

Demographic condition of Jaipur city, Rajasthan, India

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INTRODUCTION

Jaipur the symphony in pink in the land of superlative, where breathtaking beauty and rich are and culture blend superbly. It nestles amidst the aravalli ranges and is surrounded by rugged hill on three side each crowned by a formidable fort while the city studded with grand place, majestic mansions and gracefully landscaped gardens and park. this former capital of the Kachawa has was founded in ad was named after its founded Swati Jai Singh. His flair far mathematics and astronomy was legendary, Jai Singh, various talents and test are well exhibited in his dream city, as he not only planned the new city but the execution of the plans were also co ordinate by him. The designing of the city was entrusted upon a young and talented Bengali Archive Vidyadhar Bhattachaya, who gave shape to yhe plans and ideas of Jai Singh. It is perhaps the first palned city of India and was laid with great precision on the basic of principles of Shilip shastra the ancient Hindu treatise on architecture. The city was built in the forms of a rectangle divided into blocks with roads and avenue running parallel to the sides .the layout of the street was based on a mathematical grid of nine Squares representing the ancient, Hindu map of universe, with the sacred Mt Meru, home of lord Shiva occupying the central square. The palace sector or chowki sarhad is at the centre of a Jaipur where major moments of the city are located.

Study area

Jaipur city is located on 26 55 north latitudes and 7549 east longitudes. The city boundary extended from 26 46 north to 271 north latitudes and 75 37 east longitude to 76 57 east occupying the total area is 467 sq km. The city surrounded by the Nahargarh hill in the north and Jhalana in the west which is the part of Aravalli hill range. To the south and east the city is also prevailing hillocks but they are isolated and discontinuous in formation. Total population of the area is 30.73 lac (census 2011) among the 4.5 lac house hold and population density is 6580 per sq km. the city is divided into 91 electoral wards

Objective of study

1. To evaluate the physical and socio economic characteristics of the city.
2. To know the level of urbanization .
3. To analyze the road network and traffic problems.
4. To suggest some suitable measures for better improvement of the city.

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

The aspect of the study included a wide range from Geology to The occupation of the people of study area. The whole study can be divided in three stages.

- a. **Pre-field research** : as a part of pre field work we went through several published by survey of India like Geological map National atlas map and Thematic mapping organization. this pre field survey help us to identify the problems of the area as well as the selected spots to be visited for observation of land forms, soil, categories of natural vegetation and cultural phenomena.
- b. **Field research**: the field research is related to collection of data and information from the respondents during the field survey of Jaipur city by simple observation as well as using well design of questionnaire.
- c. **Post field research**: coming back from the field and compute, tabulated all these data in a proper statistical method for analysis and interpretation.

Physical features

The general slope of the city and its surrounding is from north to south and then south east. Higher elevation in the north exists in the forms of low, flat-topped hills of Nahargarh and in the south topographical level of the plain area varies between 280 meters to 530 meter. The area is a pediplain covered with thick alluvium and Aeolian deposits of quaternary age. Metapelites migmatites and gneisses of pre Cambrian age occurs in some rocky outcrops. The area is covered by several soil units and also some others physical features such as sand dunes, rocky Outcrops water bodies etc. high salinity and shallow skeletal soil are major limiting factors affecting crop choice in the region. The weather of Jaipur is semi arid type temperature remain comparatively throughout the year. According to Kopen and Geiger this climate is classified as BSh. The month of May experienced with highest temperatures In 45 C January experience with lowest temperatures in 2.2 C. average annual temperatures is 25 C and average rain fall is 601 mm.

Demographic features

The population of Jaipur city is 30.73 lac as per 2011 census and has shown a consistent increase in the last 50 years. In fact the last decade the population has increase by 7 lakhs, the area of Jaipur city has grown from 200 sq.km in 1981 to 288 sq.km in 2001 and 367 sq.km in 2011.

Population growth rate

The population of Jaipur city was only 0.3 million in 1851 but in 2001 it has reach 2.3 million and in 2011 it has 3.07 million. The annual average growth rate from 1971 to 2011 has been in the range of 4.1 to 4.7. the population growth rate was highest in the year 1981 but decline sharply by 0.6 percent in 1991 and in grew by 0.2 percent in 2001.

Migration pattern

Jaipur is the only million city in the state. The population Of Percent which decreased to 27 percent in 200. However the absolute number of migrant to the city has increase. From 1991 to 2011 nearly 3.7lakh were added to the city increasing the migrant from 4 lakh 7.5lakh.

Table 1: Literacy Rate

Status	No of male	No of female	Percent of male	Percent of female	Total
Literate	783	761	83.20	95.72	88.94
Illiterate	158	34	16.79	4.27	11.05

Source: field survey

Table 1 reveals that 88.94 percent of respondents are literate and rest 11.05 percent are illiterate. Among the literate peoples males constitute 83.percent where as female constitute 95.7 percent. And among the illiterate peoples maximum are belong to child and old age group. In the illiterate group male percentage is higher than female percentage.

Table 2: Sex Ratio

Gender	No of person	Percent
Male	941	54.20
Female	795	45.79

Source: field survey

In the surveyed area it is observed that the number of male peoples is higher than the female. Male population constitute 54 percent where the constitute of female percent is 45 percent. In the state Rajasthan the sex ratio is 928 as per census of 2011. But in the study area sex ratio is only 845 which is the below national (940) level and state (928) level.

Table 3: Caste composition

Caste	No of person	Percent
General	753	43.37
SC	307	17.68
ST	134	7.71
OBC	542	31.22

Source: field survey

The share of schedule caste population in 1991 was only 11 percent of the total population and the schedule tribe was only 0.4 percent. The schedule caste and schedule tribe both are recorded rise in the year 2001 and 2011. Now the figure 15.1 and 8 percent respectfully. But among the respondents 43 percent belong to general caste and ST SC and OBC constitute 7.71, 17.68 and 31.22 percent respectfully.

Table 4: Religious structure

Religious	No of person	Percent
Hindu	1314	75.69
Islam	347	19.98
Christian	11	0.62
Jainism	29	1.67
Sikh	22	1.26
Buddhist	13	0.74

Source: field survey

According to census 2011 Hindu is a majority Religion in Jaipur city with 77.91 percent followers. Islam is second most popular religion in Jaipur city with approximately 18.63 percent. Christianity is followed by 0.36 percent, Jainism by 2.36 Sikhism by 0.58 and Buddhism by 0.58 percent. but in the study area among the respondents constitute of Hindu 75.69 percent and Islam 19.98 percent Christian, Jain, Sikhs, and Buddhist constitute 0.62, 1.67, 1.26 and 0.74 percent respectfully.

Major problem of the study area

1. The slum area of the city is too financially poor by which badly effected the population birth rate and growth rate.
2. The slum dwellers are faced quit environmental problems.
3. As a first Indian planed city and its beauty attract population to immigrant there

SUGGESTION

1. Literacy level of population especially in slums area have to be improve.
2. Health and hygienic condition of slum area shoul to be enriched.
3. Provision of housing, drinking water, sanitation to be enriched.
4. Several scheme for better development of the city, provided by central and state government should be proper implement.
5. Nagar nigam authority to be more active to provide urban amenities.

CONCLUSION

From the overall discussion in can be said that Jaipur is most popular city in India. It is one of cause for increasing of population in day by day. Jaipur is also a popular tourist destination in India and forms a part of west golden triangle tourist circuit along with Delhi, Agra.

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