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Demographic Attributes: A Comprehensive Analysis Of District Bundi

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Abstract

Human resources are always an important aspect for geographers to study. The word human resource contains various aspects in itself. Population, population growth, density, sex ratio, rural-urban population, literacy, occupational pattern, religious pattern are major aspects that are covered in human resources. As it is said that humans are the creator of all resources, the place of human resources becomes more important in the development of any nation. The ratio of rural and urban population of any regions reveals the many important facts about the socio- economic development of that region. The study of urbanization pattern entirely depends upon the distribution pattern of rural and urban population. The research paper concentrates on the study of the distribution pattern of rural-urban population in district Bundi of Rajasthan. The detailed and analytical study of rural-urban population distribution pattern and growth of urban population in district Bundi will find out the various new aspects and conclusions. It will be helpful in policy making to solve the problems of regional disparities and human resource development.

Key Words: Human Resources, Population Growth, Rural-Urban Population, Literacy, Urbanization.

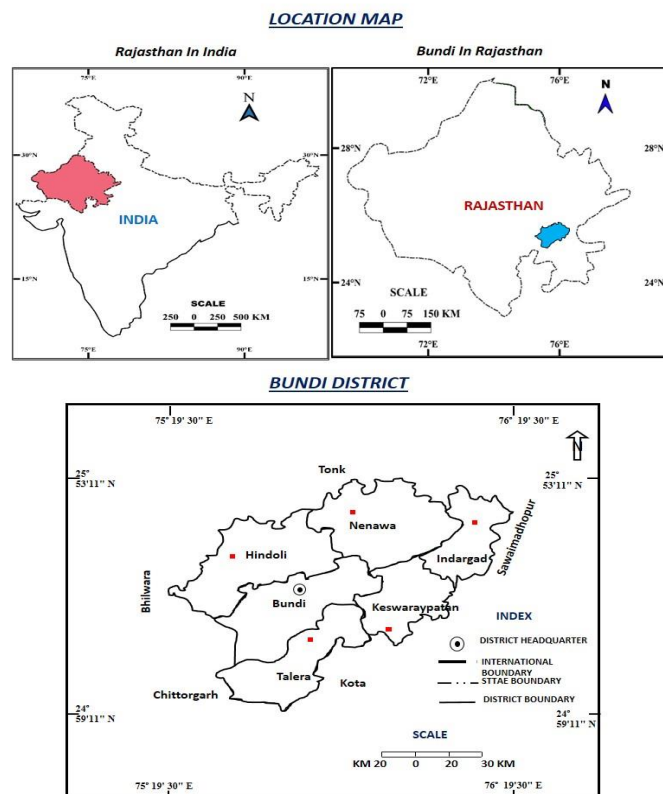
The district is situated in the south – east of Rajasthan, Between latitudes 24° 59'11" and 25° 53'11" North and Longitudes 75° 19'30" & 76° 19'30" East. The length of the district from east to west is about 110 km. and it is about 104 kms from north to south. Bundi is bounded on the north by Tonk District, on the west by Bhilwara and on the south – west by Chittorgarh district. The river Chambal forms the eastern Boundaries, separating the Bundi and Kota territories. The southern tehsil of Bundi forms a wedge between Bhilwara and Kota and also touches Chittorgarh district. The total geographical area of the district is 581938 hectares. The Bundi district ranks Twenty second among the existing 33 Districts of Rajasthan from the point of view of the area. The population of district Bundi is 1110906 (2011). The rank of district Bundi is 30th in Rajasthan according to the population of 2011.

Table-1.1

Administrative Setup: District Bundi

S.N.	SUB DIVISION	TEHSILS	AREA (Sq. Kms)	VILLAGE NUMBERS	TOWN
1	Bundi	Bundi	1929	166	Bundi
2	Talera	Talera	N.A.	106	Budhpura
3	Keshavrai Patan	Keshavrai Patan	754	122	K.Patan Kapren
4	Indergarh	Indergarh	668	121	Indergarh, Lakheri
5	Nainwa	Nainwa	1158	190	Nainwa
6	Hindoli	Hindoli	1341	186	Hindoli
Total			5850	891	7

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019



Introduction

The word Demography refers to the study of people in a particular area, to discover how many have particular characteristics and to record changes in the number of males, females, birth, marriage, death and distribution. In other words, we can consider demography as a statistical study of human population. Demography is a branch of social science, which deals with the human population through statistical approach. Demography is the key point of interest for human geographers. Office of the registrar general & census commissioner, India is the central responsible agency for collecting census data. It works under the ministry of home affairs, Government of India. Census data collected after every ten years reveals the decadal pattern of rural-urban population. The research paper is based on the census data of year 2011. The term demography is derived from two Greek words 'Demas', the people and 'Grapho', to draw or write. Thus, its meaning is to draw or write about people. The credit for fusing together the two Greek words and coining the term 'Demography'

goes to Achille Guillard, who in 1855 wrote his book 'Elements de statistique humaine en demographic camparee'. In fact, John Graunt is the real founder of demography, who in 1762 wrote the book 'Natural and Political Observation made upon the bills of Mortality'. [Sinha and Zacharia, 1984]. The Multilingual Demographic Dictionary defines demography as the Scientific study of human population, primarily with respect of their size, their structure and their development'. There are certain demographic attributes, which are studied in the population geography. Growth, distribution, density, sex ratio, education, rural-urban distribution, mortality are the basic demographic attributes. These are also the key points for the demographers.

Methodology

Primary and secondary data are collected for analytical study and finding conclusions. Intense surveys and field visits are undertaken to bring out the empirical results for study. Secondary data are collected from various published and unpublished administrative publications. Census data belonging to 2001 and 2011 are being observed in detail to understand the changing pattern in rural-urban population of district Bundi. Results and conclusions are found after the study and analysis of various aspects about the rural-urban population of the study area. A comprehensive study and analysis of literature and various reports and publications was undertaken to observe the variations and changing patterns in the rural-urban population of the study area. Explanatory and analytical approaches have been adopted to discuss the data. Decadal Growth rates, Average Annual Exponential Growth rate of the population and projections have been done with the help of appropriate mathematical and statistical formulas. Various cartographic and tabulation techniques have been applied to make the data presentable and easily understandable. Various mathematical are Formulas used for the calculation of various attributes of demography such as decadal growth, annual growth, population density, projected population etc.

$$1. \text{Decadal Growth Rate in \% (DGR)} = \left(\frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \right) \times 100$$

Where, P_n = Population now; P_o = Population Originally; (P_n and P_o are ten year apart).

$$2. \text{Annual Growth Rate (R)} = \left[(P_n \div P_o)^{\frac{1}{N}} \right] \times 100$$

Where, P_n = Population now; P_o = Population Originally; N = Interval between P_n and P_o in years.

$$3. \text{Projected Growth (Pf)} = P_n(1 + r)^N$$

Where, P_n = Population now; r = Annual Growth Rate in Decimal; N = Interval between P_n and P_f in years.

Review of Literature

Study of demography and its characteristics is an important and interesting topic of research among the scholars. The earliest and most enduring form of population geography emerged in the 1950s, as part of spatial science. Pioneered by Glenn Trewartha, Wilbur Zelinsky, William A. V. Clark, and others in the United States, as well as Jacqueline Beaujeu-Garnier and Pierre George in France. In India the origin of population geography as a separate topical study in human geography in India can be traced back to the late 1950s. Geographers associated with Panjab University, Chandigarh, played a pioneering role in the development of the subdiscipline in the country. Gosal's doctoral work entitled *A Geographical Analysis of India's Population* in 1956, under the supervision of G.T. Trewartha, was the first systematic and comprehensive analysis of India's population in a geographical perspective. When Gosal returned to India, he initiated the study and research on population geography in Panjab University. The first textbook on population geography *An Introduction to Population Geography*, was brought out by Chandna and Sidhu, both associated with Panjab University, in 1980. The subsequent additions to the list of textbooks on population geography in the country include Chandna (1986, 1987), Lai (1988), Ojha (1989) and Hassan (2005).

Recently Arvind Yadav & D. Pandey in 2017 discussed about the demographic attributes and population dynamics of the Himalayan state of Uttarakhand. Farhad Yusifov, & Narmina Akhundova, in (2022) analyze the Demographic Characteristics. This work was based on E-Demography Data. Nisha Prakash, & Subburaj Alagarsamy, & Aparna Hawaldar, in (2022) studied about the demographic characteristics that are influencing financial wellbeing. They analyzed it on multilevel groups. M. Kamraju in 2018 conducted a detailed study on growth and distribution of population in hyderabad city. Radhika Kapur, in 2018 studied the population attributes in a different manner. She discussed the urban and rural

disparities in India in detail. The author himself in 2022 conducted a study and research on the patterns of rural-urban population distribution in district Bundi. Arvind Kumar & Surendra Meher conducted research on trends of occupational pattern in India in 2018. Raya Muttarak in 2021 studied that demographic characteristics are affecting the global environmental changes. Linh Vu in 2020 analyzed the impact of demographic characteristics on economic development of any country.

Discussion and Findings

The study correlates the demographic attributes with the future development possibilities in district Bundi. The growth rate, distribution, density, sex ratio, rural-urban population, literacy is discussed here as the primary elements of demography.

Growth of Population

While having a look on the census data of last two decades it becomes clear that the population of district Bundi has been increased. In 2001 the total population of district Bundi was 962620. In 2011 the total population of district Bundi was 1110906. Table 1.1 shows the decadal growth of population in district Bundi. Lowest decadal growth in percentage was recorded in 1951(12.49%). On the other hand, highest decadal growth in percentage was recorded in 1971(32.84%).

Table 1.1

Decadal Growth Rate of Population in District Bundi (1941-2011)

Year	Male	Female	Total	Difference of Ten Years	Increase or decrease in %
1941	130038	119336	249374	+32652	15.70
1951	146652	133866	280518	+31144	12.49
1961	178193	159817	338010	+57492	20.49
1971	238158	210863	449021	+111011	32.84
1981	311022	275960	586982	+137961	30.72
1991	407826	362422	770248	+183266	31.22
2001	504818	457802	962620	+192372	24.98
2011	577160	533746	1110906	+148286	15.40

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Table- 1.2

Comparative Analysis of Population in District Bundi- 2001, 2011

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2001	410483	372575	783058	94335	85227	179562	504818	457802	962620
2011	461734	426471	888205	115426	107275	222701	577160	533746	1110906

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

The decadal growth of 2011 in district Bundi was 15.40%. Table 1.1 shows that the decadal growth is gradually decreasing since 1971 in district Bundi. The highest difference between the population of two decades was in 2001, where this difference was 192372. The lowest difference between the population of two decades was in 1951, where this difference was 31144. The table 1.2 shows the growth pattern in rural-urban population. Table 1.2 shows that the rural population is increasing rapidly in the comparison of urban population. The reason behind this is that the economy of district is mainly based on agriculture and related activities.

Distribution Pattern of Population

Table 1.3 shows that the population density of district in 2001 was 167 persons/sq.km., while in 2011 it was 192 persons/per sq.km. in 2011. The urban areas are densely populated rather than rural areas in district Bundi. Table 1.3 shows that in 2001 the population density of urban areas was 1015 persons/sq.km. in the comparison of rural areas. The population density of rural areas was only 140 persons/sq.km. in 2001. The population data of 2011 shows that the density pattern in rural-urban areas was same as in 2001. The population density in rural areas was 159 persons/per sq.km., while the population density in urban areas was 1259 persons/ sq.km. in the comparison of 1015 in 2001. This description reveals that the migration of people is taking place from rural to urban areas. It as shows the growing urbanization in district Bundi.

Table 1.3
Distribution of Population in District Bundi- 2011

	Rural/ Urban	Area in Sq Km.	Male	Female	Total	Density/Sq. Km.
2001	Rural	5599.17	410483	372575	783058	140
	Urban	176.83	94355	85227	179562	1015
	Total	5776.00	504818	457802	962620	167
2011	Rural	5599.17	461734	426471	888205	159
	Urban	176.83	115426	107275	222701	1259
	Total	5776.00	577160	533746	1110906	192

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Table 1.4 shows the tehsil wise distribution pattern of population density in district Bundi in 2011. Table 1.4 shows that tehsil Bundi has the highest population density in urban areas that is 3345 persons/ sq.km. Tehsil K. Patan is the lowest urban population density that is 505 persons/sq.km. Table reveals that tehsil Hindoli has no urban population density because tehsil Hindoli has no notified urban area by the government.

Table 1.4
Tehsil Wise Distribution of Population in District Bundi-2011

Tehsils	Rural/Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Male	Female	Total	Density/Sq. Km.
Hindoli	Rural	1340.38	114242	105726	219968	164
	Urban	-	857	776	1633	-
	Total	1340.38	115099	106502	221601	165
Nainwa	Rural	1175.95	92236	84349	176585	150
	Urban	14.00	10098	9387	19485	1392
	Total	1189.95	102334	93736	196070	165
Indergarh	Rural	622.26	45457	41609	87066	140
	Urban	38.39	21004	19645	40649	1059
	Total	660.65	66461	61254	127715	193
K.Patan	Rural	616.23	56203	52409	108612	176
	Urban	89.90	23461	21914	45375	505
	Total	706.13	79664	74323	153987	218
Bundi	Rural	1887.73	153596	142378	295974	157
	Urban	34.54	60006	55553	115559	3345
	Total	1922.27	213602	197931	411533	214

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Literacy Rate

The socio-economic development of a nation depends upon the literacy rate. Literate people are useful resource for a nation. The table 1.5 shows the literacy ration of district Bundi in 2011. The average literacy rate of district Bundi was 61.52% in 2011 which is a good number in itself. The male literacy rate was 75.44% while female literacy rate was 46.55% in 2011. Table 1.5 shows that average rural literacy in district Bundi

was 57.30% while average urban literacy was 77.90% in district Bundi. Rural male literacy in 2011 was 72.30% while rural female literacy rate was 41.16 in 2011. In urban areas the male literacy was 87.70% and female literacy rate was 67.42% in 2011.

These data shows that huge efforts should be done in the field of female literacy. Table 1.5 shows that the literacy rate of female is much better in urban areas in the comparison of rural areas. It shows that the infrastructural facilities are more established in urban area rather than the rural areas. People in rural areas are still living with the old thought “No education is necessary of girls. Table 1.6 shows the literacy rate in % at tehsil level. On tehsil level, tehsil K. Patan has highest literacy rate, 68.05% in 2011, while tehsil Hindoli has the lowest literacy rate, 53.92 in 2011.

Table - 1.5

Population Literacy in District Bundi- 2011

S.N.	Literacy (Male/Female)	Rural Literacy	Urban Literacy
1.	Male	283572	88133
2.	Female	149946	63393
3.	Average	57.30	77.90
4.	Male	72.30	87.70
5.	Female	41.16	67.42
Total		433518	151526

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Table - 1.6

Tehsil Wise Distribution of Population Literacy in District Bundi- 2011

S.N.	Tehsil	Literacy (%)
1.	Hindoli	53.92
2.	Nainwa	57.83
3.	Bundi	63.60
4.	K.Patan	68.05
5.	Indergarh	65.54

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Social Structure of the Population

District Bundi known as “Choti Kashi” is known for its social and religious diversity. District Bundi was Established by Bunda Meena, developed and nurtured by Hada emperors. Later it gained its religious importance as a “Choti Kashi”, with its temples, worshiped by “Hindu Pandits”. The followers of each religion are living in district Bundi. Table 1.7 shows the religion wise distribution of population in district Bundi. According the census in 2011 the major religion in district Bundi was Hindu. According to the population Muslim and Sikh religion are on second and third position. Least population was of Baudh religion in 2011. District Bundi is known for its social harmony.

Table - 1.7

Tehsil and Religion Wise Distribution of Population in District Bundi- 2011

S. N.	Year/ Tehsil	Population	Hindu	Muslims	Sikhs	Jain	Christian	Baudh	Others	Not Stated
1.	2001	962620	881956	56220	10848	13186	305	14	26	65
2.	2011	1110906	1017688	66609	11059	13455	682	144	24	1245
3.	Hindoli	221601	208995	9332	1507	1498	112	44	2	111
4.	Nainwa	196070	180876	10367	103	4464	61	22	6	171
5.	Indergarh	127715	117169	8224	173	1523	172	13	5	436
6.	Keshoraipatana	153987	141436	8695	2545	1085	91	18	1	116
7.	Bundi	411533	369212	29991	6731	4885	246	47	10	411

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Table - 1.8

Distribution of SC/ST Population in District Bundi- 2011

Year	SC Population			ST Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2011	109333	101455	210788	119454	109095	228549

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Table 1.8 to 1.10 shows the distribution pattern of SC/ST population in district Bundi in 2011. In 2011 the total SC population was 210788 while total ST population was 228549. Table 1.9 shows tehsil wise number of SC/ST population in district Bundi. The highest number of SC/ST population was in Bundi tehsil while least number of SC/ST population was in Indergarh tehsil. But when we discuss this ration in %, it reveals a different aspect about the distribution of SC/ST population in district Bundi.

According to the table 1.10 tehsil K Patan has highest% (20.11) of SC population in its total population. While tehsil Nainwa has least % (17.78) in its total population. On the other hand, in 2011 tehsil Nainwa has highest % (21.24) of ST population. Tehsil Bundi has the least % (18.03) of ST population in its total population. This distribution pattern effects the results of elections.

Table - 1.9

Tehsil Wise Distribution of SC/ST Population in District Bundi- 2011

Tehsil	SC Population			ST Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hindoli	21133	19924	41057	21369	19653	41022
Nainwa	18172	16689	34861	22038	19605	41643
Bundi	40727	37536	78263	42929	39504	82433
Keshoraipatan	16029	14940	30969	16865	15687	32552
Indergarh	13272	12366	25638	16253	14646	30899

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Table - 1.10

Tehsil Wise Distribution of SC/ST Population in District Bundi- 2011 (%)

Tehsil	SC Population			ST Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hindoli	18.32	46.79	18.53	38.36	28.48	18.51
Nainwa	18.24	13.57	17.78	48.78	2.57	21.24
Bundi	21.30	14.65	18.57	27.92	3.77	18.03
Keshoraipatan	20.39	19.45	20.11	26.21	9	21.14
Indergarh	16.20	28.37	20.07	33.86	2.49	24.19

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Rural Urban

The total population of district Bundi is 1110906(2011). In 2011 total rural population of district Bundi was 888205, while total urban population was 222701. Table 1.2 shows the comparative pattern of rural-urban population of 2001 and 2011.

Table 1.11

Comparative Pattern of Rural-Urban Population in district Bundi

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
2001	410483	372575	783058	94335	85227	179562	504818	457802	962620
2011	461734	426471	888205	115426	107275	222701	577160	533746	1110906

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

According to the table 1.2 in 2011 the 79.95 percentage of total population was rural in district Bundi. In 2011, 20.04 percentage of total population was living in cities. It shows that about 80% of total population of district Bundi is living in rural areas. The decadal growth in rural population in 2011 was 13.4%, while the decadal growth in urban population in 2011 was 33.5% in district Bundi. The decadal growth in urban population in Rajasthan is 29% according to the population of 2011. This fact shows that the decadal growth in urban population of district Bundi is more than Rajasthan. Various socio-economic factors are affecting to this rapid growth in urban population in district Bundi.

The tehsil wise distribution pattern of rural-urban population in district pattern is unique in itself. Table 1.3 shows the tehsil wise distribution pattern of rural-urban pattern of district Bundi in 2011. Table 1.3 shows that tehsil Bundi has the maximum urban population. The total urban population of Bundi tehsil is 130815(2011). This is 40.99% of total population of Bundi tehsil. hand, Tehsil Hindoli has minimum urban population in district Bundi. The total urban population of tehsil Hindoli is only 1633(2011). This is only .73% of the total population of Hindoli tehsil. Tehsil Keshoraipatan is on second position according to the urban population. Total urban population of tehsil Keshoraipatan is 45375(2011), which is 29.46% of the total population of Keshoraipatan tehsil. Tehsil Bundi and Keshoraipatan are two top most tehsisl of district Bundi according to the percentage of urban population in their total population.

Table 1.12

Tehsil wise Comparative Pattern of Rural-Urban Population in district Bundi (2011)

Telsil	Rural		Total	Urban		Total	Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Hindoli	114242	105726	219968	857	776	1633	115099	106502	221601
Nainwa	92236	84349	176585	10098	9387	19485	102334	93736	196070
Indergarh	45457	41609	87066	21004	19645	40649	66461	61254	127715
Keshoraipatan	56203	52409	108612	23461	21914	45375	79664	74323	153987
Bundi	77187	71453	148640	53628	49658	103286	130815	121111	251926
Talera	76409	70925	147334	6378	5895	12273	82787	76820	159607

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Occupational pattern

Table 1.13 shows the occupational pattern of district Bundi in 2011. Table 1.13 shows that tehsil Bundi has maximum number of working people (142607) in its population. Tehsil Indergarh has least number of working people (35172) in its population. On the other hand, when we discuss about marginal population tehsil Hindoli has the maximum number of marginal population (45288) in its entire population. Tehsil Indergarh has the least number of marginal population (18977) in its entire population. When it comes to non-working population tehsil Bundi has maximum number of non-working population (164381), while tehsil Indergarh has the least number of non-working population (74566).

Table 1.14 shows an over view of occupational in district Bundi. Table 1.14 shows that the non-working population dominates the entire scenario. Total number of non-working population is 584815 in 2011. Total number of working populations of district Bundi in 2011 was 361070. Total number of marginal populations was 165021 in 2011.

Table 1.13

Tehsil Wise Occupational Pattern of District Bundi- 2011

Tehsil	Area	Working Population			Marginal Population			Non-Working Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hindoli	Rural	52851	24746	77597	13904	31064	44968	47487	49916	97403
	Urban	195	36	231	255	65	320	407	675	1082
	Total	53046	24782	77828	14159	31129	45288	47894	50591	98485
Nainwa	Rural	37849	19638	57487	10500	20788	31288	43887	43923	87810
	Urban	4118	1086	5203	843	724	1567	5137	7578	12715
	Total	41967	20723	62690	11343	21512	32855	49024	51501	100525
Indergarh	Rural	18450	5445	23895	5620	11198	16818	21387	24966	46353
	Urban	9422	1855	11277	1228	931	2159	10354	16859	27213
	Total	27872	7300	35172	6848	12129	18977	31741	41825	73566
K Patan	Rural	24198	6929	31127	5866	14016	19882	26139	31464	57603
	Urban	10156	1490	11646	1924	2148	4072	11381	18276	29657
	Total	34354	8419	42773	7790	16164	23954	37520	49740	87260
Bundi	Rural	72899	34753	107634	13181	26678	39859	67516	80965	1148481
	Urban	29062	5911	34973	2285	1803	4088	5891	9979	15870
	Total	101961	40646	142607	15466	28481	43947	73407	90944	164351

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Table 1.14

Occupational Pattern of District Bundi- 2011

District	Area	Working Population			Marginal Population			Non-Working Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bundi	Rural	206247	91943	297740	49071	103744	152815	206416	231234	437650
	Urban	52953	10377	63330	6535	5671	12206	55938	91277	147165
	Total	259200	101870	361070	55606	109415	165021	262354	322461	584815

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Table 1.15 show the occupational pattern of district Bundi in the reference of various occupations. Table shows that except Indergarh tehsil, maximum number of people of each tehsil engaged in farming whether male or female. Tehsil Hindoli has the maximum percentage of population engaged in farming. On the other hand, Indergarh has the least percentage of population engaged in farming. Table 1.15 shows that tehsil K Patan has the maximum percentage of population engaged in agricultural labor. Table shows that females are more engaged in agricultural labor. Tehsil K Patan has the maximum percentage of female population engaged in agriculture labor. Table 1.15 shows that a few percentages of population is engaged in family industries in district Bundi. Tehsil Nainwa has the maximum percentage of urban population engaged in family industries. Tehsil Indergarh has the maximum percentage of population engaged in other works. On the other hand, tehsil Hindoli has the minimum percentage of population engaged in other works.

Table 1.15

Tehsil Wise Population Engaged in Various Occupations in District Bundi- 2011 (%)

District/Tehsil	Area	Farmer		Agricultural Labor		Engaged in Family Industries		Engaged in Other Works	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bundi	Rural	55.75	52.86	17.17	32.26	1.76	1.68	25.32	13.91
	Urban	6.69	5.73	3.86	14.05	3.30	8.94	86.15	71.29
	Total	46.48	49.29	14.66	30.88	2.05	2.23	36.81	17.60
Hindoli	Rural	62.20	63.99	11.76	22.21	1.65	1.36	24.39	12.44
	Urban	2.22	0.99	2.44	5.94	1.11	0.00	94.22	93.07
	Total	61.79	63.88	11.70	22.18	1.65	1.36	24.86	12.58
Nainwa	Rural	59.02	56.60	14.48	29.57	2.08	2.35	24.42	11.48
	Urban	8.67	19.29	4.09	9.84	4.88	13.32	82.36	57.55
	Total	54.34	55.00	13.52	28.72	2.34	2.82	29.81	13.45
Indergarh	Rural	50.44	32.71	20.96	46.18	1.97	1.82	26.63	19.28
	Urban	3.61	5.20	0.59	6.28	1.66	3.63	94.14	84.89
	Total	36.07	28.78	14.71	40.45	1.88	2.08	47.34	28.68
K Patan	Rural	54.47	36.51	28.28	54.50	1.76	1.30	15.49	7.70
	Urban	18.58	5.00	13.03	46.73	3.92	9.46	64.48	38.81
	Total	44.18	31.85	23.91	53.35	2.38	2.51	29.53	12.30

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Table 1.16 shows the all over view of occupation wise scenario of district Bundi. Table 1.16 shows that the maximum percentage of population is district Bundi is farmer. Agricultural labor is also a notable occupation in district. It reveals that agriculture and related activities are major occupation and dominating the economy of district Bundi. District Bundi also has a remarkable percentage of population engaged in other works.

Table 1.16

Population Engaged in Various Occupations in District Bundi- 2011 (%)

District/Tehsil	Area	Farmer		Agricultural Labor		Engaged in Family Industries		Engaged in Other Works	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bundi	Rural	50.85	51.33	17.94	31.82	1.61	1.63	29.61	15.22
	Urban	2.91	3.15	1.43	2.53	3.39	9.70	92.27	84.63
	Total	38.05	45.95	13.53	28.55	2.08	2.53	46.34	22.96

Source: District Statistical Outline, 2019

Conclusion

The all over discussion and analysis about the demographic characteristics and attributes of district Bundi, reveals certain interesting facts. The decadal growth is gradually decreasing since 1971 in district Bundi. Lowest decadal growth in percentage was recorded in 1951(12.49%). On the other hand, highest decadal growth in percentage was recorded in 1971(32.84%). The rural population is increasing rapidly in the comparison of urban population. The reason behind this is that the economy of district is mainly based on agriculture and related activities. The population density of district in 2001 was 167 persons/sq.km., while in 2011 it was 192 persons/per sq.km. in 2011. The urban areas are densely populated rather than rural areas in district Bundi. The population density in urban areas was 1259 persons/ sq.km. in the comparison of 1015 in 2001. This description reveals that the migration of people is taking place from rural to urban areas. It as shows the growing urbanization in district Bundi. Tehsil Bundi has the highest population density in urban areas that is 3345 persons/ sq.km. Tehsil K. Patan is the lowest urban population density that is 505 persons/sq.km. The reason behind this is that the tehsil Bundi is the district headquarter of district Bundi. The literacy ration of district Bundi in 2011. The average literacy rate of district Bundi was 61.52% in 2011 which is a good number in itself. The male literacy rate was 75.44% while female literacy rate was 46.55% in 2011. Date shows that huge efforts should be done in the field of female literacy. People in rural areas are still living with the old thought “No education is necessary of girls. In 2011 the total SC population was 210788 while total ST population was 228549. Tehsil K Patan has highest% (20.11) of SC population in its total population. In 2011 tehsil Nainwa has highest % (21.24) of ST population. About 80% of total population of district Bundi is living in rural areas. Decadal growth in urban population of district Bundi is more than Rajasthan. Various socio-economic factors are affecting to this rapid growth in urban population in district Bundi. Bundi and K Patan tehsils have maximum percentage of urban population in their total population. Developed basic infrastructure and economy are the responsible reasons behind this. In district Bundi Total number of non-working population is 584815 in 2011. Total number of working populations of district Bundi in 2011 was 361070. Total number of marginal populations was 165021 in 2011. Number of working populations is lesser than non-working population. Tehsil Bundi has maximum number of working people (142607) in its population. Tehsil Indergarh has least number of working people (35172) in its population. Except Indergarh tehsil, maximum number of people of each tehsil engaged in farming whether male or female. Tehsil Hindoli has the maximum percentage of population engaged in farming. On the other hand, Indergarh has the least percentage of population engaged in farming. Economic activities related to the agriculture are more developed in Hindoli tehsil. Tehsil Nainwa has the maximum percentage of urban population engaged in family industries.

The entire scenario shows various facts about demography of district Bundi. Description and analysis show that various characteristics like; distribution of population, density of population, rural-urban population, literacy rate, social structure, occupational pattern are controlled through various geographical aspects. Relief, rainfall, climatic conditions, distribution of various resources, availability of basic infrastructure, production of agriculture, establishment of industrial units and administrative policies are responsible for specific pattern of demographic attributes of district Bundi. A certain and well analysed policy will certainly lead to a sustainable demographic development of district Bundi.

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