

An increase in density of population is a natural phenomenon in any developing State with the passage of time. Density

conveys land-man and is normally calculated as number of persons per square kilometre. The distribution of population is uneven in the district due to many reasons hence the density is also found different in the district.

**TABLE : 1.2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION DENSITY OF JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT, 2011**

Year/Tehsil	Area		Population		Total	Density
			Male	Female		
2001	Rural	5752.36	7785776	742797	1518573	263
	Urban	175.64	207750	187366	395116	2638
	Total	5928.00	983526	930163	1913689	323
2011	Rural	5752.36	877988	838918	1716906	298
	Urban	175.64	217908	202231	420139	2392

	Total	5928.00	1095896	1041149	2137045	361
<b>Tehsil (2011)</b>						
1. Jhunjhunu	Rural	1564.87	179382	179519	358901	229
	Urban	59.02	92288	86985	179273	3037
	Total	1623.89	271670	266504	538174	331
2. Chirawa	Rural	1271.15	186582	178501	365083	287
	Urban	30.00	58517	52487	111004	3700
	Total	1301.15	245099	230988	476087	366
3. Buhana	Rural	653.09	116131	107274	223405	342
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	653.09	116131	107274	223405	342
4. Khetri	Rural	785.88	135757	123980	259737	331
	Urban	20.62	9451	8758	18209	883
	Total	806.50	145208	132738	277946	345
5. Nawalgarh	Rural	654.45	124306	119940	244246	373
	Urban	31.00	42444	39973	82417	2659
	Total	685.45	166750	159913	326663	477
6. Udaipurwati	Rural	811.75	135830	129704	265534	327
	Urban	35.00	15208	14028	29236	835
	Total	846.75	151038	143732	294770	348

Source: - Economics & Statistics Department, Jaipur

Jhunjhunu district's average density is 361 persons per Sq. Km. which is just double to the state i.e. 200. Although from population point of view the population density of the district increased from 323 persons per square km. in 2001 to 361 persons per square km. in 2011, respectively.

#### 1.5 GROWTH OF POPULATION :

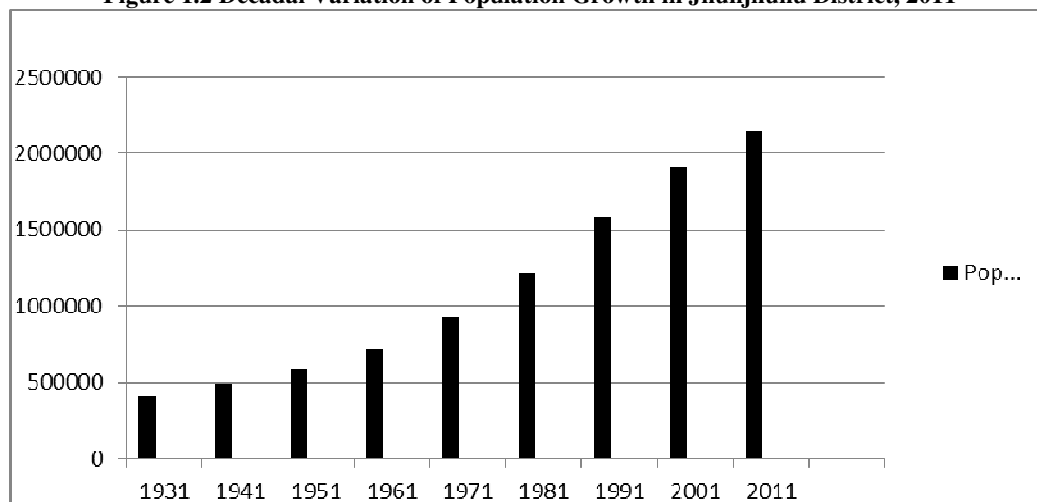
At the part of growth rate in urban areas, the State's average decadal growth rate is 31.17 percent but Jhunjhunu district has low i.e. 21.50 percent only, thus the district recorded a lower growth rate.

**TABLE : 1.3. DECADAL VARIATION OF POPULATION GROWTH IN JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT, 2011**

Year	Male	Female	Total	Decadal Difference	Decadal Difference (in %)
1931	215880	189639	405519	-	-
1941	260986	230017	491003	(+)85484	(+)21.08
1951	300988	287748	588736	(+)97733	(+)19.90
1961	370457	349193	719650	(+)130914	(+)22.24
1971	481873	447357	929230	(+)209580	(+)29.12
1981	619313	592270	1211583	(+)282353	(+)30.39
1991	819448	762973	1582421	(+)370838	(+)30.61
2001	983526	930163	1913689	(+)331268	(+)20.93
2011	1095896	1041149	2137045	(+)223356	(+)11.67

Source: - Economics & Statistics Department, Jaipur

**Figure 1.2 Decadal Variation of Population Growth in Jhunjhunu District, 2011**



The district has registered a percentage decadal variation 11.67 during the decade 2001-2011. The district has attained a higher decadal variation of 30.61 percent as compared to that of decade 1991. In Jhunjhunu district (rural and urban sector) has

low percentage i.e. 11.67 in 2011 and high percentage i.e. 30.61 in 1991 of decadal variation of growth of population. With regard to the year of 2001 the percentage of decadal growth in 2011 remained 11.67 percent, respectively.

**1.6. POPULATION BY SEX-RATIO :**

In any discussion on population, an inquiry in to the proportion of men to women is always an essential and relevant one. We no longer argue whether one sex is superior to the other. But are the males and females equal in number? It is an important question. If men are in excess, some will not get partners and in certain societies the bride price will go up. Truly speaking, the equality in number of males and females in all countries and at all times is an ideal seldom attained. Even if an equal number

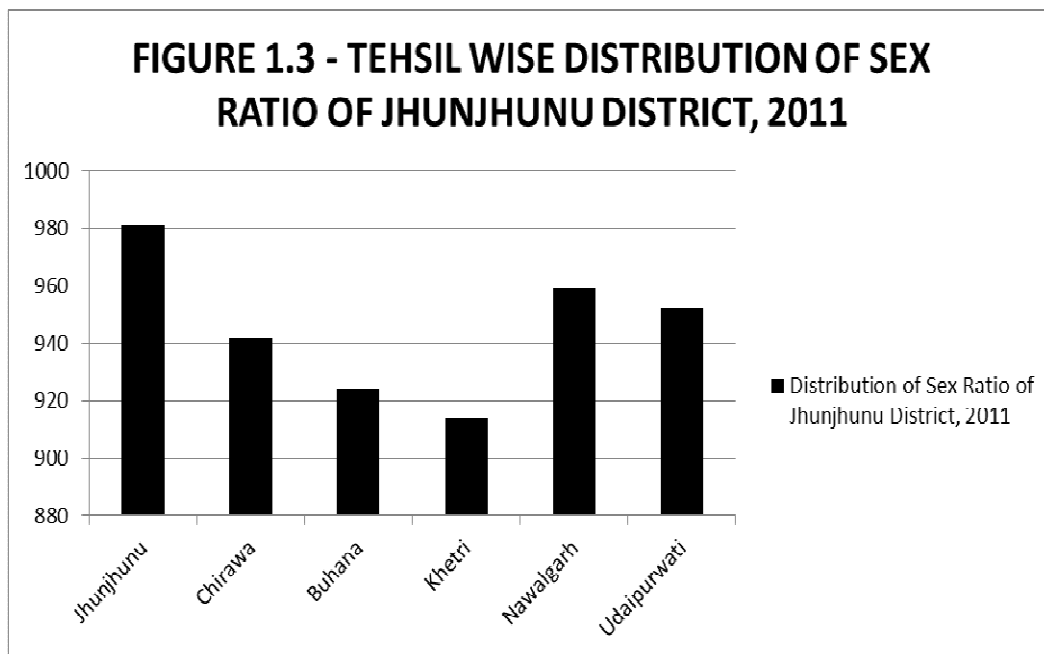
of male and female babies are born, their chances of survival at various ages are very unequal.

In fact there has been a fall in sex ratio. Though the results are provisional yet there is a need for further examination about the declining trend in sex-ratio over the years. Studies made so far have offered several explanations for this phenomenon in the past. Some of them are a preference for male children resulting in neglect of female babies causing higher mortality rate among females, sex-ratio at birth favourable to males, longer in migration of males in search of work, the neglect of females at all ages-right from birth to death may be responsible for high mortality rates among females etc.

**TABLE : 1.4. DISTRIBUTION OF SEX RATIO OF JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT, 2011**

Year/Tehsil	Area	Population		Total	Sex Ratio
		Male	Female		
2011	Rural	877988	838918	1716906	956
	Urban	217908	202231	420139	928
	Total	1095896	1041149	2137045	950
Tehsil (2011)					
1. Jhunjhunu	Rural	179382	179519	358901	1001
	Urban	92288	86985	179273	943
	Total	271670	266504	538174	981
2. Chirawa	Rural	186582	178501	365083	957
	Urban	58517	52487	111004	897
	Total	245099	230988	476087	942
3. Buhana	Rural	116131	107274	223405	924
	Urban	0	0	0	0
	Total	116131	107274	223405	924
4. Khetri	Rural	135757	123980	259737	913
	Urban	9451	8758	18209	927
	Total	145208	132738	277946	914
5. Nawalgarh	Rural	124306	119940	244246	965
	Urban	42444	39973	82417	942
	Total	166750	159913	326663	959
6. Udaipurwati	Rural	135830	129704	265534	955
	Urban	15208	14028	29236	922
	Total	151038	143732	294770	952

Source: - Economics & Statistics Department, Jaipur



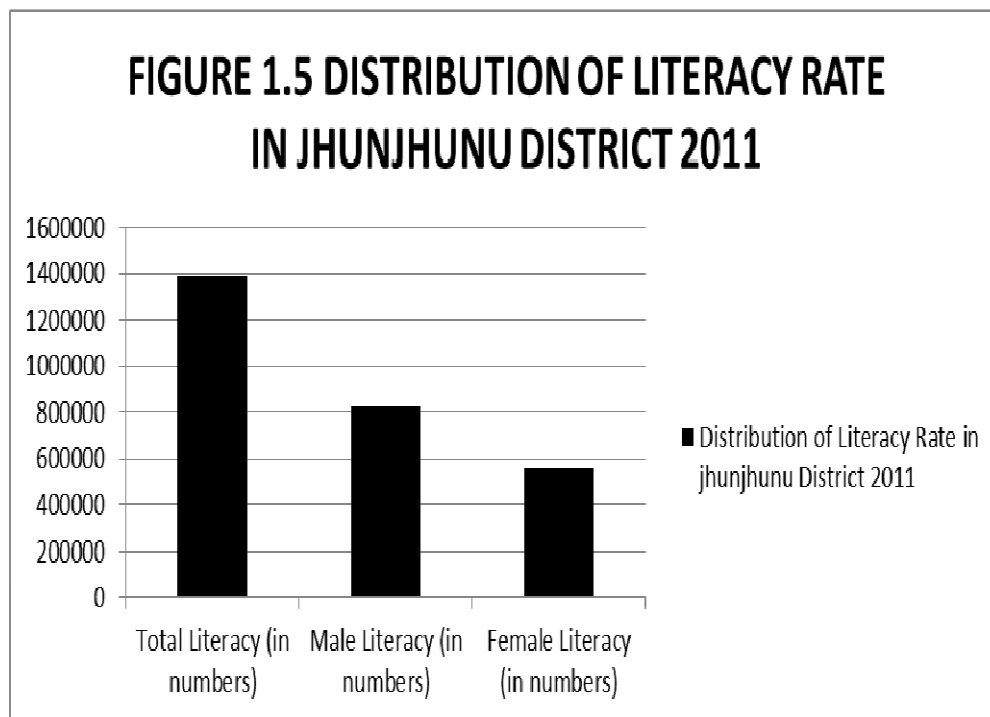
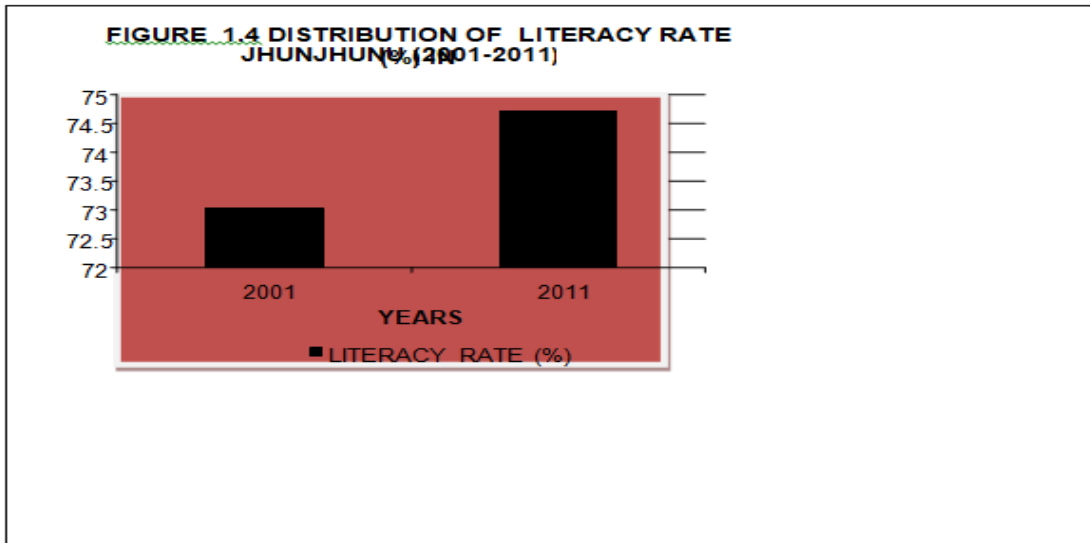
In Jhunjhunu tehsil's total population 538174 persons Female are observed in Rural Sector but it is less in Urban sector i.e. 86985. At the part male population the district obtains 877988 in Rural sector but less i.e. 217908 in Urban Sector. Thus, in brief we can say that percentage of Female in Rural sector is comparatively more than that of Male is in Urban sector, respectively. As far as Children's population is concerned female percentage increases about 3% more in rural sector where as male percentage also decreases urban sector up to 3% for the area under study.

Tehsil-wise Sex-Ratio of the residing population for Jhunjhunu tehsil, the observations revealed that maximum sex-ratio in the district of Jhunjhunu is obtained by Jhunjhunu tehsil (981) which is followed by two tehsils Nawalgarh (959) and

Udaipurwati tehsil i.e. 952 Female per 1000 Male population. Minimum sex-ratio for the area under study is obtained by Khetri tehsil (914) rank at first place which is followed by Buhana tehsil by 924, respectively (Table-1.4).

**1.7. LITERACY ASPECT :**

One of the important characteristics of the population on which information is obtained in the 2011 census is literacy. For the purpose of census, a person is deemed as literate if he or she can read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not considered literate. In the last few censuses of India, children below five years of age were treated as illiterates, However, in the 1991 census. The question on literacy was asked only to population aged seven years and above.



**TABLE : 1.5 DISTRIBUTION OF LITERACY RATE IN JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT**

Literacy Type	2001	2011
Total Literacy (in percentage)	73-04	74-72
Male Literacy (in percentage)	86-09	87-8
Female Literacy (in percentage)	59-51	61-5
Total Literacy (in numbers)	1152872	1385546
Male Literacy (in numbers)	691728	827466
Female Literacy (in numbers)	461144	558080

Source : District Census Handbook, 2011

### 1.8 WORKING FORCE AND OCCUPATION PATTERN :

Human resources are that basic input for managing the exiting and future Industrial development of an area. According to the population Census 2011 the total working force in the district population was at 1320724 persons representing about 26 percent of the total population. Out of the this working force,

68 percent is engaged Agriculture sector 3 percent in household Industry and remaining 29 percent in other jobs. The total working force in the district is estimated at 894649 in numbers the occupational distribution of working force as per 2011 Economics & Statistics Department, Jaipur has been found as given below :-

**TABLE 1.6 WORKING FORCE AND OCCUPATION PATTERN**

District/ Tehsil	Area	Main Worker			Marginal Worker			Non Working population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jhunjhunu	Rural	425348	327404	752752	87912	195908	283820	417370	477844	895214
	Urban	116044	25853	141897	9369	8647	18016	137134	210048	347182
	Total	541392	353257	894649	97281	204555	301836	554504	687892	124239
<b>Tehsil</b>										
Jhunjhunu	Rural	90227	74541	164768	18563	39389	57952	89155	104978	194133
	Urban	41773	7483	49256	2735	1802	4537	50515	79502	130017
	Total	132000	82024	214024	21298	41191	62489	139670	184480	324150
2. Chirawa	Rural	101014	85532	186546	22774	55509	78283	85868	92969	178837
	Urban	26422	6160	32582	1683	1626	3309	32095	46327	78422
	Total	127436	91692	219128	24457	57135	81592	117963	139296	257259
3. Buhana	Rural	53507	40539	94046	8928	21523	30451	62624	66735	129539
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	53507	40539	94046	8928	21523	30451	62624	66735	129539
4. Khetri	Rural	65629	39327	104956	12466	23683	36149	70128	84653	154781
	Urban	4313	653	4966	640	119	759	5138	8105	13243
	Total	69942	39980	109922	13106	23802	36908	75266	92758	168024
5. Nawalgarh	Rural	63867	47293	111160	13554	27556	41110	60439	72647	133086
	Urban	20421	4054	24475	1556	1037	2593	22023	35919	57942
	Total	84288	51347	135635	15110	28593	43703	82462	108566	191028
6. Udaipurwati	Rural	67330	46127	113457	13857	31720	45577	68500	83577	152077
	Urban	6889	1548	8437	565	688	1253	8319	12450	20769
	Total	74219	47675	121894	14422	32408	46830	76818	96027	172845

Source: - Economics & Statistics Department, Jaipur

### 1.9. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES :

The structure of the old social order has undergone a significant change. In former times, the setup was purely feudal and in the rural areas, revolved around the central figure of the

land-lord, the king-pin of local life. The end of royalty, the introduction of agrarian reforms, the abolition of jagirdari, the establishment of the district administration, the reorganisation of local self-government and the new system of the Panchayati Raj. have had a powerful impact on the social setup. The land-lords have lost their privileged status in society and some of



them have not fully adjusted themselves to the in society and some of them have not fully adjusted themselves to the emerging social pattern but others are taking to various other professions. The landless workers are feting land to cultivate land professions. The landless workers are getting land to cultivate land in their own rights and the common man has acquired the right to exercise his vote.

The gorwth of education and political consciousness among all classes of people has accelerated the process of the reorientation of the traditional society and caste system is losing its old rigidity. The old taboos regarding dress. food and types of dwellings, are disappearing and a new social order based on the principles of social freedom and equality, is gradually emerging. resulting in growing social mobility in respect of vocation and economic relations. Several castes and communities who were debarred from following professions other than the traditional ones are relating themselves to industrial, commercial and other profits. But the upheaval has caused the great sufferings to certain professions. The professional masicians and artists for instance, who depended for their livelihood on the patronage of the feudal aristocracy, have lost their employment. But a new social order is emerging in which the landless are getting lands. the poor are improving their economic conditions and the unemployed are finding jobs in the developmental undertakings. Man has acquired a new sense of dignity.

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