CHAPTER I

GENERAL PHYSICAL, CULTURAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC SETTING

1. PHYSICAL SETTING
2. CULTURAL SETTING
3. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE
Before assessing the characteristics of the rural landscape, it is essential to have an overview of its ecological and cultural attributes, which shape the geographical identity of a region. This is a prerequisite for the analysis of human settlement in spatio temporal context. With the assumption that the environment affects the nature of human habitat, some of the important physical and cultural features of the Bharatpur discussed in the following paragraph.

Bharatpur District is a eastern most district of Rajasthan, which is at a distance of about 180 km from Jaipur, about 160 km from Delhi and 55 km from Agra. It forms the boundary with Gurgaon district in north, with Mathura and Agra district in the east, Morena district of Madhya Pradesh in the south and Sawai Madhopur and Alwar district of Rajasthan in the West (Fig. 1.1). The District lies in between $26^\circ 22'\text{ to } 27^\circ 50'$ north latitude and $76^\circ 33'\text{ to } 78^\circ 17'$ east longitudes. The district according to 1991 census has a population of 1,651,584. The population of the district is predominantly rural in character as 80.58% of people live in 1345 inhabited villages while 19.42% of the population live in the ten urban centre. The average density of population in the district is 326 persons per sq. km. The district is divided into 9 panchayat Samiti viz. Kaman, Nagar Pahari, Deeg, Kumher, Sewar, Ndbai, Weir, Bayana and Rupbas (Fig. 1.2). It is also divided into ten tehsils viz. Kaman, Pahari, Nagar, Deeg, Kumher, Bharatpur, Ndbai, Weir, Rupbas and Bayana (Fig. 1.3).
DISTRICT BHARATPUR
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS (PANCHAYAT SAMITI)

Fig. 1.2
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1. Physical Setting

Bharatpur District manifests many geological characters. Generally the northern portion of the district is covered with alluvium giving rise to many isolated hill of schist and quartzizite belonging to the Aravali and Delhi system respectively. The quartzized are well exposed in Bayana tehsil. To the south east of the district sandstone of upper Vindhayan Age is faulted down against the quartzizites and form a horizontal plateau over looking the alluvium of the chambal river.

Formation of Bharatpur district is almost entirely of sedimentary rocks. There are no granite rock, except metamorphic or volcanic one. The igneous rocks occurring only in small proportion. The exposed rocks may be divided into three class, namely

(i) Alluvial
(ii) The series called Vindhyan and
(iii) The series called Alwar quartzites

The district forms parts of the alluvial basin of the Ganga and Yamuna. Consequently, great majority of the exposed rocks are alluvial, consist of modern alluvial deposits with blown sends of Rajasthan desert with occasionally forms into mounds on the leeward side of Dholpur and Rajakhera Tehsil are covered by the alluvium of the Chambal River.

Vindhayan occurs in the range which runs from Fatehpur Sikri towards Hindaun. The range belongs to the upper Vindhayan division,
and two of its sub-division, the Bhandar and Rewa are represented, the former extensively the main range representing upper Bhandar, consist almost entirely of sandstone of various texture and colour, varying from the very fine rock to almost conglomerates. The prevailing colour is brick red white spots or streak, sometimes green and yellowish white, occurring sometimes in alternative beds of considerable thickness. The ridge which runs parallel to the west of the above range in tehsil Rupbas is probably formed of Rewa. This appears likely both from the character of stone and dip of the strata, the general characteristics of the Rewa's being coarse greyish, white, while those of Bhandar are fine red, speckled and streak with white. In some places there differences are well marked, in other they merge into each other. The ridge consists of sandstone in massive strata and false bedded flags, usually hard and compact, occasionally verified, reddish and yellowish in colour. In some places, thick shally beds, mostly quartz of silex but sometimes clay are found. All the hills in the north and west are of the same character with limestone, horn stones, transition slate, silicious beds, schist and ferruginous conglomerates. However 21 km west of Bayana, near the village Nilhara are two small hills of popular breccia, though differing lithographically, they probably represent the Kaimur Conglomerate and are interesting as being the only probably representation of Kaimur in Bharatpur.

The rocky and rugged region of Bharatpur District is occupied by Vindhyan sandstone hill in the north-west part while in the
western part quartzite hills continue to a length of about 64 km. in north east direction and thus from the hilly region of Dholpur unit. They enter the district at Bhichoran, and towards the north east Chahpur, Kemghatia, Ghughas, Shergarh and Bund Baretha hills are prominent. These include the typical sandstone formation of the Vindhayan system. The hills in the western side of the district represent the geological formation of the Delhi system.

Thus the only geological formation exposed in this area are Delhi and Vindhayans which are separated by the tapering out crop of the alluvium near Bayana. Delhi is from the oldest formation in this area. There are two separate two stages of Bayana and Weir as far as the rock types (Pasceo) are concerned. The general sequence of Delhi system is quartizite, shale and trap. This rock type continues from Bayana onwards to Weir tehsil and further onwards to Bharatpur.

Physiographically the Bharatpur District consists of alluvial Plain, fairly well wooded and cultivated with detached hills in north, hilly and broken territory called the dang in south and low narrow ranges parts of the western and north east frontier. A range of sandstone hills run from Dholpur city in south-westerly direction attaining at one place an altitude of 356.91 mts. above sea level. These hills as well as those further to the west are mostly base of vegetation. The land in Bharatpur, Bayana and Deeg sub-division of the district is generally fertile and usually flat.
Hills and broken ground characterise almost the whole territory, which lies within a tract locally known as dang, a name given to region immediately above the narrow valley of the Chambal. The principal hills are on the northern border where several ranges run along a parallel to the boundary line, forming somewhat formidable barrier. Along the valley of Chambal an irregular and lofty wall of rock separates the land on the river from the upland which form the southern part of the district. From the summits of the posses, the view is often picturesque the rock standing out in striking contrast to comparatively rich and undulating plain. Below Bhairon and Utgir 476 and 451 mts respectively above sea level, the alluvial deposits become deeper, level ground become more frequent and hill standout more markedly, while in the neighborhood of Bharatpur town, the low ground is cut into Ladyrinth of ravines.

In Bharatpur sub-division there is only one hill, named Mandholi, which lies on the east of Bharatpur city. Its highest peak is 216.10 mts above the sea level. There are some ranges of the Aravali hills extending over a length of about 274 mts with maximum height of 30 mts known as Pooth-Dhanwara and Daunga ki Mori.

In Bayana sub-division there is a big hill called Damdam, which start from the village Kachariapara and extend up Jarkho and other villages. There are few minor hill-rock which extend from Baretha to Samari. The length of the hill is 29 km. the height is 370.32 mts.
above sea level. These hills are marked except for small thorny bushes which grow generally during the rains.

1.1 Drainage

Water is a prime necessity of human being next to air. The existence of water bodies has played a very important role throughout human history, in the birth of many great civilization of the world, including, that of India. Water had been the centre of attraction and people have been settled along banks of small tributaries of rivers, avoiding big rivers because of the fear of flood which recurred frequently in them. Due to increasing pressure of population they settled along the banks of big rivers also.

In Bharatpur district there is no prennial river. The important rivers flouring through the district are Banganga the Gambhir, the Kakund, the Ruparel and Parvati. These rivers flow only during rains and dry up entirely two or three months after the latter have ceased. In (Fig. 1.4) the drainage system has been shown.

The Banganga River:

This rivers enters the district on the western border of Weir tehsil and follows due east towards Agra district, It spills freely over its northern banks as it passes through the district and about mid way in its course eastwards, the river has left it old channel and now flows in a northerly direction towards Uchchain, along the Bayana Uchchain road. The diversion of river has been induced artificially by
the building of Bayana Uchchain road. This roads has a raised embankment from, Nakpur to Sewar, with flood regulates discharging in a easterly direction. The flood waste so discharged is again impound and distributed by other work the largest which is the Ajan Bund a fine embankment extending for 19 km across the direction of flow. It feeds many important for irrigation, the most well known of which are the Uchhain and Pathena canal, which eventually fill Ajan Bund in Bharatpur Tehsil. The supply of drinking water in Bharatpur depends on the river because the most which keeps the water in the wells sweet is filled up from the water of Anjan Bund, It has more than 2589.9 sq. km. of drainage area in Jaipur district and flows between low banks over which it spills when it floods. The important villages situated on its bank are, Kamalpur Bachhren, Chonker wala Kalan, Kherli Gujjar, Dharsoni, Shahpur and Barkhera.

**The Gambhir River**

This rivers also enters district from the south western corner, After retrieving the waters of Kakund, about 13 km higher and after traversing above 56 km. First towards the east and then in a north-easterly direction, it is joined with Banganga near the village Kurka of tehsil Rupbas. It usually ceases to flow about two months after the rainy season. It is not so useful for irrigation as Banganga is, but all the Nehri village, in the Bayana tehsil depend for their fertility on its water. A part of it comes into Pichuna canal and then it enters the old Banganga river bed. The silt of this stream is highly fertile, and crops
are commonly grown in the river bed after the rainy season. The river is made to spill largely into the Rupbas tehsil at eastern extremity of the district by means of natural and artificial Channel a Dhana Ghatai Bakholi and Shekhpur, all leading off from the southern bank. There is also a considerable natural spill from northern bank. This irrigation is valuable, the crop grown in the flooded land being remarkably good.

The Kakund River:

It is a smaller river entering the S-W border of the Bayana tehsil from the Karauli side. It was formerly an affluent of the Gambhir but it has become famous with construction of Baretha Bund, where its water are held up and from where they are released to irrigate land further north in Bayana and Rupbas tehsil. In fact this is only work of irrigation which except is years of very scanty rainfall can be considered a source of perennial irrigation. Its course for several kilometre is over an elevated plateau from which it descends by a series of falls near the village Gurha Dang, and it one of the falls called Dir the water is very deep and never dries up. The village situated on its banks are Chainpura and Baretha.

The Ruparel River:

This rises from the Thana Ghazi hills in the Alwar district and entering this district near Gopalgarh, is held up by Sikri Bund, a fine embankment extending for about 19 km along the western boundary which curves round in a southerly direction, from where its water are
distributed to Pahari tehsil and Nagar tehsil in the proportion of 5:8. The bund is largely enough to discharge 443 cubic metres of water in heavy floods. It is not design to store water, but merely to hold it up for distribution, according to the requirements of agriculture, to the main courses to which, through these outlets, the water is led, one flows to the north east toward Gopalgarh, Pahari and Kaman and the others, to south east towards Deeg, Kumher and Bharatpur. The effectual Irrigation of land in these areas to some extent, depends on this river, but so much water is utilized on the way that except in years of very heavy floods. It never posses to the opposite border of district to enter Mathura and Agra district. It had more than 2590 sq km of drainage area in the erstwhile Alwar State. It flows between low banks over which it spills when in flood and thus affords great facility for irrigation.

**The Parvati River:**

This is a seasonal river, it rises in Karauli close to the western border and, after a north-easterly course of about 96.5 km falls into the Banganga. It has two small tributaries Mendka and Mendki.

**Lakes:**

There are four lakes in the Bharatpur district namely Moti Jheel, situated about three km west of Bharatpur city used for irrigation purposes, Keola Deo Jheel situated about 5 km south east of Bharatpur city and famous for its duck shoot. Madal Jheel, situated on the northern border and filled by the Ruparel river and
used for irrigation purpose and lastly, Jheel Ka Bara, situated about 14 km north of Bayana town under the hill.

1.2 Climate

The climate of the district fluctuates between the two extreme of severe cold in winter and oppressive heat in summer. Rainfall in the district is scanty ranging from 40 to 80 cm per annum. The rainfall during the south west Monsoon season contribute about 80% of the annual rainfall.

The district has a dry climate with hot summer, a cold winter and short monsoon season. The cold season starts by about the middle of November and continues to about the beginning of March. The hot season follows thereafter and extends to the end of June. The south west monsoon season is from July to Mid September. The period from mid September to mid November may be termed as the post monsoon.

The period from March to June is one of continuous increase in temperature, May and June being the hottest month of the year. In summer season the heat is intense and scorching dust laden winds adds to the discomfort. The Maximum temperature sometimes reach 47°C and above in this season. The setting in south west monsoon by about the June lowers the temperature appreciably but the relief from the heat is not marked due to the increase dampness of monsoon air. After the withdrawal of monsoon by mid September, days become a little hotter, but might become progressively cooler. From November
both days and night temperature decreases rapidly till January, the coldest month. In association of cold wave which effect the district in the wake of western disturbances passing across north India during the cold season, minimum temperature may at times fall near about the freezing point of water. During the Southwest Monsoon season the relative humidity are generally over 70%.

1.3 Soil

The soils in the district are sandy, sandy loam, clay, clay loam, and loam. Roughly speaking about half of the total soil is sandy loam, found mostly in the southwest, and about one third is clay loam lying in north east and one sixth loam, An the central region. The soil retains moisture for a long period and is capable of producing a variety of crops. The soils classification with regard to quality is known locally as follows: Chiknot, a stiffis clay or clay loam, black in colour, the richest natural soil, rarely manured, Matiyar the ordinary loam, which has a mixture of sand and is lighter in colour and more easily worked than Chiknot, it is the common soil of the plains and is much improved by manure, and bhur, the inferior sandy soil found at the foot of hills, on high upland and along the bank of streams which is most common in Weir and Bayana and is suited only for the lighter crops. In the north and north-west of what formerly used Dholpur state is found a mixture of sand clay known as domat, which is productivity as best land in the adjoining part of Uttar pradesh. In
ravines of Chambals, there is alluvial Mud (Kachhar) on which crops are raised.

The settlement classification of soil follows mainly the means of irrigation. But other factors like depth of soil and the situation of a field are also taken into consideration. There are sub-divisions in each class according to quality. The main classification is Chahi (irrigated) and barani (un-irrigated).

1. Chahi: This land is irrigated by wells, tanks or canals. This land is further sub-divided as follows:

(a) Chahi Gorwan: This type of land produces exceptionally good crops in both the harvest in a year and is situated in the neighborhood of habitation and has the benefit of a village manures.

(b) Chahi A: The fertile and richly manured areas with sweet water wells often adjacent to the principal or subsidiary villages, with regular irrigation. Over about 50% of its area, crops are grown twice annually.

(c) Chahi I: Lands with good standard wells and regular irrigation and with occasional or restricted double cropping.

(d) Chahi II: It consists of areas having wells with inferior quality or quantity of water. There areas are mostly single-cropped, with irrigation varying from 50 to 60%.

(e) Chahi III: It consists of poor chahi with bhur (Sandy) lands, with irregular irrigation
2. Barani: The barani or un-irrigated land is classified as follows:

(a) Barani A: It consists of parat chahi areas and superior type of fields lying either in neighborhood of villages or intermixed with chahi or lands lying in depression.

(b) Barani I: Good level fields of sandy soils with no special advantages and regular cultivated and bearing a good natural produce of pala and grass.

(c) Barani II: Uneven or sloppy fields either of sandy soils or occupying certain other disadvantages position.

(d) Barani III: Uneven fields with excessive admixture of sand, areas under fluctuating cultivation or newly ploughed lands.

1.4 Flora

The forest of the district is dry deciduous. Consisting of Anogeissus pendula (Dhok or Dhao), Acacia catechu (Khair) etc.

The forests are largely confined to the southern portion of the district and stretched about 16 km wide, along the river Chambal, and Karauli sub-division of Sawai Madhopur district. The composition and quality of the forest varies depending on soil conditions. Generally speaking, the forest are open and of poor quality, except at places where the soil conditions are good.

The growth of principal trees in the forest is generally slow and the height poor. The district is entirely outside the range of the chief timber species viz teak and sal. On an average, the height of principal trees vary from 4.5 mts to 7.5 mtrs. in favorable localities the height reaching up to 12 mts. The diameter increment is slow and most of
the principal species after attaining a diameter of 30 cm at breast height, start to deteriorate. The different types of forest found in the district may be further classified as Dhok forest, Khair forest, Miscellaneous forest, Ravine scrub, Grasslands and Degraded forests.

**Dhok Forest**

This type of forest is economically the best and occur all over the district. The forest are generally irregular and situated at hills, usually on rocky or stony slopes or gently undulating grounds. Dhok (Anoeissus pendula) is the principal species growing in these forest and is fairly gregarious. The common associates of Dhok in these forests are, Acacia Catechu (Khair), Acacia leucophloea (Arunj), Buter Monosperma (Dhak), Zizphus mauritiana (Bar) Bauhiria racemosa (Kachnar), Holarrhena antidysentery (Kurchi). The under growth of these forest generally consist of Dichrostachys cinerea (Birbia), Grewia flarescane (Chapren), Grewra tenax (Ganyan), Flaconsitia ramouteha (Kakon), Balanites aegyptiaca (Hingot) and Zizyphus mummularia (Jhanber).

**Khair Forest:**

These are fairly extensive forest lands, especially the plateaus in this district, which are covered with almost pure crops of Khair forest. The common associates of Khair are Ber, Arunj, Dhok, Kakali, Birbira, Chapren, Hingot, Jharber.
The Khair trees in these forests are generally stunted, poor and openly grown. The height is hardly 3.5 mts and diameter 15 cm at the base. The forest are largely unfit for Kattha manufacture.

**Miscellaneous Forests:**

These forest include Babul forests in the Ghana block near Bharatpur city and plantations along the river Chambal in the Dholpur range. The associate of Babul in Ghana forest are Kadam, Arunj, Kabulikikar, Chhotapilu or Jal, Hins, Karil or Kair, Hingot.

**Grasslands:**

This includes the Mandera Bir near Deeg, except for a small portion which grows trees like Arunj, Babul, Chhotapilu or jal, karil or kair, Hins, the Bir is almost a grassy blank. Among the grasses the important ones are Iseilema luxum, Eremopogon foyeolatus, Dichanthium annulatum, Heteropogan contrortus, Desmostachya bipinnata, Cenchrus species, chloris species, Aristida species, and Yetweria Zizanioids (Khas).

**Ravine Scrub:**

A large portion of land in the district occurring as a belt along the river Chambal is full of ravines. These ravines are either devoid of any vegetation or carry a very poor and open crop of species like Drosopis spicigera (Khejra Accacia leophloea (Arunj) Boswellia serrate (Salar), Salmalia malabarice (Semal), Salvadera persica (Jal) and Birbira.

**Degraded Forest and Blanks:**

These are fairly extensive areas in this district which, though
legally called forest areas, are either devoid of vegetation or have only a bushy type of forest growth. These areas had good forests in the past, but owing to various forms of misuse and degradation, have reached the present stage.

1.5 Fauna

The district is known for its duck shoots, geese, duck, teals, pintails, siberian cranes, peticans and other varieties of birds migrate to this area during winter. Local birds are mainly egrets, painted storks, darter, besides common parakeets, crows, babblers, partridges and weaver birds.

The carnivore found in the district consist mainly of tigers, panthers, hyaena, Jackal, fox and fengle cat, other animals found in the area are bear, spotted deer, black buck, chital, chinkaras, blue bull, four horned antelope, sarmbhare & hare.

Among reptiles there are common snakes, cobra, python, crocodiles are found in the Chambal river, Ramsagar and Baretha tank.

Under the Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951, a close period is prescribed for each species. In the open period shooting inside the forest area is regulated by permits issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, Bharatput. Besides the fee for permission, royalties for shot animals are also charged.

Game Sanctuaries

There are three game sanctuaries in this district.

(i) Keoladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary.
(ii) Van Vihar

(iii) Ramsagar Sanctuary.

**Keoladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary:**

It is situated near Bharatpur and extends over an area of 28.32 sq.km. The topography of the sanctuary is such that it is mostly low lying and becomes a lake during the rains. This lake supports a great variety of duck weeds and fish, thus providing abundant food for the water birds. A very large number of sarus, cormorant, snake birds, egret, heron, stork etc. arrive in the monsoon for breeding. The numerous babul and other trees growing in the lake provide an excellent nesting place. The duck weed attracts thousand of migratory birds including the Siberian crane, making the area excellent for duck shooting. When water dries up in summer it develops into an excellent pasture and hundred of cheetal, black buck, sambhar nilgai etc. come for grazing. The moist soil provides an excellent feeding ground for wild boar.

**Van Vihar Sanctuary**

The Van Vihar Sanctuary is situated about 18 km from Dholpur and extend over 36.6 sq.km. Cheetal, Sambhar, Chinkara, Nilqai, and wild boar are very common in this sanctuary. Tiger and bear are also occasionally found here. Panther is found commonly. The common birds found are tree pie, parakeet, chat, wagtail, shrike, babbler, and bulbul. Among game birds, partridge grey and black, bush quail, and red spur fowls are common. A number of migratory water birds inhabit the tanks in the sanctuaries.
Ram Sagar Sanctuar:

Area 23.2 sq.km, an extension of Van Vihar, is only 18 km from it. The general topography, vegetation and wildlife found here are almost the same as in Van Vihar. The Ram Sagar lake has variety of fish and crocodiles are also found here.

2. Cultural Setting

In seeking his livelihood, man is influenced by physical environment but also by the culture to which he belongs. Physical feature of an area, condition the nature of its agrarian economy. However, at micro level there are variations which lead to different distributional patterns of cultural landscape. Because of fertile soil, level topography and more or less favorable climatic condition, agriculture has attained overwhelming importance in the economy of Bharatpur district. Hence an attempt has been made to discuss the characteristics along with distributional pattern of cultural landscape of the district viz, land use, cropping, transport and communication. This analysis of the elements of the cultural landscape will help in comprehending population and settlement pattern in study area.

2.1 Land Use

The total area for land utilization purposes of the district is 507,448 hectares, whereas the total geographical area of the district is

BHRATPUR DISTRICT
LAND USE
1988—89

Fig. 1.5

Net Sown Area

Barren And Cultivated Land

Land Put To Non Agriculture Use

Forest

Other Uncultivated Land Including Fellowship And Culturable Waste
BHARATPUR DISTRICT
CROPPING PATTERN
1988–89

Fig. 1.6

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810,010 hectares. The figure 1.5 shows the land use pattern of the district.

2.2 Cropping Pattern:

There are three harvesting season in Bharatpur district namely Rabi, Kharif and Zaid. During rabi season, wheat, barley, arhar, gram, peas and mustard are chief crop sown in the district, while during the Kharif season bajra, maize are principal crops. During zaid harvest, same fodder crops and vegetables are grown in the district. The figure (1.6) shows the cropping pattern of the district.

2.3 Transport and Communication:

Roads are of immense significance in modern times in the process of the development in any area. The total length of roads is 1342 km and two national highway i.e. No.11 and No.2 pass through the district. The district is also having railway junction for both the metre and broad gauge. There are 7 station under metreguage and one station of broad guage. The figure 1.7 shows the transportation of the district.

2.4 Industries

The district is not rich as far as industries are concerned. There are three large scale industry in the district viz. The central India Machinery Manufacturing Co. (CIMCO) Ltd., General Engineering industries and Dalmia Dairy Industry Bharatpur. Enquiries reveal that Nagar was known for its earthen works and clay pipes. Salt was
manufactured in large quantities out of the brine drawn from saline wells in almost all the towns and important villages. Bayana was one of the main centre for indigo production.

The industrial area at Bharatpur, Deeg and Bayana were set up in district by the Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. in the year 1972, 1978 and 1980 respectively.

3. **Demographic Structure**

Population is one of the dominant factors determining the nature of human settlements in terms of size and economy. The layout of the settlement, and their vertical and horizontal growth are the direct outcome of the size of population its pressure and density. A study of interrelationship between man and his settlement shows various trends and features of social interaction, socio-spatial and physio-cultural structure of the region, which together constitute its morphogenetic structure. Therefore an attempt is made here to discuss the demographic characteristic of the study area.

3.1 **Distribution and Growth of Population**

The distribution of population is determined by the physical and cultural factors, as it has been stated that both the factors are not uniformly distributed, therefore it is obvious that population distribution must not be uniform. The study reveals that the pattern of the distribution at Tehsil and Samiti level is very uneven. The
temporal analysis also reveals the growth of population is also not uniform. According to 1991 census the total population of the district is 1,651,584. The district is dominant in rural population containing 80.58% of the total population living in 1345 villages, whereas rest of population live in urban areas. Thus the rural and urban population ratio is very alarming.

**TABLE 1.1**

**Population growth (1901-91)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage decadal variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>598,112</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>547,577</td>
<td>-8.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>483,840</td>
<td>-1164</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>494,162</td>
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<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>579,553</td>
<td>+16.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>605,276</td>
<td>+5.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>786,156</td>
<td>+29.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1030,551</td>
<td>+31.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1299,073</td>
<td>+26.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1651,584</td>
<td>+27.14</td>
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</table>


The highest proportion of rural population 13.65 percent reside in Nagar Pahari Panchayat Samiti followed by 12.52 percent in Rupbas Panchayat Samiti. In urban areas of district, Bharatpur town ranks at top with 48.90 percent share in the total urban population of
the district while Deeg and Bayana towns rank next only 10.62 and 8.27 percent respectively.

The population of the district has increased steadily over the twenty years having risen from 1030 lakh in 1970 to 16.51 lakh in 1991. There has been a steady increase in the growth rate of 31.09 percent recorded during 1961-71. The trend of increase of population is successive decades has been given in Table 1.1 and curve has been shown in Fig. 1.8.

In fact the population of district registered an increase from 1921 onwards upto 1991, as the population of the district registered Negative growth rates during the decades 1901-11 and 1911-21 of 8.45 percent and 11.64 percent respectively. The growth rate of 27.14 percent reported in district during the decade 1981-91 is lower than the state growth rate of 28.44 percent.

3.2 Density of Population

The average density of population of the district is 326 persons per sq. km. In rural areas the density of population is 270 person per sq.km. Whereas in urban areas 2457 person per sq.km. In Urban areas Deeg is highly density populated. The density of population in Deeg town is 14,142 persons per sq.km. while it is only 640 and 677 in Sewar Kalan town and Bhusawar town respectively.

3.3 Sex Ratio

There are 832 female per thousand male in the district. The sex ratio in rural areas is 826 whereas in urban areas it is 857. There has
BHARATPUR DISTRICT
POPULATION GROWTH
1901–91

Fig. 1.8

74
been a sharp fluctuation in the sex ratio in the district over the
decade since 1901. The population of females in the district has
always been on the lower side as compare to males. In 1991 the
proportion of females to total male population is highest in Kaman
Panchayat Samiti, the sex ratio being 864 as compared to some other
Panchayat Samiti namely Nagar Pahari, Kumher, Weir, Sewar where
the sex ratio being 849, 828, 824 and 823 respectively. The lowest sex
ratio i.e. 787 is in Bayana Panchayat Samit. In urban areas the
highest sex ratio is rended in Bhusawar town i.e. 977.

3.4 Literary

As per 1991 census the percentage of literates in the district is
42.96. However there is still a mark differences in the literacy rates of
two sexes. Female literacy rate is falling behind male literacy rate in
all parts of the district i.e. both in rural and urban areas.

At the panchayat samiti level the literacy rate for the total rural
areas varies from 45.21% in Kumher to 24.27% in Kaman. However in
case of urban areas the literacy rate for Bharatpur city and Bayana
town are 67.30 and 66.07 percent respectively. Amongst male in rural
areas the percentage of literacy varies from 68.60% in Kumher to
39.80% in Kaman panchayat Samiti. In urban areas for males on the
other hand, Bayana town has registered maximum literacy rate of
81.05 percent and Kumher town the lowest rate of 71.91%. However,
a rather different position is observed in case of females in rural and
urban areas. It is much higher in urban areas. The lowest 6.06% is
observed in Kaman panchayat samiti. In urban areas, on the other hand, females have attained higher literacy rate with maximum of 53.51% in Bharatpur city followed by Bayana town 48.40%. In overall literacy rate recorded for the district comes out to 63.37% for urban areas while it is 37.84% in total rural areas of the district.