

# 2. Demographic Profile

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## 2.1. INTRODUCTION

Jaipur is known as one of the first planned cities of India. Until the eighteenth century, Amber served as the capital and was ruled by the Kachwaha clan of the Rajputs. However, due to its inaccessible tract on the Aravalli hills, it was unable to meet the demands of a growing population. Sawai Jai Singh in 1727 decided to move his capital to the plains, 11 km south of Amber. Jaipur City was not only planned but its execution was also coordinated by Sawai Jai Singh II, in such a manner that a substantial part of the city developed up within seven years of its foundation. His reign was probably the most glorious phase in the growth of the city. The municipality was reorganized in 1926 and a new municipal act was prepared in 1929. Post independence, planned development of the city was taken up after the city became the capital of Rajasthan.

This chapter gives a brief profile of the city with respect to location, climate, topography and demographic trends. The chapter has been organized into nine sections. The population growth trends have been discussed as part of section 2. A brief discussion on city primacy has been done in section 3. Section 4 details out the migration characteristics of the city. Literacy and sex ratio are discussed in section 5 and 6 respectively. The caste profile of the city has been attempted as part of section 7. Population projections based on assumptions have been done in section 8. Finally, issues related to demographic characteristics have been discussed in section 9.

## 2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

As mentioned elsewhere, the Jaipur region/JDA area has an extent of 1464 Sq. Km (Table 2.1) and comprises the following spatial units (Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2).

- The Jaipur Municipal Corporation (JMC) that includes the walled city and the rest of JMC;
- Rest of JDA area that includes the satellite towns and the villages.

The population of Jaipur region is 2.7 Million as per 2001 census and has shown a consistent increase in the past 50 years (Figure 2.3). In fact, in the last decade, the population has increased by 8 lakhs (Table 2.1). The area of Jaipur Municipal Corporation has grown from 200 sq.km in 1981 to 218 sq. km in 1991 to 288 sq.km in 2001. The increase in area in 1991 was a result of addition of Sangner and Amber tehsils and in 2001 due to the addition of Bagru, Bassi and Chomu tehsils in the municipal area. The area under the jurisdiction of JDA has remained same since 1991.

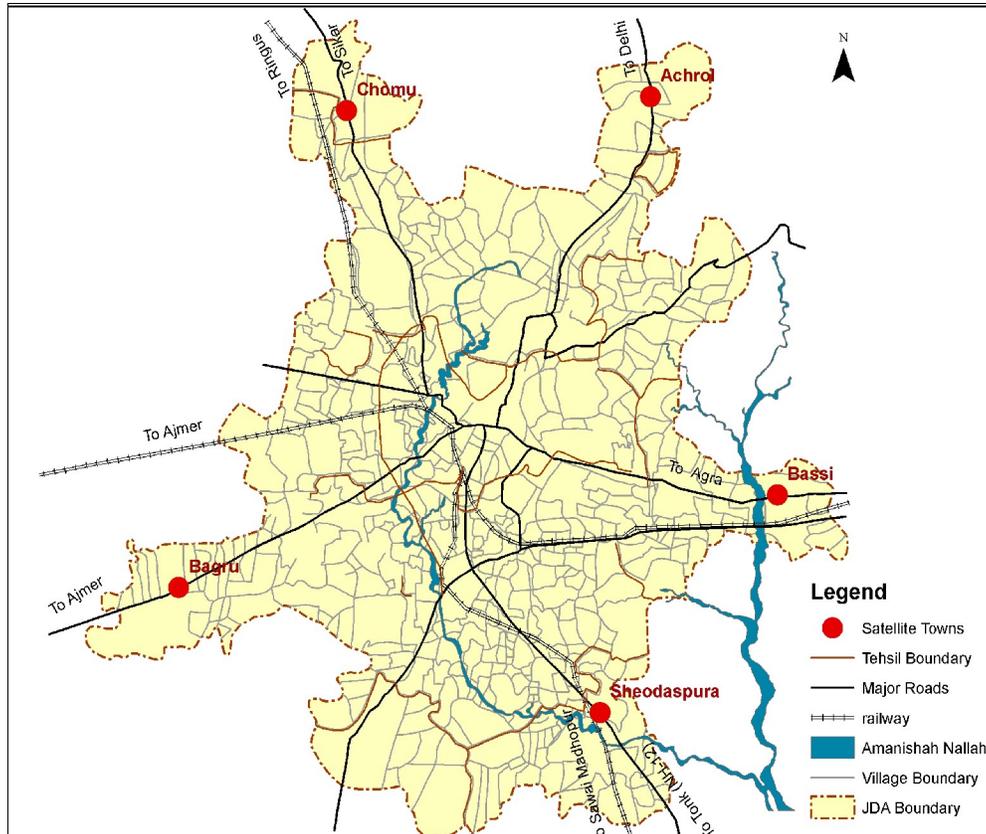


Figure 2-1: Jaipur Region

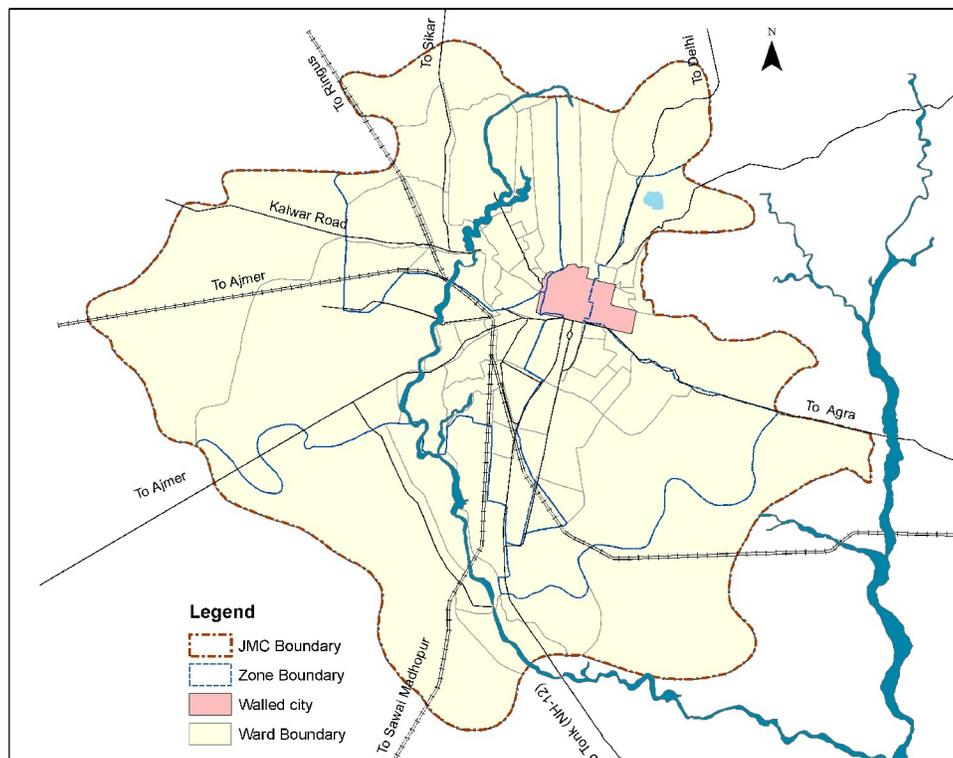


Figure 2-2: Jaipur Municipal Corporation

**Table 2-1: Area and Population-Jaipur Region (2001)**

S. No.	Area	Total Area (sq. km.)		Total Population (Million)		% JDA Population	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1.	JMC	218.3	288.4	1.52	2.32	81.4	86.8
1.a.	Walled City	6.7	6.7	0.5	0.4	26.4	15.0
1.b.	Rest of JMC	192.3	281.7	1.02	1.92	54.7	71.8
2.	Rest of JDA	1220	1149.9	0.35	0.36	18.6	13.2
3.	Total JDA	1464	1464	1.87	2.68	100	100

Source: Census of India- 1991 and 2001.

In terms of share, 87% of the total population lives in the JMC area, of which 7% lives in the walled city. While the proportion of population living within the JMC has increased (primarily due to expansion in area), the proportion of population in the walled city has declined. This can be regarded as positive phenomena as the walled city is already very densely populated. The Walled City has a spatial extent of only 6.7 sq.km but houses nearly four lakh people. The 2001 census shows that the population of the Walled City has declined from 1991 (Figure 2.4). The reason for this is out movement of inhabitants from the area to new residential colonies being developed in the periphery in want of better living environment.

The population in the rest of the JDA area does not show much growth from 0.347 million in 1991 to 0.355 million in 2001 (Figure 2.3). The rest of the JDA area also includes 495 villages with nearly 0.2 million population. Rest of JDA area accounted only for 18 % in 1991 and 13.2% in 2001 of the total population. Decrease in population of the rest of the JDA area in 2001 is due to the reconstitution of the municipal boundaries.

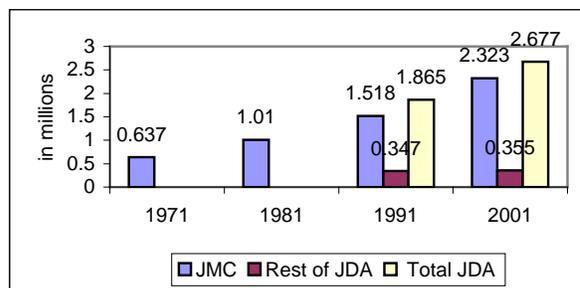


Figure 2-3: Population- JDA Area

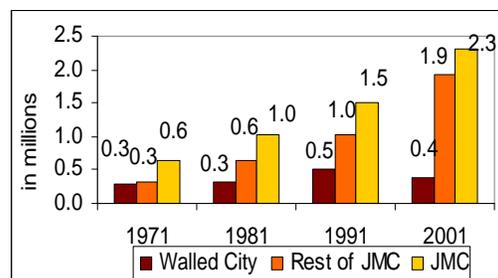
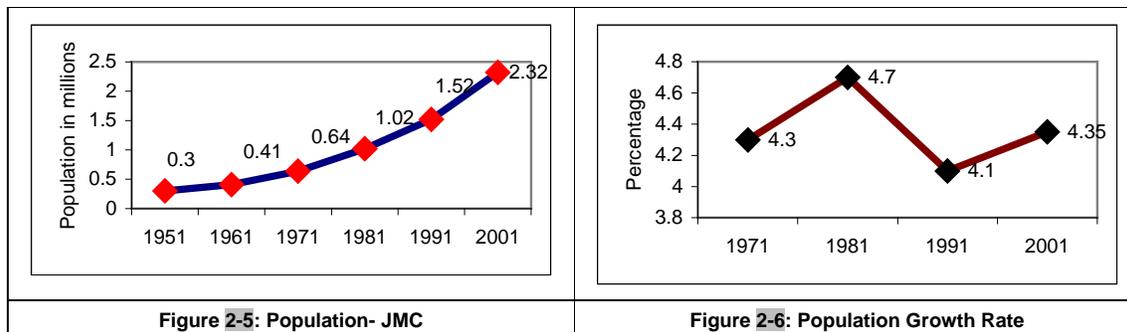


Figure 2-4: Population JMC Area

### 2.1.1. Population Growth Rate

The population of Jaipur city was only 0.3 millions in 1951 (Figure 2.5) but in 2001 it has reached 2.3 Million. The annual average growth rate from 1971 to 2001 has been in the range of 4.1 to 4.7. The population growth rate was the highest in the year 1981 but declined sharply by 0.6 % in 1991 and in grew again by 0.2 % in 2001 (Figure 2.6).



Within the JMC, the major growth has occurred outside the walled city area. The population growth within the walled city was nearly equal to that of the rest of the JMC area between 1981-91. However, between 1991-2001, the walled city has witnessed a decline in population (Fig:2.7). On the contrary, the population growth rate in JMC area has increased partly due to migration and also due to expansion in the JMC area.

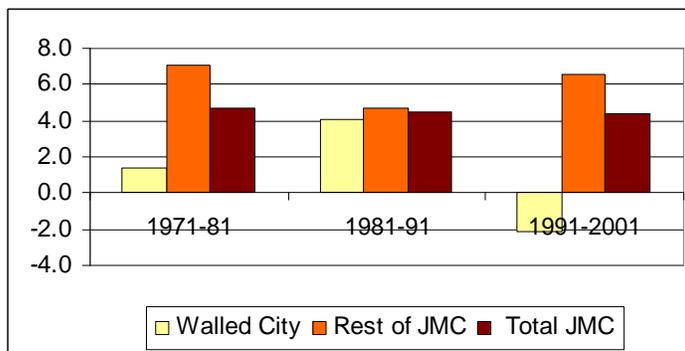


Figure 2-7: Population Growth Rate- JMC Constituents

**Box 2.1: Jaipur and Major Cities of Country**

Amongst all the mega cities of the country, Jaipur ranks 11<sup>th</sup> with a total population of 2.3 million (Table 2.3). It is one of the fastest growing mega cities of the country with an annual average growth rate of 4.5% whereas the national urban growth rate is only 2%. With its current growth trend, it is likely to supercede many other cities. Jaipur is thus a vibrant city.

**Table 2-2: Population-Million Cities**

S. NO.	Urban Agglomerations	Population 2001
1.	Greater Mumbai	16368084
2.	Kolkata	13,216,546
3.	Delhi	12,791,458
4.	Chennai	6,424,624
5.	Bangalore	5,686,844
6.	Hyderabad	5,533,640
7.	Ahmedabad	4,519,278
8.	Pune	3,755,525
9.	Surat	2,811,466
10.	Kanpur	2,690,486
11.	Jaipur	2,324,319
12.	Lucknow	2,266,933
13.	Nagpur	2,122,965

**2.1.2. Population Density**

The walled city has the highest population density in the city at 58207 persons/sq km. This is despite the fact that the density has declined from 1991 (74,000 persons per sq.km). The population density of JMC is higher in 2001 than 1991 and has increased by nearly 3000 persons sq. km in spite of expansion of municipal boundary (Figure 2.8). Figure 2.9 shows the population density of the Walled City, the JMC area and the JDA areas. It is evident that the

JDA has the lowest density with JMC at the second place and the walled city with maximum concentration of population.

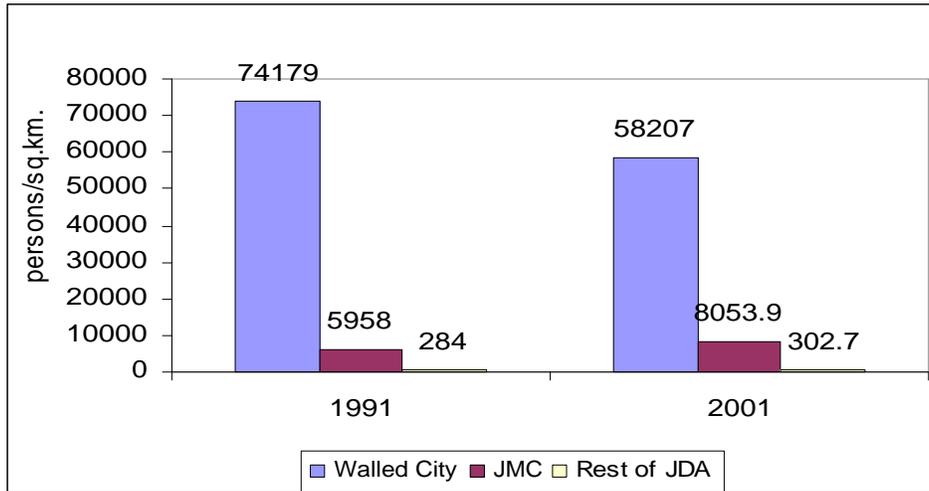


Figure 2-8: Population Density

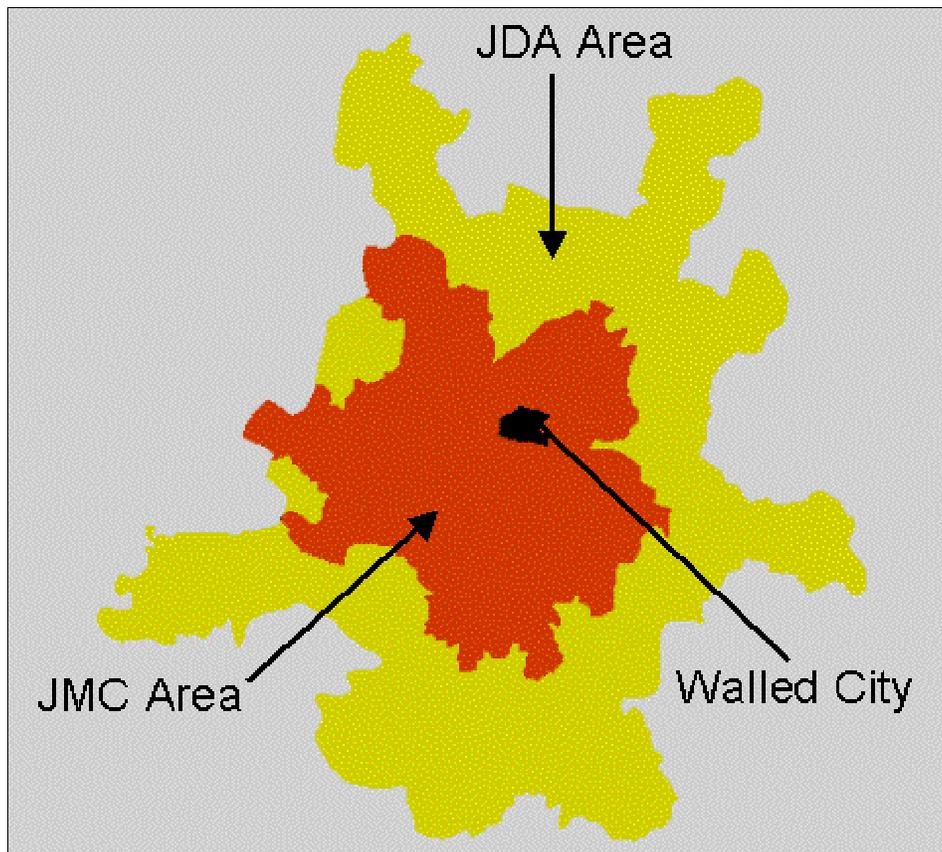


Figure 2-9: Density of Population- Jaipur Region

The densities in the JMC area range from 100 PPH nearly 1000 PPH. However, the density is high only in the walled city. In the rest of JMC area, the densities range from 100 PPH to 550 PPH (Figure 2.10).

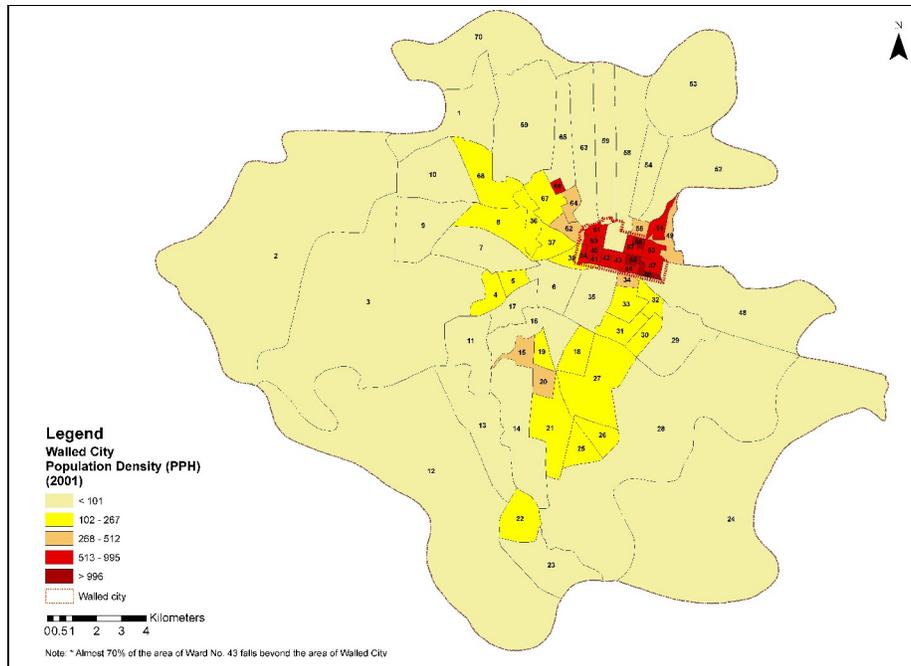


Figure 2.10: Density of Population 2001-JMC Area

The population density in Walled City has also been analysed. Figure 2-11 shows that wards 45, 46 and 56 have relatively higher density of population (more than 12 PPH) than others.

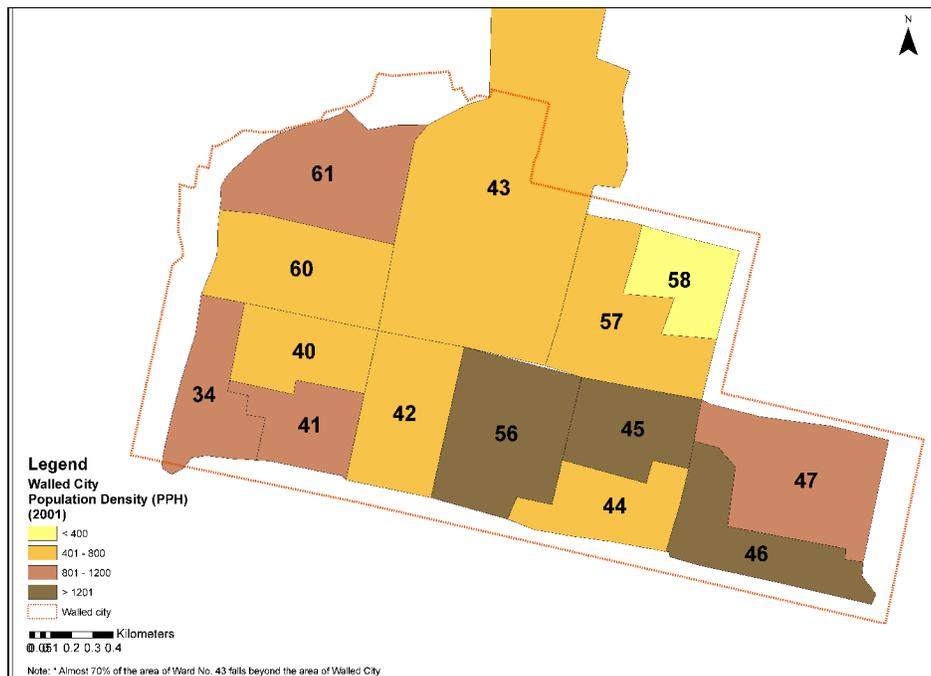


Figure 2-11: Density of Population 2001-Walled City

## 2.2. CITY PRIMACY WITHIN THE STATE

Jaipur is the largest and the only million city in the state. Its share in the state's urban population was 15% in 1991, which grew to 17% in 2001. Jaipur ranks first in the state with the highest urban population (Table 2.3). The second ranking city, Jodhpur, is nearly 3 times

smaller than Jaipur and the third ranking city, Kota is 4 times smaller. Jaipur is the primate city of the state. The high rate of urbanisation is attributed to its administrative, trading, tourism based economic activities concentration in the state. Within the state, it is the center of education and provides one with better employment opportunities and living conditions. Its proximity to Delhi with strong transport linkages further facilitated its high growth in population.

**Table 2-3: Major Cities- Rajasthan**

S.No.	City	Population, 2001	Rank
1.	Jaipur	2322575	1 <sup>st</sup>
2.	Jodhpur	860818	2 <sup>nd</sup>
3.	Kota	694316	3 <sup>rd</sup>
4.	Bikaner	529690	4 <sup>th</sup>
5.	Ajmer	485575	5 <sup>th</sup>

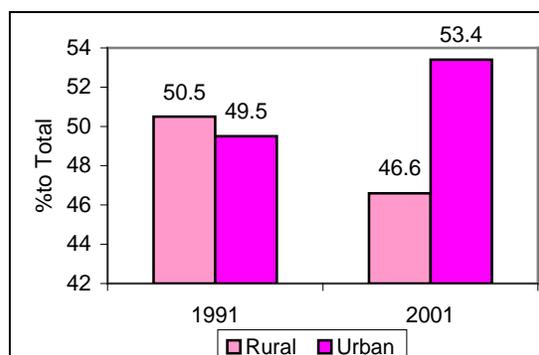
Source: Census of India, 2001.

## 2.3. MIGRATION PATTERN

Being the only million city in the state, Jaipur attracts population from all parts of the state. The proportion of in-migrants to the total population of the city in 1991 was 29%, which decreased to 27% in 2001. However, the absolute number of migrants to the city has been increasing. From 1991 to 2001, nearly two lakh migrants were added to the city increasing the number of migrants from 4 lakhs to 6 lakhs. The characteristics of migration have been briefly assessed in the following sections.

### 2.3.1. Origin of Inmigrants

The rural-urban migration pattern shows that almost equal number of people from both villages and different towns and cities came to Jaipur in the census year 1991. As per 2001 census, the in-migrants from urban area increased to 53.4 % and the share of rural in-migrants decreased to 46.6 % (Figure 2.12). This implies that population from lower order urban centers are migrating to Jaipur for better opportunities.



**Figure 2-12: Rural- Urban Migrants**

70% of the in-migrants to Jaipur were from Rajasthan in 1991 and 30% from other parts of the country (Figure 2.13). In 2001 the state share decreased by 2% and the national figure rose to 32%. Nearly 35% migrants in 1991 were from Jaipur district and nearly 65% from other districts of the state. In 2001 the in-district figures decreased by 10% and outside-district figure grew by 10% (Figure 2.14). The figures show that Jaipur is gaining importance as a favoured destination not only within the state but also at the national level.

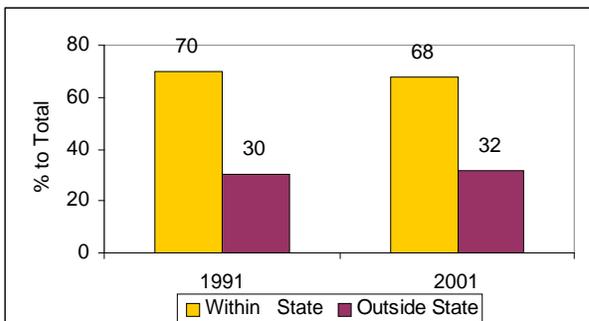


Figure 2-13: Within and Outside State

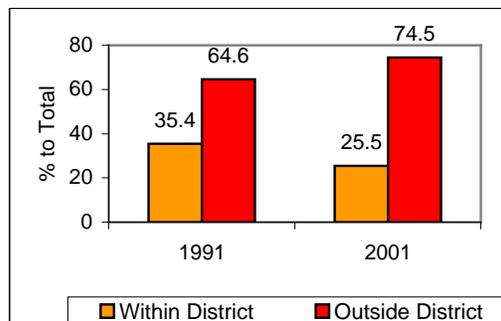


Figure 2-14: Within and Outside District

**2.3.2. Composition of In- Migration**

The male- female composition of the migrants in 1991 showed an equal divide. The number of male migrants grew to 52% in 2001 and that of females reduced to 48% in 2001 (Figure 2.15)

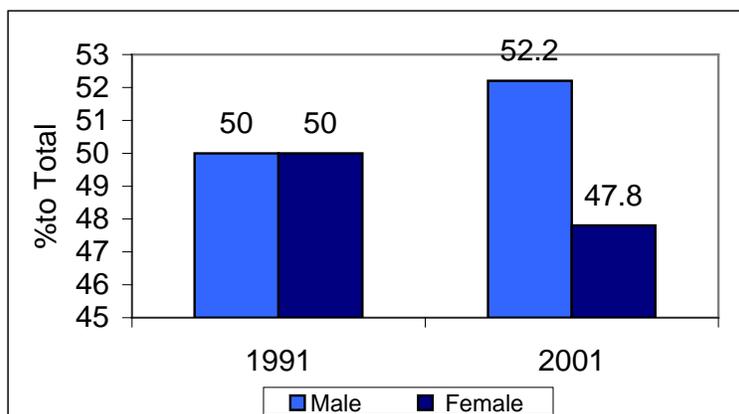


Figure 2-25: Male- Female Composition of Migrants

**2.3.3. Reasons for In- Migration**

The main reasons for migration to the city have been employment, marriage and members moving along with the households which include mostly the old, the females, children and domestic helps. Employment brings nearly one-fourth of the total migrants to Jaipur. The second important reason for migration is marriage. However, the number of in-migrants in this category has decreased from 28% in 1991 to 17% in 2001. Business and education bring only small number of people to Jaipur (Figure 2.16 and 2.17). The increase in number of in-migrants is due to increase in number of jobs especially in commerce and services and in industries to a lesser extent. As per the Master Plan 2011 nearly 36% of the migrants work in the informal sector.

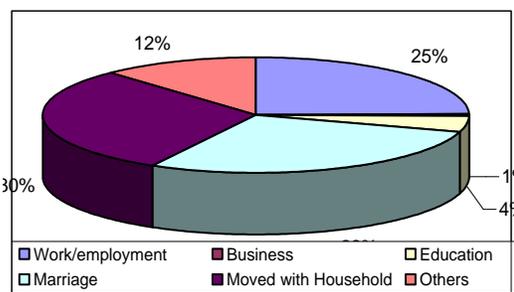


Figure 2-16: Reasons for Migration-1991

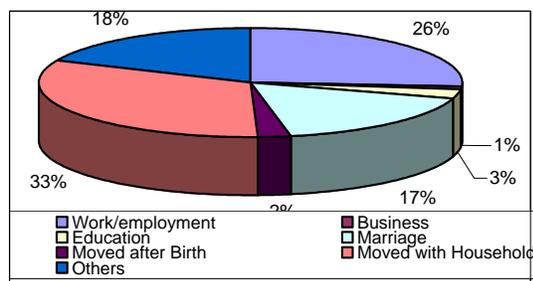


Figure 2-17: Reasons for Migration-2001

## 2.4. LITERACY RATE

The literacy rates and sex ratio of Jaipur city and its constituent parts have been given in Table 2.5. The figures have also been studied in comparison to the state and national level data to understand the position of Jaipur at the national level. The number of literates in the city has grown from 58.5% in 1991 to 66.2% in 2001, which is above the national average of 65.4%. The city level figures are higher than the corresponding state level data, which in 1991 was only 38.5% and 49% in 2001.

The walled city has a lower rate of literacy than the rest of the JMC area. The literacy rate was only 51.65 in 1991 in the walled city whereas for rest of the city it was 55.3%. The gap widened in 2001 when the literacy rate of walled city dipped to only 40% and in the rest of the city it rose to 75%.

Comparison of literacy among males and females show that more percent of male are literate than females and this holds true also for the state and the country as a whole. 2001 figures show that only 36.5% of females were literates in the walled city. Jaipur has higher female literacy than the state and the national average.

## 2.5. SEX RATIO

The sex ratio in Jaipur has been below 900 in the history of the city. The sex ratio in the walled city in 1991 and 2001 has been higher than the rest of the JMC area. In the JMC area the sex ratio shows an improvement from 868 females in 1991 to 876 females per 1000 men in 2001. The sex ratio of the city is lower than both the state and national average.

Table 2-4: Literacy Rate and Sex Ratio

S. No.	Area	Literacy Rate (%)						Sex Ratio	
		1991			2001			1991	2001
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females		
1.	Total JMC	58	66.8	47.4	66.2	73.4	58	877	889
a.	Walled City	51.65*	NA	NA	40.2	43.5	36.5	887*	899
b.	Rest of JMC	55.3*	NA	NA	75.5	84.3	65.7	868*	880
2.	Rajasthan	38.55	54.99	20.44	49	65.2	34.8	910	920
3.	India	52.21	64.13	39.29	65.38	75.85	54.16	927	933

\*Estimated on the basis of 2001 figure.

Source: Census of India.

## 2.6. SOCIAL COMPOSITION

The share of Schedule Caste population in 1991 was only 11% of the total population of the JMC area and the Schedule Tribe population was only 0.4% of the total. The SC and the ST population both recorded a rise in 2001 and the figure was 12.6% and 4% respectively. Migration is also one of the reasons for increase in the proportion of scheduled castes (Figure 2.18 and 2.19). The study of ethnicity of Jaipur reveals that the Rajputs are main caste groups to have existed in the area. In the city both Hindus and Muslims are Rajputs. Today, the various clans of Meenas and Kachawas exist.

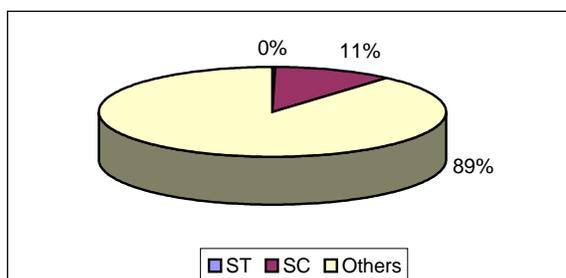


Figure 2-18: Social Composition – 1991

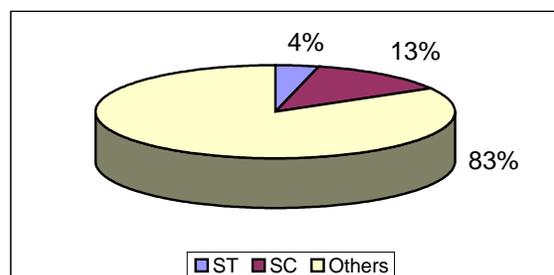


Figure 2-19: Social Composition - 2001

## 2.7. POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The population projections for Jaipur have been done by various agencies. Table 2.5 gives the two estimates. It is estimated that the total population of Jaipur would be around 48 lakhs in 2021. The same estimates have been taken up for estimating infrastructure requirements (water supply, housing and sanitation) and gaps.

Table 2-5: Population Projections (Lakhs)

Year	Estimate - I	Estimate - II
2001	23.23	23.23
2011	35.6	33.96
2021	47.99	49.6

NOTE: Estimate – 1 SAFAGE “Jaipur Water Supply and sanitation Project Feasibility Study; Water Demand’ Population, Urban Development, water demand of Jaipur city; Draft final report; Appendix I, Vol I of 2,july 1998” Estimate – 2 Wilbur Smith Associates” Mass Transport Options and Recommendations for Jaipur City – 2005”.

## 2.8. ISSUES

The major issues related to population of the city include:

- The city has an uneven distribution of population. The walled city despite the lowest area has the largest density of population. Similarly, the JMC area is showing trends of densification that might lead to high levels of burden on the infrastructure. Infrastructure provision becomes a crucial concern in the high density areas;
- The population of the city is in a dynamic stage i.e., it is expected to grow further in the coming decades. Planning for infrastructure especially housing, water supply and sanitation would be crucial.
- Jaipur attracts migrants only from the neighbouring districts. Although the proportion of migrants from other states has increased, the city is yet to become an attractive destination for migrants.
- Literacy levels of population especially in the walled city and the slums have to be improved.

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