



ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF SIKAR DISTRICT IN RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

The geographical conditions create barriers and opportunities. based on technological expertise, social, political and economic organization of the societies. So it is imperative to have general feel of the geographical setting of a region which play an important role in the origins, development and dissemination of cultures. It helps to understand cultural responses to nature through labour. It is true that Marx speaks of labour as a "process between man and nature". But the terms of this interaction and "man, through his own actions, mediates, regulates and controls the metabolism between himself and nature" by working on "objects of labour" that are "spontaneously provided by nature.' The Sikar district is located in northeastern part of Rajasthan between 27021'00' and 28012'00' North Latitude and 74044'00' and 75025'00' East Longitude. It is bounded by Churu district in the northwest, district Nagaur on the southwest, Jaipur on the southeast, Jhunjhunu and Mahendragarh district on the northeast and east direction respectively. It covers an area of 7732 square Kilometre. There are 931 villages and 9 towns in the district. These 931 village are divided in 6 tehsil namely Fatehpur, Lachhmangarh, Neem ka Thana, Sri-Madhapur, Danta-Ramgarh and Sikar.

Key words: Male migration, source region, Rajasthan, physiographic region.

INTRODUCTION

RESEARCH STUDY AREA: SIKAR

LOCATION AND EXTENT:

The district is located in the north eastern Rajasthan between 27° 21' to 28° 12' north latitudes and 74° 44' to 75° 25' east longitudes. It is bounded by Churu and Jhunjhunu districts in the north, by Jaipur district in the east, by Nagaur and Jaipur districts in the south and in the west by Churu and Nagaur districts of Rajasthan. Sikar is situated midway between Bikaner and Jaipur on national highway number 11. Sikar is located in the Shekhawati region of Rajasthan. There is still no broad gauge railway track in the district. It is connected through meter gauge to Delhi, Jaipur, Rewari, Bikaner, Sri Ganganagar, Churu, and Jhunjhunu. It's well connected by roads.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP:

Sikar district is one of the five districts, those comes under Jaipur division. The district is divided in sub-divisions and tehsils (sub-districts). As per census 2011 the district has 6 sub-divisions. Each of the sub-divisions is headed by a sub-divisional Officer (SDOs). The district is divided in six administrative tehsils viz. Sikar, Fatehpur, Laxmangarh, Neem Ka Thana, Danta Ramgarh, and Sri Madhopur. There are 1001 habited and 13 inhabited villages in the district. For the purpose of the implementation of rural development projects/ schemes under Panchayati Raj System, the district is divided in the 8 Blocks (Panchayat Samitis). There are 9 statutory towns viz. Khandela, Sikar, Fatehpur, Lachhmangarh, Losal, Neem Ka Thana, Ramgarh, Reengus and Sri Madhopur in the district the total area of the district is 7,732 sq. km. As per latest data in 2019 the sikar district have been segmented into 9 tehsils and the details of the same is been presented in table below:

Table 1 Districts of Sikar (2011& 2019)

S.no	Sikar Tehsils (As per 2011)	Sikar Tehsils (As per 2019)
1-	SIKAR	DATARAMGARH
2-	DATARAMGARH	DHOD
3-	FATEHPUR	FATEHPUR
4-	LAKSHMANGARH	KHANDELA
5-	NEEM KA THANA	LAKSHMANGARH
6-	SHRIMADHOPUR	NEEM KA THANA
7-		PEEPRALI
8-		SHRIMADHOPUR
9-		PAATAN

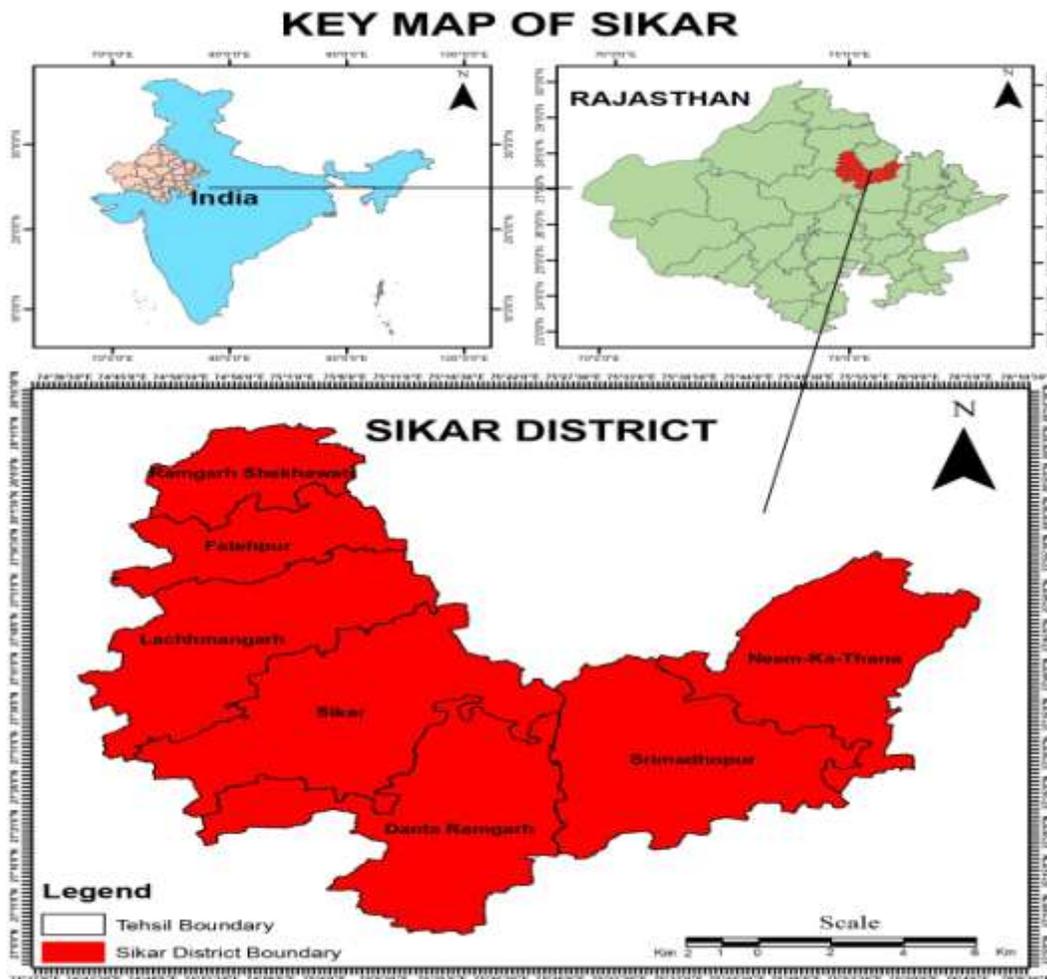
Source : <http://censusindia.gov.in/>

As per the Census India 2011, Sikar is one of district of Rajasthan in India. There are 6 Tehsils, 1167 villages and 17 towns in Sikar district.

As per the Census India 2011, Sikar district has 444816 households, population of 2677333 of which 1374990 are males and 1302343 are females. The population of children between age 0-6 is 379874 which is 14.19% of total population.

The sex-ratio of Sikar district is around 947 compared to 928 which is average of Rajasthan state. The literacy rate of Sikar district is 61.71% out of which 72.38% males are literate and 50.44% females are literate. The total area of Sikar is 7732 sq.km with population density of 346 per sq.km.

Out of total population, 76.32% of population lives in Urban area and 23.68% lives in Rural area. There are 15.64% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 2.81% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in Sikar district.



MAP1: KEY MAP OF STUDY AREA

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The Population of the World is growing at an unprecedented rate. The current population of the world has already reached 7 billion and is likely to reach over 9 billion by 2050 (UNFPA, 2012). It is reported that even if the fertility rate decreases "continued population growth is inevitable". Future population growth would mean increase in social, economical and environmental disparities, inequities and impacts. Increasingly, most developing countries have witnessed growth in population and it is further projected that future human population growth will remain concentrated in the poor countries (Grundy, 2002), especially those in the most vulnerable parts of the countries. In fact, since ancient times, India has been the home of a considerably large size of population. Though census taking in the country is a

matter of only recent past, based on archaeological and historical evidences, scholars have tried to construct the trends in population growth since ancient times.

A land of world's one of the earliest civilizations, India possessed a fairly high level of technological knowledge to support a large and dense population even some three to seven thousand years ago. Kingslay Davis, in his pioneering book *Population of India and Pakistan*, has remarked that "before Christian era, India had a substantial population, first because of its advanced technology and second because of the fertile environment for the application of this technology" (Davis, 1968). One estimate puts India's population in the range of 100 to 140 million in 300 BC (Bhende and Kanitkar, 2008). The population size, however, appears to have remained more or less static for almost another two thousand years. The underlying reasons for this static population size were the same (i.e., an abnormally high death rate) as that which checked population growth elsewhere in the world during the pre-industrial stage. According to Davis, the population of the country remained in the neighborhood of 125 million until the middle of the nineteenth century, and thereafter a gradual acceleration in the growth rate began taking place. The first census in the country was conducted during 1867-72. However, it was neither synchronous nor did it cover the whole country. This was followed by another census count in 1881, which was synchronous and covered a much wider area. Since then, every ten years, census enumeration has been conducted in the country. In the early stage, however, with each census additional territories were covered and improvement effected in the methodology of data collection. It will, therefore, be more meaningful to confine the present discussion on the trends in population growth during the more recent times to post 1901 period.

India is the second largest population country in the world after China accounting for about 17.5 percent of the world's population on barely 2.4 percent area. The final figures of 2011 census put India's population at 1210.19 million as on the sunrise of March 1, 2011. Earlier, the 2001 census had also revealed a decline in growth rate, albeit marginally, during 1990s as compared to the previous decade. The continuation of decline in the pace of population growth for the second consecutive decade is indeed an important achievement. When the 1991 census had revealed a deceleration in the growth rate, some scholars took it as encouraging (Premi, 1991; Tyagi, 1991; Goyal, 1991). It was argued that a faster decline in birth rates has indeed set in and the trend will continue in future also. However, Ashish Bose, a famous demographer, was of the opinion that the decline is not real and the growth rate

continues to increase in India (Das and Bhavsar, 1991:227). A further decline in the growth rate in the 1990s, therefore, has validated the proposition that birth rates in India have begun to decline at a faster pace, and India's population is fast approaching the end of third stage of transition.

The population of India as of 1 March 2011 was 1,210,193,422 persons. This implies an increase of 17.653 percent in the ten-year period since the 2001 population census. The proportionate increase in the population of the country during the decade 1991-2001 was 21.35 percent which means that the population increase in the country has continued to slow down and the rate of retardation in population growth appears to have increased. In terms of the average annual growth rate, the population of the country increased at a rate of 1.626 percent per year, well below the average annual increase of 1.935 percent per year during 1991-2001. A notable feature of the population figures is that they are very close to the population projected by the Government of India for the period 2001-2011 on the basis of the 2001 population census. Government of India had projected that the population of the country will increase to 1,192,506 thousand by the year 2011 (Government of India, 2006). Similarly, United Nations had estimated that India's population would increase to more than 1214 million by the year 2010 (United Nations, 2008).

The population figures of 2011 population census suggest that the enumerated population in the country exceeded the projected population by almost 18 million. During the period 1991-2001, the enumerated population of the country exceeded the project population by around 16 million whereas, the enumerated population exceeded the projected population by less than 9 million during the period 1981- 91 (Chaurasia and Gulati, 2008). In fact, the average annual population growth rate during the period 2001-2011 based on the figures of the 2011 population census works out to be almost 1.63 percent per year which is substantially higher than the project average annual growth rate of 1.48 percent per year. This suggests that demographic transition - reduction in fertility and mortality - in the country has been slower than the projected one. Population projections prepared by the Government of India are based on the assumption that the replacement fertility will be achieved by the year 2021 not in 2010 as aimed in the National Population Policy 2000. However, the average annual population growth rate during the period 2001-2011 derived from the figures of the 2011 population census suggests that the decrease in fertility in the country has been slower than the project one which means that the country will *not* able to achieve replacement

fertility even by the year 2021. This means that there is only a distant possibility of achieving stable population by the year 2045 as stipulated in National Population Policy 2000.

POPULATION:

According to the census 2011 Sikar district has a population of 26,77,333 of which male and female were 13,74,990 and 13,02,343 respectively. In 2001 census, Sikar had a population of 2,287,788 of which males were 1,172,753 and remaining 1,115,035 were females. In addition to this, 79.35 percent population live in the rural areas, while 20.65 percent reside in urban areas of the district. The percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes population are 14.85 and 2.73 respectively. Sikar district ranks 6th in terms of population, 17th in terms of area and 10th in terms of population density. Sikar district has six tehsils, in which Danta Ramgarh tehsil has the highest number of villages (242) whereas Fatehpur tehsil has lowest number of villages (127). The district has 1167 villages, out of them 1162 villages are inhabited and 5 villages are uninhabited. In Sikar district 183 new villages and 6 new census towns have created as compared to 2001 Census. In the district, Palsana (Tehsil: Danta Ramgarh) is the most populous (13,186 persons) village; and Chak Majipura (Tehsil: Danta Ramgarh) is the least populous (06 persons) village. The district consists 76.3 percent rural and 23.7 percent urban population whereas the state percent of rural and urban population is 75.1 and 24.9 respectively. The sex ratio of the district (947) is significantly higher than the state sex ratio (928). The literacy rate in the district is 71.9 percent which is higher than the state average (66.1 percent) and it ranks 4th among the other districts of the state. Gender gap of the literacy rate is 26.9 percent in the district. The scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in the district is 15.6 percent and 2.8 percent respectively whereas the state percent of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population is 17.8 and 13.5 respectively. The economy of the district is mainly dependent on agriculture as 58.5 percent workers in the district are either cultivators or agricultural labourers. However the district percentage of such workers is lower than the state average of 62.1 percent. Work participation rate (WPR) of the district has recorded 37.6 percent and gender gap in WPR is 21.0 percent points. In the district among the workers the percentage of cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers (category of workers) are 49.8, 8.7, 2.3 and 39.2 percent respectively.

POPULATION GROWTH:

After analyzing the population of the district from 1901 to 2011, it is clear that population of the district has been growing continuously. During the decade 1901-1911, the increase in population of the district had been low. The next decade 1911-1921 actually witnessed a fall in the population, which could be ascribed to the prevalence of plague throughout the first half of the decade. The growth rate of population of the district has been 24.14 percent which is lower than the growth rate of the state which is 28.33 percent. The following table shows the decadal growth trends of the district from 1901 to 2011.

Table 2: Population Growth and Decadal Variation from 1901 to 2011

Year	Population	Percentage Decadal Variation (Percent)
1901	4,66,624	-
1911	4,69,440	0.6
1921	4,62,595	-1.46
1931	5,21,159	12.66
1941	6,14,584	17.93
1951	6,76,318	10.04
1961	8,20,286	21.19
1971	10,42,648	27.11
1981	13,77,245	32.09
1991	18,42,914	33.81
2001	22,87,788	24.14
2011	26,77,333	17.03

Source: District Census Handbook 2011, District Sikar

Sikar Religion Population

Description	Population	Percentage
Total	2677333	100%
Hindu	2342076	87.48%
Muslim	327583	12.24%
Jain	4050	0.15%
Religion not stated	1954	0.07%
Christian	1122	0.04%
Sikh	356	0.01%
Buddhist	177	0.01%
Other religions and persuasions	15	0%

Source: *Census Report, 2011*

Sikar Urban & Rural Population

Out of total population, 50% of population lives in Urban area and 60% lives in Rural area

Description	Urban	Rural
Area(sq.km)	269.13	7462.87
Number of households	99656	345160
Total Population	633906	2043427
Population (%)	51.67%	48.74%
Male Population	327521	1047469
Female Population	306385	995958
Sex Ratio	935	951
Literacy (%)	64.88%	60.72%

Source: *Census Report, 2011*

POPULATION DENSITY:

The human land ratio gives a crude density of population, but in order to evaluate the population pressure on resources, it is imperative to assess population in relation to the arable and cultivated area. The district covers an area of 7,732 sq. km. which is about 2.26 percent of the total area of the state and in size it stands seventh in rank amongst other districts of the state. It has about 3.99 percent of the total population of the state and ranks fourteen in the state. The density of population was 296 persons per sq. km. in 2001, while it was 238 persons in 1991. The rural density was 241 persons per sq. km. as per census 2001. The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Sikar district for 2011 is 346 people per sq. km. In 2001, the district density was at 296 people per sq. km.

SEX RATIO

There is a need to clarify the gender-just position from the antiabortionist position. "Women should have a right to their bodies and unconditional access to abortion is not in conflict with the claim that sex selection and sex selective abortions are unethical. It is not the abortion which makes the act unethical, but the idea of sex selection."

The sex ratio in a population is normally expressed as the number of females per 1000 males in the district, which is higher than the state's average figures, which accounts for 951 females per 1000 males. With regards to sex ratio in the district, it stood at 947 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 951. The average national sex ratio in India is 933 as per reports of Census 2011. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 848 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 885 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

CHILD POPULATION:

There were total 37,98,74 children under age of 0-6 against 41,85,83 of 2001 census. Of total 37,98,74 male and female were 20,55,89 and 17,42,85 respectively. Child sex ratio as per census 2011 was 848 compared to 885 of census 2001. In 2011, children under 0-6 formed 14.19 percent of the district compared to 18.30 percent of 2001. There was net change of -4.11 percent in this compared to previous census of India.

LITERACY:

Educational attainment ranks high in importance among the human population. During 2001 the district literacy is 70.47 percent and state literacy is 61.03 percent. The female literacy rates 56.11 percent in 2001 is falling behind male literacy rate of 84.34 percent in 2001 in all parts of the district i.e. both in urban as well as rural areas. Average literacy rate of the district in 2011 were 71.91 compared to 70.47 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 85.11 and 58.23 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 84.34 and 56.11 in the district. Total literate in the district were 1,652,117 of which male and female were 995,275 and 656,842 respectively. Main causes of Illiteracy are as given below.

1. Most of population in Rajasthan is rural and employed in primary occupations. So education and literacy level in villages is less urban population.
2. Availability of opportunities for education in rural areas in lesser. In last decades, government has managed to avail education opportunities but it is only qualitative measure and recognizable qualitative achievements could not be achieved due to social backwardness and economical poverty.
3. Due to poverty, children, instead of getting schools, begin to add their family income. Many girls are barred within their homes to look after their younger brothers or sisters.
4. Literacy is less in those rural areas where scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population is much.
5. Seen through historical perspective, there had been colonialism and feudalism for a long period, due to which no heed were paid towards social welfare programmers. Female literacy rate is very low due to many factors; some there are-opposition for woman education, in social point of view, their low status in society, scarcity of woman-teacher, tendency of early age or child marriage etc.
6. Scarcity of separate girl's education institutes and social environment is also a big barrier.

RURAL URBAN POPULATION:

Out of the total Sikar population for 2011 census, 23.68 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 6,33,906 people lives in urban areas of which males are 32,7,521 and females are 3,06,385. Sex ratio in urban region of the district is 935 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Sikar district was 865 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 88,142 of which males and females were 47,272 and 40,870. This child population figure of the district is 14.43 percent of total urban population. Average literacy rate in the district as per census 2011 is 75.36 percent of which males and females are 85.81 percent and 64.32 percent literates respectively. In actual number 411,282 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 240,492 and 170,790 respectively. As per 2011 census, 76.32 percent population of the districts lives in rural areas of villages. The total district population living in rural areas is 20,43,427 of which males and females are 10,47,469 and 9,95,958 respectively. In rural areas of the district, sex ratio is 951 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of the district is considered, figure is 843 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 is 291,732 in rural areas of which males were 158,317 and females were 133,415. The child population comprises 15.11 percent of total rural population of the district. Literacy rate in rural areas of the district is 70.84 percent as per census data 2011. Gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 84.89 and 56.35 percent respectively. In total, 1,240,835 people were literate of which males and females were 7,54,783 and 4,86,052 respectively.

STATUS OF WOMEN:

The status of women in a society is an indicator of the level of development of any civilization, in this respect, India society is caught between tradition and modernity, between respect for women and exploitation, and between restrictive patriarchal values and progressive ideals, Rajasthan society is, by and large, matrilineal and follows the system of patrilocality i.e., transfer of a women to the residence of her husband after marriage. Hence, daughters generally do not inherit immovable assets, and instead, are given a portion of the movable property as dowry. This results in the preference for the

male child and discrimination against the girl child, whether it is in matters of food and nutrition, healthcare, education, freedom, rights and justice.

a. Age at Marriage

The mean age at marriage for girls in Rajasthan is 15.1 years and mean age at cohabitation is 16.2 year. Though the legal age of marriage is 18, 68.3 percent of women in the age group of 20-24 years were found to have been married before 18 years.

b. Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Rajasthan is higher than the national average. With a high Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 80 and an under-five mortality rate of 114.9, there is a tendency for women to bear more children. Most mothers in Rajasthan, especially in the rural areas, lose one or more children. The mortality in children belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and OBCs is higher than in other social groups, as a result of which the TFR in these groups is also higher. The total wanted fertility rate is 2.57 as against the TFR of almost 3.78.

URBANIZATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH:

Only 30 percent of India's population lives in urban areas. This is much lower than in China, Indonesia, South Korea, Mexico, and Brazil. Some of this may be due to much lower per capita incomes in India. The Committee's projections suggest that India's urban population as presently defined will be close to 600 million by 2031, more than double that in 2001. Already the number of metropolitan cities with population of 1 million and above has increased from 35 in 2001 to 50 in 2011 and is expected to increase further to 87 by 2031. The expanding size of Indian cities will happen in many cases through a process of peripheral expansion, with smaller municipalities and large villages surrounding the core city becoming part of the large metropolitan area, placing increasing strain on the country's urban infrastructure. Future growth is likely to concentrate in and around 60 to 70 large cities having a population of one million or more. Decentralization of municipal governance and greater reliance on institutional financing and capital markets for resource mobilization are likely to increase the disparity between the larger and smaller urban centers. A satisfying outcome will depend on the formulation of effective public policies to accelerate allround development of smaller urban centers and to refashion the role of the state as an effective facilitator to compensate for the

deficiencies of market mechanisms in the delivery of public goods. Three decades of rapid economic growth would normally have propelled migration from rural areas but growth in India has not had this effect thus far. This is because industrialization has been capital intensive and the services boom fuelled by the knowledge economy has also, been skill intensive. A few cities of India have acted as centers of knowledge and innovation. As more cities provide economies of agglomeration and scale for clusters of industries and other non-agricultural economic activity, the urban sector will become the principal engine for stimulating national economic growth. Industrialization will absorb more people as India advances further in its integration with the world economy. At the present juncture, India faces the challenge of continuing on its high growth trajectory while making growth more broad-based and labour intensive. The fortunes of the agricultural sector are crucially linked to the manner in which growth in the industry and services sectors unfolds. People living in rural areas typically tap the opportunities that cities provide for employment, entrepreneurial avenues, learning, and monetary repatriation. As urbanization grows, demand for food items other than food grains, i.e. vegetables, lentils, milk, eggs, etc., also grows. This leads to investments in infrastructure, logistics, processing, packaging, and organized retailing. These investments and other economic inter-linkages connect and build synergy between rural and urban centers. Of course, government policy should also focus on enhancing the productive potential of the rural economy. From the report, that India's urban future promises to be an inclusive one, with the benefits extending to rural areas as well. Already, there is evidence to suggest that rising standards of living in India's urban areas in the postreform period have had significant distributional effects favoring the country's rural poor.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN:

According to Census 2011, there were 49.81 percent cultivators, 8.73 percent agriculture laborers, 2.26 percent engaged in household industry and the remaining 39.20 percent engaged in other works in the district. The district provide the livelihood to maximum number of people in the district. To assess its industrial potential, it would be worthwhile to explore the land-use pattern, irrigation facilities, crops, livestock, dairy, cattle development etc. This will provide a broad spectrum of resources inventory and resource base, on which foundation of industrial growth are generally laid down. If we

classify occupational pattern of working force between males and females, this comes out to be as follows:

Table 3: Working Force in Sikar District, 2011

#	Activity	Main workers			Marginal workers			Total workers		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	Cultivators	207912	105318	313230	49712	138369	188081	257624	243687	501311
2	Agricultural labours	30955	11444	42399	19650	25840	45490	50605	37284	87889
3	Household Industry	13023	3298	16321	2209	4246	6455	15232	7544	22776
4	Others	294288	32473	326761	40105	27662	67767	334393	60135	394528
Grand Total		546178	152533	698711	111676	196117	307793	657854	348650	1006504

Human Development Index (HDI)

Human Development Index (HDI) which provides a composite measure of mainly three dimensions:

1. A decent level of living(Per capita income)
2. Living a long and healthy life
3. Access to education

Table 4 Comparison Human development index of Shekhawati region and Sikar by Rajasthan (2008)

Districts	Education Index	Health Index	Income Index	Human Development Index
Jhunjhunu	0.850	0.850	0.433	0.711
Sikar	0.837	0.830	0.428	0.698
Shekhawati Region	0.844	0.840	0.431	0.705
Rajasthan	0.755	0.735	0.640	0.710

Source: HDI, Institute of development studies, Jaipur (2008)

It reflects from the above table 4.1.5 HDI (2008) that education index of Shekhawati region is 0.844 which is higher than the educational index of Rajasthan (0.755) having a difference of 0.089. Health index of Shekhawati region is 0.840, whereas health index of Rajasthan is 0.735. Thus, health condition of human resource dwelling in Shekhawati is quite good as compared to state and Income index of Shekhawati region is 0.431, whereas income index of Rajasthan is 0.640 which is higher than Shekhawati region. It means that require developing more infrastructure facilities to raise income level of the study area. The HDI of Shekhawati region is 0.705, whereas HDI of Rajasthan is 0.710 which is 0.005 higher than Shekhawati region. But there are two variables of HDI i.e., educational index and Health index of Shekhawati region are quite higher than Rajasthan's variables. Thus overall education and health parameters of Shekhawati region are good thus we can conclude that human resource of Shekhawati region will be future contributor in nation building.

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