



Research Article

Demographic Dynamics Of Buhana Tehsil, Rajasthan, 2001-2011

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Abstract

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the total world population crossed the threshold of 1 billion people for the first time in the history of the homo sapiens. Since then, growth rates have been increasing exponentially, reaching staggeringly high peaks in the 20th century and slowing down a bit thereafter. The total world population reached 7 billion just after 2010 and is expected to reach 9 billion by 2045. This paper first charts the differences in population growth in the newly formed district of Buhana in Rajasthan. Next, the mechanisms behind unprecedented population growth and sex ratio are explained and plausible scenarios for future developments are discussed. Crucial for the long-term trend will be the rate of decline of the number of births per woman, called total fertility. Improvements in education, health facilities and women's status is indeed a boost up But, in all scenarios, the population will continue to grow for some time due to population momentum. Finally, the paper outlines the debate about the consequences of the population explosion, involving poverty and food security, the impact on the natural environment, and migration flows.

Keywords: Fertility, family planning, world population, population growth, demographic transition, urbanization, population momentum, population projections

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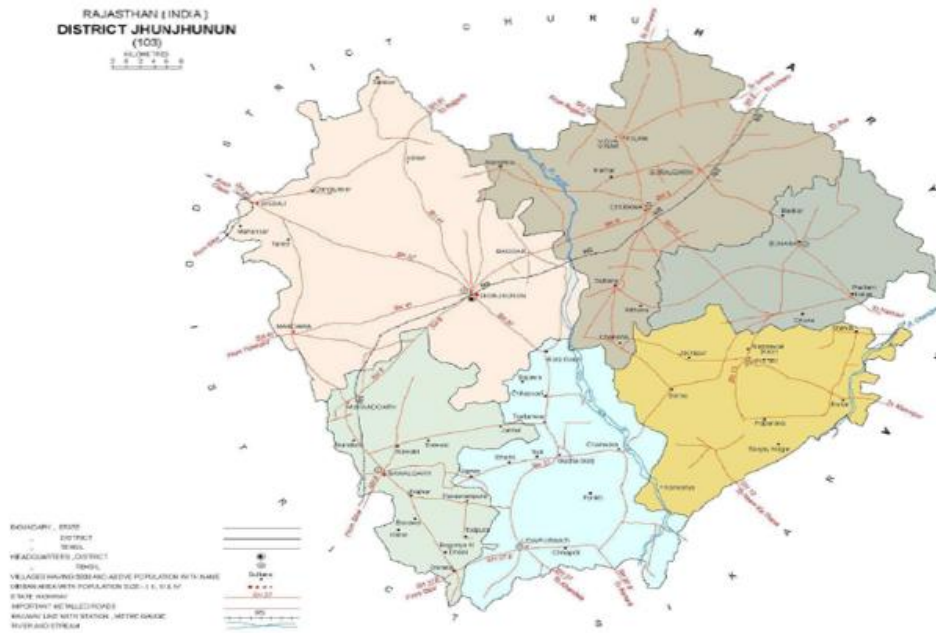
KEYWORDS: FinTech, Financial Literacy, Commerce Students, Digital Era, India, Awareness, Challenges, Opportunities

1. INTRODUCTION

In this research paper, we explore the methodology of the issue and assess the challenges that humanity will face terms of population growth with special reference to sex ratio and improvement in women's status in Buhana district of rajasthan which is earlier know for low rate in sex ratio and its future

consequences. These problems can eventually lead to certain difficulties in meeting people's material and spiritual needs, as well as living standards. Meeting human material and spiritual needs is related to nature, economy, education, health, and social factors. Of course, the dynamic changes in the population must be accompanied by changes in these areas.

MAP OF JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT



CLIMATE OF JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT TEMPERATURE

Year	Temperature (in ° Celsius)			Humidity percentage
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	
2007	46.1	0.2	25.0	57
2008	44.2	0.0	24.6	58
2009	47.1	3.3	25.7	55
2010	47.7	2.8	25.2	59
2011	47.4	0.3	24.7	59

Source: India Meteorological Department, government of India

RAINFALL

The annual normal rainfall of the district is 405.1 mm. The following table shows the annual rainfall and deviation from normal rain fall –

Year	Rainfall (in mm)	Percent variation from Normal Rainfall
2007	488.3	17.04
2008	633.7	36.07
2009	291.7	-38.88
2010	767.8	47.24
2011	678.1	40.26

Source: Statistical Abstract Rajasthan 2011/2012 (DES, Government of Rajasthan)

The rainy season remain active from 2nd week of July to 3rd week of September in the district. The south west monsoon takes place during this period. Seasonal rainfall may be seen in the following statement –

Year	Rainfall (in Cm) during			
	South-west Mansoon (June to Sept.)	South-East Mansoon (Oct. to Jan.)	Intermediate Period (Feb. to May)	Total Rainfall (in Cm)
2008 – 09	52.19	0.62	3.26	56.07
2009 – 10	25.48	0.61	1.08	27.17
2010 – 11	70.51	4.75	8.78	84.04

Source: Statistical Abstract Rajasthan 2011/2012 (DES, Government of Rajasthan)

The climate of the district is appropriate for production of bajra, guar, mustard, moong and moth. However the acute coldness sometimes hampers mustard.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP OF JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT

For the purpose of the implementation of rural development projects/ Schemes under Panchayati Raj System, the district is divided in the 8 Panchayat Samitis (Blocks). Block Development Officer or Vikas Adhikari is the Controlling Officer of each of the Panchayat Samiti to serve as extension and developmental executive at block level. The compositions of Panchayat Samities are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat samiti	No. of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Tehsil(s) (No. of Villages)	Census Towns
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Alsisar	34	128	Jhunjhunun (128)	Malsisar (CT)
2	Chirawa	29	90	Jhunjhunun (2), Chirawa (88)	
3	Jhunjhunun	37	142	Jhunjhunun (142)	Nooan (CT), Islampur (CT)
4	Surajgarh	37	124	Chirawa (124)	
5	Buhana	42	137	Buhana (137)	Singhana (CT)
6	Khetri	39	103	Khetri (103)	Gothra (CT), Babai (CT)
7	Nawalgarh	36	109	Nawalgarh (109)	
8	Udaipurwati	35	94	Udaipurwati (94)	
Total		289	927	6 Census Towns	

There are 12 statutory towns viz. Pilani (M), Vidyavihar (M), Baggar (M), Bissau (M), Chirawa (M), Jhunjhunun (M CL), Khetri (M), Mandawa (M), Mukandgarh (M), Nawalgarh (M), Surajgarh (M) and Udaipurwati (M) in the Jhunjhunun district.

Decadal Change in Population of Buhana Tehsil in Context of Other Tehsils, Jhunjhunu 2001-2011

Sl. No.	Tehsil	Population					
		2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jhunjhunun	479978	322872	157106	538174	328886	209288
2	Chirawa	420582	323900	96682	476087	365083	111004
3	Buhana	204052	204052	0	223405	212033	11372
4	Khetri	254035	214833	39202	277946	232184	45762
5	Nawalgarh	291919	217636	74283	326663	244246	82417
6	Udaipurwati	263123	235280	27843	294770	265534	29236
District Total:		1913689	1518573	395116	2137045	1647966	489079

Sl. No.	Tehsil	Percentage decadal variation 2001-2011			Percentage urban population	
		Total	Rural	Urban	2001	2011
		9	10	11	12	13
1	Jhunjhunun	12.12	1.86	33.21	32.73	38.89
2	Chirawa	13.20	12.71	14.81	22.99	23.32
3	Buhana	9.48	3.91	-	0.00	5.09
4	Khetri	9.41	8.08	16.73	15.43	16.46
5	Nawalgarh	11.90	12.23	10.95	25.45	25.23
6	Udaipurwati	12.03	12.86	5.00	10.58	9.92
District Total:		11.67	8.52	23.78	20.65	22.89

The district has registered a percentage decadal variation of 11.67 during decade 2001-2011. The urban area of the district has attained a much higher decadal variation of 23.78 percent as compared to that of rural area at 8.52. At tehsil level, decadal growth rate varies from the lowest 9.41 percent in Khetri tehsil to a maximum of 13.20 in Chirawa tehsil. Urban population with respect to total population has increased from 20.65 percentage in 2001 to 22.89 percentage in 2011. All tehsil has registered a trend of increase in percentage of urban population except Nawalgarh and Udaipurwati tehsil.

FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION GROWTH

Physical factors

Temperature: Extremes of temperature, too high or too low, are not suitable for large permanent settlements and only permit nomadic existence. Moderate annual mean temperature is favourable to rapid population growth as seen in Coastal cities of India.

Rainfall: Deserts (with < 50) mm and Equatorial region (with > 400 mm) rainfall are again devoid of significant population. Scattered tribes are only able to survive the extremes of rainfall. Thick jungles or lack of vegetation impedes human enterprise.

Water availability: Fresh water is needed to sustain villages or big cities. In its absence population density is very low and retards any economic activity. Canals, pumped water, glacial rivers have given rise to urban conglomerates of today. Lack of fresh water is equated with desert conditions.

Soil Fertility: Agriculture and food security of large population can only be maintained if the soil is not too marshy, dry, stony and covered with permafrost. Without agriculture economic growth and hence population stagnates. Deserts and Taiga/Tundra are empty of inhabitants for this reason.

Socio-economic

Education: Uncontrolled Population growth with high fertility rate is often indication of low literacy levels especially among women, girls. It may be due to lack of infrastructure or deep prejudices. Conversely equal access to schools/colleges can flatten the birth curve and even decline the population in long term.

Job opportunity: Primary activities like pastoralism and agriculture can only feed a limited no of people. While industries and service sector is typically human capital intensive thereby feeding millions of people in metropolitans. Unemployment is a leading cause of immigration of especially young people.

Transportation: State/National highways, metro/subways are capillaries of metropolitans and used by millions on daily basis to commute from workplace to homes. Lack of connectivity is often a reason for economic, cultural backwardness. A population boom is observed with increased networks of roads and rail tracks in remote areas.

Health centres: PHCs, Dispensaries, Multi-speciality hospitals, chemist shops favour concentration of large groups of people who have 24/7 emergency facilities to rely on and lead a secure existence. Lack of such infrastructure is one of the reasons of Out migration from deprived regions.

Sanitation facilities: Dignity, physical health and holistic progress of any community is preserved via maintenance of a basic standards of hygiene. Epidemics, infant mortality, death by infectious diseases and short average life span is often indicator of poor sanitation habits and lack of sewage system.

Buhana Religion Wise Population-2011

Description	Population	Percentage
Total	223405	100%
Hindu	220367	98.64%
Muslim	2739	1.23%
Religion not stated	194	0.09%
Christian	67	0.03%
Sikh	19	0.01%
Other religions	12	0.01%
Jain	4	0%
Buddhist	3	0%

Buhana Urban & Rural Population

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

Description	Urban	Rural
Number of households	1969	40693
Total Population	11372	212033
Population (%)	52.9%	48.07%
Male Population	6016	110115
Female Population	5356	101918
Sex Ratio	890	926
Literacy (%)	69.15%	66.07%

OBJECTIVE

1. The purpose of the article is to study the growth of population in the regions
2. To identify future socioeconomic problems.
3. To find the difference in sex ratio

HYPOTHESIS

1. The size of a population varies directly with amelioration of the conditions of existence
2. Increase in sex ratio during this period.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Simple comparison method have been used to find the objective of these research work

DATA

Both primary and secondary data were collected to find out the ground reality of this area. Mostly data of the censuses department have been used.

TABLE OF POPULATION GROWTH

Village	Sex Ratio 2011	Sex Ratio 2001	Population 2011	Population 2001
AmarpuraKhurd	939	960	768	700
Amarsar	1055	1000	526	612
Aryanagar	977	1028	421	505
Badbar	929	946	5242	4267
Bamanwas	1029	974	424	620
BanibadhKajala	834	945	585	426
Basadi	954	933	594	526
BhainsawataKalan	988	951	1881	1739
BhainsawataKhurd	970	940	1566	1465
Bhaloth	877	926	2568	2480
Bhawanipura	1132	716	226	333
Bhir	1026	1052	3141	3171
Bhopalpura	881	814	698	499
Bhuriwas	949	875	1627	1512
Brijpura	908	866	908	786
Buhana	917	902	10495	9301
Chitausa	910	951	1771	1715
Churina	932	1019	1882	1949
DhadhotKalan	1028	1027	2326	2078
DhadhotKhurd	903	874	1037	928
Dhaka Mandi	856	912	1212	1138
DhaniBhaloth	940	984	1963	1861
DhaniLaxman	991	1017	464	460
DhaniSampatsingh	901	799	690	484
Dhulwa	980	948	1705	1444
DoomoliKhurd	903	916	4958	4219
GadaKhera	1018	949	2008	
Gadli	902	930	1590	1427
GhardanaKalan	932	962	2600	2451
GhardanaKhurd	896	976	3715	3742
Ghaseda	949	960	2390	2323
Goth	1092	1057	1247	1249
Gunti	927	960	1794	1751
Hamirwas	954	1029	932	832
Hansas	965	977	389	350
Heerwa	977	950	4318	4229
Ismailpur	945	945	1132	1002
JaimalKa Bas	1007	1062	285	332
Jaisinghpura	903	885	927	860
Jaisinghsar	978	994	825	690
Jaitpur	959	1033	1585	1539
JeevanNiwas	966	958	352	380
Jhanjha	920	998	2437	2290
Jharoda	956	938	1573	1473
Kajala	993	1020	566	590
Kalakhari	924	964	2091	1868
Kalgaon	892	956	2068	1890
Kalothra	944	956	970	882
Kalwa	940	874	611	643
Khanpur	958	913	1445	1519
Khushalपुर	879	848	573	573
Kuhadwas	928	951	3131	2707
Kuthaniya	873	873	1976	1510
Lalamandi	889	918	1589	1569
LambiAheer	939	946	1179	1754
Lambijat	889	934	593	565
Madansar	860	984	612	522
Maharana	875	943	1742	1640
Mainana	941	957	2220	2157
Manjri	808	922	969	994
Manoharpura	986	1029	560	623
Manpura	846	963	541	479
Meghpur	957	1022	1313	1185
MoiSadda	936	976	1421	1848

Muradpur	944	895	2307	2185
Nahaniya	915	964	1302	1008
Nanwas	868	937	1541	1434
Narat	959	1013	1148	1190
Nawta	934	976	1530	1237
Nihaloth	919	1029	2028	1989
Nihalpura	837	801	674	643
Nimbhas	915	837	833	733
PacheriKalan	926	951	3974	6279
PacheriKhurd	988	994	1630	2392
Palota	882	918	1146	1151
Panthroli	887	981	2102	1896
Pathana	885	970	2023	1921
Prithvipura	1009	1027	231	223
Puhaniya	909	958	2226	2145
Radhu Ki Dhani	951	981	318	327
Raipur (Aheeran)	996	966	1621	1927
Raipur (Jatan)	984	989	1700	1699
Rajpura	973	892	580	530
Rambas	989	936	541	457
Rasoolpur (Aheeran)	880	888	2136	2111
Rayli	885	885	609	594
Saga	932	1013	2100	2042
Saidpur	976	950	1006	868
Santor	989	960	2432	2102
Santriya	922	952	1741	1540
Sanwlod	908	1025	2416	2445
Shahpur	904	883	1173	1049
Shyampura	974	937	922	903
Shyopura	930	9660	803	849
Silarpuri	941	918	1254	1153
Siwni	837	885	382	328
Sohli	899	947	2286	1984
Sultana Ahiran	918	921	2540	2314
Thali	964	960	1968	1757
Theecholi	821	899	1304	1119
Thonthwal	828	867	501	450
Udamandi	875	884	900	846

3. RESULTS

1. Rapid population growth is observed. Some villages have increased in population by more than 400 persons
2. Increase in sex ratio during this period
3. Many villages have a sex ratio higher than the district and state as well
4. A significant change in the status of females is visible
5. Growth of population also improves the socioeconomic status of this district

4. FINDINGS

As per details from Census 2011, Buhana has a total population of 223405 of which male 116131 (51.98%) and females are 107274 (48.02%) respectively. In 2001, total population was 204411, in which males were 105164 while females were 99247. The total population change in this decade was 18994. As per Census 2011, out of total population, 5.1% people live in Urban areas while 94.9% lives in the Rural areas. The average literacy rate in urban areas is 79.1% while that in rural areas is 75.6%. Also, the Sex Ratio of Urban areas in Buhana is 890 while that of Rural areas is 926.

Buhana district has three significant level of population growth

1. High population growth
2. Medium population growth
3. Low population growth

Most of the villages come under high population growth level as these villages have many full factors like Better education system, better health facility and new opportunity in jobs these villages also have started some new initiatives in farming like crop rotation and drought prawn seeds on the other hand village which have moderate growth of population are in transition phase. They are getting some facility of drinking water and some health centres are also operational in these villages which help in decrease of death rate in these villages while some of the villages in this district are neglected in many ways which leads to migration of population to other area and because of poor health facility and sanitation facility. Higher rate of death seems in these villages.

Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio in Buhana is 924 i.e. for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 940 and Rajasthan 928 as per latest census and In 2001, the sex ratio of female was 921 per 1000 males in Rajasthan.

Buhana 2023 - 2024 Population

What is the population of Buhana in 2024? The last census was done in 2011, and the next census of 2021 has been postponed or cancelled. But we do have a projection of Buhana in 2024 on the basis of the likely Population Growth Rate.

Year	Projected Population
2001	204411
2011	223405
2021	250000
2024	260000

Rajasthan Population Data

Description	2011	2001
Approximate Population	6.86 Crores	5.65 Crore
Actual Population	68,548,437	56,507,188
Male	35,550,997	29,420,011
Female	32,997,440	27,087,177
Population Growth	21.31%	28.33%
Percentage of total Population	5.66%	5.49%
Sex Ratio	928	921
Child Sex Ratio	888	909
Density/km2	200	165
Area(Km 2)	342,239	342,239
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	10,649,504	10,651,002
Literacy	66.11 %	60.41 %
Male Literacy	79.19 %	75.70 %
Female Literacy	52.12 %	43.85 %

BuhanaPopulation Data

Number of Households	42662
Population	223405
Male Population	116131 (51.98%)
Female Population	107274 (48.02%)
Children Population	28248
Area	648.46 km2
Population density/km2	345
Sex-ratio	924
Literacy	66.23%
Male Literacy	76.81%
Female Literacy	54.77%
Scheduled Tribes (ST) %	0.62%
Scheduled Caste (SC) %	18.07%

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