PRG. 173 B (N) (Ordy.)
1,000



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XIV

RAJASTHAN

PART IX-B

CENSUS ATLAS

C. S. GUPTA
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan
1969

FOREWORD

FEW PEOPLE REALIZE, much less appreciate, that apart from the Survey of India and the Geological Survey, the Census of India had been perhaps the largest single producer of maps of the Indian subcontinent. Intimate collaboration between geographer and demographer began quite early in the modern era, almost two centuries before the first experiments in a permanent decennial Census were made in the 1850's. For example, the population estimates of Fort St. George, Madras, made in 1639 and 1648, and of Masulipatnam and Bombay by Dr. John Fryer around 1672-73 were supported by cartographic documents of no mean order. The first detailed modern maps, the results of Major James Rennell's stupendous Survey of 1767-74, were published in 1778-1780 and Henry Taylor Colebrooke, almost our first systematic demographer, was quick to make good use of them by making estimates of population in the East India Company's Possessions in the 1780's. Upjohn's map of Calcutta City, drawn in 1792-93, reprinted in the Census Report of Calcutta for 1951, gives an idea of the standards of cartographic excellence reached at that period. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, Francis Buchanan Hamilton improved upon Colebrooke's method in which he was undoubtedly helped by the improved maps prepared for the areas he surve ed.

It is possible that the Great Revenue Survey, begun in the middle of the last century, offered the best guarantee of the success of decennial population censuses proposed shortly before the Mutiny of 1857. In the experimental censuses organised between 1865 and 1872 the Survey of India, the Provincial Surveys and Census of India struck an informal but stable partnership which has been fascinatingly described by R. H. Phillimore in his monumental four-volume work on the *Historical Records of the Survey of India*. This partnership continues to this day. On the eve of each census, the Census of India proceeds by making use of (a) the cadastral surveys prepared by the Provincial (now State) Surveys and (b) the topographical surveys of the Survey of India. In the course of its decennial operation, the Census of India begins by revising and bringing up-to-date the minute jurisdictional changes made during the decade. Next, and equally important, it revises the lists of inhabited and uninhabited villages and of towns and cities. These are placed at the disposal of the Survey of India. Thirdly, at each decade the Census of India itself produces maps of its own which serve to strengthen the study of geography at official and academic levels. These are both numerous and of great range and variety. What is more, they are often unsurpassed for their wealth of authentic regional detail. For proof, if proof were needed, one has only to turn to the geographical maps published in the 1872 Census Reports of North-West Provinces, Cochin, Bengal and the very excellent volume of maps of different Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, published as Part IV of the 1872 Census Report of Bombay, or the fine taluk maps of Mysore State published in the Census Report of 1891. The high watermark of a skilful fusion of topographical and thematic maps was reached in maps published in the encyclopaedic Linguistic Survey of India and the State Census Reports of 1931 and the special All India Ethnographic Appendix published in 1933. In fact, the particular genius of the Census of India seems to lie as much in the high quality of its themato-topographic maps as in the pure thematic maps so essential for Census analysis and presentation.

The restricted programme in 1941 on account of World War II temporarily restrained the cartographic activities of the Census of India, although several excellent contributions were made. One of the major contributions of the 1951 Census was the excellence of detail achieved in the great bulk of taluk/tehsil maps published in the District Handbooks.

The Census of India has been a discontinuous affair up to 1961. The Census Commissioner for India in 1941 compared it to the mythical phoenix. The Census starts every time with a very limited

assignment, but ends up, thanks to the vistas that open up with the progress of the work and the hunger they stimulate, by becoming the most fruitful single source of information about the country.

The seeds of the 1961 Census Atlas Project were unobtrusively sown in para 42 of the Registrar General's first 1961 Census Circular of March 1959 to State Census Superintendents as follows :

> *It will be very useful to have a map for every village and ward of a town showing the broad lay-out of the village and the housenumbers shown therein. The map need not be drawn to scale but a map large enough to show the housenumbers would be sufficient. A map of this kind, if prepared, will also help the maintenance of housenumbers.*

This suggestion was wholly accepted in the First Conference of State Census Superintendents held in September 1959, which authorised State Census Offices "to appoint one or two good draftsmen for the preparation of experimental maps, charts, graphs and histograms for their own use". Note was taken of 'the serious but avoidable blemish' left in some census years on account of 'the lack of good maps and charts'.

That the seeds did not fall on stony ground was evident from the enthusiasm with which the States welcomed the Registrar General's next circular laying down the details to be incorporated in the village maps. It caught their imagination so well that many State Census Superintendents added of their own accord to the details stipulated by the Registrar General's Office. A zest was thus created which whetted the appetite it fed.

By August 1960, several State Census Superintendents had set up their own Map Sections. The experience and confidence gained in the process encouraged a general desire at the Second Census Conference in August 1960 to go in for a much enlarged programme of map production than had been originally proposed. It was no longer a question of selling an idea but of feeding the organisation with a project that would be worth working for.

The satisfactory progress of the sorting and tabulation programme placed at the disposal of my colleagues an exciting world of possibilities. On the eve of the Third Census Conference in February 1962, the map project had passed its tentative stage. All Census Superintendents were now thinking of producing enough maps to fill a sizable atlas.

The Registrar General's circular of September 1961 had already anticipated the general desire by proposing that Part IX of the State Census Series should take the form of an atlas. This was followed up by two circulars in November 1961 giving details of the contents of the projected Atlases and the method by which each map was to be produced. This was in turn followed up some time later by a third circular in September 1962 suggesting the levels to which analysis of data should be carried out for the purpose of each map.

Inquiries had, in the meantime, been made of the Survey of India and the National Atlas Organisation on the extent to which either would be prepared to share the task with the Census of India. The Director of the National Atlas Organisation was good enough to undertake the preparation on 1 : 1M scale of population maps for 1961. Similar maps containing the 1951 data had, meanwhile, been completed which the Government published at the Registrar General's request.

A chance meeting in the middle of July 1959 with Dr. Joseph E. Schwartzberg of the University of Wisconsin proved of great profit to the 1961 project. I am under a personal debt to Dr. Schwartzberg for his very thoughtful and detailed memorandum which he was good enough to send me in September 1959 on the kind of maps that should be incorporated in census volumes. He was even more helpful when I gave him the outline of a full Atlas Project. The Project owes much to the readiness with which

he placed himself at my disposal to the detriment, no doubt, of his own work, in November 1962, when he and I, with Miss Sen Gupta joining in towards the end, went over every item and worked out many improvements. The contents of the State Atlases will explain the scope and purpose of the Project and its claims to uniqueness.

The Government of India had meanwhile, accepted the Census Atlas proposals and sanctioned the staff and funds.

Dr. Miss P. Sen Gupta, Map Officer to the Registrar General, joined at the end of November 1962 and immediately applied herself to several tasks at once. She instilled purpose and dedication into her rapidly expanding staff and in the course of a strenous three-month seminar trained and equipped the staff from the State Census offices. She followed it up with extensive tours to all State Census offices and helped them to achieve uniformity of quality and presentation.

The 1961 Census Atlas Project is now mainly in the hands of a young, gifted and trained staff in every State. Their greatest contribution may yet prove to be the District and Tehsil maps which have been brought up-to-date with the latest administrative and demographic detail. No less significant will be the village aud town maps which have opened up new vistas for the study of comparative rural and urban geography.

I would like to close this short account by quoting an extract from my colleague, Shri M.Ahmed of Orrisa, which, if anything, is an understatement of what many of my colleagues cheerfully accepted in order to accomplish a task that was no part of their original assignment and yet on which they poured the ardour of pioneers.

> *Things however did not wait. Man-power was drawn just from the street,...for not a single qualified draftsman was available on deputation from the State Government in spite of requisitions and personal contact. Among the equipment to start with were some locally purchased drawing and survey instruments and a few cheap items of furniture, accommodated in the temporary barrack with asbestos sheeted roof, lighted with temporary electric fittings. There was, however, a sufficiency of light points, not only from the ceiling but also under glasstopped tables meant for tracing work. With these lights burning over the head and under the tables during working hours at daytime, and with inadequate provision of fans, the hot roof of asbestos sheets made matters pretty unbearable particularly during summer months. But the atmosphere was already surcharged with enthusiasm and there was the will and earnestness to produce something new. The young recruits magnificently responded to an appeal to earn distinction for themselves by building up things which did not exist.*

New Delhi
12th June, 1964

ASOK MITRA
Registrar General, India

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF ASSOCIATED WITH THIS WORK

In processing of data :

SHRI S. P. KASHYAP
SHRI R. A. GUPTA
SHRI N. K. PUROHIT

In computation of data :

SHRI R. N. VERMA
SHRI WALI HAIDER

In art work :

SHRI M. L. KUMAWAT
SHRI D. L. VERMA
SHRI G. L. VERMA
SHRI R. S. SHARMA

In typing :

SHRI T. C. BASANDANI
SHRI P. C. TAMBI
SHRI M. K. JAIN
SHRI S. N. TAMBI

In lay out :

SHRI S. R. LUHADIA
SHRI R. C. BHARGAVA

In printing :

SHRI M. M. GOYAL
SHRI MOTI SINGH
SHRI HASSAN MOHD.
SHRI T. C. PATNI

Special thanks to Shri P. C. Patni of Messrs Jubilee Block & Printing Works, Jaipur, for fine reproduction of maps.

PREFACE

THE HUNDRED AND SIXTYONE maps and the accompanying notes which form this Atlas attempt to present a cartographic portrait of Rajasthan as a whole based on the information released by the Census 1961 and other official statistics. A sister volume of our Census Atlas Part IX-A, issued earlier and which offered introductory basic administrative and demographic features of the State as a whole and district and tehsil maps and other demographic data on that level, this part presents the socio-economic and demographic life of Rajasthan in some detail.

The first two maps in the series are by way of orientation, next nine describe the physical conditions, and thirtythree maps that follow show the demographic structure and trends, distribution, density and growth character, fertility, sex and age structure, and urbanism. A group of seventysix maps then dwells on the economic aspects, the classification of population by main industrial categories of workers and non-workers and further classification of workers by various industrial categories, and in its wake also studies the agricultural conditions, the electricity position, the availability of roads and railways in the State.

Thirtynine maps which then follow present the socio-cultural aspect and various subjects like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, religion, languages, education, housing and health are discussed. To wind up the work, two most important maps in the series are presented under the title Demographic Regions, which give the sum-total of the conditions in Rajasthan and try to carve out socio-cultural and economic demographic regions in the State.

The production of this part of the Census Atlas also was done under the direction of Dr. U. B. Mathur, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan whom I thank most heartily for the hard and conscientious work he has put in throughout the execution of this project. In the preparation of this volume, the Census Office Gujarat, has helped us much by drawing a number of our maps on the basis of data supplied by us. I am greatly indebted for this to Shri K. F. Patel, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Gujarat, and to the members of the Map Section of his office. But for the willing and enthusiastic co-operation of the several members of my staff, mentioned alongside, this work would not have seen the light of the day and I thank them all.

To Shri Asok Mitra, Registrar General India, my special gratitude is due. It was he who introduced a new dimension to the Census publication programme by including the scheme of bringing out, for the first time, a comprehensive series of maps depicting all the different aspects of the life of the people.

To the memory of the late Dr. (Miss) Sen Gupta, Map Officer in the Registrar General's Office, whose technical guidance throughout contributed in no small measure to the production of this work, this Atlas is most respectfully dedicated.

C. S. GUPTA
Superintendent,
Census Operations, Rajasthan.

JAIPUR
25th January, 1969.

CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

for

Rajasthan State

The Rajasthan 1961 Census Publications, which have Volume No. XIV in All India Census Series, are being published in the following parts :—

Part I-A (i)	...	General Report.
Part I-A (ii)	...	General Report.
Part I-C (i)	...	Subsidiary Tables.
Part I-C (ii)	...	Subsidiary Tables.
Part II-A	...	General Population Tables (A Series) and Primary Census Abstract.
Part II-B (i)	...	Economic Tables (B Series, Tables I-IV).
Part II-B (ii)	...	Economic Tables (B Series, Tables V-IX).
Part II-C (i)	...	Social and Cultural Tables (C Series).
Part II-C (ii)	...	Migration Tables (D Series).
Part III	...	Household Economic Tables (B Series, Tables X-XVII).
Part IV-A	...	Report on Housing and Establishments.
Part IV-B	...	Housing and Establishment Tables (E Series).
Part V-A	...	Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Part V-B	...	Ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.
Part VI-A to D	...	Survey of Selected Villages.
Part VII-A	...	Survey of Selected Crafts.
Part VII-B	...	Notes on Selected Fairs and Festivals.
Part VIII-A	..	*Census Administration Report (Enumeration).
Part VIII-B	...	*Census Administration Report (Tabulation).
Part IX-A	...	Census Atlas (Administrative).
Part IX-B	...	Census Atlas (The Present Volume).

A separate District Census Handbook prepared by this office is being issued by the Government of Rajasthan for each of the 26 districts.

*Not for sale

CONTENTS

		Page Nos.
FOREWORD	...	iii
PREFACE	...	vii

A - ORIENTATION

1	Administrative Divisions ...	2
2	Changes in Administrative Boundaries, 1951-61 ...	4

B - PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

3	Physiography ...	8
4	Geology ...	10
5	Minerals ...	12
6	Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall ...	14
7	Rainfall Reliability, 1901-51 ...	16
8	Rainfall Regions by Extent of Precipitation and Reliability ...	18
9	Soils ...	20
10	Forest Types ...	22
11	Forest Area ...	24

C - DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

12	Distribution of Population, 1961 ...	28
13	Density of Population, 1961 ...	30
14	Changing Pattern of Density of Population, 1951-61 ...	32
15	Intercensal Change in Population, 1901-21 ...	34
16	Intercensal Change in Population, 1921-51 ...	36
17	Intercensal Change in Population, 1901-61 ...	38
18	Intercensal Change in Population, 1951-61 ...	40
19	Growth of Population, 1951-61 ...	42
20	Intercensal Change in Rural Population, 1951-61 ...	44
21	Intercensal Change in Urban Population, 1951-61 ...	46
22	Immigrants, 1961 ...	48
23	Fertility Rate, 1961 ...	50
24	Sex Ratio, 1961 ...	52
25	Changing Pattern of Sex-Ratio, 1951-61 ...	54
26	Sex Ratio in Rural Population, 1961 ...	56
27	Sex Ratio in Urban Population, 1961 ...	58
28	Sex and Age Structure, 1961 ...	60
29	Youthfulness of Population, 1961 ...	62

30 Proportion of Male Population in Working Age-group 15-59, 1961 ... 64
31 Proportion of Female Population in Working Age-group 15-59, 1961 ... 66
32 Proportion of Male Population in Working Age-group 15-59 in Rural Areas, 1961 ... 68
33 Proportion of Female Population in Working Age-group 15-59 in Rural Areas, 1961 ... 70
34 Proportion of Male Population in Working Age-group 15-59 in Urban Areas, 1961 ... 72
35 Proportion of Female Population in Working Age-group 15-59 in Urban Areas, 1961 ... 74
36 Rural and Urban Population 1961 76
37 Progress of Urbanisation, 1901-61 78
38 Degree of Urbanisation, 1961 80
39 Urban Concentration, 1961 82
40 Chronological Distribution of Towns, 1901-61 84
41 Chronological Distribution of Towns which lost Urban Status in any of the years 1901-61 86
42 Cities and Town-groups with Population over 50,000 according to their Predominant Functional Character, 1961 88
43 Towns with Population 20,000-50,000 according to their Predominant Functional Character, 1961 90
44 Towns with Population below 20,000 according to their Predominant Functional Character, 1961 92

D - ECONOMIC ASPECTS

45 Land Utilisation, 1961 96
46 Intensity of Cropping, 1960-61 98
47 Acreage under Major Cereals, 1960-61 100
48 Acreage under Pulses and Oilseeds, 1960-61 102
49 Acreage under Commercial Crops, 1960-61 104
50 Yield per acre of Rice, Millet, Wheat and Pulses, 1960-61 106
51 Area Irrigated by Various Sources, 1960-61 108
52 Major Irrigation Systems 110
53 Cropping Pattern of Irrigated and Non-irrigated Areas, 1960-61 112
54 Gross Value of Agricultural Output per Acre of Cropped Area, 1961 ... 114
55 Gross Value of Agricultural Output per Cultivating Household, 1961 ... 116
56 Gross Value of Agricultural Output per Cultivator, 1961 118
57 Agricultural Holding per Cultivating Household, 1961 120
58 Agricultural Holding Per Capita in Rural Areas, 1961 122
59 Agricultural Holding per Male Cultivator, 1961 124
60 Per Capita Requirement and Supply of Staple Food Crops 126
61 Proportion of Total Workers and Non-workers to the Total Population, 1961 ... 128
62 Proportion of Rural Workers and Non-workers to the Total Rural Population, 1961 ... 130
63 Proportion of Urban Workers and Non-workers to the Total Urban Population, 1961 ... 132
64 Proportion of Male Workers to the Total Male Population in Rural Area, 1961 ... 134
65 Proportion of Male Workers to the Tolal Male Population in Urban Area, 1961 ... 136
66 Proportion of Female Workers to the Total Female Population in Rural Area, 1961 ... 138

67	Proportion of Female Workers to the Total Female Population in Urban Area, 1961 ...	140
68	Proportion of Workers and Non-workers to the Total Employable Population of Age-group 15-59, 1961	142
69	Industrial Structure of Male and Female Population, 1961	144
70	Industrial Structure of Rural Population, 1961	146
71	Industrial Structure of Urban Population, 1961	148
72	Proportion of Cultivators to Total Workers in Age-group 15-59, 1961 ...	150
73	Proportion of Cultivators to Total Rural Population, 1961	152
74	Proportion of Male Cultivators to Total Male Workers in Age-group 15-59, 1961 ...	154
75	Proportion of Female Cultivators to Total Female Workers in Age-group 15-59, 1961 ...	156
76	Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Total Agricultural Workers (Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers) in Age-group 15-59, 1961	158
77	Proportion of Non-agricultural Workers to the Total Workers in Primary activities in Rural Areas, 1961	160
78	Proportion of Workers in Mining and Quarrying, Household Industry and Manufacturing to the Total Working Population, 1961	162
79	Household Industries classified by Types and Size of Employment, 1961 ...	164
80	Factory Industries classified by Types and Size of Employment, 1961 ...	166
81	Distribution of Factories and Workshops by Size of Employment, 1961 ...	168
82	Distribution of Food-processing Industries, 1961	170
83	Distribution of Tobacco Industries, 1961	172
84	Distribution of Textile Industries, 1961	174
85	Distribution of Wood-based Industries, 1961	176
86	Distribution of Metal-based Industries, 1961 ...	178
87	Distribution of Non-metallic Mineral-based Industries, 1961	180
88	Distribution of Engineering Industries, 1961	182
89	Distribution of Transport Equipment Industries, 1961	184
90	Distribution of Chemical & Scientific Instrument Industries, 1961	186
91	Distribution of Existing Electricity Generating Stations, 1961	188
92	Transmission Net work of Electricity, 1961	190
93	Generation Pattern of Electricity, 1961	192
94	Consumption Pattern of Electricity, 1961	194
95	Per Capita Generation of Electricity, 1961	196
96	Intercensal Changes in Per Capita Generation of Electricity, 1951-61	198
97	Per Capita Power Consumption, 1961	200
98	Intercensal Changes in Per Capita Consumption of Electricity, 1951-61 ...	202
99	Distribution of Electrified and Non-electrified Towns with Population above 20,000, 1961	204
100	Distribution of Electrified and Non-electrified Towns with Population below 20,000, 1961	206
101	Proportion of Rural Population living in Electrified Villages, 1961	208
102	Proportion of Urban Population living in Electrified Towns to Total Urban Population, 1961	210
103	Percentage of Workers engaged in Construction, Transport and Communications to Total Workers in Rural Areas, 1961	212

104	Percentage of Workers engaged in Construction, Transport and Communications to Total Workers in Urban Areas, 1961	214
105	Density of Railways, 1961	216
106	Kilometres of Railways per 10,000 Population 1961	218
107	Accessibility to Railways, 1961	220
108	Availability of Railways in Kilometres per 100,000 of Population per 1,000 sq. Kilometres of Area, 1961	222
109	Density of Surfaced Roads, 1961	224
110	Kilometres of Surfaced Roads per 10,000 Population, 1961	226
111	Availability of Surfaced Roads per 100,000 of Population per 1,000 sq. Kilometres of Area, 1961	228
112	Accessibility to Surfaced Roads, 1961	230
113	Passenger Kilometres per Route Kilometre of Railways per Day, 1961 ...	232
114	Number of Motor Vehicles Registered per 1,000 of Population, 1961	234
115	Percentage of Workers engaged in Trade and Commerce to Total Working Population, 1961	236
116	Percentage Share of Workers engaged in Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Miscellaneous Trade to Total Workers in Trade and Commerce, 1961 ...	238
117	Percentage of Workers engaged in Services to Total Working Population, 1961 ...	240
118	Percentage of Workers engaged in Educational and Scientific Services to Total Workers in Services, 1961	242
119	Percentage of Workers in Medical and Health Services to Total Workers in Services, 1961	244
120	Percentage of Workers in Personal and Other Miscellaneous Services to total Workers in Services, 1961	246

E - SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

121	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to the Total Population, 1961	250
122	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to the Total Population, 1961	252
123	Distribution of Numerically Major Scheduled Castes in Rural Areas, 1961 ...	254
124	Distribution of Numerically Minor Scheduled Castes in Rural Areas, 1961 ...	256
125	Distribution of Numerically Major Scheduled Tribes in Rural Areas, 1961 ...	258
126	Distribution of Numerically Minor Scheduled Tribes in Rural Areas, 1961 ...	260
127	Distribution of India's First Fifteen Numerically Strong Scheduled Castes, 1961 ...	262
128	Distribution of India's First Fifteen Numerically Strong Scheduled Tribes, 1961 ...	264
129	Distribution of Major Religions, 1961	266
130	Distribution of Population speaking Languages other than State Language as their Mother Tongue, 1961	268
131	Distribution of Three Numerically Strongest Languages in the State, 1961 ...	270
132	Percentage of Population speaking Hindi as the First or Subsidiary Language, 1961 ...	272
133	Literacy, 1961	274
134	Male Literacy, 1961	276
135	Female Literacy, 1961	278
136	Male Literacy in Rural Area, 1961 (Percentage of Male Literates to Total Male Population excluding Age-group 0-4 in Rural Areas)	280

137	Male Literacy in Urban Areas, 1961	282
138	Female Literacy in Rural Areas, 1961	284
139	Female Literacy in Urban Areas, 1961	286
140	Primary School Enrolment, 1961	288
141	Primary School Enrolment of Boys, 1961	290
142	Primary School Enrolment of Girls, 1961	292
143	Post-Primary Educational Enrolment of Population of Age-group 15-29, 1961 ...	294
144	Post-Primary Educational Enrolment of Rural Population in Age-group 15-29, 1961 ...	296
145	Post-Primary Educational Enrolment of Urban Population in Age-group 15-29, 1961 ...	298
146	Post-Primary Educational Enrolment of Male Population in Age-group 15-29 , 1961 ...	300
147	Post-Primary Educational Enrolment of Female Population in Age-group 15-29, 1961 ...	302
148	Number of Teachers per 1,000 Students at the Primary Level of Education, 1961 ...	304
149	Number of Teachers per 1,000 Students at the Secondary Level of Education, 1961 ...	306
150	Number of Teachers per 1,000 Students at the University Level of Education, 1961 ...	308
151	Distribution of House-types, 1961	310
152	Percentage of Rural Population living in Villages containing 5 and below, 6-15, 16-25, 26-35, 36-50, 51-100 and above 100 houses, 1961	312
153	Percentage of Households occupying One Room, Two Rooms, Three Rooms and more than Three Rooms, 1961	314
154	Distribution of Households by Types of Wall and Roof Materials in Rural Areas, 1961	316
155	Distribution of Households by Types of Wall and Roof Materials in Urban Areas, 1961 ...	318
156	Maternal Mortality Rates in Urban Areas, 1961	320
157	Number of Medical Institutes per 10,000 of Census Houses, 1961	322
158	Number of Hospital-beds per 100,000 of Population, 1961	324
159	Number of Medical Doctors per 100,000 of Population, 1961	326

F - DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS

160	Socio-Cultural Demographic Regions, 1961	330
161	Economic Demographic Regions, 1961	332

PART IX-B
CENSUS ATLAS

A - ORIENTATION

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

SITUATED IN the north western part of India, Rajasthan is the second largest State in terms of area. It is bounded by West Pakistan in the west and north west; by the State of Punjab in the north and north east; by Uttar Pradesh in the east; by Madhya Pradesh in the south east and by the State of Gujarat in the south west. The international border with Pakistan runs for about 1,070 kilometres.

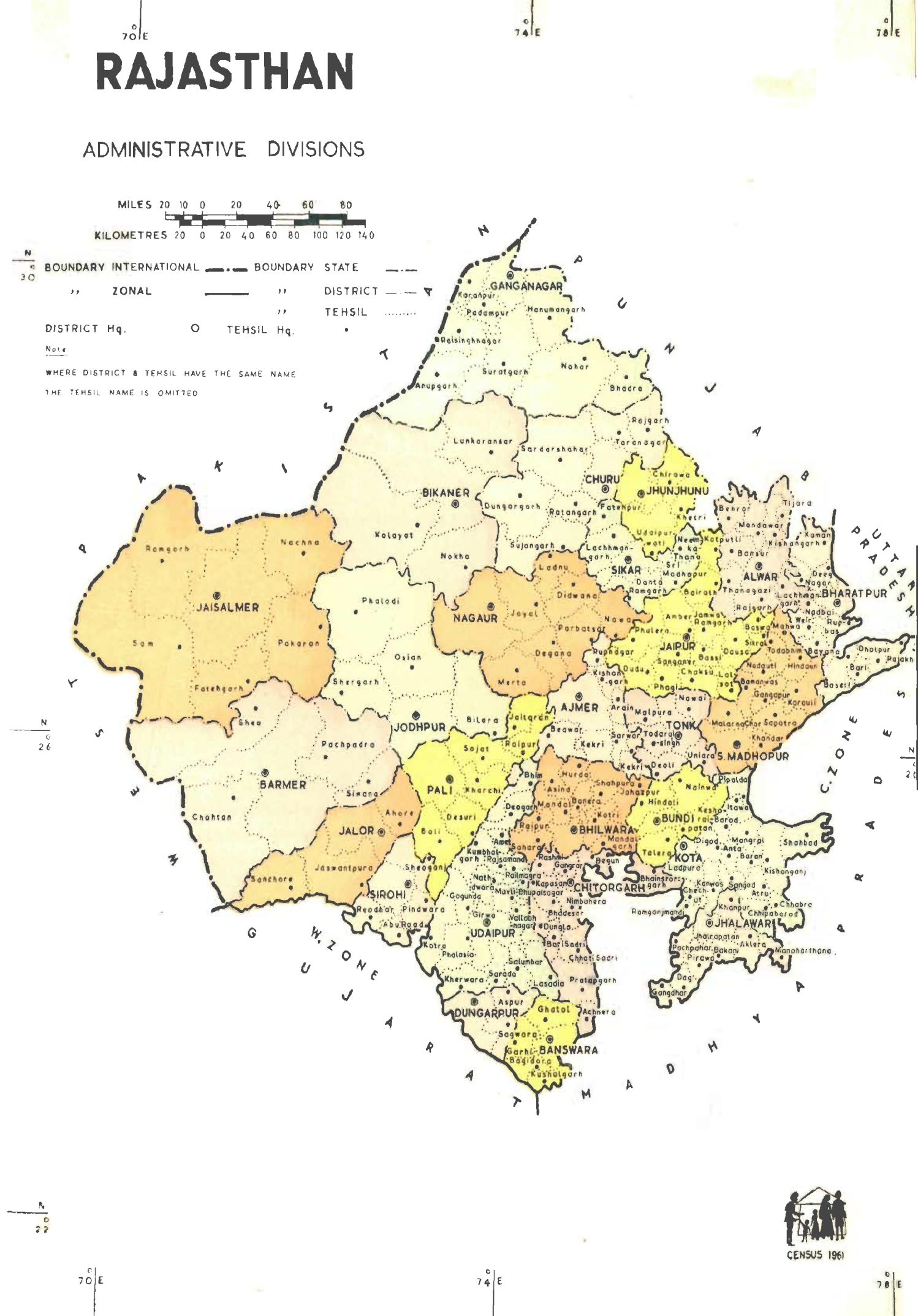
The process of integration which started in 1948 in Rajasthan was completed in 1956. The area of the State is now 341,594.5 Sq. Km. and the population 20,155,602 persons. The State is divided into twenty six districts and sub-divided into two hundred and eleven tehsils for the purposes of administration. The Map alongside portrays the various districts and tehsils of the State. The districts greatly vary in size and population as will be seen from the table below :

DISTRICTS BY AREA & POPULATION

Rank in Population	District	Per cent of State's		Rank in Area
		Population	Area	
1	Jaipur	9.44	4.10	9
2	Udaipur	7.26	5.17	7
3	Bharatpur	5.70	2.36	18
4	Alwar	5.41	2.51	16
5	Ganganagar	5.15	6.05	5
6	Ajmer	4.84	2.44	17
7	Sawai Madhopur	4.68	3.09	13
8	Nagaur	4.64	5.17	6
9	Jodhpur	4.39	6.59	4
10	Bhilwara	4.30	3.06	14
11	Kota	4.21	3.64	10
12	Sikar	4 07	2.27	19
13	Pali	4.00	3.58	11
14	Jhunjhunu	3.57	1.74	22
15	Chitorgarh	3.52	2.92	15
16	Churu	3.27	4.94	8
17	Barmer	3.22	8.25	2
18	Jalor	2.71	3.09	12
19	Tonk	2.47	2.11	20
20	Jhalawar	2.43	1.79	21
21	Banswara	2.36	1.48	25
22	Bikaner	2.21	8.00	3
23	Dungarpur	2.02	1.11	26
24	Sirohi	1.75	1.52	24
25	Bundi	1.68	1.65	23
26	Jaisalmer	0.70	11.37	1

RAJASTHAN

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS



CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1951-61

THERE HAVE been a number of changes in the jurisdiction of the State during the inter-censal period 1951-61. Those resulting from the scheme of State Reorganisation in 1956 have been quite major viz., (i) the merger of the erstwhile State of Ajmer into Rajasthan as a result of which an area of 2,348.5 Sq. miles and a population of 693,372 persons came under the jurisdiction of Rajasthan State (ii) the merger in Rajasthan of Sunel Tappa area of Madhya Pradesh which was an enclave inside Rajasthan with an area of 148.8 Sq. miles and a population of 30,314 persons. (iii) the restoration to Rajasthan of Abu Road and Dilwara tehsil which had an area of 296.4 Sq. miles and a population of 52,429 persons, and (iv) the transfer from Rajasthan of Sironj-Lateri enclave with an area of 865.2 Sq. miles and a population of 96,138 persons to Madhya Pradesh.

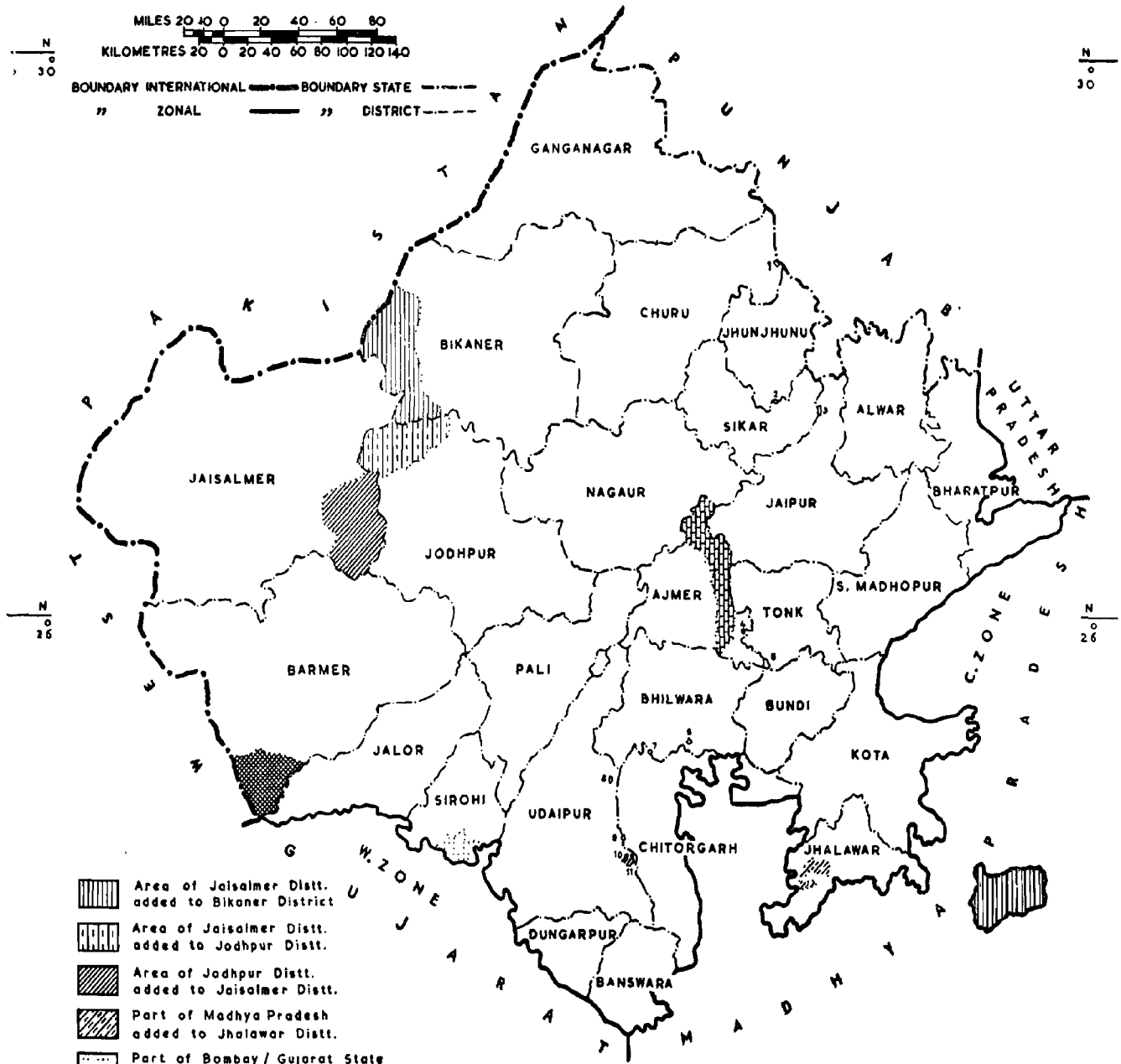
A number of changes in the jurisdiction of the various districts also took place. Of these the most notable change was effected due to the transfer of Kishangarh sub-division of Jaipur district with an area of 1,349 Sq. miles and a population of 132,579 persons to Ajmer district. The map alongside presents all the changes, the major changes have been depicted by screens while the minor ones are shown by serial numbers. The following statement presents the broad details of the various territorial changes at the district level during 1951-61 :

TERRITORIAL CHANGES IN DISTRICTS 1951—1961

District	Deductions	Additions
Bikaner	-	43 villages from Jaisalmer
Churu	-	1 village from Jhunjhunu
Jhunjhunu	1 village to Churu	1 village from Sikar
Jaipur	4 tehsils to Ajmer	2 villages from Sikar
Sikar	(a) 1 village to Jhunjhunu	-
	(b) 2 villages to Jaipur	-
Ajmer	4 villages and 1 town to Tonk	(a) 4 tehsils from Jaipur
		(b) 1 village from Tonk
Tonk	1 village to Ajmer	4 villages and 1 town from Ajmer
Jaisalmer	(a) 43 villages to Bikaner	64 villages and 1 town from Jodhpur
	(b) 33 villages to Jodhpur	
Jodhpur	64 villages and 1 town to Jaisalmer	33 villages from Jaisalmer
Barmer	-	77 villages from Jalor
Jalor	77 villages to Barmer	-
Sirohi	-	1 tehsil from former Bombay State
Udaipur	-	10 villages from Chitorgarh
Chitorgarh	(a) 10 villages to Udaipur	-
	(b) 2 villages to Bhilwara	-
	(c) part of a few villages to Madhya Pradesh	-
Bhilwara	-	2 villages from Chitorgarh
Kota	2 tehsils to Madhya Pradesh	-
Jhalawar	-	77 villages & 1 town from Madhya Pradesh

RAJASTHAN

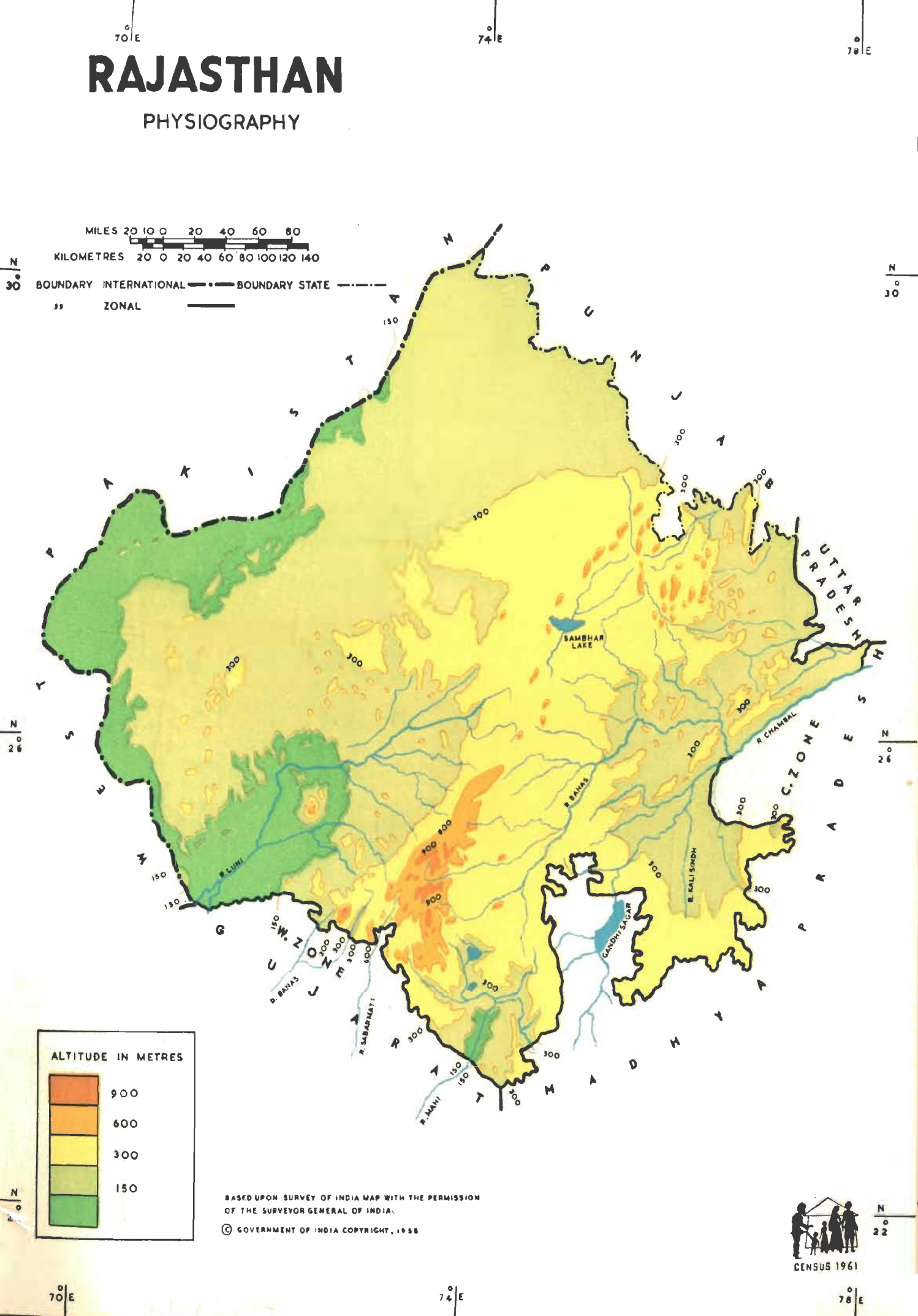
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1951-61



CENSUS 1961

RAJASTHAN

PHYSIOGRAPHY



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

© GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COPYRIGHT, 1958

CENSUS 1961

PHYSIOGRAPHY

THE MOST conspicuous physiographic feature of Rajasthan is the Aravalli range of hills, one of the oldest mountain systems of the world, which consisting of parallely arranged hills with high dimensions of folds, stretches diagonally across the State in the south-west, north-east direction. The range forms the water-shed of the rivers falling into the gulf of Cambay and the Rann of Kutch in the west and the Jamuna-Gangetic system in the east. It has a steep but discontinuous front to the west and relatively gentle slope towards the east. In the west and north-west lie the desert and semi-desert wastes. This region is not altogether flat but dotted with dunes and numerous hillocks of small elevations and patches of granite and rhyolite rocks. The area lying to the east of the Aravalli is a vast plain covered by a thick mantle of alluvium; the south-eastern part of this plain has thin soil and is slightly rocky. The lower area in the south-east of the Aravalli is an elevated plain forming a plateau.

There are thus vide variations in the physical relief of Rajasthan. It ranges from 30 metres in the vicinity of Rann of Kutch to 500 metres and even over 750 above the sea level at a few places. The major part of the State, however, lies in the relief range of 100 to 350 metres above sea level as would be seen from the table below :

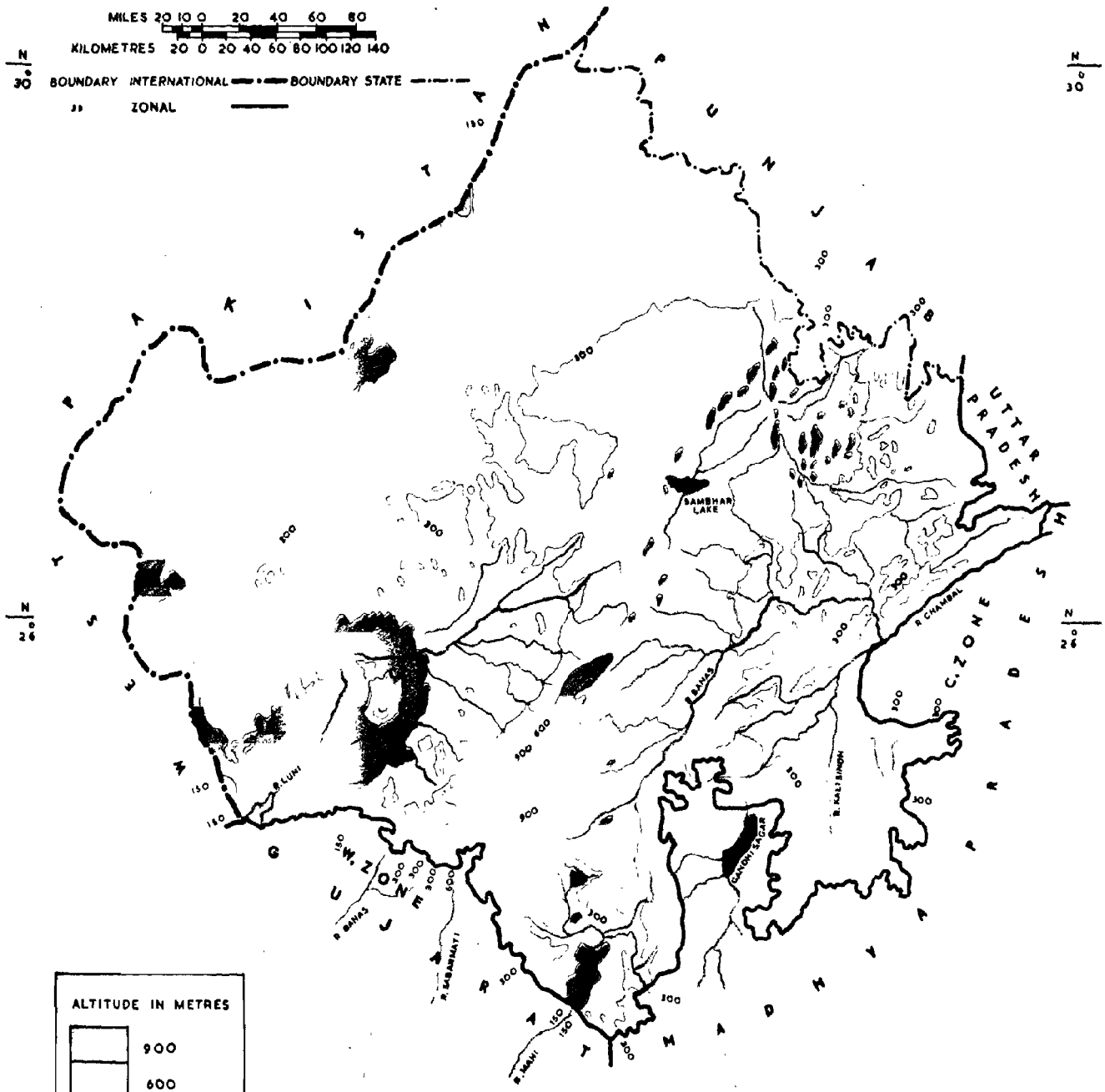
AREA UNDER VARIOUS RANGES OF RELIEF

Relief Range (Metres)	Coverage	
	Area (000 Sq. Kms.)	Per cent
Under 50	1.0	0.3
50 to 100	1.5	0.5
100 to 150	19.0	5.6
150 to 200	38.0	11.2
200 to 250	45.0	13.1
250 to 350	86.0	25.2
350 to 400	18.5	5.3
400 to 450	32.0	9 4
450 to 500	40.0	11.6
500 to 600	27.5	8.0
600 to 750	24.5	7.1
750 & over	9.0	2.7
Total	342.0	100.0

The Luni and a large number of tributaries originating in the Aravalli ranges form the drainage of the arid region. The Mahi and the Sabi river systems have dissected the southern region into a maze of innumerable valleys. The drainage of the lower area in the south-east of the Aravalli is through various rivers and rivulets flowing in the north-easterly direction. Of the important rivers in the region, the Berach drains itself into Banas which later joins Chambal. While the south-eastern region is drained by rivers like Kalisindh, Ahu and Parbati, the north-eastern part has a number of rivers like Banganga, Gambhiri and Sabi. There are swell basins of interior drainage, the most important of which is that of 90 Sq. miles of Sambhar lake. The map alongside portrays the physical geography of Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN

PHYSIOGRAPHY



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

© GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COPYRIGHT, 1961

CENSUS 1961

GEOLOGY

THE GEOLOGICAL succession of Rajasthan is considered to be the most complex rock structure in solid geology and there are formations which may be called as one of the oldest upon the surface of the earth. The following statement* tracing the sequence of the various geological formations, shown in the Map alongside, is helpful in appreciating the geological succession of the State :

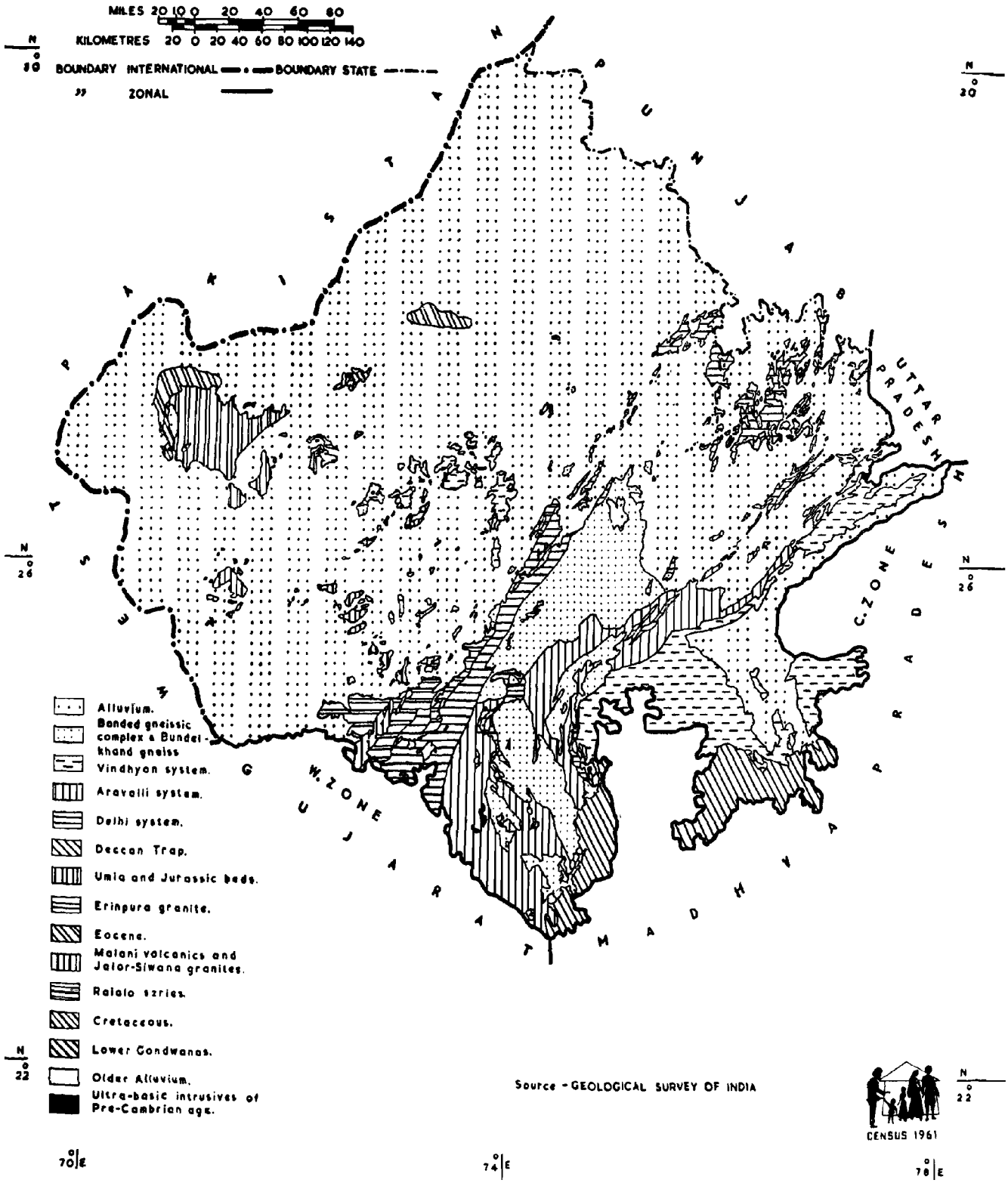
GEOLOGICAL SUCCESSION OF RAJASTHAN

Age (in million years)	Era	Period, Geological formations and Associated economic deposits
	Quaternary	Recent : Sand and Alluvium : kankar, sodium salts and gypsum (W. Rajasthan) Pleistocene : Older Alluvium.
—1—		
Birth of Himalaya: Final wreck of Gondwanaland	Tertiary	Eocene : Nummulitic limestone, fuller's earth and sub-bentonite of Western Rajasthan, and lignite in Bikaner and Jodhpur.
—60—		
120		Cretaceous (Weald): Himmatnagar sandstone (Idar), Barmer sandstone (Jodhpur). The sandstone is used as building stone and millstone.
	Mesozoic	Umia of Jaisalmer.
145		Jurassic (Md); Limestone and sandstones of Jaisalmer.
—170—		
240		Upper Carboniferous : Ice transported boulder beds near Bap in Jaisalmer.
	Palaeozoic	Cambrian : Upper Vindhyan : Sandstones, limestones and shales, to the east and to the west of the Aravallis.
		The sandstones are prized as building stone and the limestones as a source of lime for cement, calcium carbide, etc.
		Lower Vindhyans : Limestone and shale: and Malani series : Mostly acid flows and tuffs and granite, west of the Aravallis. Wolfram deposits of Rewat hill, Marwar, probably derived from the granite in which traces of several rare earths and minerals also occur.
—500—		
610-725	Algonkian or Proterozoic	Delhi system : Mainly quartzite and impure calcareous rocks, and large masses of Erinpura granite form the core of the Aravalli Range. Deposits of barytes, mica, beryl, rare-earth minerals, felspar and metallic ore deposits, e.g. copper etc., occur in the eastern sector of Rajasthan.
Major elevation of Aravallis; Birth of Gondwanaland		Raialo series : Mainly limestone and marble, partly dolomitic.
		Marbles of excellent quality are quarried at Makrana on the east flank of the desert and at Rajnagar, Sarangawa etc., east of the Aravalli range; steatite at Dogetha (Dagota) 2-1/2 miles northeast of Raialo (27°.5′ : 76°.17′) in Jaipur.
	Archaean	Aravalli system : Phyllites, slates, including roofing slates and minor quartzites and dolomitic limestone, found on the flanks of the Aravallis; also form the basement of the Vindhyans and later formations in Western Rajasthan. Deposits of silver-lead-zinc at Zawar in S. Mewar, and of asbestos, and soapstone in the eastern sector of Rajasthan.
		Banded Gneissic complex and Bundelkhand granite : Outcrops are seen both to the east and to the west of the Aravallis.
—1,500—		

*Adapted from Heron & Fox

RAJASTHAN

GEOLOGY



Source - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

CENSUS 1961

MINERALS

RAJASTHAN HAS a large variety of mineral resources. The central Aravalli region, the Delhi and the Vindhyan systems of rocks contain the bulk of the mineral wealth of the State. Over thirty important minerals, both metallic and industrial and a large variety of building stones are found and worked in the State. In the desert region the Eocene formations yield lignite coal. In the north-western region the Tertiary geological formations carry nummulitic lime stones, porous sand stones and the region is believed to be potentially rich in oil. Fuller's earth, bentonite, and gypsum are some of the other minerals in the region. The central Aravalli area produces mica, beryl, felspar, quartz, tantalite, etc. There are some emerald deposits also in the region. There are several good lime-stone quarries also. The Vindhyan and the Delhi systems of rock provide a variety of excellent building material particularly the red sand stone and the marble. Rajasthan has large potentiality in metallic mineral deposits. Copper is already being extracted while the zinc smelting is going to be taken up. The lead, zinc and silver deposits and copper deposits were worked upon once upon a time and the deposits which have by no means exhausted still await systematic exploitation. Minerals important to the ferrous industry such as tungsten and manganese are found in the State and contribute a large share to its mineral wealth. The Map alongside shows the distribution of minerals in the State. The following table shows the mineral production and its sale value in the State during the years 1960 and 1961 :

MINERAL PRODUCTION

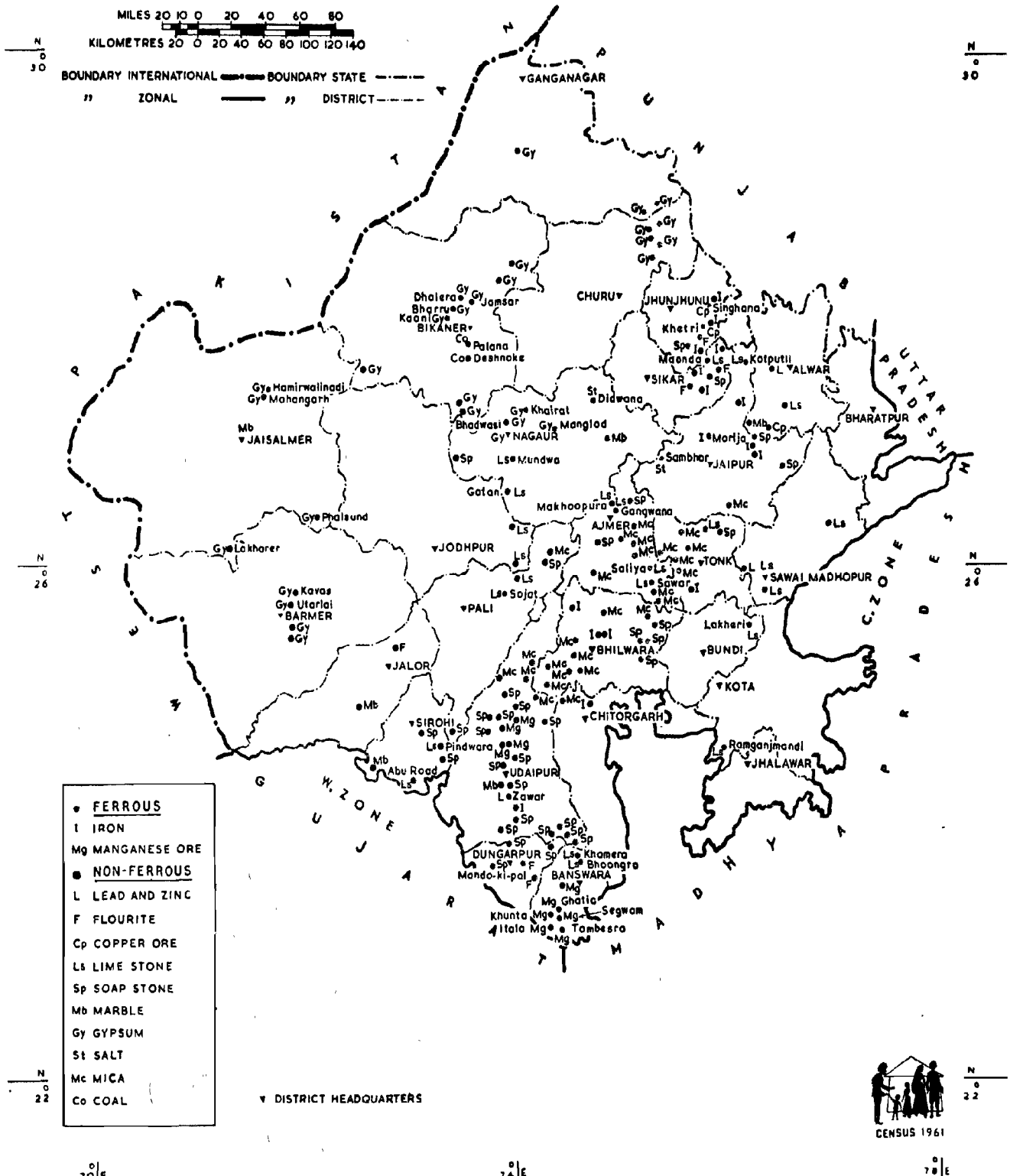
(Figures in ,000)

Minerals	1960		1961	
	Production (Tonnes)	Sale value (Rs.)	Production (Tonnes)	Sale value (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Coal (Lignite)	41.6	1,045.4	57.7	1,442.8
Metallic minerals :				
(a) Ferrous :				
1 Iron ore	128.5	809.8	94.5	853.8
2 Manganese ore	5.6	312.3	4.0	198.6
(b) Non-ferrous :				
1 Copper ore	48.0*	N.D.	30.0*	10.1
2 Lead (Concentrate)	6.3	2.231.0	5.5	1,891.0
3 Silver	4.1*	780.0	5.6*	1,121.0
4 Zinc (Concentrate)	9.8	2,544.0	9.2	2,212.0
Non-metallic minerals :				
1 Asbestos	1.3	57.8	1.4	39.3
2 Barytes	1.3	19.2	1.2	30.5
3 Calcite	4.2	27.3	4.6	29.2
4 Dolomite	8.2	29.1	9.3	29.6
5 Emerald (Crude)	65.0†	54.4	59.0†	106.7
6 Felspar	8.8	78.2	7.0	79.6
7 Fluorite (Crude)	Nil	Nil	0.1	20.5
8 Garnet	0.2	4.8	0.2	12.7
9 Glass sand	23.3	184.2	20.1	189.8
10 Graphite	50.0*	2.5	88.0*	4.8
11 Gypsum	908.8	5,326.7	801.0	4,502.9
12 Lepidolsli (Lethium)	26.0*	N.D.	39.0*	11.7
13 Lime stone (for cement)	1,505.4	4,716.2	1,681.8	4,229.7
14 Mica	7.3	5,244.0	7.6	5,394.0
15 Quartz	3.0	19.9	6.0	39.3
16 Selenite	0.3	6.0	0.2	16.8
17 Soap stone	79.0	4,312.5	83.6	4,790.5
18 White clay	2 9	54.1	3.8	53.8
19 Yellow ochre	0.1	0.9	0.2	2.8

* Actual tonnes † Actual Kgs. N. D.—No despatches. Source:—Directorate of Mines & Geology, Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN

MINERALS



NORMAL MONTHLY & ANNUAL RAINFALL

ABOUT NINETY percent of the rainfall in Rajasthan occurs during the monsoon period-June to September, generally associated with depressions from the Bay of Bengal or land depressions approaching or entering Rajasthan from the east, and five per cent during the cold weather-December to February, in association with the western disturbances.

Little rain occurs over most of the State during the monsoon unless some low pressure area of depression moves towards it from the east or south-east. These depressions generally originate in the Bay of Bengal but they sometime do from overland also. When a depression moves north or north-westward through Madhya Pradesh, rain generally occurs in east Rajasthan with little rain in western parts of the State. If disturbance moves up to west Madhya Pradesh and than recurves north or north-westwards, good rain occurs in eastern Rajasthan and some rain in western Rajasthan. When a disturbance moves over to Rajasthan itself, well distributed rains occur over most of the State. In cases when a depression follows a more southernly course and moves through Gujarat, only southern portions of Rajasthan, particularly of the eastern region get rains. As already stated, only five per cent of the annual rainfall occurs during winters. If secondaries of western disturbances pass through south-west Punjab, rain occurs in east Rajasthan but little rain in the western region. But if any depression sticks over south-west Punjab or passes through Rajasthan, some rain occurs over west Rajasthan. If the secondary moves towards Gujarat there is generally a little rain in east Rajasthan but very little in the west.

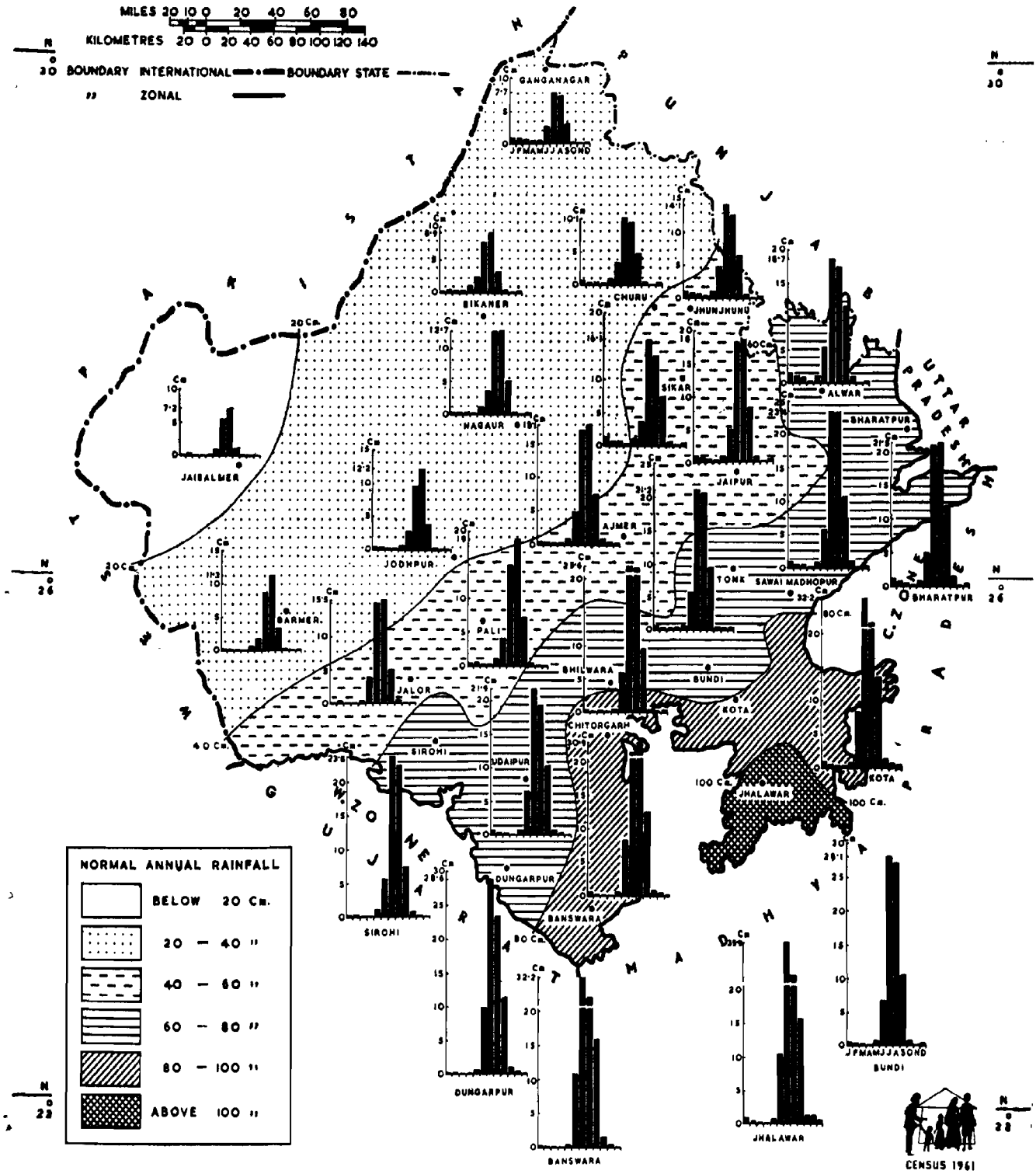
The Map alongside shows the distribution of normal annual rainfall in Rajasthan and monthly rainfall at some stations. The following table gives the normal annual rainfall occuring in the various districts of Rajasthan :

NORMAL ANNUAL RAINFALL IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS

	District	Annual Normal Rainfall (Cms.)		District	Annual Normal Rainfall (Cms.)
1	Ganganagar	253.7	14	Nagaur	388.6
2	Bikaner	263.7	15	Pali	490.4
3	Churu	325.5	16	Barmer	275.9
4	Jhunjhunu	444.5	17	Jalor	421.6
5	Alwar	611.6	18	Sirohi	638.4
6	Bharatpur	671.5	19	Bhilwara	699.0
7	Sawai Madhopur	689.2	20	Udaipur	624.5
8	Jaipur	548.2	21	Chitorgarh	852.1
9	Sikar	466.1	22	Dungarpur	761.7
10	Ajmer	527 3	23	Banswara	922.4
11	Tonk	613.6	24	Bundi	764.1
12	Jaisalmer	614.0	25	Kota	885.6
13	Jodhpur	318.7	26	Jhalawar	1,004.7

RAJASTHAN

NORMAL MONTHLY & ANNUAL RAINFALL



RAINFALL RELIABILITY

RAJASTHAN HAS been subject to famines from the earliest times of which we have any tradition. One lean year in three, and, one famine year in eight, is the usual expectation. One of the main causes of lean or famine years is the unreliability of rainfall. In the desert areas, one year in five and in the semi-arid areas, one year in eight is expected to be of large defect. The occasions of defect in other areas generally decrease with increase in rainfall. The co-efficient of variability is generally between 50 to 70 for stations with rainfall less than 10", between 30 to 60 for stations with rainfall between 10" to 20" and it is less for stations getting more rain. Generally, the co-efficient of variability decreases with increase in rainfall.

A peculiar feature of the unreliability of the rainfall in the desert region is that although the average annual rainfall is very low, quite heavy and concentrated falls in a day sometime occur. In some places rainfall equal to or upto one and a half times or even more than the annual amount has been recorded in a day. The extent of the effect of the reliability of rainfall in Rajasthan can be appreciated by the fact that the shortage of even a few inches at a place where the average annual rainfall is 10" or less means a disaster whereas a deficit of the same amount in a place having substantial rainfall is hardly noticed.

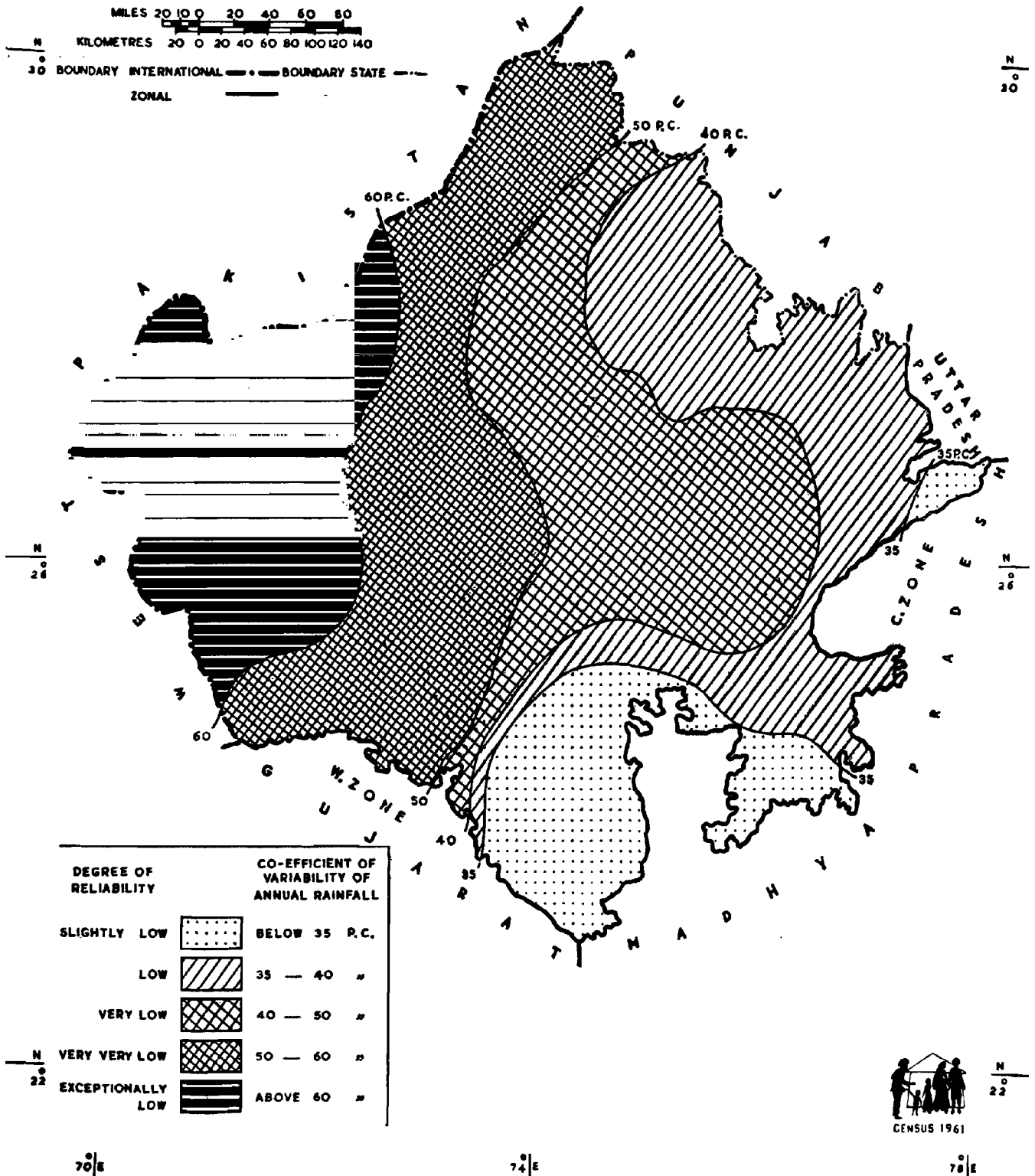
The Map alongside shows the areas lying in the various ranges of rainfall reliability. The table below presents the mean annual rainfall for 19 stations in the State along with the co-efficient of variability based on the data of rainfall for a large number of years :

MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL & VARIABILITY

Station	District	Mean annual rainfall (inches)	Co-efficient of variability (per cent)
1	2	3	4
Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	7.03	67.71
Barmer	Barmer	11.11	61.65
Jodhpur	Jodhpur	14.00	57.86
Anupgarh	Ganganagar	7.54	57.18
Phalodi	Jodhpur	9.28	56.04
Ganganagar	Ganganagar	9.37	52.86
Mount Abu	Sirohi	64.14	52.03
Bikaner	Bikaner	11.76	50.84
Nagaur	Nagaur	12.20	46.79
Tonk	Tonk	26.27	44.58
Ajmer	Ajmer	19.88	42.82
Jaipur	Jaipur	23.54	40.33
Churu	Churu	14.50	38.92
Alwar	Alwar	25.18	38.34
Sikar	Sikar	17.42	37.76
Kota	Kota	30.92	37.13
Dholpur	Bharatpur	28.34	34.26
Jhalawar	Jhalawar	34.44	33.75
Udaipur	Udaipur	25.07	31.97

RAJASTHAN

RAINFALL RELIABILITY
1901-51



RAINFALL REGIONS BY EXTENT OF PRECIPITATION & RELIABILITY

THE IRRIGATIONAL needs are determined by the extent of rainfall and its reliability. The two preceeding maps of Rajasthan when studied together bring out the rainfall regions by extent of precipitation and reliability as shown in the map alongside.

Rainfall in Rajasthan is almost entirely dependent on the passage of the monsoon depressions. The frequency of the depressions from the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon period–June to September is usually three or four per month but all of these may not affect the Rajasthan area. Similarly, the average number of western disturbances, which enter during each of the months December, January and February, is about four to five but only a few of them affect and give rain in Rajasthan. The rainfall in Rajasthan is thus very unreliable. The variability is very large and it is quite possible for a place in the region to have practically no rain at all in one year and many times the average annual amount in another. How sporadic is the rainfall in Rajasthan can be judged from the statement below which indicates that even in July and August which are the peak months of the rainy season the variability is of the order of 60 to 75 per cent in western and 40 to 50 per cent in eastern Rajasthan while in dry November month the rainfall variability can rise to more than 333 per cent in western and 145 per cent in eastern Rajasthan.

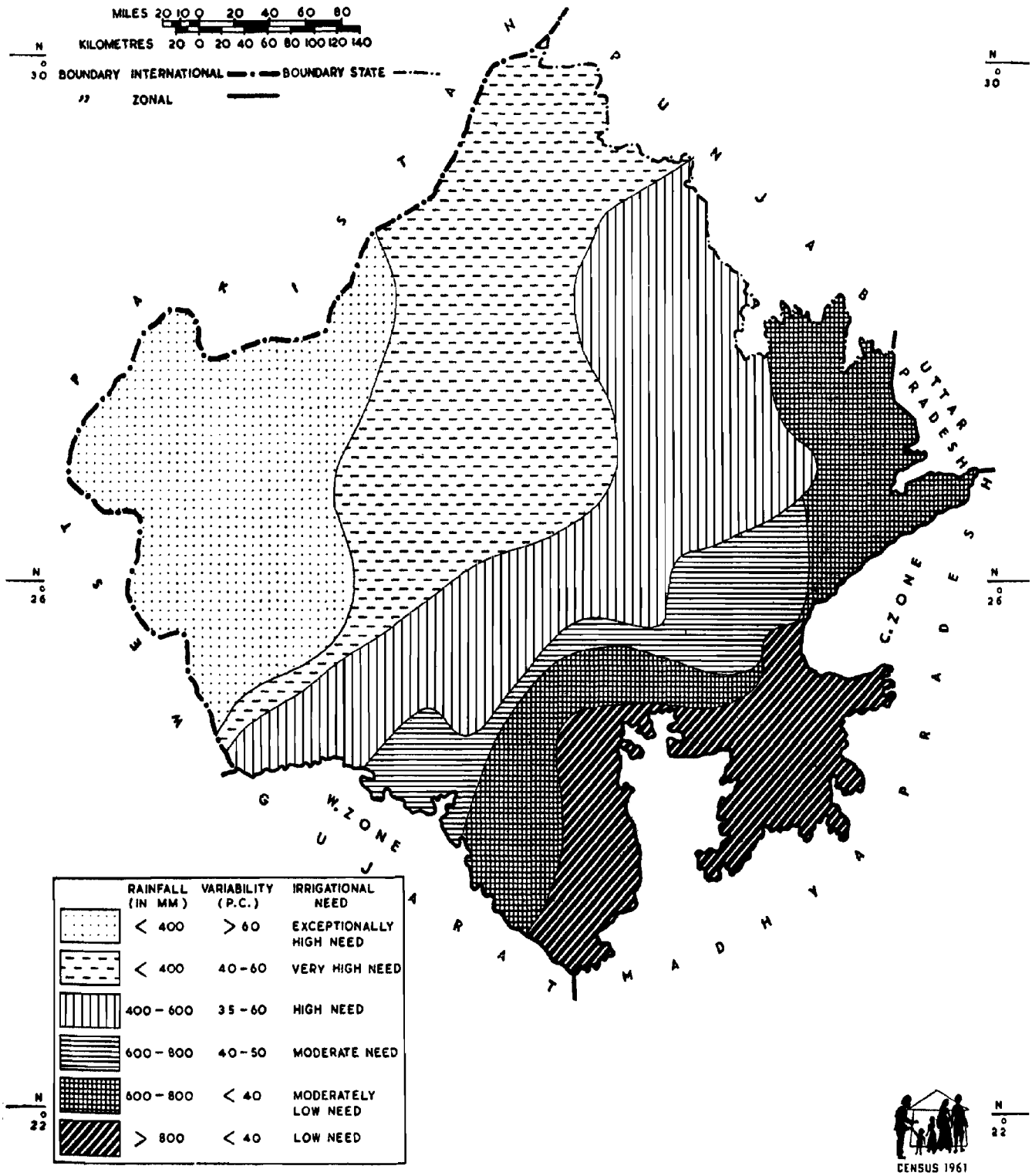
NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL AND ITS PERCENTAGE VARIABILITY

Particulars	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Rajasthan West												
(a) Normal Monthly Rainfall	0.13	0.21	0.14	0.10	0.28	1.13	3.43	3.93	1.44	0.17	0.06	0,10
(b) Per cent variability	223	152	157	170	182	96	59	76	146	253	333	180
Rajasthan East												
(a) Normal Monthly Rainfall	0.29	0.25	0.21	0.13	0.39	3.07	8.94	8.45	4.13	0.56	0.20	0.21
(b) Per cent variability	107	152	162	231	139	63	38	50	78	150	145	171

Broadly speaking, the eastern Rajasthan is well watered owing to high rainfall and its integrated river system. In the areas of catchment of the Jamuna, the Chambal and their tributaries, the Banas, the Mahi and the Sabarmati, where the reliability of rainfall is also not very low, there are possibilities of developing extensive irrigational resources both in the surface and underground. The flow resources have already been developed to a large extent; the ground water resources, however, still remain to be tapped more fully. The rainfall in the western Rajasthan being scanty, the landmass is ill-watered. Along the shortlived streams, there are a large number of dug wells but there is hardly much scope of increasing their number to any considerable extent. The possibilities of exploiting underground water resources are very limited for it is only in a particular belt where tube wells are successful as in other areas borings yield only small amounts of water and there too about 50 percent of them provide only saline or brackish water. In this region flow irrigation is also limited to parts of Ganganagar district and to places where medium irrigation works have been possible on the Luni river and its tributaries. The reliability of rainfall ranging from very low to exceptionally low coupled with very poor irrigational resources available, make this region in severe need of a solution of its irrigational problems. The canal projects and several other schemes now under way are expected to satisfy the irrigational needs of this acutely thirsty region to a large extent.

RAJASTHAN

RAINFALL REGIONS BY EXTENT OF
PRECIPITATION AND RELIABILITY
(RELATED TO IRRIGATIONAL NEEDS)



	RAINFALL (IN MM)	VARIABILITY (P.C.)	IRRIGATIONAL NEED
	< 400	> 60	EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH NEED
	< 400	40 - 60	VERY HIGH NEED
	400 - 600	35 - 60	HIGH NEED
	600 - 800	40 - 50	MODERATE NEED
	600 - 800	< 40	MODERATELY LOW NEED
	> 800	< 40	LOW NEED

CENSUS 1961

SOILS

THE SOILS in Rajasthan can be divided mainly into two divisions which are formed by the Aravalli range. The part lying to the west and north-west of this range is almost wholly sandy. The region lying to the east and south-east of the range contains a variety of soils.

The desert soils which have invariably been covered of either blown sand or resorted by wind action occupy the largest area of the State and their depth ranges from 15 to 150 cms. They have coarse texture, are calcareous in nature and have low nitrogen, carbon and mineral values. The presence of nitrates and phosphates in these soils, however, has made them fertile for crops in those areas where water supply is available. They occur in the districts of Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Churu, Barmer and parts of Pali, Jalor, Ganganagar and Nagaur districts. As a whole, this tract is sandy, ill-watered and unproductive but it improves gradually from a mere desert in the far west and north-west to comparatively fertile lands towards the north-east.

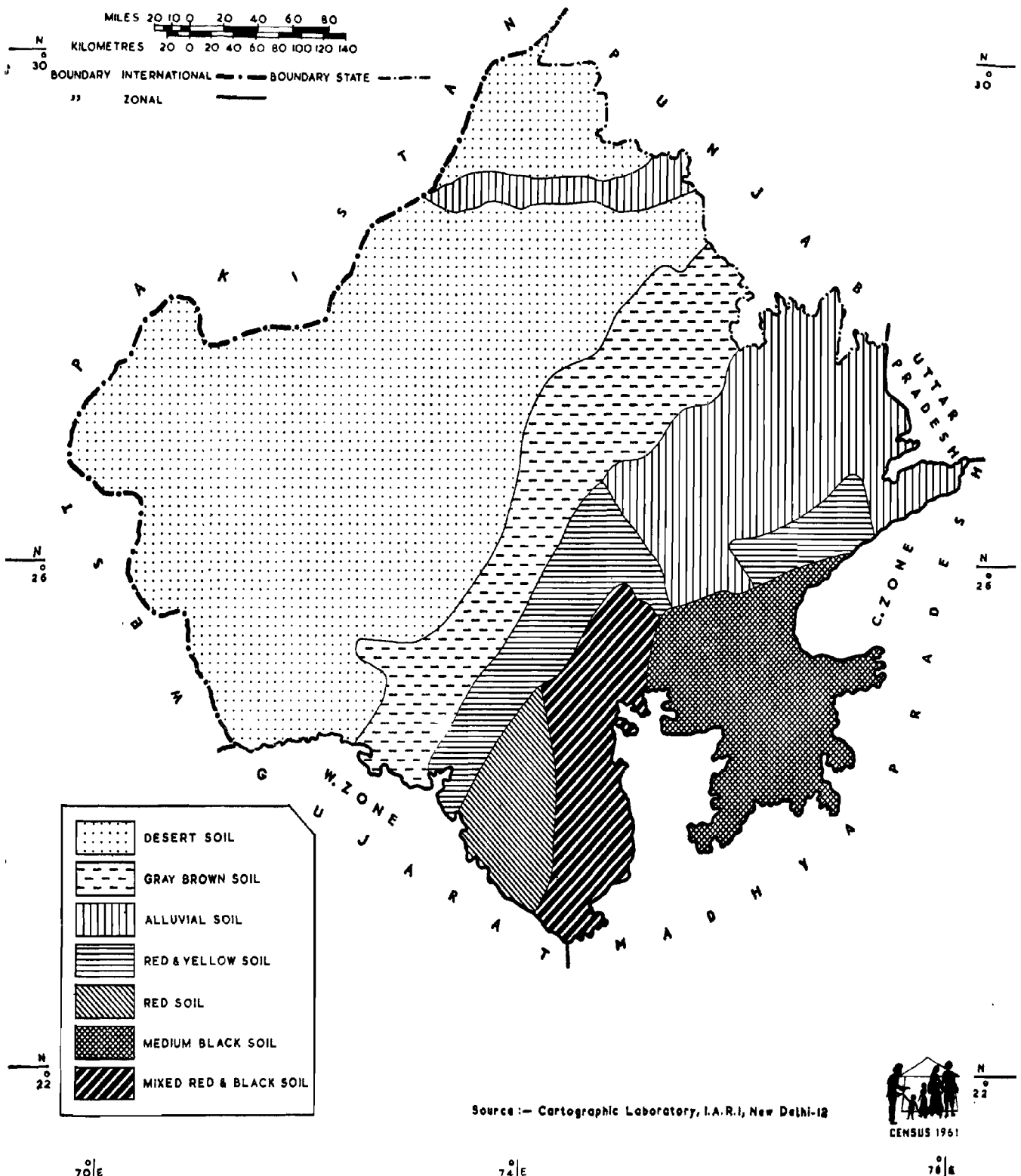
Area lying to the east and to the south-east of the Aravalli range contains fertile regions and soils of diversified character and almost every variety of soil is found ranging from light sand to the rich alluvial loam. Grey brown soils having depths ranging from 100 to 250 cms., have comparatively higher nitrogen, carbon and mineral constituents than the desert soils. Most of them are calcareous in nature except where they occur in depressions or are irrigated by saline waters. They cover districts Jodhpur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu and parts of Nagaur, Pali and Jalor districts. The alluvial grey brown soils occur in districts Alwar, Bharatpur and parts of Ganganagar, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur districts. The alluvium has been deposited by the local rivers and their tributaries. The soils are rich in mineral content. They are fairly fertile except where the alluvium has been covered by blown sand. These soils have good water holding capacity, are fairly deep and if given irrigation can produce excellant crops. The red and yellow soils occur in a long strip extending from Sirohi through Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Bhilwara, Ajmer and Sawai Madhopur districts. In Udaipur district red soil occurs in shallow depth on sloping land. By the side of the red soils on flat lands, mixed red and black soils are found in the eastern parts of Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur and Bhilwara districts. These soils are alluvial deposits of weathered portion of hills and ridges. Generally, their texture varies from sandy loam to rich alluvium loam and respond well to irrigation and to the use of fertilisers. Black soils occur in the districts of Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar and Parts of Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur and Bhilwara districts. These soils have good fertility status and respond well to irrigation. Generally they are medium shallow soils, have high water retaining capacity and range from loam, clayey loam to clayey soils.

The Map alongside presents the broad classification of the soils found in Rajasthan as under :

1 Desert Soil
2 Gray Brown Soil
3 Alluvial Soil
4 Red & Yellow Soil
5 Red Soil
6 Medium Black Soil
7 Mixed Red & Black Soil.

RAJASTHAN

SOILS



Source :— Cartographic Laboratory, I.A.R.I, New Delhi-12

CENSUS 1961

FOREST TYPES

THE FORESTS in Rajasthan consist of a large number of species. The main forest types are (i) Dry teak, (ii) Anogeissus pendula, (iii) Mixed deciduous, (iv) Boswellia serrata, (v) Butea monosperma, (vi) Tropical thorn and (vii) Sub-tropical evergreen.

The dry teak forests extend over an area of about 5,200 Sq. Kilometres in the southern parts and mainly in Banswara district of the State. Teak is the most common tree which generally occurs in pure stands but is also found alongwith other trees in Chitorgarh, Udaipur and Baran regions. The height of teak tree which ranges from 9 m. to 13 m. largely depends on the soil conditions. In these regions different varieties of shrubs and grasses also grow side by side and pockets of bamboo are found in the interior of the forests.

Anogeissus pendula forests cover over 26,000 Sq. Kilometres. roughly about 6 per cent of the total forest area, and are located mainly in the region lying south-east of the Aravallies, either on the rocks mainly composed of phyllites with intercalated quartzites of the Aravalli System or on the Vindhyan ranges consisting of sandstone and limestone. The height of this tree varies between 6 to 7.5 m. and its wood is hard and strong but elastic and is thus suitable for making handles for various tools and implements and can also be used as rafters where big trees are available. It is a very good fire-wood and makes excellent charcoal.

The mixed deciduous forests are found in Udaipur region and parts of Kota, Bundi, Chitorgarh and Sirohi and occur at elevations of 300 cm. to 1,200 cm. The total area covered by this type is around 9,000 Sq. Kilometres. These forests have great protective values on the water-sheds and the wood is used for small timber, fuel and charcoal.

The Boswellia serrata forests are found on the upper ridge of the Aravalli hills at an altitude of 430 m. and above and cover over 10,000 Sq. Kilometres mainly in Alwar, parts of Chitorgarh, Udaipur, Sirohi, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Jaipur region. These forests have not yet been properly exploited but the trees being 12 to 15 metres in height and fairly straight grained provide satisfactory timber for packing material.

The Butea monosperma forests are found in black-clay soils available practically in all the valleys in the region where the teak and Anogeissus pendula grow. The total area covered under this type is, however, very insignificant.

The tropical thorn forests occur on the lower hill slopes and on the undulating terrain in Jodhpur, Jaipur and Ajmer regions. The trees vary in height from 4 to 6 metres. Prosopis spicigera is the most useful tree in these forests, its timber is considered as very good, branches are used as fuel and produces good charcoal while its leaves are used as cattle fodder.

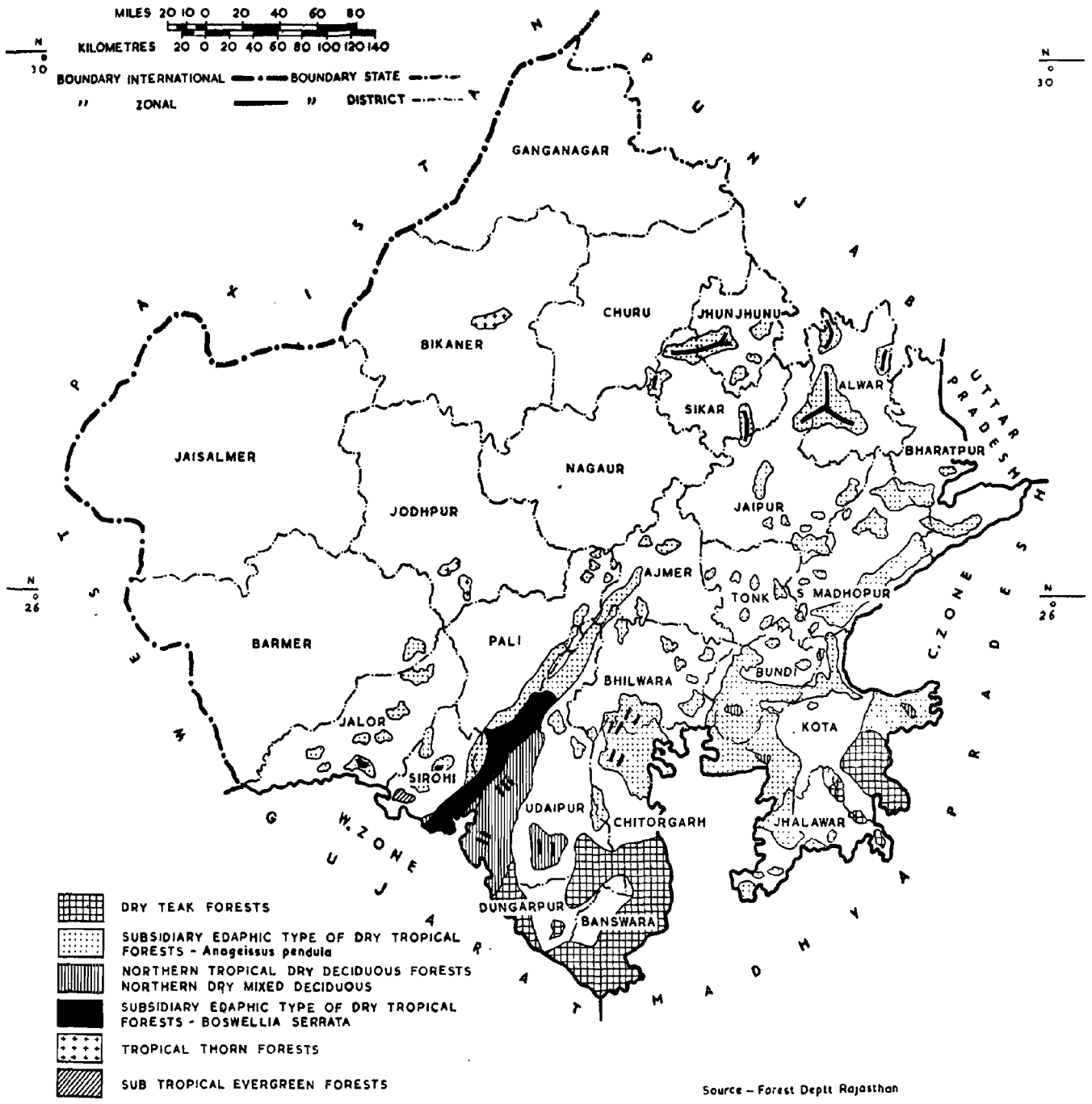
In about 50 Sq. Kilometres round about Mount Abu and at elevations ranging from 1,070 m. to 1,375 m. above sea level, grow the sub-tropical evergreen forests. Most of the trees, notably Magnifera indica and Syzygium Cuminic, have great aesthetic value while some provide wild fruits.

In the arid region of the State comprising Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and parts of Ganganagar districts where the rainfall is scanty and erratic, the vegetation is very sparse and varies from a spiny scrub jungle to dry deciduous forest type. Acacia arabica, Acacia senegal, Prosopis spicigera and the recently introduced Prosopis juliflora are the most common trees. Along with these are found various types of grasses notably Eleonurus birsutus and Pacium turgidum which are very valuable as fodder for cattle and sheep.

The Map alongside shows the forest types in Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN

FOREST TYPES



Source – Forest Deptt Rajasthan

CENSUS 1961

FOREST AREA

ALTHOUGH THERE is a great variety of natural vegetation ranging from scanty in the western arid region to mixed deciduous and sub-tropical evergreen forests in the east and south east Rajasthan, the area covered by forests in the State is only around 43,382 Sq. Km. which constitutes about 12.7 per cent of the total area. Only one third of this forest area can be classified as fully stocked for the remaining two third is very sparse. Not only is the extent of the forest resources thus limited, their quality is also very poor. Much of the forests have been degraded and have very low productivity. The arid climate of large parts of the State-inhibits the development of the forest vegetation and extensive forests are confined only to a few districts. The following table presents for the State and its various districts the area under forests, its percentage to total area and the distribution of the total forest area of the State and the rankings of the various districts:

FOREST AREA BY DISTRICTS

State/District	Area under forest ('000 acres)	Percentage to total area	Ranking	Percentage of the total State area under forest	Ranking
RAJASTHAN	**2,863**	**3.4**		**100.0**	
Banswara	441	35.1	1	15.4	2
Dungarpur	185	19.8	2	6.5	5
Udaipur	633	14.5	3	22.0	1
Bundi	183	13.2	4	6.4	6
Alwar	259	12.5	5	9.0	3
Chitorgarh	226	8.9	6	7.9	4
Jhunjhunu	109	7.5	7	3.8	9
Sawai Madhopur	147	5.8	8	5.1	7
Sirohi	60	4.7	9	2.1	13
Pali	143	4.7	10	5.0	8
Ajmer	94	4.6	11	3.3	10
Tonk	63	3.5	12	2.2	12
Kota	85	2.8	13	3.0	11
Jhalawar	26	1.7	14	0.9	17
Jaipur	57	1.6	15	2.0	14
Bharatpur	22	1.1	16	0.8	18
Bhilwara	26	1.0	17	0.9	16
Jalor	17	0.7	18	0.6	20
Sikar	13	0.7	19	0.5	21
Jaisalmer	44	0.5	20	1.5	15
Bikaner	20	0.3	21	0.7	19
Nagaur	5	0.1	22	0.2	22
Jodhpur	5	0.1	23	0.2	23

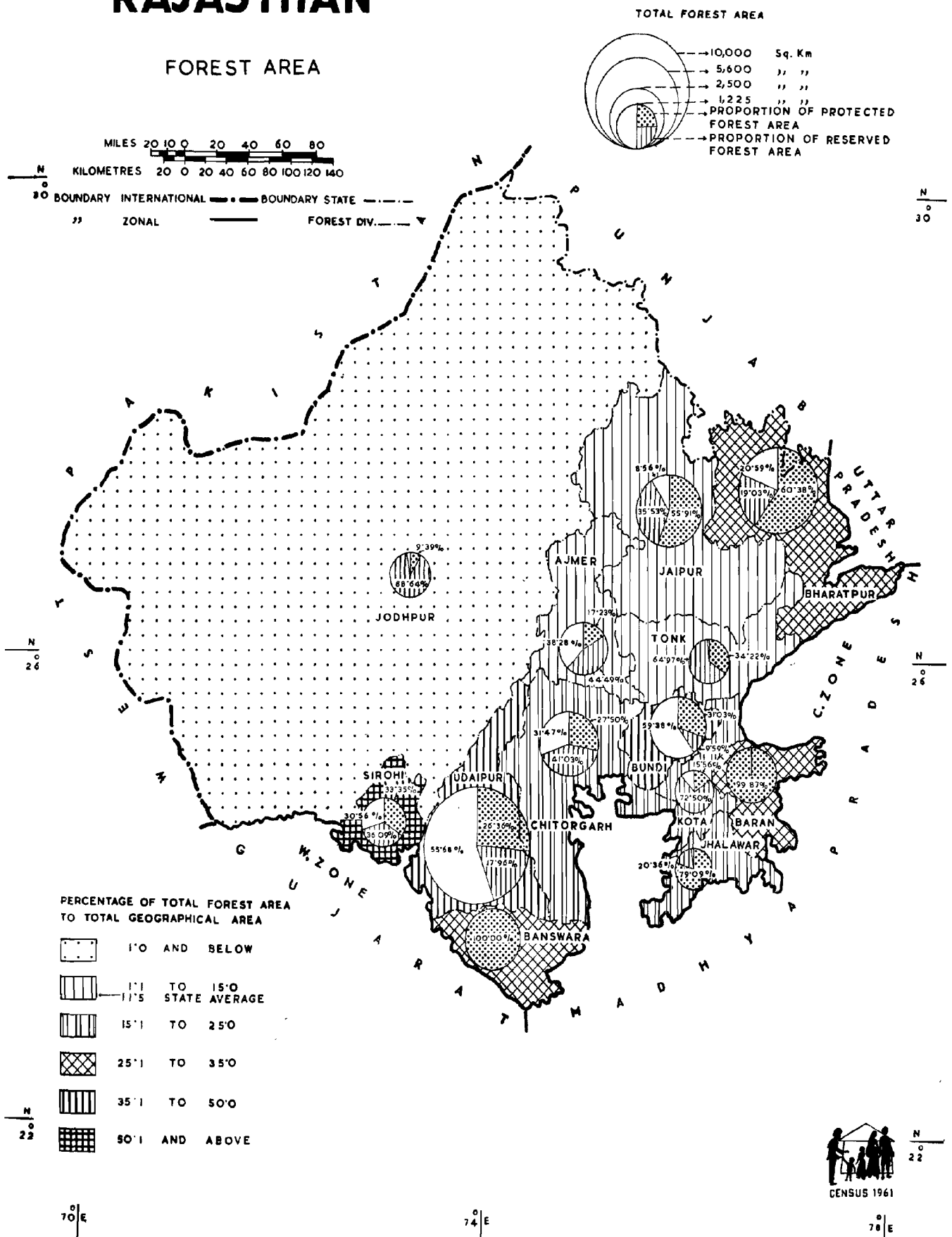
Districts Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Bundi, Alwar and Chitorgarh are important for the forests and together contribute 67 per cent of the total forests in Rajasthan. Districts Ganganagar, Churu and Barmer are conspicuous by the absence of forests.

The climatic conditions and mainly the extent of rainfall has largely influenced the distribution of forests in the State. Rainfall varies from 75 to 100 cm. in the south east to 50 cm. in the east and to barely 10 cm. or even less in the western areas. It is, thus, that we find the districts of Udaipur, Banswara, Alwar, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur and Bundi have some sizeable area under forests while the districts with meagre rainfall have insignificant forest areas.

The Map alongside depicts district-wise area under forests as also its proportion to the total area.

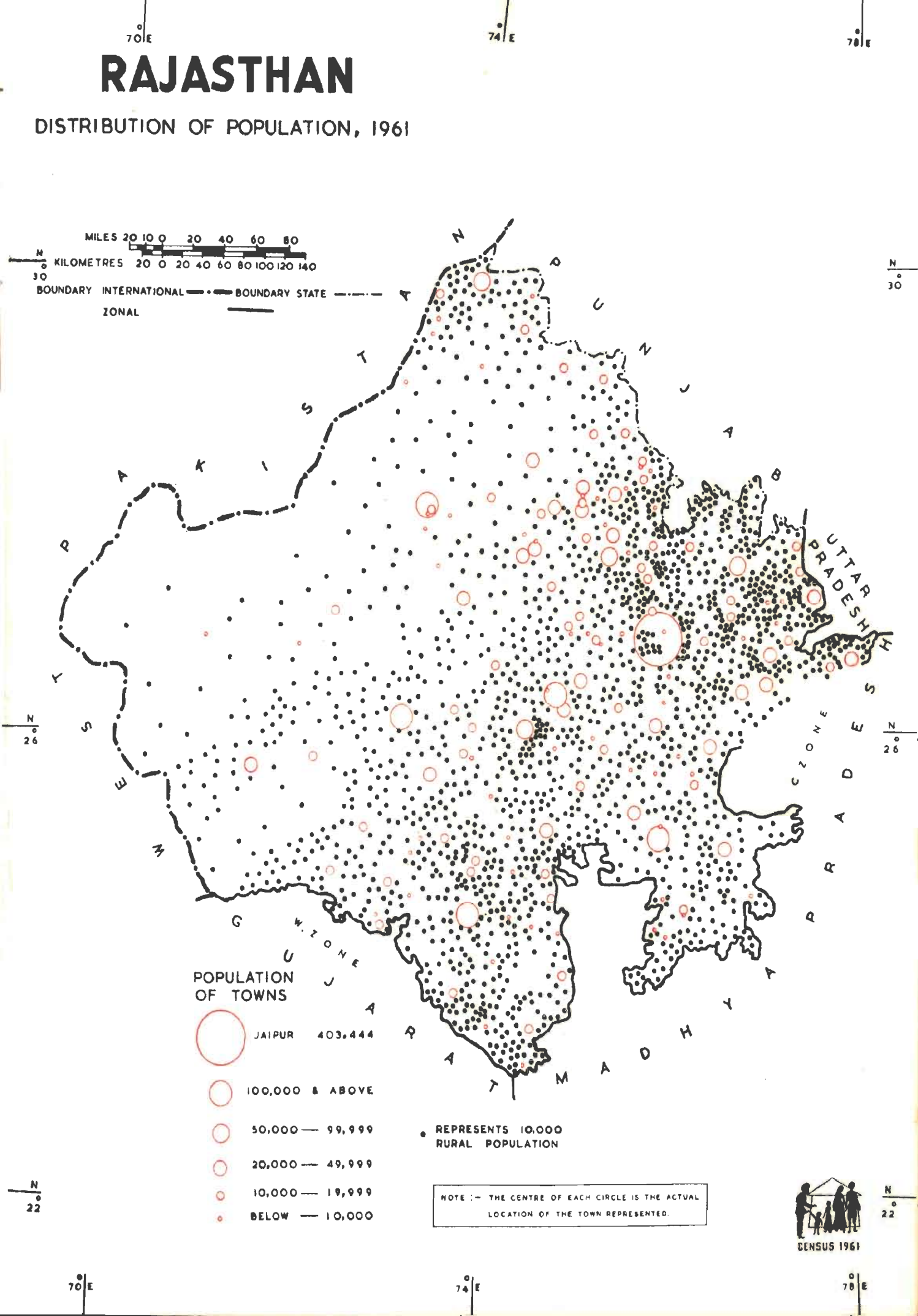
RAJASTHAN

FOREST AREA



RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1961

THE POPULATION of Rajasthan resides in 145 towns and 32,241 villages. These towns and villages belong to various population sizes. There are towns ranging from the population size of a little over 2,000 to over 400,000 persons and villages ranging from less than 200 to about 10,000. The following table will be found interesting:

TOWNS & VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE GROUPS OF POPULATION

Towns				Villages			
Size groups of population	Number of Towns	Population		Size groups of population	Number of villages	Population	
		Absolute	Per cent			Absolute	Per cent
All sizes	145	3,281,478	100.0	All sizes	32,241	16,874,124	100.0
Less than 5,000	9	34,259	1.0	Less than 200	10,321	1,116,198	6.6
5.000 - 9,999	51	398,611	11.9	200 - 499	11,291	3,726,443	22.0
10,000 - 19,999	52	707,581	21.6	500 - 999	6,596	4,606,695	27.3
20.000 - 49,999	23	667,337	20.3	1,009 - 1,998	2.936	3,975,321	23.6
50,000 - 99,999	4	241,128	7.4	2,000 - 4,999	1,003	2,849,668	16.9
100,000 and above	6	1,241,562	37.8	5,000 - 9,999	94	599,799	3.6

83.72 per cent of population in Rajasthan lives in the rural and the remaining 16.28 per cent in the urban areas. At the district level, however, as many as 17 districts have higher proportions of rural population and 9 higher proportions of urban population than the State average. The following table prcsents the distribution of population of Rajasthan and its various districts by the rural and urban areas:

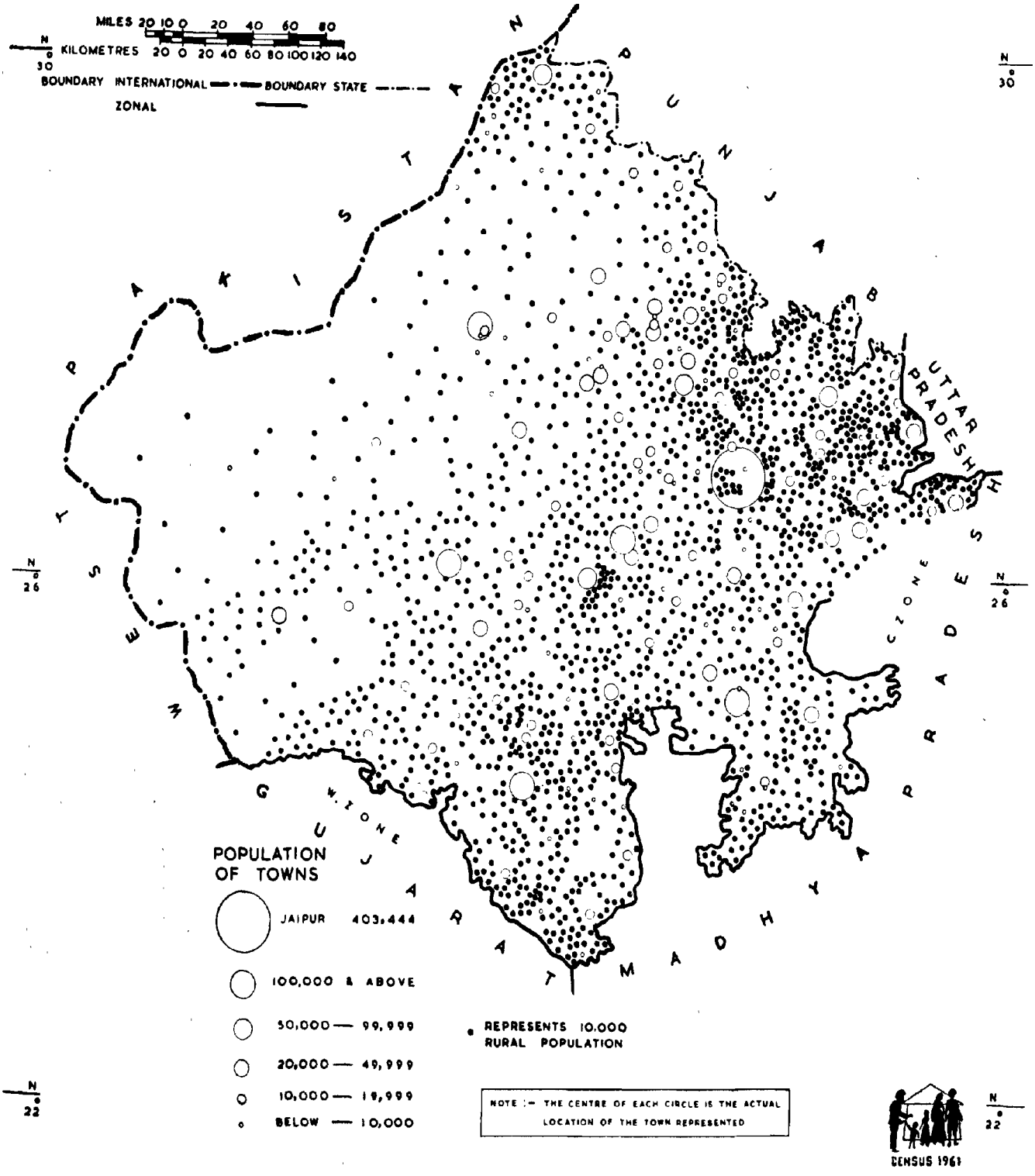
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RURAL & URBAN AREAS

State/District	Total	Rural	Per cent to total	Urban	Per cent to total
RAJASTHAN	**20,155,602**	**16,874,124**	**83.72**	**3,781,478**	**16.28**
Ganganagar	1,037,423	887,471	85.55	149,952	14.45
Bikaner	444,515	256,489	57.70	188,026	42.30
Churu	659,011	450,968	68.43	208,043	31 57
Jhunjhunu	719,650	592,338	82.31	127,320	17.69
Alwar	1,090,026	1,002.134	91.94	87,892	8.06
Bharatpur	1,149,883	992,915	86.35	156,968	13.65
Sawai Madhopur	943,574	847,445	89.81	96,129	10.19
Jaipur	1,901,756	1,402,441	73.74	499,315	26.26
Sikar	820,286	676,589	82.48	143,697	17.52
Ajmer	976,547	610,940	62.56	365,507	37.44
Tonk	497,729	424,343	85.26	73,386	14.74
Jaisalmer	140,338	126,692	90.28	13,646	9.72
Jodhpur	885,663	620,453	70.06	265,210	29.94
Nagaur	934,948	814,291	87.09	120,657	12.91
Pali	805.682	728,247	90.48	76,735	9.52
Barmer	649,794	610.084	93.89	39,710	6.11
Jalor	547,072	522,358	95.48	24,714	4.52
Sirohi	352.303	294,556	83.61	57,747	16.39
Bhilwara	865,797	802,364	92.67	63,433	7.33
Udaipur	1,464,276	1,304,277	89.07	159,999	10.93
Chitorgarh	7,101,132	642,443	90.47	67,689	9.53
Dungarpur	406,944	385,534	94.74	21,410	5.26
Banswara	475,245	450,415	94.78	24,830	5.22
Bundi	338,010	286,271	84.69	51,739	15.31
Kota	848,389	688,309	81.13	160,080	18.87
Jhalawar	490,609	453,065	92.35	37,544	7.65

The general pattern of the distribution of population is mainly governed by the physiographic conditions. It is thus that we find that the arid and the semi-arid areas of the State are very sparsely populated, while in the eastern plains, where there is plenty of water and good soil, there are high concentrations of population. The Map alongside shows the distribution of population in Rajasthan against the background of the physiographic features of the State.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1961



DENSITY OF POPULATION

THE DENSITY of population in Rajasthan decreases towards the west and the north west of the Aravalli hills, which work as a population divide, and increases towards the east and north east. The density of population is the heaviest in districts Bharatpur, Jaipur, Alwar and Jhunjhunu while the lowest density of population is found in Jaisalmer. The following table shows the density per Sq. Km. obtaining in the various districts of Rajasthan.

DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETRE

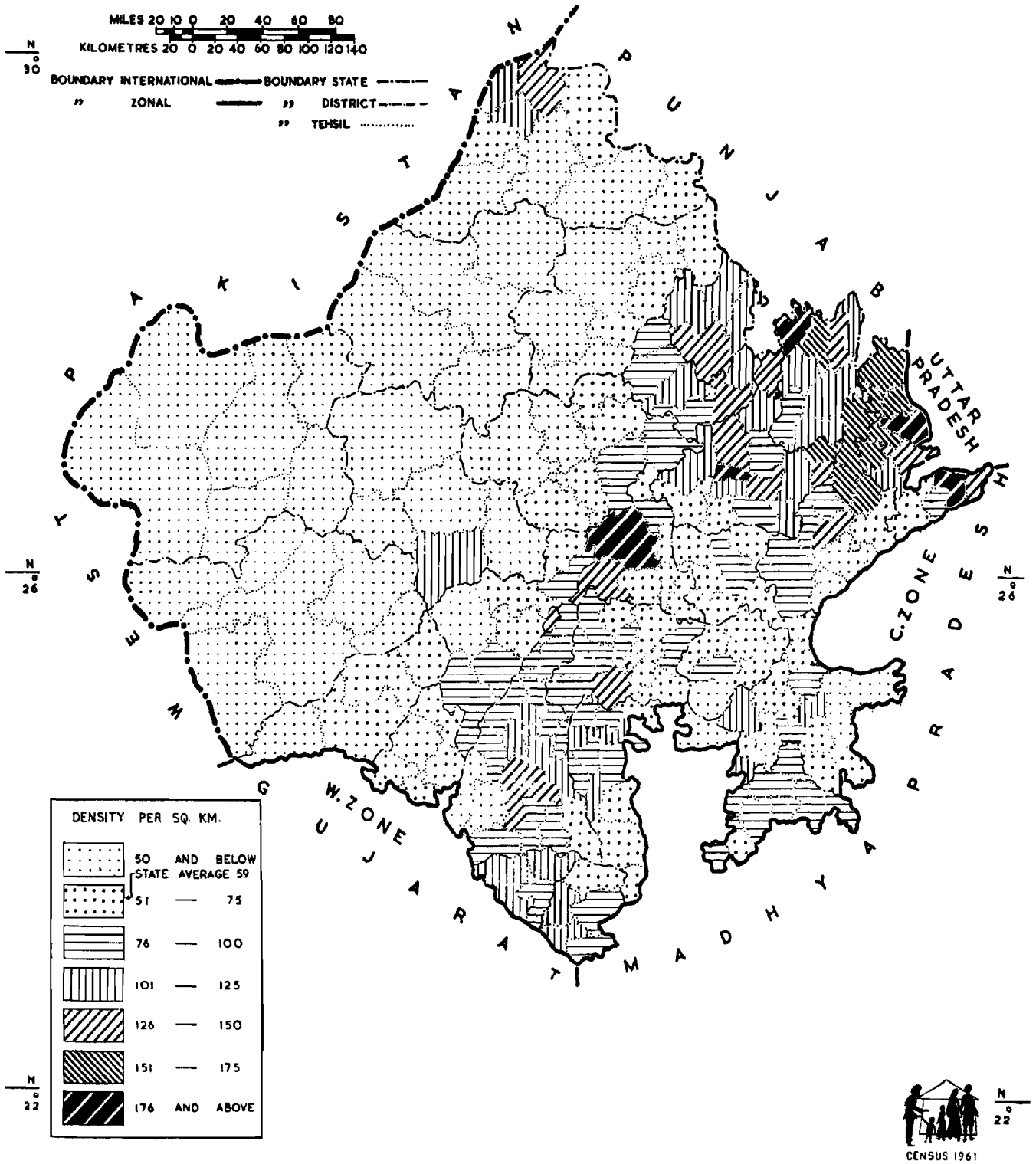
State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	**59**	**50**	**598**
Ganganagar	50	44	516
Bikaner	16	10	804
Churu	39	28	347
Jhunjhunu	121	105	490
Alwar	127	118	1,735
Bharatpur	142	126	843
Sawai Madhopur	90	81	907
Jaipur	136	103	1,496
Sikar	106	90	681
Ajmer	117	76	1,379
Tonk	69	61	344
Jaisalmer	3	3	38
Jodhpur	39	28	880
Nagaur	53	47	321
Pali	66	61	257
Barmer	23	22	277
Jalor	52	51	105
Sirohi	68	59	338
Bhilwara	83	78	515
Udaipur	83	74	1,494
Chitorgarh	71	65	519
Dungarpur	108	102	1,076
Banswara	94	89	1,085
Bundi	60	52	357
Kota	68	56	663
Jhalawar	80	75	585

The physical characteristics play an important part in affecting the density of population and we find larger congregations of population in the tracts where the region is plain, fertility of soil rich, rainfall plentiful and where facilities of irrigation exist. There are greater concentrations of population in the river basins.

The Map alongside shows the density of population obtaining in the State down to the tehsil level.

RAJASTHAN

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1961



CHANGING PATTERN OF DENSITY OF POPULATION 1951-61

THE LEVEL of density of population in Rajasthan has changed during the intercensal period 1951-61 in so far as it has increased by 12 persons per Sq. Km. The districts recording high rise in the level of density of population are Jhunjhunu, Banswara, Dungarpur, Alwar, Jaipur and Bharatpur where the extent of rise ranges from 22 to 30 persons per Sq. Km. Other districts closely following are Ganganagar, Ajmer, Sikar and Sawai Madhopur. Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Barmer districts have recorded low increases ranging from 1 to 6 persons per Sq. Km.

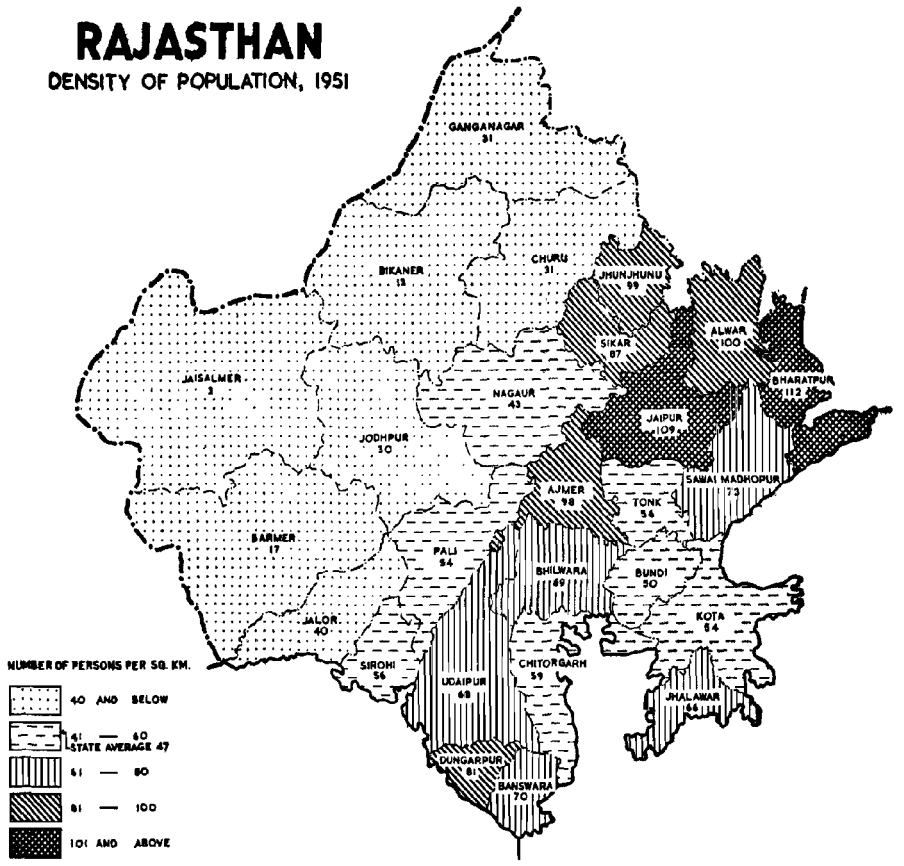
It is interesting to observe that the districts which used to be below and above the State average of the density of population in 1951 retain this pattern in 1961 also. The following table shows the density per Sq. Km., obtaining in the State and its various districts during 1951 and 1961.

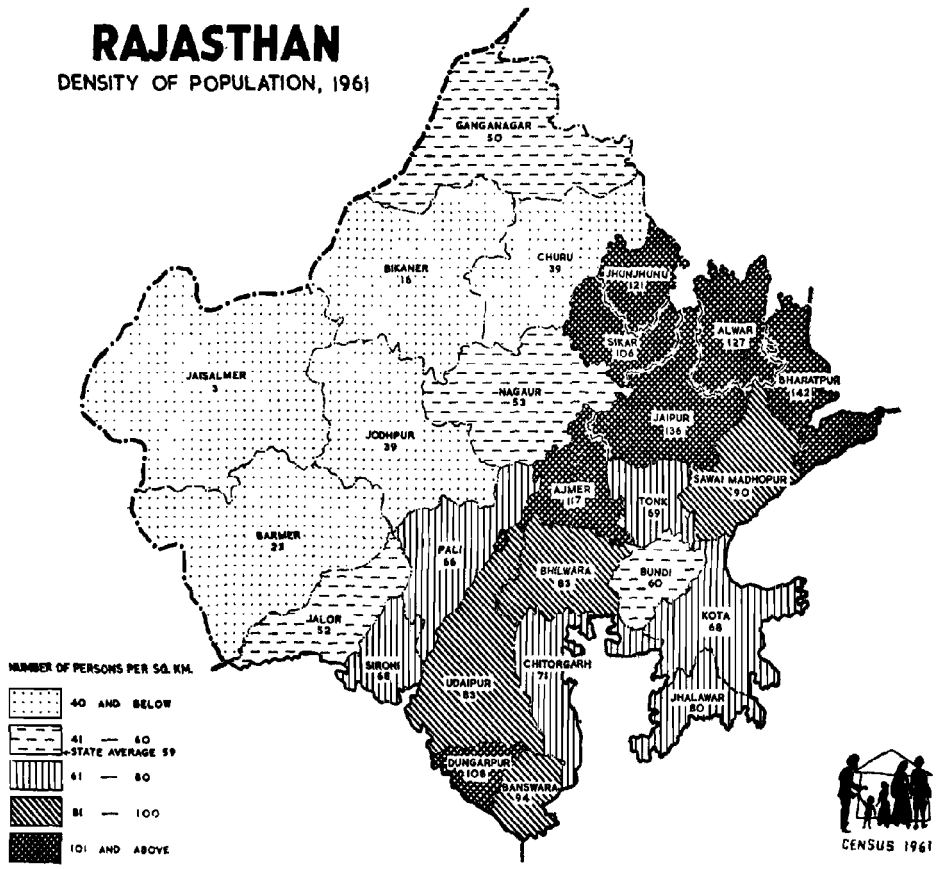
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1951-61

State/District	Density per Sq. Km.		Increase
	1951	1961	1951-61
RAJASTHAN	47	59	12
Bharatpur	112	142	30
Jaipur	109	136	27
Alwar	101	127	26
Dungarpur	82	108	26
Banswara	70	94	24
Jhunjhunu	99	121	22
Ganganagar	31	50	19
Sikar	87	106	19
Ajmer	98	117	19
Sawai Madhopur	73	90	17
Udaipur	68	83	15
Kota	54	68	14
Jhalawar	66	80	14
Tonk	56	69	13
Bhilwara	70	83	13
Jalor	40	52	12
Sirohi	56	68	12
Pali	54	66	12
Chitorgarh	59	71	12
Bundi	50	60	10
Nagaur	43	53	10
Jodhpur	30	39	9
Churu	31	39	8
Barmer	17	23	6
Bikaner	13	16	3
Jaisalmer	3	4	1

Note : Districts arranged in descending order of increase of density recorded during the decade

CHANGING PATTERN OF DENSITY OF POPULATION 1951-61





INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION 1901-21

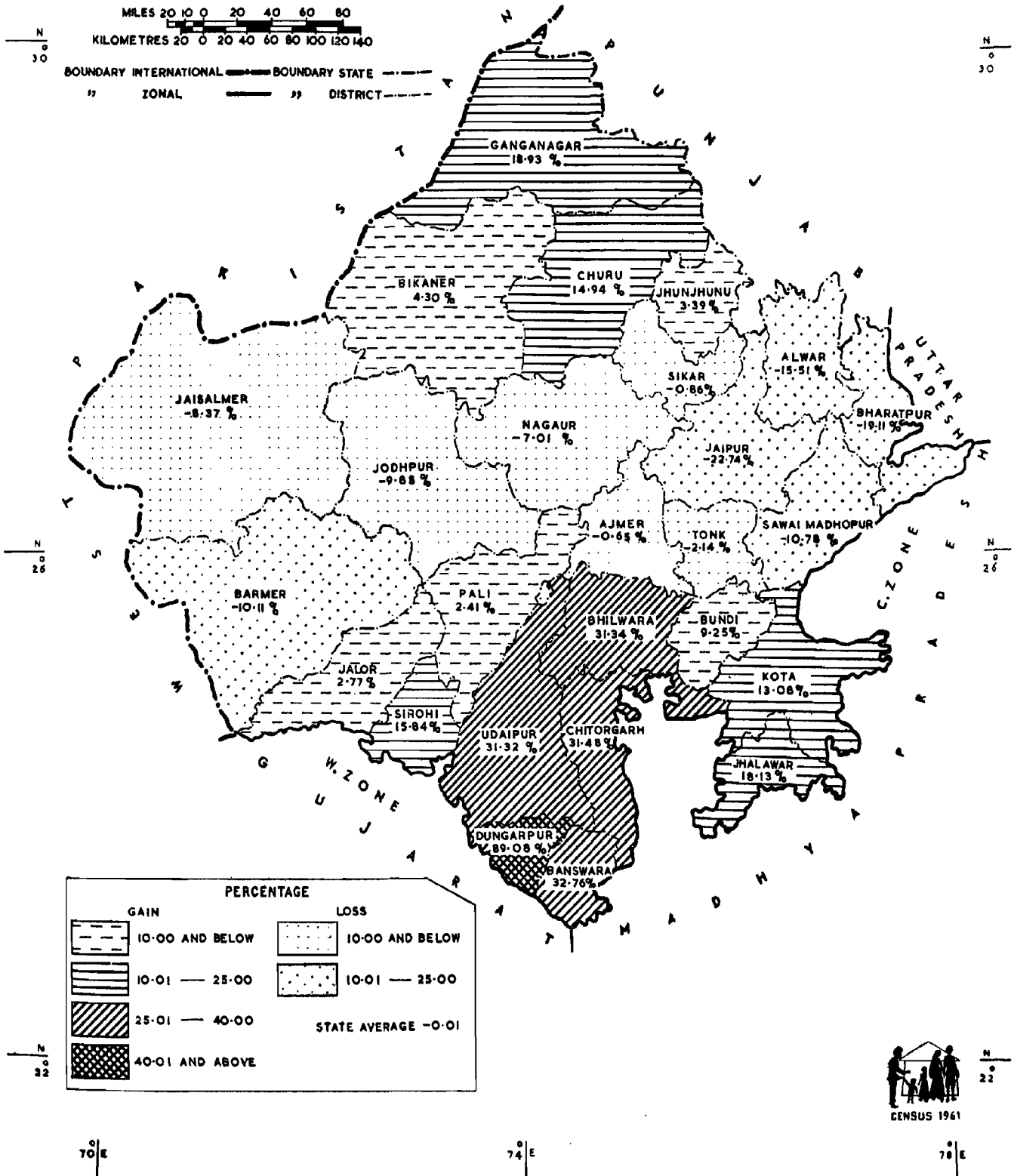
THE PERIOD 1901 to 1921 was a time of dreadful famine and epidemics. For these reasons the population of Rajasthan decreased to some extent during this time. Eleven districts viz., Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Barmer recorded decreases, four districts namely Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Pali and Jalor registered only nominal increases, while the rest of the districts had increases in their population. There was an abnormal rise registered in the case of district Dungarpur mainly on account of the fact that the tribals living in the area were included in the Census for the first time in 1921. The Map shown alongside depicts variation in the population of each district during the period. The following table shows the intercensal changes in population of the State and its various districts during 1901-21.

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION 1901-21

State/District		Population		Per cent change
		1901	1921	
RAJASTHAN		**10,294,090**	**10,292,648**	**— 0.01**
1	Ganganagar	143,442	170,593	18.93
2	Bikaner	190,457	198,652	4.30
3	Churu	260,186	299,067	14.94
4	Jhunjhunu	341,572	353,140	3.39
5	Alwar	853,044	720,770	— 15.51
6	Bharatpur	896,659	725,348	— 19.11
7	Sawai Madhopur	615,082	548,801	— 10.78
8	Jaipur	1,211,256	935,828	— 22.74
9	Sikar	466,624	462,595	— 0.86
10	Ajmer	527,815	524,359	— 0.65
11	Tonk	260,801	255,216	— 2.14
12	Jaisalmer	75,207	68,914	— 8.37
13	Jodhpur	424,805	382,855	— 9.88
14	Nagaur	524,217	487,462	— 7.01
15	Pali	393,837	403,318	2.41
16	Barmer	313,102	281,438	— 10.11
17	Jalor	271,363	278,888	2.77
18	Sirohi	162,965	188,781	15.84
19	Bhilwara	352,627	463,154	31.34
20	Udaipur	566,522	743,971	31.32
21	Chitorgarh	290,596	382,079	31.48
22	Dungarpur	100,103	189,272	89.08
23	Banswara	165,350	219,524	32.76
24	Bundi	171,227	187,068	9.25
25	Kota	462,209	522,649	13.08
26	Jhalawar	253,022	298,906	18.13

RAJASTHAN

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1901–21



INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION 1921-51

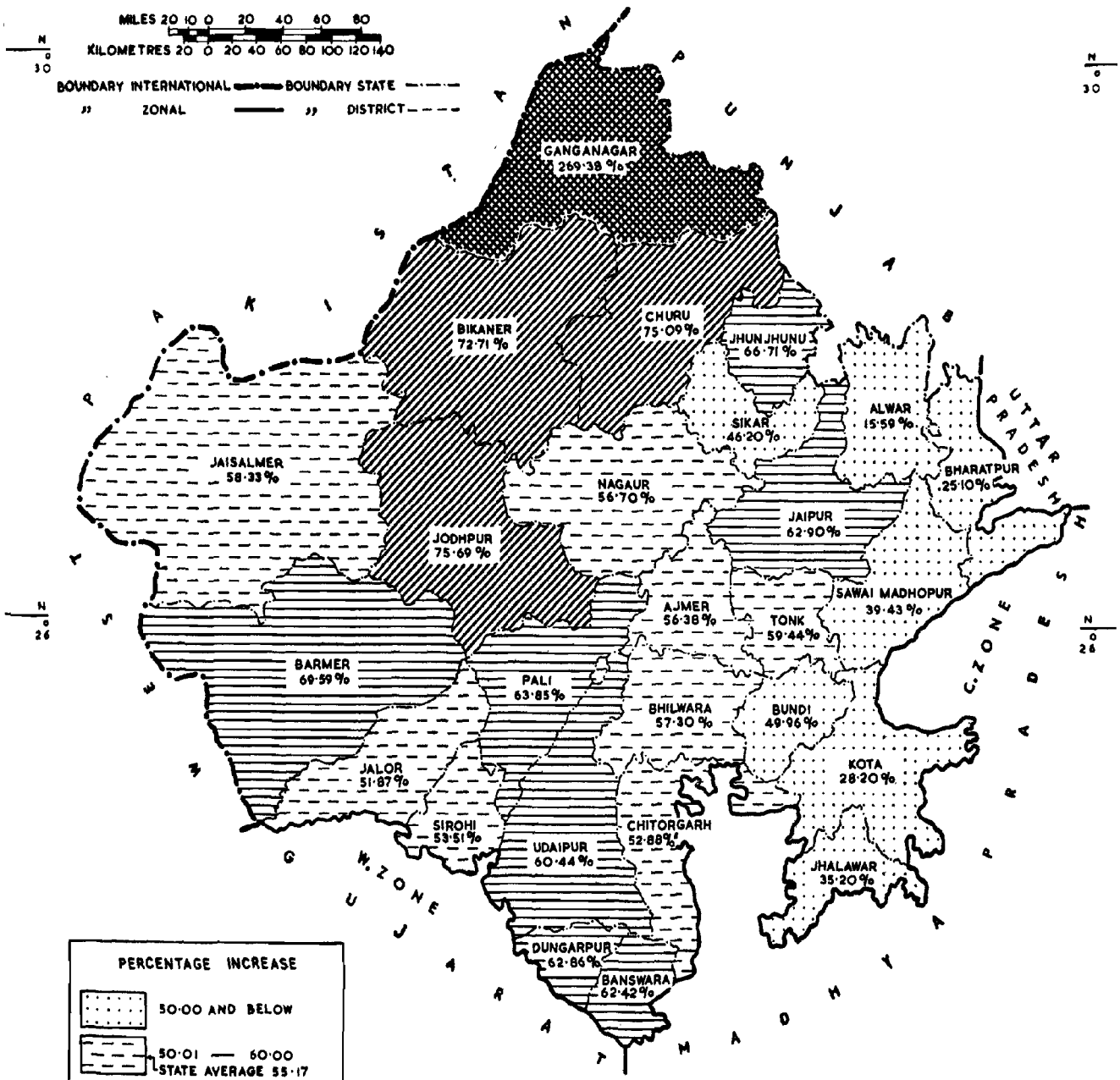
THE PERIOD 1921-51 witnessed big increases in population in Rajasthan. Ganganagar district recorded a phenomenal rise of 269 per cent as a result of the opening of the irrigation canal system. Districts Bikaner, Churu and Jodhpur registered increases upto 75 per cent and except districts Alwar, Bharatpur and Kota, which recorded increases between 20 to 30 per cent all others had increases ranging between 35 to 70 per cent. The Map alongside depicts the changes in the population of each district of the State during the period of 30 years lying between 1921 and 1951. The following statement shows the intercensal changes in population during the period 1921-51 for the State and its various districts :

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION 1921-51

State/District		Population		Per cent increase
		1921	1951	
RAJASTHAN		**10,292,648**	**15,970,774**	**55.17**
1	Ganganagar	170,593	630,130	269.38
2	Bikaner	198,652	343,091	72.71
3	Churu	299,067	523,650	75.09
4	Jhunjhunu	353,140	588,736	66.71
5	Alwar	720,770	861,993	19.59
6	Bharatpur	725,348	907,399	25.10
7	Sawai Madhopur	548,801	765,172	39.43
8	Jaipur	935,828	1,524,493	62.90
9	Sikar	462,595	676,318	46.20
10	Ajmer	524,359	819,977	56.38
11	Tonk	255,216	406,921	59.44
12	Jaisalmer	68,914	109,114	58.33
13	Jodhpur	382,855	672,653	75.69
14	Nagaur	487,462	763,829	56.70
15	Pali	403,318	660,856	63.85
16	Barmer	281,438	477,282	69.59
17	Jalor	278,888	423,553	51.87
18	Sirohi	188,781	289,791	53.51
19	Bhilwara	463,154	728,522	57.30
20	Udaipur	743,971	1,193,652	60.44
21	Chitorgarh	382,079	584,138	52.88
22	Dungarpur	189,272	308,243	62.86
23	Banswara	219,524	356,559	62.42
24	Bundi	187,068	280,518	49.96
25	Kota	522,649	670,060	28.20
26	Jhalawar	298,906	404,124	35.20

RAJASTHAN

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1921–51



INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION 1901-61

A STUDY of the growth of population in Rajasthan during the past sixty years would show that it has increased by 95.8 per cent during the period 1901 to 1961. But for the breakdown caused to its growth between the decade 1911-1921 due to the famine and epidemics the population of the State has been constantly growing since 1921. The highest rise of 26.20 per cent has been recorded during the period 1951-61. The following table showing the growth of population from Census to Census during the past sixty years will be of interest.

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-61

Census Year	Population			Variation	
	Persons	Males	Females	Absolute	Percentage
1901	10,294,090	5,403,989	4,890,101	—	—
1911	10,983,509	5,756,206	5.227.303	+ 689,419	+ 6.70
1921	10.292,648	5,429,378	4,863.270	— 690,861	— 6.29
1931	11,747.974	6,160,610	5.587,364	+ 1,455,326	+ 14.14
1941	13,863,859	7,274 679	6,589,180	+ 2,115,885	+ 18.01
1951	15.970,774	8,313,883	7,656,891	+ 2,106,915	+ 15.20
1961	20,155,602	10,564,082	9,591,520	+ 4,184,828	+ 26.20

At the district level increases ranging between 27.78 to 623.24 percent have taken place during the past sixty years. The rate of growth has been slower than the State average in 11 districts namely Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Nagaur, Kota, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Tonk and Jhalawar. Of the districts having higher rate of growth than the State average, District Ganganagar leads with its 623.24 per cent followed by Dungarpur (306.53) and Banswara (187.42). The Map alongside shows the intercensal changes in population of each district of the State during the period 1901-61. The following statement shows the changes in population in Rajasthan and its districts during the past sixty years.

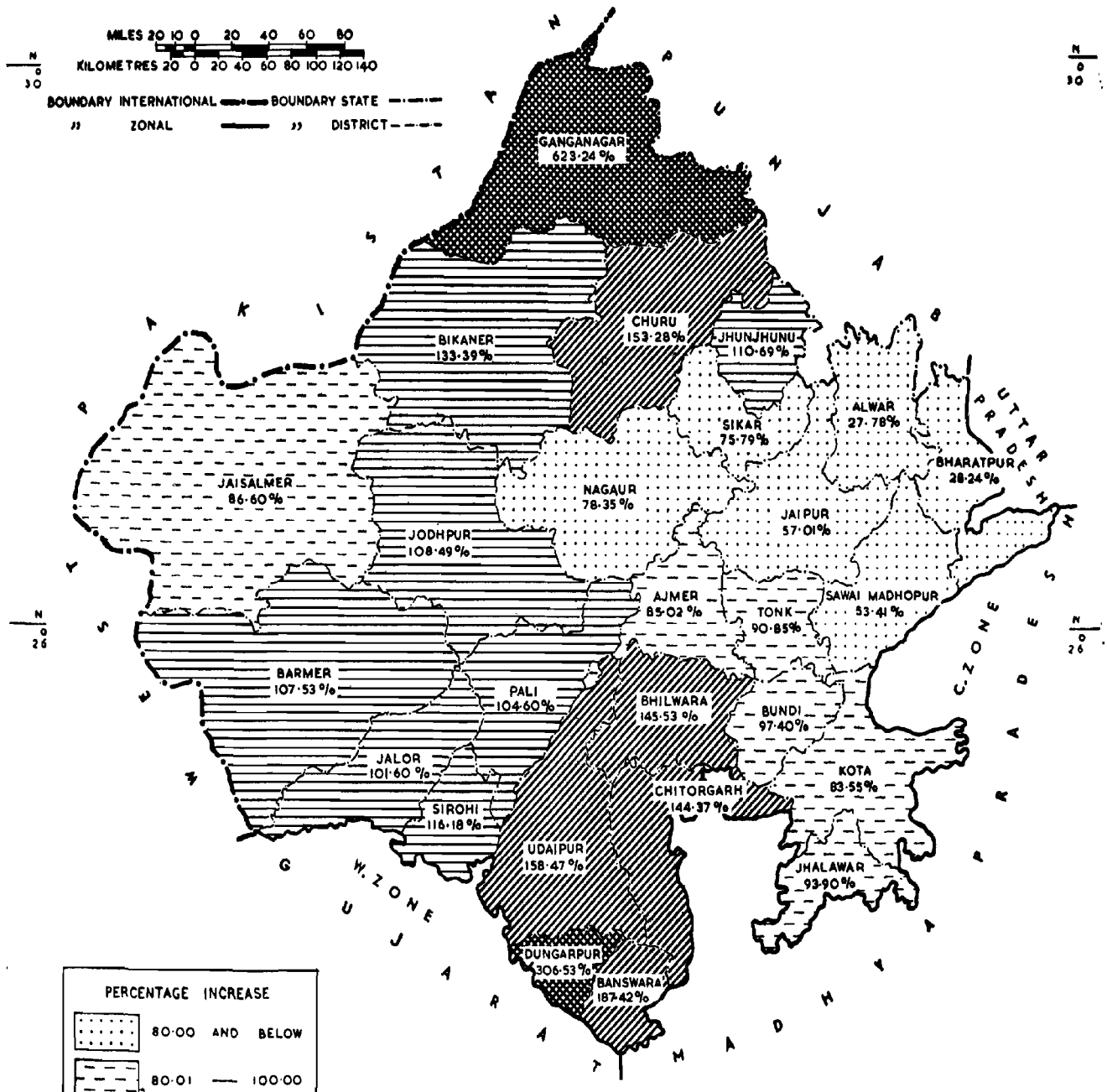
CHANGE IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

State/District	Percent increase 1901-61	Population	
		1901	1961
RAJASTHAN	**95.80**	**10,294,090**	**20,155602**
1 Ganganagar	623.24	143,442	1,037,423
2 Dungarpur	306.53	100,103	406,944
3 Banswara	187.42	165,350	475,245
4 Udaipur	158.47	566,522	1,464,276
5 Churu	153.28	260,186	659,011
6 Bhilwara	145.53	352,627	865,797
7 Chitorgarh	144.37	290,596	710,132
8 Bikaner	133.39	190.457	444,515
9 Sirohi	116.18	162,965	352,303
10 Jhunjhunu	110.69	341,572	719,650
11 Jodhpur	108.49	424,805	885,663
12 Barmer	107.53	313,102	649,794
13 Pali	104.57	393,837	805,682
14 Jalor	101.60	271,363	547,072
15 Bundi	97.40	171,227	338,010
16 Jhalawar	93.90	253,022	490,609
17 Tonk	90.85	260,801	497,729
18 Jaisalmer	86.60	75,207	140,338
19 Ajmer	85.02	527,815	976,547
20 Kota	83.55	462.209	848,389
21 Nagaur	78.35	524,217	934,948
22 Sikar	75.79	466,624	820,286
23 Jaipur	57.01	1,211,256	1,901,756
24 Sawai Madhopur	53.41	615,082	943,574
25 Bharatpur	28.24	896,659	1,149,883
26 Alwar	27.78	853,044	1,090,026

Nole : Districts arranged in order of percent increase 11901-61.

RAJASTHAN

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1901-61



INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION 1951-61

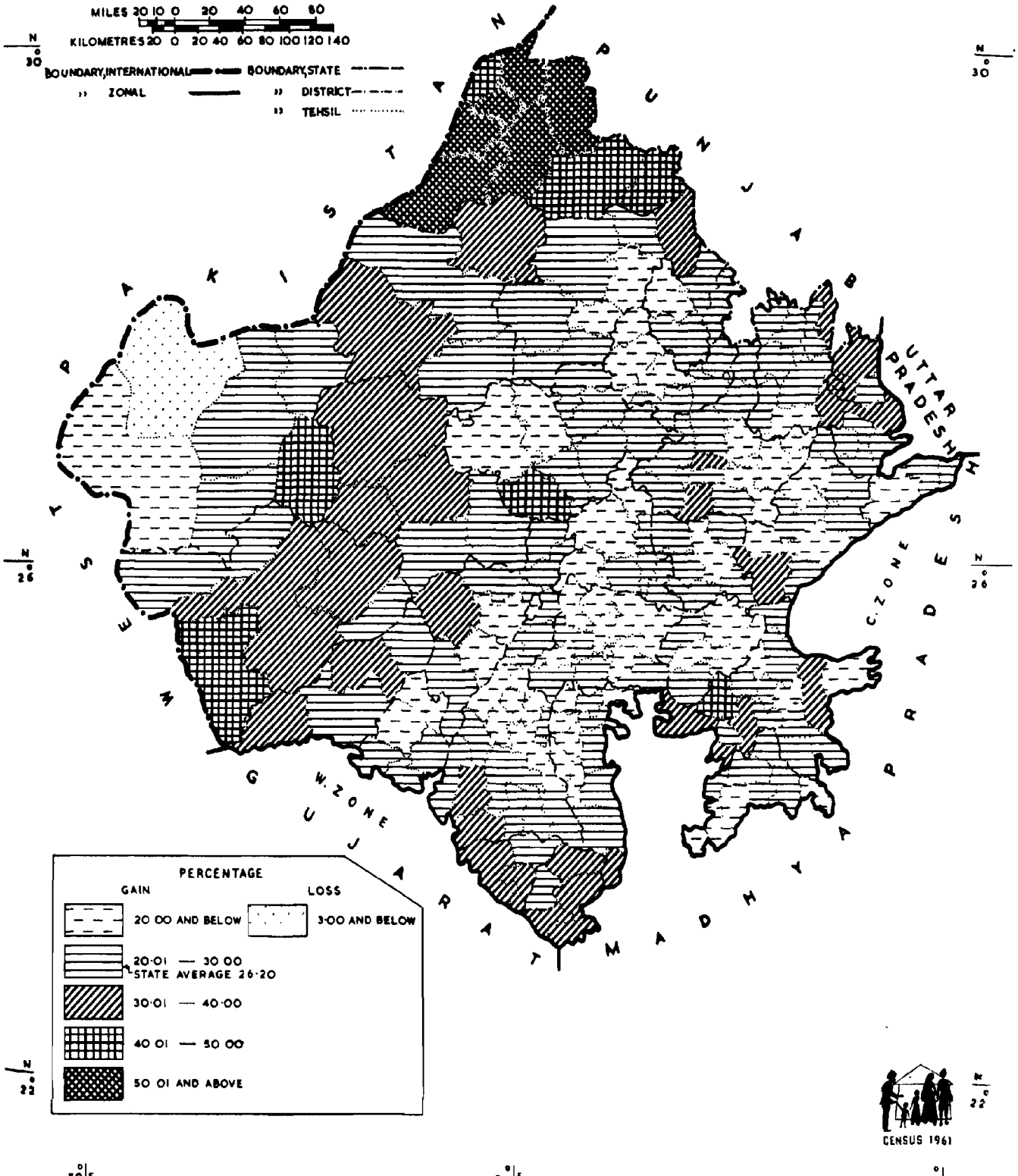
THE INTERCENSAL change in the population of Rajasthan during the decade 1951-61 has not been uniform in its various tehsils. The growth of population has varied from 7.62 per cent to 98.43 per cent. While 61 tehsils recorded increases in population upto 20 per cent, 104 tehsils between 20 to 30 per cent, 32 tehsils between 30 to 40 per cent, 7 tehsils 40 to 50 per cent, 6 tehsils have registered increases above 50 per cent. Only one tehsil namely Ramgarh in Jaisalmer district registered a decrease of 2.5 per cent in its population. The Map alongside illustrates these changes. The following statement gives the names of the tehsils classified by various ranges of population growth :

TEHSILS UNDER VARIOUS RANGES OF POPULATION GROWTH

Ranges of population growth	Tehsils with actual percentage increase (District names in capitals)
(i) Below 20 per cent	CHURU—Churu (17.7), Ratangarh (18.4), JHUNJHUNU—Jhunjhunu (15.8), ALWAR—Rajgarh (17.2), BHARATPUR—Bari (17.2), Baseri (17.9), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Todabhim (17.2), Nadauti (16.2), Sapotra (18.9), Malarnachor (19.9), JAIPUR—Jamwa Ramgarh (17.6), Baswa (18.7), Bassi (17.5), Dausa (19.0), Sikrai (15.9), Lalsot (12.1), SIKAR—Sikar (19.8), Fatehpur (13.9), Lachhmangarh (18.5), AJMER—Ajmer (18.9), Rupnagar (16.5), Kishangarh (10.2), Beawar (17.4), TONK—Tonk (17.7), JAISALMER—Sam (14 1), NAGAUR—Nagaur (7.6), Jayal (7.9), PALI—Desuri (17.6), Kharchi (11.8), SIROHI—Sirohi (15.5), Sheoganj (17.7) BHILWARA—Asind (19.2), Hurda (16.2), Shahpura (15.2), Jahazpur (17.6), Raipur (16.5), Banera (18.4), Kotri (14.0), UDAIPUR—Amet (19.9), Kumbhalgarh (19.9), Rajsamand (17.1), Railmagra (13.6), Nathdwara (17.4), Mavli (18.9), Vallabhnagar (17.6), CHITORGARH—Rashmi (19.3), Begun (17.6), Kapasan (16.7), Bhadesar (19.4), Bari Sadri (15.6), Dungla (19.1), BUNDI—Bundi (17.0), Keshoraipatan (19.1), Nainwa (20.0), KOTA—Barod (16.8), Baran (11.9), Shahbad (11.9), JHALAWAR—Manoharthana (19.2), Pirawa (16.4), Dag (18.3), Gangdhar (14.1).
(ii) 20.1 to 30 per cent	BIKANER—Bikaner (28.4), Nokha (28 2), CHURU—Sardarshahar (28.6), Sujangarh (28.6), Dungargarh (29.1), Taranagar (27.2), JHUNJHUNU—Chirawa (27.3), Khetri (22.5), Udaipurwati (24.0), ALWAR—Alwar (25.3), Thanagazi (24.1), Mandawar (26.0), Kishangarh (29.6), Behror (23.1), Bansur (24.2), BHARATPUR—Nadbai (25.6), Deeg (27.8), Bayana (21.0), Weir (24.9), Rupbas (27.1), Dholpur (22.3), Rajakhera (22.9), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Mahwa (22.4), Hindaun (21.5), Bamanwas (24.8), Gangapur (27.7), Karauli (20.8), Khandar (20.9), JAIPUR—Kotputli (21.1), Bairath (25.1), Amber (25.1), Phulera (23.9), Dudu (27.4), Sanganer (20.5), Chaksu (22 0), SIKAR—Neem-ka-Thana (26.8), Sri Madhopur (24.4), Danta Ramgarh (22.5), AJMER—Arain (26.9), Sarwar (28.4), Kekri (22.6), TONK—Malpura (28.5), Nawai (23.0), Todaraisingh (25.4), Deoli (20.3), Uniara (23.8), JAISALMER—Jaisalmer (25.6), Nachna (25.7), Fatehgarh (28.9), JODHPUR—Jodhpur (29.2), Bilara (26.9), NAGAUR—Ladnu (24.5), Didwana (25.2), Nawa (24.4), Degana (26.7), Parbatsar (26.1), PALI—Bali (22.2), Sojat (22.5), Raipur (23.5), Jaitaran (27.4), BARMER—Sheo (24.4), Siwana (24.5), JALOR—Ahore (22.7), Jaswantpura (26.0), SIROHI—Pindwara (23.2), Reodhar (25 8), Abu Road (26.6), BHILWARA—Bhilwara (20.2), Mandal (24.2), Sahara (21.3), Mandalgarh (20.4), UDAIPUR—Bhim (21.9), Deogarh (26.5), Bhupalsagar (22.8), Gogunda (25.5), Girwa (23.4), Kotra (25.8), Lasadia (29.8), Sarada (24.0), Salumbar (23.5), CHITORGARH—Chitorgarh (24.9), Gangrar (21.6), Nimbahera (22.8), Chhoti Sadri (21.3), Pratapgarh (21.9), DUNGARPUR—Aspur (24.0), BANSWARA—Garhi (27.8), BUNDI—Hindoli (24.5), Talera (23.9), KOTA—Itawa (23.1), Pipalda (21.9), Mangrol (21.8), Digod (28.4), Anta (24.8), Chechat (23.3), Sangod (21.2), Atru (24.7), Chhipabarod (26.8), Chhabra (21.4), JHALAWAR—Khanpur (22.9), Jhalrapatan (28.2), Bakani (25.4), Aklera (23.6), Pachpahar (24.4).
(iii) 30.1 to 40 per cent	BIKANER—Lunkaransar (35.6), Kolayat (32.2), CHURU—Rajgarh (31.9), ALWAR—Lachhmangarh (33.5), Tijara (38.2), BHARATPUR—Bharatpur (33.9), Kaman (38.0), Nagar (35.6), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Sawai Madhopur (37.4), JAIPUR—Jaipur (38.4), Phagi (30.6), JODHPUR—Shergarh (35.5), Phalodi (37.1), Osian (36.9), PALI—Pali (31.0), BARMER—Barmer (38.9), Pachpadra (39.7), JALOR—Jalor (32.8), Sanchore (37.0), UDAIPUR—Phalasia (36.2), Kherwara (32.2), CHITORGARH—Bhainsrorgarh (34.1), Achnera (31.4), Dungarpur (36.9), Sagwara (30.2), BANSWARA—Banswara (32.2), Ghatol (32.9), Bagidora, (34.9), Kushalgarh (39.1), KOTA—Kishanganj (32.4), Ramganjmandi (32.5), Kanwas (31.2).
(iv) 40.1 to 50 per cent	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur (45.0), Nohar (48.0), Bhadra (43.5), JAISALMER—Pokran (44.8), NAGAUR—Merta (42.0), BARMER—Chohtan (40.6), KOTA—Ladpura (44.5).
(v) 50.1 and above	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (54.3), Padampur (52.5), Raisinghnagar (98.4), Anupgarh (75.3), Hanumangarh (94.6), Suratgarh (94.4).

RAJASTHAN

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1951–61 (TEHSILWISE)



CENSUS 1961

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1951-61

RAJASTHAN STATE registered an increase of over 4 millions i.e. 26.20 per cent in its population during the decade 1951-61. The growth, however, has not been uniform in the various districts of the State. Eleven districts have shown an increase even above the State average. Most noteworthy is the increase in population recorded in the district of Ganganagar. The very high growth rate (64.64 per cent) may be largely attributed to the ever growing irrigational facilities, the future possibilities offered by the Rajasthan Canal and to the growth of industry and trade which together have been able to attract a large number of immigrants to this region. The next high growth rate is registered by Barmer district which recorded an increase of 36.14 per cent during this decade.

Jodhpur, Dungarpur and Banswara districts follow with growth rates ranging from 31.67 per cent to 33.29 per cent and Alwar, Kota, Bharatpur, Jaisalmer, Jalor and Bikaner with rates of growth ranging from 26.45 to 29.56 per cent. The rest of the districts registering growth lower than the State average have growth rates ranging from 18.84 to 25.85 per cent. The Map alongside shows the pattern of growth of population in various districts of Rajasthan.

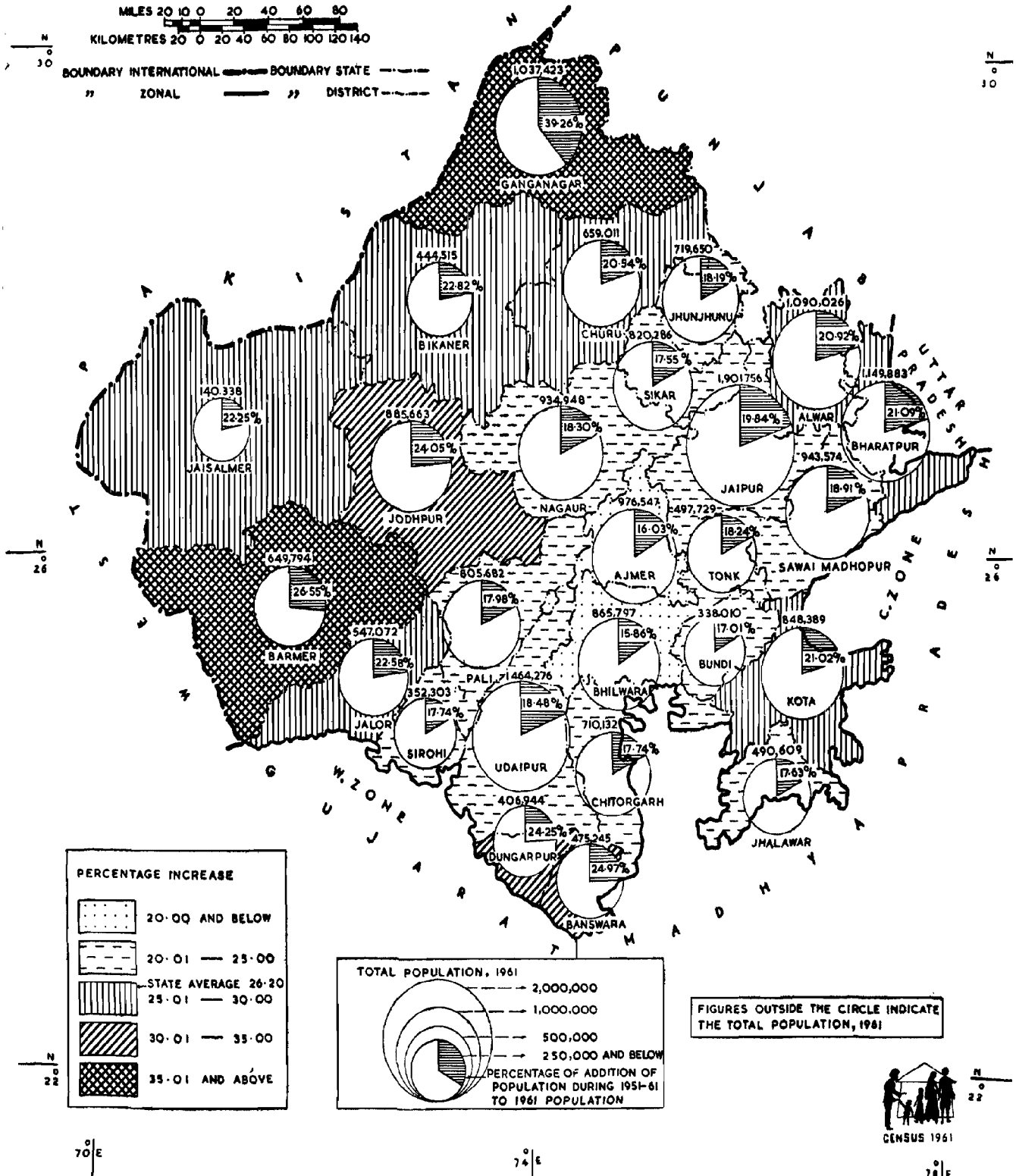
The following table shows the districtwise growth of population for 1951-61 :

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1951-61

State/District	Population		Per cent increase
	1951	1961	1951-61
Ganganagar	630,130	1,038,423	64.64
Barmer	477,282	649,794	36.14
Banswara	356,559	475,245	33.29
Dungarpur	308,243	406,944	32.02
Jodhpur	672,653	885,663	31.67
Bikaner	343,091	444,515	29.56
Jalor	423,553	547,072	29.16
Jaisalmer	109,114	140,338	28.62
Bharatpur	907,399	1,149,883	26.72
Kota	670,060	848,389	26.61
Alwar	861,993	1,090,026	26.45
RAJASTHAN	**15,970,774**	**20,155,602**	**26.20**
Churu	523,650	659,011	25.85
Jaipur	1,524,493	1,901,756	24.75
Sawai Madhopur	765,172	943,574	23.32
Udaipur	1,193,652	1,464,276	22.67
Nagaur	763,829	934,948	22.40
Tonk	406,921	497,729	22.32
Jhunjhunu	588,736	719,650	22.24
Pali	660,856	805,682	21.91
Sirohi	289,791	352,303	21.57
Chitorgarh	584,138	710,132	21.57
Jhalawar	404,124	490,609	21.40
Sikar	676,318	820,286	21.29
Bundi	280,518	338,010	20.49
Ajmer	819,977	976,547	19.09
Bhilwara	728,522	865,797	18.84

RAJASTHAN

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1951-61



INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN RURAL POPULATION, 1951-61

THE RURAL population of Rajasthan recorded an increase of 26.14 per cent during the period 1951-61. The rate of growth varied from 17.62 to 64.09 per cent registered in Bhilwara and Ganganagar districts respectively. Other areas of high growth where the population increased above the State average are Barmer, Jodhpur, Banswara, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jalor and Alwar districts. Bharatpur and Kota districts, which have shown an increase above the State average for the population as a whole, have registered a low rate for its rural component which is below the State average. Churu district, on the other hand, where rate of growth for total population was below the State average, has shown a higher rate of growth in its rural population during the decade. The Map alongside depicts the intercensal changes in rural population of Rajasthan for the period 1951-61.

The following table gives the increase in the rural population for each district of Rajasthan for the decade 1951-61.

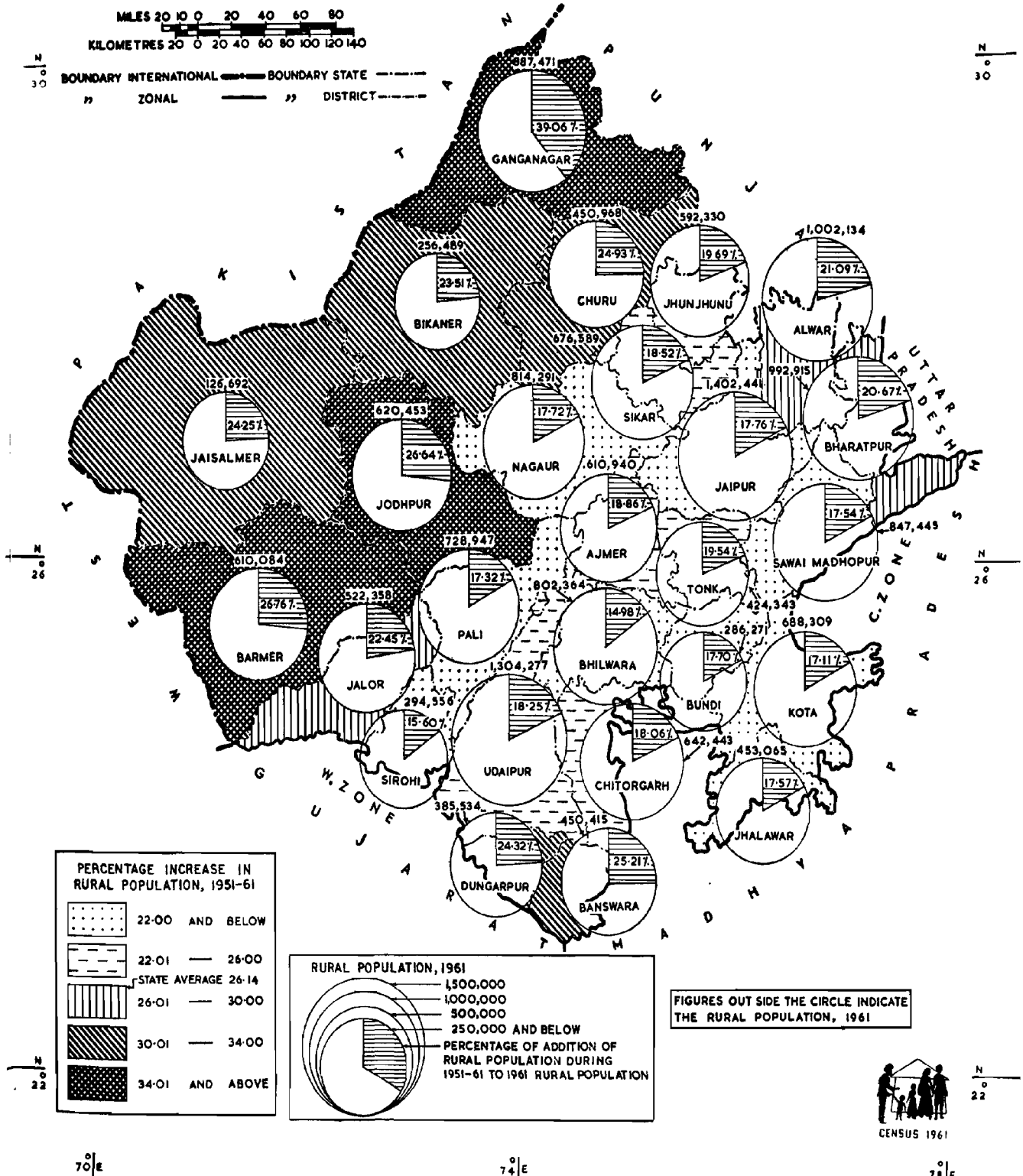
INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN RURAL POPULATION, 1951-61

State/District		Population		Per cent increase
		1951	1961	
RAJASTHAN		**13,377,698**	**16,874,124**	**26.14**
1	Ganganagar	540,341	887,471	64.09
2	Barmer	446,833	610,084	36.54
3	Jodhpur	455,174	620,453	36.31
4	Banswara	336,874	450,415	33.70
5	Churu	338,548	450,968	33.21
6	Dungarpur	291,756	385,534	32.14
7	Jaisalmer	95,971	126,692	32.01
8	Bikaner	196,181	256,489	30.74
9	Jalor	405,112	522,358	28.94
10	Alwar	790,824	1,002,134	26.72
11	Bharatpur	787,649	992,915	26.06
12	Jhunjhunu	475,716	592,330	24.51
13	Tonk	341,420	424,343	24.29
14	Ajmer	495,728	610,940	23.24
15	Sikar	551,287	676,589	22.73
16	Udaipur	1,066,193	1,304,277	22.33
17	Chitorgarh	526,412	642,443	22.04
18	Kota	570,565	688,309	20.64
19	Jaipur	1,153,299	1,402,441	21.60
20	Bundi	235,609	286,271	21.50
21	Jhalawar	373,471	453,065	21.31
22	Sawai Madhopur	698,765	847,445	21.28
23	Nagaur	670,009	814,291	21.53
24	Pali	602,701	728,947	20.96
25	Sirohi	248,611	294,556	18.48
26	Bhilwara	682,148	802,364	17.62

Note:—Districts arranged in descending order of per cent increase in rural population.

RAJASTHAN

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN RURAL POPULATION, 1951-61



INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN URBAN POPULATION, 1951-61

RAJASTHAN HAS recorded an increase of 26.55 per cent in its urban population during the intercensal period 1951-61. This rate of increase is a little higher than the State averages for the total population and its rural component.

It will be observed that 13 districts have recorded increases above the State average with district Ganganagar leading (67.94 per cent) followed by Kota (60.89 per cent) and Sawai Madhopur (44.76 per cent) districts. Other ten districts in this category registered increase between 28 and 40 per cent. All the remaining thirteen districts had increases lower than the State average and ranging from 12 to 26 per cent except Jaisalmer district which had a very low increase of 3.83 per cent.

The Map alongside presents these changes in the urban population and also shows the addition of urban population in 1961 over that of 1951 in each district of Rajasthan.

The following table presents the urban population of Rajasthan and its various districts for 1951 and 1961 and shows the percentage change during this period.

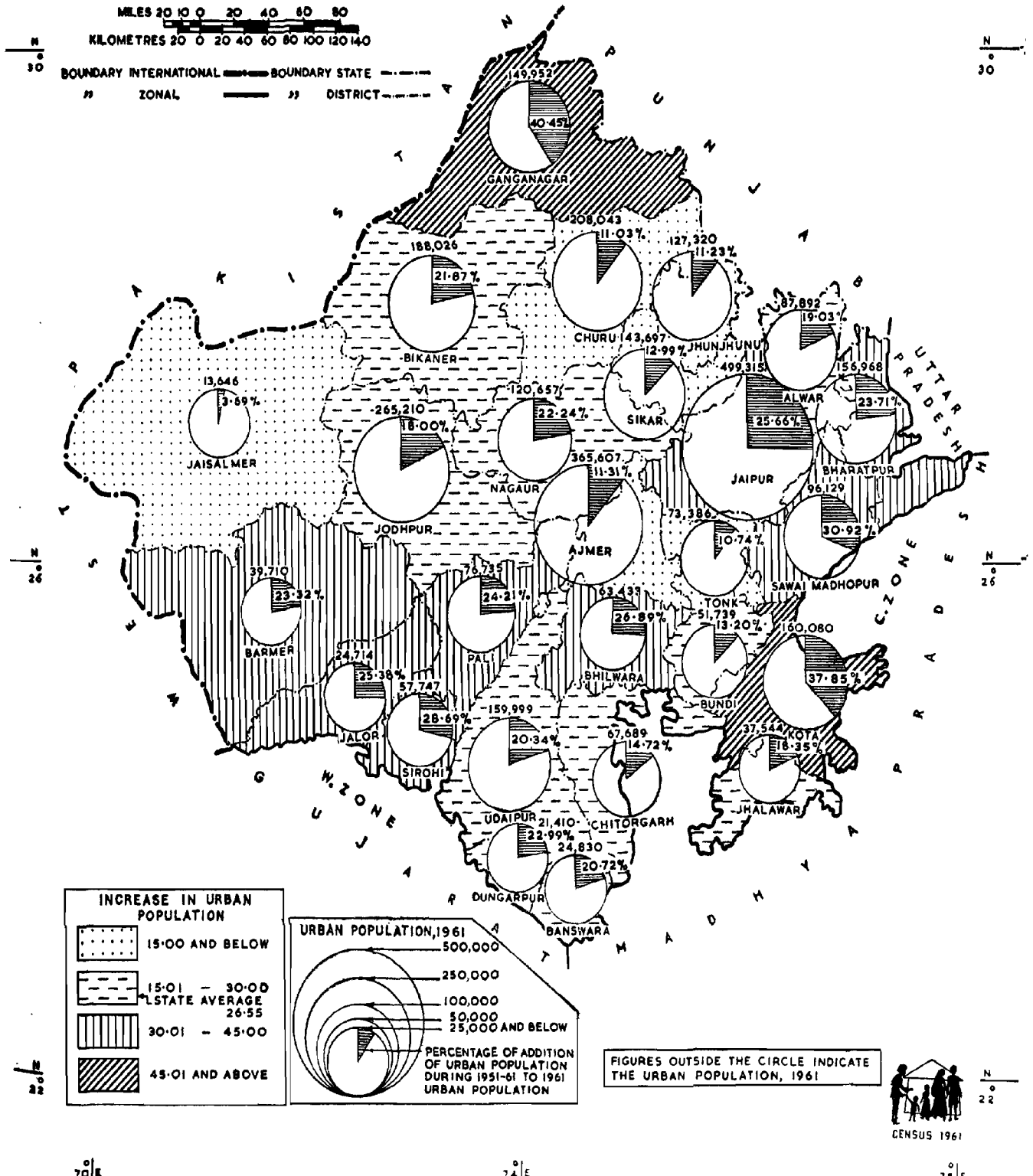
INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN URBAN POPULATION 1951-61

State/District		Population		Per cent increase
		1951	1961	
RAJASTHAN		**2,593,076**	**3,281,478**	**26.55**
1	Ganganagar	89,289	149,952	67.94
2	Kota	99,494	160,080	60.89
3	Sawai Madhopur	66,407	96,129	44.76
4	Sirohi	41,180	57,747	40.23
5	Jaipur	371,194	499,315	34.52
6	Bhilwara	46,374	63,433	36.78
7	Jalor	18,441	24,714	34.02
8	Pali	58,155	76,735	31.95
9	Bharatpur	119,750	156,968	31.08
10	Barmer	30,449	39,710	30.41
11	Dungarpur	16,487	21,410	29.86
12	Nagaur	93,820	120,657	28.60
13	Bikaner	146,910	188,026	27.99
14	Banswara	19,685	24,830	26.14
15	Udaipur	127,459	159,999	25.53
16	Alwar	71,169	87,892	23.50
17	Jhalawar	30,653	37,544	22.48
18	Jodhpur	217,479	265,210	21.95
19	Chitorgarh	57,726	67,689	17.26
20	Bundi	44,909	51,739	15.21
21	Sikar	125,031	143,697	14.93
22	Ajmer	324,249	365,607	12.76
23	Jhunjhunu	113,020	127,320	12.65
24	Churu	185,102	208,043	12.39
25	Tonk	65,501	73,386	12.04
26	Jaisalmer	13,143	13,646	3.83

Note:—Districts arranged in descending order of per cent increase in urban population.

RAJASTHAN

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION, 1951-61



IMMIGRANTS, 1961

PERSONS BORN in the State of India beyond Rajasthan as well as those born in countries outside India and residing in Rajasthan, the immigrants, constitute some 4.73 per cent of the population of the State. Their States of birth in India are mostly those which adjoin Rajasthan. The country of birth of those born outside India in most cases is Pakistan. The table below gives the number of immigrants in Rajasthan and in its various districts alongwith their percentage strength in the total population.

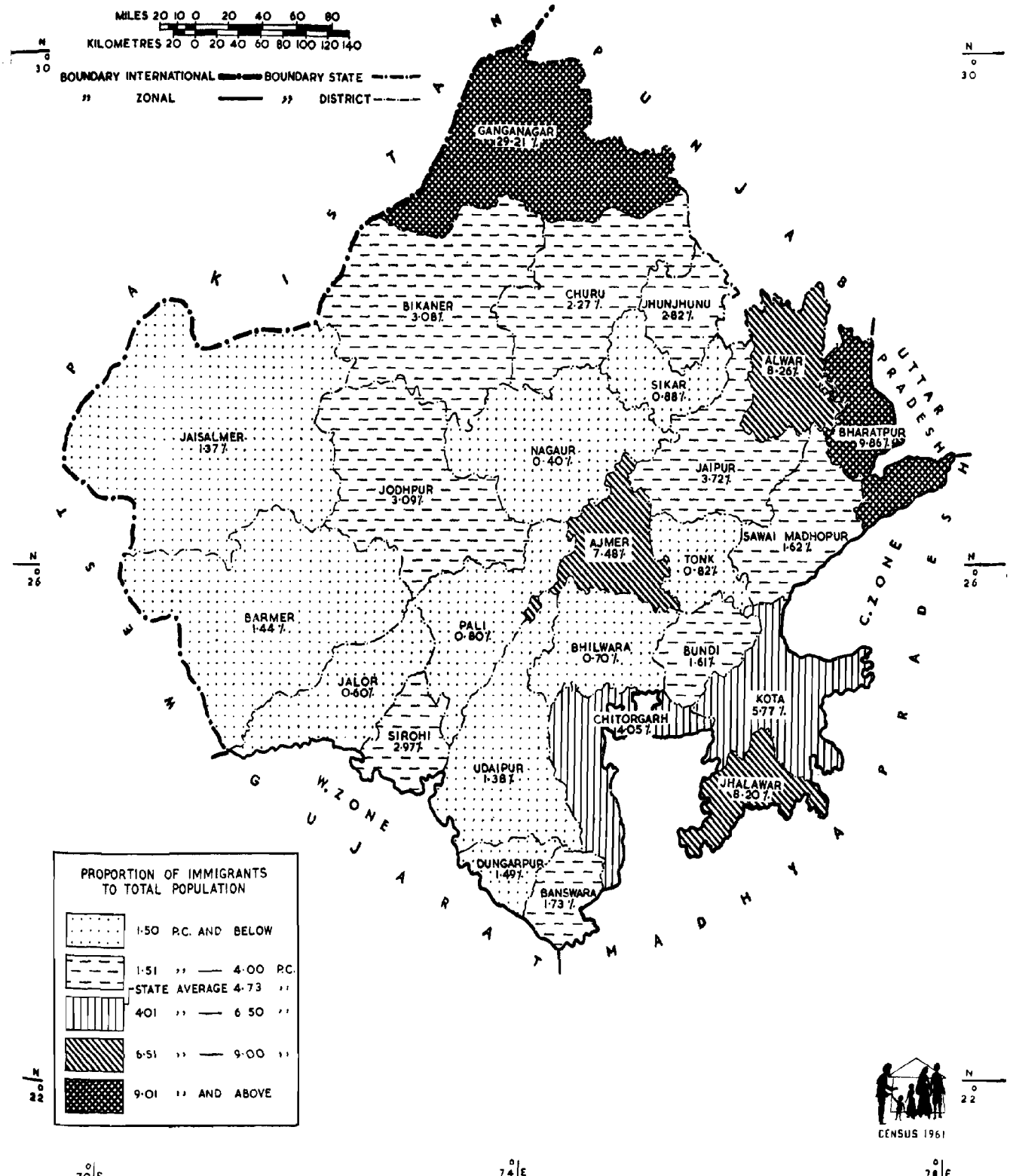
IMMIGRANTS IN RAJASTHAN

State/Districts	Immigrants			
	Born in the other States of India		Born in other Countries	
	Number	Percentage to total Population	Number	Percentage to total Population
RAJASTHAN	**644,367**	**3.20**	**307,918**	**1.53**
1 Ganganagar	188,905	18.21	114.110	11.00
2 Bikaner	9,015	2.03	4,684	1.05
3 Churu	13,632	2.07	1,324	0.20
4 Jhunjhunu	19,621	2.73	621	0.09
5 Alwar	49,453	4.54	40,598	3.72
6 Bharatpur	94,728	8.24	18,656	1.62
7 Sawai Madhopur	13,885	1.47	1,422	0.15
8 Jaipur	37,102	1.95	33,756	1.77
9 Sikar	6,384	0.78	817	0.10
10 Ajmer	31,732	3.25	41,341	4.23
11 Tonk	2,468	0.50	1,603	0.32
12 Jaisalmer	753	0.54	1,165	0.83
13 Jodhpur	14,114	1.59	13,241	1.50
14 Nagaur	3,108	0.33	674	0.07
15 Pali	4,326	0.54	2,074	0.26
16 Barmer	1,986	0.31	7,351	1.13
17 Jalor	3,139	0.57	163	0.03
18 Sirohi	8,742	2.48	1,734	0.49
19 Bhilwara	4,446	0.51	1,632	0.91
20 Udaipur	14,193	0.97	5,980	0.41
21 Chitorgarh	27,489	3.87	1,265	0.18
22 Dungarpur	5,820	1.43	227	0.06
23 Banswara	8,026	1.69	205	0.04
24 Bundi	3,842	1.14	1,580	0.47
25 Kota	38,136	4.50	10,768	1.27
26 Jhalawar	39,322	8.01	927	0.19

It will be observed that district Ganganagar stands out most conspicuously with its largest population of immigrants (29.21 per cent) both in the category of those born in the other States of India (18.21 per cent) and those born in other countries (11.00 per cent). Almost all immigrants in this district were either born in the Punjab State or in Pakistan. In Ajmer, Jhalawar, Alwar and Bharatpur districts the proportion of immigrants to the total population ranges from 7.48 to 9.86 per cent. While in Ajmer and Alwar districts both the types of immigrants are found, the bulk of immigrants in Bharatpur and Jhalawar districts belongs to the category of those who are born in the other States of India. Sikar, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Pali, Jalor, Bhilwara and Udaipur districts have very low proportions of immigrants. The Map alongside shows the proportions of immigrants to total population in the districts of Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN

IMMIGRANTS, 1961



FERTILITY RATE, 1961

THERE ARE 3,238 thousand children in the age-group 0–4 in Rajasthan against 4,123 thousand women in the age-group 15 to 44 years. In the absence of reliable vital statistics in Rajasthan the average approximate fertility rate for the State based on this child woman ratio comes to 78.53 per cent. Within the districts Ganganagar and Bhilwara have returned the highest and the lowest rates viz. 94.20 and 66.93 per cent respectively, showing a great regional variation. Thirteen districts are above the State average while an equal number is below it. It is interesting to note that in the western and north-western Rajasthan, which mainly consists of the desert area, the fertility rate is above the State average except in case of Jaisalmer and Nagaur districts while in the southern and south-eastern part, most of the districts have registered lower fertility rates barring the tribal district of Dungarpur. The Map alongside shows the fertility rates of females in different districts of Rajasthan.

The following table gives fertility rate for the various districts of the State:

FERTILITY RATES BASED ON CHILD WOMAN RATIO

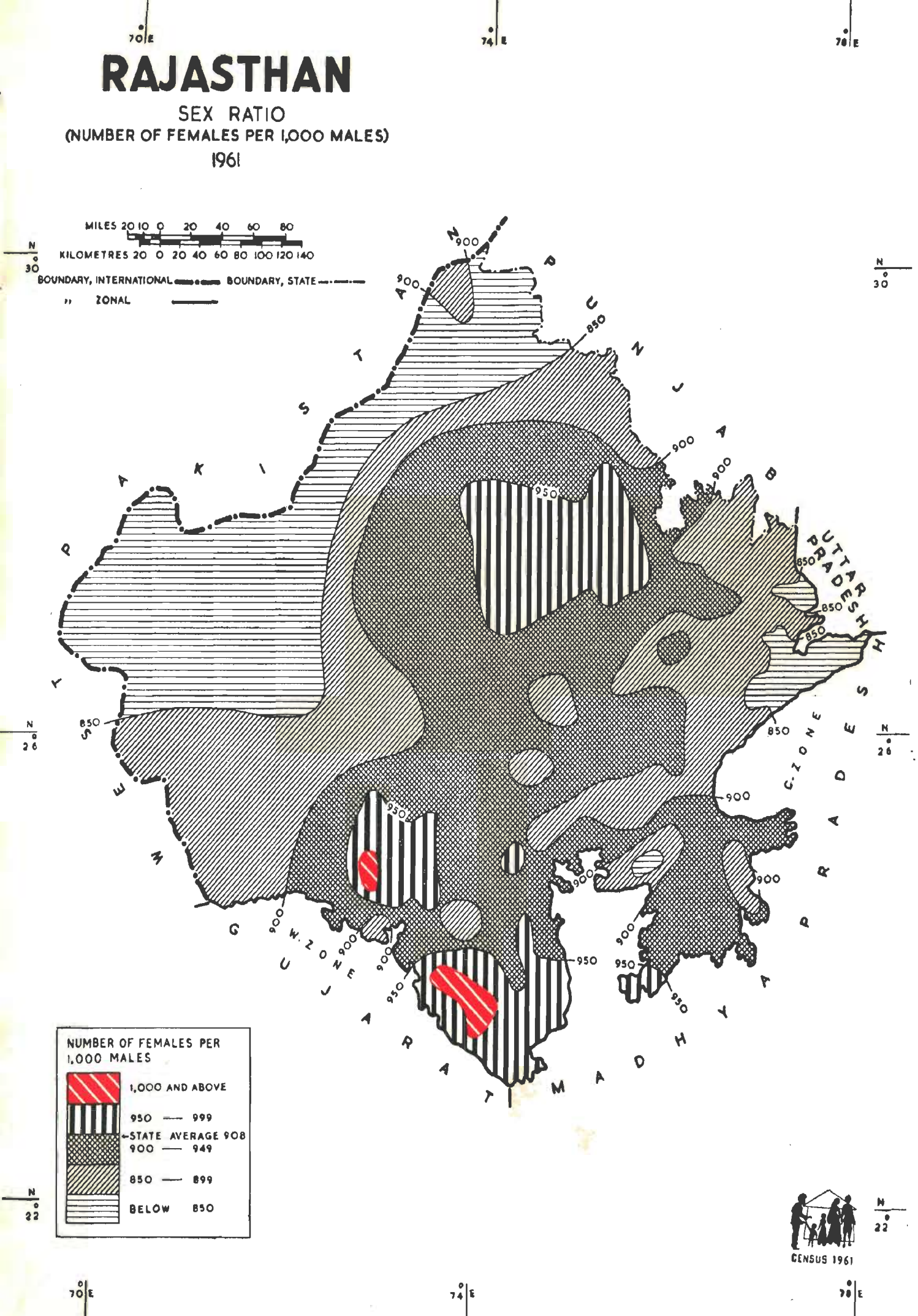
State/District	Children (ages 0 to 4)	Women (ages 15 to 44)	Percentage of children to women
RAJASTHAN	**3,237,764**	**4,122,964**	**78.53**
Ganganagar	182,704	193,948	94.20
Banswara	86,423	97,866	88.31
Dungarpur	73,110	85,281	85.73
Alwar	180,306	211,571	85.22
Bikaner	74,181	87,517	84.76
Jalor	92,375	109,116	84.66
Churu	109,197	130,419	83.73
Jhunjhunu	119,716	144,385	82.91
Pali	134,811	165,512	81.45
Jodhpur	141,952	174,649	81.28
Barmer	102,512	127,018	80.71
Bharatpur	179.107	223,678	80.07
Bundi	55,636	70,155	79.30
Ajmer	156,590	199,645	78.43
Sikar	132,093	171,179	77.17
Jaisalmer	21,242	27,802	76.40
Sirohi	55,507	72,721	76.33
Sawai Madhopur	146,887	193,038	76.09
Jaipur	294,238	390,101	75.43
Kota	135,658	180,707	75.07
Tonk	77,925	104,319	74.70
Nagaur	145,116	195,211	74.34
Udaipur	228,083	314,926	72.42
Jhalawar	77,467	107,156	72.29
Chitorgarh	109,275	157,312	69.46
Bhilwara	125,653	187,732	66.93

Note:—(1) Districts arranged in descending order of percentage of children (0–4) to women (15–44).

(2) Figures of children in age-group 0 to 4 used in this table have been smoothed to remove age distortions.

RAJASTHAN

SEX RATIO
(NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES)
1961



SEX RATIO, 1961

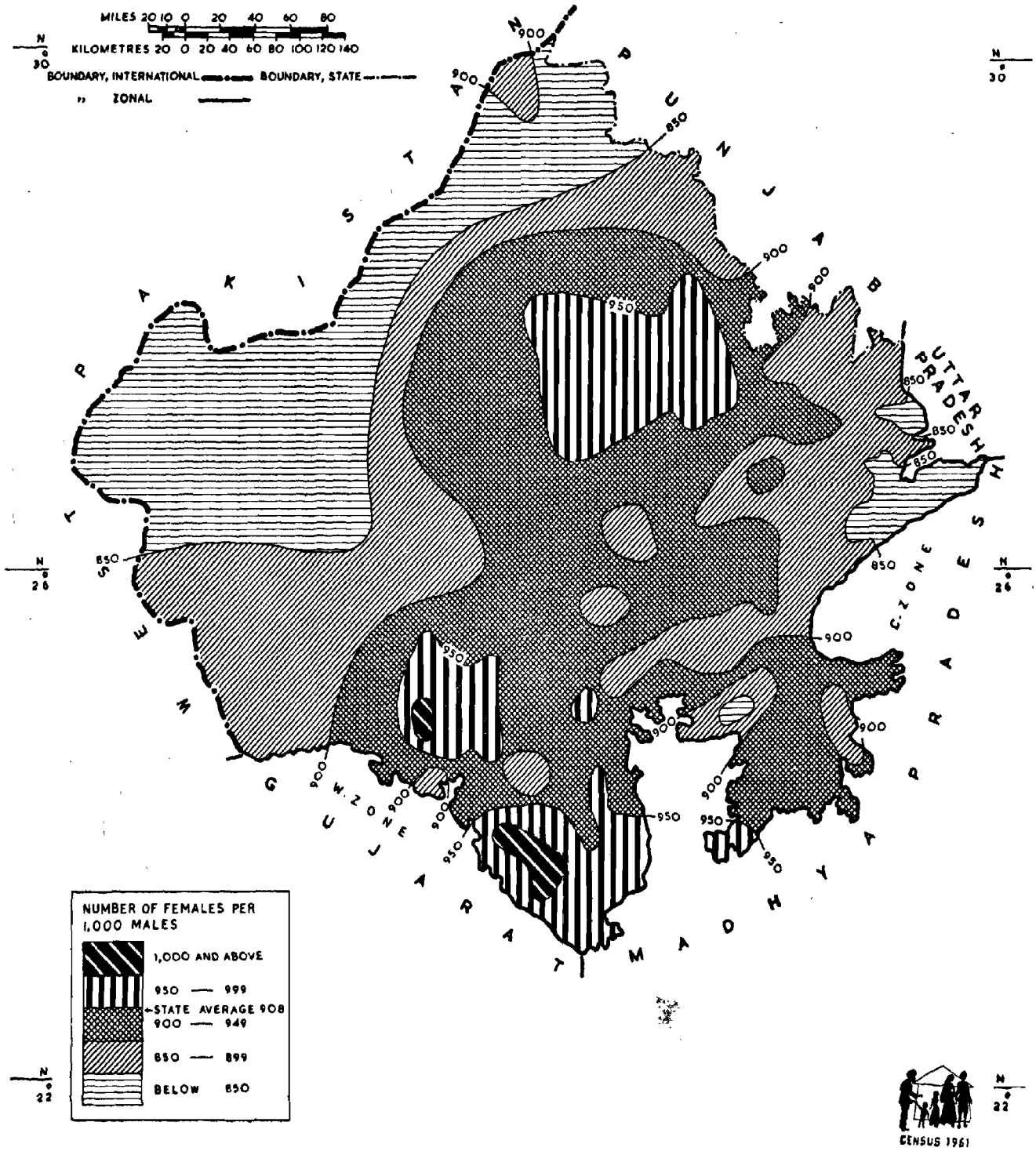
SEX RATIO in Rajasthan is of the order of 908 females per 1000 males. Ninetythree tehsils out of the total of two hundred and eleven have a sex ratio ranging from 900 to 949, sixty have between 850 to 899 and thirtyfour from 950 to 999. Sex ratios as high as 1000 and above are found in four tehsils while low ratios below 850 are found in twenty tehsils. The Map alongside presents this interesting pattern obtaining in Rajasthan in 1961. The table below shows the number of females per thousand males by various tehsils :

FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES, 1961

Sex Ratio	Tehsils with Sex Ratio (District names in Capital)
1000 and above	SIROHI—Sirohi 1000 UDAIPUR—Kherwara 1012 DUNGARPUR—Aspur 1023 Sagwara 1003.
950—999	CHURU—Dungargarh 959 Ratangarh 969 Sujangarh 965 JHUNJHUNU—Jhunjhunu 954 Udaipurwati 963 SIKAR—Fatehpur 996 Lachhmangarh 997 Sikar 966 Sri Madhopur 956 Danta Ramgarh 960 NAGAUR—Ladnu 983 Didwana 965 Jayal 985 PALI—Sojat 950 Bali 971 JALOR—Ahore 955 SIROHI—Sheoganj 953 Pindwara 969 UDAIPUR—Bhim 978 Gogunda 967 Sarada 982 Salumbar 978 CHITORGARH—Rashmi 954 Bari Sadri 959 Pratapgarh 954 Achnera 955 DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur 971 BANSWARA—Ghatol 971 Garhi 984 Banswara 966 Bagidora 971 Kushalgarh 965 JHALAWAR—Dag 953 Gangdhar 957.
900—949	BIKANER—Bikaner 909 Lunkaransar 905 Nokha 941 CHURU—Taranagar 901 Sardarshahar 938 Churu 943 JHUNJHUNU—Chirawa 900 Khetri 946 ALWAR—Behror 934 Thanagazi 902 Rajgarh 902 SAWAI MADHOPUR—Malarna Chor 900 JAIPUR—Bairath 933 Amber 911 Phulera 913 Dudu 909 Bassi 905 AJMER—Rupnagar 935 Kishangarh 903 Arain 918 Beawar 932 Sarwar 942 Kekri 931 TONK—Malpura 901 Nawai 902 Todaraisingh 923 Tonk 917 Deoli 901 Uniara 917 JODHPUR—Phalodi 901 Osian 900 Bilara 934 NAGAUR—Nagaur 932 Nawa 938 Degana 925 Parbatsar 935 Merta 938 PALI—Jaitaran 943 Raipur 942 Pali 916 Kharchi 925 Desuri 940 BARMER—Siwana 907 JALOR—Jalor 932 Jaswantpura 906 SIROHI—Reodhar 925 BHILWARA—Shahpura 916 Raipur 928 Mandal 920 Banera 920 Sahara 935 Mandalgarh 901 UDAIPUR—Deogarh 917 Amet 928 Kumbhalgarh 919 Rajsamand 929 Railmagra 949 Nathdwara 919 Bhupalsagar 902 Mavli 930 Vallabhnagar 944 Kotra 911 Phalasia 948 Lasadia 948 CHITORGARH—Gangrar 936 Begun 943 Chitorgarh 915 Kapasan 932 Bhadesar 916 Nimbahera 928 Choti Sadri 940 Dungla 941 BUNDI—Talera 906 Keshoraipatan 903 KOTA—Itawa 909 Barod 924 Mangrol 906 Anta 939 Baran 917 Shahbad 917 Chechat 915 Ramganjmandi 906 Kanwas 909 Sangod 913 Atru 919 Chhipabarod 924 JHALAWAR—Khanpur 919 Jhalrapatan 912 Bakani 918 Aklera 908 Manoharthana 924 Pachpahar 923 Pirawa 947.
850—899	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur 873 Padampur 866 Nohar 872 Bhadra 866 BIKANER—Kolayat 867 CHURU—Rajgarh 889 ALWAR—Mandawar 896 Kishangarh 877 Tijara 879 Bansur 867 Alwar 884 Lachhmangarh 882 BHARATPUR—Kaman 883 Nagar 896 Deeg 860 Nadbai 858 Weir 865 Rupbas 854 SAWAI MADHOPUR—Mahwa 892 Todabhim 871 Hindaun 859 Nadauti 878 Bamanwas 891 Gangapur 876 Sapotra 855 Sawai Madhopur 878 Khandar 880 JAIPUR—Kotputli 890 Jaipur 857 Jamwa Ramgarh 898 Baswa 890 Sanganer 889 Dausa 896 Sikrai 876 Phagi 895 Chaksu 893 Lalsot 886 AJMER—Ajmer 895 JODHPUR—Shergarh 864 Jodhpur 866 BARMER—Barmer 870 Pachpadra 882 Chohtan 857 JALOR—Sanchore 893 SIROHI—Abu Road 889 BHILWARA—Asind 898 Hurda 899 Jahazpur 884 Bhilwara 895 Kotri 894 UDAIPUR—Girwa 894 CHITORGARH—Bhainsrorgarh 873 BUNDI—Hindoli 883 Nainwa 899 Bundi 894 KOTA—Pipalda 895 Digod 890 Kishanganj 889 Ladpura 848 Chhabra 893.
Below 850	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar 831 Hanumangarh 818 Raisinghnagar 844 Suratgarh 807 Anupgarh 823 BHARATPUR—Bharatpur 846 Bayana 827 Baseri 792 Bari 796 Dholpur 818 Rajakhera 811 SAWAI MADHOPUR—Karauli 827 JAISALMER—Ramgarh 759 Nachna 830 Jaisalmer 809 Pokaran 827 Sam 733 Fatehgarh 789 BARMER—Sheo 810 KOTA—Ladpura 848.

RAJASTHAN

SEX RATIO
(NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES)
1961



CENSUS 1961

CHANGING PATTERN OF SEX RATIO 1951-1961

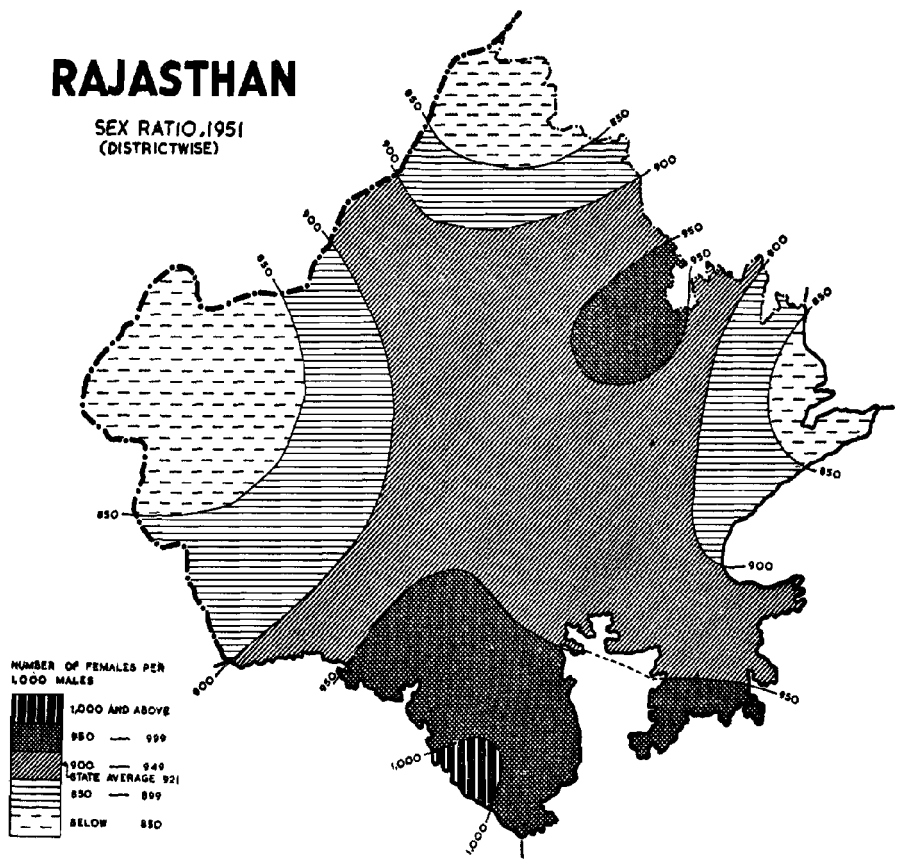
THERE HAS been a fall in the sex ratio in Rajasthan during the intercensal period 1951-61. Except in a few districts like Ganganagar, Bharatpur and Nagaur where the sex ratio has risen or in districts Jalor and Churu where the change has been meagre or in district Barmer which has recorded no change, all other districts in Rajasthan have registered a decline in the sex ratio. Even the tribal district of Dungarpur, where the position of sex ratio was traditionally happy, has shown a fall in the sex ratio.

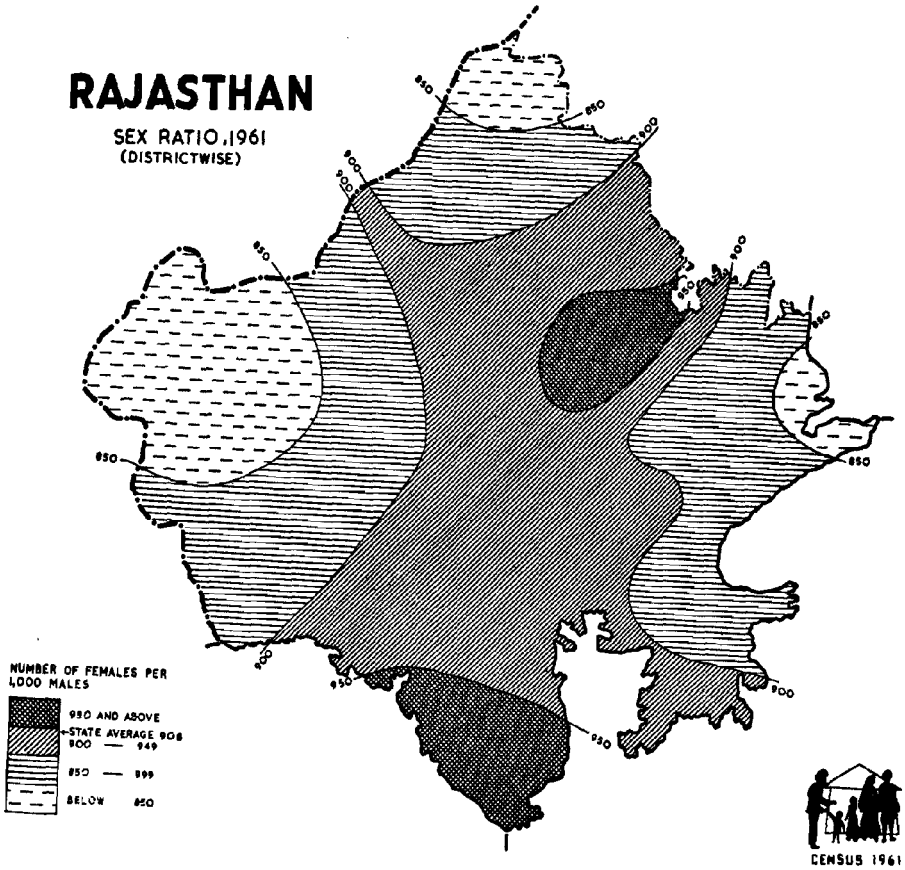
The Maps alongside, depicting the sex ratio as obtaining in 1951 and 1961 in the districts of Rajasthan, help in the understanding of the changing pattern of sex ratio in the last ten years. The following table shows the sex ratio obtaining in Rajasthan and its various districts during 1951 and 1961 :

SEX RATIO 1951-61

State/District	Females per 1000 males		
	1951	1961	Decadal change
RAJASTHAN	**921**	**908**	**−13**
1 Ganganagar	836	842	+ 6
2 Bikaner	925	910	−15
3 Churu	939	938	− 1
4 Jhunjhunu	956	943	−13
5 Alwar	896	892	− 4
6 Bharatpur	835	842	+ 7
7 Sawai Madhopur	879	870	− 9
8 Jaipur	918	890	−28
9 Sikar	972	964	− 8
10 Ajmer	925	913	−12
11 Tonk	925	910	−15
12 Jaisalmer	817	802	−15
13 Jodhpur	900	888	− 2
14 Nagaur	936	945	+ 9
15 Pali	946	943	− 3
16 Barmer	868	868	0
17 Jalor	918	919	+ 1
18 Sirohi	965	948	−17
19 Bhilwara	934	906	−28
20 Udaipur	960	939	−21
21 Chitorgarh	959	935	−24
22 Dungarpur	1,003	991	−12
23 Banswara	983	971	−12
24 Bundi	913	897	−16
25 Kota	930	897	−33
26 Jhalawar	954	928	−26

CHANGING PATTERN OF SEX RATIO 1951-61





SEX RATIO IN RURAL POPULATION, 1961

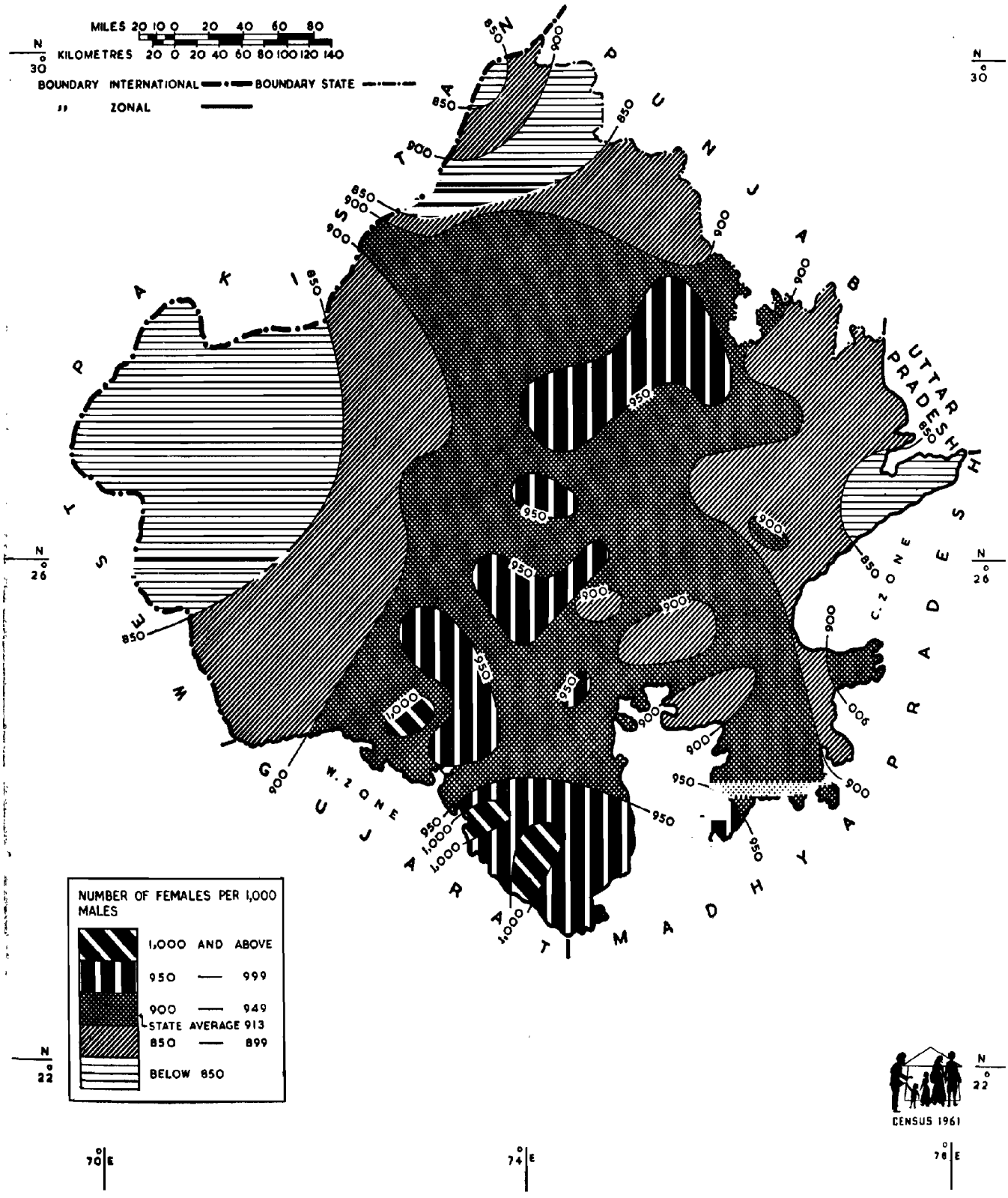
THERE ARE 913 females per 1000 males in the rural Rajasthan. Out of two hundred and eleven tehsils only four tehsils have sex ratio 1000 and above, thirty one tehsils 950 to 999, one hundred and one between 900 to 949 fifty eight from 850 to 899 and seventeen tehsils have a ratio as low as below 850. The Map alongside presents this pattern. The table below shows the number of females per thousand males in the various tehsils of the State.

FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES IN RURAL POPULATION

Sex Ratio	Tehsils with Sex Ratio (District names in Capitals)
1000 and above	SIROHI—Sirohi 1017 UDAIPUR—Kherwara 1012 DUNGARPUR—Aspur 1023 Sagwara 1004.
950 to 999	JHUNJHUNU—Jhunjhunu 959 Udaipurwati 966 SIKAR—Fatehpur 953 Lachhmangarh 980 Sikar 974 Sri Madhopur 951 AJMER—Beawar 954 NAGAUR—Ladnu 971 Didwana 974 Jayal 985 Merta 950 PALI—Sojat 955 Bali 973 JALOR—Ahore 955 SIROHI—Pindwara 969 UDAIPUR—Bhim 978 Gogunda 967 Sarada 982 Salumbar 982 CHITORGARH—Rashmi 954 Bari Sadri 967 Pratapgarh 954 Achnera 955 DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur 978 BANSWARA—Ghatol 971 Garhi 984 Banswara 971 Bagidora 971 Kushalgarh 968 JHALAWAR—Dag 953 Gangdhar 957.
900 to 949	BIKANER—Bikaner 902 Lunkaransar 905 Nokha 935 CHURU-Sardarshahar 914 Churu 931 Dungargarh 937 Ratangarh 942 Sujangarh 935 JHUNJHUNU—Chirawa 919 Khetri 949 ALWAR—Behror 934 Thanagazi 902 Rajgarh 904 SAWAI MADHOPUR—Malarna Chor 900 JAIPUR—Bairath 933 Amber 914 Phulera 922 Dudu 909 Bassi 905 SIKAR—Neem-ka-thana 927 Danta Ramgarh 930 AJMER—Rupnagar 935 Ajmer 923 Kishangarh 921 Arain 918 Sarwar 948 Kekri 933 TONK—Malpura 904 Nawai 909 Todaraisingh 923 Tonk 907 Deoli 906 Uniara 918 JODHPUR—Osian 900 Jodhpur 901 Bilara 933 NAGAUR—Nagaur 932 Nawa 941 Degana 925 Parbatsar 945 PALI—Jaitaran 943 Raipur 942 Pali 939 Kharchi 925 Desuri 941 BARMER—Siwana 907 JALOR—Jalor 939 Jaswantpura 908 SIROHI—Sheoganj 948 Abu Road 938 Reodhar 925 BHILWARA—Shahpura 916 Raipur 928 Mandal 920 Banera 920 Bhilwara 924 Sahara 934 Mandalgarh 901 UDAIPUR—Deogarh 908 Amet 928 Kushalgarh 919 Rajsamand 934 Railmagra 949 Nathdwara 925 Bhupalsagar 902 Mavli 930 Vallabhnagar 944 Girwa 912 Kotri 911 Phalasia 948 Lasadia 948 CHITORGARH—Gangrar 936 Begun 943 Chitorgarh 942 Kapasan 940 Bhadesar 916 Nimbahera 933 Chhoti Sadri 936 Dungla 941 BUNDI—Nainwa 900 Talera 906 Keshoraipatan 908 KOTA—Itawa 909 Barod 925 Mangrol 906 Anta 939 Baran 926 Shahbad 917 Chechat 915 Ramganjmandi 915 Kanwas 909 Sangod 913 Atru 919 Chhipabarod 924 JHALAWAR—Khanpur 919 Jhalrapatan 919 Bakani 918 Aklera 910 Manoharthana 924 Pachpahar 941 Pirawa 937.
850 to 899	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar 868 Padampur 871 Raisinghnagar 858 Nohar 872 Bhadra 868 BIKANER—Kolayat 867 CHURU—Taranagar 891 Rajgarh 886 ALWAR—Mandawar 896 Kishangarh 877 Tijara 879 Bansur 867 Alwar 896 Lachhmangarh 885 BHARATPUR—Kaman 885 Nagar 896 Deeg 859 Nadbai 857 Bharatpur 867 Weir 865 Rupbas 854 SAWAI MADHOPUR—Mahwa 892 Todabhim 869 Hindaun 858 Nadauti 878 Bamanwas 891 Gangapur 893 Sapotra 855 Sawai Madhopur 888 Khandar 880 JAIPUR—Kotputli 890 Jaipur 873 Jamwa Ramgarh 898 Baswa 895 Sanganer 889 Dausa 899 Sikrai 876 Phagi 895 Chaksu 893 Lalsot 886 JODHPUR—Phalodi 884 Shergarh 864 BARMER—Barmer 871 Pachpadra 882 Chohtan 857 JALOR—Sanchore 893 BHILWARA—Asind 898 Hurda 899 Jahazpur 884 Kotri 894 CHITORGARH—Bhainsrorgarh 873 BUNDI—Hindoli 883 Bundi 888 KOTA—Pipalda 896 Digod 890 Kishanganj 889 Ladpura 899 Chhabra 886.
Below 850	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur 840 Hanumangarh 824 Suratgarh 809 Anupgarh 822 BHARATPUR—Bayana 823 Baseri 792 Bari 787 Dholpur 816 Rajakhera 811 SAWAI MADHOPUR—Karauli 817 JAISALMER—Ramgarh 759 Nachna 830 Jaisalmer 792 Pokaran 819 Sam 733 Fatehgarh 789 BARMER—Sheo 810.

RAJASTHAN

SEX RATIO IN RURAL POPULATION
1961



SEX RATIO IN URBAN POPULATION, 1961

THERE ARE only 882 females per 1000 males in the urban areas of Rajasthan. Out of the one hundred and fortyfive urban centres, twenty towns have a sex ratio above 1000, thirteen between 950-999, thirtyfive between 900-949, fortyfour between 850-899, twentyone between 800-849 and twelve towns have sex ratios as low as 800 and below. The Map alongside presents this pattern. The table below shows the number of females per thousand males in various towns of the State :

FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES IN URBAN POPULATION

Sex Ratio	Towns with Sex Ratio (District names in Capital)
1000 and above	BIKANER—Gangashahar (1117) Bhinasar (1002) Napasar (1046) Deshnoke (1057) Nokhamandi (1006) CHURU-Ratannagar (1092) Rajaldesar (1060) Dungargarh (1028) Bidasar (1038) Chhapar (1044) Sujangarh (1011) JHUNJHUNU—Mandawa (1129) SIKAR—Ramgarh (1045) Fatehpur (1067) Lachhmangarh (1082) Khandela (1012) JODHPUR—Phalodi (1030) NAGAUR—Ladnu (1010) DUNGARPUR—Sagwara (1003) JHALAWAR—Sunel (1070).
950—999	CHURU—Sardarshahar (989) Ratangarh (987) JHUNJHUNU—Surajgarh (951) Chirawa (969) Nawalgarh (969) SIKAR—Sri Madhopur (963) JODHPUR—Pipar (952) PALI—Sojat (952) SIROHI—Sheoganj (976) Pindwara (970) UDAIPUR—Deogarh (961) CHITORGARH—Chhoti Sadri (963) Pratapgarh (951).
900—949	CHURU—Taranagar (944) Rajgarh (903) Churu (942) JHUNJHUNU—Bagar (928) Mukundgarh (947) Khetri (904) JAIPUR—Chomu (901) Sambhar (935) SIKAR—Sikar (945) AJMER—Sarwar (913) Kekri (912) TONK—Tonk (938) Uniara (907) JAISALMER—Pokaran (917) JODHPUR—Bilara (924) NAGAUR—Nagaur (931) Kuchaman (935) Nawa (908) Merta (944) PALI—Bali (933) Sadri (923) SIROHI—Sirohi (926) BHILWARA—Shahpura (917) Gangapur (945) UDAIPUR—Udaipur (912) Bhindar (941) Salumbar (935) CHITORGARH—Nimbahera (908) Bari Sadri (918) BANSWARA—Banswara (945) Kushalgarh (913) BUNDI—Lakheri (909) Bundi (905) KOTA—Chhabra (931) JHALAWAR—Jhalrapatan (923).
850—899	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur (850) Nohar (865) BIKANER—Bikaner (884) JHUNJHUNU—Jhunjhunu (887) ALWAR—Alwar (859) Rajgarh (879) BHARATPUR—Kaman (865) Deeg (866) Nadbai (866) Weir (866) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Todabhim (890) Hindaun (865) Karauli (876) JAIPUR—Kotputli (890) Amber (876) Jaipur (856) Dausa (875) Chaksu (894) SIKAR—Neem-ka-Thana (882) AJMER—Kishangarh (881) Pushkar (866) Ajmer (887) Beawar (888) TONK—Nawai (856) Malpura (882) NAGAUR—Didwana (899) Makrana (877) Parbatsar (862) PALI—Sojat Road (854) Pali (857) BARMER—Barmer (861) Balotra (884) JALOR—Jalor (862) Bhinmal (878) SIROHI—Abu Road (875) UDAIPUR—Rajsamand 897) Nathdwara (878) CHITORGARH—Kapasan (870) DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (883) BUNDI—Nainwa (893) KOTA—Indergarh (872) Baran (899) Ramganjmandi (867) JHALAWAR—Jhalawar (885).
800—849	GANGANAGAR—Anupgarh (838) Bhadra (846) BHARATPUR—Bayana (847) Bari (833) Dholpur (826) Rajakhera (811) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Gangapur (822) Sawai Madhopur (824) JAIPUR—Bandikui (841) Jobner (810) Phulera (824) AJMER—Bijainagar (824) TONK—Deoli (823) JAISALMER—Jaisalmer (848) JODHPUR—Jodhpur (847) BHILWARA—Bhilwara (842) UDAIPUR—Udaipur (844) CHITORGARH—Chitorgarh (829) BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (818) KOTA—Kota (826) JHALAWAR—Bhawanimandi (839).
Below 800	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (755) Sangaria (765) Gajsinghpura (776) Raisinghnagar (739) Hanumangarh (783) Suratgarh (790) JHUNJHUNU—Pilani (783) Vidyavihar (422) ALWAR—Kherli (733) BHARATPUR—Bharatpur (790) AJMER—Nasirabad (779) SIROHI—Mount Abu (699).

RAJASTHAN

SEX RATIO IN URBAN POPULATION 1961

1 Gangashahar 2 Bhinasar 3 Napasar 4 Deshnoke
5 Ratannagar 6 Ratangarh 7 Dungargarh 8 Chhapar
9 Sujangarh 10 Vidyavihar 11 Bagar 12 Jhunjhunu
13 Mandawa 14 Mukundgarh 15 Udaipur 16 Rajgarh
17 Nadbai 18 Todabhim 19 Bandikui 20 Sambhar
21 Ramgarh 22 Fatehpur 23 Lachhmangarh
24 Neem ka Thana 25 Sri Madhopur 26 Kishangarh
27 Nasirabad 28 Malpura 29 Nawa

MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60 80
KILOMETRES 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL — BOUNDARY STATE
" ZONAL — " DISTRICT

Karanpur, Ganganagar, Sangaria, Gajsinghpura, Hanumangarh, Raisinghnagar, Suratgarh, Nohar, Bhadra, Anupgarh, Taranagar, Rajgarh, Pilani, Surajgarh, Sardarshahar, Churu, Chirawa, Bikaner, Rajaldesar, Khetri, Bidasar, Nawalgarh, Katputli, Kaman, Ladnu, Nakha Mandi, Khandela, Alwar, Deeg, Didwana, Sikar, Kherli, Phalodi, Kuchaman, Chomu, Bharatpur, Nagaur, Jobner, Weir, Rajakhera, Makrana, Amber, Bayana, Jaisalmer, Pokaran, Parbatsar, Phulera, Hindaun, Jaipur, Dausa, Karauli, Dholpur, Pushkar, Merta, Chaksu, Gangapur, Pipar, Ajmer, Nawai, Bari, Jodhpur, Bilara, Beawar, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Sojat, Sarwar, Kekri, Bijainagar, Uniara, Sojat Road, Indergarh, Barmer, Balotra, Shahpura, Deoli, Nainwa, Lakheri, Pali, Deogarh, Jalor, Bali, Gangapur, Bundi, Keshoraipatan, Sadri, Bhilwara, Kota, Sheoganj, Rajsamand, Baran, Bhinmal, Nathdwara, Chitorgarh, Sirohi, Kapasan, Ramganjmandi, Pindwara, Bhindar, Nimbahera, Chhabra, Mount Abu, Udaipur, Bari Sadri, Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan, Abu-Road, Bhawanimandi, Chhoti Sadri, Suner, Salumbar, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Sagwara, Banswara, Kushalgarh

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES

- BELOW 800
- 800 — 849
- 850 — 899
- 900 — 949
- 950 — 999
- 1,000 AND ABOVE

SIZE OF TOWN

- 500,000
- 250,000
- 100,000
- 50,000
- 25,000
- 15,000
- 7,000
- 2,000

CENSUS 1961

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1961

OF ABOUT fiftytwo per cent of males and fortyeight per cent of females which together build up the population of Rajasthan, 8.2 per cent of males and 7.9 per cent of females compose the group of infants in age-group 0–4, 14.2 per cent males and 12.4 per cent females form the group of boys and girls in the age-group 5–14, 16.5 males and 15.6 females make the group of young men and women and the group of the middle aged in the population consists of 10.8 per cent of males and 9.3 per cent of females. The percentage of the old men and women in the population of the State is only 2.6 in case of males and 2.5 of females.

Variations are found in the age structure of population at the district level as depicted in the Map alongside. It will be observed that the tribal districts of Dungarpur and Banswara have higher percentages of population in age-groups 0–4 and 5–14 and lower percentages in higher age-groups than the State average. The following table shows the percentage distribution of population by broad age-groups and sex for the State and the districts :

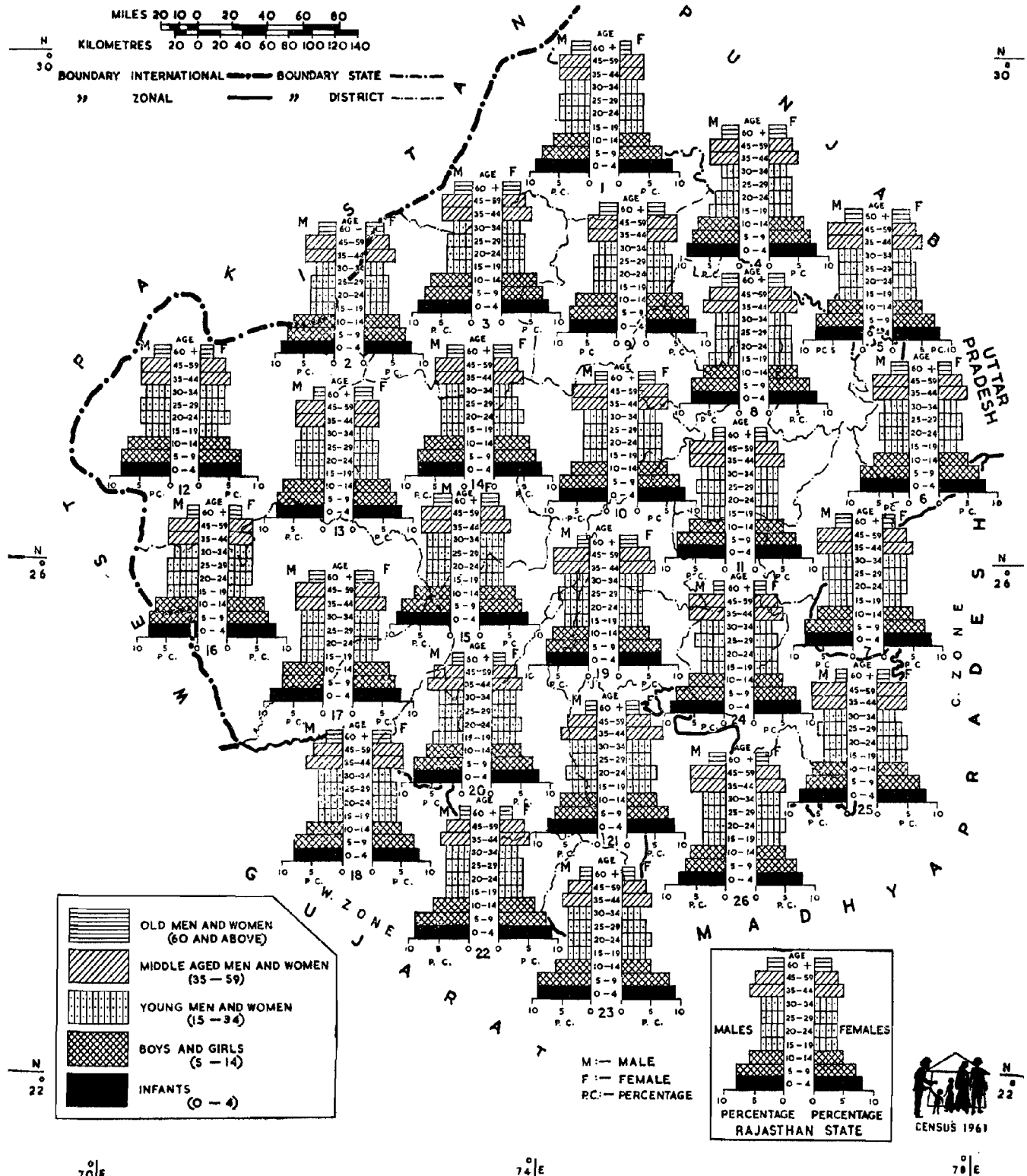
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS & SEX

State/District	Infants (0–4)		Boys & Girls (5–14)		Young Men and Women (15–34)		Middle Aged (35–59)		Old Men and Women (60+)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	**8.2**	**7.9**	**14.2**	**12.4**	**16.5**	**15.6**	**10.8**	**9.3**	**2.6**	**2.5**
1 Ganganagar	9.0	8.7	14.7	12.9	17.6	14.6	10.1	7.6	2.8	2.0
2 Bikaner	8.5	8.2	14.9	12.9	16.7	15.2	9.7	8.6	2.6	2.7
3 Churu	8.4	8.2	14.9	13.2	15.7	15.2	9.6	8.9	2.9	3.0
4 Jhunjhunu	8.5	8.2	15.2	12.9	14.7	15.1	10.0	9.2	3.1	3.0
5 Alwar	8.3	8.2	14.5	12.7	15.5	14.6	11.2	9.2	3.4	2.4
6 Bharatpur	7.9	7.7	14.3	12.1	17.1	14.7	11.7	8.9	3.3	2.3
7 Sawai Madhopur	7.9	7.7	14.0	11.7	17.4	15.4	11.6	9.4	2.6	2.3
8 Jaipur	7.9	7.6	14.2	12.1	16.8	15.5	11.2	9.3	2.9	2.5
9 Sikar	8.3	7.9	14.6	12.6	14.9	15.7	10.1	9.7	3.1	3.1
10 Ajmer	8.2	7.9	14.0	12.2	16.4	15.3	11.3	9.7	2.4	2.6
11 Tonk	7.9	7.7	13.6	12.0	16.9	15.9	11.5	9.6	2.4	2.5
12 Jaisalmer	8.0	7.2	15.0	11.5	18.9	15.3	10.8	8.2	2.7	2.4
13 Jodhpur	8.1	7.9	14.7	13.0	17.6	15.2	10.1	8.3	2.5	2.6
14 Nagaur	7.9	7.7	14.5	12.7	15.9	15.9	10.4	9.3	2.7	3.0
15 Pali	8.5	8.2	14.1	12.4	15.9	15.5	10.3	9.5	2.7	2.9
16 Barmer	8.1	7.7	15.2	13.1	18.3	15.1	9.7	8.2	2.3	2.3
17 Jalor	8.6	8.3	13.7	12.6	16.6	15.1	10.4	9.1	2.8	2.8
18 Sirohi	7.8	8.0	14.0	12.4	15.9	15.2	11.1	10.5	2.6	2.5
19 Bhilwara	7.4	7.1	13.1	11.4	17.7	16.0	12.2	10.3	2.2	2.6
20 Udaipur	7.8	7.8	14.1	12.6	16.7	16.3	10.8	9.5	2.2	2.2
21 Chitorgarh	7.8	7.6	13.1	11.6	17.3	16.5	11.4	10.1	2.2	2.4
22 Dungarpur	8.8	9.1	14.8	13.8	15.5	15.9	9.5	8.9	1.7	2.0
23 Banswara	9.0	9.2	14.7	13.6	15.8	15.7	9.4	8.6	1.8	2.2
24 Bundi	8.4	8.1	13.6	12.0	16.8	15.5	11.7	9.7	2.1	2.1
25 Kota	8.2	7.8	13.1	11.4	17.6	16.0	11.7	9.9	2.1	2.2
26 Jhalawar	8.0	7.8	12.9	11.6	16.9	16.5	11.4	9.8	2.7	2.4

RAJASTHAN

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1961

DISTRICTS :— 1. GANGANAGAR 2. BIKANER 3. CHURU 4. JHUNJHUNU 5. ALWAR 6. BHARATPUR 7. SAWAI MADHOPUR 8. JAIPUR 9. SIKAR 10. AJMER 11. TONK 12. JAISALMER 13. JODHPUR 14. NAGAUR 15. PALI 16. BARMER 17. JALOR 18. SIROHI 19. BHILWARA 20. UDAIPUR. 21. CHITORGARH 22. DUNGARPUR 23. BANSWARA 24. BUNDI 25. KOTA 26. JHALAWAR



YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1961

THE PROPORTION of young people provides the extent of youthfulness in the population. A very high proportion of the young may suggest high fertility and potential, or actual, rapid increases in labour force and total population, while, a lower proportion of the young may indicate maturity of population where rates of increase have been levelled off and the proportion of aging population is increasing.

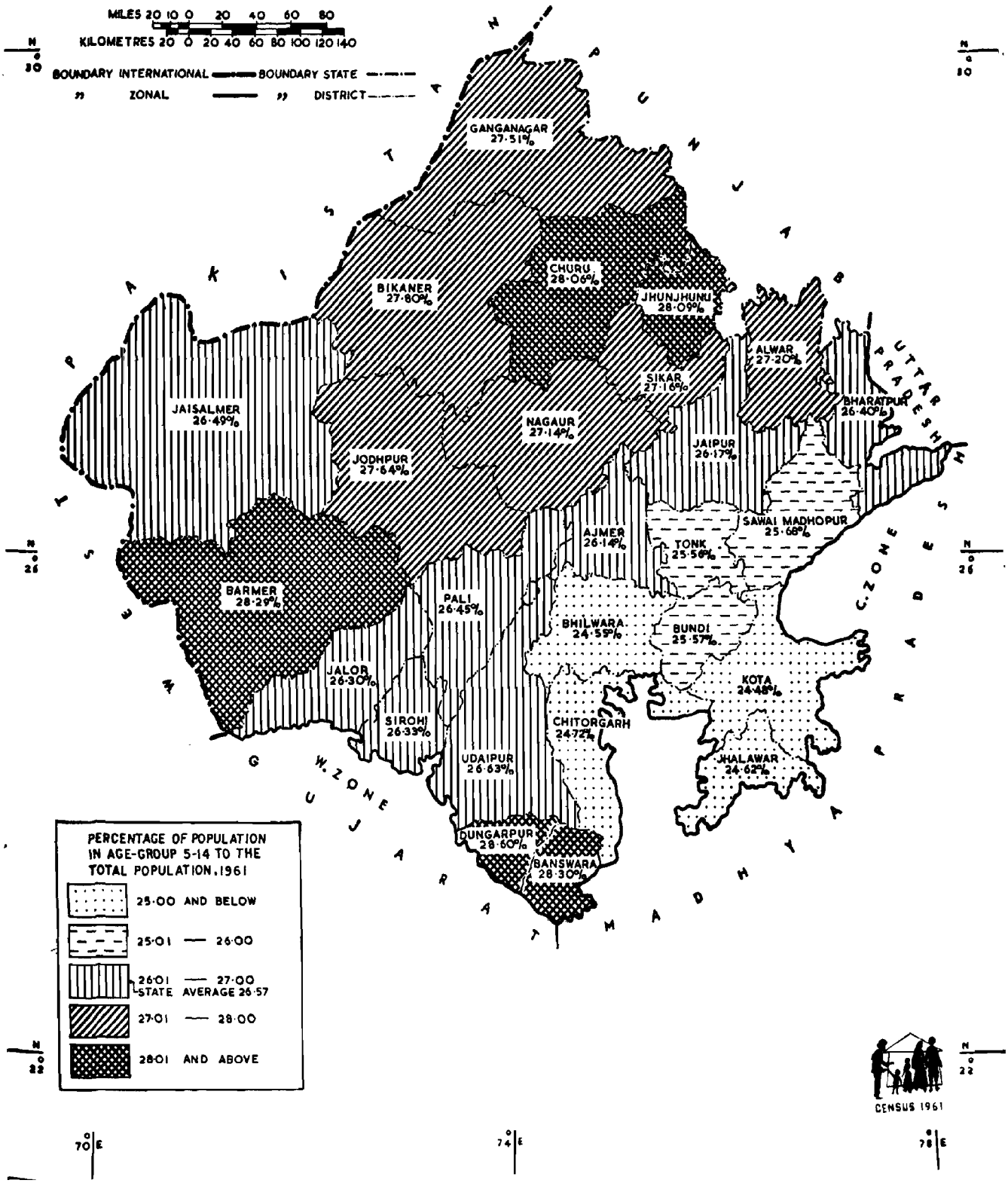
The percentage of population in the age-group 5–14 to the total population in Rajasthan is 26.57 and varies between 24.48 per cent in Kota district to 28.60 per cent in Dungarpur district. The Map alongside presents the pattern of youthfulness of population obtaining in the various districts of the State. The table below shows the percentage of population between five and fourteen years of age to total population and also provides the absolute figures for the State and its various districts.

PROPORTION OF AGE GROUP 5–14 IN TOTAL POPULATION

State/District	No. of persons in age-group 5-14	Total Population	Per cent of age-group 5–14 to total population
RAJASTHAN	5,354,581	20,155,602	26.57
1 Ganganagar	285,383	1,037,423	27.51
2 Bikaner	123,557	444,515	27.80
3 Churu	184,917	659,011	28.06
4 Jhunjhunu	202,161	719,650	28.09
5 Alwar	296,476	1,090,026	27.20
6 Bharatpur	303,549	1,149,883	26.40
7 Sawai Madhopur	242,338	943,574	25.68
8 Jaipur	497,745	1,901,756	26.17
9 Sikar	222,816	820,286	27.16
10 Ajmer	255,255	976,547	26.14
11 Tonk	127,233	497,729	25.56
12 Jaisalmer	37,176	140,338	26.49
13 Jodhpur	244,831	885,663	27.64
14 Nagaur	253,711	934,948	27.14
15 Pali	213,100	805,682	26.45
16 Barmer	183,821	649,794	28.29
17 Jalor	143,907	547,072	26.30
18 Sirohi	92,774	352,303	26.33
19 Bhilwara	212,522	865,797	24.55
20 Udaipur	389,923	1,464,276	26.63
21 Chitorgarh	175,538	710,132	24.72
22 Dungarpur	116,403	406,944	28.60
23 Banswara	134,488	475,245	28.30
24 Bundi	86,440	338,010	25.57
25 Kota	207,711	848,389	24.48
26 Jhalawar	120,806	490,609	24.62

RAJASTHAN

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1961



PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59,1961

A LITTLE over fiftytwo per cent of the male population in Rajasthan belongs to the working age-group, that is to say, 15-59. Districts of the State are equally divided amongst the two groups—those having proportions above the State average, and these having proportions either below or similar to the State average. The variation in the proportions in these groups range respectively from 52.62 per cent in Sirohi district to 56.59 per cent in Bhilwara district and from 47.97 per cent in Jhunjhunu district to 52.32 per cent in Jodhpur district.

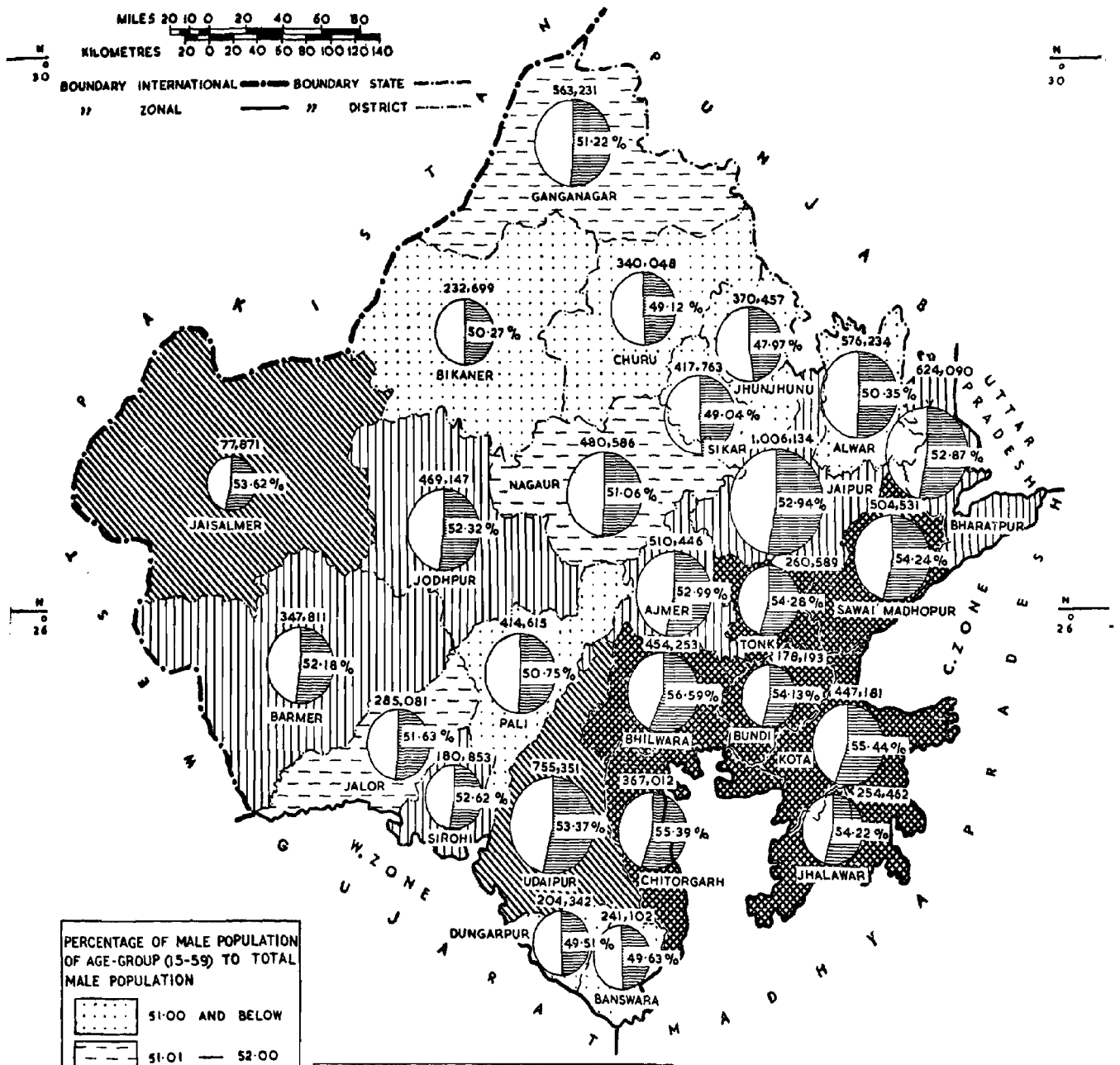
The Map alongside and the table below show the pattern as obtaining in the various districts of Rajasthan :

PERCENTAGE STRENGTH OF WORKING MALES IN TOTAL MALE POPULATION

State/District	Total male population	Male population of age-group 15-59	Percentage of male population of age-group 15-59 to total male population
RAJASTHAN	**10,564,082**	**5 526,777**	**52.32**
1 Ganganagar	563,231	288,510	51.22
2 Bikaner	232,699	116,978	50.27
3 Churu	340,048	167,024	49.12
4 Jhunjhunu	370,457	177,699	47.97
5 Alwar	576,234	290,122	50.35
6 Bharatpur	624,090	329,934	52.87
7 Sawai Madhopur	504,531	273,634	54.24
8 Jaipur	1,006,134	532,603	52.94
9 Sikar	417,763	204,852	49.04
10 Ajmer	510,446	270,463	52.99
11 Tonk	260,589	141,446	54.28
12 Jaisalmer	77,871	41,754	53.62
13 Jodhpur	469,147	245,467	52.32
14 Nagaur	480,586	245,366	51.06
15 Pali	414,615	210,400	50.75
16 Barmer	347,811	181,490	52.18
17 Jalor	285,081	147,183	51.63
18 Sirohi	180,853	95,171	52.62
19 Bhilwara	454,253	257,074	56.59
20 Udaipur	755,351	403,121	53.37
21 Chitorgarh	367,012	203,292	55.39
22 Dungarpur	204,342	101,162	49.51
23 Banswara	241,102	119,670	49.63
24 Bundi	178,193	96,456	54.13
25 Kota	447,181	247,931	55.44
26 Jhalawar	254,462	137,975	54.22

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 1961



PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

AROUND FIFTYTWO per cent of the female population in Rajasthan belongs to the working age-group namely 15-59. As in the case of males also, the districts of the State are equally divided between two groups — one having proportions above the State average and the other below it. The districts are also the same with the exception that it is in district Nagaur where the proportions of females in the working age-group are more than the State average and below in district Bharatpur. The percentage variations in these groups range respectively from 52.54 in Ajmer district to 55.44 in Bhilwara district and 48.48 in Ganganagar district to 51.95 in Sikar district.

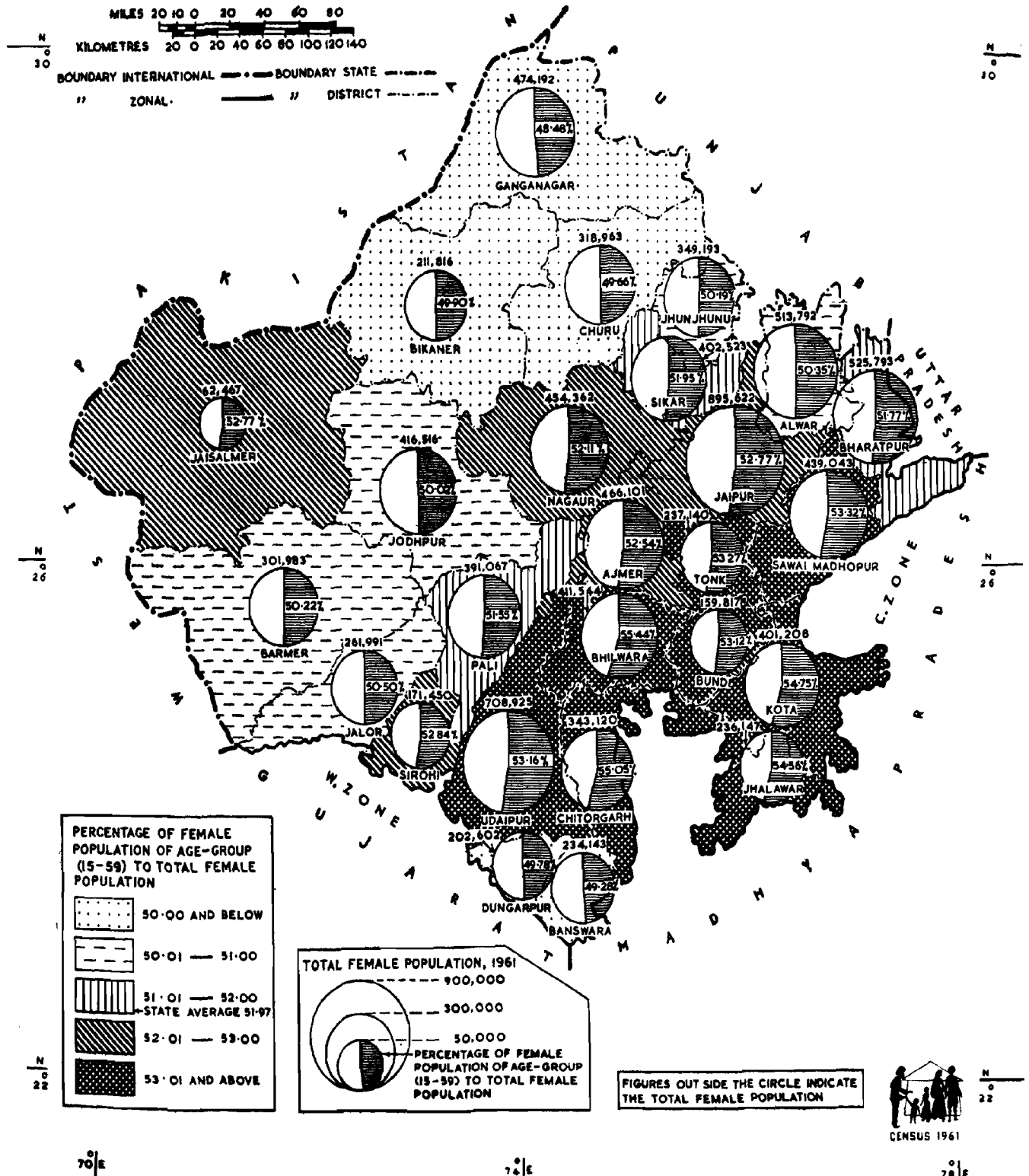
The Map alongside and the table below show the pattern as obtaining in the various districts of Rajasthan.

PERCENTAGE STRENGTH OF WORKING FEMALES IN TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION

State/District	Total female population	Female population of age-group 15–59	Percentage of female population of age-group 15–59 to total female population
RAJASTHAN	**9,591,520**	**4,984,948**	**51.97**
1 Ganganagar	474,192	229,899	48.48
2 Bikaner	211,816	105,693	49.90
3 Churu	318,963	158,394	49.66
4 Jhunjhunu	349,193	175,260	50.19
5 Alwar	513,792	258,699	50.35
6 Bharatpur	525,793	272,197	51.77
7 Sawai Madhopur	439,043	234,087	53.32
8 Jaipur	895,622	472,616	52.77
9 Sikar	402,523	209,109	51.95
10 Ajmer	466,101	244,894	52.54
11 Tonk	237,140	126,329	53.27
12 Jaisalmer	62,467	32,961	52.77
13 Jodhpur	416,516	208,336	50.02
14 Nagaur	454,362	236,766	52.11
15 Pali	391,067	201,605	51.55
16 Barmer	301,983	151,667	50.22
17 Jalor	261,991	132,299	50.50
18 Sirohi	171,450	90,587	52.84
19 Bhilwara	411,544	228,167	55.44
20 Udaipur	708,925	376,873	53.16
21 Chitorgarh	343,120	188,897	55.05
22 Dungarpur	202,602	100,851	49.78
23 Banswara	234,143	115,383	49.28
24 Bundi	159,817	84,888	53.12
25 Kota	401,208	219,643	54.75
26 Jhalawar	236,147	128.848	54.56

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961



PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

ALMOST THE same proportions of male population in the working age-group 15-59, as already seen for the total area, are observed in the rural areas of Rajasthan. The State average is a little lower (52.15 per cent) in the case of rural areas than the total area. Proportions are also lower in case of most of the districts but a few show small increases in proportions — the highest increase (0.90 per cent) is observed in district Churu. Thirteen districts, out of the twentysix, have proportions above the State average, while the remaining have lower proportions than the average for the State. The general pattern obtaining in the districts is almost the same with one exception that it is in Barmer district, and not in Bharatpur district as in the case for total Rajasthan, that proportion of male rural population in working age-group 15-59 are found higher than the State average.

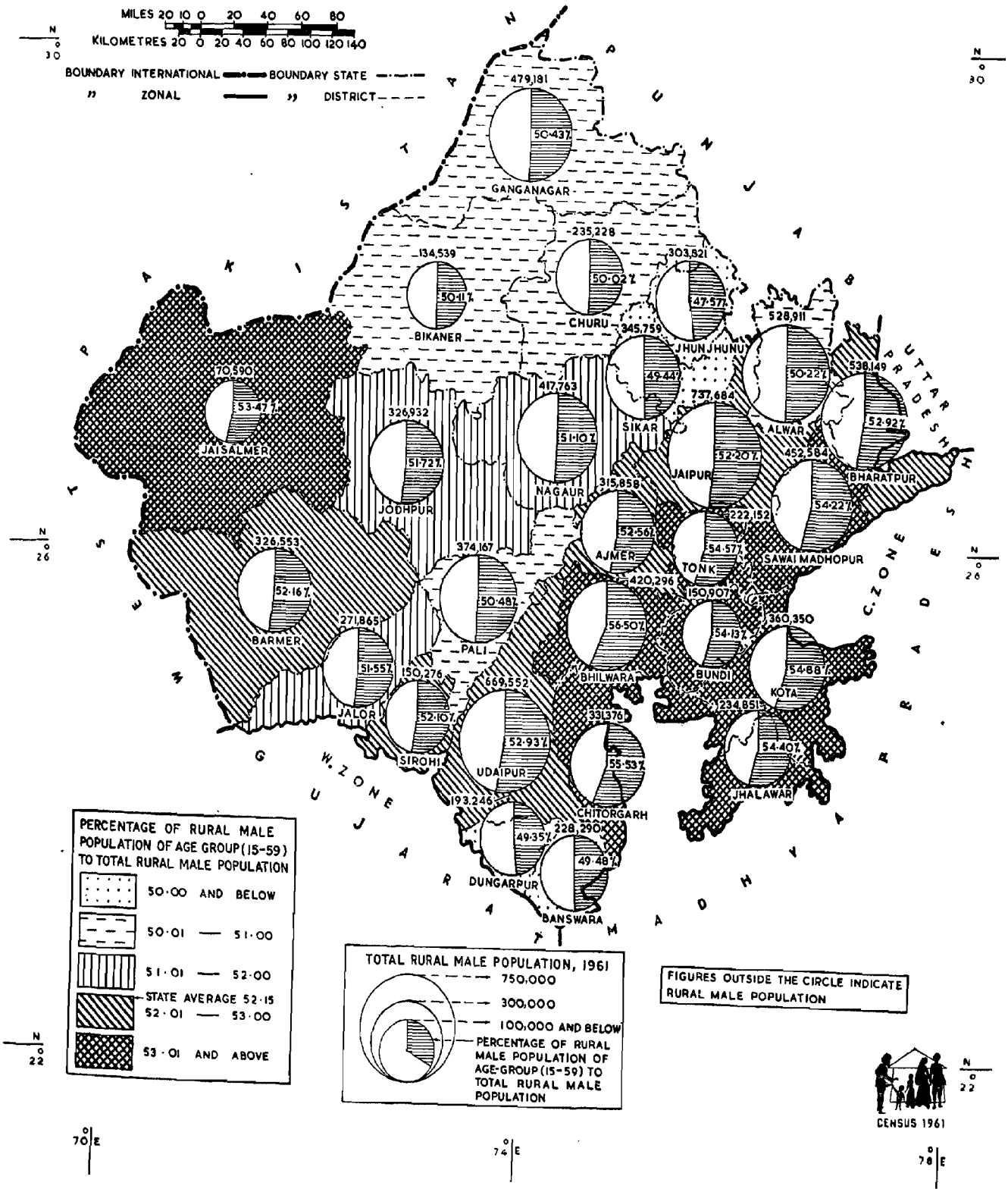
The Map alongside and the table below show the pattern as obtaining in the various districts of the State :

PERCENTAGE STRENGTH OF WORKING MALES IN THE RURAL MALE POPULATION

State/District	Total rural male population	Rural male population of age-group 15-59	Percentage of rural male population of age-group 15-59 to total rural male population
RAJASTHAN	**8,820,880**	**4,599,667**	**52.15**
1 Ganganagar	479,181	241,653	50.43
2 Bikaner	134,539	67,415	50.11
3 Churu	235,228	117,665	0.02
4 Jhunjhunu	303,821	144,525	47.57
5 Alwar	528,911	265,626	50.22
6 Bharatpur	538,149	284,786	46.27
7 Sawai Madhopur	452,584	245,392	54.22
8 Jaipur	737,684	385,100	52.20
9 Sikar	345,759	170,938	49.44
10 Ajmer	315,858	166,013	52.56
11 Tonk	222,152	121,238	54.57
12 Jaisalmer	70,590	37,741	53.47
13 Jodhpur	326,932	169,077	51.40
14 Nagaur	417,763	213,469	51.10
15 Pali	374,167	188,885	50.48
16 Barmer	326,553	170,336	52.16
17 Jalor	271,865	140,152	51.55
18 Sirohi	150,276	78,299	52.10
19 Bhilwara	420,296	237,464	56.50
20 Udaipur	669,552	354,361	52.93
21 Chitorgarh	331,376	184,007	55.53
22 Dungarpur	193,246	95,371	49.35
23 Banswara	228,290	112,964	49.48
24 Bundi	150,907	81,684	54.13
25 Kota	360,350	197,755	54.88
26 Jhalawar	234,851	127,751	54.40

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59, IN RURAL AREAS, 1961



PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

ABOUT THE same proportions of female population in the working age-group 15-59, as already seen for the total area, are observed in the rural areas of Rajasthan. The State average is very slightly lower (51.96 per cent) in the case of rural areas than the total area. Proportions are also lower in most districts but a few districts also show small increases. Fourteen districts out of the twentysix, as against only thirteen in the case of the total area, have proportions above the State average while the remaining have lower proportions than the average for the State. The general pattern obtaining in the various districts is almost the same with the addition of Sikar district in the group having proportions of rural female population in working age-group 15-59 higher than the State average.

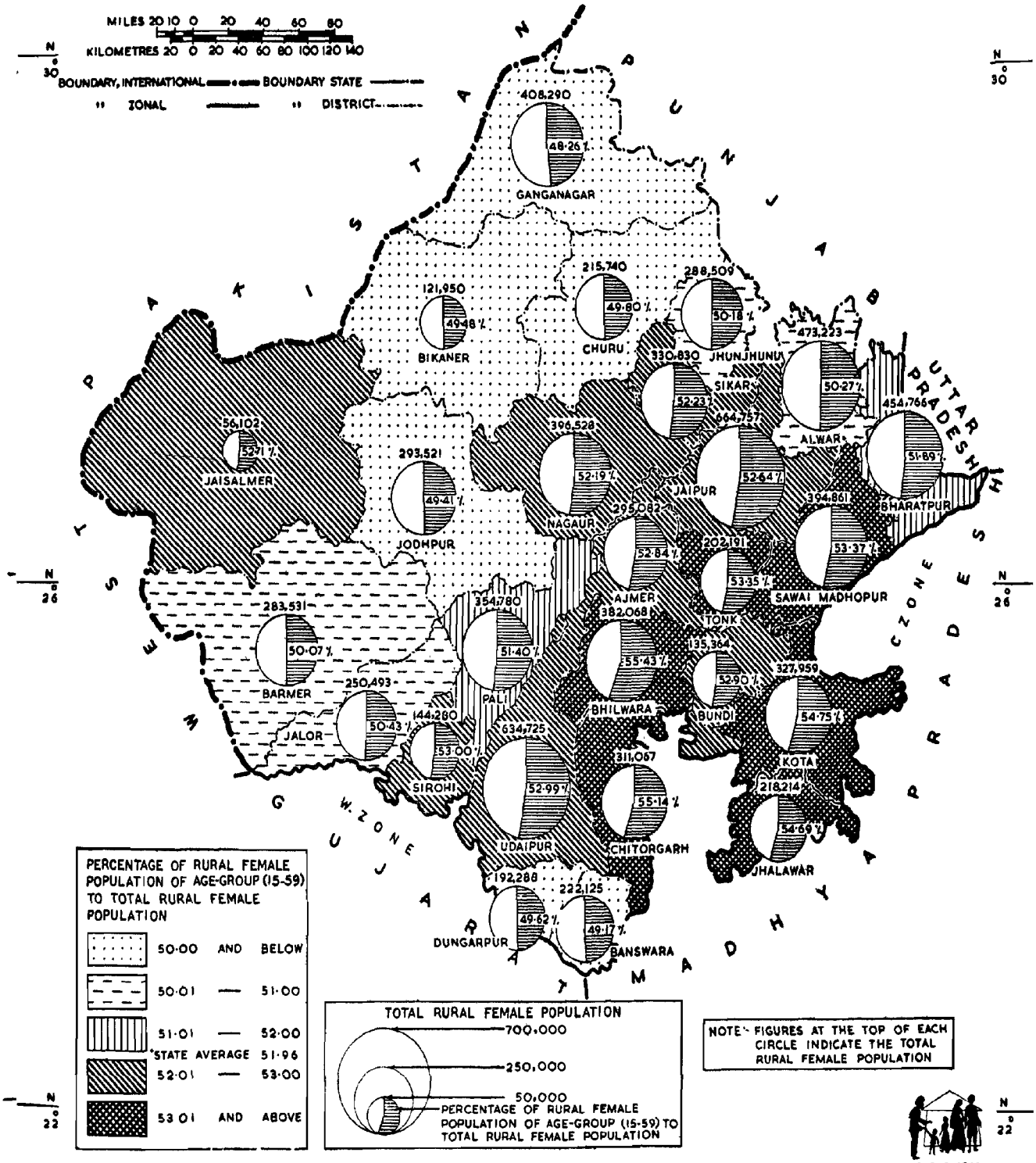
The Map alongside and the table below show the pattern as obtaining in the various districts of the State :

PERCENTAGE STRENGTH OF WORKING FEMALES IN THE RURAL FEMALE POPULATION

State/District	Total rural female population	Rural female population of age-group 15-59	Percentage of rural female population of age-group 15-59 to the total rural female population
RAJASTHAN	**8,053,244**	**4,184,191**	**51.96**
1 Ganganagar	408,290	197,034	48.26
2 Bikaner	121,950	60,341	49.48
3 Churu	215,740	107,447	49.80
4 Jhunjhunu	288,509	144,781	50.18
5 Alwar	473,223	237,904	50.27
6 Bharatpur	454,766	235,977	51.89
7 Sawai Madhopur	394,861	210,737	53.37
8 Jaipur	664,757	339,937	52.64
9 Sikar	330,830	172,795	52.23
10 Ajmer	295,082	155,913	52.84
11 Tonk	202,191	107,861	53.35
12 Jaisalmer	56,102	29,572	52.71
13 Jodhpur	293,521	145,026	49.41
14 Nagaur	396,528	206,964	52.19
15 Pali	354,780	182,372	51.40
16 Barmer	283,531	141,977	50.07
17 Jalor	250,493	126,321	50.43
18 Sirohi	144,280	76,475	53.00
19 Bhilwara	382,068	211,764	55.43
20 Udaipur	634,725	336,322	52.99
21 Chitorgarh	311,067	171,512	55.14
22 Dungarpur	192,288	95,418	49.62
23 Banswara	222,125	109,219	49.17
24 Bundi	135,364	71,614	52.90
25 Kota	327,959	179,556	54.75
26 Jhalawar	218,214	119,352	54.69

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961



PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

A LITTLE higher proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 is observed in the urban areas than seen for the total or the rural areas of Rajasthan. Fourteen districts have proportions higher than the State average (53.18) as against thirteen districts in case of the total as also in the case of rural areas. Of the districts showing higher proportions of male population than the State average, Kota, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Ganganagar, Sirohi and Jaisalmer are at the top each having proportions more than 55, as seen in the table below.

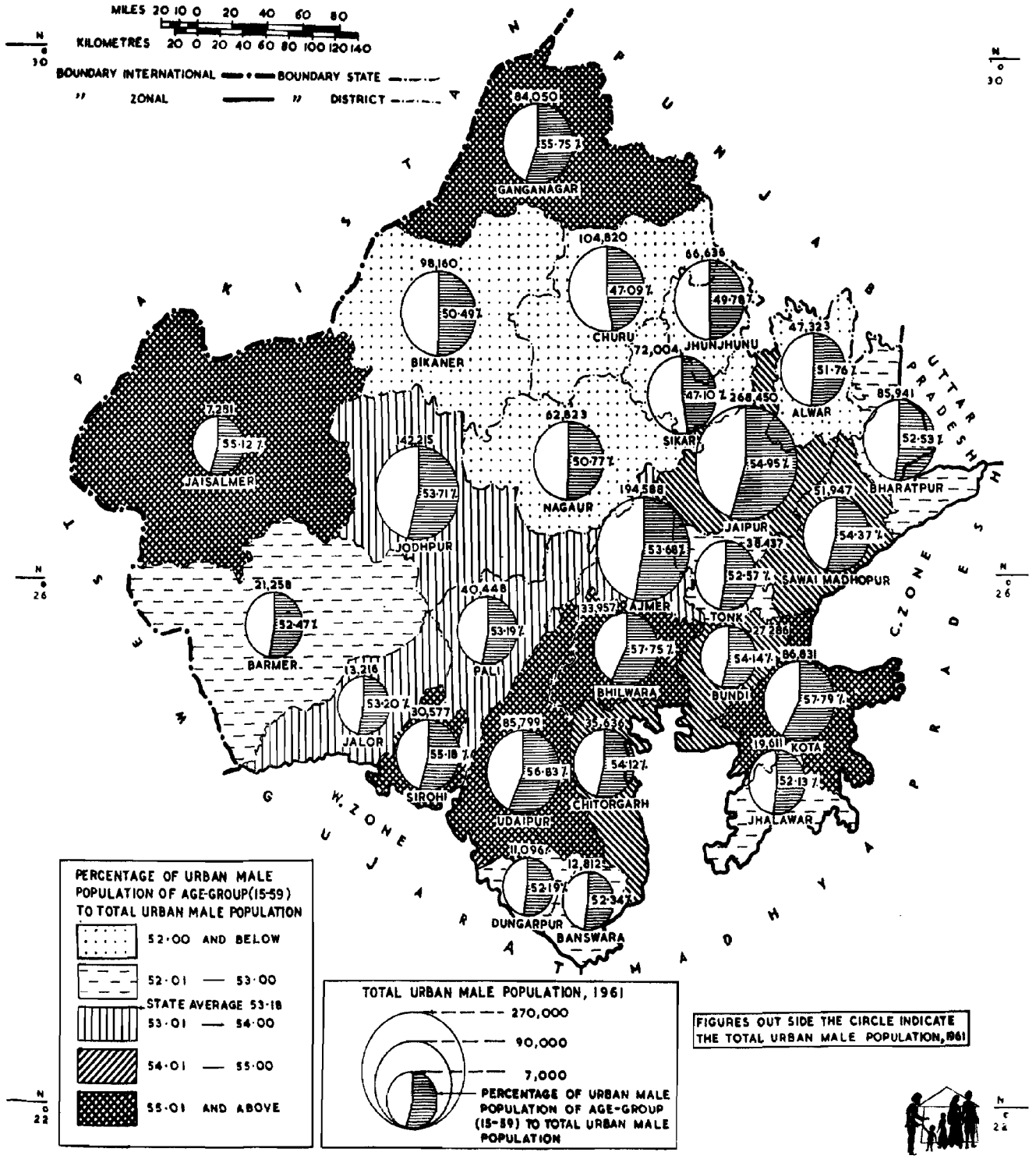
The Map alongside shows the pattern as obtaining in the various districts of the State.

PERCENTAGE STRENGTH OF WORKING MALES IN THE URBAN MALE POPULATION

State/District	Total urban male population	Urban male population of age-group 15-59	Percentage of urban male population of age-group 15-59 to total urban male population
RAJASTHAN	1,743,202	927,110	53.18
1 Ganganagar	84,050	46,857	55.75
2 Bikaner	98,160	49,563	50.49
3 Churu	104,820	49,359	47.09
4 Jhunjhunu	66,636	33,174	49.78
5 Alwar	47,323	24,495	51,76
6 Bharatpur	85,941	45,148	52.53
7 Sawai Madhopur	51,947	28,242	54.37
8 Jaipur	268,450	147,503	54.95
9 Sikar	72,004	33.914	47.10
10 Ajmer	194,588	104,450	53.68
11 Tonk	38,437	20,208	52.57
12 Jaisalmer	7,281	4,013	55.12
13 Jodhpur	142,215	76,390	53.71
14 Nagaur	62,823	31,897	50.77
15 Pali	40,448	21,515	53.19
16 Barmer	21,258	11,154	52.47
17 Jalor	13,216	7,031	53.20
18 Sirohi	30,577	16,872	55.18
19 Bhilwara	33,957	19,610	57.75
20 Udaipur	85,799	48,760	56.83
21 Chitorgarh	35,636	19,285	54.12
22 Dungarpur	11,096	5,791	52.19
23 Banswara	12,812	6,706	52.34
24 Bundi	27,286	14,772	54.14
25 Kota	86,831	50,176	57.79
26 Jhalawar	19,611	10,224	52.13

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15–59 IN URBAN AREAS, 1961



PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

ALMOST THE same proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 is observed in the urban areas of Rajasthan as seen for the total area and for the rural areas of Rajasthan. As in the case of the total area, the districts of the State are equally divided between two groups – one having proportions about the State average and the other below it. The percentages in these two groups respectively range from 52.51 in Barmer district to 55-65 in Bhilwara district and from 49.36 in Churu district to 52.03 in Ajmer district as seen in the table below.

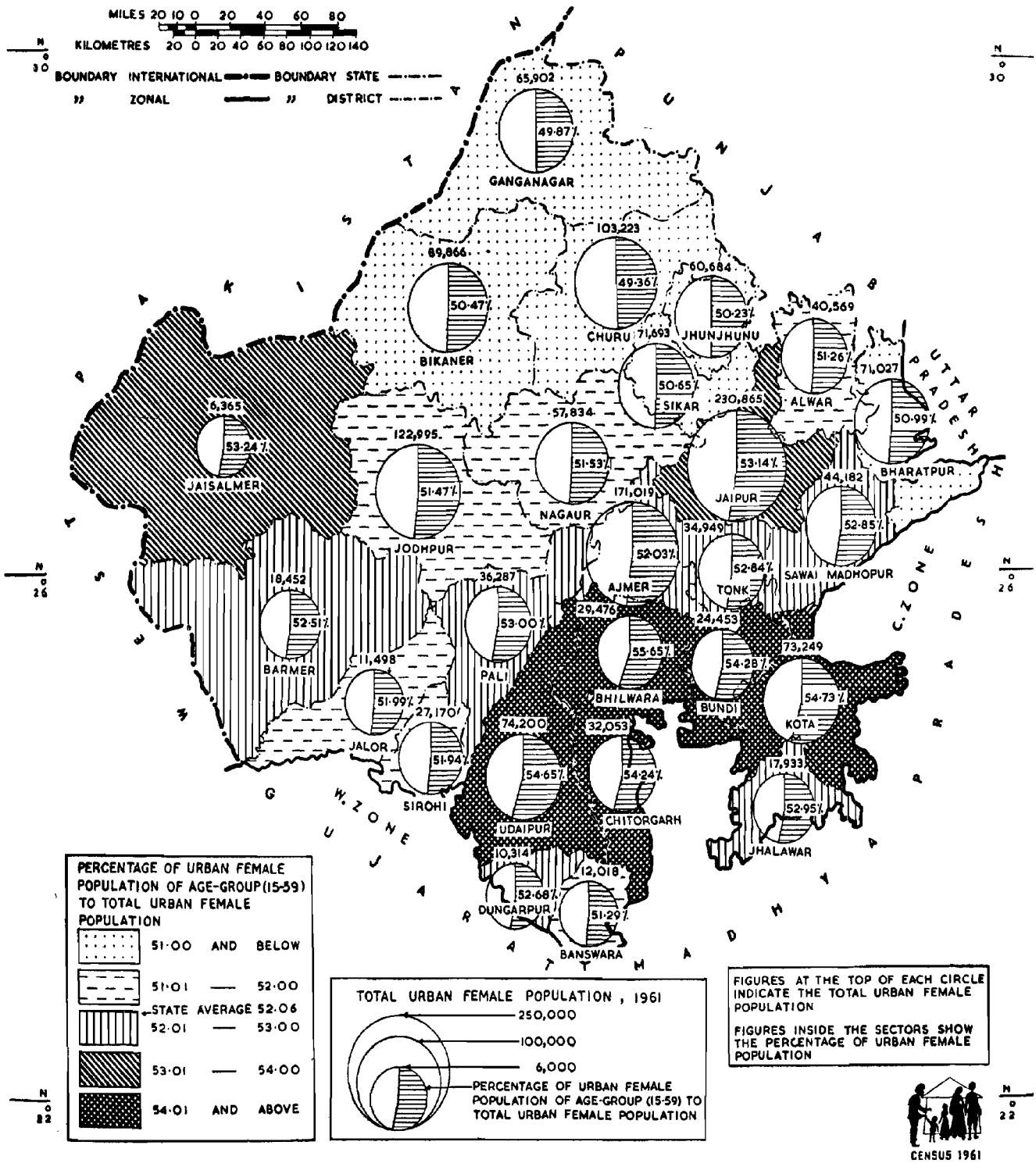
The Map alongside presents the pattern as obtaining in the various districts of Rajasthan.

PERCENTAGE STRENGTH OF WORKING FEMALES IN THE URBAN FEMALE POPULATION

State/District	Total urban female population	Urban female population of age-group 15-59	Percentage of urban female population of age-group 15-59 to total urban female population
RAJASTHAN	**1,538,276**	**800,757**	**52.06**
1 Ganganagar	65,902	32,865	49.87
2 Bikaner	89,866	45,352	50.47
3 Churu	103,223	50,947	49.36
4 Jhunjhunu	60,684	30,479	50.23
5 Alwar	40,569	20,795	51.26
6 Bharatpur	71,027	36,220	50:99
7 Sawai Madhopur	44,182	23,350	52.85
8 Jaipur	230,865	122,679	53.14
9 Sikar	71,693	36,314	50.65
10 Ajmer	171,019	88,981	52.03
11 Tonk	34,949	18,468	52.84
12 Jaisalmer	6,365	3,389	53.24
13 Jodhpur	122,995	63,310	51.47
14 Nagaur	57,834	29,802	51.53
15 Pali	36,287	19,233	53.00
16 Barmer	18,452	9,690	52.51
17 Jalor	11,498	6,978	51.99
18 Sirohi	27,170	14,112	51.94
19 Bhilwara	29,476	16,403	55.65
20 Udaipur	74,200	40,551	54.65
21 Chitorgarh	32,053	17,385	54.24
22 Dungarpur	10,314	5,433	52.68
23 Banswara	12,018	6,164	51.29
24 Bundi	24,453	13,274	54.28
25 Kota	73,249	40,087	54.73
26 Jhalawar	17,933	9,496	52.95

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS, 1961



RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

AS ALREADY observed during the study of the distribution of population 83.72 per cent of the population in Rajasthan lives in the rural and the remaining 16.28 per cent in the urban areas, and that at the district level as many as seventeen districts out of the twentysix have even higher proportions of rural population while the remaining nine districts have higher proportions of urban population than the State average. It was then also observed that as much as 65.5 per cent of the urban population in Rajasthan lives in towns having population of 20,000 and above. Districts Jaisalmer, Jalor, Sirohi, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara and Jhalawar do not have large towns with population of 20,000 and above; out of the remaining nineteen districts as many as fourteen have majority of their urban population living in large towns, while, only five districts have majority of their urban population residing in small towns having population less than 20,000 persons.

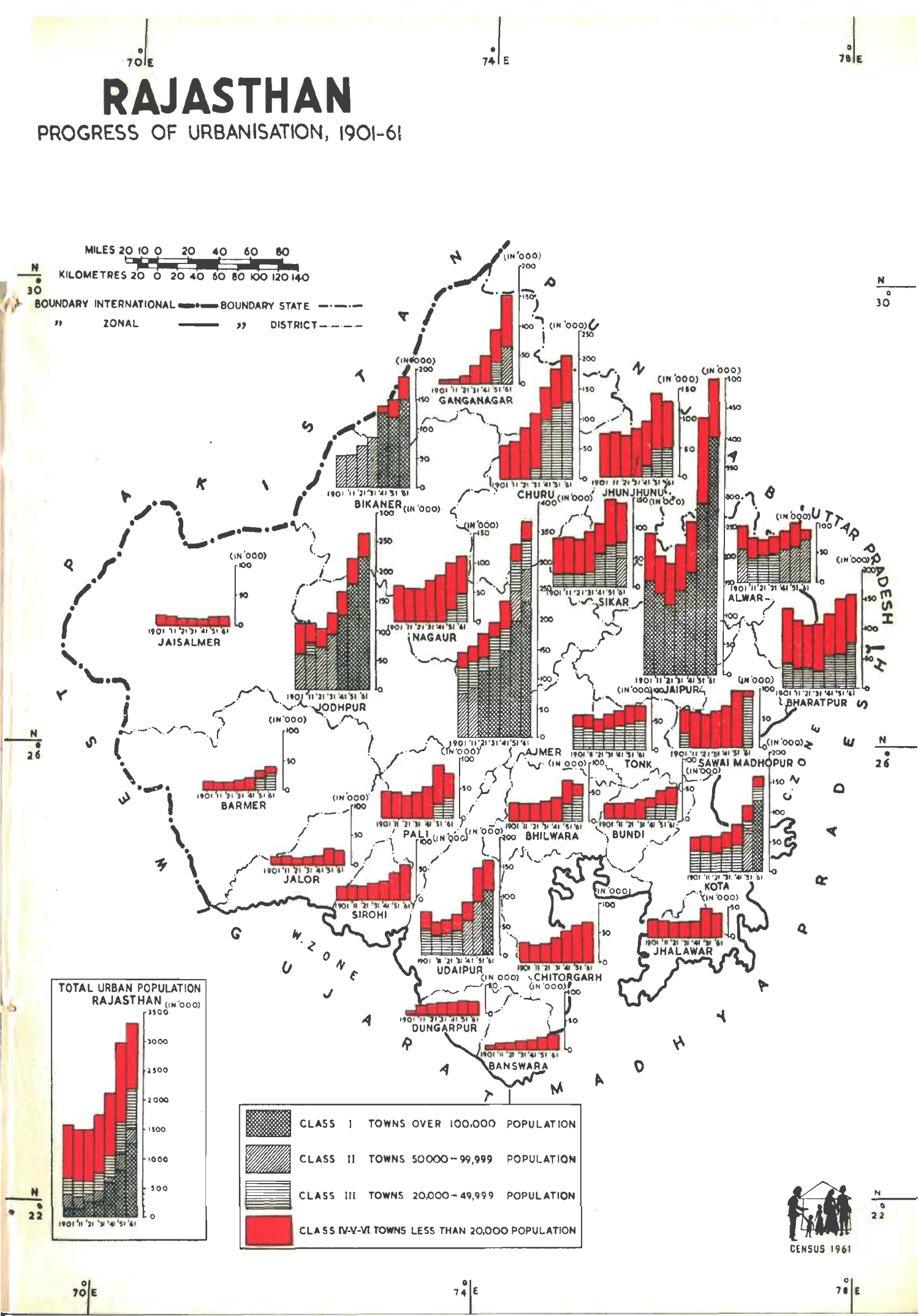
The Map alongside shows the percentage of population living in rural areas, in large towns and in small towns at the district level in Rajasthan. The table below presents the rural and urban population of the State and of various districts; the urban population has also been shown classified into two parts, namely, living in large towns and living in small towns :

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

State/District	Rural	Population 1961		
		Urban		
		Total	In large towns	In small towns
RAJASTHAN	**16,874,124**	**3,281,478**	**2,150,027**	**1,131,451**
1 Ganganagar	887,471	149,952	63,854	86,098
2 Bikaner	256,489	188,026	150,634	37,392
3 Churu	450,968	208,043	131,191	76,852
4 Jhunjhunu	592,330	127,320	49,873	77,447
5 Alwar	1,002,134	87,892	72,707	15,185
6 Bharatpur	992,915	156,968	77,188	79,780
7 Sawai Madhopur	847,445	96,129	87,476	8,653
8 Jaipur	1,402,441	499,315	403,444	95,871
9 Sikar	676,589	143,697	77,675	66,022
10 Ajmer	610,940	365,607	334,563	31,044
11 Tonk	424,343	73,386	43,413	29,973
12 Jaisalmer	126,692	13,646	–	13,646
13 Jodhpur	620,453	265,210	224,760	40,450
14 Nagaur	814,291	120,657	48,121	72,536
15 Pali	728,947	76,735	33,303	43,432
16 Barmer	610,084	39,710	27,600	12,110
17 Jalor	522,358	24,714	–	24,714
18 Sirohi	294,556	57,747	–	57,747
19 Bhilwara	802,364	63,433	43,499	19,934
20 Udaipur	1,304,277	159,999	111,139	48,860
21 Chitorgarh	642,443	67,689	–	67,689
22 Dungarpur	385,534	21,410	–	21,410
23 Banswara	450,415	24,830	–	24,830
24 Bundi	286,271	51,739	26,478	25,261
25 Kota	688,309	160,080	143,109	16,971
26 Jhalawar	453,065	37,544	–	37,544

RAJASTHAN

PROGRESS OF URBANISATION, 1901-61



PROGRESS OF URBANISATION, 1901-61

DURING THE period of sixty years, the population residing in the class I towns of Rajasthan, which fall in the category of having over 100,000 persons each, has grown from 160,167 in 1901 to 1,241,562 in 1961, and, the proportion of urban population living in these major towns has also grown from 10.33 in 1901 to 37.84 in 1961. There used to be only one such major town in 1901, we now have six. The class II towns have not shown any progress, in fact they have declined; one of the reason being that most important of the towns in this group have crossed over to the class I. The class III towns have shown progress, while the class IV remain almost static and the class V show decline. The class VI towns have gone down much. The adverse effect on the class IV, V and VI towns is also accountable to the fact that many smaller towns have moved during this time on to the higher classes. The table below shows the number of towns, population and its percentage distribution in various classes of towns for the years 1901 to 1961.

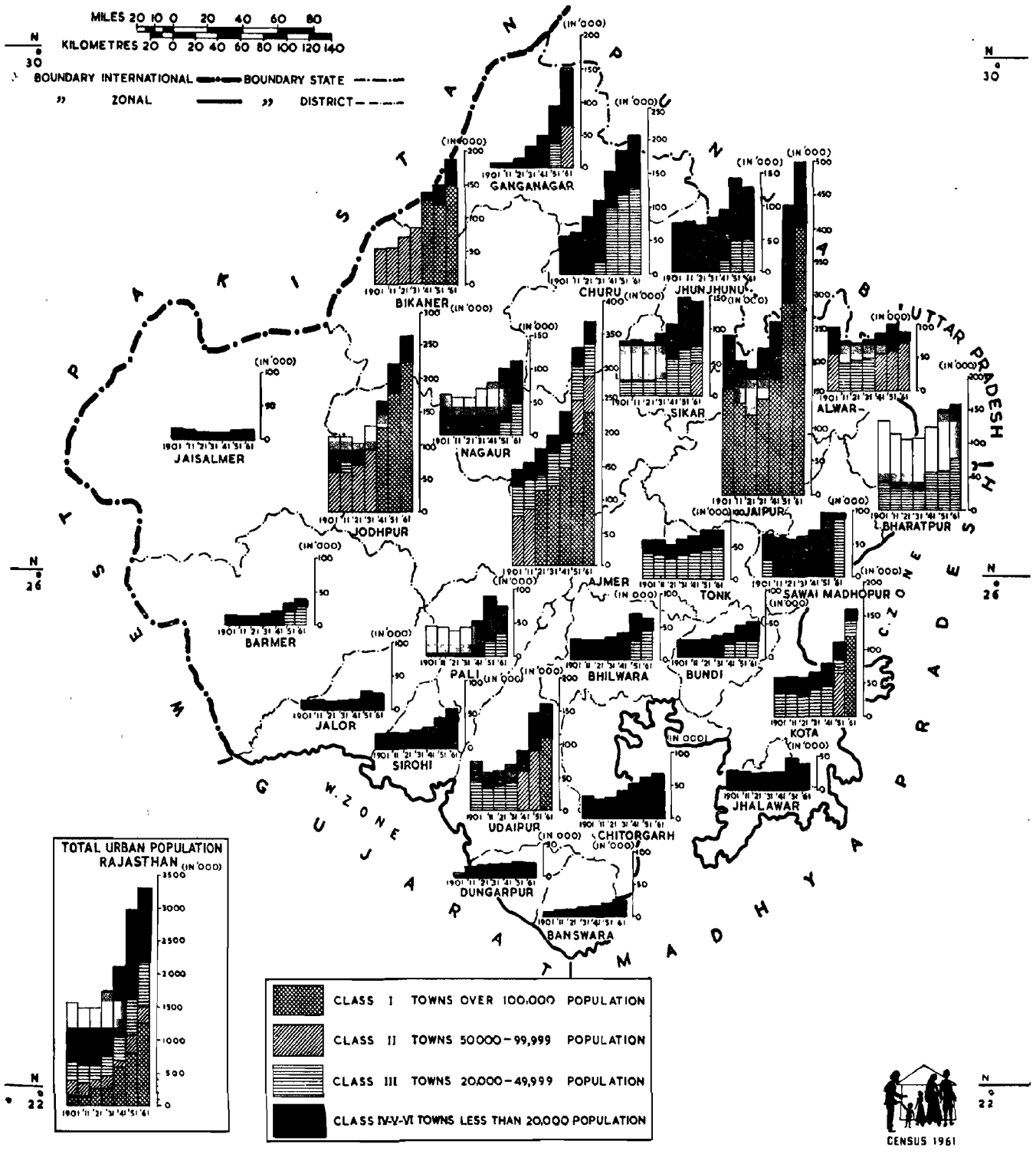
The Map alongside presents the pattern of the progress of urbanisation during the last sixty years at the State and district level.

URBAN POPULATION OF RAJASTHAN, 1901-61

Particulars	Class of Towns						All class of Towns
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
1901							
Population	160,167	262,794	251,420	320,658	430,528	125,089	1,550,656
Percentage	10.33	15.74	16.21	21.88	27.77	8.07	100.00
No. of Towns	1	4	8	25	47	14	99
1911							
Population	137,098	221,804	240,427	318,863	397,995	159,642	1,475,829
Percentage	9.29	13.64	17.68	21.60	26.97	10.82	100.00
No. of Towns	1	3	8	24	48	18	102
1921							
Population	233,719	142,850	218,567	269,396	395,009	215,754	1,475,335
Percentage	15.84	9.69	14.82	18.26	26.77	14.62	100.00
No. of Towns	2	2	7	20	54	25	110
1931							
Population	263,703	180,663	293,783	360,237	453,089	177,730	1,729,205
Percentage	15.25	10.45	16.99	20.83	26.20	10.28	100.00
No. of Towns	2	2	9	26	55	10	113
1941							
Population	577,136	113,791	376,864	387,493	529,393	132,424	2,117,101
Percentage	27.26	5.38	17.69	18.30	25.01	6.36	100.00
No. of Towns	4	2	13	28	58	13	118
1951							
Population	785,593	263,650	564,701	483,626	634,354	223,351	2,955,275
Percentage	26.58	8.92	19.11	15.93	21.74	7.72	100.00
No. of Towns	4	4	20	37	61	16	142
1961							
Population	1,241,562	241,128	667,337	707,581	389,611	34,259	3,281,478
Percentage	37.84	7.35	20.34	21.56	11.87	1.04	100.00
No. of Towns	6	4	23	52	51	9	145

RAJASTHAN

PROGRESS OF URBANISATION, 1901-61



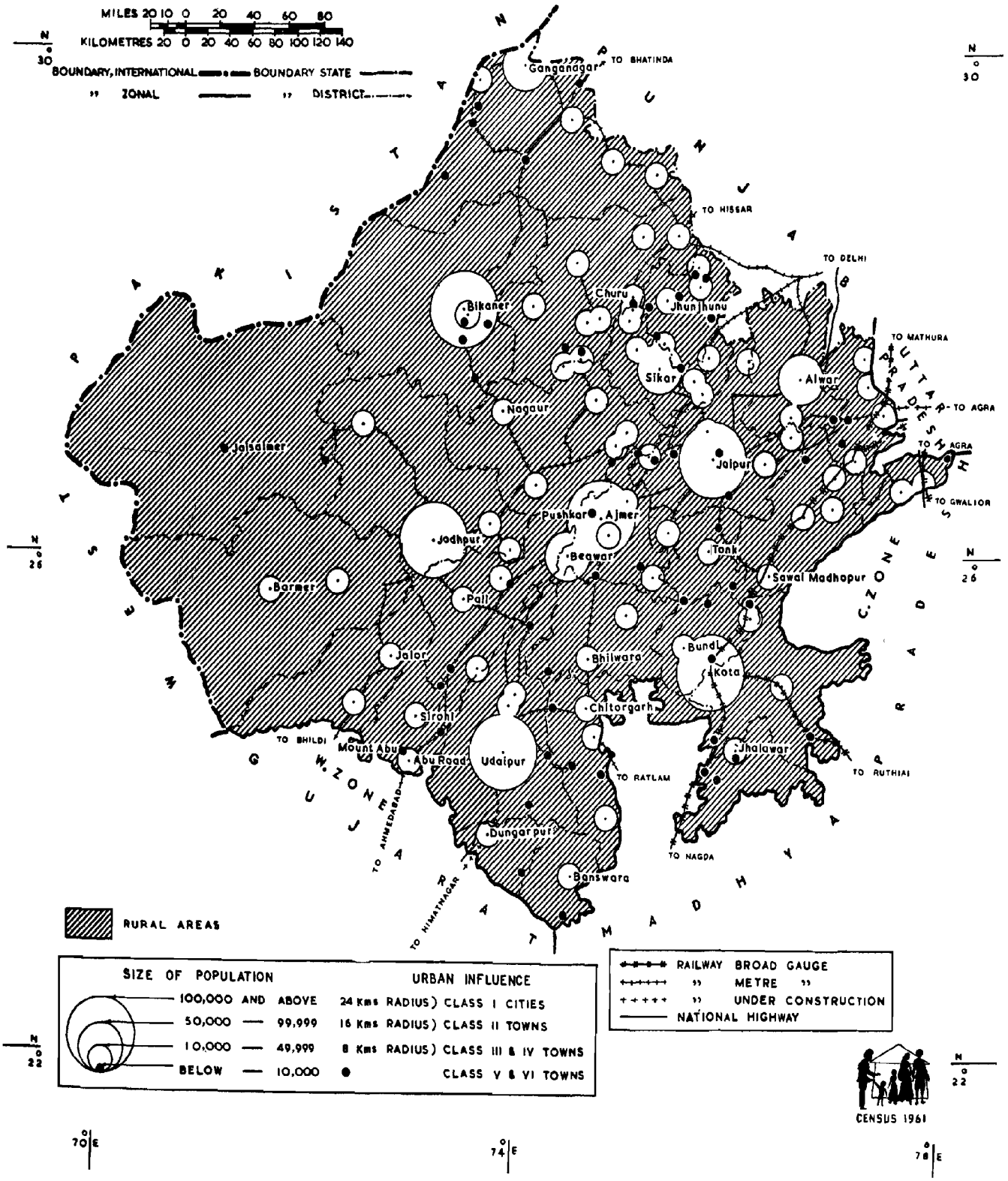
DEGREE OF URBANISATION

THE SIX major towns constitute the core of urbanism in Rajasthan. The class I towns of Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur extend their influence over their neighbouring towns. Of the four towns in class II, Alwar and Sikar have their influence spread over to the smaller towns in their vicinity. While Ganganagar remains almost isolated, the fourth town in this category-Beawar, lies under the sphere of influence of the city of Ajmer. Most of the class III & IV towns, like other smaller towns in class V & VI, have independent entities except in a few cases of such towns in Churu, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur and Sikar districts.

The Map alongside presents an interesting picture of the degree of urbanisation in the various districts of Rajasthan. The location of class I towns has been indicated by circles with a radius of 24 Km., of class II towns by circles with a radius of 16 Km., of class III & IV towns by circles with a radius of 8 Km., while the location of towns in class V & VI has been indicated by means of black dots. In cases where circles do not overlap, they are drawn in full but where they overlap each other, their areas are joined so as to delineate the contiguous urban areas. The space outside the circles has been screened so as to distinguish the rural from the urban areas.

RAJASTHAN

DEGREE OF URBANISATION, 1961



URBAN CONCENTRATION

THE SIX cities, namely Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur, each having population of over a lakh persons, are the major nuclei of heavy urban concentration in Rajasthan. The concentration of urban population is, therefore, the heaviest in the tehsils in which these places are located. A notable high concentration of urban population is found in the contiguous Churu and Ratangarh tehsils of district Churu and Fatehpur tehsil of district Sikar.

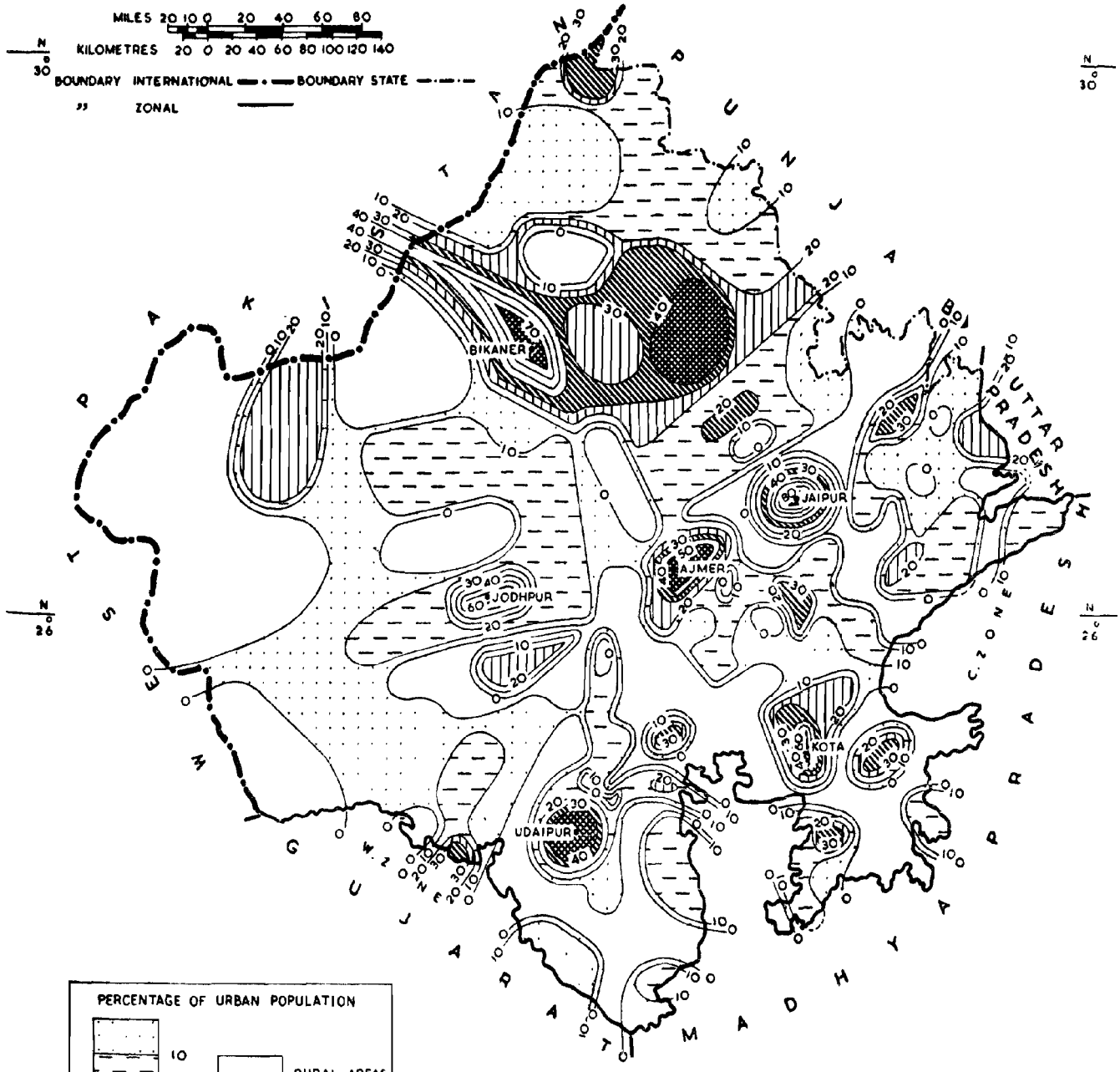
The Map alongside presents the pattern of urban concentration. The percentage values, given in the statement below, have been plotted in the centre of each tehsil and isopleths drawn for these values at intervals according to grouping of data and range, leaving rural areas blank. The intervening spaces between two isopleths from high to low have been shaded and the nuclei of urban centres indicated. The statement below shows the distribution of tehsils by percentage of urban to total population.

DISTRIBUTION OF TEHSILS BY PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TO TOTAL POPULATION

Per cent Ranges	Tehsils with percentage values (District names in Capitals)
1 to 10	GANGANAGAR—Padampur (5.24) Suratgarh (9.56) Anupgarh (4.73) BIKANER—Nokha (8.53) JHUNJHUNU—Khetri (4.70) ALWAR—Rajgarh (9.45) Lachhmangarh (1.70) BHARATPUR—Nadbai (8.67) Weir (7.70) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Todabhim (9.72) JAIPUR—Kotputli (9.89) Baswa (9.74) SIKAR—Neem-ka-thana (8.14) AJMER—Kekri (7.67) TONK—Deoli (6.37) Uniara (8.93) JAISALMER—Pokaran (9.53) PALI—Desuri (9.76) Bali (5.23) BARMER—Barmer (9.27) JALOR—Jalor (9.58) Jaswantpura (6.22) UDAIPUR—Vallabhnagar (7.67) Salumbar (8.57) DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (6.45) Sagwara (6.62) BANSWARA—Kushalgarh (5.73) KOTA—Pipalda (5.01) JHALAWAR—Pirawa (7.85).
10 to 20	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur (11.61) Hanumangarh (12.81) Nohar (11.10) Bhadra (10.51) CHURU—Taranagar (18.25) Rajgarh (15.71) BHARATPUR—Kaman (10.48) Bayana (13.98) Dholpur (17.12) Rajakhera (17.82) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Hindaun (18.31) Karauli (18.63) Sawai Madhopur (14.97) JAIPUR—Amber (14.02) Phulera (19.16) Dausa (12.82) Chaksu (11.08) SIKAR—Lachhmangarh (16.93) Sri Madhopur (12.84) AJMER—Sarwar (15.68) TONK—Malpura (12.83) Nawai (11.35) JODHPUR—Phalodi (12.76) Bilara (15.34) NAGAUR—Didwana (11.76) Nagaur (15.76) Nawa (19.44) Parbatsar (13.28) Merta (10.72) BARMER—Pachpadra (12.38) SIROHI—Sheoganj (16.53) Sirohi (18.58) BHILWARA—Shahpura (15.52) Sahara (12.41) UDAIPUR—Deogarh (17.00) Rajsamand (15.38) Nathdwara (12.59) CHITORGARH—Kapasan (15.74) Nimbahera (17.79) Chhoti Sadri (16.34) Bari Sadri (15.40) Pratapgarh (17.28) BANSWARA—Banswara (18.02) BUNDI—Nainwa (10.27) KOTA—Ramganjmandi (18.26) Chhabra (15.28) JHALAWAR—Pachpahar (17.18).
20 to 30	CHURU—Dungargarh (24.43) JHUNJHUNU—Jhunjhunu (23.08) Chirawa (22.46) Udaipurwati (20.15) BHARATPUR—Deeg (21.99) Bharatpur (26.55) Bari (20.11) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Gangapur (24.12) SIKAR—Sikar (28.85) AJMER—Beawar (29.70) JAISALMER—Jaisalmer (29.55) NAGAUR—Ladnu (29.65) PALI—Sojat (21.95) Pali (27.37) CHITORGARH—Chitorgarh (22.62) BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (21.53).
30 to 40	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (31.22) CHURU—Sardarshahar (32.50) Sujangarh (35.62) ALWAR—Alwar (31.87) TONK—Tonk (32.67) SIROHI—Abu Road (38.68) BHILWARA—Bhilwara (33.84) BUNDI—Bundi (36.83) KOTA—Baran (33.08) JHALAWAR—Jhalrapatan (34.30).
40 & above	BIKANER—Bikaner (71.60) CHURU—Churu (47.19) Ratangarh (41.67) JAIPUR—Jaipur (89.25) SIKAR—Fatehpur (41.36) AJMER—Ajmer (58.40) Kishangarh (42.87) JODHPUR—Jodhpur (62.58) UDAIPUR—Girwa (48.20) KOTA—Ladpura (69.38).

RAJASTHAN

URBAN CONCENTRATION, 1961



CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS, 1901-61

OF THE one hundred and fortyfive places which the Census 1961 has taken as towns, as many as ninetynine had the status of a town in 1901 Census. Three places joined in 1911, eight in 1921, three in 1931 and five in 1941 Census. In 1951, twentyfour new places were added. Three places were added in the 1961 Census. The table below gives the chronological distribution of the towns of 1961 during the period 1901-61 by class of towns :

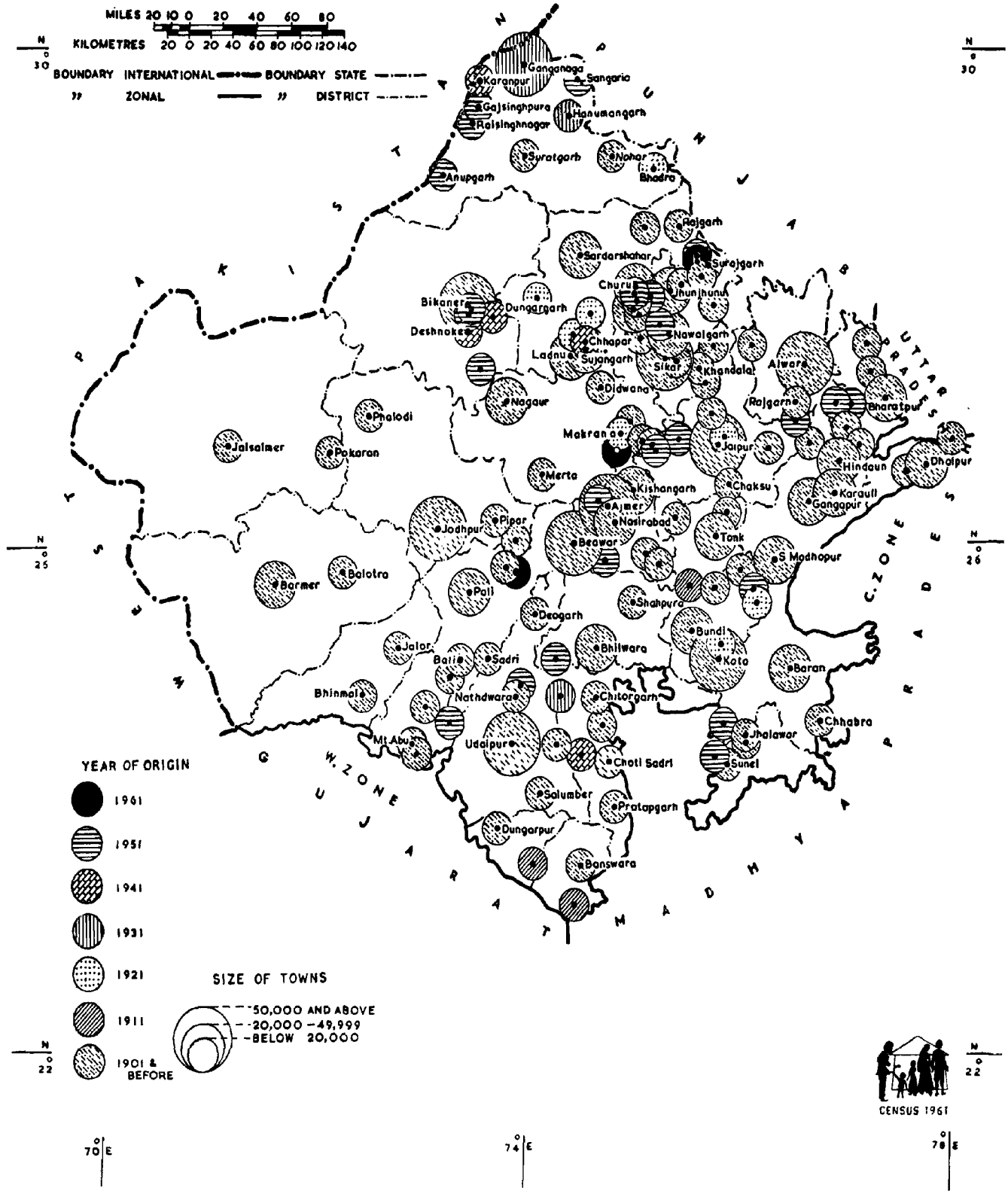
CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1961 TOWNS

Class of towns	Number of towns in year						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Total	**99**	**102**	**110**	**113**	**118**	**142**	**145**
Class I	1	1	2	2	4	4	6
Class II	4	3	2	2	2	4	4
Class III	8	8	7	9	13	20	23
Class IV	25	24	20	26	28	37	52
Class V	47	48	54	55	58	61	51
Class VI	14	18	25	19	13	16	9

Of the six towns in class I in 1961, Jaipur has been a town in this category ever since 1901 while Ajmer was classified as such in 1921, Jodhpur and Bikaner in 1941. Kota and Udaipur have joined this category only in 1961. Four towns belong to class II. Of these towns, Alwar has been in this class since 1941 and Beawar since 1951. Ganganagar and Sikar have been classified in this category for the first time in 1961. Ganganagar has maintained continuous progress - it was declared a town of class V in 1931, of class IV in 1941 and of class III in 1951. There are twentythree towns in class III, out of which ten are district headquarters. Nagaur, Karauli, Gangapur, Sawai Madhopur and Hindaun towns have expanded and got promoted to this class only in 1961. In class IV there are fiftytwo towns, out of which there are six district headquarters. Twentytwo places, including two district headquarters have been promoted to this class only in 1961. Another large concentration of fiftyone towns is located in class V including Jaisalmer, a district headquarter. Nine of these towns have been promoted to this class in 1961. There are only nine towns having population below 5,000 out of which two were classified as such only in 1961, six in 1951 and only one continues to be in this class since 1921. The Map alongside presents the chronological distribution of towns in Rajasthan over a period of sixty years-1901-61. The towns have been grouped in three sizes viz. (a) Class I and II; (b) Class III, and, (c) Class IV, V and VI.

RAJASTHAN

CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS 1901-61



CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS WHICH LOST URBAN STATUS IN ANY OF THE YEARS 1901-61

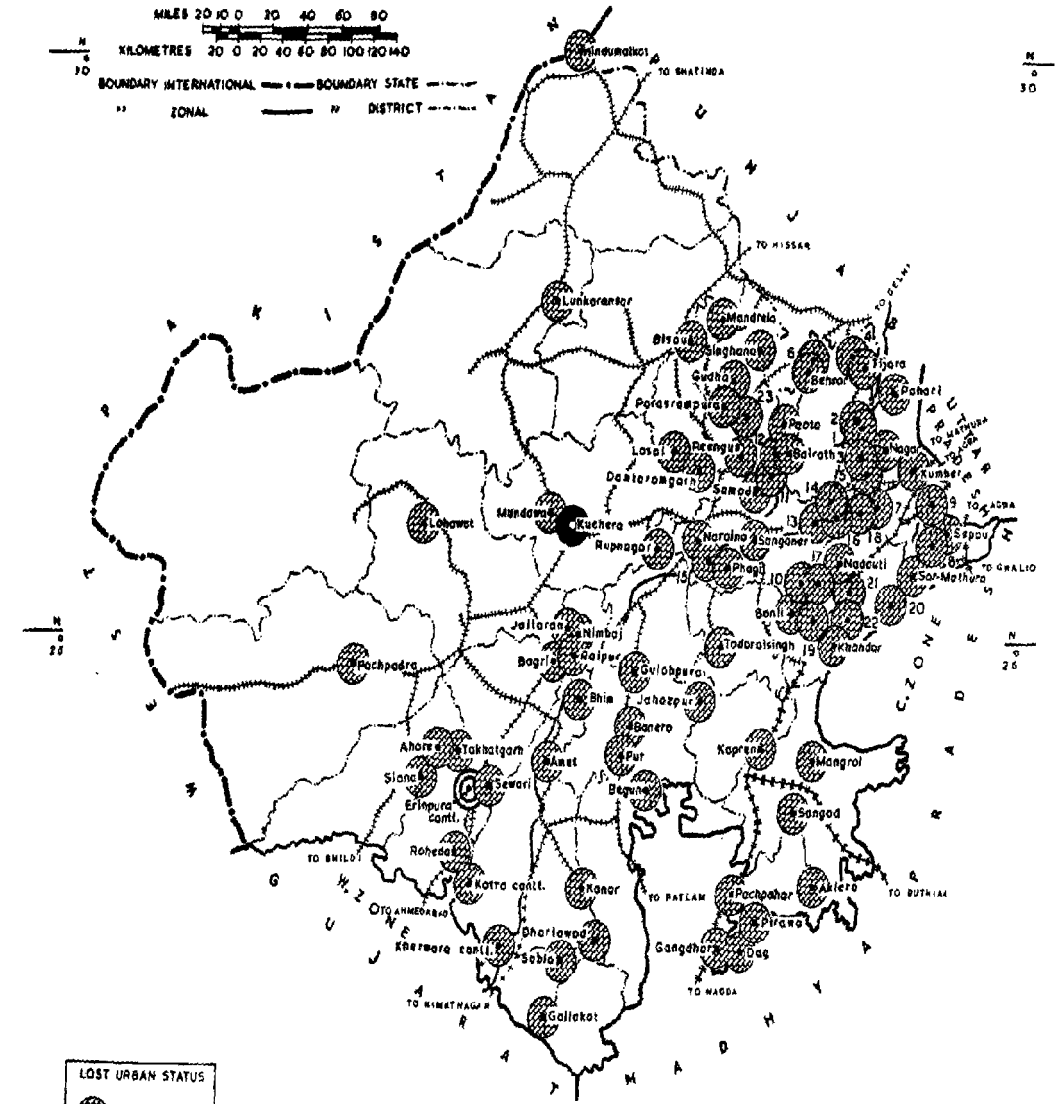
OWING MOSTLY to the changes in the definition of towns, some places considered as towns have lost their urban status during the period 1901-61. A few lost their independent urban status owing to their merger in the neighbouring urban centres. Thus, one place in 1911, another in 1951, and as many as eightyfive places lost their urban status in 1961. One place in 1921, another in 1951 and one more in 1961 lost the independent urban status having been merged with the neighbouring urban localities. The Map alongside and the following statement show the chronological distribution of towns which lost their urban status, or, their independent urban status in any of the years during the period 1901-61.

Period	Towns which lost urban status or independent urban status
1901—1911	1. Kuchhera
1911—1921	1. Jodhpur Town (merged n Jodhpur city)
1941—1951	1. Erinpura Cantt. 2. Bhimganj Mandi (merged in Kota town)
1951—1961	1. Hindumalkot 2. Lunkaransar 3. Mandrela 4. Singhana 5. Gudha 6. Parasrampura 7. Bisau 8. Bahadurpur 9. Govindgarh 10. Ramgarh 11. Behror 12. Nimrana 13. Tijara 14. Kotkasim 15. Lachhmangarh 16. Kumher 17. Nagar 18. Pahari 19. Bhusawar 20. Rupbas 21. Baseri 22. Sar Mathura 23. Sapau 24. Bonli 25. Malarnadungar 26. Khandar 27. Wazirpur 28. Bamanwas 29. Nadauti 30. Mahuwa 31. Sapotra 32 Mandrail 33. Sanganer 34. Samod 35. Shahpura 36. Paota 37. Bairath 38. Manoharpur 39. Bhandarej 40. Baswa 41. Sikrai 42. Lalsot 43. Naraina 44. Phagi 45. Mojamabad 46. Reengus 47. Danta Ramgarh 48. Losal 49. Guhala 50. Rupnagar 51. Todaraisingh 52. Lohawat 53. Mundawa 54. Takhatgarh 55. Sewari 56. Bagri 57. Jaitaran 58. Nimbaj 59. Raipur 60. Pachpadra 61. Ahore 62. Siana 63. Roheda 64. Gulabpura 65. Jahazpur 66. Banera 67. Pur 68. Bhim 69. Amet 70. Khera Cantt. 71. Kanor 72. Dhariawad 73. Kotra Cantt. 74. Begun 75. Galiakot 76. Sabla 77. Kapren 78. Sangod 79. Mangrol 80. Gangdhar 81. Dag 82. Pirawa 83. Pachpahar 84. Aklera 85. Lakheri ACC. (merged in Lakheri town).

RAJASTHAN

CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS WHICH LOST URBAN STATUS IN ANY OF THE YEARS, 1901-61

1 RAMGARH, 2 BAHADURPUR, 3 GOVINDGARH, 4 KOTKASIM, 5 LACHHMANGARH, 6 NIMRANA, 7 BHUSAWAR, 8 BASERI, 9 RUPBAS, 10 LALSOT, 11 MANOHARPUR, 12 SHAHPURA, 13 BHANDAREJ, 14 BASWA, 15 MOJAMABAD, 16 SIKRAI, 17 BAMANWAS, 18 MAHUWA, 19 MALARANA DUNGAR, 20 MANDRAIL, 21 WAZIRPUR, 22 SAPOTRA, 23 GUHALA.



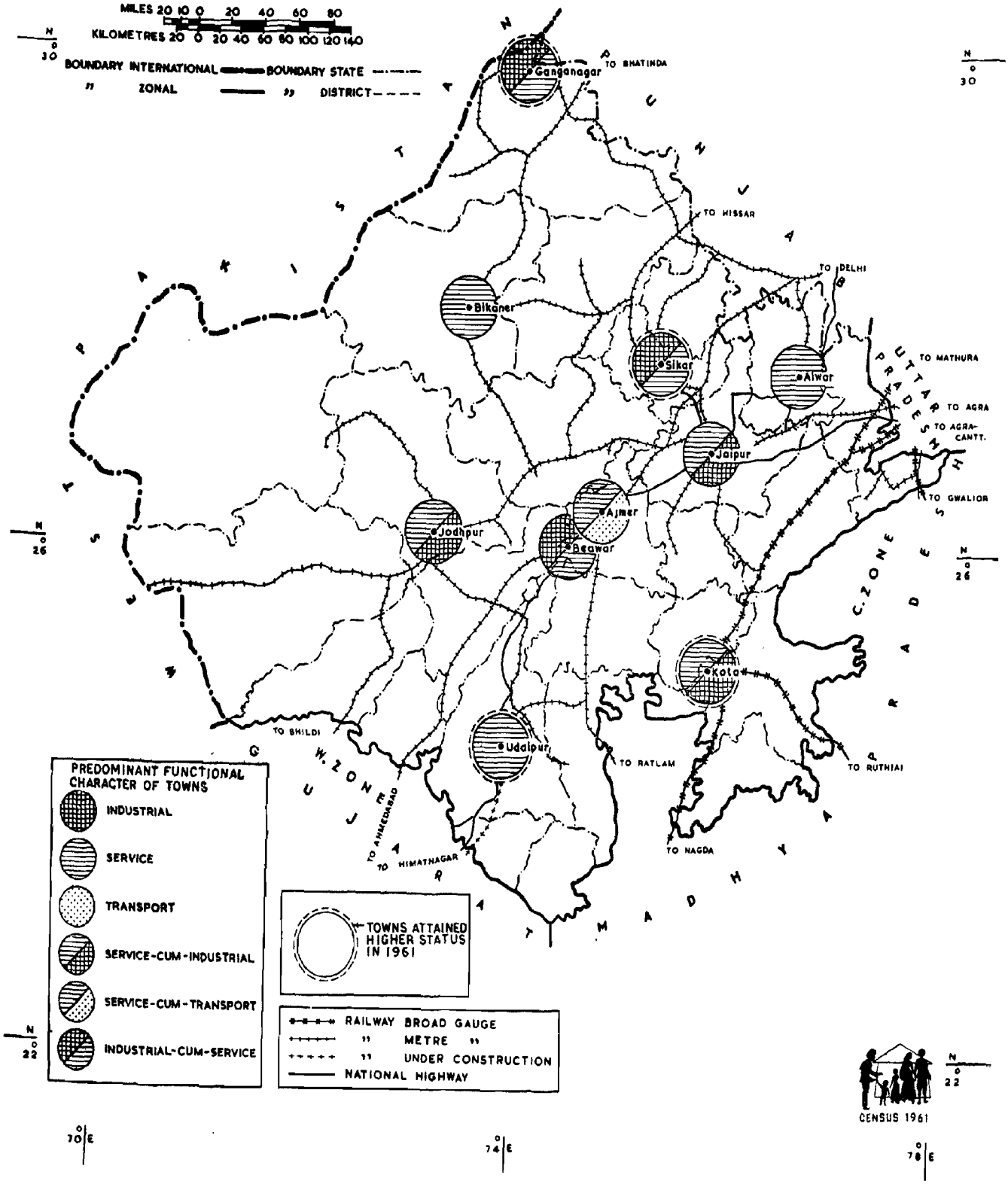
CITIES AND TOWN-GROUPS WITH POPULATION OVER 50,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER. 1961

TEN TOWNS namely Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur, Alwar, Ganganagar, Beawar and Sikar belong to the category of those having a population of over fifty thousand persons in Rajasthan. Of these, the first six have a population of over a lakh persons. Kota and Udaipur attained the status of a city (a place with a population of at least one lakh) only in 1961. Out of the remaining four towns, Ganganagar and Sikar also attained the higher status of a Class II town (50,000 and above) only in 1961. Three towns namely Bikaner, Udaipur and Alwar have only one predominant functional character – Service, as more than two-fifth, that is to say, 40 per cent of the total working population of each of these towns as engaged in the other services sector of the industrial categories of workers. The rest have combination of two characteristics; while Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Beawar, Sikar and Ganganagar are Industrial cum service towns, Ajmer is a town having service cum transport functional characteristics as more than three fifth, that is to say, 60 per cent of the total working population of each of these towns is engaged in these two sectors of the industrial categories of workers.

The Map alongside shows these towns and their predominant functional characteristics in the background of the railways and roadways in Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN

CITIES AND TOWN GROUPS WITH POPULATION OVER 50,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961



TOWNS WITH POPULATION 20,000 TO 50,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961

TWENTYTHREE TOWNS in Rajasthan belong to the Census category of Class III town, that is to say, those having a population of twenty to fifty thousand persons. Five of these towns have attained this status only in 1961

Two of these towns have a single predominant functional characteristic, four have a combination of two, while the remaining seven towns have a combination of three functional characteristics. In all they have thirteen different types of characteristics viz. 1. service, 2. industrial, 3. service-cum-industrial, 4. primary activity-cum-industrial, 5. industrial-cum-service, 6. transport-cum-service, 7. service-cum-industrial-cum-primary activity, 8. industrial-cum-service-cum-primary activity, 9. primary activity-cum-service-cum-industrial, 10. service-cum-trade-cum-industrial, 11. service-cum-industrial-cum-trade & commerce, 12. industrial-cum-primary activity-cum-service and, 13. primary activity-cum-industrial-cum-service as would be seen from the statement below :-

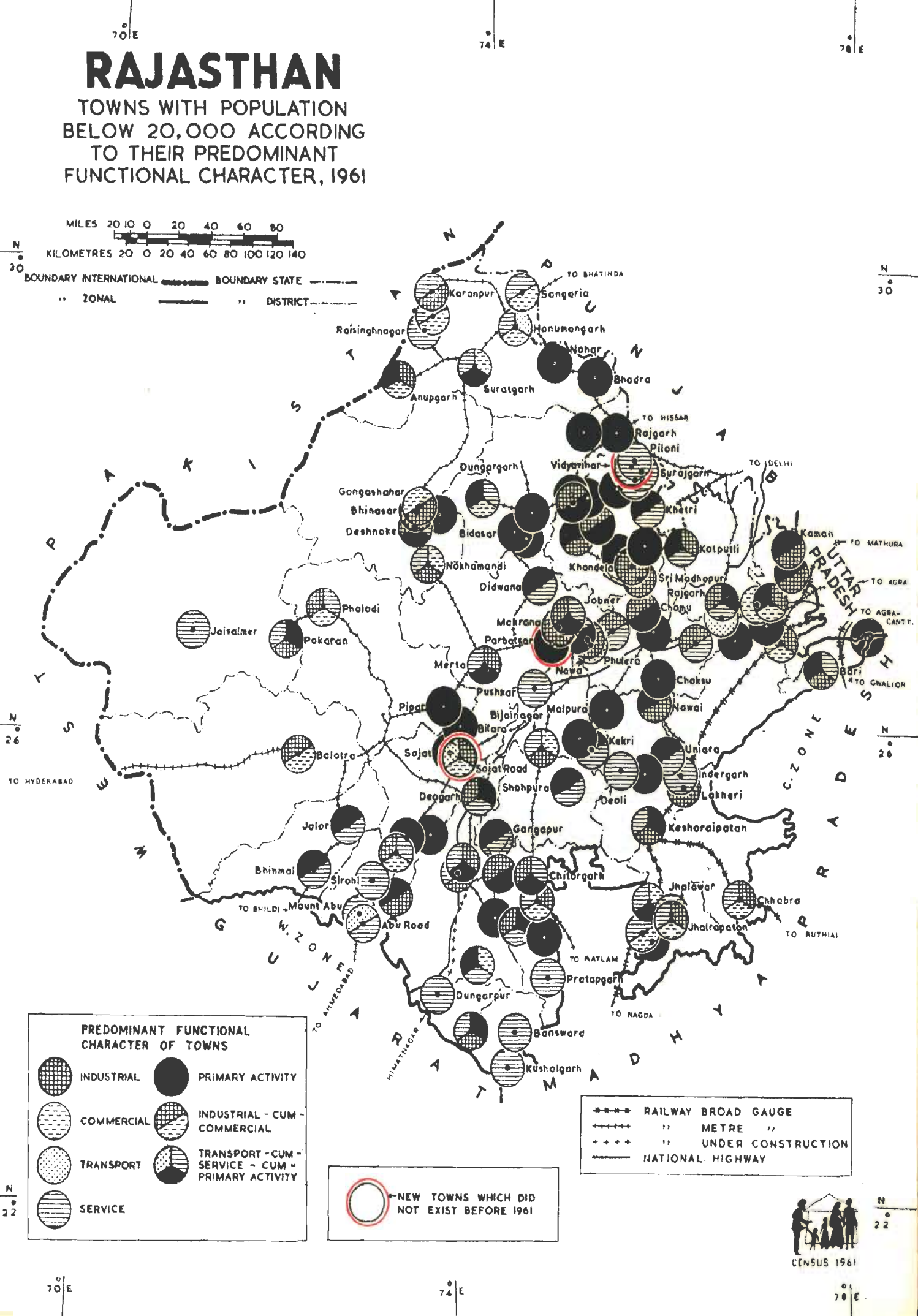
PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER OF CLASS III TOWNS, 1961

Town	Predominant functional character and percentage of workers engaged in sectors of economy
1 Bharatpur	Service (41.68)
2 Bhilwara	Service-cum-Industrial-cum-Primary activities (29.75) (37.36) (21.43)
3 Tonk	Service-cum-Industrial (38.19) (30.58)
4 Churu	Industrial-cum-Service-cum Primary activity (26.56) (26.27) (22.94)
5 Pali	Industrial (49.46)
6 Sardar Shahar	Primary activity-cum-Service-cum-Industrial (31.81) (26.26) (20.50)
7 Sujangarh	Primary-activity-cum-Industrial (33.46) (28.10)
8 Barmer	Service-cum-trade and commerce-cum-Industrial (27.91) (24.55) (24.51)
9 Dholpur	Service (41.22)
10 Fatehpur	Primary activity cum-Industrial (32.95) (32.15)
11 Ratangarh	Primary activity-cum-Service-cum-Industrial (31.32) (26.56) (18.41)
12 Bundi	Service-cum-Industrial (38.07) (29.56)
13 Kishangarh	Service-cum-Industrial (38.07) (29.56)
14 Jhunjhunu	Service-cum-Industrial-cum-Trade and Commerce (29.56) (29.28) (19.20)
15 Nawalgarh	Industrial-cum-Primary activity-cum-Service (30.23) (29.00) (22.73)
16 Nagaur	Industrial-cum-Service (34.51) (31.45)
17 Nasirabad	Service (54.67)
18 Ladnu	Industry-cum-Service-cum-Primary activity (30.04) (29.77) (18.56)
19 Karauli	Service-cum-Industry-cum-Primary activity (31.38) (27.45) (24.54)
20 Baran	Service-cum-Industrial (38.62) (25.95)
21 Gangapur	Transport-cum-Service (35.15) (26.22)
22 Sawai Madhopur	Industrial (56.81)
23 Hindaun	Primary activity-cum-Industry-cum-Service (34.76) (23.08) (19.92)

The Map alongside shows these towns and their predominant functional characteristics in the background of the railways and roadways in Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN

TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 20,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961



TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 20,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961

ONE HUNDRED and twelve towns in Rajasthan have population below twenty thousand in each of them. Of these 52 belong to the category of Class IV (10,000 to 19,999) 51 to Class V (5,000 to 9,999) and 9 to Class VI (less than 5,000).

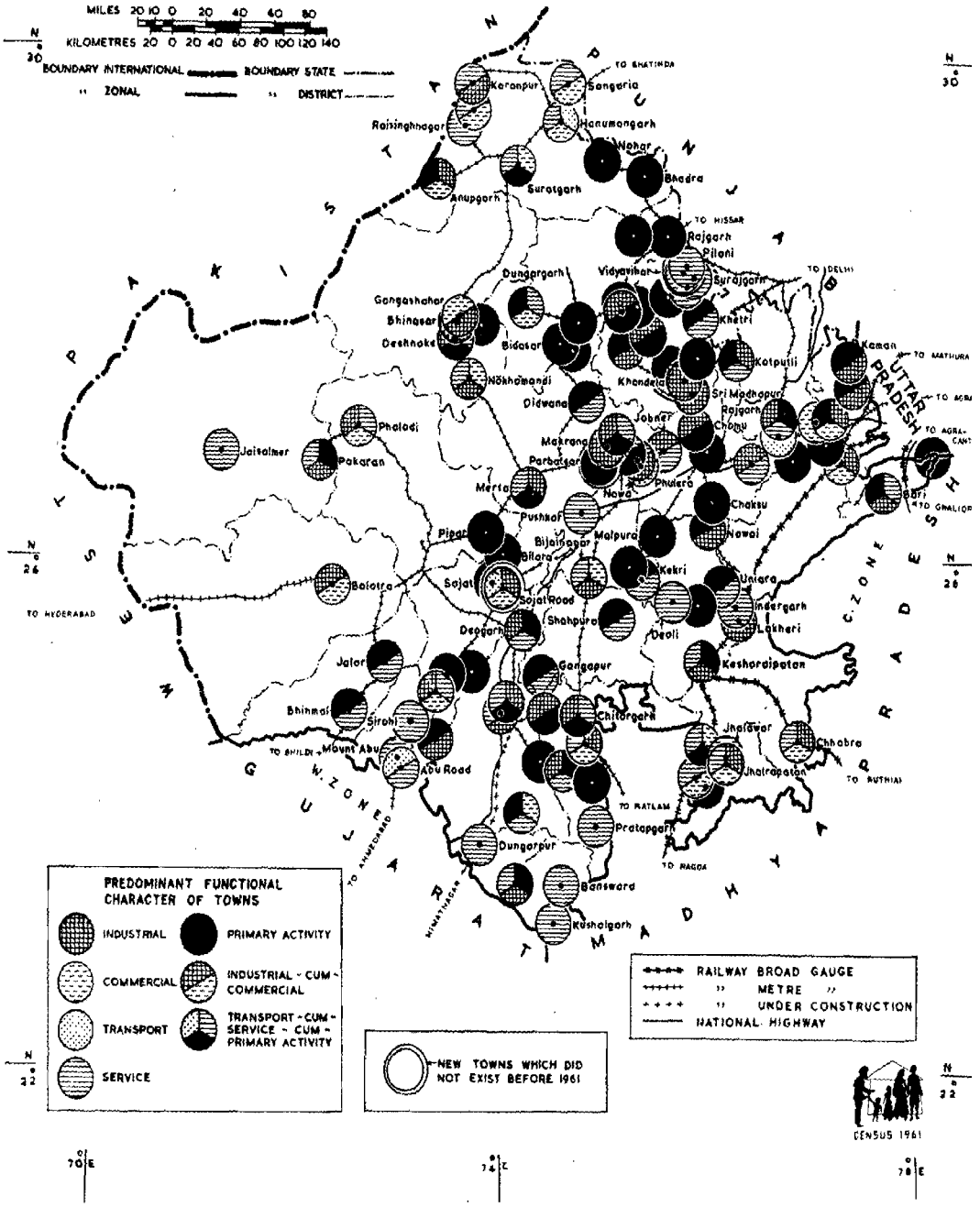
Fiftyone of the towns with population below 20,000 have only one functional characteristic, thirtythree have a combination of two and twentyeight have a combination of three functional characteristics. The Map alongside shows these towns with their functional character. The statement below presents the distribution of towns with population below 20,000 by functional characteristics.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 20,000 BY FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Functional characteristics with towns
Primary activity : (1) Rajgarh (2) Sojat (3) Nohar (4) Sadri (5) Pipar (6) Bilara (7) Rajaldesar (8) Malpura (9) Taranagar (10) Neem-ka-thana (11) Bhadra (12) Rajakhera (13) Bali (14) Udaipur (15) Bidasar (16) Todabhim (17) Mandawa (18) Bhindar (19) Chhoti Sadri (20) Chaksu (21) Chhapar (22) Bagar (23) Weir (24) Amber (25) Nainwa (26) Napasar (27) Sunel (28) Sarwar (29) Parbatsar (30) Ratangarh.
Industrial : (1) Makrana (2) Lakheri (3) Khandela (4) Bhinasar.
Trade and Commerce : (1) Kherli.
Transport : (1) Bandikui (2) Phulera.
Service : (1) Banswara (2) Jhalawar (3) Pratapgarh (4) Sirohi (5) Dungarpur (6) Pilani (7) Raisinghnagar (8) Jaisalmer (9) Mount Abu (10) Pushkar (11) Deoli (12) Kushalgarh (13) Vidyavihar (14) Indergarh.
Primary activity-cum-Industrial : (1) Lachhmangarh (2) Deeg (3) Kaman (4) Sri Madhopur (5) Nawai (6) Pindwara.
Primary activity-cum-Service : (1) Didwana (2) Chirawa (3) Jalor (4) Kekri (5) Shahpura (6) Bhinmal (7) Khetri (8) Gangapur (9) Uniara
Industrial-cum-Primary activity : (1) Chomu (2) Ramgarh (3) Kapasan (4) Mukandgarh.
Industrial-cum-Trade & Commerce : (1) Balotra.
Industrial-cum-Service : (1) Dausa (2) Surajgarh (3) Jobner.
Trade & Commerce-cum-Industrial : (1) Gangashahar.
Transport-cum-Service : (1) Abu Road.
Service-cum-Primary activity : (1) Nawa.
Service-cum-Industrial : (1) Sambhar (2) Nathdwara (3) Karanpur (4) Chhabra.
Service-cum-Trade & Commerce : (1) Sangaria (2) Gajsinghpura (3) Bhawanimandi.
Primary activity-cum-Industrial-cum-Trade and Commerce : (1) Nadbai (2) Anupgarh.
Primary activity-cum-Industrial-cum-Service : (1) Kotputli.
Primary activity-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Service : (1) Salumbar.
Primary activity-cum-Service-cum-Industrial : (1) Bari.
Primary activity-cum-Service-cum-Trade & Commerce : (1) Dungargarh.
Industrial-cum-Primary activity-cum-Service : (1) Rajgarh (2) Deogarh (3) Bari Sadri.
Industrial-cum-Service-cum-Primary activity : (1) Chitorgarh (2) Kuchaman (3) Deshnoke.
Industrial-cum-Service-cum-Trade & Commerce : (1) Phalodi (2) Sheoganj.
Service-cum-Primary activity cum-Industrial : (1) Sagwara (2) Pokaran (3) Keshoraipatan.
Service-cum-Industrial-cum-Primary activity : (1) Merta (2) Rajsamand.
Service-cum-Industrial-cum-Trade & Commerce : (1) Bayana (2) Nimbahera (3) Jhalrapatan.
Service-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-Primary activity : (1) Suratgarh (2) Ramganjmandi.
Service-cum-Trade & Commerce-cum-Industrial : (1) Nokha-Mandi (2) Bijainagar.
Service-cum-Transport-cum-Trade & Commerce : (1) Hanumangarh.
Transport-cum-Industrial-cum-Trade & Commerce : (1) Sojat Road.

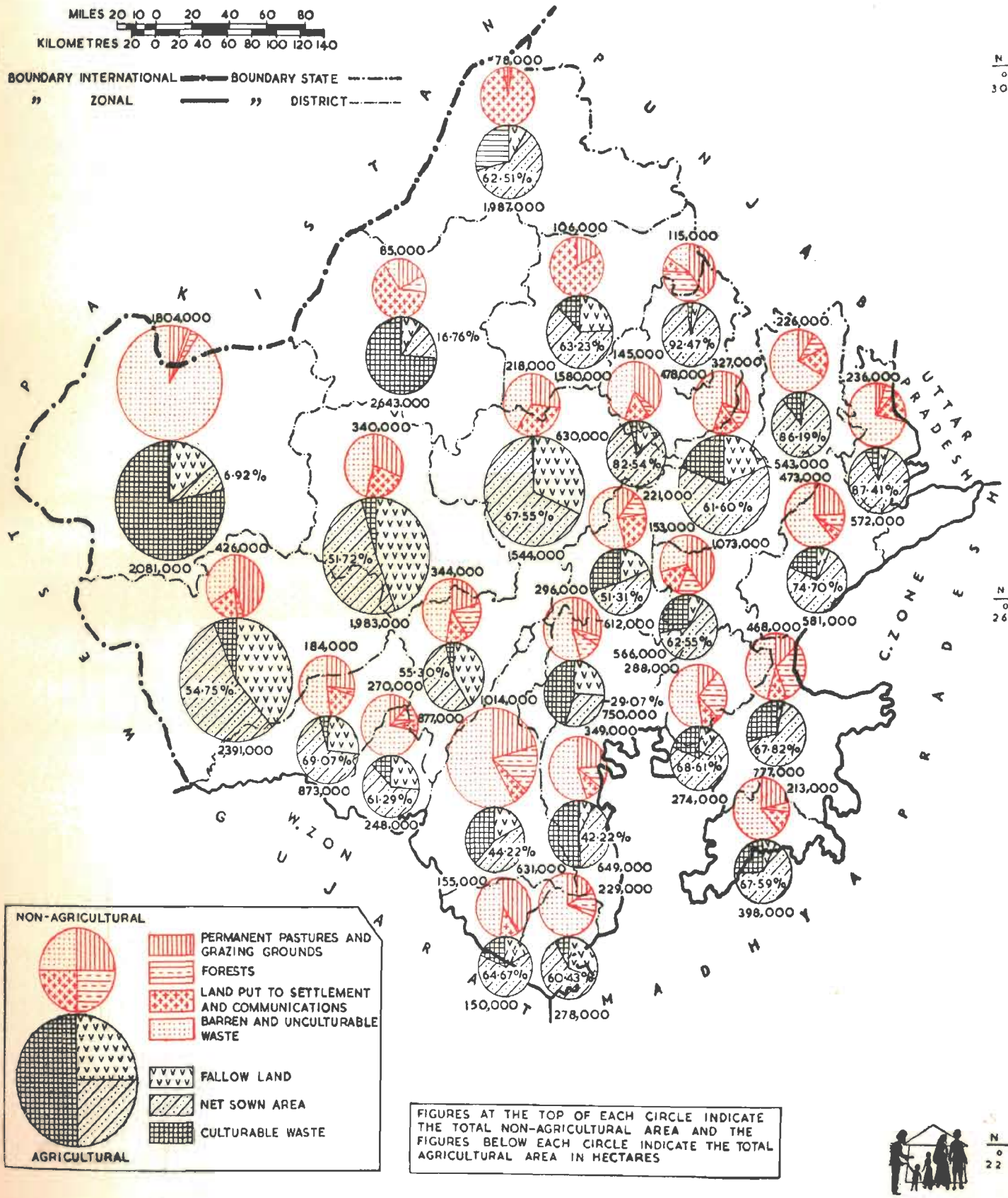
RAJASTHAN

TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 20,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961



RAJASTHAN

LAND UTILIZATION, 1961



LAND UTILISATION

A LARGE part of the area of Rajasthan cannot be used for agricultural purposes due to limitations imposed by relief and aridity. About 15.2 per cent of the area was barren and uncultivated 20.2 per cent was unculturable waste, and 9.2 per cent fallow other than current-fallow which was around 6 per cent. Thus, nearly half of the total area of the State is not available for agricultural purposes.

In the eastern Rajasthan, the density of cultivated area depends upon the land available for cultivation rather than upon precipitation. The density is less than 25 per cent in Dungarpur, Banswara, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur districts and over 50 per cent but less than 75 per cent in Alwar, Bharatpur and Tonk districts. In the western region, less than 25 per cent of the area is cultivated in Jaisalmer and Bikaner districts. The density of cultivation ranges from 25 to 50 per cent in Barmer, Jalor, Pali, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts. In Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts the density of cultivated area ranges from 50 to 75 per cent. An interesting feature in western Rajasthan is the existence of sand dunes, some 30 to 100 m high, which influence effective land use. These barren areas are mainly concentrated in the western sections of Barmer, Jaisalmer, and Bikaner districts. The dunes found in Churu and Jhunjhunu districts are sometimes cultivated while others are left as barren lands for firewood and grazing of livestock.

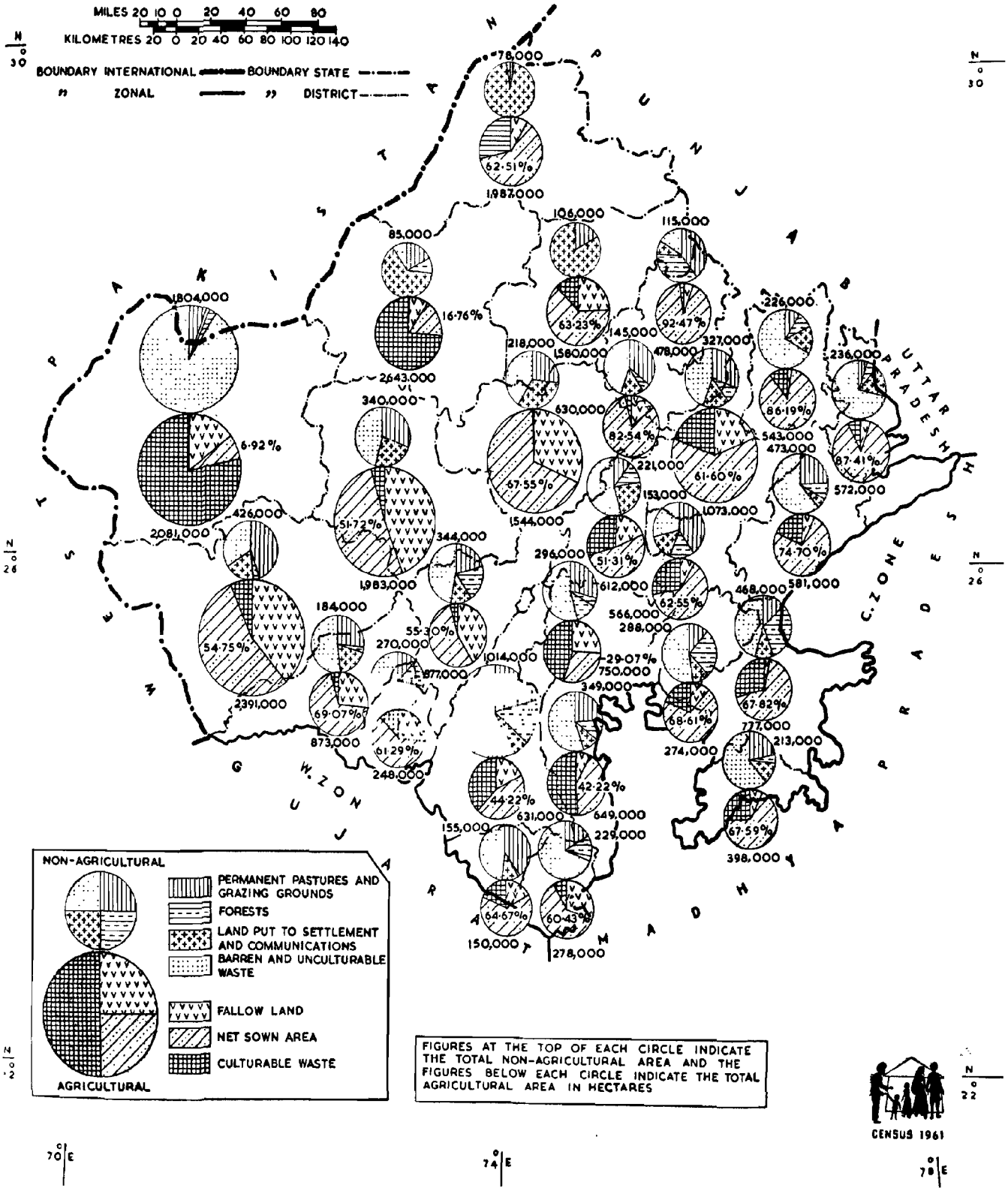
The Map alongside shows the land utilisation pattern obtaining in the various districts of Rajasthan. The two circles in every district represent areas under agricultural and non-agricultural uses separately and the hatchings indicate the particulars of the land uses. The district-wise figures are presented in the table below :

LAND UTILISATION 1960-61

State/District	Per cent to total Agricultural area			Per cent to total Non-agricultural area			
	Fallow	Net area sown	Waste	Pasture	Forest	Other uses	Barren
RAJASTHAN	**20.43**	**52.25**	**27.32**	**19.26**	**9.31**	**12.52**	**58.91**
1 Ganganagar	8.55	62.51	28.94	1.30	-	96.10	2.60
2 Bikaner	9.23	16.76	74.01	17.65	9.41	63.53	9.41
3 Churu	24.43	63.23	12.34	17.76	-	81.31	0.93
4 Jhunjhunu	5.23	92.47	2.30	39.13	36.52	7.83	16.52
5 Alwar	2.58	86.19	11.23	9.25	9.25	14.98	66.52
6 Bharatpur	5.41	87.26	7.33	5.13	5.56	17.52	71.79
7 Sawai Madhopur	6.68	74.31	19.01	24.25	8.94	5.53	61.28
8 Jaipur	18.98	61.49	19.53	30.86	8.64	19.14	41.36
9 Sikar	14.13	82.54	3.33	35.42	4.86	14.58	45.14
10 Ajmer	18.63	51.31	30.06	10.81	11.71	23.42	54.06
11 Tonk	9.36	62.55	28.09	39.87	16.34	14.38	29.41
12 Jaisalmer	14.85	6.92	78.23	5.59	1.06	2.66	90.73
13 Jodhpur	44.14	51.69	4.17	30.68	0.59	22.71	46.02
14 Nagaur	31.67	67.55	0.78	26.61	0.46	31.19	41.74
15 Pali	40.48	55.30	4.22	20.99	19.24	11.95	47.82
16 Barmer	38.48	54.75	6.77	45.09	2.81	17.99	34.11
17 Jalor	26.92	69.07	4.01	26.49	3.24	18.38	51.89
18 Sirohi	26.21	61.29	12.50	12.22	9.63	5.93	72.22
19 Bhilwara	26.13	28.07	44.80	28.81	4.41	12.20	54.58
20 Udaipur	17.61	43.87	38.52	20.36	15.69	5.76	58.19
21 Chitorgarh	7.24	42.22	50.54	23.85	11.21	9.48	55 46
22 Dungarpur	16.67	64.66	18.67	40.38	1.28	10.26	48.08
23 Banswara	30.94	60.43	8.63	16.67	11.40	2.63	69.30
24 Bundi	11.27	68.37	20.36	12.11	25.95	9.69	52.25
25 Kota	3.34	67.74	28.92	12.23	31.55	10.30	45.92
Jhalawar	6.53	67.59	25.88	21.23	4.72	12.26	61.79

RAJASTHAN

LAND UTILIZATION, 1961



INTENSITY OF CROPPING 1960-61

INTENSITY OF cropping is closely related to factors such as type of soil, extent of rainfall, cropping practices, irrigational facilities etc. It can be measured by working out an index on the basis of the percentage of gross sown area to the net sown area. The intensity index thus arrived can broadly indicate the extent to which the same land is cultivated more than once in a year. The following statement presents the intensity index for the various districts of Rajasthan classified by various intensity ranges :

INTENSITY OF CROPPING IN DISTRICTS

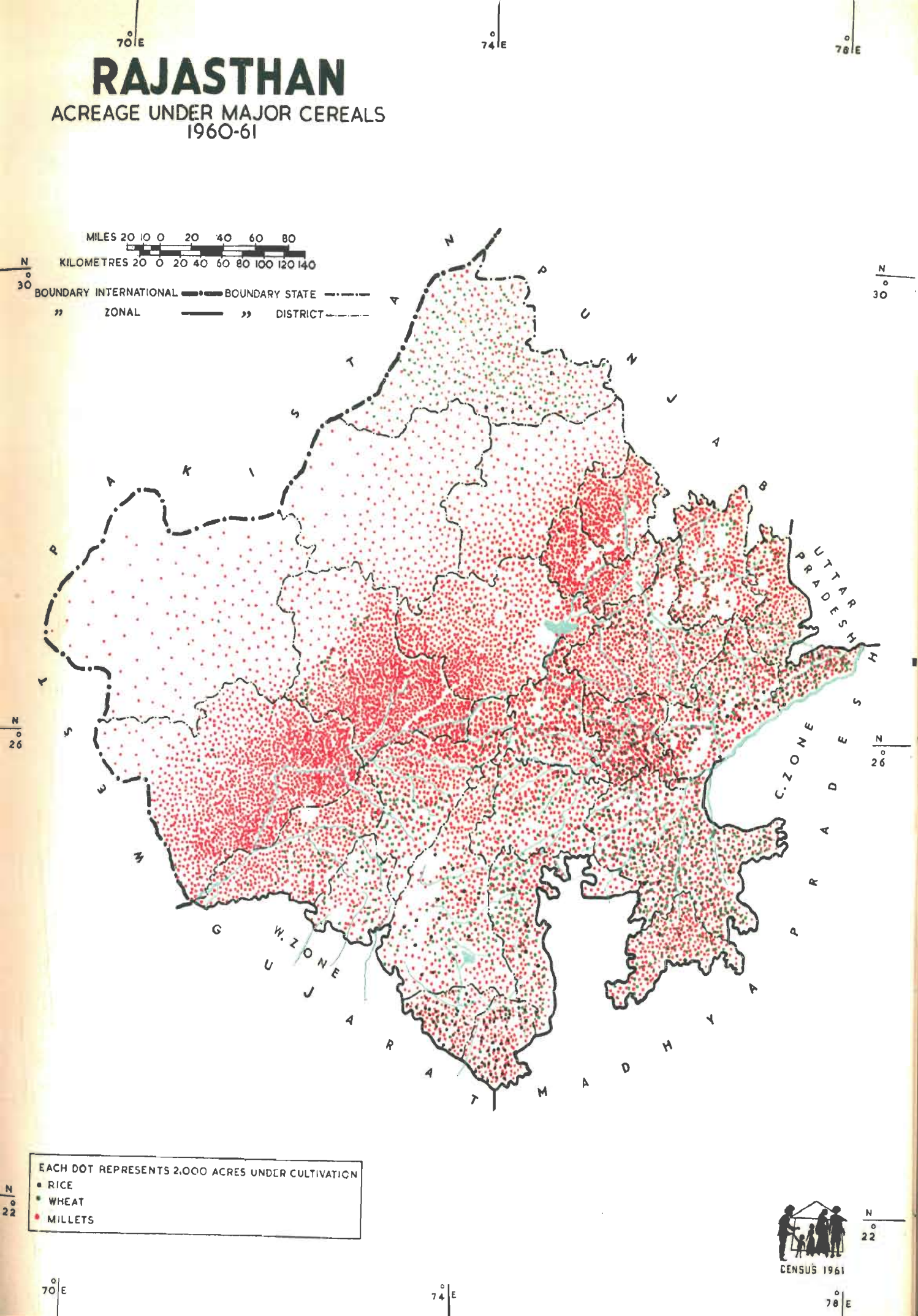
Crop intensity ranges	Intensity Index
101.00 & below	Bikaner (100.00) Jaisalmer (100.00) Barmer (100.15) Jodhpur (100.20) Nagaur (100.38) Churu (100.70).
101.01 to 108.00	Bharatpur (101.80) Jalor (101.82) Sikar (102.69) Ganganagar (102.90) Kota (103.04) Pali (103.51) Jhunjhunu (105.20) Tonk (105.37) Bundi (105.85).
108.01 to 116.00	Jhalawar (108.92) Sirohi (109.21) Jaipur (111.65) Banswara (112.50) Ajmer (114.65) Sawai Madhopur (115.90).
116.01 to 124.00	Dungarpur (117.53) Chitorgarh (121.53).
124.01 & above	Udaipur (131.18) Alwar (132.48) Bhilwara (133.94).

As would be seen from the statement above, the index of intensity of cropping is high in the districts which have almost all the conditions needed for farming and especially in those which have adequate irrigational facilities to provide water for a second crop. The entire arid zone area of the State comprising of Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts has a low and below the State average standard of crop intensity.

The Map alongside presents the pattern of the intensity of cropping in the various districts of Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN

ACREAGE UNDER MAJOR CEREALS
1960-61



ACREAGE UNDER MAJOR CEREALS

MILLETS, WHEAT and rice compose the major cereals of Rajasthan. Of the millets, bajra, jawar, and maize are the most important. Bajra is the most important food crop in the state and is mostly grown on sandy soils of the districts lying in the desert viz. Jalor, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Churu, Sikar, and Jhunjhunu. It thrives well if there are timely rains, and, in case they fail the area under this crop goes down considerably. Jawar occupies about 8 per cent of the cropped areas of the State. It is grown mostly in Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar districts. It is also important as a fodder crop and is capable of producing very large quantity of palatable fodder in a short time even under fairly dry conditions. Maize is mostly cultivated in Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Alwar districts and occupies 3 per cent of the total cropped area of the State. It is generally sown as a non-irrigated crop.

Wheat is grown almost all over the State except the desert area as it is generally grown under irrigation. On heavy soils and in areas of high rainfall, it is also sown as a *Barani* crop. It is also grown extensively mixed with barley, grain or mustard. Barley is grown as a subsidiary to wheat almost in all places where wheat is grown and replaces wheat in irrigated soils where either the soil is light or irrigation water is scanty or saline.

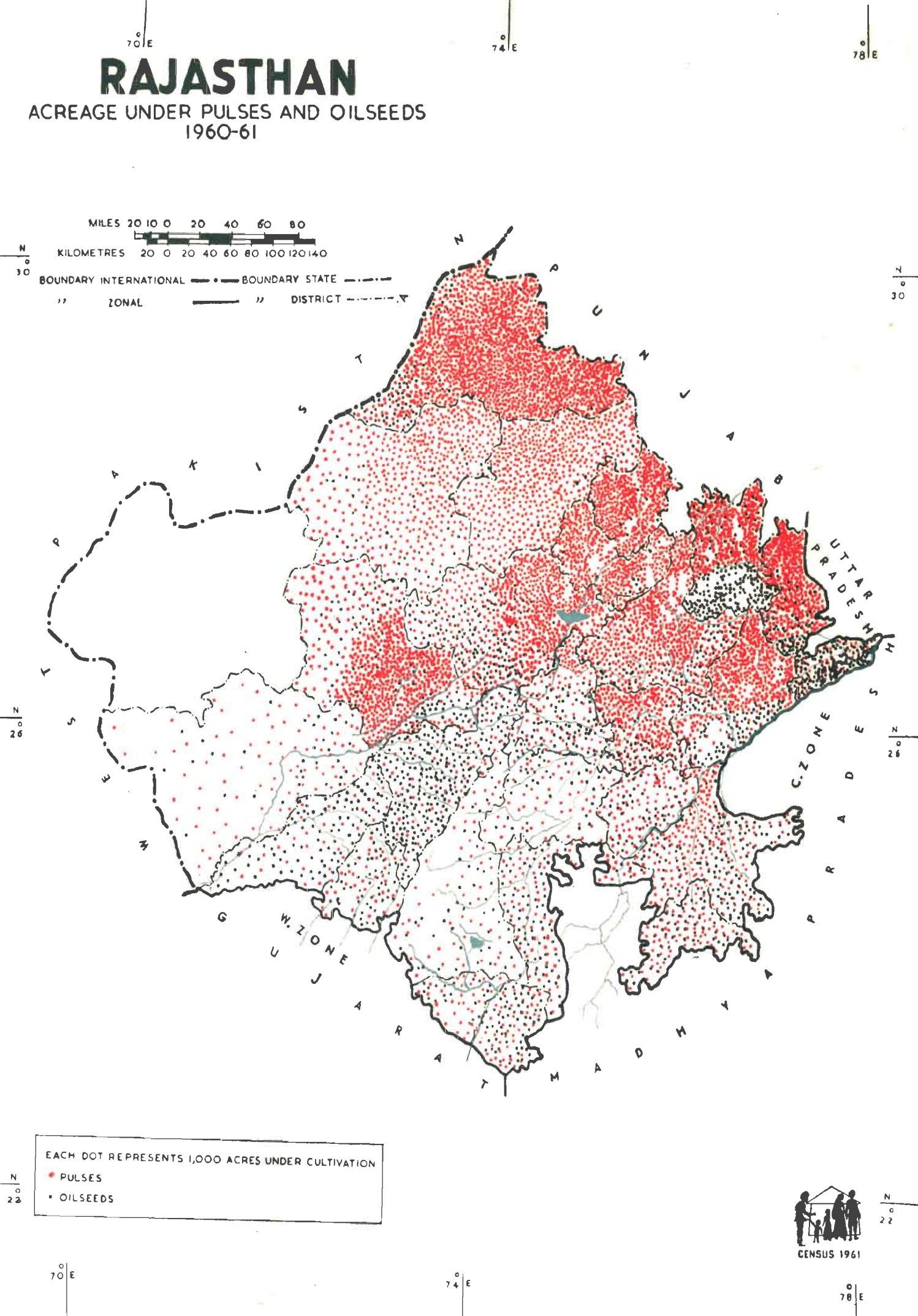
Rice is grown on heavy soils in Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur, Bundi, Kota and Ganganagar districts and in various pockets in a few other districts where there is adequate rainfall. It does not, however, form any sizable percentage of the total cropped area of Rajasthan. With the development of irrigation facilities in the State the area under rice is bound to increase considerably. The Map alongside and the table given below show the acreage under major cereals in various districts of Rajasthan. during 1960-61.

ACREAGE UNDER MAJOR CEREALS 1960-61

State/District		Area in acres		
		Millets	Wheat	Rice
RAJASTHAN		**16,982,940**	**2,642,641**	**242,143**
1	Ganganagar	539,282	327,684	9,578
2	Bikaner	463,188	122	...
3	Churu	567,477	3,011	...
4	Jhunjhunu	630,549	6,418	...
5	Alwar	550,332	105,350	37
6	Bharatpur	490,248	186,994	3,736
7	Sawai Madhopur	453,862	171,574	14,912
8	Jaipur	892,013	128,506	528
9	Sikar	680,062	17,579	31
10	Ajmer	518,341	104,877	132
11	Tonk	470,600	182,464	28
12	Jaisalmer	343,155	1,648	...
13	Jodhpur	2,111,670	37,678	...
14	Nagaur	1,433,731	23,049	...
15	Pali	670,593	131,191	27
16	Barmer	2,590,187	20,636	...
17	Jalor	814,324	71,383	410
18	Sirohi	202,565	54,795	622
19	Bhilwara	382,362	114,419	836
20	Udaipur	550,466	131,000	36,561
21	Chitorgarh	315,275	170,054	5,068
22	Dungarpur	137,106	18,689	71,399
23	Banswara	203,514	17,562	87,119
24	Bundi	181,174	116,971	2,074
25	Kota	445,662	394,506	6,085
26	Jhalawar	345,202	104,481	2,960

RAJASTHAN

ACREAGE UNDER PULSES AND OILSEEDS
1960-61



ACREAGE UNDER PULSES AND OIL SEEDS

PULSES & OILSEEDS are grown almost all over Rajasthan. The area under pulses is around 20 per cent of the total cropped area which is made up of about 6 per cent under gram while the remaining is under other pulses such as urud, moth, moong, cowpeas and arhar. The gram is a Rabi crop which is grown as foodgrain in the State and sown under *Barani* condition except in Ganganagar district where it is given one or two irrigations. It is also sown mixed with wheat and barley. Urud, moth, and moong are generally sown mixed with bajra, jowar and maize. Arhar is generally sown mixed with Jowar and cotton and is left standing in the field when the main crop is harvested. The peas are sown both for vegetables and for grain, but, when sown for grain they are mixed with the other Rabi crops like wheat and barley.

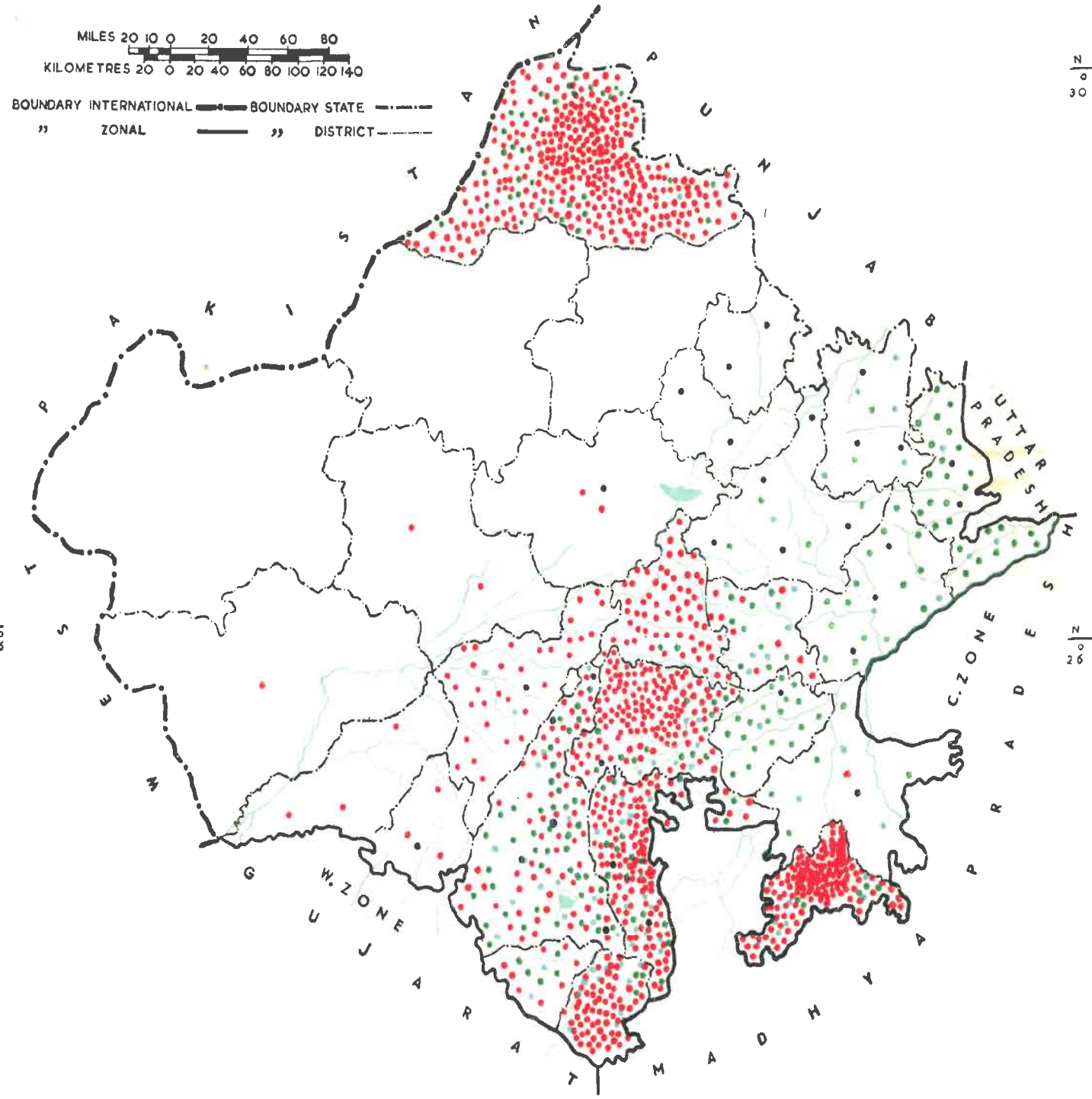
The area under oilseeds constitute about seven per cent of the total area in Rajasthan and almost all important edible oilseeds such as seasamum, groundnut, rape and mustard, and non edible oilseeds such as linseed are grown extensively in the State. Seasamum is an important Kharif oilseed grown both on light and heavy soil all over the districts notably Pali and Nagaur. Groundnut is mainly grown in Chitorgarh, Kota, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Bhilwara and Banswara districts and in recent years the area under groundnut has increased in other districts also. Rape and mustard is mainly grown in Alwar, Bharatpur and Ganganagar districts both under irrigated and *Barani* conditions during the Rabi season. Linseed is mainly grown in the region of Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar. The Map alongside and the table below show the acreage under pulses and oilseeds in each district of the State during the period 1960–61.

ACREAGE UNDER PULSES AND OILSEEDS, 1960–61

	State/District	Area in Acres	
		Pulses	Oilseeds
	RAJASTHAN	**7,189,858**	**1,997,865**
1	Ganganagar	1,378,280	79,643
2	Bikaner	463,716	35,005
3	Churu	586,161	8,143
4	Jhunjhunu	346,108	7,847
5	Alwar	481,269	203,586
6	Bharatpur	430,277	223,621
7	Sawai Madhopur	411,789	105,037
8	Jaipur	447,193	68,029
9	Sikar	382,653	13,008
10	Ajmer	115,380	55,890
11	Tonk	230,724	46,396
12	Jaisalmer	295	340
13	Jodhpur	551,595	100,174
14	Nagaur	530,846	144,070
15	Pali	47,665	245,369
16	Barmer	84,751	33,828
17	Jalor	29,497	101,654
18	Sirohi	34,402	56,561
19	Bhilwara	51,714	40,091
20	Udaipur	51,052	47,756
21	Chitorgarh	73,995	79,267
22	Dungarpur	29,728	19,590
23	Banswara	48,728	63,458
24	Bundi	85,149	45,653
25	Kota	217,116	123,142
26	Jhalawar	79,775	50,707

RAJASTHAN

ACREAGE UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS 1960-61



CENSUS 1961

ACREAGE UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS

COTTON, SUGARCANE, Sanhemp and Tobacco are the principal commercial crops in Rajasthan. The following table gives the acreage under these crops in the State and by the various districts :

ACREAGE UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS 1960-61

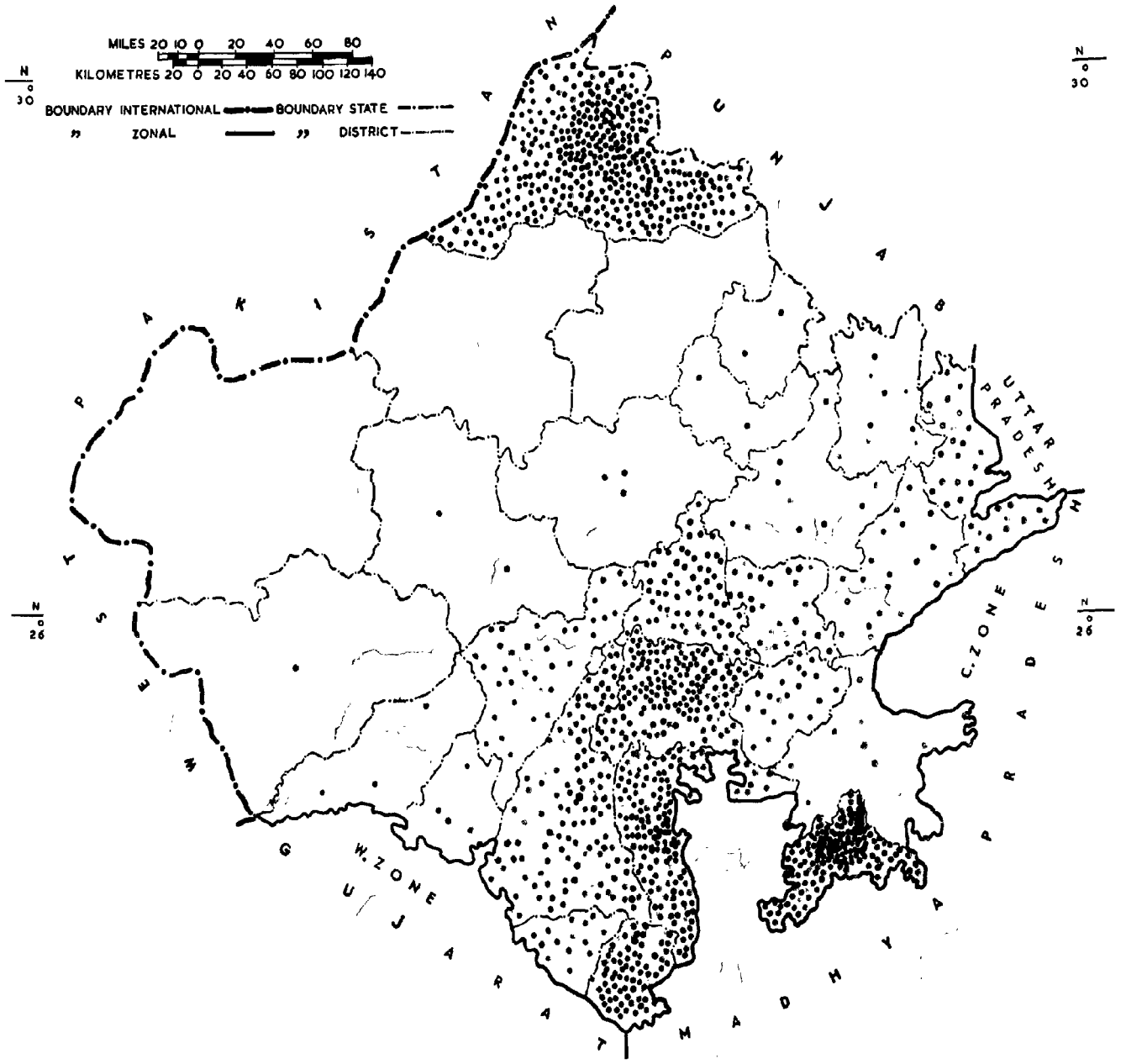
State/District		Area in acres			
		Cotton	Sugarcane	Sanhemp	Tobacco
RAJASTHAN		**496,497**	**101,514**	**38,367**	**14,955**
1	Ganganagar	170,389	16,964	1,092	13
2	Bikaner	–	–	–	–
3	Churu	–	–	2	25
4	Jhunjhunu	–	42	82	1,008
5	Alwar	6	1,048	2,341	1,323
6	Bharatpur	83	13,204	1,601	1,242
7	Sawai Madhopur	65	7,302	1,145	1,400
8	Jaipur	228	1,769	415	2,629
9	Sikar	3	143	14	884
10	Ajmer	29,741	963	174	20
11	Tonk	5,127	5,268	224	98
12	Jaisalmer	–	–	–	–
13	Jodhpur	948	–	18	116
14	Nagaur	939	220	4	431
15	Pali	15,764	10	377	407
16	Barmer	580	–	–	9
17	Jalor	1,591	3	90	131
18	Sirohi	1,394	7	594	24
19	Bhilwara	70,223	6,459	3,338	487
20	Udaipur	31,048	21,557	8,207	2,409
21	Chitorgarh	61,291	8,278	7,009	1,089
22	Dungarpur	3,963	1,897	931	104
23	Banswara	31,840	1,614	5,322	106
24	Bundi	158	9,822	275	250
25	Kota	420	2,561	1,565	454
26	Jhalawar	70,696	2,383	3,547	76

Cotton is grown both under *Barani* and irrigated conditions as an important cash crop in Chitorgarh, Udaipur, Jhalawar and Ganganagar districts. It is also cultivated in Bundi and Pali districts. In Banswara and Dungarpur districts medium staple cotton is grown under rain fed conditions. The area of cotton is increasing gradually.

Sugarcane is generally sown in irrigated areas, the area under *Barani* is almost negligible. It is grown on rich soils in Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara districts. During recent years improved varieties have been introduced. Research work on these two important crops is now in progress with the assistance of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. Of the other two remaining cash crops in the State, tobacco is mainly grown in a contiguous region formed by districts Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, Bharatpur and Jhunjhunu and in the districts Udaipur and Chitorgarh. Sanhemp is grown largely in Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Banswara, Jhalawar, Bhilwara and Alwar districts. Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Kota and Ganganagar districts also have over a thousand acres of land under this crop. The Map alongside shows the distribution of these commercial crops in Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN

ACREAGE UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS 1960-61



YIELD PER ACRE OF RICE, MILLETS, WHEAT AND PULSES

WHILE THE overall land productivity in Rajasthan is low, the average yields of principal cereals are higher and those of secondary cereals and pulses lower as compared to those in India as a whole as would be observed from the table below :

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN RAJASTHAN AND ALL-INDIA (AVERAGES 1953-54 TO 1957-58)

Crops	Lbs. per acre			
	Rajasthan			India
	Wet region	Dry region	State	
Principal cereals :				
Rice	811	640	804	764
Wheat	782	891	815	641
Barley	1,063	777	989	728
Maize	869	529	855	696
Secondary cereals :				
Bajara	348	154	186	281
Jowar	249	150	227	412
Small millets	309	560	349	365

The secondary cereals and pulses account for a major portion of the total cropped area in the State and their low yields are due to the fact that these crops are mostly grown under rain-fed conditions in the dry region. The high average yields of principal cereals-rice, wheat, barley and maize, are explained by the fact that these crops are mainly grown in the wet region and wherever these crops are grown in the dry region they are always under the irrigated conditions. Cultivation is practised in the western region on sub-marginal lands where there is high temperature with very low humidity and very low rainfall. Under these trying circumstances the yield is naturally very low.

The use of fertilizers and improved seeds is still about the lowest in Rajasthan which produces a depressing effect on yields. The Map alongside shows yield per acre of rice, millets, wheat and pulses for the year 1960–61 in the various districts of Rajasthan. The average yields of individual grains in recent years is give in the table below :

YIELD PER ACRE OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN RAJASTHAN

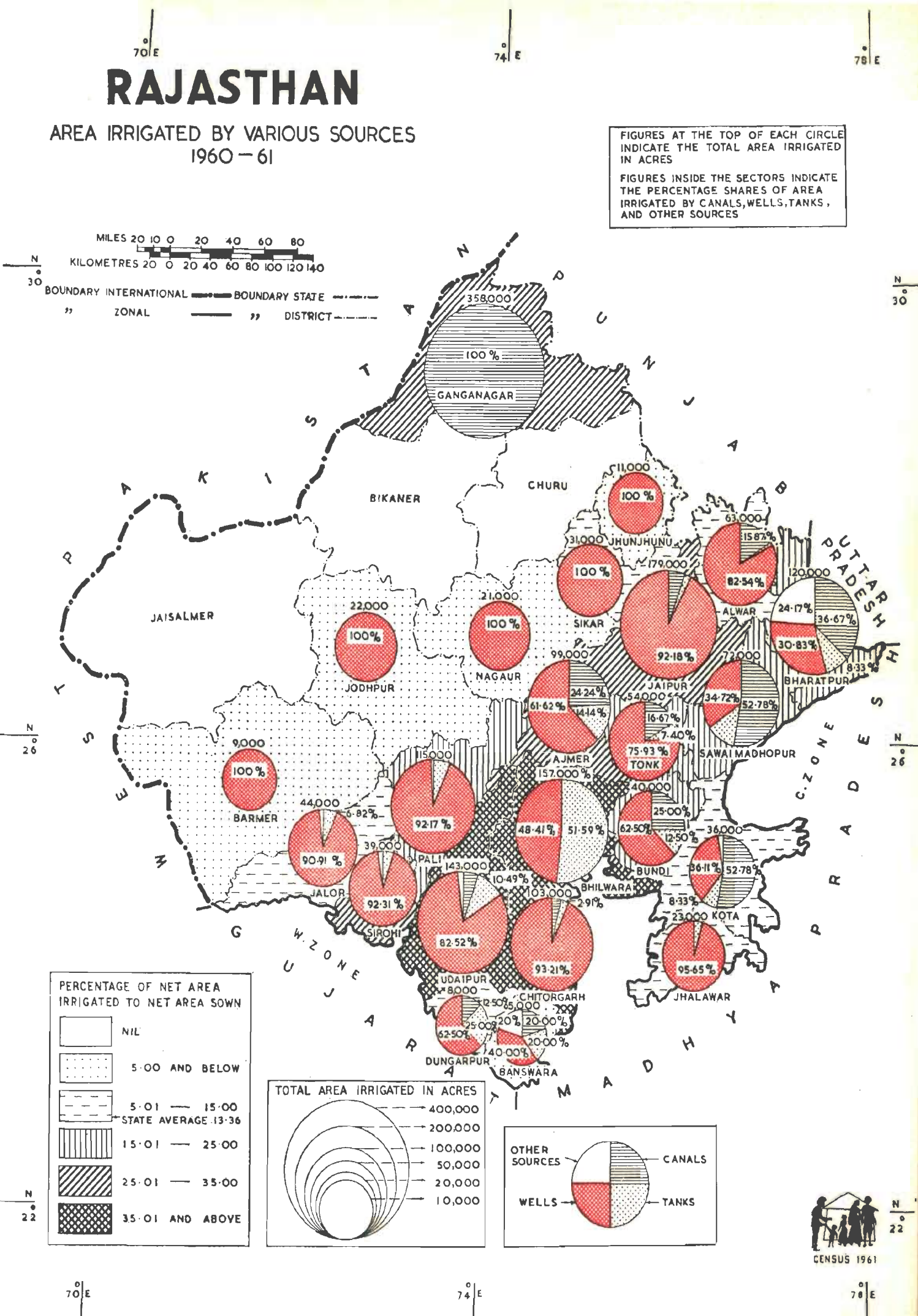
Year	Lbs. per acre						
	Jowar	Bajara	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Total
1949 - 50	184	114	272	401	580	223	207
1950 - 51	229	125	268	530	662	310	247
1951 - 52	106	78	332	589	979	313	218
1952 - 53	319	176	5	962	1,185	482	371
1953 - 54	324	283	1,111	763	980	367	419
1954 - 55	390	140	964	842	969	462	398
1955 - 56	172	195	879	845	947	490	379
1956 - 57	225	129	586	880	1,099	688	401
1957 - 58	271	185	863	694	917	423	346

RAJASTHAN

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES 1960 – 61

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTAL AREA IRRIGATED IN ACRES

FIGURES INSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE SHARES OF AREA IRRIGATED BY CANALS, WELLS, TANKS, AND OTHER SOURCES



AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES

THE AREA enjoying the facilities of irrigation in Rajasthan is very small. In 1960–61 only 13.36 per cent of the net area sown in Rajasthan was irrigated. It was only in Bhilwara district that about 72 per cent of the net area sown was irrigated followed by Udaipur district where this percentage was 51. In the rest of the districts it ranges from nil in Bikaner, Churu and Jaisalmer districts to 38 per cent in Chitorgarh.

Well is the single largest source of irrigation in Rajasthan. In Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Barmer districts it is the only source of irrigation. It is only in districts Ganganagar, Sawai Madhopur, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bharatpur and Kota where well irrigation is not predominant. In all other districts there is a high proportion of irrigation done by wells and canals cover only about one third of the total irrigation done in the State. While all the irrigation done in Ganganagar district is almost through canal, it takes a major share in Sawai Madhopur and Kota districts. In Bharatpur, Bundi and Ajmer districts also the share of canal irrigation is substantial. Irrigation by tanks is most predominant in district Bhilwara where almost half the area is covered by such irrigation. Dungarpur and Banswara are other districts where around a quarter of irrigation is done by tanks. The Map alongside indicates the area irrigated by various sources for the year 1959 in the districts of Rajasthan.

The table below indicates the percentage of the net area irrigated to net area sown and the percentage share of irrigation done through canals, tanks, wells and tube wells in the various districts of Rajasthan.

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES 1960-61

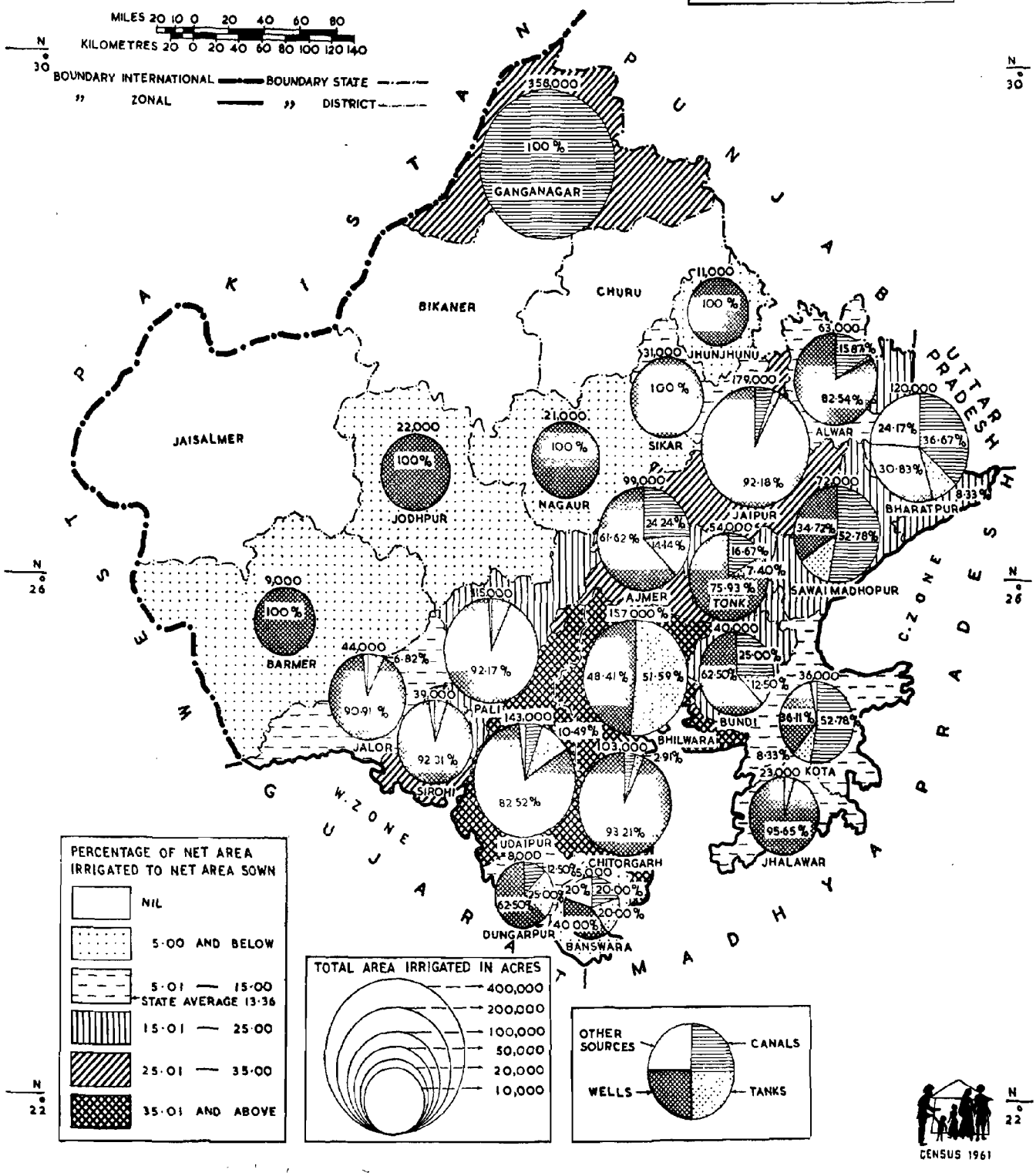
State/District	Per cent of net area irrigated to net area sown	Percentage share of			
		Canals	Tanks	Wells & Tubewells	Other Sources
RAJASTHAN	**13.36**	**30.54**	**9.47**	**57.88**	**2.11**
1 Ganganagar	28.82	100.00	–	–	–
2 Bikaner	–	–	–	–	–
3 Churu	–	–	–	–	–
4 Jhunjhunu	2.49	–	–	100.00	–
5 Alwar	13.46	15.87	1.59	82.54	–
6 Bharatpur	24.00	36 67	8.33	30.83	24.17
7 Sawai Madhopur	16.59	52.78	12.50	34.72	–
8 Jaipur	27.08	5.59	2.23	92.18	–
9 Sikar	5.96	–	–	100.00	–
10 Ajmer	31.53	24.24	14.14	61.62	–
11 Tonk	15.25	16.67	7.40	75.93	–
12 Jaisalmer	–	–	–	–	–
13 Jodhpur	2.25	–	–	100.00	–
14 Nagaur	2.01	–	–	100.00	–
15 Pali	23.71	–	6.96	92.17	0.87
16 Barmer	0.69	–	–	100.00	–
17 Jalor	7.30	–	6.82	90.91	2.27
18 Sirohi	25.66	–	5.13	92.31	2.56
19 Bhilwara	72.02	–	51.59	48.41	–
20 Udaipur	51.25	4.89	10.49	82.52	2.10
21 Chitorgarh	37.59	3.88	2.91	93.21	–
22 Dungarpur	8.25	12.50	25.00	62.50	–
23 Banswara	2.98	20.00	20.00	40.00	20.00
24 Bundi	21.28	25.00	12.50	62.50	–
25 Kota	6.83	52.78	8.33	136.11	2.78
26 Jhalawar	8.55	–	4.35	95.65	–

RAJASTHAN

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES 1960 – 61

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTAL AREA IRRIGATED IN ACRES

FIGURES INSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE SHARES OF AREA IRRIGATED BY CANALS, WELLS, TANKS, AND OTHER SOURCES



CENSUS 1961

MAJOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

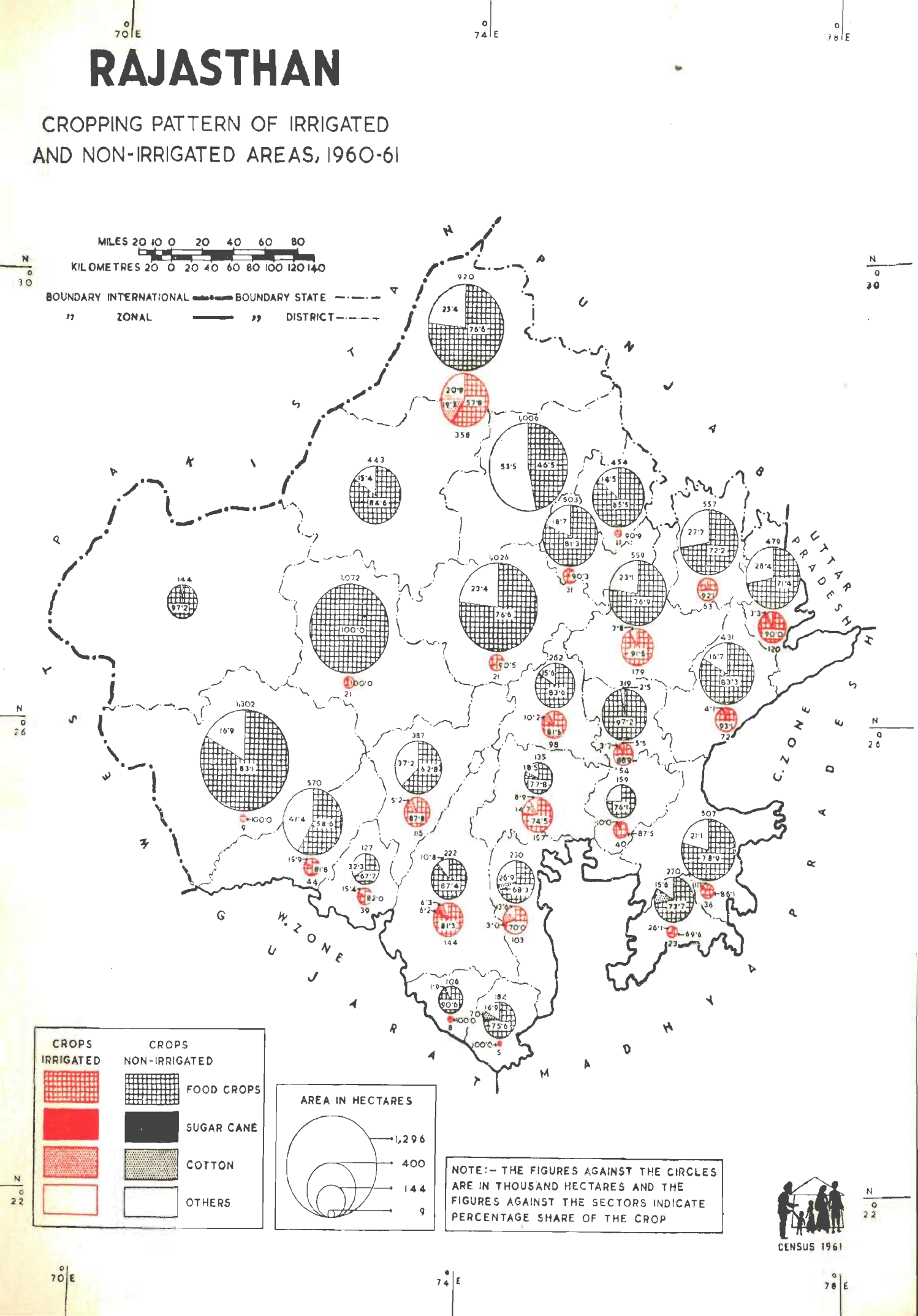
THE CHAMBAL Valley and the Rajasthan Canal irrigation systems are going to be the major irrigation systems of Rajasthan. The Chambal Valley scheme will have three dams, barrage near Kota, and construction of canals on both sides of the river for irrigation. The first dam–Gandhisagar is constructed at the head of the Chambal gorge on the Rajasthan-Madhya Pradesh boundary, the second–Rana Pratap Sagar is located at Rawat Bhata about 35.5 Km. down stream and the third the Kota Dam about 32 Km. down stream of Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and just upstream of the back waters of the Kota Barrage. This will serve the purpose of a lifting dam with a small reservoir capacity. The Kota Barrage is located at the end of the gorge section of the river near Kota city and regulates discharges from the Power Station and distributes water for irrigation on both sides of the river.

Rajasthan Canal when completed is going to be the largest irrigation project of the country and one of the largest in the whole world. Starting from the Harika Barrage at the confluence of the Sutlaj and the Beas rivers in Punjab, the canal will enter Rajasthan on the Hissar-Hanumangarh border and will run through Ganganagar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts, running a total length of about 425 miles from the headworks. The entire system will consist of the main canal, nine branches, three lift channels and twentyone direct distributaries and quite a large number of small channels. The land on the right side of the canal will be served by flow irrigation due to the prevailing slope of the land towards the international border, the left side will have to be fed by mechanical lifting of water to the level of the land. The importance of Rajasthan Canal to the State is great because although the large areas through which it will pass have sandy and undulating soil, it is capable of yielding good produce and is likely to be the greatest grainery of the country.

The Map alongside shows the existing, under construction and the proposed major irrigation systems in Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN

CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS, 1960-61



CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS 1960-61

FOOD CROPS account for about four-fifths of the total area under cultivation in Rajasthan. This is also the position with regard to both irrigated and non-irrigated areas separately. The difference in the cropping pattern of irrigated and un-irrigated areas is mainly that in the case of the former cultivation of cash crops such as Sugarcane or Cotton is also undertaken. Thus, we find the cultivation of Sugarcane in Bundi, Udaipur, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Bharatpur and Ganganagar districts and the cultivation of Cotton in districts Ganganagar, Bhilwara, Chitorgarh, Ajmer and Pali. Cultivation of Cotton in non-irrigated areas is possible in the black-cotton-soil areas also such as in district Jhalawar. Regarding the food crops, it may be added that only about twenty per cent of the total cropped area in the State, most of which is located in the irrigated regions, produces the principal cereal crops such as wheat, barley, maize and rice while around thirty per cent of the area, lying in the un-irrigated regions, is covered by the secondary cereals which are low value crops. The following table presents the cropping pattern of irrigated and non-irrigated areas in Rajasthan and its various districts for the year 1960-61 :

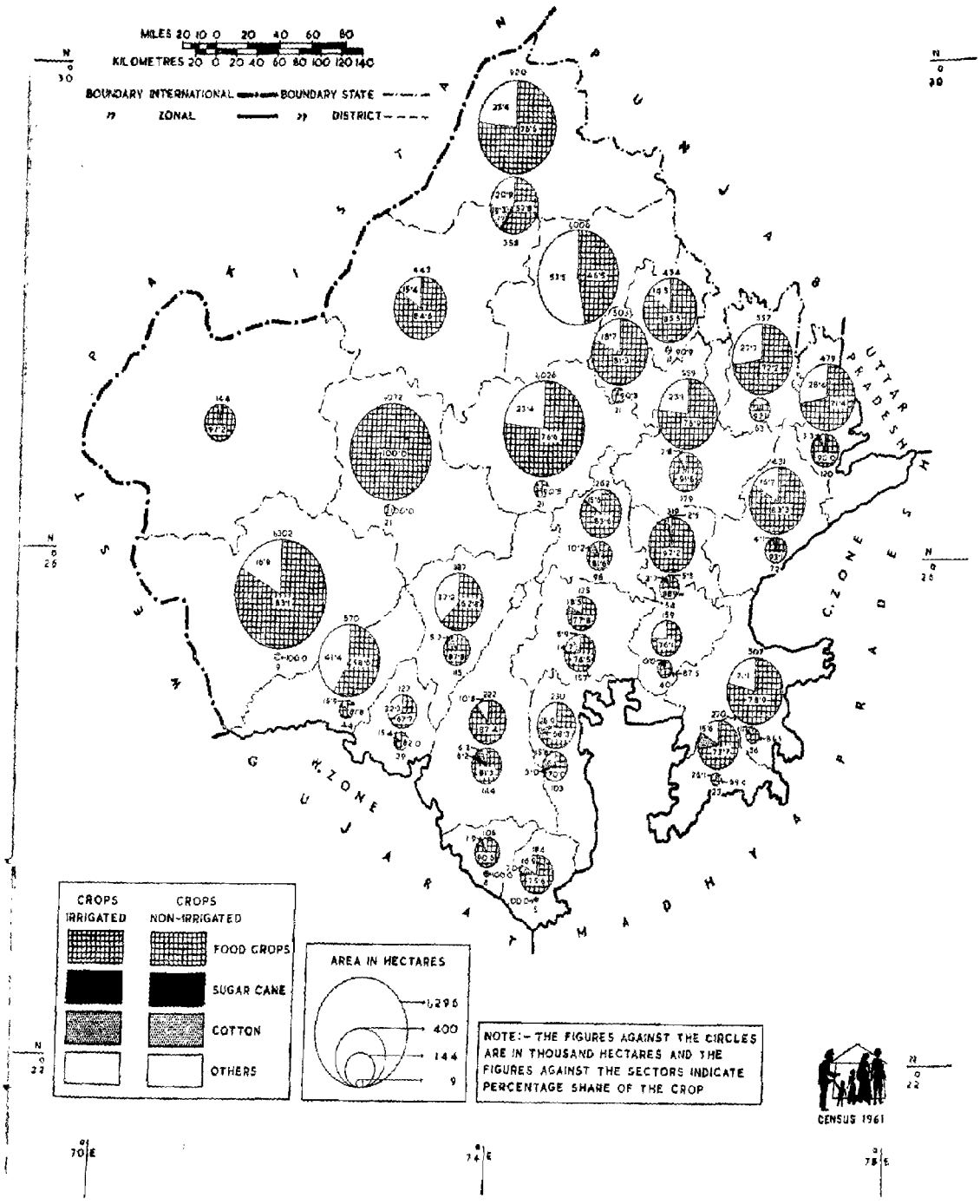
CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS, 1960-61

	State/Distriet	Percentage of irrigated area				Percentage of non-irrigated area			
		Food crops	Sugarcane	Cotton	Others	Food crops	Sugarcane	Cotton	Others
	RAJASTHAN	**79.93**	**2.17**	**7.65**	**10.85**	**77.26**	**0.02**	**0.54**	**22.18**
1	Ganganagar	57.82	1.96	19.27	20.95	76.63	-	-	23.37
2	Bikaner	-	-	-	-	84.65	-	-	15.35
3	Churu	-	-	-	-	46.52	-	-	53.48
4	Jhunjhunu	90.91	-	-	9.09	85.46	-	-	14.54
5	Alwar	92.06	-	-	7.94	62.17	0.18	-	27.65
6	Bharatpur	90.00	3.33	-	6.67	71.40	0.21	-	28.39
7	Sawai Madhopur	93.05	4.17	-	2.78	83.29	-	-	16.71
8	Jaipur	91.62	0.56	-	7.82	76.92	-	-	23.08
9	Sikar	90.32	-	-	9.68	81.31	-	-	18.69
10	Ajmer	81.63	-	10.21	8.16	83.59	-	0.76	15.65
11	Tonk	88.89	3.70	1.85	5.56	97.18	-	0.31	2.51
12	Jaisalmer	-	-	-	-	97.22	-	-	2.78
13	Jodhpur	100.00	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-
14	Nagaur	90.48	-	-	9.52	76.61	-	-	23.39
15	Pali	87.82	-	5.22	6.96	62.79	-	-	37.21
16	Barmer	100.00	-	-	-	83.10	-	-	16.90
17	Jalor	81.82	-	2.27	15.91	58.60	-	-	41.40
18	Sirohi	82.05	-	2.56	15.39	67.72	-	-	32.28
19	Bhilwara	74.52	1.91	14.65	8.92	77.78	-	3.70	18.52
20	Udaipur	81.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	87.39	-	1.80	10.81
21	Chitorgarh	69.91	2.91	13.59	13.59	68.26	-	4.78	26.96
22	Dungarpur	100.00	-	-	-	90.56	-	1.89	7.55
23	Banswara	100.00	-	-	-	75.54	0.54	7.07	16.85
24	Bundi	87.50	10.00	-	2.50	76.10	-	-	23.90
25	Kota	86.11	2.78	-	11.11	78.90	-	-	21.10
26	Jhalawar	69.56	4.35	-	26.09	73.70	-	10.74	15.56

In the Map alongside the cropping pattern of irrigated and non-irrigated areas for each district is shown by pie charts, the smaller one printed in red representing conditions in the irrigated areas and the larger representing non-irrigated areas, indicating the percentage distribution of area under different crops.

RAJASTHAN

CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS, 1960-61



GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER ACRE OF CROPPED AREA, 1961

THE CEREALS show a significantly high percentage in the total gross value of output per acre of different crops in Rajasthan as would be seen from the following table which presents the productivity of agricultural land in the State in terms of gross value of output of the important crops per acre of the cropped area.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER ACRE OF CROPPED AREA, 1960-61

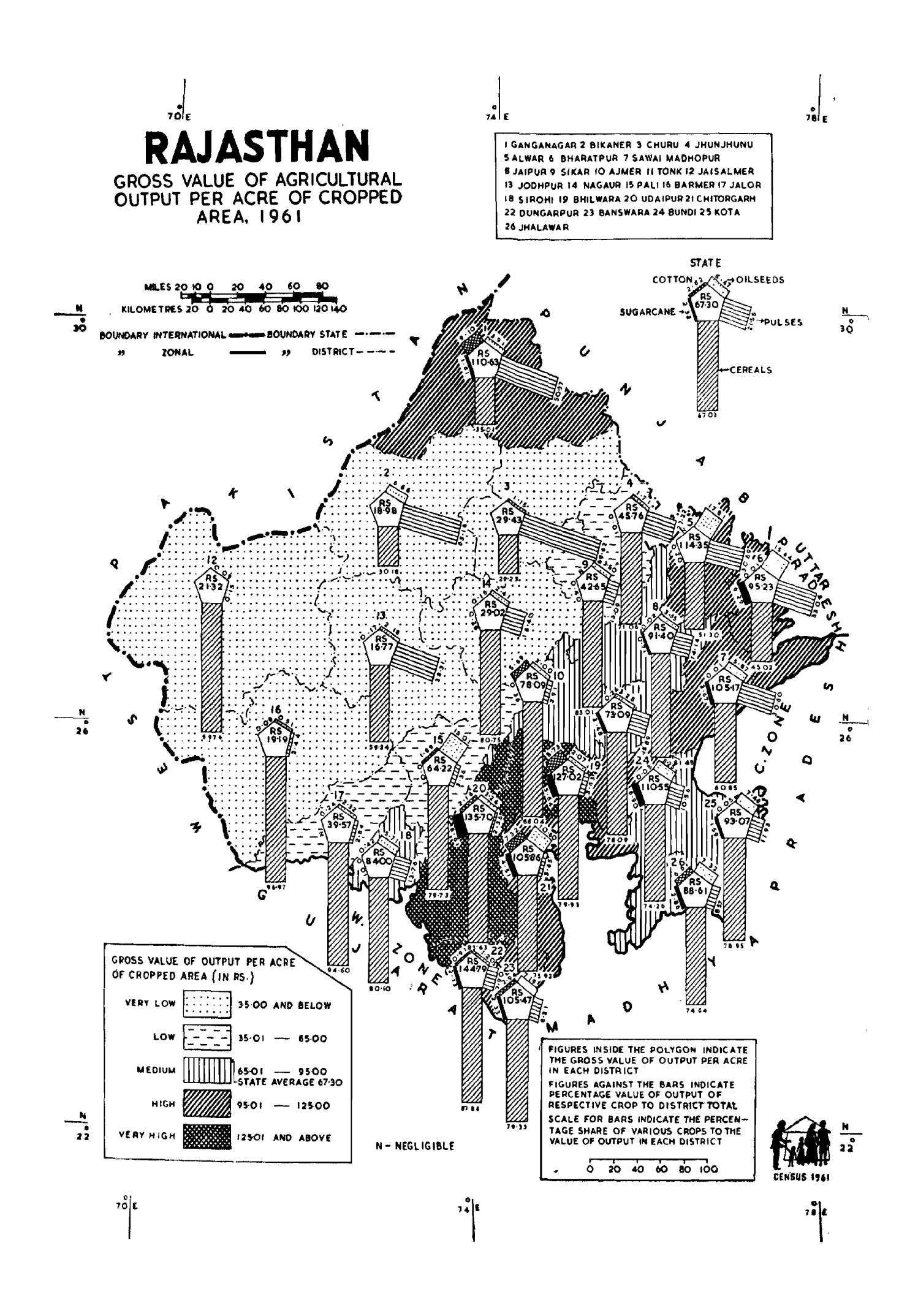
Crop	Area (in acres)	Total value (in '000 Rs.)	Value per acre (in Rs.)	Percentage value of crops
Cereals	19,867,724	1,337,772	67.33	67.03
Pulses	7,189,858	430,163	59.83	21.55
Oil seeds	1,997,865	129,041	64.59	6.47
Cotton	496,497	52,206	105.15	2.62
Sugarcane	101,514	46,582	458.87	2.33
TOTAL	29,653,458	1,995,764	67.30	100.00

There are variation in the productivity from district to district. It would be observed that cereals represent a significantly high percentage value of output in districts Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalor, Ajmer, Dungarpur, Sikar, Nagaur and Sirohi districts. Similarly, pulses command high values in districts Churu, Bikaner and Ganganagar. High percentage share value of output in respects of oilseeds is registered by Alwar, Bharatpur and Pali districts. Ganganagar, Bhilwara, Chitorgarh and Jhunjhunu districts have registered high percentage share of gross value in respect of cotton whereas Udaipur, Bundi, Bharatpur and Bhilwara districts command the highest percentage of gross value in respect of sugarcane. The Map alongside attempts to portray this. In this map the figures of gross value of output per acre for each district are placed in the polygon and cropping pattern is indicated by rectangular columns radiating from this figure, representing the gross value shared by each crop. The productivity indices have been graded into five ranges, two above and two below the range of the State average. The screens in the background of diagrams in each district show the different gradations of the gross value of output viz., very low, low, medium, high and very high.

RAJASTHAN

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER ACRE OF CROPPED AREA, 1961

1 GANGANAGAR 2 BIKANER 3 CHURU 4 JHUNJHUNU
5 ALWAR 6 BHARATPUR 7 SAWAI MADHOPUR
8 JAIPUR 9 SIKAR 10 AJMER 11 TONK 12 JAISALMER
13 JODHPUR 14 NAGAUR 15 PALI 16 BARMER 17 JALOR
18 SIROHI 19 BHILWARA 20 UDAIPUR 21 CHITORGARH
22 DUNGARPUR 23 BANSWARA 24 BUNDI 25 KOTA
26 JHALAWAR



GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961

THERE ARE around, 2,625 thousand households in Rajasthan which are engaged in cultivation. The table below presents the gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household in the State and in its various districts:

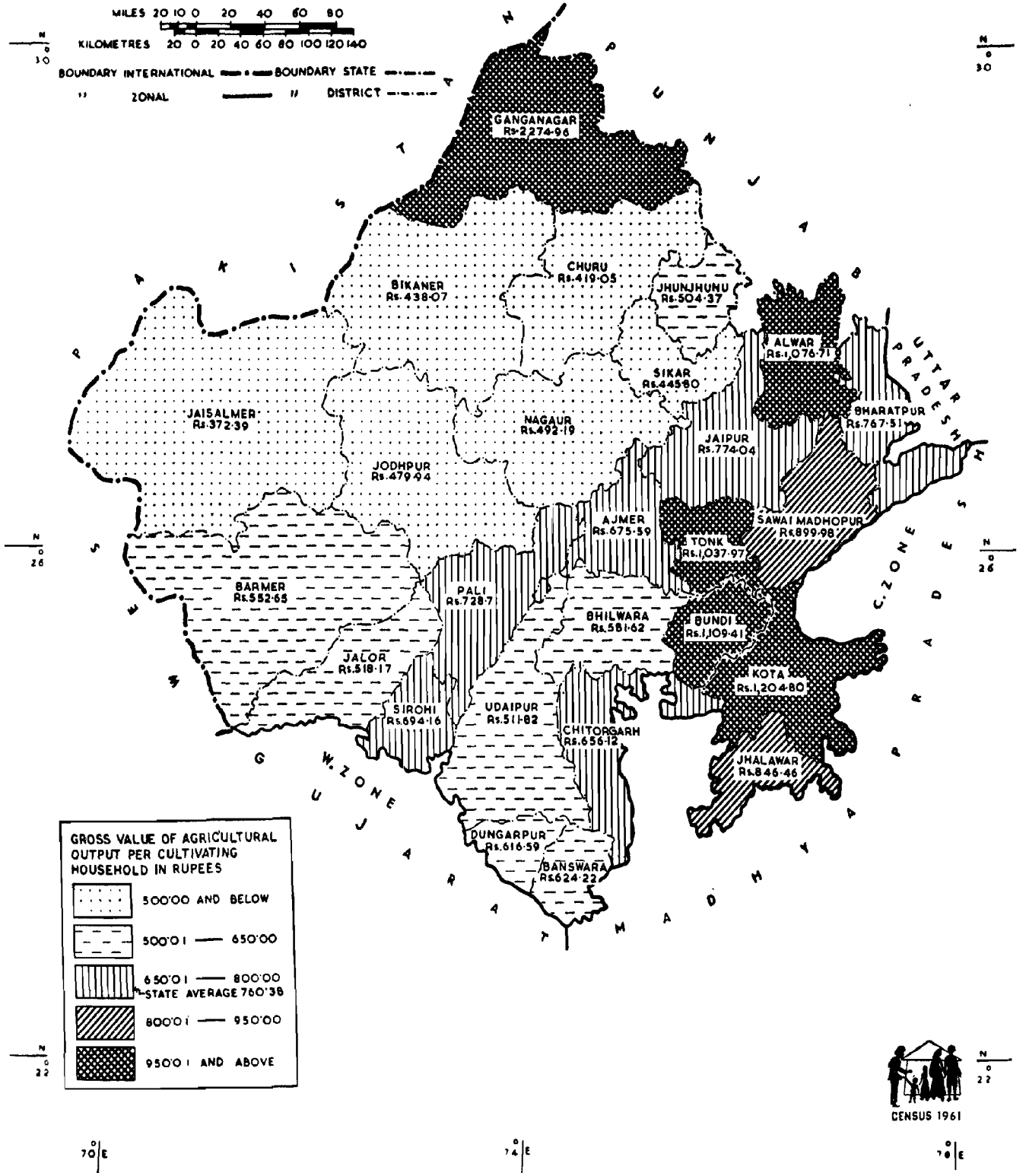
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961

State/District		Gross value of output (in '000 Rs.)	Total Cultivating households	Gross value of agricultural output per cultivating households (in Rs.)
RAJASTHAN		**1,99,5764**	**2,624685**	**760.38**
1	Ganganagar	279,001	122,640	2,274.96
2	Bikaner	18,263	41,690	438.07
3	Churu	34,278	81,800	419.05
4	Jhunjhunu	45,345	89,905	504.37
5	Alwar	153,421	142,490	1,076.71
6	Bharatpur	128,381	167,270	767.51
7	Sawai Madhopur	122,469	136,080	899.98
8	Jaipur	140,596	181,640	774.04
9	Sikar	46,640	104,620	445.80
10	Ajmer	64,448	95,395	675.59
11	Tonk	68,745	66,230	1,037.97
12	Jaisalmer	7,364	19,775	372.39
13	Jodhpur	46,996	97,920	479.94
14	Nagaur	61,893	125,750	492.19
15	Pali	71,319	97,870	728.71
16	Barmer	52,397	94,810	552.65
17	Jalor	40,319	77,810	518.17
18	Sirohi	29,429	42,395	694.16
19	Bhilwara	84,611	145,475	581.62
20	Udaipur	117,987	230,525	511.82
21	Chitorgarh	75,503	115,075	656.12
22	Dungarpur	40,886	66,310	616.59
23	Banswara	47,868	76,685	624.22
24	Bundi	48,753	43,945	1,109.41
25	Kota	110,709	91,890	1,204.80
26	Jhalawar	58,143	68,690	846.46

The Map alongside illustrates the pattern of the gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household as obtaining in the various districts of Rajasthan. The values are distributed into five ranges, three above and two below the State average, and depicted by means of screens. It will be observed that the gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household for the State is Rs. 760. It would be seen that districts Ganganagar, Kota, Bundi, Alwar, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur and Jhalawar cover the ranges above the middle range which locates the State average. The middle range also comprises two districts viz. Jaipur and Bharatpur which are above the State average and four districts viz. Pali, Sirohi, Ajmer and Chitorgarh which are below the State average. Districts falling in the lower ranges are Banswara, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Barmer, Jalor, Udaipur, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Sikar, Bikaner, Churu and Jaisalmer.

RAJASTHAN

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1961



GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR, 1961

THERE ARE around, 7,055 thousand persons who cultivate the land in Rajasthan. The following table presents the gross value of agricultural output per cultivator for the State and its various districts :

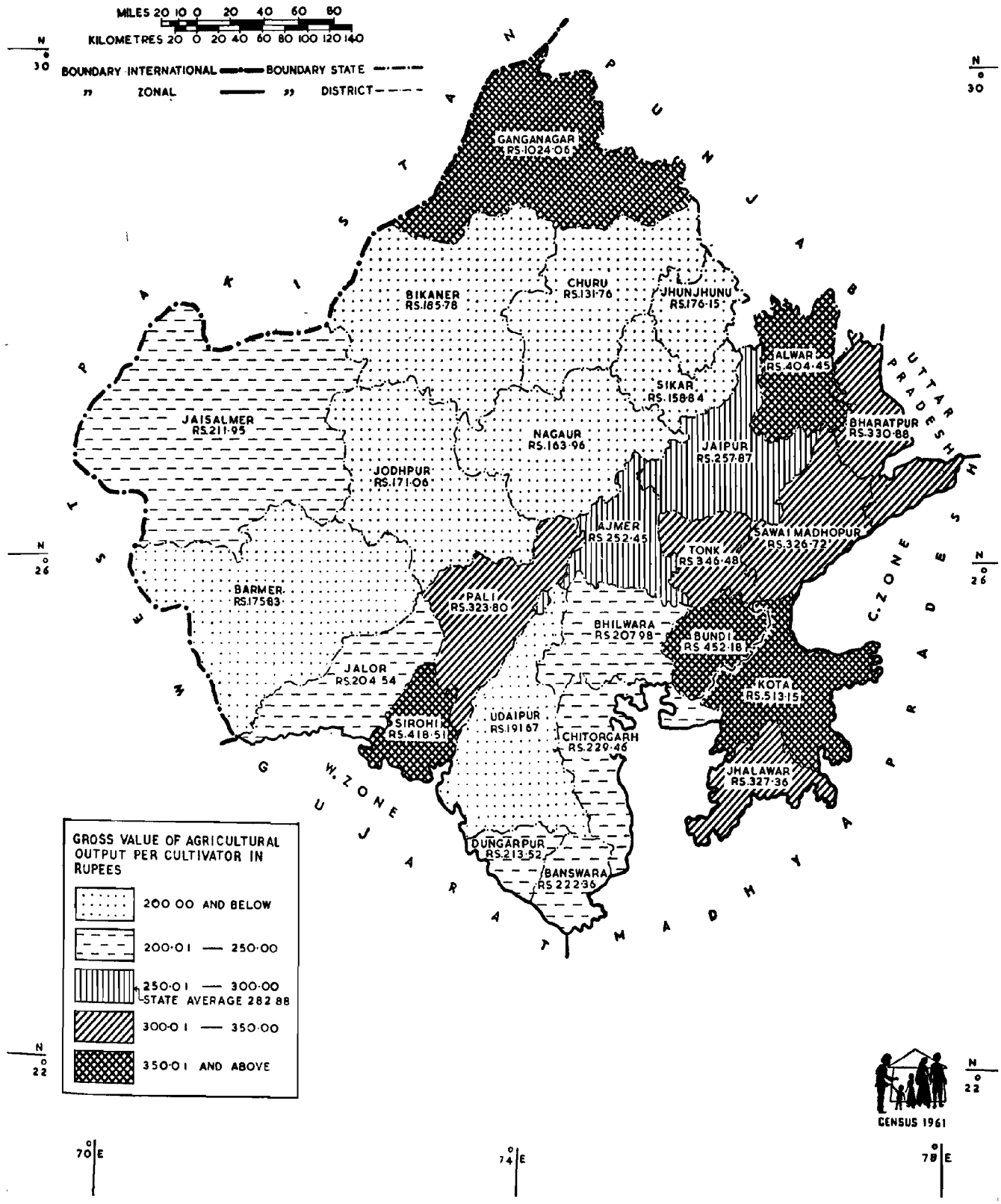
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR, 1961

State/District	Gross value of output (in '000 Rs.)	Total Cultivators 1961	Gross value of agricultural output per cultivator (in Rs.)
RAJASTHAN	**1,995,764**	**7,055,079**	**282.88**
1 Ganganagar	279,001	272,445	1,024.06
2 Bikaner	18,263	98,306	185.78
3 Churu	34,278	260,154	131.76
4 Jhunjhunu	45,345	257,429	176.15
5 Alwar	153,421	379,332	404.45
6 Bharatpur	128,381	387,994	330.88
7 Sawai Madhopur	122,469	374,841	326.72
8 Jaipur	140,596	545,217	257.87
9 Sikar	46,640	293,637	158.84
10 Ajmer	64,448	255,293	252.45
11 Tonk	68,745	198,411	346.48
12 Jaisalmer	7,364	34,744	211.95
13 Jodhpur	46,996	274,731	171.06
14 Nagaur	61,893	377,490	163.96
15 Pali	71,319	220,255	323.80
16 Barmer	52,397	297,995	175.83
17 Jalor	40,319	197,119	204.54
18 Sirohi	29,429	70,318	418.51
19 Bhilwara	84,611	406,820	207.98
20 Udaipur	117,987	615,561	191.67
21 Chitorgarh	75,503	329,052	229.46
22 Dungarpur	40,886	191,487	213.52
23 Banswara	47,868	215,274	222.36
24 Bundi	48,753	107 818	452.18
25 Kota	110,709	215,745	513.15
26 Jhalawar	58,143	177,611	327.36

The Map alongside illustrates the pattern of the gross value of agricultural output per cultivator as obtaining in the various districts of Rajasthan. The values are distributed into five ranges and depicted by means of screens. It will be observed that the gross value of agricultural output per cultivator for the State comes to Rs. 283. The highest gross value of agricultural output per cultivator is found in district Ganganagar followed by district Kota. Districts Bundi, Sirohi, Alwar, Tonk, Bharatpur, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur and Pali also come up above the State average. Districts Jaipur, Ajmer, Chitorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Bhilwara, Jalor, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar and Churu belong to the category below the State average.

RAJASTHAN

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR, 1961



AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS

AROUND FOURTEEN acres of land constitute an average size of holding per cultivating household in Rajasthan. The table below shows the pattern obtaining in the various districts of the State.

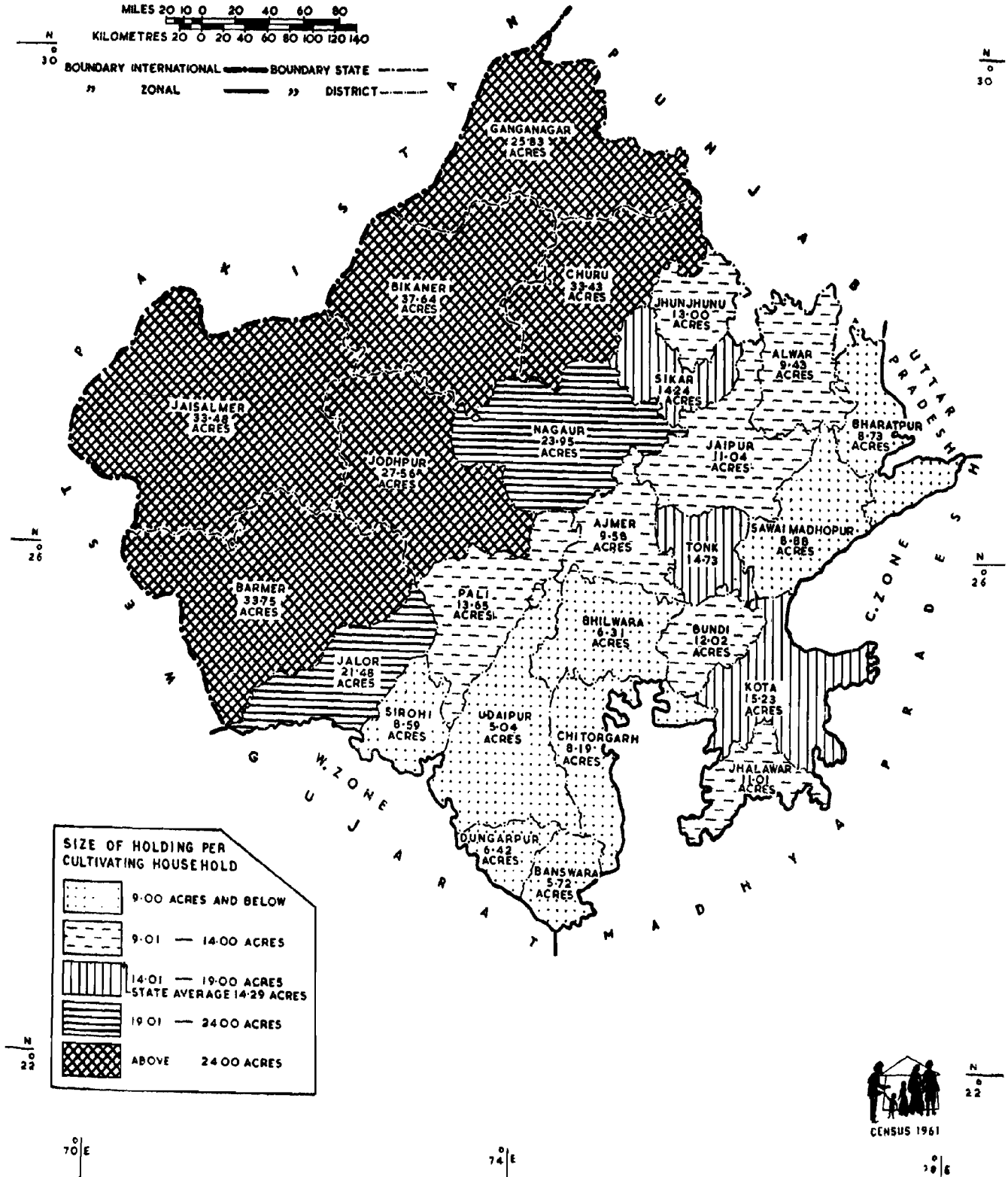
SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961

State/District		Acreage per cultivating household (in acres)
RAJASTHAN		14.29
1	Ganganagar	25.83
2	Bikaner	37.64
3	Churu	33.43
4	Jhunjhunu	13.00
5	Alwar	9.43
6	Bharatpur	8.73
7	Sawai Madhopur	8.88
8	Jaipur	11.04
9	Sikar	14.24
10	Ajmer	9.58
11	Tonk	14.73
12	Jaisalmer	33.48
13	Jodhpur	27.56
14	Nagaur	23.95
15	Pali	13.65
16	Barmer	33.75
17	Jalor	21.48
18	Sirohi	8.59
19	Bhilwara	6.31
20	Udaipur	5.04
21	Chitorgarh	8.19
22	Dungarpur	6.42
23	Banswara	5.72
24	Bundi	12.02
25	Kota	15.23
26	Jhalawar	11.01

The Map alongside illustrates this information. The sizes of agricultural holdings per cultivating household have been grouped into five different ranges and shown by means of various screens. It will be observed that the desert districts of Bikaner, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Churu, Jodhpur, Ganganagar, Nagaur and Jalor fall in the higher ranges. Kota and Tonk districts fall within the medium range but have higher values than the State average while Sikar district of the medium range has a lower value than the State average. The rest of the districts fall with ranges below the State average.

RAJASTHAN

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1961



CENSUS 1961

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

OF THE total two hundred and eleven tehsils in Rajasthan sixty one have agricultural holdings per capita of their rural population in sizes ranging between 1.25 acres and below and as many as eighty six tehsils between 1.26 and 2.25 acres. Out of the remaining sixty four, twenty seven tehsils have between 2.26 to 3.25 acres; ten in the range between 3.26 to 4.25 acres, fourteen between 4.26 to 5.25 acres and only thirteen in the category having 5.26 acres and above. The following table shows the distribution of tehsils by size range of agricultural holdings per capita for the State and its various districts.

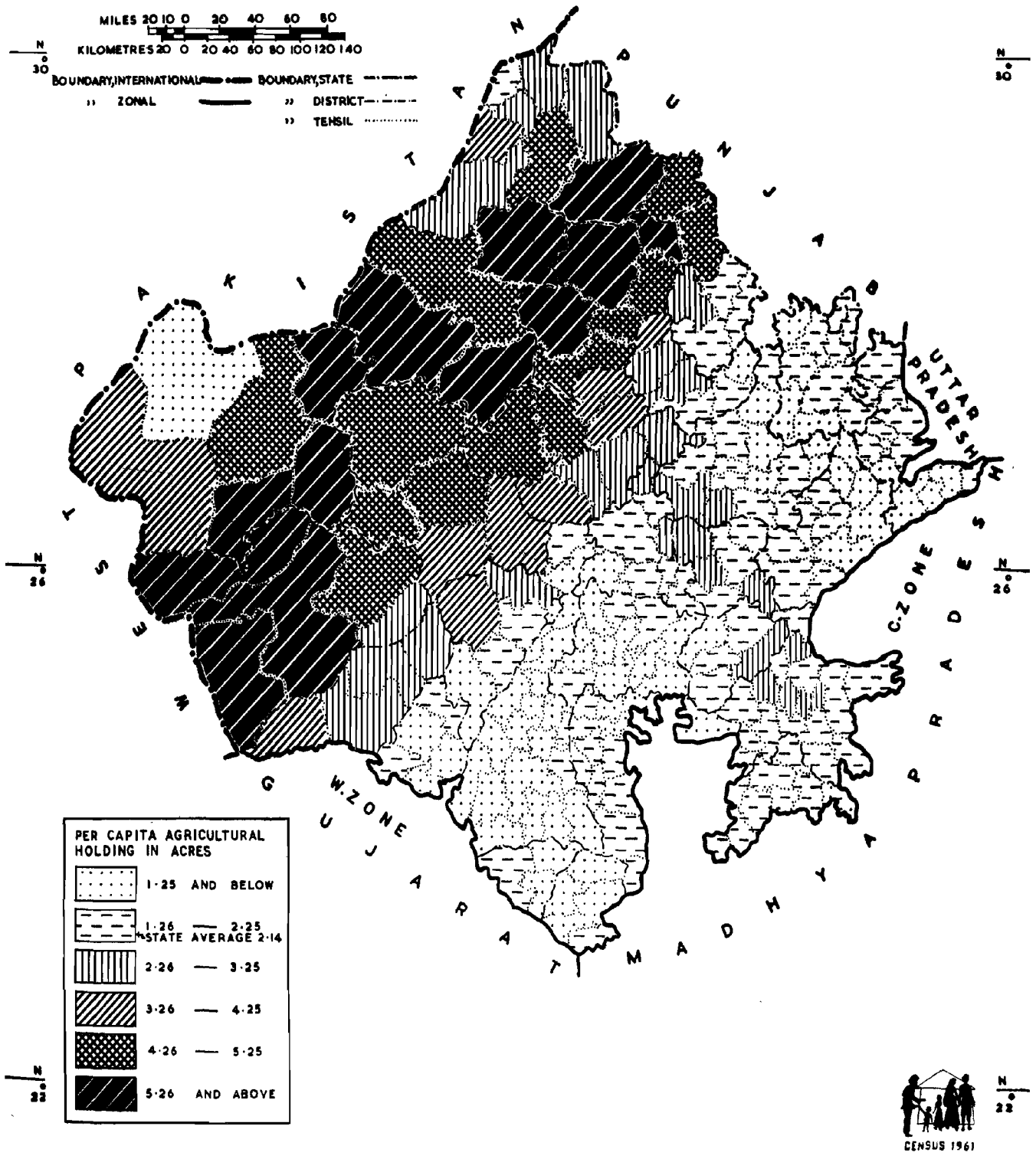
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA OF RURAL POPULATION, 1961

State/District	Distribution of tehsils by size range of agricultural holding per capita						Total
	1.25 and below acres	1.26–2.25 acres	2.26–3.25 acres	3.26–4.25 acres	4.26–5 25 acres	5.26 and above acres	
RAJASTHAN	61	86	27	10	14	13	211
1 Ganganagar	–	1	4	1	2	1	9
2 Bikaner	–	–	–	–	1	3	4
3 Churu	–	–	–	–	4	3	7
4 Jhunjhunu	–	3	1	–	–	–	4
5 Alwar	3	6	–	–	–	–	9
6 Bharatpur	4	8	–	–	–	–	12
7 Sawai Madhopur	5	6	–	–	–	–	11
8 Jaipur	5	8	2	–	–	–	15
9 Sikar	1	2	2	1	–	–	6
10 Ajmer	1	4	2	–	–	–	7
11 Tonk	–	3	3	–	–	–	6
12 Jaisalmer	1	–	–	1	1	3	6
13 Jodhpur	–	–	–	2	3	–	5
14 Nagaur	–	–	3	3	2	–	8
15 Pali	2	3	1	1	–	–	7
16 Barmer	–	–	1	–	1	3	5
17 Jalor	–	–	3	1	–	–	4
18 Sirohi	3	2	–	–	–	–	5
19 Bhilwara	8	3	–	–	–	–	11
20 Udaipur	16	2	–	–	–	–	18
21 Chitorgarh	4	9	–	–	–	–	13
22 Dungarpur	2	1	–	–	–	–	3
23 Banswara	4	1	–	–	–	–	5
24 Bundi	1	3	1	–	–	–	5
25 Kota	–	13	4	–	–	–	17
26 Jhalawar	1	8	–	–	–	–	9

It will be observed that agricultural holdings per capita in size ranges 3.26 acres and above are found only in the arid or semi-arid regions of Rajasthan. Holdings in the size-group 2.26 to 3.25 acres are mostly found in tehsils of districts Ganganagar, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Nagaur, Jalor and Kota. Smaller holdings belonging to the size upto 2.25 acres are a general feature of Rajasthan except the arid and semi-arid regions where such holdings are conspicuous by their absence. The Map alongside presents the pattern of tehsils falling in the various categories of size ranges of agricultural holdings per capita obtaining in their rural areas.

RAJASTHAN

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS, 1961



CENSUS 1961

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR, 1961

THE AGRICULTURAL holding per male cultivator in Rajasthan is of the size of 8.58 acres. The variation in the size of holdings from region to region is rather large, from 1.94 acres in tehsil Bhim of Udaipur district to 79.73 acres in tehsil Jaisalmer of the district of the same name. Fortyone tehsils have holdings upto 4 acres per male cultivator, seventysix between 4 to 8 acres, fortyfive between 8 to 12 acres, twentyfour between 12 to 16 acres, sixteen between 16 to 20 acres and nine tehsils have agricultural holdings over 20 acres. The average size of holdings is thus rather large in Rajasthan and more so in the dry region.

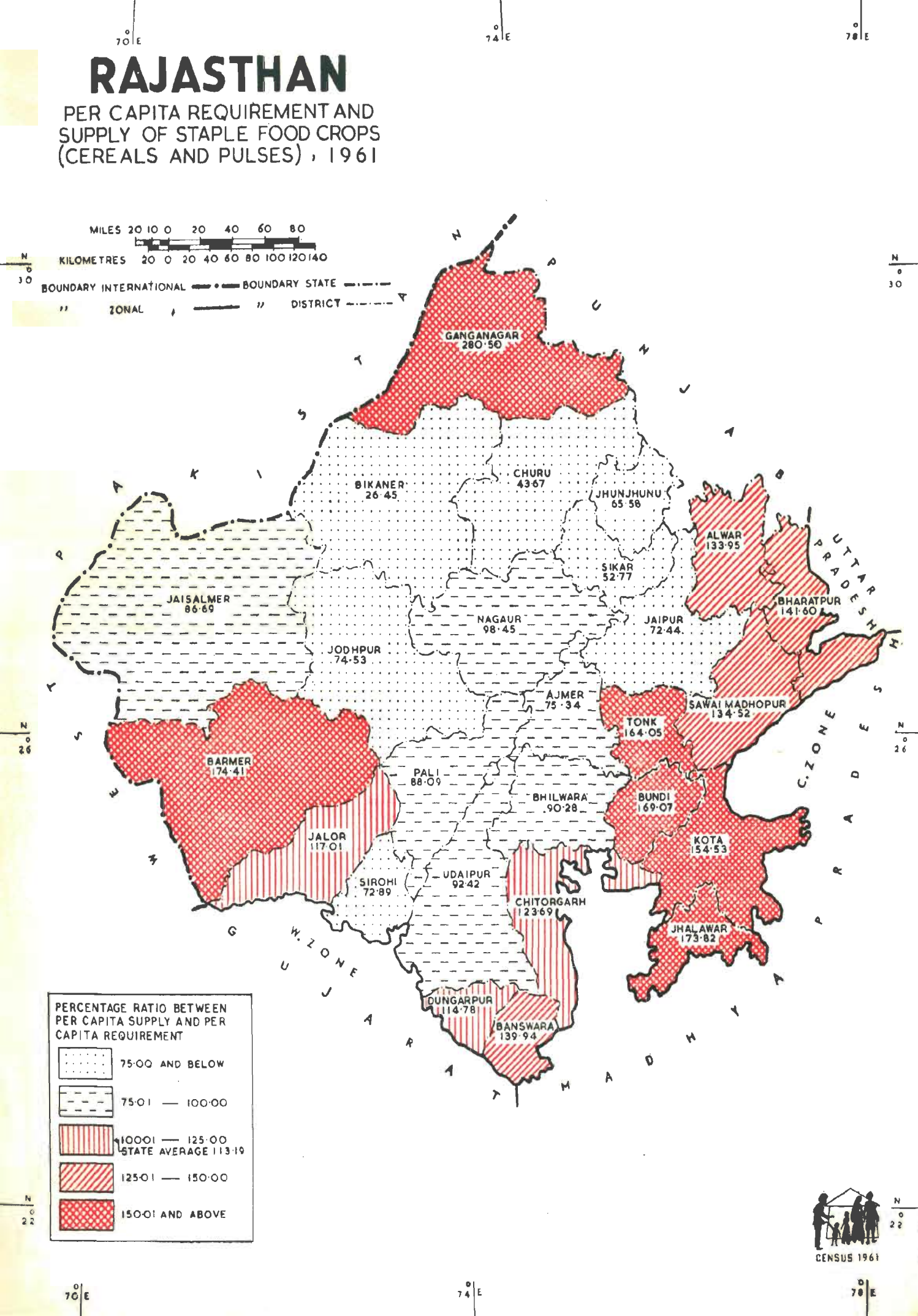
The following statement shows the values for various tehsils of Rajasthan on which basis the Map alongside has been prepared to depict the pattern as obtaining in the various regions of the State.

SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR IN VARIOUS TEHSILS

Size (in acres)	Tehsils with values (District names in Capitals)
4.00 & below	ALWAR—Thanagazi (3.55) Rajgarh (3.83) BHARATPUR—Baseri (3.50) Bari (3.08) Dholpur (3.79) Rajakhera (3.60) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Hindaun (3.62) Karauli (3.00) Sapotra (3.63) AJMER—Beawar (3.84) SIROHI—Abu Road (3.39) BHILWARA—Asind (3.56) Jahazpur (3.92) Raipur (3.86) Mandal (3.94) Bhilwara (3.54) Kotri (3.76) Mandalgarh (3.27) UDAIPUR—Bhim (1.94) Deogarh (2.55) Amet (3.64) Kumbhalgarh (2.54) Rajsamand (3.44) Nathdwara (2.35) Mavli (3.43) Gogunda (2.28) Girwa (2.58) Kotra (3.22) Phalasia (3.11) Lasadia (3.69) Sarada (3.31) Salumbar (3.56) Kherwara (3.06) CHITORGARH—Begun (3.67) DUNGARPUR—Aspur (3.13) Sagwara (3.36) BANSWARA—Ghatol (2.93) Garhi (3.06) Banswara (3.16) Bagidora (3.95) BUNDI—Hindoli (3.46).
4.01 to 8.00	JHUNJHUNU—Khetri (7.03) Udaipurwati (6.46) ALWAR—Behror (6.19) Mandawar (6.27) Kishangarh (7.40) Bansur (5.88) Alwar (5.47) Lachhmangarh (5.67) BHARATPUR—Kaman (5.39) Nagar (5.77) Deeg (6.21) Nadbai (6.23) Bharatpur (6.31) Weir (5.01) Bayana (4.33) Rupbas (6.70) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Mahwa (4.83) Todabhim (4.10) Bamanwas (7.78) Gangapur (5.95) Malarnachour (6.82) Sawai Madhopur (7.67) Khandar (5.01) JAIPUR—Kotputli (6.52) Bairath (4.76) Amber (6.37) Jaipur (6.74) Jamwa Ramgarh (4.42) Baswa (4.11) Sanganer (6.91) Bassi (4.79) Dausa (5.30) Sikrai (4.37) Chaksu (5.68) Lalsot (6.03) SIKAR—Neem-ka-Thana (5.56) Sri Madhopur (7.18) AJMER—Ajmer (6.69) Kishangarh (7.54) Sarwar (7.37) Kekri (6.88) TONK—Nawai (7.38) Deoli (7.25) PALI—Raipur (5.87) Desuri (7.88) SIROHI—Pindwara (4.78) BHILWARA—Hurda (5.23) Shahpura (4.63) Banera (4.19) Sahara (4.98) UDAIPUR—Railmagra (4.47) Bhupalsagar (5.43) Vallabhnagar (4.64) CHITORGARH—Rashmi (4.76) Gangrar (4.16) Bhainsrorgarh (5.24) Chitorgarh (4.32) Kapasan (4.36) Bhadesar (4.73) Nimbahera (5.81) Chhoti Sadri (5.54) Bari Sadri (4.23) Dungla (5.58) Pratapgarh (7.01) DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (4.82) BANSWARA—Kushalgarh (4.52) BUNDI—Nainwa (6.92) Bundi (6.93) KOTA—Shahbad (6.12) Chhipabarod (5.76) JHALAWAR—Jhalrapatan (6.64) Bakani (5.14) Aklera (5.27) Manoharthana (4.55) Dag (7.00) Gangdhar (5.86).
8.01 to 12.00	JHUNJHUNU—Jhunjhunu (9.66) Chirawa (8.42) ALWAR—Tijara (8.72) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Nadauti (8.49) JAIPUR—Phulera (9.46) Dudu (10.41) Phagi (10.27) SIKAR—Fatehpur (10.60) Lachhmangarh (10.35) Sikar (9.09) Danta Ramgarh (10.12) AJMER—Rupnagar (10.49) Arain (9.61) TONK—Malpura (9.86) Todaraisingh (9.40) Tonk (8.04) Uniara (8.92) NAGAUR—Didwana (11.85) Nawa (10.30) Degana (11.93) Parbatsar (10.15) PALI—Jaitaran (9.85) Sojat (10.94) Kharchi (8.91) Bali (8.09) JALOR—Jalor (11.80) SIROHI—Sheogani (9.02) Sirohi (10.42) Reodhar (8.30) CHITORGARH—Achnera (9.09) BUNDI—Talera (8.01) KOTA—Pipalda (10.55) Barod (11.74) Mangrol (11.84) Kishanganj (8.25) Ladpura (8.98) Chechat (9.10) Ramganjmandi (9.51) Kanwas (11.34) Sangod (10.85) Atru (11.15) Chhabra (8.02) JHALAWAR—Khanpur (8.71) Pachpahar (8.82) Pirawa (9.03).
12.01 to 16.00	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur (12.85) Ganganagar (13.06) Padampur (13.39) Hanumangarh (14.40) Raisinghnagar (15.53) Bhadra (14.61) Anupgarh (14.55) CHURU—Rajgarh (13.27) Churu (15.71) JAISALMER—Ramgarh (13.44) JODHPUR—Osian (15.68) Jodhpur (15.82) Bilara (12.80) NAGAUR—Ladnu (14.86) Merta (14.18) PALI—Pali (14.88) BARMER—Siwana (12.60) JALOR—Ahore (12.36) Sanchore (14.92) Jaswantpura (12.37) BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (12.68) KOTA—Itawa (12.54) Anta (14.06) Baran (12.92).
16.01 to 20.00	GANGANAGAR—Suratgarh (17.71) Nohar (18.70) CHURU—Taranagar (16.01) Sardarshahar (19.60) Ratangarh (16.11) Sujangarh (16.21) JAISALMER—Pokaran (18.91) JODHPUR—Phalodi (17.10) Shergarh (16.29) NAGAUR—Jayal (17.47) Nagaur (18.38) BARMER—Sheo (19.58) Barmer (17.31) Pachpadra (16.83) Chohtan (17.05) KOTA—Digod (16.11).
20.01 & above	BIKANER—Bikaner (24.65) Lunkaransar (26.21) Kolayat (29.42) Nokha (23.87) CHURU—Dungargarh (23.29) JAISALMER—Nachna (38.08) Jaisalmer (79.73) Sam (45.45) Fatehgarh (36.95)

RAJASTHAN

PER CAPITA REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES), 1961



PER CAPITA REQUIREMENT & SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS

PER CAPITA requirement of staple food crops is closely linked with the supply position. The following table presents for Rajasthan and for its various districts relevant information about the per capita net production and per capita requirements of cereals and pulses alongwith per capita production as percentage of per capita requirements.

PER CAPITA REQUIREMENT & SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (Cereals and pulses), 1961

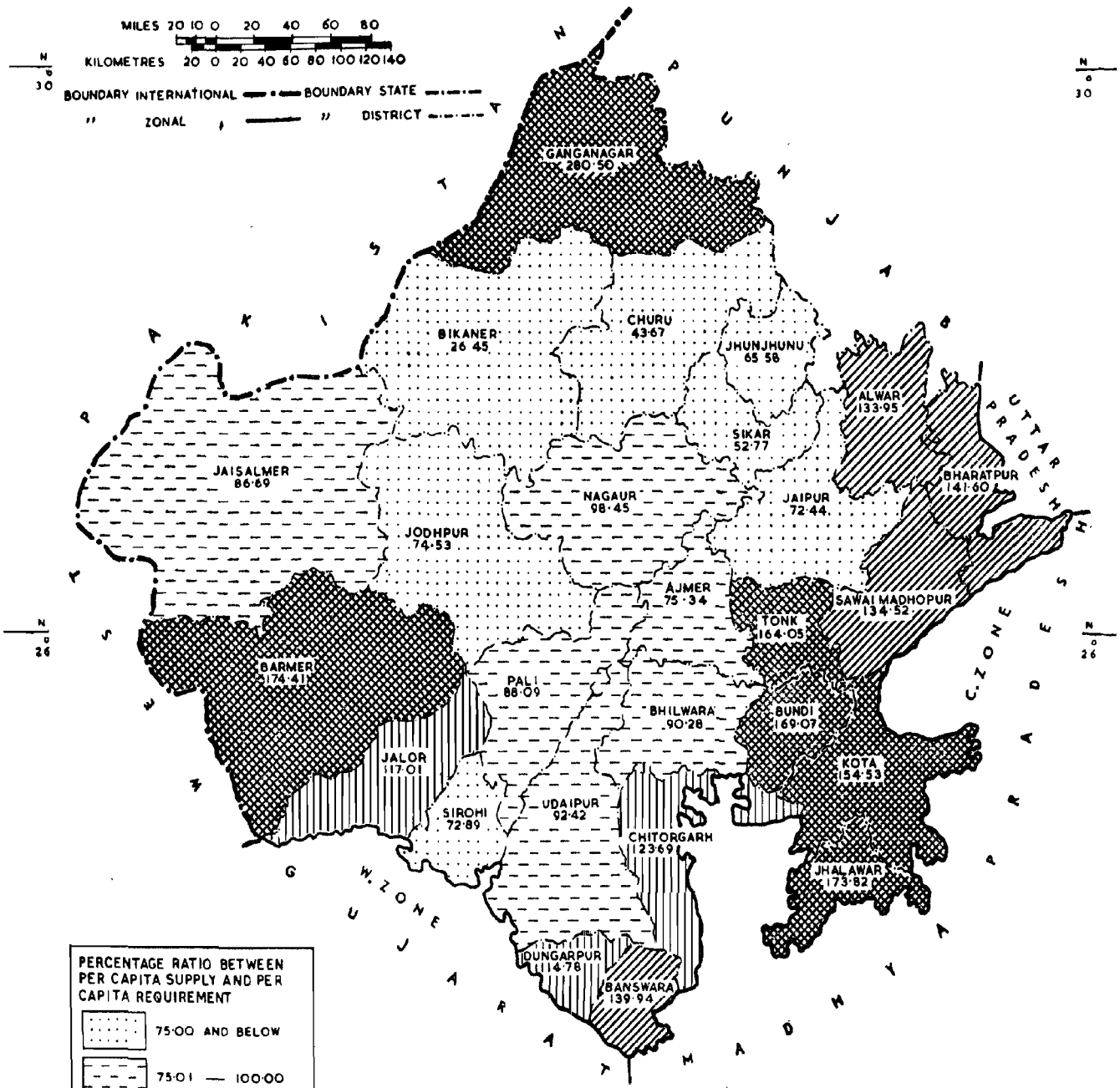
State/District	Per capita net production of cereals & pulses (in calories)	Per capita requirement of cereals and pulses (in calories)	Per capita production as percentage of per capita requirements
RAJASTHAN	**501,850**	**443,384**	**113.19**
Ganganagar	1,221,250	435,376	280.50
Bikaner	115,697	437,449	26.45
Churu	191,087	437,577	43.67
Jhunjhunu	286,802	437,317	65.58
Alwar	590,343	440,727	133.95
Bharatpur	633,928	447,702	141.60
Sawai Madhopur	602,665	448,019	134.52
Jaipur	324,009	447,253	72.44
Sikar	232,878	441,267	52.77
Ajmer	335,115	444,774	75.34
Tonk	734,525	447,731	164.05
Jaisalmer	389,540	449,333	86.69
Jodhpur	329,521	442,125	74.53
Nagaur	437,999	444,899	98.45
Pali	386,763	439,051	88.09
Barmer	770,641	441,854	174.41
Jalor	515,309	440,413	117.01
Sirohi	324,448	445,107	72.89
Bhilwara	410,678	454,889	90.28
Udaipur	410,424	444,077	92.42
Chitorgarh	556,208	449,680	123.69
Dungarpur	490,492	427,316	114.78
Banswara	597,722	427,119	139.94
Bundi	750,071	443,636	169.07
Kota	693,160	448,567	154.53
Jhalawar	778,637	447,968	173.82

Source:—The Registrar General, India.

The Map alongside depicts the per capita production as percentage of per capita requirements wherein the percentages are grouped into ranges and districts hatched accordingly. District Ganganagar stands out conspicuously as the granery of Rajasthan. Three compact groups of districts, one formed by districts Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk, the second by Chitorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar and the third by Barmer and Jalor districts also produce more than their requirements. The rest of the districts form the deficit area.

RAJASTHAN

PER CAPITA REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES), 1961



CENSUS 1961

PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

ABOUT FORTYEIGHT per cent of the total population of Rajasthan is comprised of workers, the rest belong to the category of non-workers. Of this proportion of workers around thirty per cent is contributed by the males and the rest by the females. Twelve districts of the State have larger proportion of workers than the State average of which Bhilwara and Chitorgarh districts stand out with proportions even over fiftyeight per cent.

Amongst the non-working population, the females contribute a larger share of non-workers. The State average of the proportion of non-workers is exceeded by fourteen districts of which Ganganagar, Bikaner and Sirohi districts have proportions even over sixty per cent.

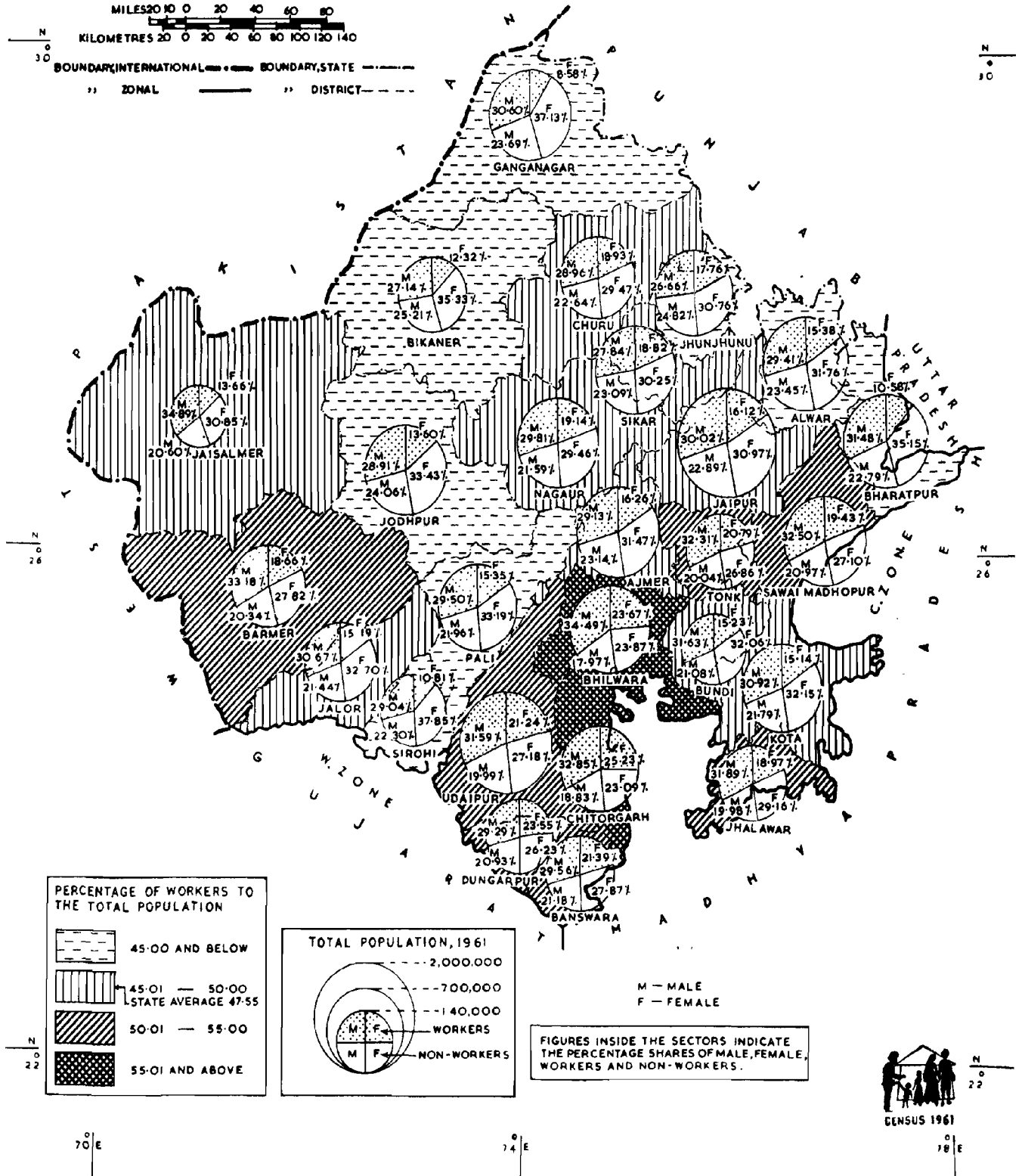
The Map alongside shows the proportion of total workers and non-workers by sex to the total population for Rajasthan and its various districts.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

State/District	Percentage of workers			Percentage of non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	**47.55**	**30.47**	**17.08**	**52.45**	**21.94**	**30.51**
1 Ganganagar	39.18	30.60	8,58	60.82	23.69	37.13
2 Bikaner	39.46	27.14	12.32	60.54	25.21	35.33
3 Churu	47.89	28.96	18.93	52.11	22.64	29.47
4 Jhunjhunu	44.42	26.66	17.76	55.58	24.82	30.76
5 Alwar	44.79	29.41	15.38	55.21	23.45	31.76
6 Bharatpur	42.06	31.48	10.58	57.94	22.79	35.15
7 Sawai Madhopur	51.93	32.50	19.43	48.07	20.97	27.10
8 Jaipur	46.14	30.02	16.12	53.86	22.89	30.97
9 Sikar	46.66	27.84	18.82	53.34	23.09	30.25
10 Ajmer	45.39	29.13	16.26	54.61	23.14	31.47
11 Tonk	53.10	32.31	20.79	46.90	20.04	26.86
12 Jaisalmer	48.55	34.89	13.66	51.45	20.60	30.85
13 Jodhpur	42.51	28.91	13.60	57.49	24.06	33.43
14 Nagaur	48.95	29.81	19.14	51.05	21.59	29.46
15 Pali	44.85	29.50	15.35	55.15	21.96	33.19
16 Barmer	51.84	33.18	18.66	48.16	20.34	27.82
17 Jalor	45.86	30.67	15.19	54.14	21.44	32.70
18 Sirohi	39.85	29.04	10.81	60.15	22.30	37.85
19 Bhilwara	58.16	34.49	23.67	41.84	17.97	23.87
20 Udaipur	52.83	31.59	21.24	47.17	19.99	27.18
21 Chitorgarh	58.08	32.85	25.23	41.92	18.83	23.09
22 Dungarpur	52.84	29.29	23.55	47.16	20.93	26.23
23 Banswara	50.95	29.56	21.39	49.05	21.18	27.87
24 Bundi	46.86	31.63	15.23	53.14	21.08	32.06
25 Kota	46.06	30.92	15.14	53.94	21.79	32.15
26 Jhalawar	50.86	31.89	18.97	49.14	19.98	29.16

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961



PROPORTION OF RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961

A SIMPLE majority of the rural population of Rajasthan (50.92 per cent) constitute the working force of which 31.43 per cent are males and the remaining 19.49 per cent females. Thirteen districts exceed the State average for total rural workers ranging from 51.93 per cent in Nagaur district to 60.42 in Chitorgarh district. An equal number of districts, though not the same in name, also exceed the State average for male workers where the proportions range from 31.47 per cent in Kota district to 35.67 per cent in Jaisalmer district. In the case of females, fifteen districts have larger proportions of rural workers than the State average ranging from 19.56 per cent in Barmer district to 26.96 per cent in Chitorgarh district.

Thirteen districts have majority of non-working population in the rural areas ranging from 49.53 per cent in Jaisalmer district to 59.58 per cent in Ganganagar district. Twelve districts have larger proportions of male non-workers in their rural areas which range from 20.88 per cent in Kota district to 23.77 per cent in Jhunjhunu district. Same number of districts have larger proportions of female non-workers ranging from 28.34 per cent in Bikaner district to 36.96 per cent in Sirohi district.

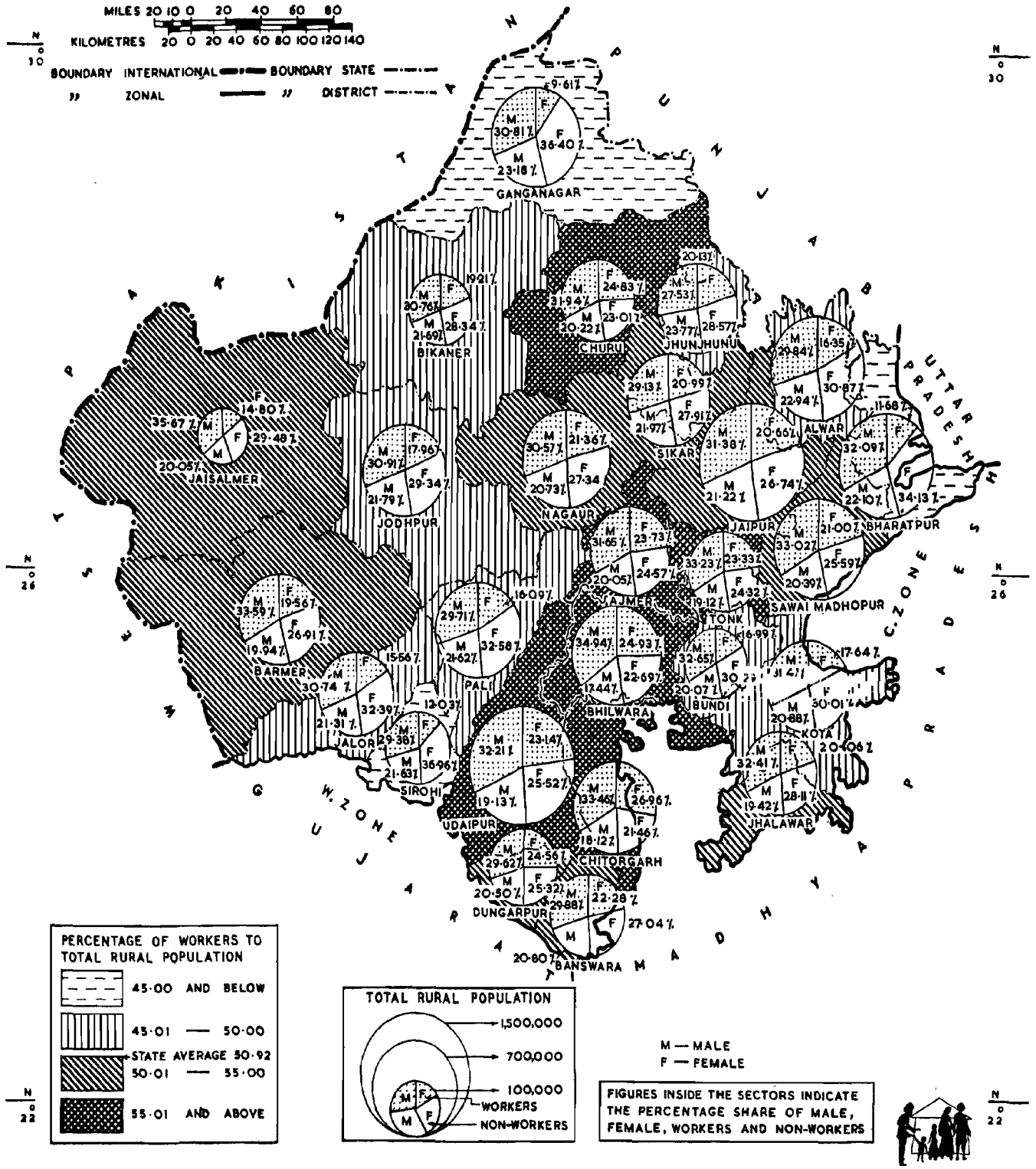
The table below shows these proportions for the State and various districts. The Map alongside brings out for each district the proportion of rural workers and non-workers to the total rural population.

PROPORTION OF RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961

State/District	Percentage of workers			Percentage of non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	**50.92**	**31.43**	**19.49**	**49.08**	**20.84**	**28.24**
1 Ganganagar	40.42	30.81	9.61	59.58	23.18	36.40
2 Bikaner	49.97	30.76	19.21	50.03	21.69	28.34
3 Churu	56.77	31.94	24.83	43.23	20.22	23.01
4 Jhunjhunu	47.66	27.53	20.13	52.34	23.77	28.57
5 Alwar	46.19	29.84	16.35	53.81	22.94	30.87
6 Bharatpur	43.77	23.09	11.68	56.23	22.10	34.13
7 Sawai Madhopur	54.02	33.02	21.00	45.98	20.39	25.59
8 Jaipur	52.04	31.38	20.66	47.96	21.22	26.74
9 Sikar	50.12	29.13	20.99	49.88	21.97	27.91
10 Ajmer	55.38	31.65	23.73	44.62	20.05	24.57
11 Tonk	56.56	33.23	23.33	43.44	19.12	24.32
12 Jaisalmer	50.47	35.67	14.80	49.53	20.05	29.48
13 Jodhpur	48.87	30.91	17.96	51.13	21.79	29.34
14 Nagaur	51.93	30.57	21.36	48.07	20.73	27.34
15 Pali	45.80	29.71	16.09	54.20	21.62	32.58
16 Barmer	53.15	33.59	19.56	46.85	19.94	26.91
17 Jalor	46.30	30.74	15.56	53.70	21.31	32.39
18 Sirohi	41.41	29.38	12.03	58.59	21.63	36.96
19 Bhilwara	59.87	34.94	24.93	40.13	17.44	22.69
20 Udaipur	55.35	32.21	23.14	44.65	19.13	25.52
21 Chitorgarh	60.42	33.46	26.96	39.58	18.12	21.46
22 Dungarpur	54.18	29.62	24.56	45.82	20.50	25.32
23 Banswara	52.16	29.88	22.28	47.84	20.80	27.04
24 Bundi	49.64	32.65	16.99	50.36	20.07	30.29
25 Kota	49.11	31.47	17.64	50.89	20.88	30.01
26 Jhalawar	52.47	32.41	20.06	47.53	19.42	28.11

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961



PROPORTION OF URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1961

ONLY A little over thirty per cent of the total urban population in Rajasthan constitute the working force of which as much as twentysix per cent is comprised of the male population. Sixteen districts exceed the State average for the total urban workers as also for the males while the State average in case of females is exceeded by fifteen districts only. Districts leading in case of total workers are Bhilwara, Jalor, Chitorgarh, Pali and Sawai Madhopur. The first five in case of male workers are Ganganagar, Jalor, Bhilwara, Kota and Sawai Madhopur while in case of female workers the districts at the top are Chitorgarh, Sikar, Pali, Bhilwara and Jalor. Among the districts showing lower proportions, the most notable are Bikaner, Sikar and Ganganagar respectively for the total, male and female working population. About seventy per cent of the urban population constitute the non-workers of which fortytwo per cent is composed of the females. The already high percentage of non-workers in the total urban population at the State level exceeded by ten districts, the most notable of which is Bikaner with its proportion as high as about seventyfive per cent. Nine districts in case of male non-working population and ten districts for the female non-working population exceed the State averages, district Bikaner leading in both the cases.

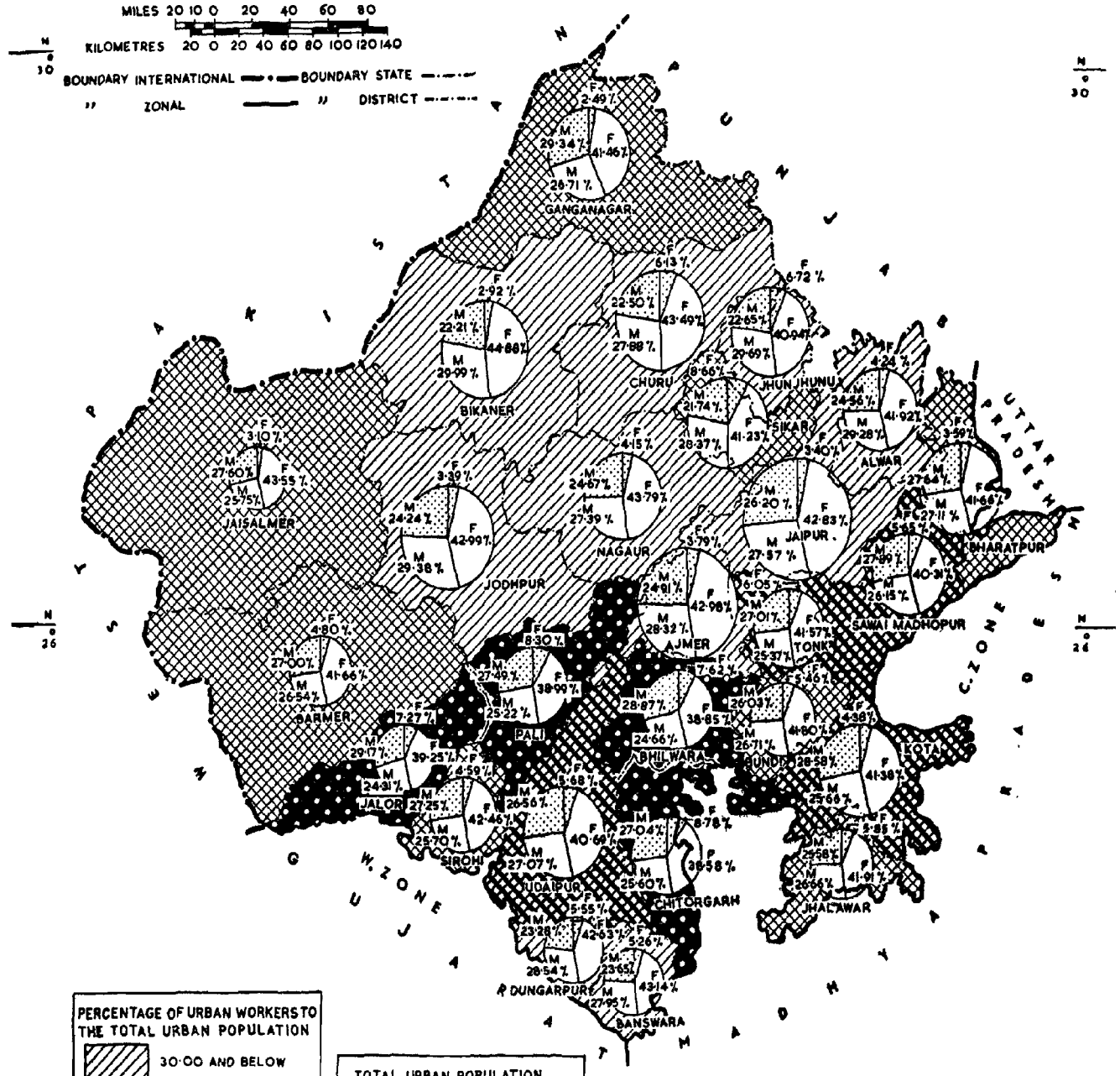
The Map alongside depicts the proportion of urban workers and non-workers to the total urban population in Rajasthan at the district level while the table below provides the basic data for Rajasthan and its various districts.

PROPORTION OF URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1961

State/District	Percentage of workers			Percentage of non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	30.23	25.52	4.71	69.77	27.60	42.17
1 Ganganagar	31.83	29.34	2.49	68.17	26.71	41.46
2 Bikaner	25.13	22.21	2.92	74.87	29.99	44.88
3 Churu	28.63	22.50	6.13	71.37	27.88	43.49
4 Jhunjhunu	29.37	22.65	6.72	70.63	29.69	40.94
5 Alwar	28.80	24.56	4.24	71.20	29.28	41.92
6 Bharatpur	31.23	27.64	3.59	68.77	27.11	41.66
7 Sawai Madhopur	31.54	27.89	5.65	66.46	26.15	40.31
8 Jaipur	29.60	26.20	3.40	70.40	27.57	42.83
9 Sikar	30.40	21.74	8.66	69.60	28.37	41.23
10 Ajmer	28·70	24.91	3.79	71.30	28.32	42.98
11 Tonk	33.06	27.01	6.05	66.94	25.37	41.57
12 Jaisalmer	30.70	27.60	3.10	69.30	25.75	43.55
13 Jodhpur	27.63	24.24	3.39	72.37	29.38	42.99
14 Nagaur	28.82	24.67	4.15	71.18	27.39	43.79
15 Pali	35.79	27.49	8.30	64.21	25.22	38.99
16 Barmer	31.80	27.00	4.80	68.20	26.54	41.66
17 Jalor	36.44	29.17	7.27	63.56	24.31	39.25
18 Sirohi	31.84	27.25	4.59	68.16	25.70	42.46
19 Bhilwara	36.49	28.87	7.62	63.51	24.66	38.85
20 Udaipur	32.24	26.56	5.68	67.76	27.07	40.69
21 Chitorgarh	35.82	27.04	8.78	64.18	25.60	38.58
22 Dungarpur	28.83	23.28	5.55	71.17	28.54	42.63
23 Banswara	28.91	23.65	5.26	71.09	27.95	43.14
24 Bundi	31.49	26.03	5.46	68.51	26.71	41.80
25 Kota	32.96	28·58	4.38	67.04	25.66	41.38
26 Jhalawar	31.43	25.58	5.85	68.57	26.66	41.91

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1961



PERCENTAGE OF URBAN WORKERS TO THE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

- 30·00 AND BELOW
- STATE AVERAGE 30·23
- 30·01 — 32·00
- 32·01 — 34·00
- 34·01 AND ABOVE

TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

- 500,000
- 75,000
- 10,000
- WORKERS
- NON-WORKERS

M – MALE
F – FEMALE

FIGURES INSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE SHARES OF MALE, FEMALE, WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

CENSUS 1961

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

FIFTYNINE PERCENT of the total male population in the rural areas of Rajasthan is economically active. Seventeen districts in the State have higher proportions than the State average of which Bhilwara district has the highest (66.70). Of the remaining nine districts which have lower proportions than the State average, Jhunjhunu district has the lowest (53.66). The table below gives the proportions for the State and its various districts.

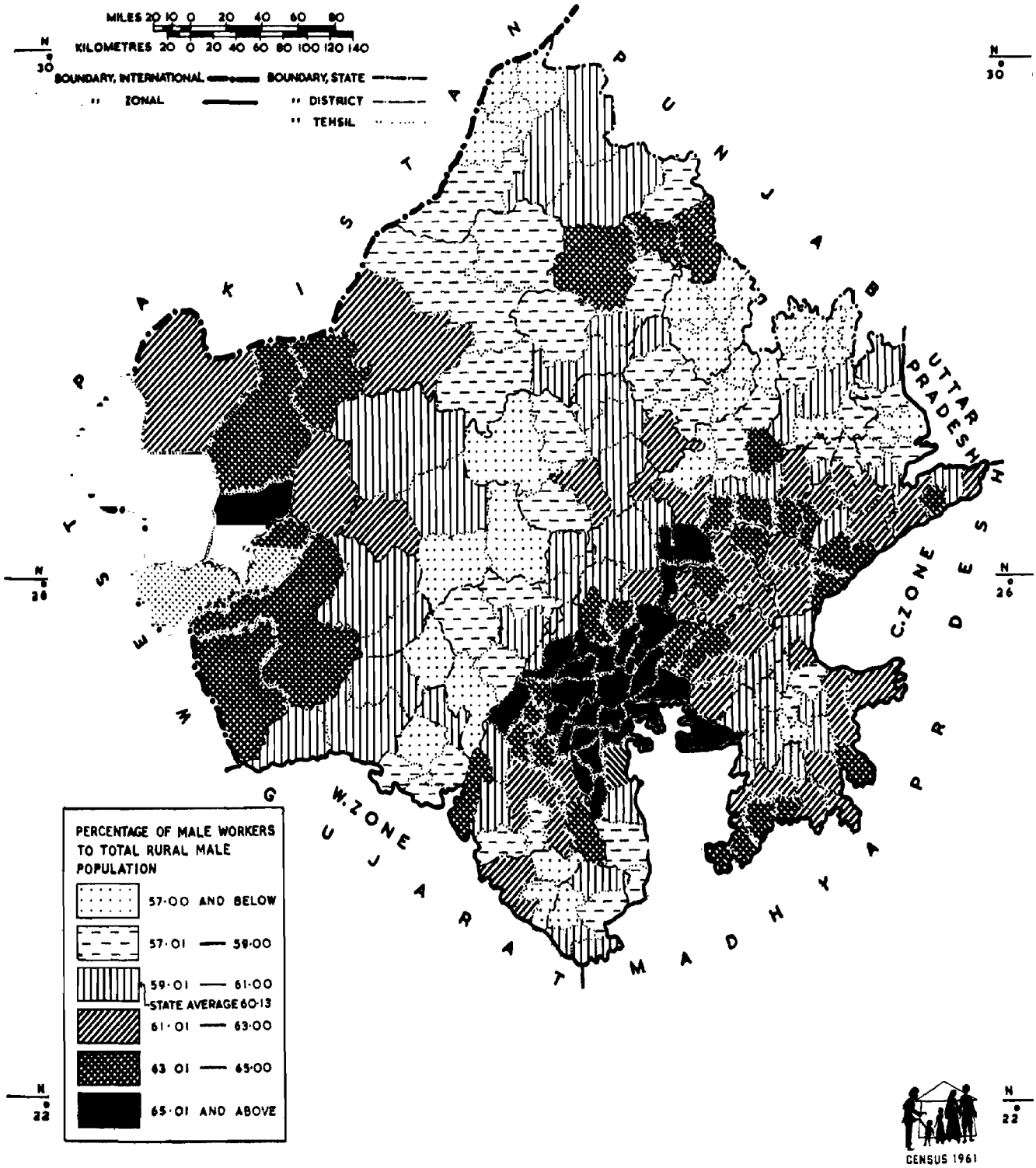
The Map alongside, prepared on the basis of data at the tehsil level, presents the pattern in greater detail.

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

State/District	Percentage of rural male workers to the total rural male population.
RAJASTHAN	59.00
1 Ganganagar	57.07
2 Bikaner	58.64
3 Churu	61.23
4 Jhunjhunu	53.66
5 Alwar	56.53
6 Bharatpur	59.21
7 Sawai Madhopur	61.83
8 Jaipur	59.65
9 Sikar	57.00
10 Ajmer	61.23
11 Tonk	63.48
12 Jaisalmer	64.02
13 Jodhpur	58.65
14 Nagaur	59.59
15 Pali	57.88
16 Barmer	62.75
17 Jalor	59.07
18 Sirohi	57.60
19 Bhilwara	66.70
20 Udaipur	62.75
21 Chitorgarh	64.87
22 Dungarpur	59.09
23 Banswara	58.96
24 Bundi	61.93
25 Kota	60.11
26 Jhalawar	62.52

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961



CENSUS 1961

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

LESS THAN half of the total male population in the urban areas of Rajasthan (48.04 per cent) is economically active. Sixteen districts however have larger proportions where they range from 48.72 per cent in Jaipur district to 54.54 in Jalor district. The remaining ten districts have lower proportions of male workers to the total male population in their urban areas which range from 42.54 per cent in district Bikaner to 47.39 per cent in Nagaur district.

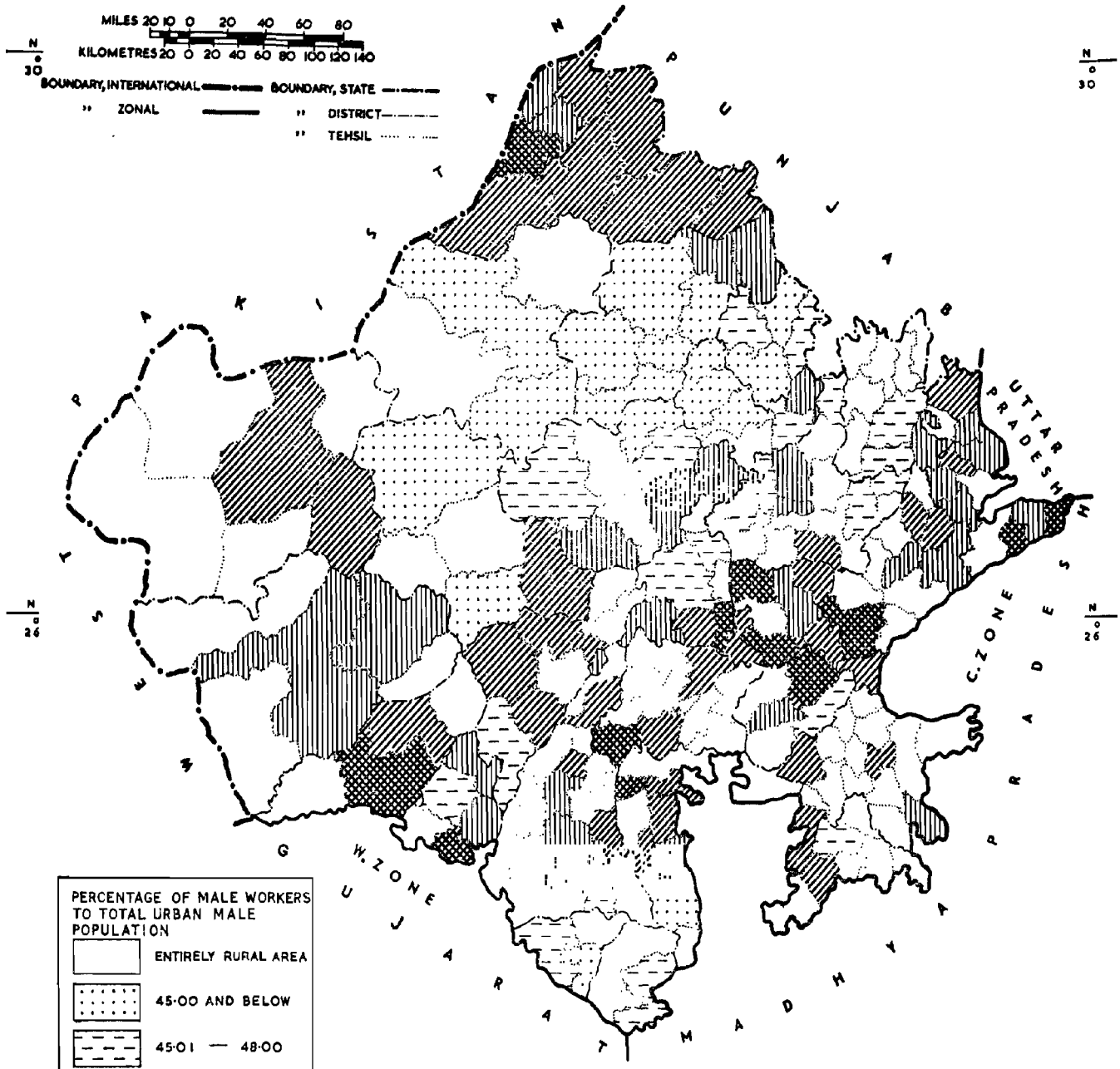
The following table shows these proportions for the various districts while the Map alongside depicts the pattern at the level of tehsils.

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

State/District	Percentage of male workers to urban male population
RAJASTHAN	**48.04**
1 Ganganagar	52.35
2 Bikaner	42.54
3 Churu	44.66
4 Jhunjhunu	43.27
5 Alwar	45.62
6 Bharatpur	50.48
7 Sawai Madhopur	51.60
8 Jaipur	48.72
9 Sikar	43.39
10 Ajmer	46.80
11 Tonk	51.56
12 Jaisalmer	51.74
13 Jodhpur	45.21
14 Nagaur	47.39
15 Pali	52.15
16 Barmer	50.43
17 Jalor	54.54
18 Sirohi	51.48
19 Bhilwara	53.93
20 Udaipur	49.52
21 Chitorgarh	51.36
22 Dungarpur	44.93
23 Banswara	45.83
24 Bundi	49.35
25 Kota	52.69
26 Jhalawar	84.97

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961



CENSUS 1961

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

ABOUT FORTYONE per cent of the total female population in the rural areas of Rajasthan is active economically. Fifteen districts in the State have higher proportions than the State average of which Chitorgarh district has the highest (55.68). Of the remaining eleven districts which have lower proportions than the State average, Ganganagar district has the lowest (20.88). The table below gives the proportions for the State and its various districts.

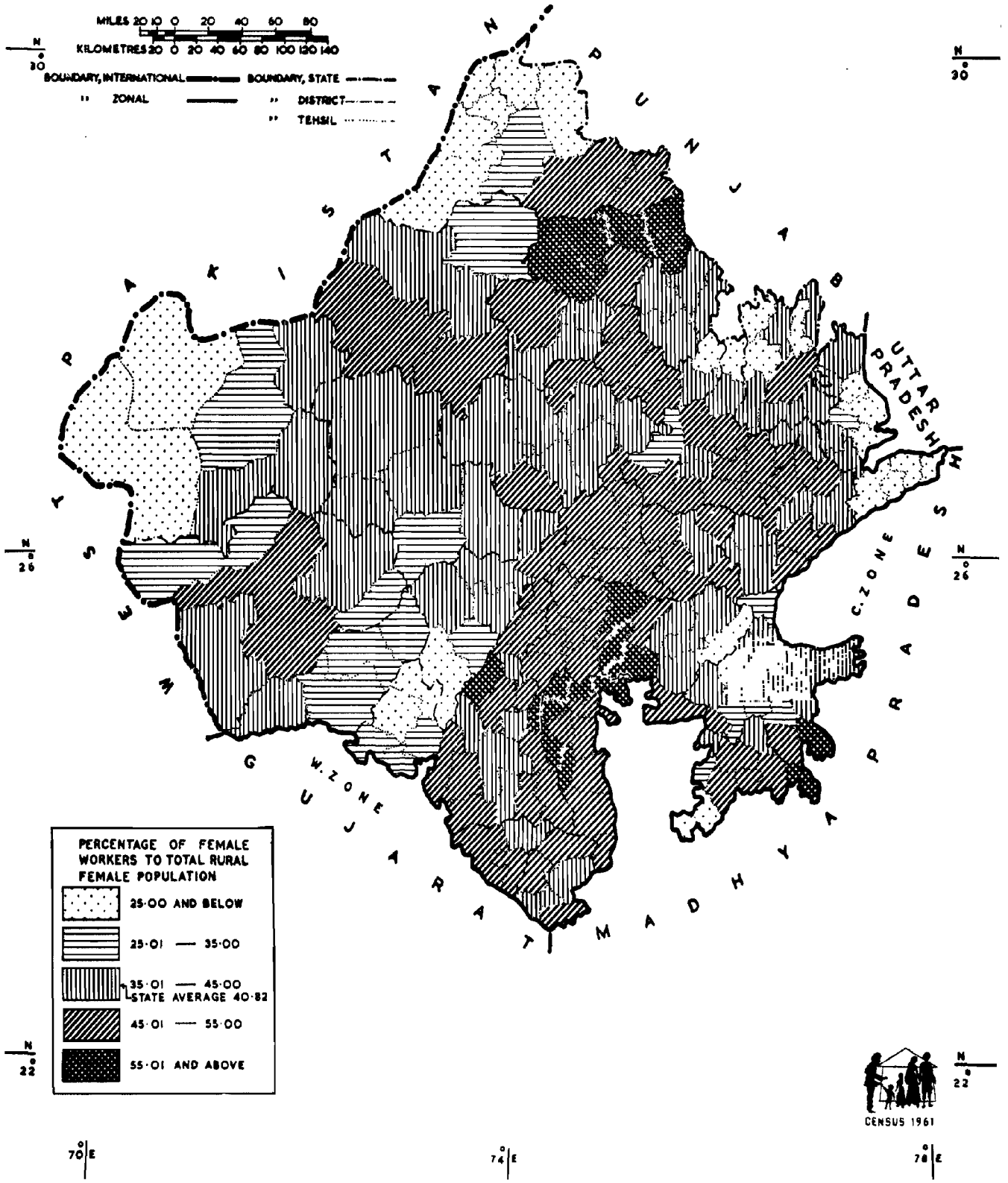
The Map alongside, prepared on the basis of data at the tehsil level, presents the pattern in greater detail.

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

State/District	Percentage of rural female workers to the total rural female population
RAJASTHAN	40.82
1 Ganganagar	20.88
2 Bikaner	40.40
3 Churu	51.90
4 Jhunjhunu	41.33
5 Alwar	34.62
6 Bharatpur	25.49
7 Sawai Madhopur	45.07
8 Jaipur	43.59
9 Sikar	42.93
10 Ajmer	49.13
11 Tonk	48.97
12 Jaisalmer	33.42
13 Jodhpur	37.97
14 Nagaur	43.86
15 Pali	33.06
16 Barmer	42.10
17 Jalor	32.45
18 Sirohi	21.55
19 Bhilwara	52.36
20 Udaipur	47.56
21 Chitorgarh	55.68
22 Dungarpur	49.24
23 Banswara	45.18
24 Bundi	35.93
25 Kota	37.02
26 Jhalawar	41.64

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961



PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

ONE TENTH of the total female population in the urban areas of Rajasthan are gainfully employed. At the district level fifteen districts have higher proportions ranging from 10.33 per cent in Barmer district to 18.53 per cent in Chitorgarh district. The remaining eleven districts have lower proportions ranging from 5.67 per cent in Ganganagar district to 9.75 per cent in district Sirohi.

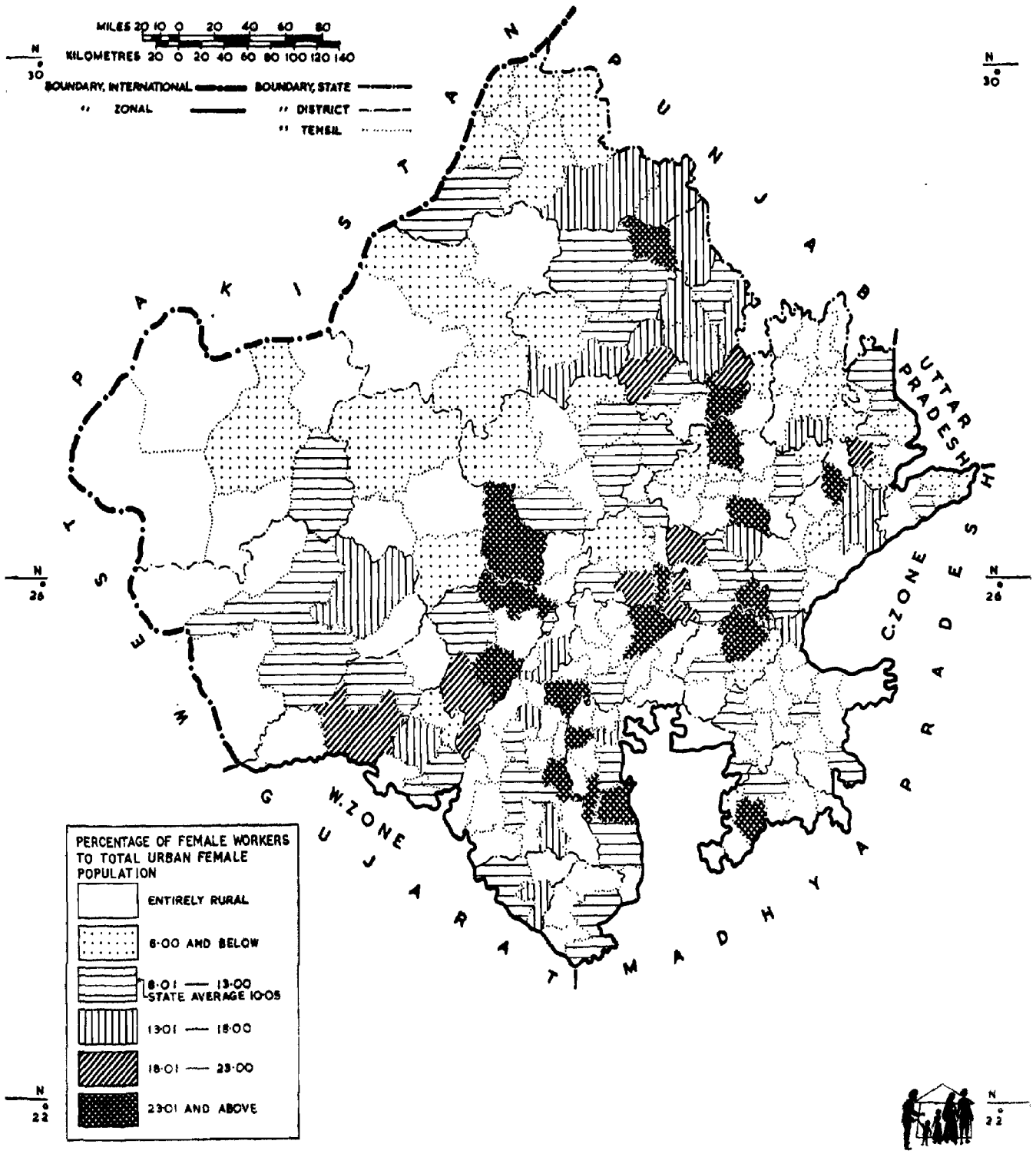
The table below shows the proportion of female workers to the total female population in urban areas by various districts while the Map alongside prepared on the tehsil level depicts the variation in proportions at that level.

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

State/District	Percentage of female workers to total urban female population
RAJASTHAN	10.05
1 Ganganagar	5.67
2 Bikaner	6.11
3 Churu	12.35
4 Jhunjhunu	14.10
5 Alwar	9.19
6 Bharatpur	7.94
7 Sawai Madhopur	12.29
8 Jaipur	7.36
9 Sikar	17.35
10 Ajmer	8.11
11 Tonk	12.71
12 Jaisalmer	6.65
13 Jodhpur	7.31
14 Nagaur	8.65
15 Pali	17.55
16 Barmer	10.33
17 Jalor	15.63
18 Sirohi	9.75
19 Bhilwara	16.41
20 Udaipur	12.25
21 Chitorgarh	18.53
22 Dungarpur	11.52
23 Banswara	10.87
24 Bundi	11.56
25 Kota	9.57
26 Jhalawar	12.25

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961



CENSUS 1961

PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

IN THE total employable population of age-group 15-59 in Rajasthan there are 64.42 per cent of male and 35.39 per cent of female workers. The rest is the non-working population, consisting of 0.17 males and 0.02 females. Thirteen districts in the case of male workers and the same number of districts in the case of female workers have larger proportions than the State average. While in the case of male workers the proportions range from 64.53 per cent in Ajmer district to 78.76 per cent in Ganganagar district, they range from 35.58 per cent in Barmer district to 44.00 per cent in district Dungarpur in case of female workers. In rest of the districts there are lower proportions of male and female workers. The proportions of non-working males and females to the total employable population of age-group 15-59 in the various districts are almost the same as for the State as a whole.

The Map alongside presents the sex wise proportion of workers and non-workers to the total employable population of the age-group 15-59 which is expressed as the number of persons of that age-group excluding those in household duties, full time students, disabled persons, rentiers or persons of independent means, beggars and inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions.

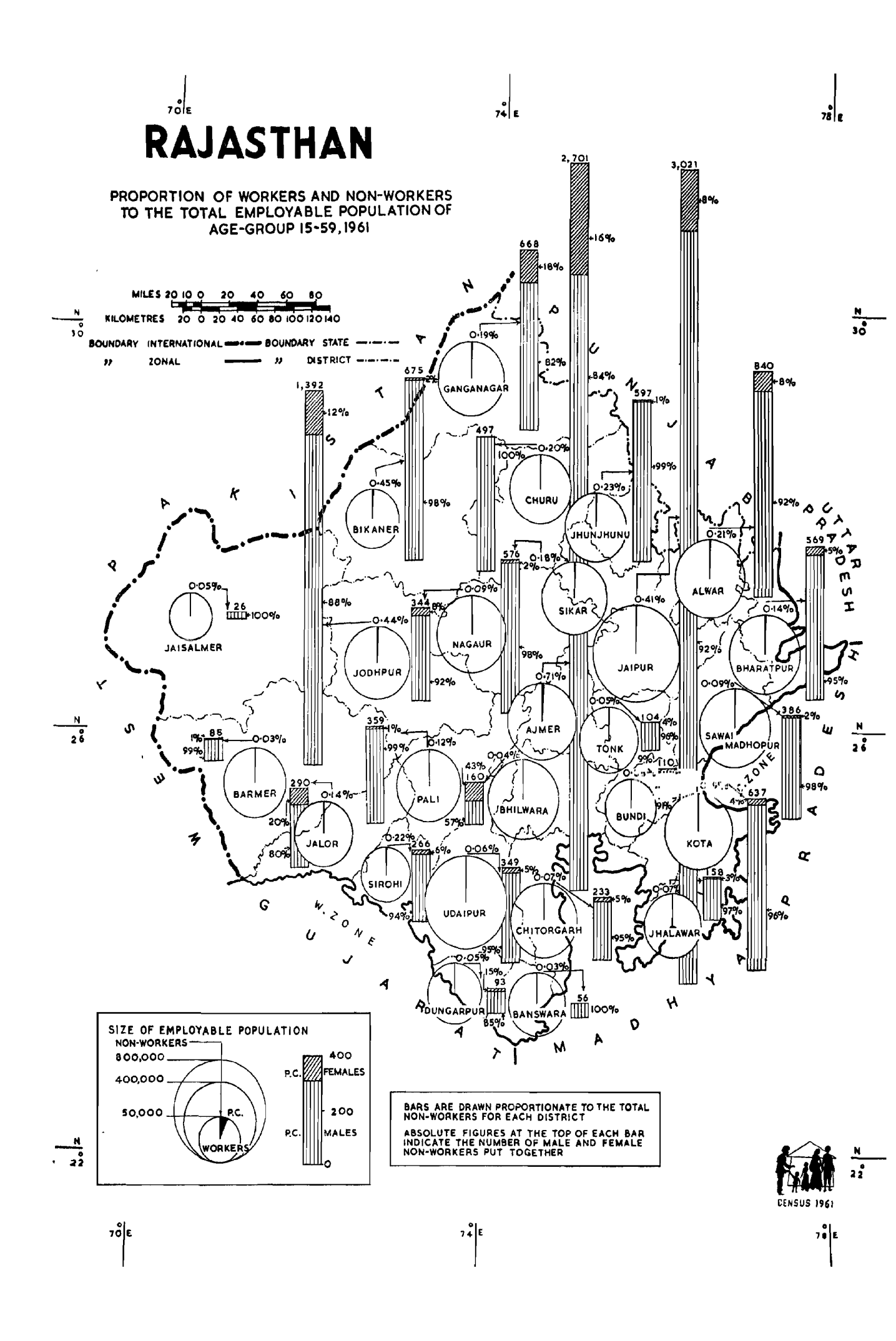
The following table gives the proportion of workers and non-workers by sex to total employable population of the age-group 15-59:

PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

State/District	Percentage of workers		Percentage of non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	**64.42**	**35.39**	**0.17**	**0.02**
1 Ganganagar	78.76	21.05	0.16	0.03
2 Bikaner	69.18	30.37	0.44	0.01
3 Churu	61.31	38.50	0.19	-
4 Jhunjhunu	60.59	39.18	0.23	-
5 Alwar	65.44	34.36	0.19	0.01
6 Bharatpur	74.73	25.13	0.13	0.01
7 Sawai Madhopur	62.96	36.95	0.09	-
8 Jaipur	65.57	34.02	0.38	0.03
9 Sikar	60.04	39.77	0.18	0.01
10 Ajmer	64.53	34.76	0.60	0.11
11 Tonk	60.96	38.99	0.05	-
12 Jaisalmer	71.05	28.90	0.05	-
13 Jodhpur	68.53	31.03	0.39	0.05
14 Nagaur	61.34	38.57	0.08	0.01
15 Pali	65.62	34.26	0.12	-
16 Barmer	64.39	35.58	0.03	-
17 Jalor	66.56	33.30	0.11	0.03
18 Sirohi	72.76	27.01	0.21	0.02
19 Bhilwara	59.32	40.64	0.02	0.02
20 Udaipur	60.18	39.76	0.05	0.01
21 Chitorgarh	56.88	43.06	0.06	-
22 Dungarpur	55.95	44.00	0.05	-
23 Banswara	57.82	42.15	0.03	-
24 Bundi	67.34	32.58	0.07	0.01
25 Kota	67.72	32.09	0.18	0.01
26 Jhalawar	62.73	37.20	0.07	-

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961



INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF MALE & FEMALE POPULATION, 1961

ABOUT FOUR-FIFTH of the total working population in Rajasthan is engaged in the primary activities namely in cultivation, agricultural labourer, mining and quarrying and other primary activities. Out of the remaining workers 9.18 per cent are engaged in the secondary and 11.32 per cent in the tertiary activities. At the district level, percentage of male workers in the primary activity is higher than the State average for males in thirteen districts ranging from 47.58 per cent in Jodhpur district to 61.92 per cent in Bharatpur district, and lower in the remaining ranging from 33.91 per cent in Ajmer district to 47.42 in district Udaipur. The percentage of female workers is also higher in the same number of districts ranging from 34.04 per cent in Jhalawar district to 43.11 per cent in Dungarpur district. Amongst the districts having lower proportions, the variation in proportion is from 18.63 per cent in Jaisalmer district to 31.08 per cent in Alwar district.

The table below shows the percentage of workers in the three sectors of economic activity by sex and the same is depicted in the Map alongside.

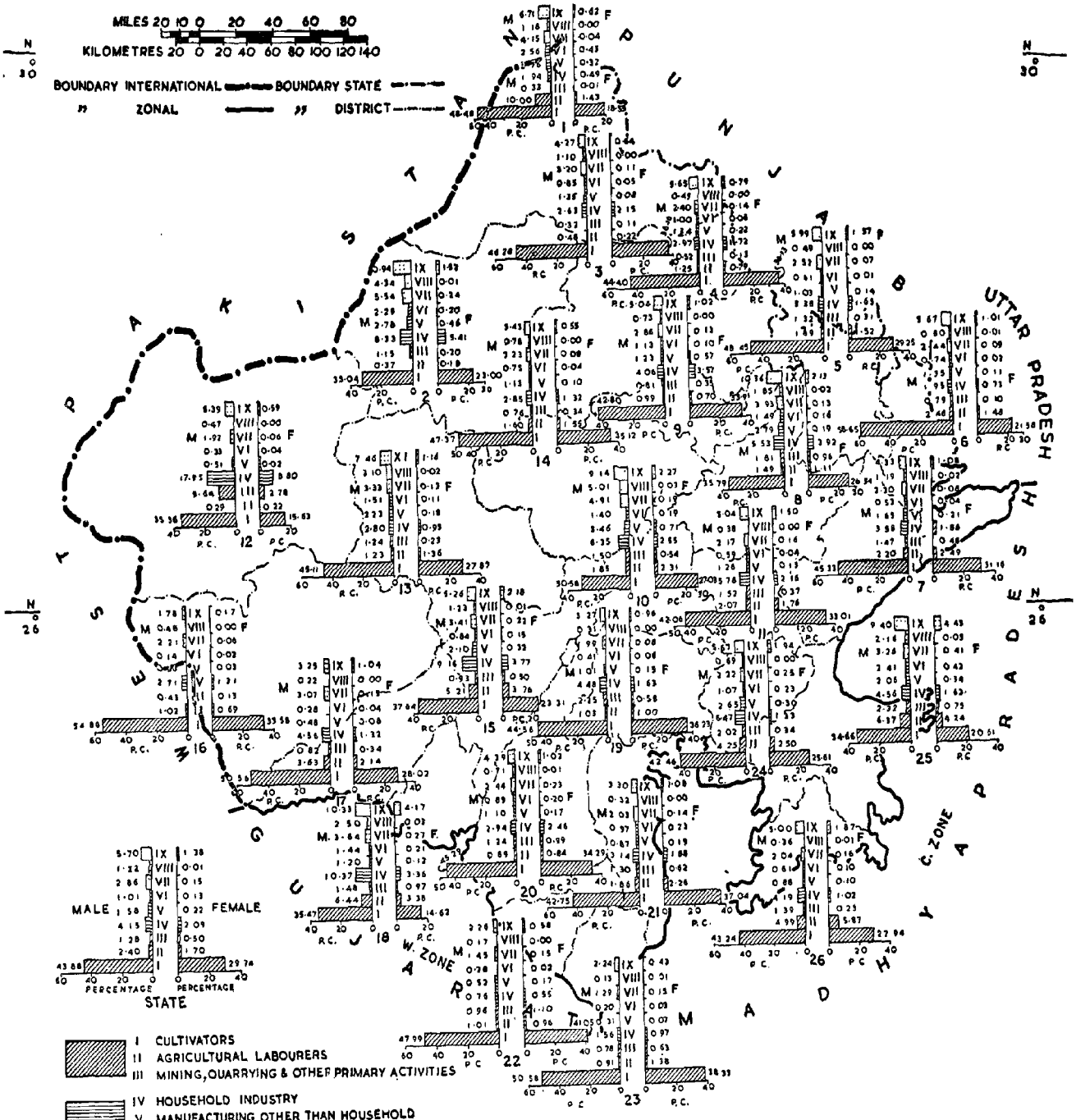
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN THREE SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY SEX

State/District	Economic activities					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	**47.56**	**31.94**	**6.74**	**2.44**	**9.78**	**1.54**
1 Ganganagar	58.81	19.99	7.26	1.24	12.04	0.66
2 Bikaner	34.56	23.38	13.40	6.07	20.82	1.77
3 Churu	47.08	36.49	4.83	2.28	8.57	0.75
4 Jhunjhunu	46.17	37.05	5.31	2.00	8.54	0.93
5 Alwar	51.66	31.08	5.02	1.80	9.00	1.44
6 Bharatpur	61.92	23.16	4.04	0.86	8.91	1.11
7 Sawai Madhopur	49.00	34.13	5.76	2.10	7.82	1.19
8 Jaipur	39.09	28.41	9.81	4.27	16.14	2.28
9 Sikar	44.60	34.96	6.42	4.24	8.63	1.15
10 Ajmer	33.91	29.88	11.21	3.45	19.06	2.49
11 Tonk	45.65	35.14	7.63	2.33	7.59	1.66
12 Jaisalmer	45.29	18.63	18.79	8.86	7.78	0.65
13 Jodhpur	47.58	29.46	6.54	1.22	13.89	1.31
14 Nagaur	49.73	37.01	4.73	1.46	6.44	0.63
15 Pali	43.78	27.57	12.10	4.24	9.90	2.41
16 Barmer	56.33	34.40	3.21	1.36	4.47	0.23
17 Jalor	55.01	30.50	5.32	1.44	6.54	1.19
18 Sirohi	43.39	18.97	13.01	3.69	16.47	4.47
19 Bhilwara	47.84	37.81	5.90	1.84	5.57	1.04
20 Udaipur	47.42	36.12	4.93	2.83	7.44	1.26
21 Chitorgarh	45.91	39.92	4.98	2.30	5.67	1.22
22 Dungarpur	49.96	43.11	1.56	0.74	3.90	0.73
23 Banswara	52.27	40.34	2.07	1.07	3.66	0.59
24 Bundi	48.73	28.45	10.19	1.86	8.58	2.19
25 Kota	43.30	25.60	9.03	2.38	14.82	4.87
26 Jhalawar	49.62	34.04	5.68	1.22	7.40	2.04

RAJASTHAN

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, 1961

DISTRICTS :— 1. GANGANAGAR 2. BIKANER 3. CHURU 4 JHUNJHUNU 5. ALWAR 6. BHARATPUR 7. SAWAI MADHOPUR 8. JAIPUR 9. SIKAR 10. AJMER 11 TONK 12. JAISALMER 13. JODHPUR 14 NAGAUR 15. PALI 16. BARMER 17. JALOR 18. SIROHI 19. BHILWARA 20. UDAIPUR 21. CHITORGARH 22. DUNGARPUR 23. BANSWARA 24. BUNDI 25. KOTA 26. JHALAWAR



CENSUS 1961

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION, 1961

OUT OF the total working population in the rural areas of Rajasthan as much as 86.82 per cent of the workers are engaged in the primary activities in cultivation as agricultural labourer, in mining and quarrying and in other primary activities. Of the remaining 7.14 per cent are engaged in secondary and 6.04 per cent in tertiary activities. At the district level, percentage of male workers in the primary activity is higher than the State average for males in ten districts ranging from 52.47 per cent in Churu district to 66.78 per cent in Bharatpur district, and lower in other districts ranging from 43.15 per cent in Ajmer district to 51.50 per cent in Sawai Madhopur district. In the case of female workers, however, there are fifteen districts which exceed the State average ranging from 35.34 per cent in Jhalawar district to 44.20 per cent in Dungarpur district. Amongst the districts having lower proportions, the variation in proportion is from 19.58 per cent in Jaisalmer district to 33.74 per cent in district Jaipur.

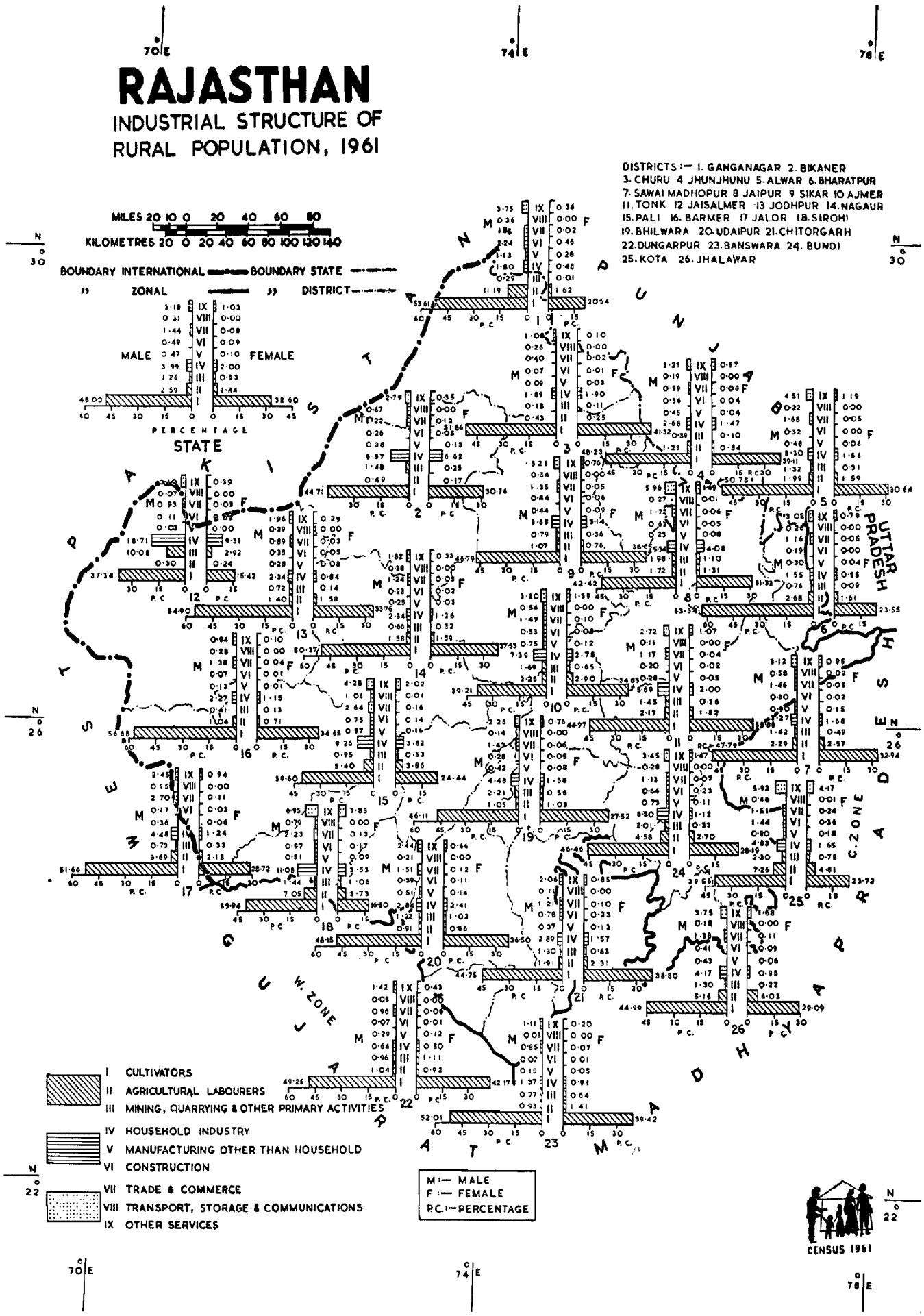
The table below shows the percentage of rural workers in the three sectors of economic activity by sex and the same is presented in the Map alongside.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN THREE SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN RURAL AREAS BY SEX

State/District	Economic Activities					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	**51.85**	**34.97**	**4.95**	**2.19**	**4.93**	**1.11**
1 Ganganagar	65.09	22.17	5.17	1.22	5.97	0.38
2 Bikaner	46.68	31.16	10.21	6.80	4.68	0.47
3 Churu	52.47	41.68	2.05	1.94	1.74	0.12
4 Jhunjhunu	49.85	40.05	3.49	1.55	4.41	0.65
5 Alwar	54.09	32 54	4.10	1.62	6.41	1.24
6 Bharatpur	66.78	25.25	2.04	0.59	4.50	0.84
7 Sawai Madhopur	51.50	36.00	4.47	1.85	5.16	1.02
8 Jaipur	46.12	33.74	6.20	4.21	7.97	1.76
9 Sikar	48.65	37.77	4.56	3.29	4.92	0.81
10 Ajmer	43.15	38.38	8.67	2.98	5.33	1.49
11 Tonk	48.59	38.06	6.17	2.07	4.00	1.11
12 Jaisalmer	47.72	19.58	18.85	9.33	4.10	0.42
13 Jodhpur	57.02	35.48	2.97	0.97	3.24	0.32
14 Nagaur	52.61	39.44	2.82	1.31	3.44	0.38
15 Pali	45.95	28.83	10.98	4.12	7.93	2.19
16 Barmer	58.13	35.49	2.47	1.17	2.60	0.14
17 Jalor	56.08	31.23	5.01	1.33	5.30	1.05
18 Sirohi	48.43	21.29	12.56	3.79	9.97	3.96
19 Bhilwara	49.35	39.11	5.18	1.71	3.83	0.82
20 Udaipur	50.28	38.38	3.74	2.66	4.16	0.78
21 Chitorgarh	47.96	41.74	4.04	1.93	3.38	0.95
22 Dungarpur	51.25	44.20	1.00	0.63	2.43	0.49
23 Banswara	53.71	41.47	1.59	0.97	1.99	0.27
24 Bundi	53.05	31.22	7.87	1.46	4	1.54
25 Kota	49.12	29.31	7.07	2.19	7.89	4.42
26 Jhalawar	51.45	35.34	5.01	1.10	5.31	1.79

RAJASTHAN

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION, 1961



INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION, 1961

OUT OF the total working population in the rural areas of Rajasthan as much as 86.82 per cent of the workers are engaged in the primary activities in cultivation as agricultural labourer, in mining and quarrying and in other primary activities. Of the remaining 7.14 per cent are engaged in secondary and 6.04 per cent in tertiary activities. At the district level, percentage of male workers in the primary activity is higher than the State average for males in ten districts ranging from 52.47 per cent in Churu district to 66.78 per cent in Bharatpur district, and lower in other districts ranging from 43.15 per cent in Ajmer district to 51.50 per cent in Sawai Madhopur district. In the case of female workers, however, there are fifteen districts which exceed the State average ranging from 35.34 per cent in Jhalawar district to 44.20 per cent in Dungarpur district. Amongst the districts having lower proportions, the variation in proportion is from 19.58 per cent in Jaisalmer district to 33.74 per cent in district Jaipur.

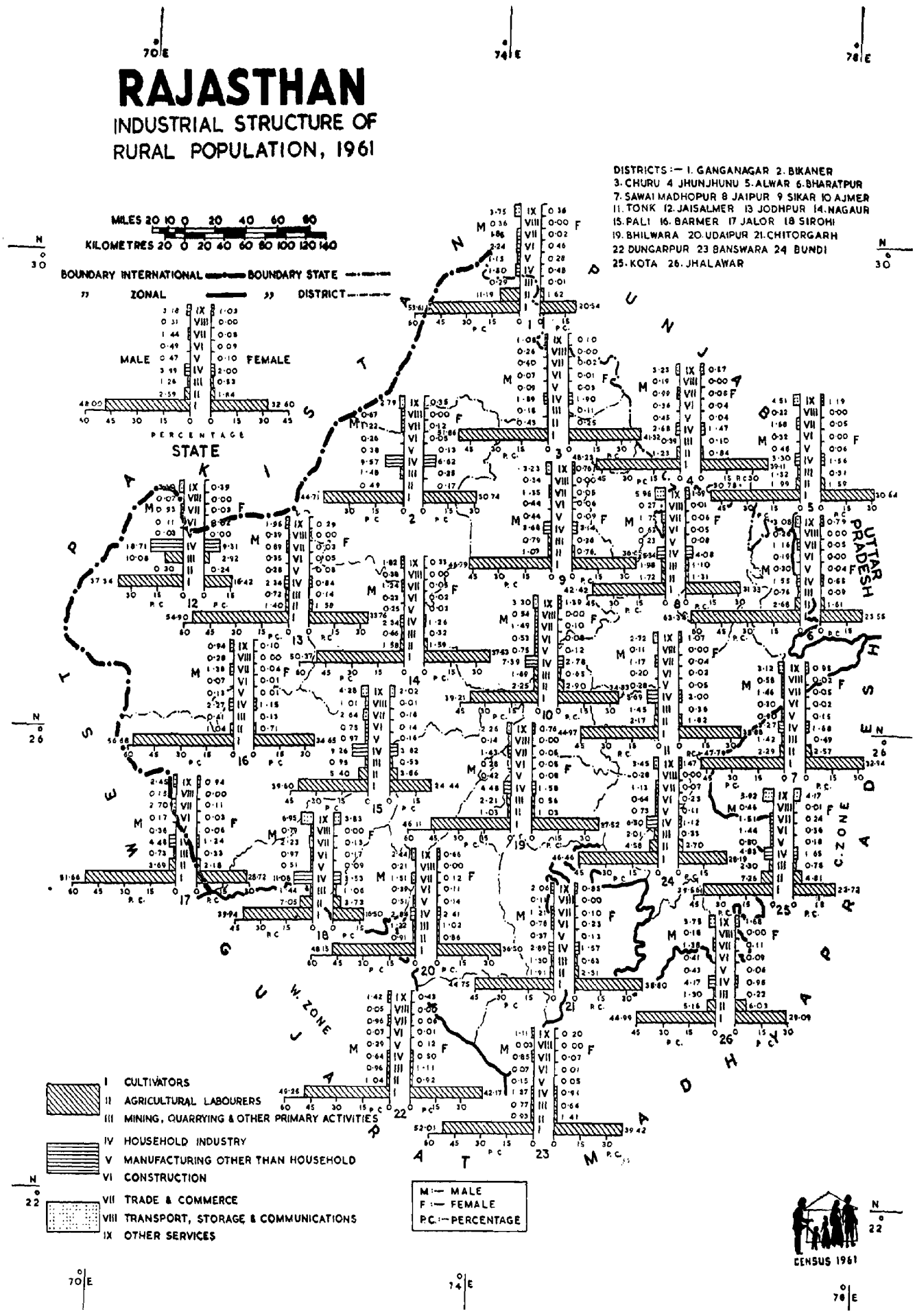
The table below shows the percentage of rural workers in the three sectors of economic activity by sex and the same is presented in the Map alongside.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN THREE SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN RURAL AREAS BY SEX

State/District	Economic Activities					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	**51.85**	**34.97**	**4.95**	**2.19**	**4.93**	**1.11**
1 Ganganagar	65.09	22.17	5.17	1.22	5.97	0.38
2 Bikaner	46.68	31.16	10.21	6.80	4.68	0.47
3 Churu	52.47	41.68	2.05	1.94	1.74	0.12
4 Jhunjhunu	49.85	40.05	3.49	1.55	4.41	0.65
5 Alwar	54.09	32 54	4.10	1.62	6.41	1.24
6 Bharatpur	66.78	25.25	2.04	0.59	4.50	0.84
7 Sawai Madhopur	51.50	36.00	4.47	1.85	5.16	1.02
8 Jaipur	46.12	33.74	6.20	4.21	7.97	1.76
9 Sikar	48.65	37.77	4.56	3.29	4.92	0.81
10 Ajmer	43.15	38.38	8.67	2.98	5.33	1.49
11 Tonk	48.59	38.06	6.17	2.07	4.00	1.11
12 Jaisalmer	47.72	19.58	18.85	9.33	4.10	0.42
13 Jodhpur	57.02	35.48	2.97	0.97	3.24	0.32
14 Nagaur	52.61	39.44	2.82	1.31	3.44	0.38
15 Pali	45.95	28.83	10.98	4.12	7.93	2.19
16 Barmer	58.13	35.49	2.47	1.17	2.60	0.14
17 Jalor	56.08	31.23	5.01	1.33	5.30	1.05
18 Sirohi	48.43	21.29	12.56	3.79	9.97	3.96
19 Bhilwara	49.35	39.11	5.18	1.71	3.83	0.82
20 Udaipur	50.28	38.38	3.74	2.66	4.16	0.78
21 Chitorgarh	47.96	41.74	4.04	1.93	3.38	0.95
22 Dungarpur	51.25	44.20	1.00	0.63	2.43	0.49
23 Banswara	53.71	41.47	1.59	0.97	1.99	0.27
24 Bundi	53.05	31.22	7.87	1.46	4	1.54
25 Kota	49.12	29.31	7.07	2.19	7.89	4.42
26 Jhalawar	51.45	35.34	5.01	1.10	5 31	1.79

RAJASTHAN

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION, 1961



INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF URBAN POPULATION, 1961

A MAJORITY of the urban workers in Rajasthan (56.96 per cent)is engaged in the tertiary activities namely in trade and commerce, transport, storage and in communications and other services. Another large section of urban workers (26.78 per cent) is engaged in the secondary activities such as in household industry, manufacturing other than household industry, and, in construction. This State pattern is, however, not observed in several districts. In Churu, Jalor and Jhunjhunu districts for example the percentage of urban workers engaged in the primary economic activity namely in cultivation as agricultural labour and in mining, quarrying and in other primary activities is quite large, 38.07 per cent in Churu, 37.43 per cent in Jalor and 32.82 per cent in Jhunjhunu district.

The table below shows the percentages of urban workers in the three sectors of economic activity by sex and the Map alongside depicts the same.

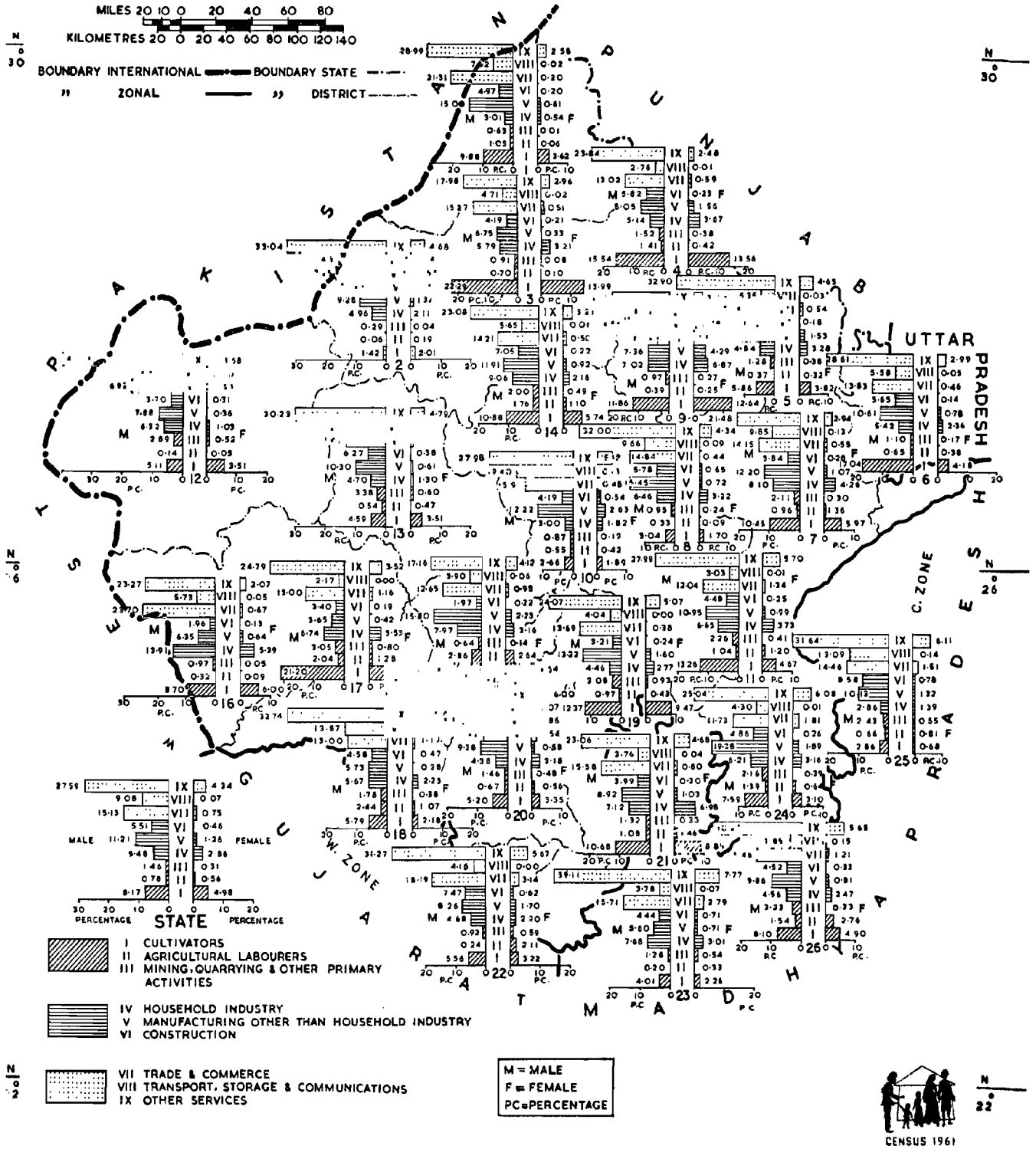
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN THREE SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN URBAN AREAS BY SEX

State/District	Economic Activities					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	**10.41**	**5.85**	**22.20**	**4.58**	**51.80**	**5.16**
1 Ganganagar	11.56	3.69	22.98	1.35	57.62	2.80
2 Bikaner	1.77	2.24	22.03	4.08	64.59	5.29
3 Churu	23.90	14.17	16.73	3.75	37.96	3.49
4 Jhunjhunu	18.46	14.36	19.01	5.46	39.63	3.08
5 Alwar	7.51	4.52	21.77	4.99	55.99	5.22
6 Bharatpur	18.79	4.73	21.68	3.28	48.02	3.50
7 Sawai Madhopur	13.52	7.63	24.14	5.61	45.48	3.62
8 Jaipur	4.32	2.03	27.69	4.59	56.50	4.87
9 Sikar	13.22	13.16	20.87	11.49	37.43	3.83
10 Ajmer	4.08	2.50	19.41	4.99	63.29	5.73
11 Tonk	16.56	6.28	22.08	4.97	43.06	7.05
12 Jaisalmer	8.14	4.08	17.90	1.70	63.86	4.32
13 Jodhpur	8.51	4.58	21.27	2.29	57.95	5.40
14 Nagaur	14.64	7.33	28.02	3.30	42.94	3.77
15 Pali	17.36	12.42	25.74	5.61	33.71	5.16
16 Barmer	9.99	6.14	22.22	6.16	52.70	2.79
17 Jalor	26.29	11.14	13.79	4.14	39.96	4.68
18 Sirohi	10.01	3.63	15.98	2.98	59.61	7.79
19 Bhilwara	16.42	10.83	20.89	4.61	41.80	5.45
20 Udaipur	7.33	4.39	21.68	5.30	53.37	7.93
21 Chitorgarh	13.08	10.66	20.03	8.31	42.40	5.52
22 Dungarpur	6.72	5.92	20.41	4.52	53.62	8.81
23 Banswara	5.49	3.13	17.72	4.43	58.60	10.63
24 Bundi	11.14	4.13	30.45	5.31	41.07	7.90
25 Kota	5.95	2.04	21.57	3.49	59.19	7.76
26 Jhalawar	12.87	7.99	18.94	3 61	49.58	7.01

RAJASTHAN

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF URBAN POPULATION, 1961

DISTRICTS:— 1. GANGANAGAR 2. BIKANER 3. CHURU 4. JHUNJHUNU 5. ALWAR 6. BHARATPUR 7. SAWAI MADHOPUR 8. JAIPUR 9. SIKAR 10. AJMER 11. TONK 12. JAISALMER 13. JODHPUR 14. NAGAUR 15. PALI 16. BARMER 17. JALOR 18 SIROHI 19. BHILWARA 20. UDAIPUR 21. CHITORGARH 22. DUNGARPUR 23. BANSWARA 24. BUNDI 25. KOTA 26. JHALAWAR



PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

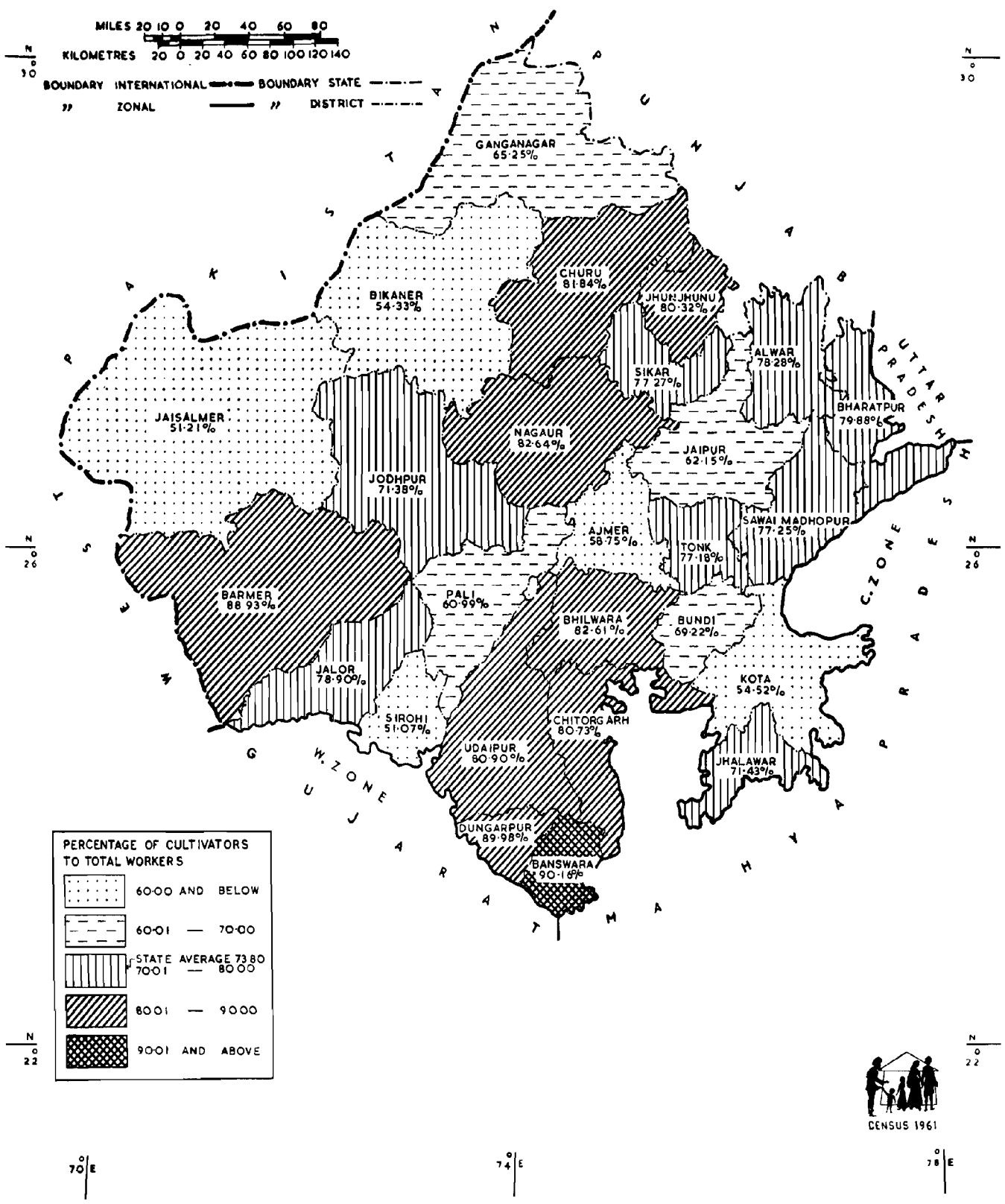
ABOUT THREE-FOURTHS of the total working population of Rajasthan is engaged in cultivation. The proportion of cultivators to total workers ranges from about 51 per cent in Sirohi and Jaisalmer districts to as high as about 90 per cent in Banswara and Dungarpur districts. Fifteen districts out of the twentysix have proportions of cultivators higher than the State average (73.80). The Map alongside presents the pattern as obtaining in various districts. The following table gives districtwise proportion of cultivators to total workers in the age-group 15-59.

PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

State/District	Total workers	Cultivators	Percentage of cultivators to total workers
RAJASTHAN	**7,977,517**	**5,887,426**	**73.80**
1 Ganganagar	343,820	224,326	65.25
2 Bikaner	149,715	81,335	54.33
3 Churu	253,123	207,167	81.84
4 Jhunjhunu	262,150	210,553	80.32
5 Alwar	407,933	319,334	78.28
6 Bharatpur	414,517	331,125	79.88
7 Sawai Madhopur	411,006	317,502	77.25
8 Jaipur	729,124	453,132	62.15
9 Sikar	313,182	241,994	77.27
10 Ajmer	375,925	220,856	58.75
11 Tonk	219,624	169,495	77.18
12 Jaisalmer	56,457	28,909	51.21
13 Jodhpur	317,248	226,459	71.38
14 Nagaur	374,686	309,627	82.64
15 Pali	301,513	183,880	60.99
16 Barmer	270,781	240,802	88.93
17 Jalor	205,821	162,396	78.90
18 Sirohi	119,429	60,997	51.07
19 Bhilwara	416,244	343,844	82.61
20 Udaipur	631,799	511,133	80 90
21 Chitorgarh	343,592	277,374	80.73
22 Dungarpur	172,264	155,001	89.98
23 Banswara	198,010	178,526	90.16
24 Bundi	135,755	93,971	69.22
25 Kota	342,395	186,688	54.52
26 Jhalawar	211,404	151,000	71.43

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15–59 , 1961



PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961

OF THE total rural population of the State 41.04 per cent consists of cultivators. In thirteen districts this proportion is exceeded ranging from 41.62 per cent in Jhunjhunu district to 52.90 per cent in district Churu. In the rest of the districts, the proportions are lower than the State average ranging from 23.38 per cent in district Sirohi to 41.01 in Ajmer district.

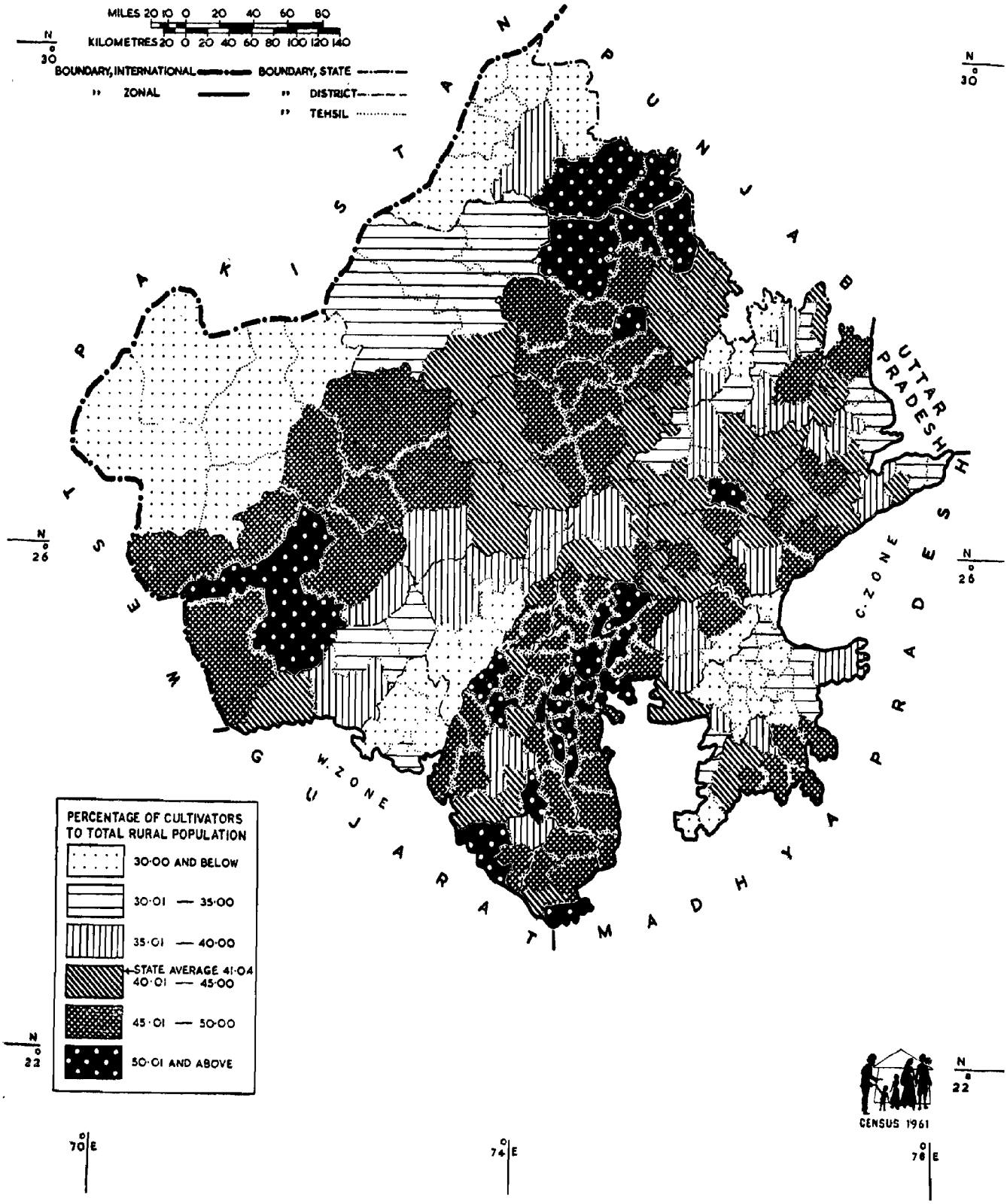
The Map alongside shows the proportionate distribution of cultivators to total rural population at the tehsil level. The table below presents the information at the district level.

PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961

State/District	Rural population	Rural cultivators	Percentage of rural cultivators to rural population
RAJASTHAN	**16,874,124**	**6,924,649**	**41.04**
1 Ganganagar	887,471	266,001	29.97
2 Bikaner	256,489	96,690	37.70
3 Churu	450,968	238,546	52.90
4 Jhunjhunu	592,330	246,548	41.62
5 Alwar	1,002,134	376,883	37.61
6 Bharatpur	992,915	377,593	38.03
7 Sawai Madhopur	847,445	369,548	43.61
8 Jaipur	1,402,441	538,218	38.38
9 Sikar	676,589	282,934	41.82
10 Ajmer	610,940	250,518	41.01
11 Tonk	424,343	194,061	45.73
12 Jaisalmer	126,692	34,383	27.14
13 Jodhpur	620,453	268,794	43.32
14 Nagaur	814,291	371,709	45.65
15 Pali	728,947	213,802	29.33
16 Barmer	610,084	296,139	48.54
17 Jalor	522,358	194,394	37.21
18 Sirohi	294,556	68,853	23.38
19 Bhilwara	802,364	401,764	50.07
20 Udaipur	1,304,277	611,150	46.86
21 Chitorgarh	642,443	324,317	50.48
22 Dungarpur	385,534	190,945	49.53
23 Banswara	450,415	214,824	47.69
24 Bundi	286,271	106,077	37.05
25 Kota	688,309	213,881	31.07
26 Jhalawar	453,065	176,077	38.86

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961



CENSUS 1961

PROPORTION OF MALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

OUT OF the total male workers in the age-group 15-59 in Rajasthan 68.21 are engaged in cultivation. In sixteen districts, however, proportion is exceeded and ranges from 71.38 per cent in district Tonk to 87.85 per cent in Banswara district. In the remaining districts the proportions of male cultivators to total male workers in age-group 15-59 are low and range from 45.92 per cent in Bikaner to 64.38 in Bundi district.

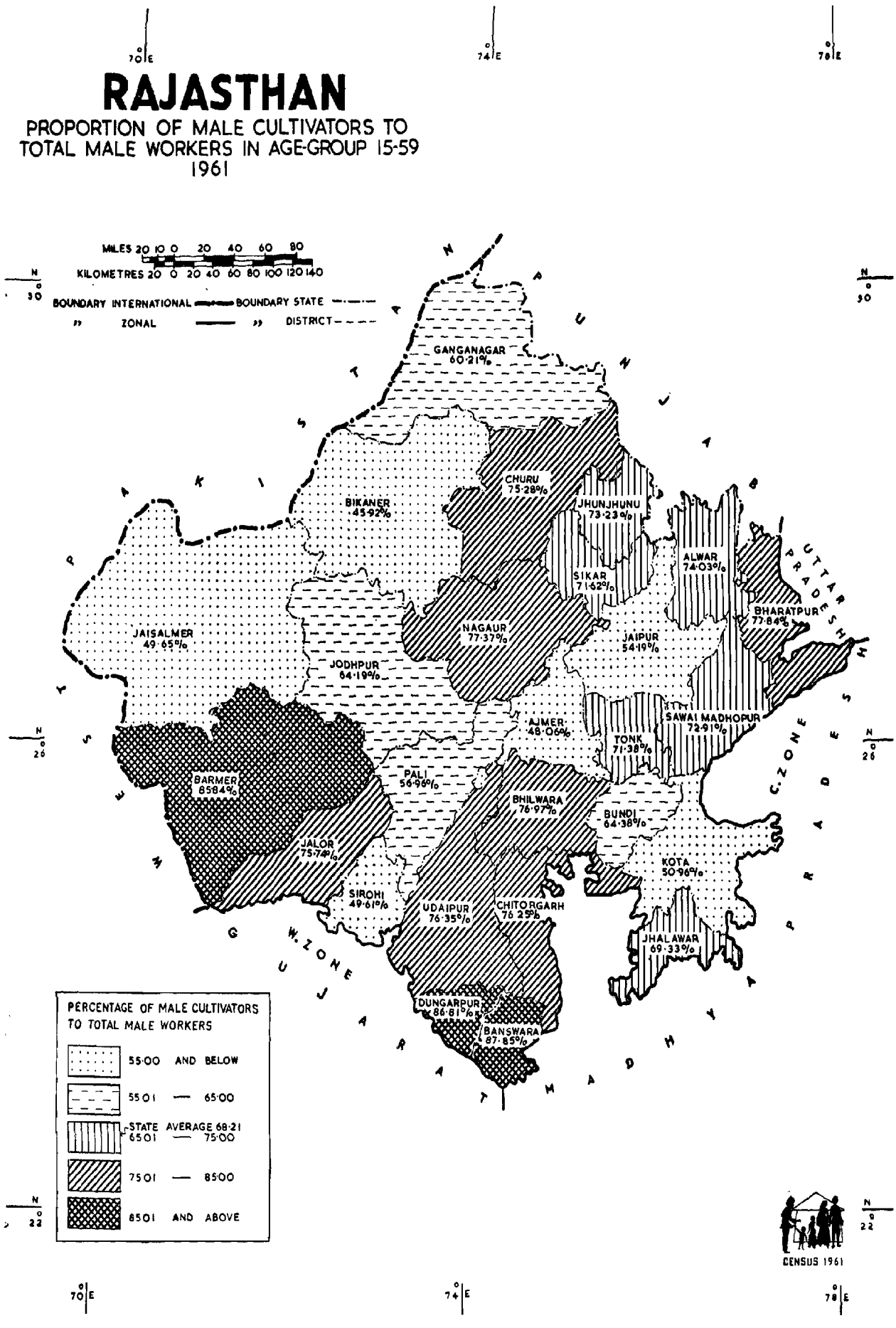
The following table shows the proportion of male cultivators to total male workers in age-group 15-59 in various districts while the Map alongside also presents the same.

PROPORTION OF MALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

State/District	Total male workers	Male cultivators	Percentage of male cultivators to total male workers
RAJASTHAN	**5,149,218**	**3,512,233**	**68.21**
1 Ganganagar	271,303	163,342	60.21
2 Bikaner	104,038	47,777	45.92
3 Churu	155,483	117,040	75.28
4 Jhunjhunu	159,208	116,589	73.23
5 Alwar	267,491	198,033	74.03
6 Bharatpur	310,202	241,472	77.84
7 Sawai Madhopur	258,996	188,839	72.91
8 Jaipur	480,058	260,153	54.19
9 Sikar	188,386	134,920	71.62
10 Ajmer	244,306	117,409	48.06
11 Tonk	133,958	95,624	71.38
12 Jaisalmer	40,134	19,926	49.65
13 Jodhpur	218,360	140,161	64.19
14 Nagaur	230,039	177,987	77.37
15 Pali	198,094	112,834	56.96
16 Barmer	174,400	149,710	85.84
17 Jalor	137,186	103,903	75.74
18 Sirohi	87,096	43,212	49.61
19 Bhilwara	247,023	190,122	76.97
20 Udaipur	380,431	290,470	76.35
21 Chitorgarh	195,557	149,106	76.25
22 Dungarpur	96.432	83,713	86.81
23 Banswara	114,531	100,616	87.85
24 Bundi	91,490	58,897	64.38
25 Kota	232,313	118,376	50·96
26 Jhalawar	132,703	92,002	69.33

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF MALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
1961



PROPORTION OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

OUT OF the total female workers in the age-group 15-59 as many as 83.98 per cent are engaged in cultivation. This average for the State is exceeded by seventeen districts where proportions range from 84.10 per cent in Ganganagar district to 94.51 per cent in Barmer district. In the remaining districts proportions are lower than the State average and range from 55.01 per cent in Sirohi district to 79.24 per cent in Bundi district.

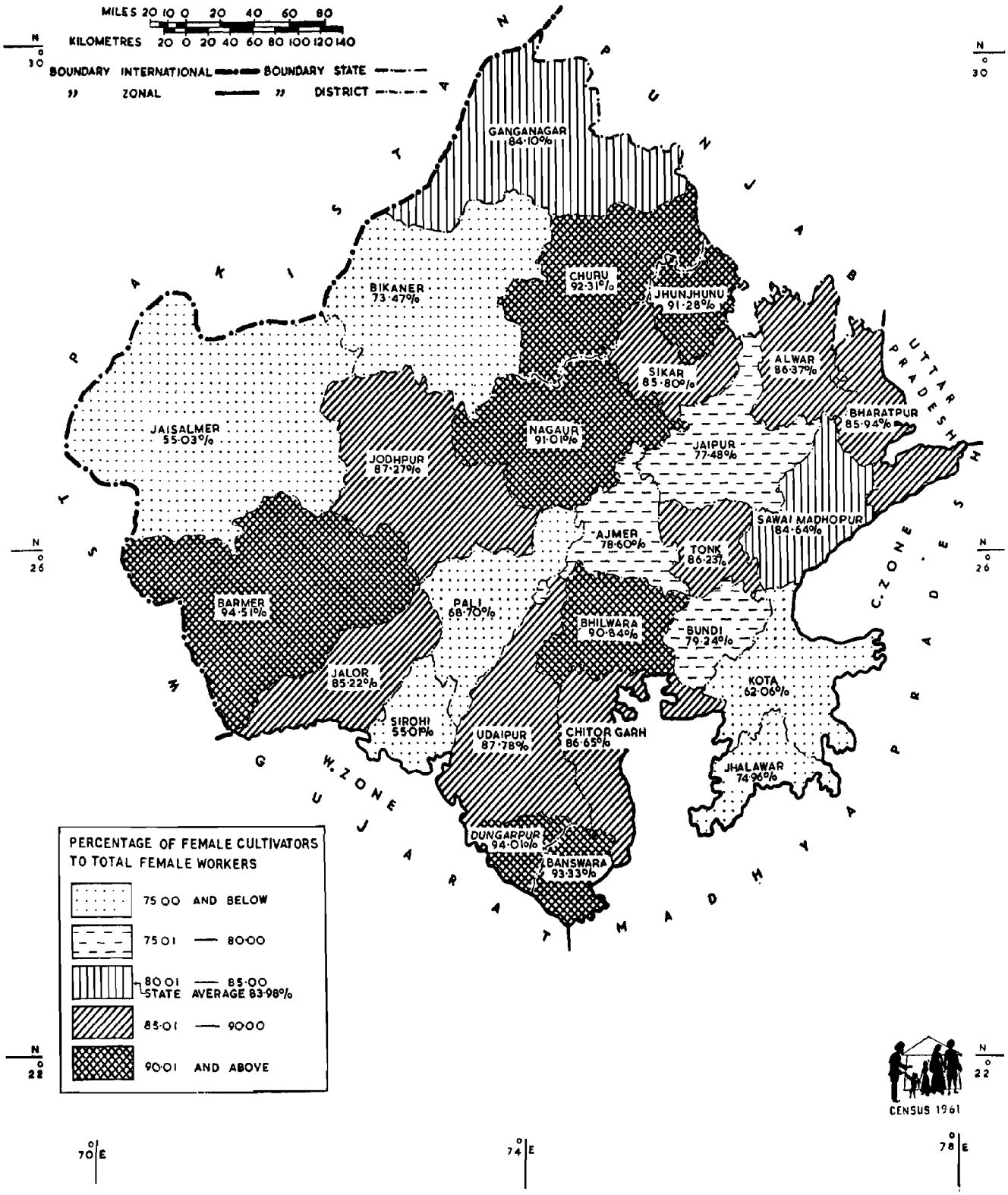
The table below shows the proportion of female cultivators to total female workers in age-group 15-59 while the Map alongside presents the same.

PROPORTION OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL FEMALE WORRERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

	State/District	Total female workers	Female cultivators	Percentage of female cultivators to total female workers
	RAJASTHAN	**2,828,299**	**2,375,193**	**83.98**
1	Ganganagar	72,517	60,984	84.10
2	Bikaner	45,677	33,558	73.47
3	Churu	97,640	90,127	92.31
4	Jhunjhunu	102,942	93,964	91.28
5	Alwar	140,442	121,301	86 37
6	Bharatpur	104,315	89,653	85.94
7	Sawai Madhopur	152,010	128,663	84.64
8	Jaipur	249,066	192,979	77.48
9	Sikar	124,796	107,074	85.80
10	Ajmer	131,619	103,447	78.60
11	Tonk	85,666	73,871	86.23
12	Jaisalmer	16,323	8,983	55.03
13	Jodhpur	98,888	86,298	87.27
14	Nagaur	144,647	131,640	91.01
15	Pali	103,419	71,046	68.70
16	Barmer	96,381	91,092	94.51
17	Jalor	68,635	58,493	85.22
18	Sirohi	32,333	17,785	55.01
19	Bhilwara	169,221	153,722	90.84
20	Udaipur	251,368	220,663	87.78
21	Chitorgarh	148,035	128,268	86.65
22	Dungarpur	75,832	71,288	94.01
23	Banswara	83,479	77,910	93.33
24	Bundi	44,265	35,074	79.24
25	Kota	110,082	68,312	62.06
26	Jhalawar	78,701	58,998	74.96

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961



PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

OUT OF the total agricultural workers, that is to say the cultivators and agricultural labourers, in Rajasthan, 5.28 per cent work as agricultural labourers. Nine districts however have higher proportions ranging from 5.71 per cent in Sawai Madhopur district to 16.26 per cent in district Kota. The remaining districts have lower proportions ranging from 0.85 per cent in district Churu to 4.95 per cent in Tonk district.

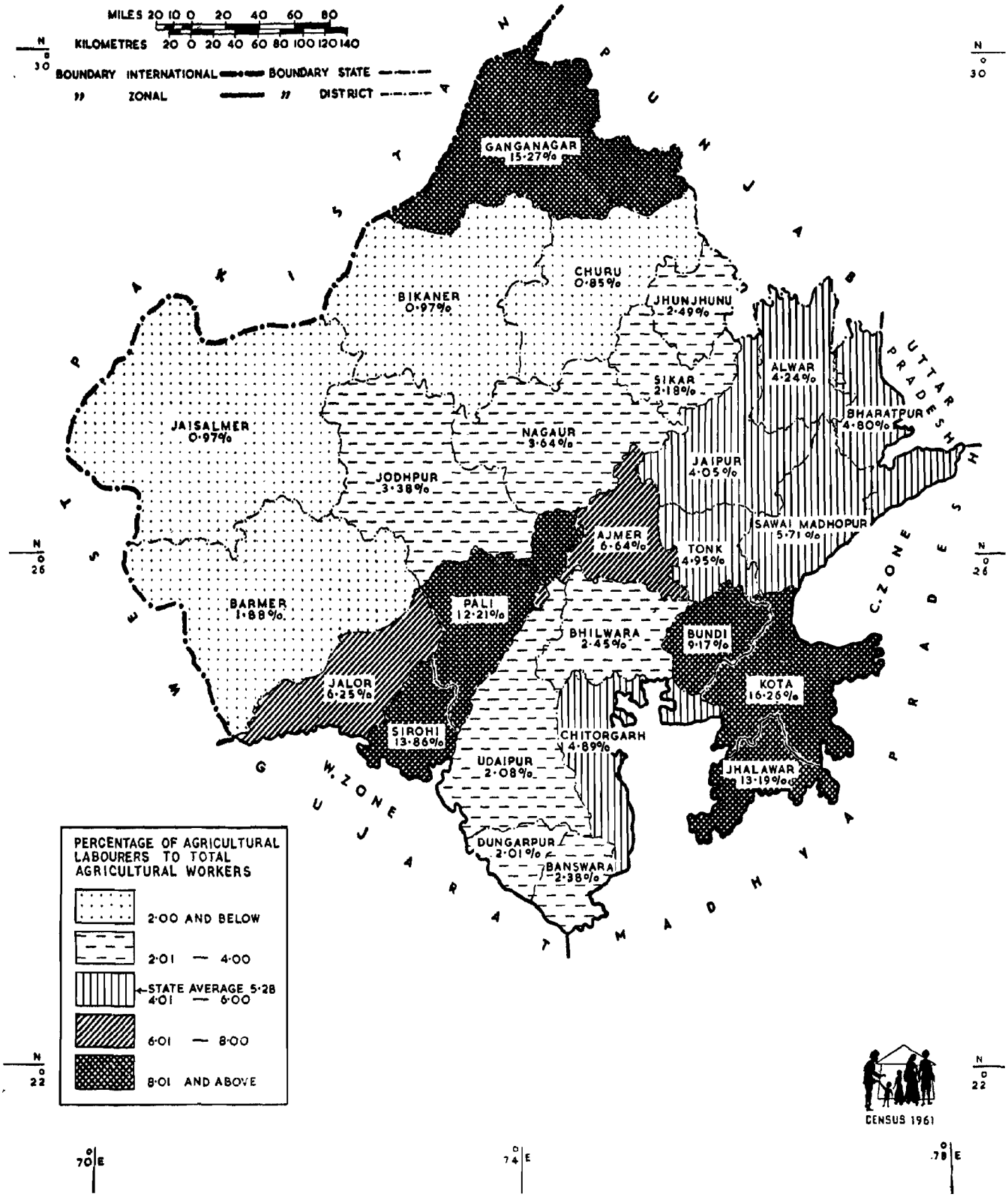
The following table shows the proportions of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers as obtaining in the various districts of Rajasthan while the Map alongside depicts the same.

PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

State/District	Total agricultural workers in age-group 15-59	Agricultural labourers in age-group 15-59	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age-group 15-59
RAJASTHAN	**6,215,624**	**328,198**	**5.28**
1 Ganganagar	264,757	40,431	15.27
2 Bikaner	82,131	796	0.97
3 Churu	208,948	1,781	0.85
4 Jhunjhunu	215,921	5,368	2.49
5 Alwar	333,477	14,143	4.24
6 Bharatpur	347,816	16,691	4.80
7 Sawai Madhopur	336,716	19,214	5.71
8 Jaipur	472,277	19,145	4.05
9 Sikar	247,395	5,401	2.18
10 Ajmer	236,563	15,707	6.64
11 Tonk	178,316	8,821	4.95
12 Jaisalmer	29,192	283	0.97
13 Jodhpur	234,383	7,924	3.38
14 Nagaur	321,322	11,695	3.64
15 Pali	209,443	25,563	12.21
16 Barmer	245,421	4,619	1.88
17 Jalor	173,214	10,818	6.25
18 Sirohi	70,809	9,812	13.86
19 Bhilwara	352,494	8,650	2.45
20 Udaipur	522,014	10,881	2.08
21 Chitorgarh	291,622	14,248	4.89
22 Dungarpur	158,175	3,174	2.01
23 Banswara	182,877	4,351	2.38
24 Bundi	103,457	9,486	9.17
25 Kota	222,944	36,256	16.26
26 Jhalawar	173,940	22,940	13.19

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961



PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY ACTIVITIES IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

OF THE total workers in primary activities, that is to say, workers engaged in cultivation, as agricultural labourers and in mining, quarrying and other primary activities, 2.06 per cent are non-agricultural workers engaged in primary activities such as mining and quarrying, livestock and hunting, forestry, fishing and cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Thirteen districts have larger proportions ranging from 2.09 in district Tonk to 19.32 per cent in district Jaisalmer. Other districts have lower proportions ranging from 0.32 per cent in district Churu to 1.98 per cent in Pali district.

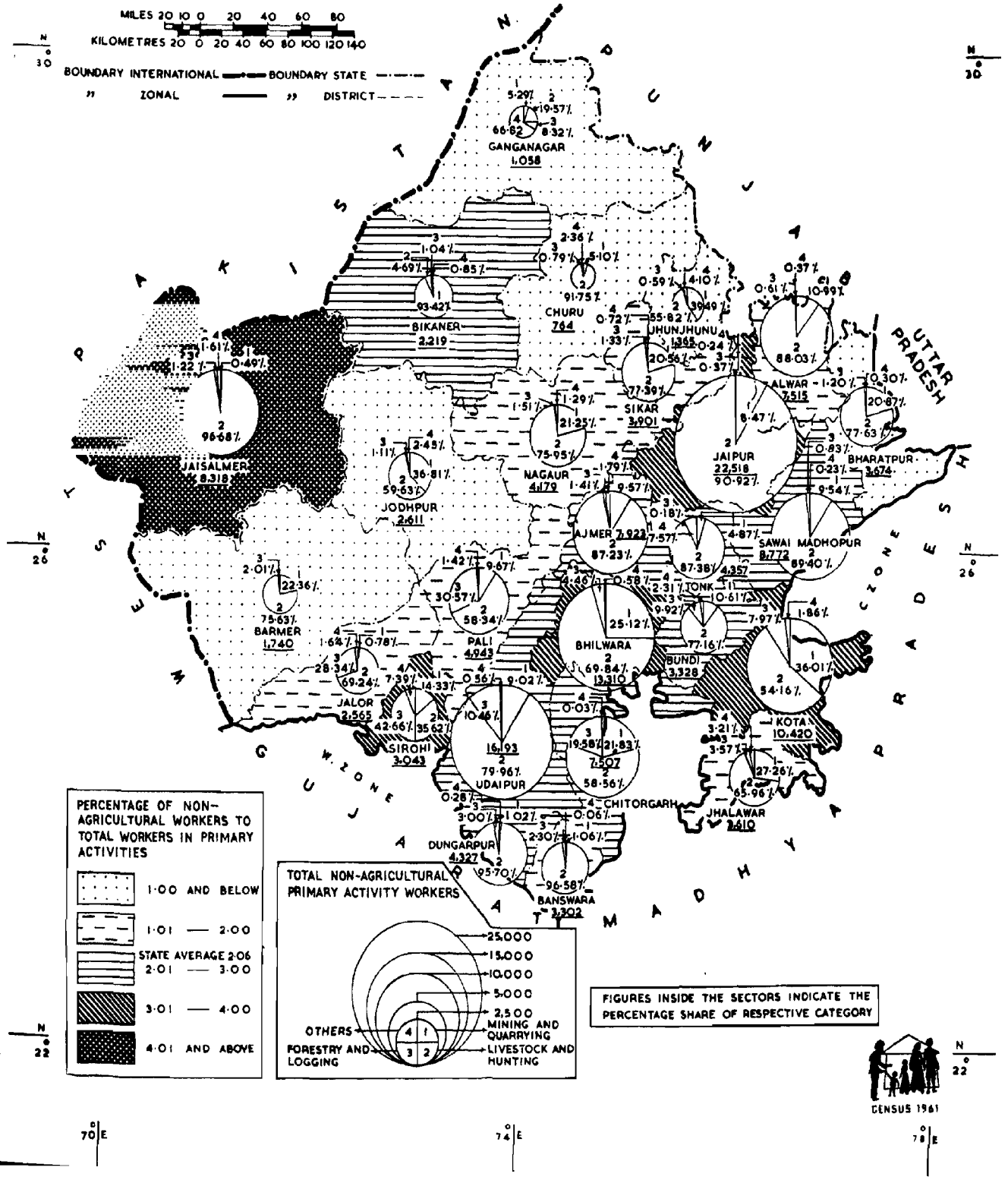
The following table gives these proportions for the various districts while the Map alongside depicts the same.

PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY ACTIVITIES IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

State/District	Total workers in Primary activities	Non-agricultural workers in Primary activities	Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers in Primary activities
RAJASTHAN	7,458,432	153,462	2.06
1 Ganganagar	313,005	1,058	0.34
2 Bikaner	99,755	2,219	2.22
3 Churu	241,050	764	0.32
4 Jhunjhunu	253,745	1,365	0.54
5 Alwar	400,945	7,515	1.87
6 Bharatpur	399,918	3,674	0.92
7 Sawai Madhopur	400,553	8,772	2.19
8 Jaipur	582,915	22,518	3.86
9 Sikar	293,051	3,901	1.33
10 Ajmer	275,867	7,923	2.87
11 Tonk	207,998	4,357	2.09
12 Jaisalmer	43,043	8,318	19.32
13 Jodhpur	280,422	2,611	0.93
14 Nagaur	389,300	4,179	1.07
15 Pali	249,667	4,943	1.98
16 Barmer	303,571	1,740	0.57
17 Jalor	211,146	2,565	1.21
18 Sirohi	85,040	3,043	3.58
19 Bhilwara	424,990	13,310	3.13
20 Udaipur	640,125	16,193	2.53
21 Chitorgarh	348,204	7,507	2.16
22 Dungarpur	199,368	4,327	2.17
23 Banswara	223,618	3,302	1.48
24 Bundi	119,762	3,328	2.78
25 Kota	265,088	10,420	3.93
26 Jhalawar	206,286	3,610	1.75

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY ACTIVITIES IN RURAL AREAS, 1961



PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN MINING AND QUARRYING, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING TO THE TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

OUT OF the total working population in the rural areas of Rajasthan 8.35 per cent workers are engaged in mining and quarrying, household industry and in manufacturing. This average for the State is exceeded in eleven districts where the proportion of such workers range from 8.51 in Sikar district to 41.05 per cent in Jaisalmer district. In rest of the districts the proportions are low and range from 3.29 per cent in district Bharatpur to 8.14 per cent in Udaipur district.

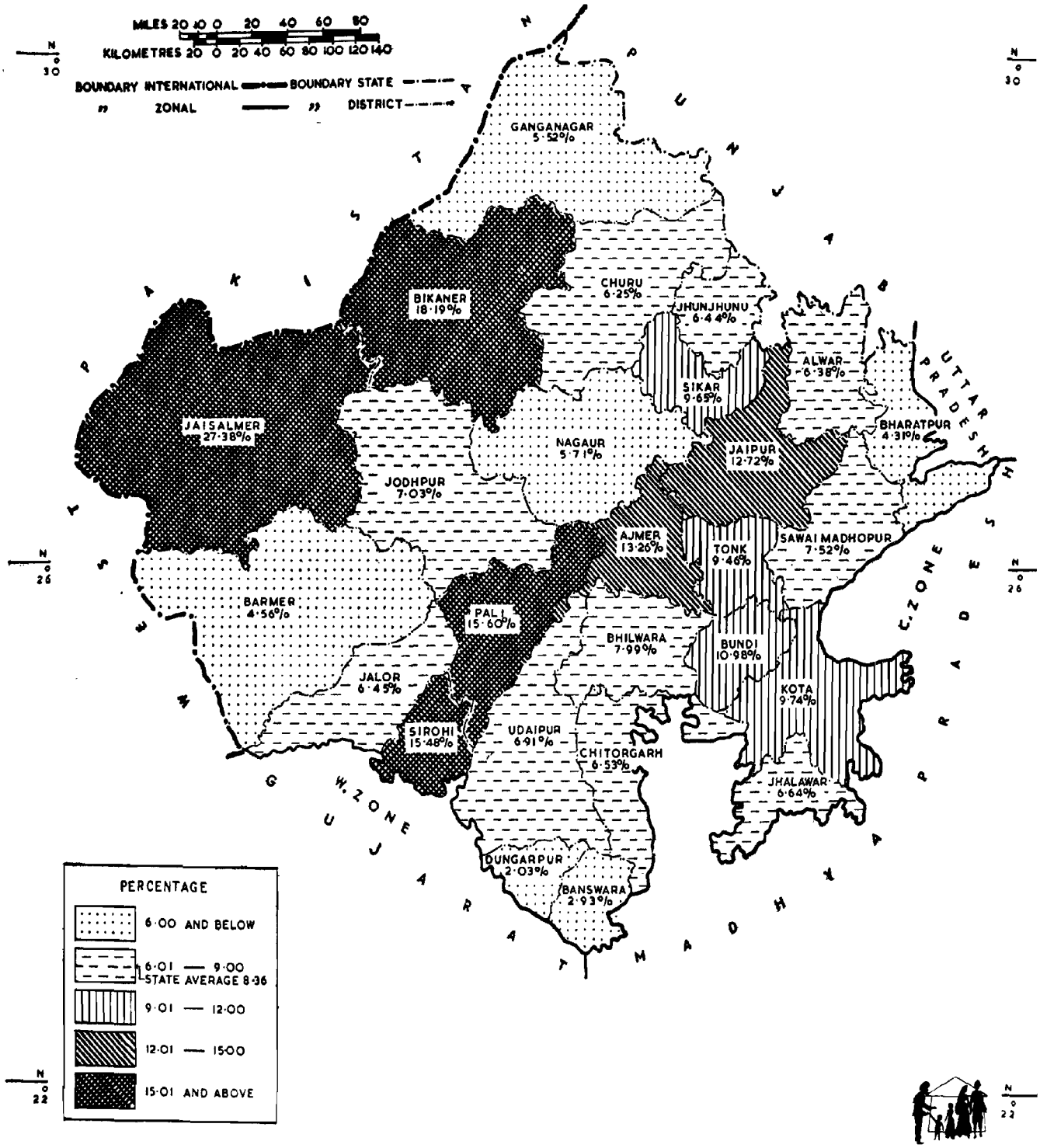
The table below shows the proportion of workers in mining and quarrying, household industry and manufacturing to total working population while the same is presented in the Map alongside.

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN MINING AND QUARRYING, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING TO THE TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

State/District	In rural areas		
	Total workers	Workers in mining and quarrying, household industry and manufacturing	Percentage of working in mining and quarrying, household industry and manufacturing to total workers
RAJASTHAN	**8,591,778**	**717,191**	**8.35**
1 Ganganagar	358,707	14,293	3.98
2 Bikaner	128,156	23,616	18.43
3 Churu	256,010	10,772	4.21
4 Jhunjhunu	282,283	14,463	5.12
5 Alwar	462,868	32,518	7.03
6 Bharatpur	434,570	14,309	3.29
7 Sawai Madhopur	457,786	36,268	7.92
8 Jaipur	729,771	93,435	12.80
9 Sikar	339,103	28,841	8.51
10 Ajmer	338,351	45,255	13.38
11 Tonk	240,021	23,590	9.83
12 Jaisalmer	63,946	26,253	41.05
13 Jodhpur	303,185	13,353	4.40
14 Nagaur	422,877	20,560	4.86
15 Pali	333,876	52,393	15.69
16 Barmer	324,254	13,288	4.10
17 Jalor	241,856	17,422	7.20
18 Sirohi	121,987	21,602	17.71
19 Bhilwara	480,389	44,801	9.33
20 Udaipur	721,975	58,775	8.14
21 Chitorgarh	388,172	26,753	6.89
22 Dungarpur	208,873	7,571	3.62
23 Banswara	234,942	9,129	3.89
24 Bundi	142,104	15,345	10.80
25 Kota	338,005	35,638	10.54
26 Jhalawar	237,711	16,948	7.13

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN MINING AND QUARRYING, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961



CENSUS 1961

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT,1961

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES in Rajasthan can be classified into six categories viz; relating to livestock and fishing, textile, mineral based, forest based, agro based and other miscellaneous industries. These industries are spread all over Rajasthan depending upon the availability of the facilities required by them. Livestock and fish based industries employ more than half of the total workers engaged in the household industries. In as many as eighteen districts their percentages are still higher and range from 51.14 in Kota district to 87.35 in district Jaisalmer. The next group of household industries where large number of persons are employed relates to textile industries where production of hand spun and hand woven cloth is carried on. Districts Jaipur, Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur are at the top where over one fourth of their total workers in household industries are engaged in textile industry alone. Forest based industries are important in Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Banswara, Alwar and Ganganagar, mineral based in Dungarpur, Banswara, Pali, Bharatpur, Jhalawar and Alwar.

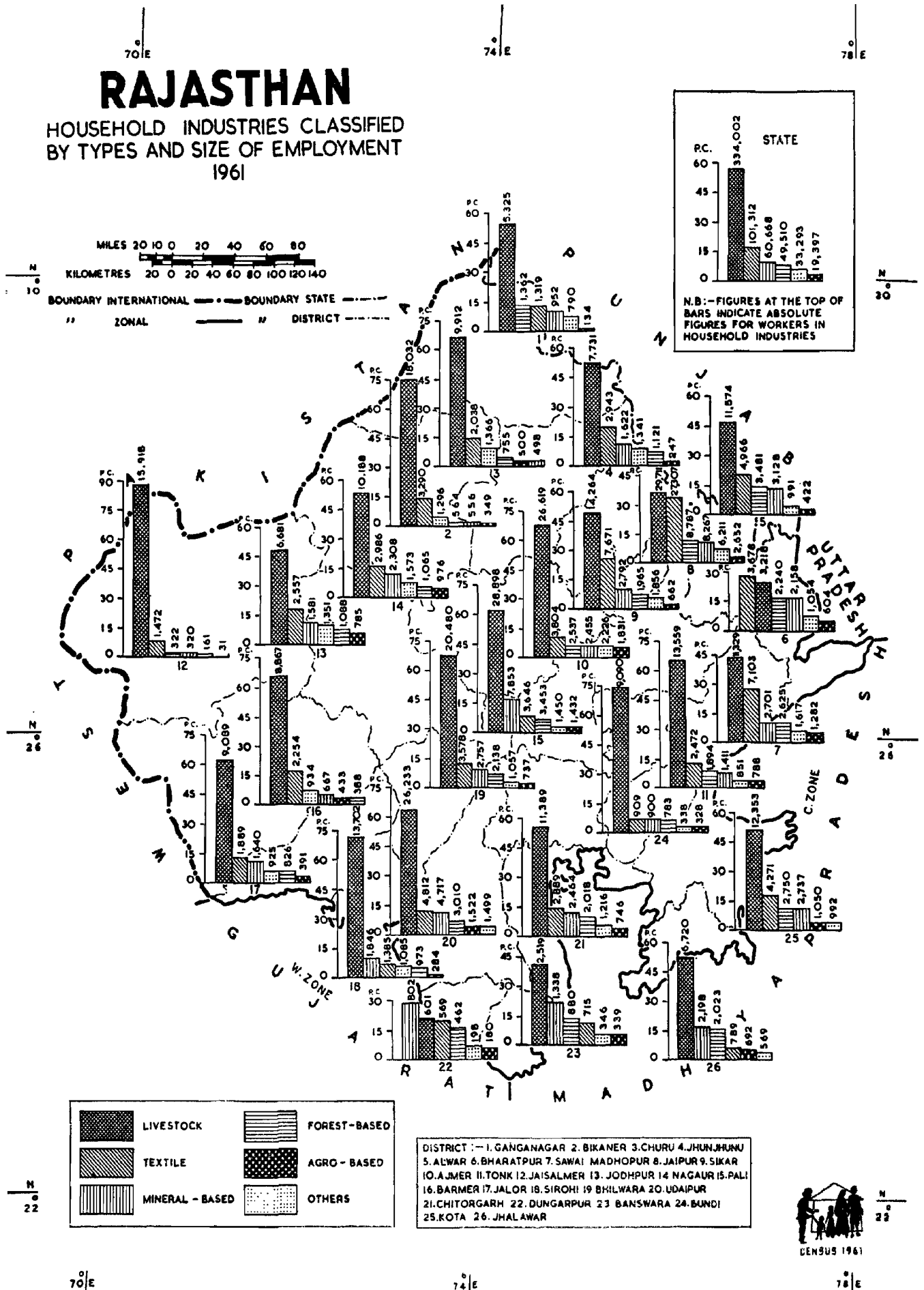
The following table shows the percentages of persons employed in various types of household industries in Rajasthan to total persons employed in household industries for the various districts while the Map alongside presents the employment structure and size of employment in household industries for the State and its various districts.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES TO THE TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES

State/District	Agriculture	Forest	Livestock	Textile	Mineral	Engineering	Chemical	Others
RAJASTHAN	**3.24**	**8 28**	**55.84**	**16.94**	**10.14**	1.48	**0.19**	**3.89**
1 Ganganagar	1.36	13.78	53.89	13.35	9.63	3.51	0.16	4.32
2 Bikaner	1.45	2.34	74.86	13.66	2.31	1.28	0.08	4.02
3 Churu	3.32	5.01	65.78	13.52	3.30	2.70	0.08	6.29
4 Jhunjhunu	1.65	7.47	51.52	19.61	10.81	1.14	0.05	7.75
5 Alwar	1.72	14.17	47.12	20.22	12.74	1.80	0.04	2.19
6 Bharatpur	4.66	17.29	24.85	28.40	16.66	4.46	0.14	3.54
7 Sawai Madhopur	4.81	9.85	42.50	26.65	10.13	1.96	0.19	3.91
8 Jaipur	3.20	10.59	35.82	32.93	9.97	1.99	0.40	5.10
9 Sikar	2.27	6.73	48.83	26.26	9.56	1.39	0.06	4.90
10 Ajmer	4.64	6.43	67.44	9.64	6.22	3.44	0.19	2.00
11 Tonk	3.76	9.03	64.64	11.79	6.73	1.81	0.02	2.22
12 Jaisalmer	0.17	1.77	87.35	8.08	1.75	0.05	–	0.83
13 Jodhpur	5.59	7.75	47.58	18.21	11.26	1.67	2.06	5.88
14 Nagaur	5.11	5.58	53.35	15.64	12.09	1.49	0.33	6.41
15 Pali	3.06	7.39	61.84	7.80	16.81	0.64	0.07	2.39
16 Barmer	3.20	2.86	65.47	16.64	4.93	2.12	0.07	4.71
17 Jalor	2.65	5.59	61.58	12.80	11.11	1.77	–	4.50
18 Sirohi	1.47	5.05	71.09	7.18	9.58	1.51	0.04	4.08
19 Bhilwara	2.39	6.95	66.61	11.64	8.97	0.33	0.22	2.84
20 Udaipur	3.64	7.20	62.77	11.51	11.29	0.40	0.09	3.10
21 Chitorgarh	3.60	9.74	54.96	13.94	11.89	0.51	0.11	5.25
22 Dungarpur	6.40	16.43	21.37	20.24	28.52	1.03	–	6.01
23 Banswara	5.52	14.34	41.05	11.65	21.80	1.60	0.03	4.01
24 Bundi	2.66	6.34	73.62	7.36	7.29	0.48	0.03	2.22
25 Kota	4.35	11.39	51.14	17.68	11.33	0.13	0.16	3.82
26 Jhalawar	5.33	15.57	51.73	6.07	16.92	0.17	0.11	4.10

RAJASTHAN

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1961



FACTORY INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES & SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

AMONGST THE large scale industries in Rajasthan, the textile industry employs the largest proportion of workers (31.80 per cent) followed by agro-based industries (16.68 per cent) and mineral based industries (15.42 per cent). At the district level nineteen districts have the largest proportions of workers in the textile industries, four have largest proportions in mineral based industries, two in agro-based and one district has largest proportions of workers in livestock based industries.

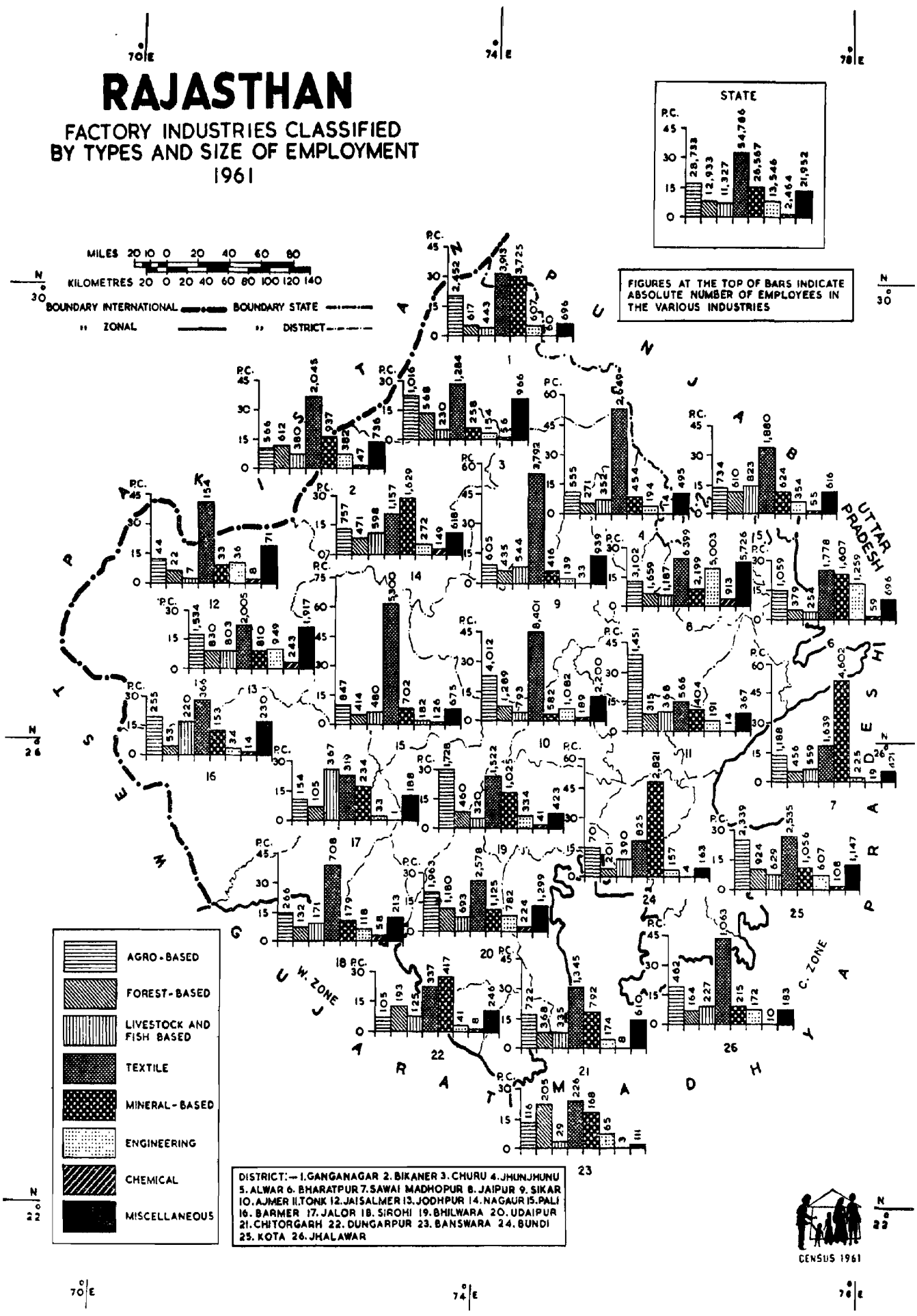
The Map alongside shows the size of employment in large scale industries classified into eight different categories namely agro-based, forest based, livestock and fish based, textile, mineral based, engineering, chemical and miscellaneous industries in various districts of Rajasthan. The table below shows percentage of workers employed in various categories of industries to total persons employed in factory industries.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF INDUSTRIES TO TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORY INDUSTRIES

State/District	Agro-based	Forest based	Livestock based	Textile	Mineral based	Engineering	Chemical	Others
RAJASTHAN	16.68	7.50	6.57	31.80	15.42	7.86	1.43	12.74
1 Ganganagar	19.60	4.93	3.54	31.27	29.77	4.85	0.48	5.56
2 Bikaner	9.92	10.73	6.66	35.85	16.42	6.70	0.82	12.90
3 Churu	22.42	12.53	5.08	28.33	5.69	3.40	1.23	21.32
4 Jhunjhunu	11.14	5.44	7.06	53.15	9.11	3.89	0.28	9.93
5 Alwar	12.89	10.71	14.45	33.01	10.96	6.21	0.96	10.81
6 Bharatpur	14.93	5.34	3.58	25.08	22.66	17.76	0.83	9.82
7 Sawai Madhopur	13.04	5.01	6.14	17.99	50.52	2.47	0.21	4.62
8 Jaipur	11.85	6.33	4.53	24.44	8.40	19.10	3.49	21.86
9 Sikar	8.77	6.30	7.88	54.93	6.03	2.01	0.48	13.60
10 Ajmer	21.63	6.95	4.28	45.29	3.14	5.83	1.02	11.86
11 Tonk	39.47	8.57	10.01	15.40	19.99	5.20	0.38	9.98
12 Jaisalmer	11.73	5.87	1.87	41.07	8.80	9.60	2.13	18.93
13 Jodhpur	16.87	9.13	8.83	22.06	8.91	10.44	2.67	21.09
14 Nagaur	13.40	8.33	10.58	20.47	28.83	4.81	2.64	10.94
15 Pali	9.71	4.74	5.50	60.74	8.04	2.09	1.44	7.74
16 Barmer	19.24	4.00	16.60	27.62	11.55	2.57	1.06	17.36
17 Jalor	10.99	7.49	26.20	22.77	16.70	2.36	0.07	13.42
18 Sirohi	14.42	7.15	9.27	38.37	9.70	6.40	3.14	11.55
19 Bhilwara	29.52	7.86	5.47	26.00	17.51	5.71	0.70	7.23
20 Udaipur	19.94	11.99	7.04	26.19	11.43	7.94	2.27	13.20
21 Chitorgarh	16.58	8.45	7.70	30.89	18.19	4.00	0.18	14.01
22 Dungarpur	7.13	13.11	8.49	22.90	28.33	2.79	0.54	16.71
23 Banswara	12.57	22.21	3.14	24.49	18.20	7.04	0.32	12.03
24 Bundi	15.04	4.31	8.36	17.70	47.64	3.37	0.08	3.50
25 Kota	25.03	9.89	6.73	27.13	11.30	6.50	1.15	12.27
26 Jhalawar	18.51	6.57	9.10	42.59	8.61	6.89	0.40	7.33

RAJASTHAN

FACTORY INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

AS MANY as 94.74 per cent of the factories and workshops in Rajasthan are rather small and belong to the category of those establishments which employ 1 to 5 persons. Another 4.37 per cent of the factories and workshops belong to the category employing 6 to 19 persons. The remaining 0.89 per cent engage 20 and more persons. The same pattern is observed in the various districts of Rajasthan.

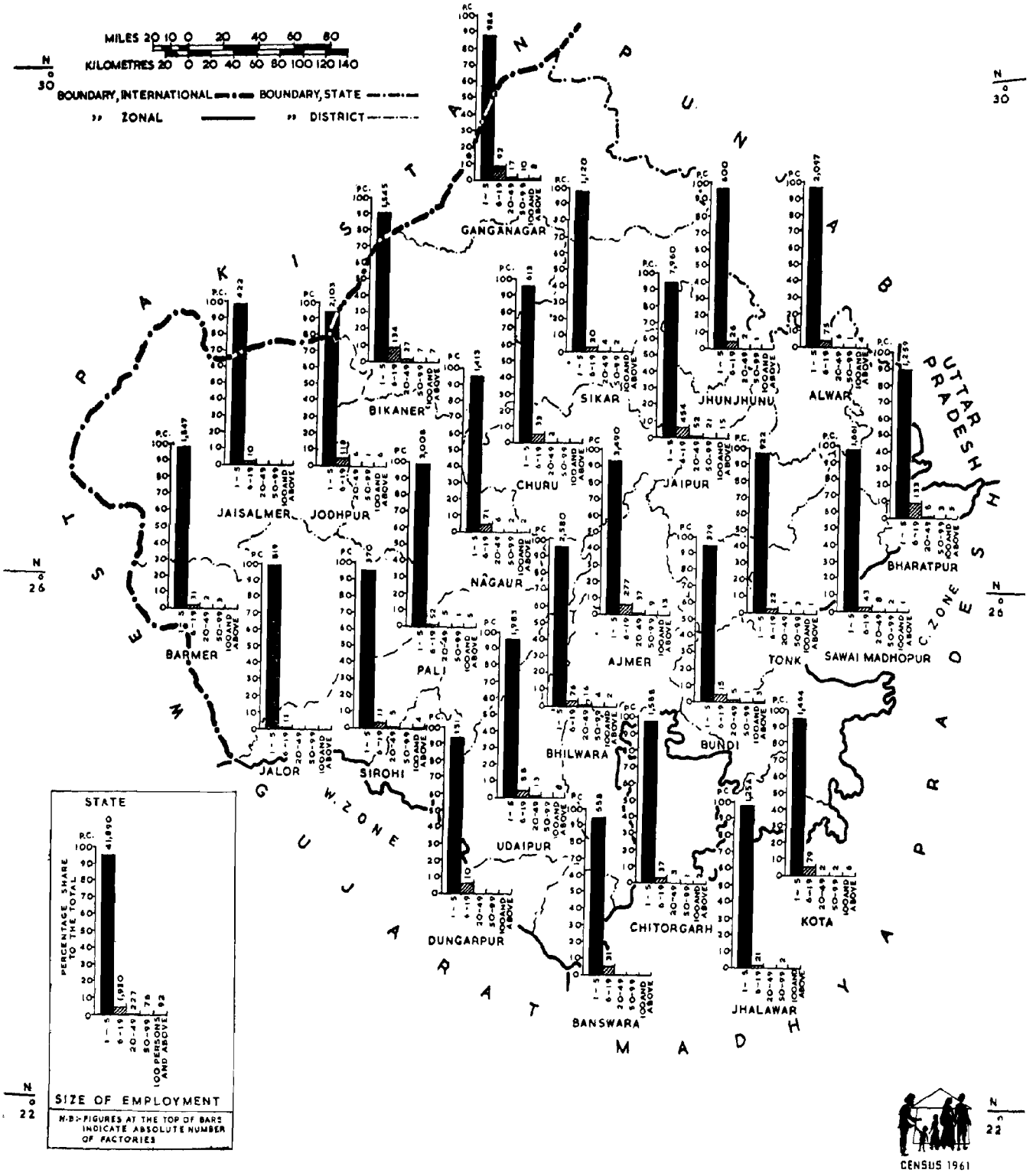
The table below shows the total number of factories and workshops and their percentage distribution by size of employment for the State and the various districts while the Map alongside illustrates the distribution of factories and workshops in each district of the State by various sizes of employment.

PERCENTAGE OF FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

State/District	Total number of factories & workshops	Percentage ratio of factories and workshops employing persons				
		1 to 5	6 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 & above
RAJASTHAN	**44,215**	**94.74**	**4.37**	**0.51**	**0.17**	**0.21**
1 Ganganagar	1,111	88.57	8.28	1.53	0.90	0.72
2 Bikaner	1,720	89.82	7.79	1.57	0.41	0.41
3 Churu	648	94.60	5.09	0.31	-	-
4 Jhunjhunu	629	95.39	4.13	0.32	0.16	-
5 Alwar	2,183	96.06	3.44	0.27	0.05	0.18
6 Bharatpur	1,408	89.42	9.45	0.57	0.21	0.35
7 Sawai Madhopur	1,715	96.85	2.51	0.47	0.11	0.06
8 Jaipur	8,502	93.62	5.34	0.61	0.25	0.18
9 Sikar	1,156	96.89	2.59	0.35	0.17	-
10 Ajmer	3,776	92.43	6.01	0.98	0.24	0.34
11 Tonk	949	97.15	2.32	0.11	0.31	0.11
12 Jaisalmer	432	97.69	2.31	-	-	-
13 Jodhpur	2,234	94.14	5.28	0.27	0.04	0.27
14 Nagaur	1,494	94.58	4.76	0.40	0.13	0.13
15 Pali	3,071	97.95	1.70	0.16	0.03	0.16
16 Barmer	1,583	97.72	1.96	0.13	0.19	-
17 Jalor	830	98.67	1.33	-	-	-
18 Sirohi	380	94.87	2.82	1.28	-	1.03
19 Bhilwara	2,678	96.34	2.84	0.60	0.15	0.07
20 Udaipur	2,092	94.79	4.21	0.62	-	0.38
21 Chitorgarh	1,631	97.37	2.27	0.18	0.06	0.12
22 Dungarpur	161	93.79	6.21	-	-	-
23 Banswara	589	94.74	5.26	-	-	-
24 Bundi	403	94.05	3.72	1.24	0.25	0.74
25 Kota	1,553	94.27	5.09	0.13	0.13	0.38
26 Jhalawar	1,277	98.20	1.64	-	0.16	-

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, 1961

RICE, DAL and oil mills, bakeries and confectioneries, sugar factories and establishments engaged in the production of dairy products fall in the field of the food processing industries in Rajasthan. The following statement shows the distribution of such industries in the various parts of Rajasthan :

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

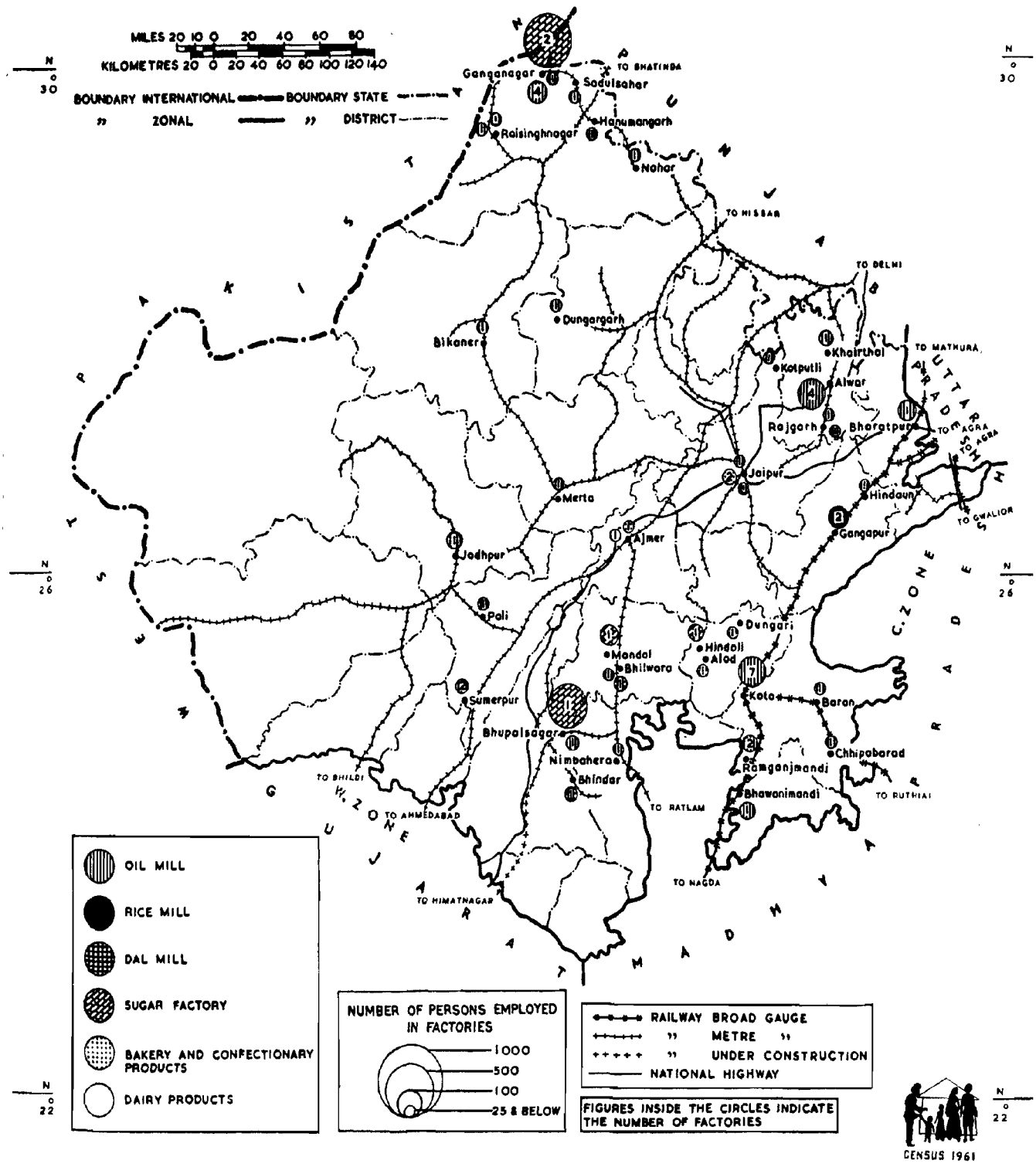
Particulars	Location, Number of Factories (in brackets) and average number of persons employed (District names in Capital)
Rice Mills	BIKANER—Bikaner (1) 15 SAWAI MADHOPUR—Gangapur (2) 74 Hindaun (1) 12 BHILWARA—Bhilwara (1) 9.
Dal Mills	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (1) 15 Hanumangarh (1) 4 Raisinghnagar (1) 15 ALWAR—Rajgarh (1) 15 JAIPUR—Jaipur (1) 11 BHILWARA—Bhilwara (1) 37 UDAIPUR—Bhindar (1) 37.
Oil Mills	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (4) 49 Raisinghnagar (1) 11 Sadulshahar (1) 3 Nohar (1) 9 CHURU—Dungargarh (1) 15 ALWAR—Alwar (4) 156 Khairthal (1) 37 Rajgarh (1) 4 BHARATPUR—Bharatpur (1) 76 JAIPUR—Jaipur (1) 15 Kotputli (1) 7 JODHPUR—Jodhpur (1) 40 NAGAUR—Merta City (1) 15 PALI—Pali (1) 8 Sumerpur (2) 32 UDAIPUR—Bhupalsagar (1) 37 CHITORGARH—Nimbahera (1) 6 KOTA—Ramganjmandi (2) 42 Kota (7) 151 Baran (1) 37 Chhipabarod (1) 7 JHALAWAR—Bhawanimandi (1) 49.
Bakery and Confectionery	JAIPUR—Jaipur (2) 36 AJMER—Ajmer (1) 13.
Sugar Factory	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (2) 613 BHILWARA—Mandal (1) 75 UDAIPUR—Bhupalsagar (1) 342 BUNDI—Hindoli (1) 37 Alod (1) 21 KOTA—Doongri (1) 13.
Dairy Products	AJMER—Ajmer (1) 12.

Most of the factories are located in areas where the raw materials are produced. The industries are seasonal and the period of working of these factories coincides with the slack season for agricultural operations. The industries get their labour supply locally and provide employment to the workers in rural areas when they are free from agricultural work. Productivity per worker is not high as the machinery used is obsolete.

The Map alongside shows the distribution of food processing factories in Rajasthan and average number of persons employed by the industries.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO INDUSTRIES, 1961

BIDI MAKING, a tobacco based industry, is one of those small scale industries in Rajasthan which are run without power. The main raw materials used in the industry are tobacco and the leaves of the *tendu* tree. Raw materials of the industry are obtained from within the State. As already stated elsewhere tobacco is grown in Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jhunjhunu, Udaipur and Chitorgarh. The *tendu* tree is extensively found in the forests of south east Rajasthan. The following statement shows the distribution of the industry in Rajasthan.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO INDUSTRIES

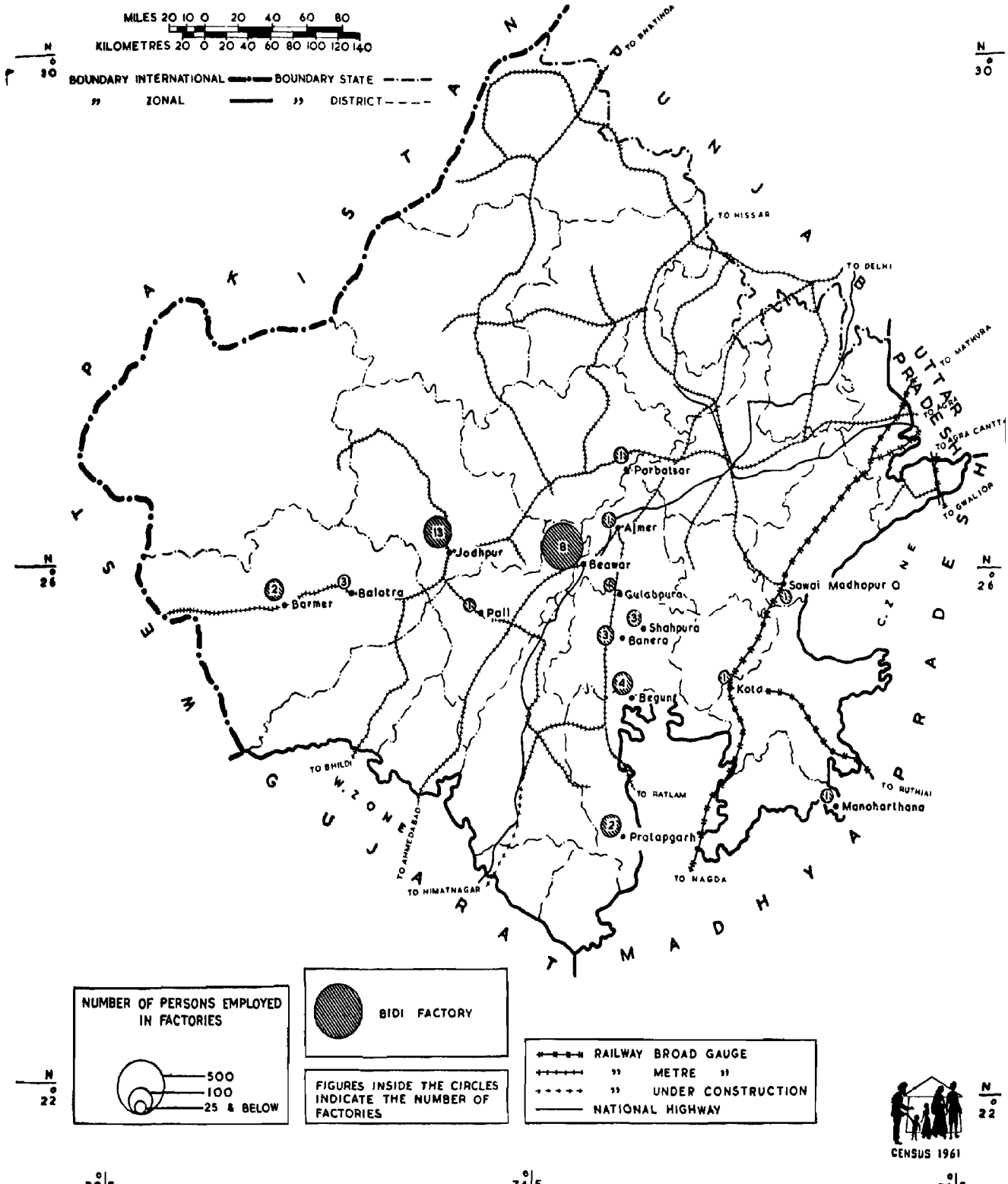
Particulars	Locations, Number of Factories (in brackets) and average number of persons employed (District names in Capital)
Bidi Factories	SAWAI MADHOPUR—Sawai Madhopur (1) 15 AJMER—Ajmer (1) 30 Beawar (8) 361 JODHPUR (13) 158 NAGAUR—Parbatsar (1) 37 PALI—Pali (1) 4 BARMER—Balotra (3) 22 Barmer (2) 63 BHILWARA—Banera (3) 58 Shahpura (3) 37 Gulabpura (1) 24 CHITORGARH—Pratapgarh (2) 66 Begun (4) 60 KOTA—Kota (1) 14 JHALAWAR—Manoharthana (1) 15

A large part of the *tendu* leaves produced in Rajasthan are at present exported to adjoining States. The industry promises a great future in view of the fact that both the raw materials required for the industry are available in plenty in the State. The Map alongside shows the distribution of the industry in Rajasthan and the average number of persons employed at the various centres of the industry.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO INDUSTRIES

1961



DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1961

TEXTILE INDUSTRY forms the second largest group of industries in Rajasthan. In the large scale industry sector, all the cotton mills together have some 3,457 looms and 175,148 spindles and are engaged in the production of coarse and medium varieties of cloth. They mostly use cotton grown in the State and obtain only a small quantity of long staple variety from outside. The outlook of the industry is, however, not very happy as the textile units are rather small and uneconomic in size. They also do not have modern machinery. Essential processing equipments for printing, dyeing and bleaching are conspicuous by their absence.

In the small scale industry sector, handloom factories and units producing Khadi form an important section of the textile industry in Rajasthan. The handloom factories are located at Jaipur, Reengus, Alwar, Sumerpur and Jodhpur. An important unit of Khadi production is located at Reengus in district Sikar.

There are hosiery factories at Jaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Beawar and Ramganjmandi. The Map alongside and the following statement shows the distribution of the various textile units in Rajasthan.

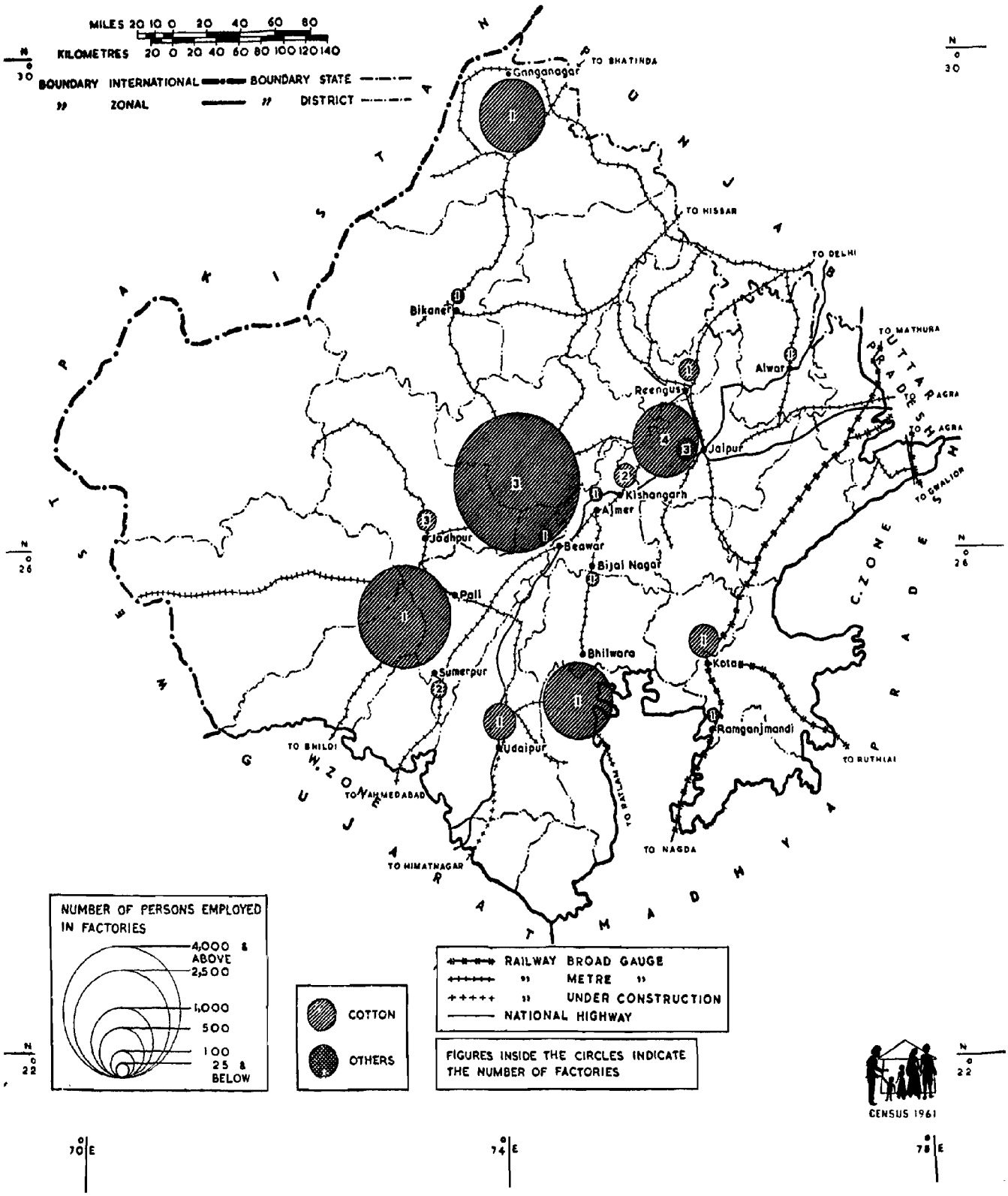
DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Particulars	Location, No. of factories (in brackets) and average number of persons employed, (District names in Capital)
Cotton Mills, Handlooms and Khadi Factories	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (1) 1207 ALWAR—Alwar (1) 13 JAIPUR—Jaipur (4) 1166 SIKAR—Reengus (1) 75 AJMER—Beawar (3) 4379 Kishangarh (2) 88 Bijainagar (1) 10 JODHPUR—Jodhpur (3) 65 PALI—Pali (1) 2284 Sumerpur (2) 31 BHILWARA—Bhilwara (1) 1303 UDAIPUR—Udaipur (1) 230 KOTA—Kota (1) 172.
Hosiery Factories	BIKANER—Bikaner (1) 15 JAIPUR—Jaipur (3) 87 AJMER—Ajmer (1) 21 Peawar (1) 15 KOTA—Ramganjmandi (1) 3.

There is plenty of cotton already grown in Rajasthan and the acreage under cotton is gradually increasing. The demand for cloth is also there. Possibilities of expansion of the industry are therefore great. Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Ajmer, Pali and Ganganagar areas offer bright prospects for additional units.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
1961



DISTRIBUTION OF WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

RAJASTHAN HAS a very insignificant number of wood-based industries. There are, however, a few small scale saw mills and some toy making units run on household basis spread all over the State. The main cause of the paucity of such industries may be ascribed to the great neglect of the past and the lack of scientific management of the forest wealth in the days when the value of the forests was generally assessed on the basis of the extent of *Shikar* provided. The following statement shows the distribution of the various units of wood-based industries in Rajasthan :

DISTRIBUTION OF WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES

Particulars	Locations, number of factories (in brackets) and average number of persons employed (District names in Capital)
Saw Mills	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (9) 49 Raisinghnagar (1) 4 Padampura (3) 15 Karanpur (1) 5 Hanumangarh (2) 8 Dolwa (1) 2 Nohar (2) 14 Suratgarh (1) 5 Bhadra (2) 5 BIKANER—Bikaner (4) 18 Nimampura (1) 4 ALWAR—Alwar (3) 9 Rajgarh (2) 5 BHARATPUR—Bharatpur (1) 2 SAWAI MADHOPUR (1) 4 JAIPUR—Jaipur (7) 49 Sambhar (1) 4 SIKAR—Sikar (1) 3 Monda Khurd (2) 5 AJMER—Kishangarh (1) 9 JODHPUR—Jodhpur (8) 57 Bilara (1) 2 PALI—Falna (1) 2 Rani (1) 3 Pali (2) 6 Sumerpur (1) 9 Bali (1) 2 SIROHI—Sirohi (3) 12 Erinpura (1) 6 BHILWARA—Bhilwara (5) 46 Gulabpura (1) 1 Gangapur (1) 4 Raipur (1) 2 UDAIPUR—Udaipur (7) 54 Kankroli (2) 11 Amet (2) 5 Khashithal (1) 7 CHITORGARH—Chitorgarh (1) 2 Nimbahera (3) 10 Bari Sadri (1) 2 BANSWARA—Banswara (8) 42 Mahidam-Road (1) 75 BUNDI—Bundi (1) 1 Nainwa (1) 3 Hindoli (1) 4 KOTA—Kota (5) 42 Chipabarod (1) 7 Ramganjmandi (2) 6 Baran (2) 9 Chabra (1) 7 Anta (1) 2 JHALAWAR—Bhawani Mandi (1) 7 Chaumehla (3) 16 Khanpur (1) 5 Jhalrapatan (1) 2 Sunel (1) 5 Asnavar (1) 5
Wood products	JAIPUR—Jaipur (2) 44 JODHPUR—Jodhpur (1) 187 UDAIPUR—Udaipur (1) 14 KOTA—Kota (1) 38

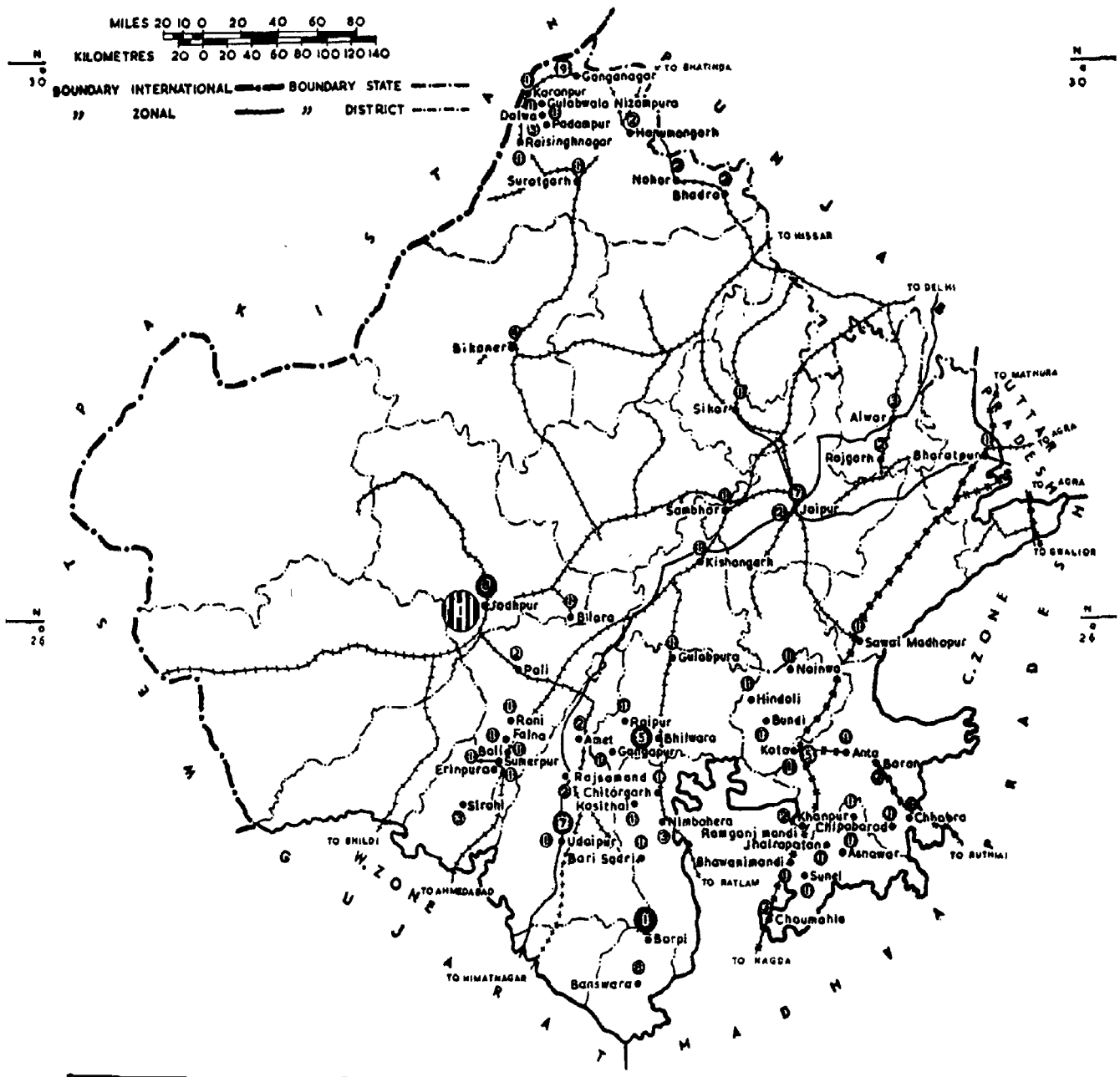
The area under forests at the present is small, the existing forests are in a denuded condition, and, the general quality of the trees is also poor. It will take Rajasthan a long time to increase its forest area to any appreciable extent and to improve the quality of its forests. The implementation of various schemes of forest development now under way is likely to bring Rajasthan to a position when the forests could become a more valuable natural resource for meeting the requirements of timber, wood and fuel but it may not be able to provide sufficient basis for large scale wood based industries.

Sufficient number of *Salar* trees, however, exist in district Alwar to support atleast a medium sized packing case factory. The wood of the *Dhokra* tree, which is very suitable for the manufacture of tool handles, is available in Bundi and Alwar districts in quantities large enough to feed an industry. Such industries can also flourish in Chitorgarh, Sawai Madhopur and Kota districts. The teak forests of Banswara district, howsoever poor they may be in quality, can also feed a chip-board industry.

The Map alongside presents the distribution of wood-based industries in Rajasthan and also broadly indicates the number of persons employed in such factories.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF METAL BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

METAL BASED industries in Rajasthan are mostly those which are engaged in the smelting, refining, rolling and conversion of iron and steel into basic forms. The foremost two of these are located at Jaipur; the National Engineering Industries Ltd., produces ball bearings, axle boxes and spindle inserts and the Man Industrial Corporation Ltd., a ferrous rolling mill, is engaged in the manufacture of rolling windows, doors and sash sections. A few units produce steel furniture. Others are all small units mostly engaged in rolling work. The Map alongside shows the distribution of these industries. The statement below shows the distribution of the metal based industries in Rajasthan.

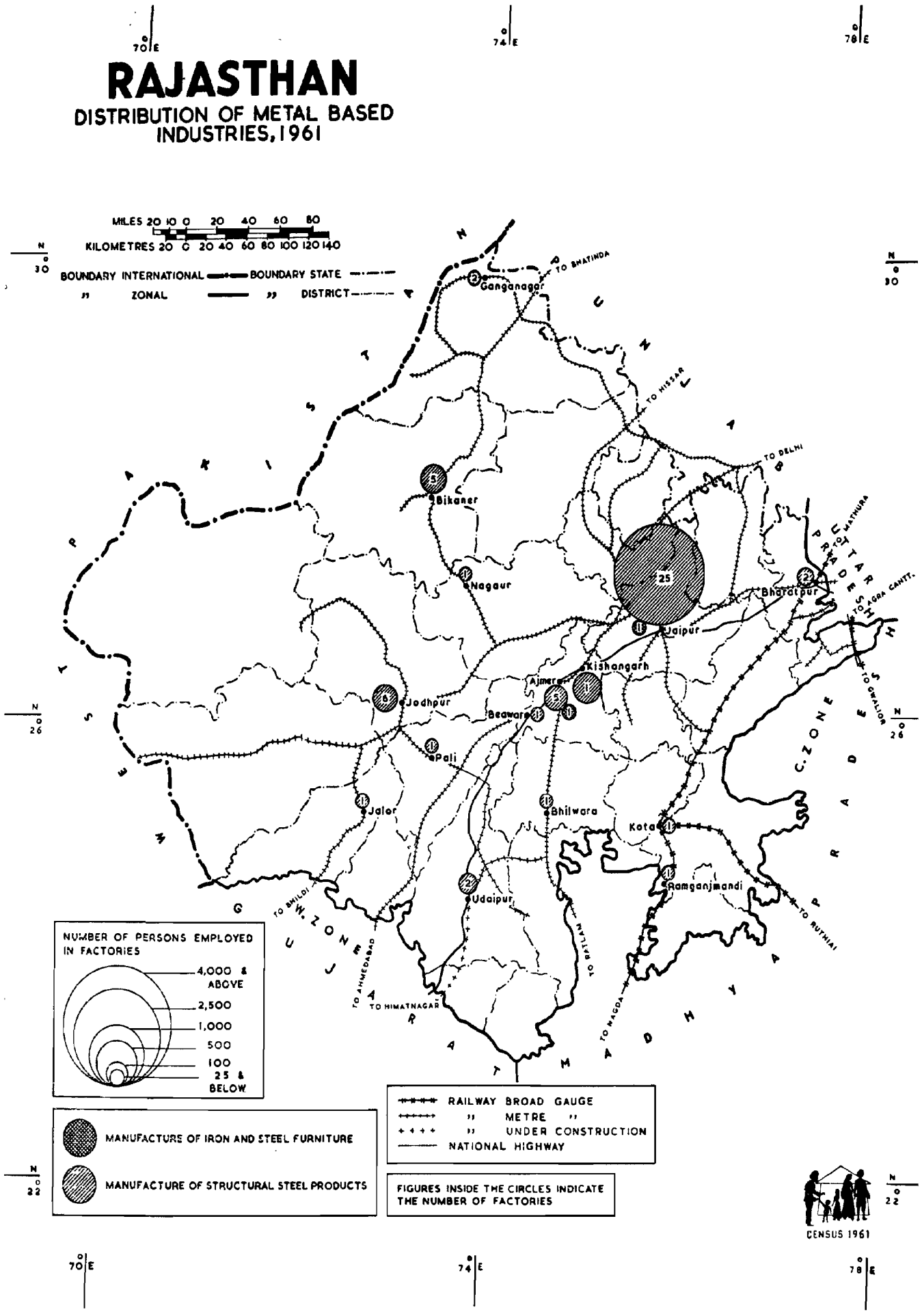
DISTRIBUTION OF METAL BASED INDUSTRIES

Particulars	Location, number of factories (in brackets) and average number of persons employed (District names in Capital)
Smelting, refining, rolling and conversion into basic forms	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (2) 12 BIKANER—Bikaner (5) 177 BHARATPUR—Bharatpur (2) 71 JAIPUR—Jaipur (25) 2742 Jhotwara (1) 25 AJMER—Ajmer (5) 129 Kishangarh (1) 188 Beawar (1) 23 JODHPUR—Jodhpur (6) 151 NAGAUR—Nagaur (1) 27 PALI—Pali (1) 12 Rani (3) 53 Phalna (1) 187 JALOR—Jalor (1) 15 BHILWARA—Bhilwara (1) 15 UDAIPUR—Udaipur (2) 69 KOTA—Kota (1) 19 Ramganjmandi (1) 37.
Iron & Steel Furniture	JAIPUR—Jaipur (1) 15 AJMER—Ajmer (1) 11.

Some industries in this field such as foundries manufacturing cast iron spun pipes, cast iron sleepers for railways, castings for industrial machinery, malleable iron castings, steel castings and forgings, steel fabrication shops etc., which have so far not come up but which are greatly required to meet the requirements of the State, certainly have a great future.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF METAL BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

CEMENT INDUSTRY is the most important of the non-metallic mineral based industries in Rajasthan. The cement factory at Lakheri in Bundi district run by the Associated Cement Company is one of the oldest cement factories of the country. The Sawai Madhopur factory run by the Jaipur Udyog is the largest single unit in India. These two factories together employ about 4,000 workers and have a total annual capacity of producing 921 thousand tons. Lime-stone, gypsum and coal are the main materials required for the production of cement; the first two are available in Rajasthan in plenty. In view of the great demand of cement in the country and availability of two main raw materials in the State, the industry has a great future.

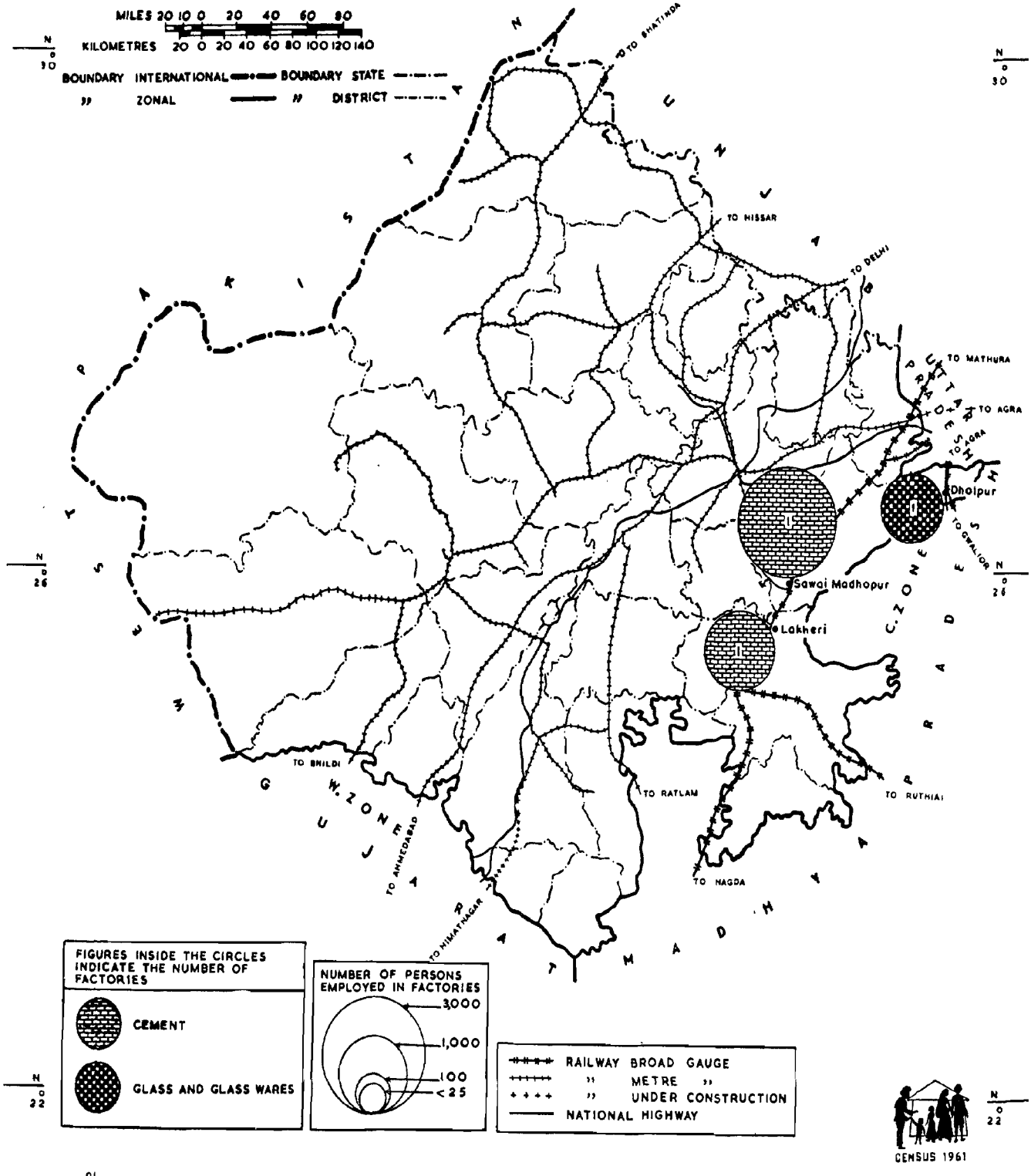
There is only one glass factory in Rajasthan. It is located at Dholpur in district Bharatpur and produces scientific glass-ware and injection vials of high standards. It employs a little over 700 persons. Rajasthan produces all the raw materials required for the manufacture of glass, silica, lime-stone and feldspar. In view of this and great demand of glass and glass-ware in the country, the industry promises a great future.

The Map alongside presents the distribution of these non-metallic mineral based industries in Rajasthan in 1961.

There are no other non-metallic mineral based industries in the State. There is, however, great demand for potteries, china porcelain wares, tiles, insulators and sanitary ware. Rajasthan has extensive resources of ceramic raw materials such as clay, bentonite, feldspar, quartz, glass-sand, lime-stone, fluorspar and gypsum.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, 1961

JAIPUR METALS and Electricals Ltd. located at Jaipur which manufactures electric wires of various types and assemble electric meters is the only large scale factory in the field of the engineering industry in Rajasthan. Some small factories engaged in the production of insulated wires and cables are also located at Alwar and Jodhpur. There are small units engaged in general jobbing and production of engineering goods at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur, Alwar and Nagaur.

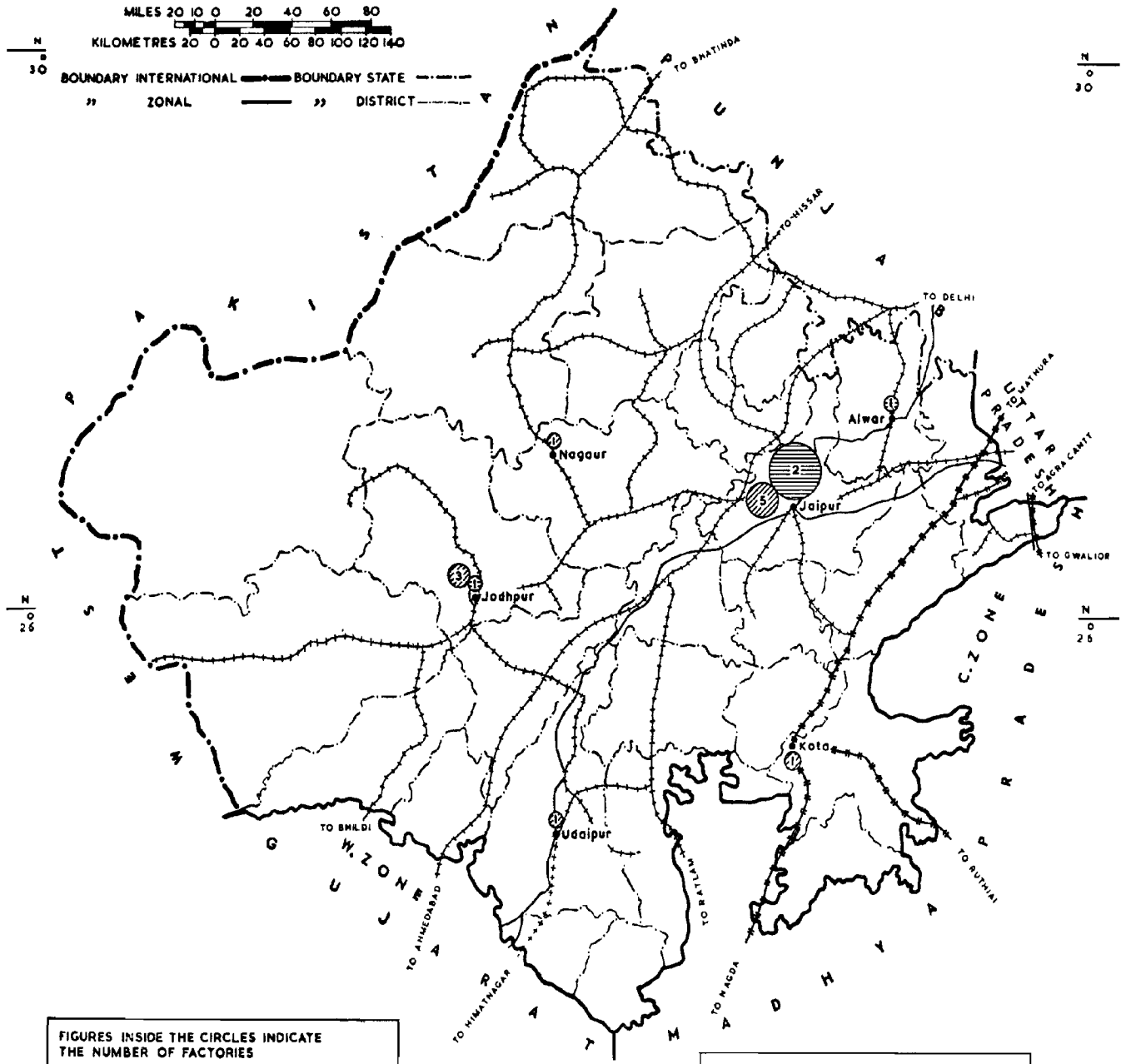
The Map alongside and the statement below show the distribution of engineering industries in Rajasthan in 1961 :

DISTRIBUTION OF ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

Particulars	Location, Number of Factories (in brackets) and average number of persons employed (District names in Capital)
Electrical Goods	JAIPUR—Jaipur (2) 529 ALWAR—Alwar (1) 7 JODHPUR—Jodhpur (1) 8.
General Jobbing and Engineering Goods	JAIPUR—Jaipur (5) 179 JODHPUR—Jodhpur (3) 58 NAGAUR—Nagaur (1) 15 UDAIPUR—Udaipur (1) 15 KOTA—Kota (1) 37.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, 1961



FIGURES INSIDE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES

ELECTRICAL GOODS (LAMPS, FANS, INSULATORS, WIRES, CABLES, BATTERIES, RADIOS, MICROPHONES, ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENTS ETC.)

GENERAL JOBBING & ENGINEERING GOODS

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES

1,000
500
100
25 & BELOW

RAILWAY BROAD GAUGE
" METRE "
" UNDER CONSTRUCTION
NATIONAL HIGHWAY

CENSUS 1961

DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS located at Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kota and at Gangapur (Distt. Sawai Madhopur) constitute the bulk of the transport equipment industry of Rajasthan. These workshops are primarily engaged in the repair and maintenance work. In the workshops located at Ajmer manufacture of certain parts and assembly work is also conducted.

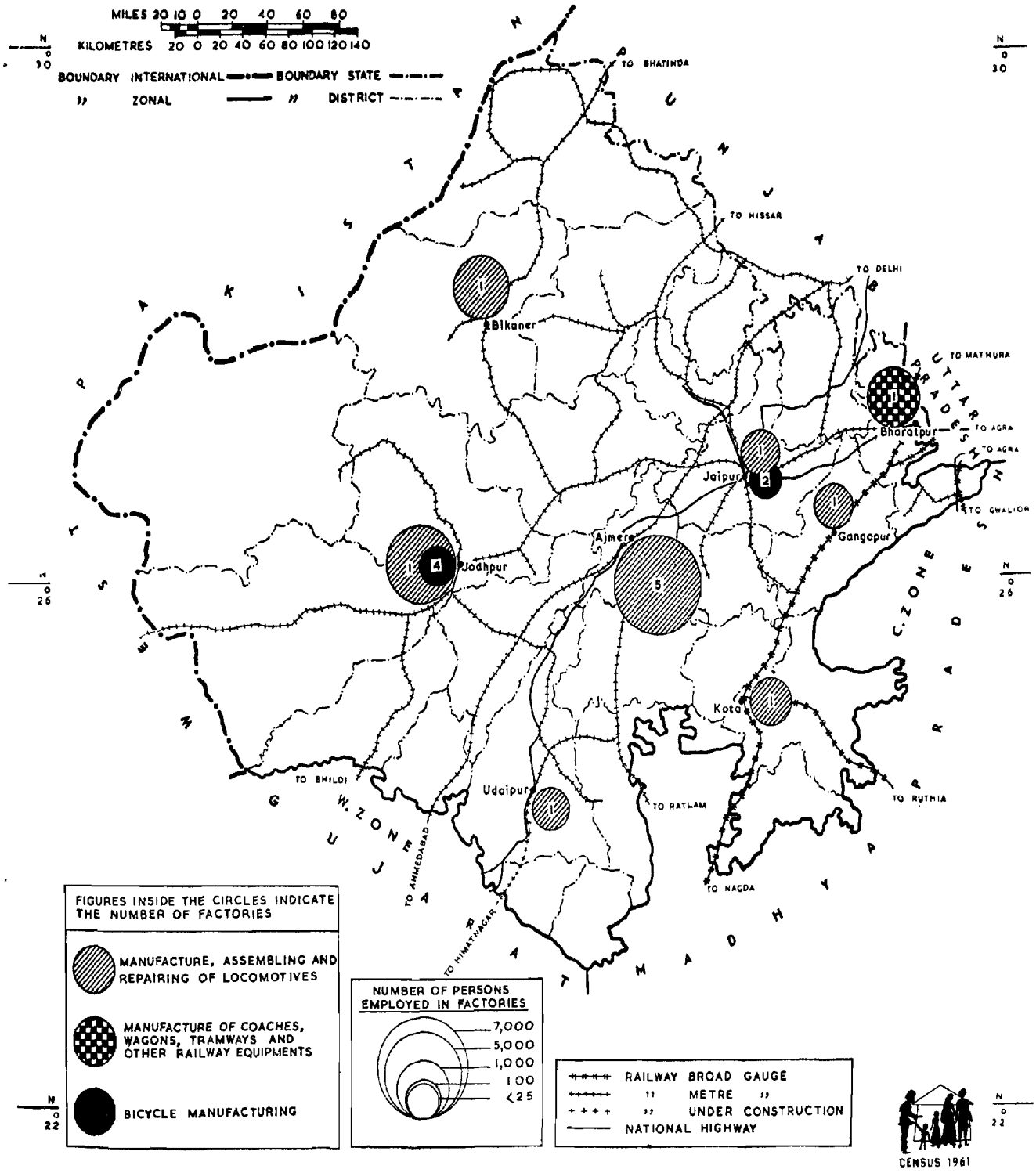
A factory licensed to produce some two thousand railway wagons a year is located at Bharatpur. Two small factories at Jaipur and four at Jodhpur are engaged in the production of bicycles. The Map alongside and the table below shows the distribution of transport equipment industries in Rajasthanas obtaining in 1961 :

DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

Particulars	Location, Number of Factories (in brackets) and average number of persons employed (District names in Capital)
Repair of Locomotives	BIKANER-Bikaner(1) 1639 SAWAI MADHOPUR-Gangapur (1) 225 JAIPUR-Jaipur (1) 220 AJMER-Ajmer (5) 6924 JODHPUR-Jodhpur (1) 2980 UDAIPUR-Udaipur (1) 128 KOTA-Kota (1) 425.
Manufacture of Wagons	BHARATPUR-Bharatpur (1) 1001.
Manufacture of Bicycles	JAIPUR-Jaipur (2) 31 JODHPUR-Jodhpur (4) 76.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY is almost non-existent in Rajasthan. There was only one unit at Udaipur producing medicinal and pharmaceutical products, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet products. There are some small scale industries dealing in synthetic rubber and rubber products. They are engaged in the manufacture of rubber bangles, retreading of tyres and manufacture of rubber soles. A small factory at Ajmer is engaged in the manufacture of scientific instruments.

The Map alongside presents the distribution of these industries in Rajasthan. The following statement shows the details about their location and the average number of persons employed in such industries :

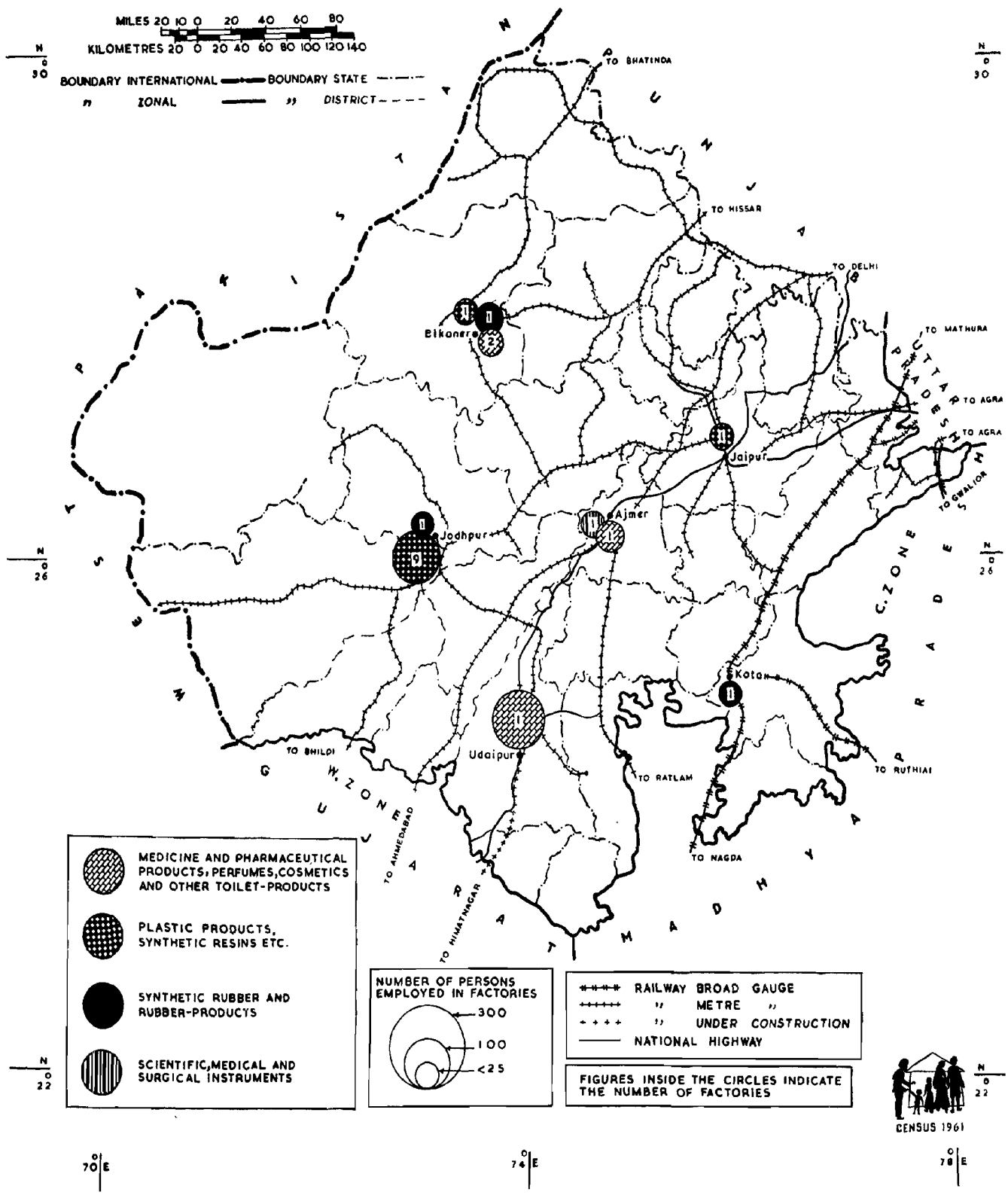
DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL, SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCTS & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRY

Particulars	Location, Number of Factories (in brackets) and average number of persons employed (District names in Capital)
Pharmaceutical, Cosmetics and Toilet Products	BIKANER—Bikaner (2) 27 AJMER—Ajmer (1) 37 UDAIPUR—Udaipur (1) 144.
Synthetic Rubber and Rubber Products	BIKANER—Bikaner (1) 37 JODHPUR—Jodhpur (1) 13 KOTA—Kota (1) 15.
Surgical Instruments	AJMER—Ajmer (1) 15.

It was a pity that inspite of substantial production of vegetable oil in the State, there is no soap or paint factory worth the name. Rajasthan is rich in lignite and gypsum-raw materials required for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate. Rock phosphate, for producing super phosphate, is also available. There are thus great possibilities for the production of fertilizers in Rajasthan. A key heavy industry producing Soda Ash - the vital chemical, has a great potential in Rajasthan for sodium chloride and lime-stone, two main raw materials, are available locally. Similarly, Rajasthan can produce caustic soda and sodium sulphate with great advantage.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT INDUSTRIES 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF EXISTING ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, 1961

RAJASTHAN IS one of the most under developed states of the country so far as the production of electricity is concerned. The State has a total of fifty power houses, of which two Ganganagar (2350 KW) and Bikaner (9250) are run only by steam. Three more power houses, which produce electricity mostly by steam, are located at Jaipur (10500), Jodhpur (2250) and Kota (2650). These five generating stations are also the first five largest producers of electricity in Rajasthan. Amongst those run by diesel, Ajmer is the largest power station (4539KW), followed by Jaipur (3625), Udaipur (2660), Jodhpur (2140), Alwar (1600), Beawar (1056) and Bharatpur (1030). The rest of the stations are rather small. The list below shows the names of the existing electricity generating stations and the installed capacity in KW. (District names are given in capitals, and, diesel is indicated by D, steam by S).

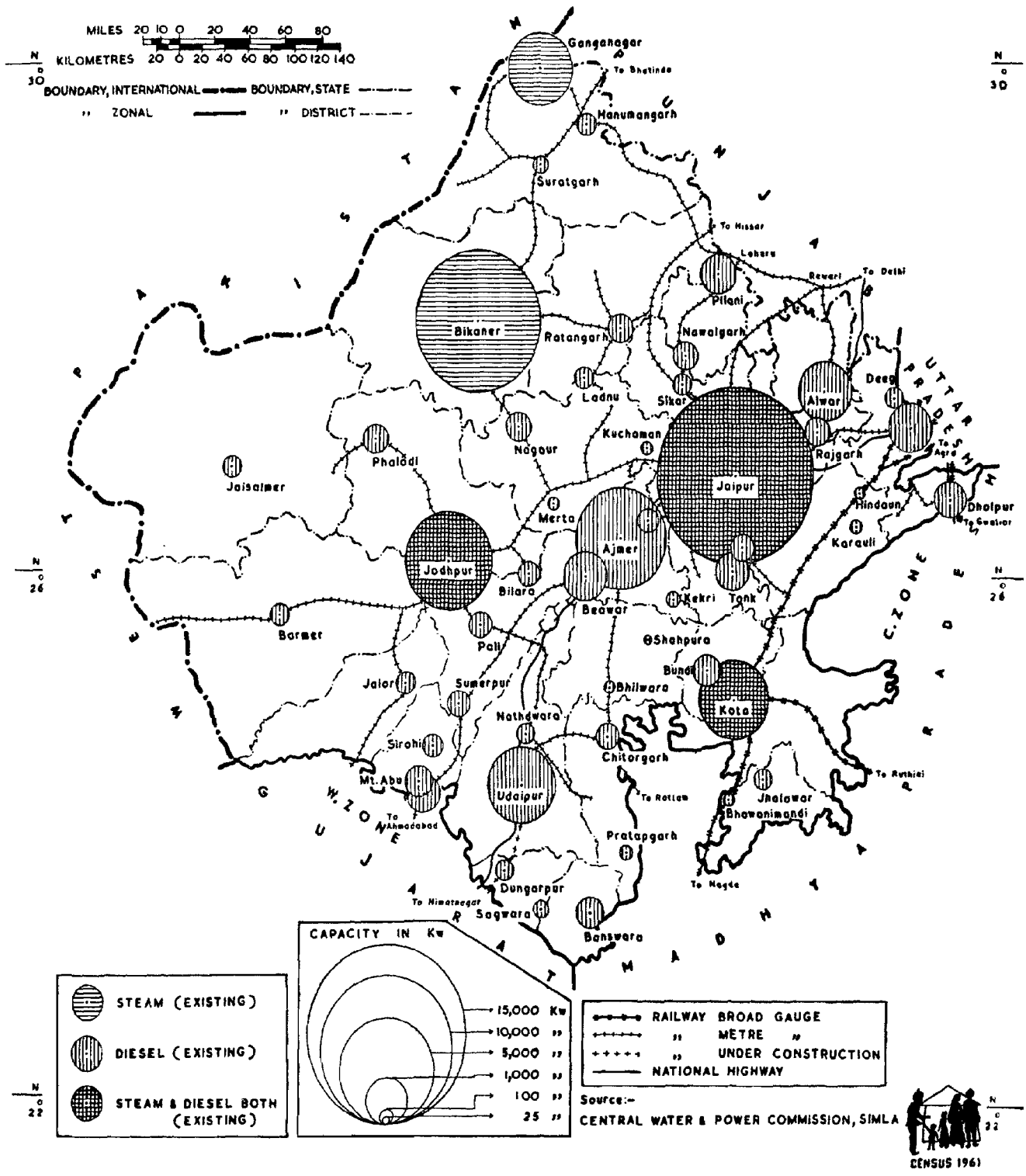
EXISTING ELECTRICITY STATIONS AND THEIR INSTALLED CAPACITY

GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (S-2350) Suratgarh (D-132) Hanumangarh (D-177) BIKANER—Bikaner (S-9250) CHURU—Ratangarh (D-316) JHUNJHUNU—Nawalgarh (D-310) Pilani (D-699) ALWAR—Alwar (D-1600) Rajgarh (D-325) BHARATPUR—Bharatpur (D-1030) Deeg (D-200) Dholpur (D-614) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Karauli (D-84) Hindaun (D-55) JAIPUR—Jaipur (D-3625; S-10500) SIKAR—Sikar (D-208) AJMER—Ajmer (D-4539) Beawar (D-1056) Kishangarh (D-240) Kekri (D-100) TONK—Tonk (D 623) Nawai-Banasthali (D-335) JAISALMER—Jaisalmer (D-167) JODHPUR—Jodhpur (D-2140; S-2250) Phalodi (D-320) Bilara (D-250) NAGAUR—Nagaur (D-355) Kuchaman (D-70) Ladnu (D-180) Merta (D-61) PALI—Pali (D-320) Sumerpur (D-304) BARMER—Barmer (D-200) JALOR—Jalor (D-200) SIROHI—Sirohi (D-219) Aburoad (D-632) Mount Abu (D-401) BHILWARA—Bhilwara (D-60) Shahpura (D-30) UDAIPUR—Udaipur (D-2660) Nathdwara (D-165) CHITORGARH—Chitorgarh (D-300) Pratapgarh (D-80) DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (D-197) Sagwara (D-120) BANSWARA—Banswara(D-410) BUNDI—Bundi (D-404) KOTA—Kota (D-104; S-2650) JHALAWAR—Jhalawar (D-180) Bhawanimandi (D-68).

The Map alongside shows the distribution of the existing electricity generating stations in 1961 run on steam, diesel and by both.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF EXISTING ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, 1961



TRANSMISSION NET WORK OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

THE MAP alongside shows the existing electrical transmission lines, the steam and diesel electric power houses and the hydel sub-stations in Rajasthan. The figures given in the table below gives an idea of the development of power in the public sector from the time of the formation of Rajasthan, at the end of the first plan, and the position obtaining at the end of the second plan period.

PROGRESS OF POWER DEVELOPMENT

	Particulars	Years		
		1949	1956	1961
1	Total installed capacity	13,271 KW	34,900 KW	108,992 KW
2	Total firm capacity	7,483 KW	15,399 KW	64,830 KW
3	Total number of localities electrified	42	66	131
4	Total mileage of transmission and sub-transmission system (in miles)			
	(a) 132 KV circuit miles	-	-	202
	(b) 66 KV lines	-	-	145
	(c) 33 KV lines	85	85	488
	(d) 11 KV lines	120	120	242
	(e) Conversion from 11 KV to 33 KV lines	-	-	84
	(f) Conversion from L. T. lines to 11 KV	-	-	50 (approx.)
5	Total number of consumers	N. A.	51,205	75,000 (approx.)

RAJASTHAN

TRANSMISSION NET-WORK OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60 80

KILOMETRES 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL —•— BOUNDARY STATE —··—

" ZONAL —— " DISTRICT – – –

70° E 74° E 78° E

N 30° N 26° N 22°

LINE FROM MUKTSAR
GANGANAGAR
SHADUL SHAHAR
KARANPUR
GAJSINGHPURA
MAKKASAR
RANUMANGARH
RAISINGHNAGAR
TEEBI
MOHAN NAGAR
PEELI BANGA
RAWATSAR
SURATGARH
NOHAR
BHADRA
LINE FROM HISSAR
TARANAGAR
RAJGARH
SARDARSHAHAR
PILANI
JAMSAR
MOMASAR
CHURU
SURAJGARH
BISAU
HIRAWA
NAL CHHOTI
BIKANER
DUNGARGARH
MANDAWA
KODAMDESAR
GAJNER
GANGA SHAHAR
SANDWA
JHUNJHUNU
KHETRI
SHREE KOLAYAT
PALANA
PAR
NAWALGARH
SUJANGARH
DESHNOKE
HIMATSAR
SIKAR
LADNU
NOKHA MANDI
ALWAR
DEEG
REENGUS
PHALODI
NAGAUR
MUNDWA
DEGANA
KUCHAMAN
RAJGARH
BHARATPUR
CHOMU
JAISALMER
MAKRANA
NAWA
JAIPUR
JAMWA RAMGARH
PHULERA
DAUSA
HINDAUN
BAMANWAS
DHOLPUR
MERTA
LALSOT
KARAULI
AJMER
PIPAR
BHAWI
BILARA
JODHPUR
DANTAWARA
KHATOONDI
NAWAI
GANGAPUR
MASOODA
KEKRI
TONK
TO GWALIOR
BIJAI NAGAR
BARMER
HURDA
PALI
SHAHPURA
LAKHERI
MANDAL
BUNDI
JALOR
SUMERPUR
BHILWARA
KOTA
SANWAR
RAJSAMAND
CHITORGARH
SIROHI
CHECHAT
GANDHI SAGAR DAM
NIMBAHERA
MT ABU
ABU ROAD
DEBARI
UDAIPUR
NIMACH
JHALAWAR
SUNEL
JAWAR
PRATAPGARH
DUNGARPUR
TO UJJAIN
SAGWARA
BANSWARA

U.P. ZONE
C. ZONE
W. ZONE
G. ZONE
M.P.

- STEAM ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE
- DIESEL ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE
- HYDEL SUB-STATIONS
- 132 Kv TRANSMISSION LINE
- 66 Kv TRANSMISSION LINE
- 33 Kv TRANSMISSION LINE

Source:— RAJASTHAN STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

CENSUS 1961

GENERATION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY

THE ENTIRE installed capacity for production of electricity in Rajasthan is from thermal power plants run on steam or diesel, there being no hydel power station in the State. According to the Techno-economic Survey of Rajasthan, at the end of march 1960, the State had an installed capacity of 51.13 Megawatt in public utility undertakings and a further 37.26 Megawatt in industries generating their own power and that self generation accounted for 42.2 per cent of total installed capacity and 55.6 per cent of total generation. The total absence of hydel power and the excessive reliance on self generation are two characteristic features of the electric production in Rajasthan.

There have been some structural changes in the installed capacity and generation in the recent years. According to the Techno-economic Survey, while the relative shares of steam and diesel installed capacities remained more of less constant at the levels of nearly 57 per cent and 43 per cent, diesel generation increased from 30 per cent to 36.5 per cent whereas steam generation fell from 70 per cent to 63.5 per cent; this indeed is a disturbing feature in as much as diesel generation is inherently liable to involve higher cost per unit.

Rajasthan has lagged behind in the development of facilities for power generation in the recent years. While the installed capacity of public utility undertakings and their generation increased in the country by 44 per cent and 84 per cent respectively, the corresponding figures for the State were merely 21 per cent and 26 per cent.

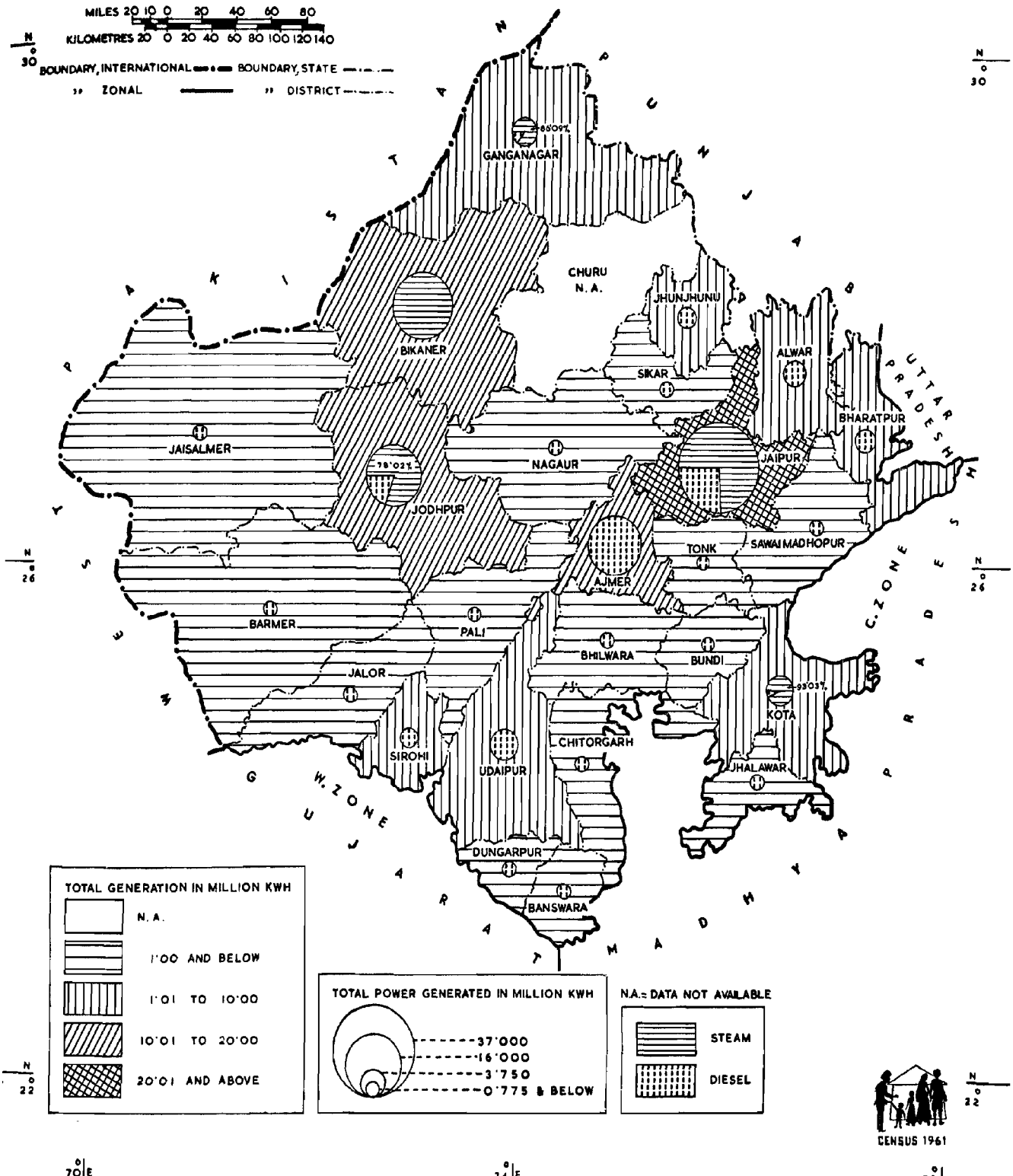
The table below shows the generation of electricity from steam or diesel in 1959-60 in Rajasthan and its various districts while the Map illustrates the generation pattern as obtaining in the State.

GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

State/District	Units generated (in million Kwh.)			Percentage to total power generated	
	Total	Steam	Diesel	Steam	Diesel
RAJASTHAN	**110.336**	**63.236**	**47.100**	**57.31**	**42.69**
1 Ganganagar	3.105	2.673	0.432	86.09	13.91
2 Bikaner	16.395	16.395	–	100.00	–
3 Churu			Data not available		
4 Jhunjhunu	1.768	–	1.768	–	100.00
5 Alwar	2.702	–	2.702	–	100.00
6 Bharatpur	2.115	–	2.115	–	100.00
7 Sawai Madhopur	0.152	–	0.152	–	100.00
8 Jaipur	37.031	27.460	9.571	74.15	25.85
9 Sikar	0.135	–	0.135	–	100.00
10 Ajmer	15.850	–	15.850	–	100.00
11 Tonk	0.652	–	0.652	–	100.00
12 Jaisalmer	0.191	–	0.191	–	100.00
13 Jodhpur	16.714	13.041	3.673	78.02	21.98
14 Nagaur	0.343	–	0.343	–	100.00
15 Pali	0.717	–	0.717	–	100.00
16 Barmer	0.073	–	0.073	–	100.00
17 Jalor	0.162	–	0.162	–	100.00
18 Sirohi	1.599	–	1.599	–	100.00
19 Bhilwara	0.410	–	0.410	–	100.00
20 Udaipur	4.406	–	4.406		100.00
21 Chitorgarh	0.104	–	0.104	–	100.00
22 Dungarpur	0.535	–	0.535	–	100.00
23 Banswara	0.391	–	0.391	–	100.00
24 Bundi	0.706	–	0.706	–	100.00
25 Kota	3.942	3.667	0.275	93.02	6.98
26 Jhalawar	0.138	–	0.138	–	100.00

RAJASTHAN

GENERATION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY
1961



CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

PUBLIC LIGHTING, irrigation, water works, sewage pumping etc., is the largest item consuming electricity in Rajasthan. It is followed closely by industrial establishment which also consumes over a quarter of the total consumption. The rest is utilised for the commercial and domestic purposes. This consumption pattern of electricity for the State, however, varies from district to district. While in Ganganagar, Sikar, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh and Jhalawar districts the domestic use of electricity is the most predominant, it is in Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi and Kota districts that the electricity is mostly used for commercial purposes. The industrial use of electricity is most predominant in Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Pali, Dungarpur, Banswara and Bundi districts. Four districts Barmer, Jalor, Bikaner and Alwar account for the highest proportion of consumption of electricity over public lighting, irrigation, water works, sewage pumping etc. Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner districts are the leading consumers of electricity which together consume around three-fourths of the total consumption in Rajasthan.

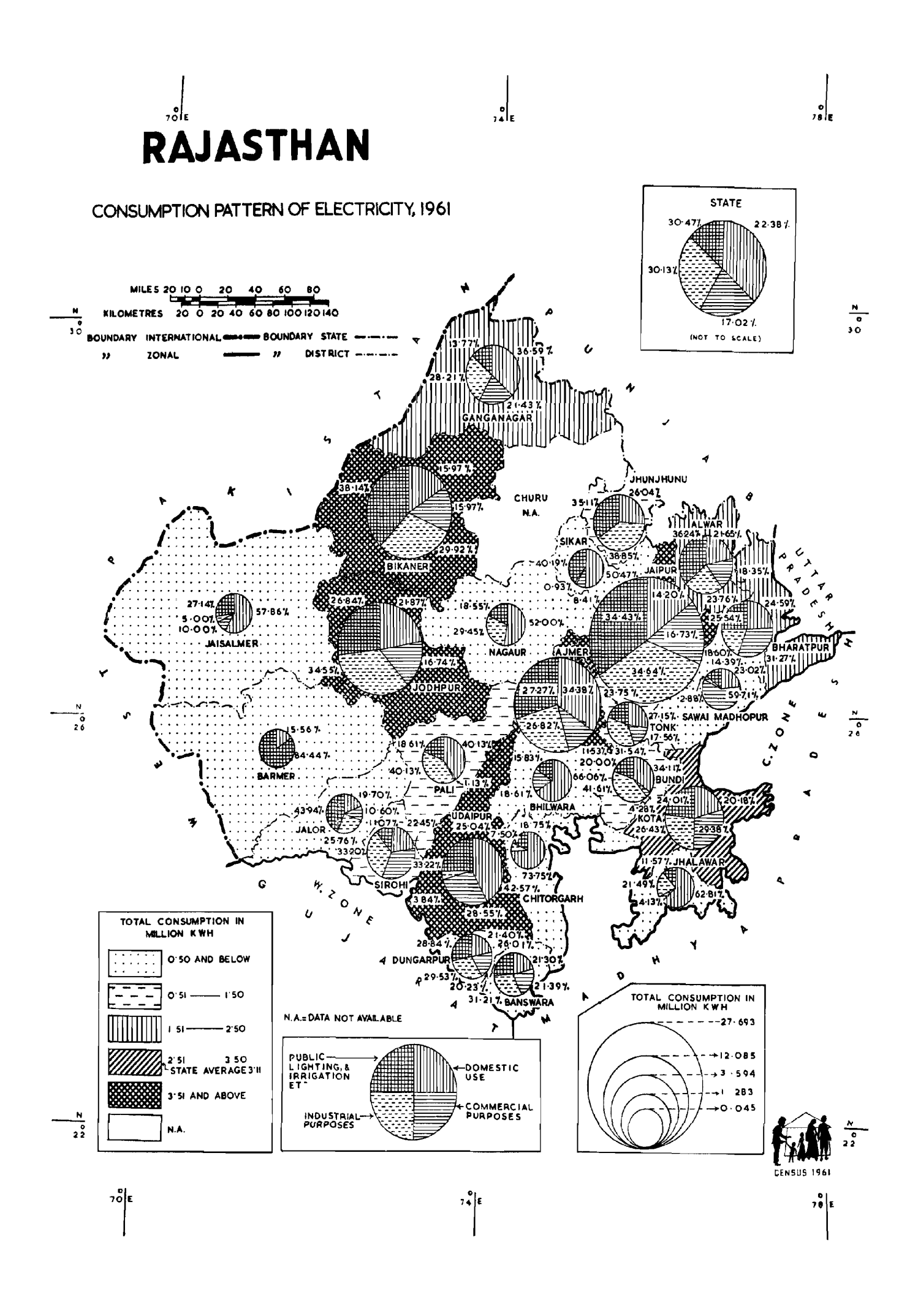
The table below and the Map alongside depict the pattern of electricity consumption in the State and its various districts.

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

State/District	Total consumption of electricity (in million Kwh)	Per cent consumption of Electricity			
		Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Public lighting, irrigation, water works, sewage pumping etc.
RAJASTHAN	80.742	22.38	17.02	30.13	30.47
1 Ganganagar	1.946	36.59	21.43	28.21	13.77
2 Bikaner	10.848	15.97	15.97	29.92	38.14
3 Churu	N.A.	-	-	-	-
4 Jhunjhunu	1.498	26.04	-	38.85	35.11
5 Alwar	1.995	21.65	18.35	23.76	36.24
6 Bharatpur	1.586	24.59	31.27	18.60	25.54
7 Sawai Madhopur	0.139	23.02	59.71	2.88	14.39
8 Jaipur	27.693	14.20	16.73	34.64	34.43
9 Sikar	0.107	50.47	8.41	0.93	40.19
10 Ajmer	12.085	34.38	11.53	26.82	27.27
11 Tonk	0.501	27.15	17.56	31.54	23.75
12 Jaisalmer	0.140	57.86	10.00	5.00	27.14
13 Jodhpur	11.468	21.87	16.74	34.55	26.84
14 Nagaur	0.275	52.00	-	29.45	18.55
15 Pali	0.618	40.13	1.13	40.13	18.61
16 Barmer	0.045	15.56	-	-	84.44
17 Jalor	0.132	19.70	10.60	25.76	43.94
18 Sirohi	1.283	22.45	33.28	33.20	11.07
19 Bhilwara	0.274	66.06	18.61	-	15.33
20 Udaipur	3.594	42.57	28.55	3.84	25.04
21 Chitorgarh	0.080	73.75	-	7.50	18.75
22 Dungarpur	0.430	21.40	20.23	29.53	28.84
23 Banswara	0.346	21.39	21.39	31.21	26.01
24 Bundi	0.560	34.11	4.28	41.61	20.00
25 Kota	2.978	20.18	29.38	26.43	24.01
26 Jhalawar	0.121	62.81	4.13	21.49	11.57

RAJASTHAN

CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY, 1961



PER CAPITA GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, 1959-60

PER CAPITA generation of electricity in Rajasthan works out to a rather low figure of 5.47 Kwh on account of the lower pace of electric development in the State. The State average is, however, exceeded in four districts namely Bikaner district (36.88 Kwh), Jaipur district (19.47 Kwh) Jodhpur district (18.87 Kwh) and Ajmer district (16.23 Kwh). The rest of the districts have very low per capita generation of electricity, ranging from 0.11 Kwh in Barmer district to 4.65 Kwh in Kota district.

The table below shows the per capita generation of electricity in various districts and the same is depicted in the Map alongside.

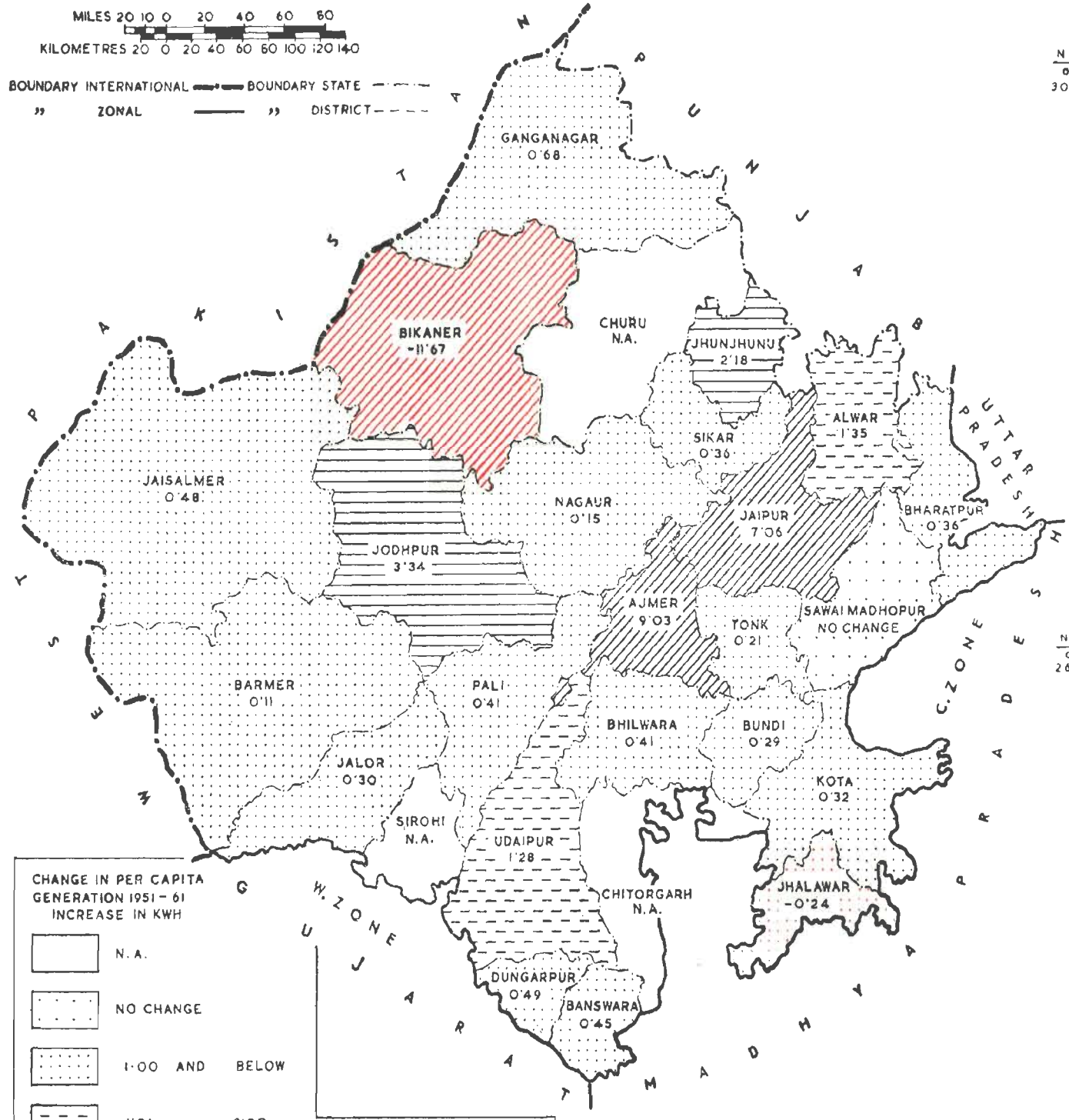
PER CAPITA GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, 1959-60

State/District	Total Population 1961	Total generation of electricity (in million Kwh)	Per capita generation (in Kwh)
RAJASTHAN	20,155,602	110.336	5.47
1 Ganganagar	1,037,423	3.105	2.99
2 Bikaner	444,515	16.395	36.88
3 Churu	659,011	N.A.	N.A.
4 Jhunjhunu	719,650	1.768	2.46
5 Alwar	1,090,026	2.702	2.48
6 Bharatpur	1,149,883	2.115	1.84
7 Sawai Madhopur	943,574	0.152	0.16
8 Jaipur	1,901,756	37.031	19.47
9 Sikar	820,286	0.135	0.16
10 Ajmer	976,547	15.850	16.23
11 Tonk	497,729	0.652	1.31
12 Jaisalmer	140,338	0.191	1.36
13 Jodhpur	885,663	16.714	18.87
14 Nagaur	934,948	0.343	0.37
15 Pali	805,682	0.717	0.89
16 Barmer	649,794	0.073	0.11
17 Jalor	547,072	0.162	0.30
18 Sirohi	352,303	1.599	4.54
19 Bhilwara	865,797	0.410	0.47
20 Udaipur	1,464,276	4.406	3.01
21 Chitorgarh	710,132	0.104	0.15
22 Dungarpur	406,944	0.535	1.31
23 Banswara	475,245	0.391	0.82
24 Bundi	338,010	0.706	2.09
25 Kota	848,389	3.942	4.65
26 Jhalawar	490,609	0.138	0.28

N. A. Not available

RAJASTHAN

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN PER CAPITA GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, 1951 - 61



INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN PER CAPITA GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, 1951-61

ALTHOUGH THE generation of power has increased in Rajasthan during the period 1951-61, it has not been commensurate with the requirements of the growing population. It is thus we find that the change in the per capita generation of electricity in Rajasthan during the period is a meagre +1.50 Kwh. only. In from districts the intercensal change is larger than the State average and ranges from +2.18 Kwh. in Jhunjhunu to +9.03 Kwh. in Ajmer district. In other districts the growth in per capita generation of electricity is either insignificant or per capita power generation has even gone down.

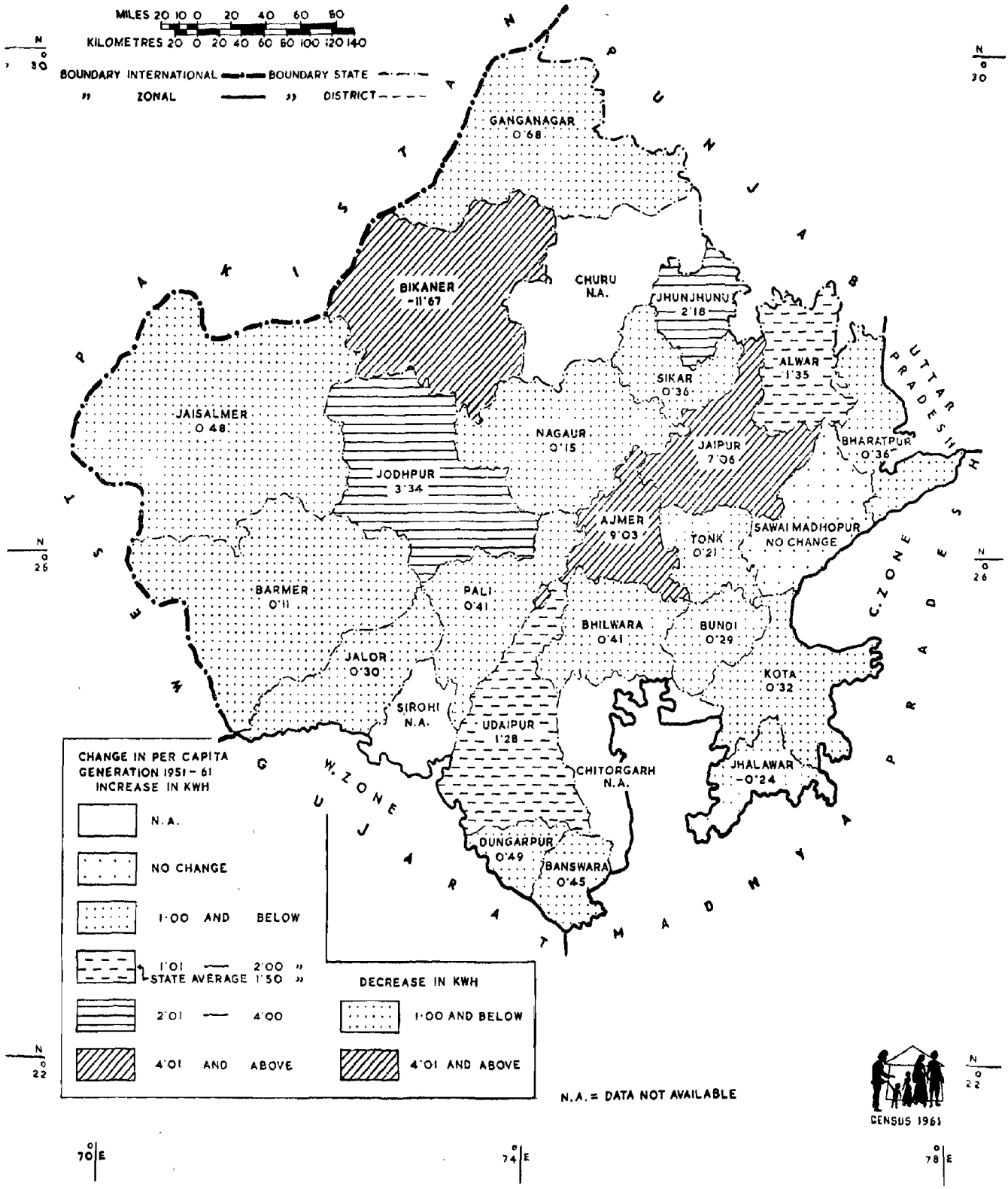
The table below shows the intercensal changes in per capita generation of electricity in the various districts while the same is depicted on the Map alongside.

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN PER CAPITA GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, 1951-61

State/District	1951			1961			Intercensal changes in per capita generation (1951 and 1959-60)
	Total population	Power generation (in million Kwh.)	Per capita power generation in Kwh.)	Total population	Power generation (in million Kwh.)	Per capita power generation (in Kwh.)	
RAJASTHAN	**15,970,774**	**63.469**	**3.97**	**20,155,902**	**110.336**	**5.47**	**+ 1.50**
1 Ganganagar	630,130	1.454	2.31	1,037,423	3.105	2.99	+ 0.68
2 Bikaner	343,091	16.657	48.55	444,515	16.395	36.88	−11.67
3 Churu	523,650	-	-	659,011	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4 Jhunjhunu	588,736	0.166	0.28	719,650	1.768	2.46	+ 2.18
5 Alwar	861,993	0.976	1.13	1,090,026	2.702	2.48	+ 1.35
6 Bharatpur	907,399	1.339	1.48	1,149,883	2.115	1.84	+ 0.36
7 Sawai Madhopur	765,172	0.120	0.16	943,574	0.152	0.16	-
8 Jaipur	1,524,493	18.921	12.41	1,901,756	37.031	19.47	+ 7.06
9 Sikar	676,318	0.353	0.52	820,286	0.135	0.16	− 0.36
10 Ajmer	819,977	5.904	7.20	976,547	15.850	16.23	+ 9.03
11 Tonk	406,921	0.446	1.10	497,729	0.652	1.31	+ 0.21
12 Jaisalmer	109,114	0.096	0.88	140.338	0.191	1.36	+ 0.48
13 Jodhpur	672,653	10.444	15.53	885,663	16.714	18.87	+ 3.34
14 Nagaur	763,829	0.167	0.22	934,948	0.343	0.37	+ 0.15
15 Pali	660,856	0.319	0.48	805,682	0.717	0.89	+ 0.41
16 Barmer	477,282	-	-	649,794	0.073	0.11	+ 0.11
17 Jalor	423,553	-	-	547,072	0.162	0.30	+ 0.30
18 Sirohi	289,791	N.A.	N.A.	352,303	1.599	4.54	N.A.
19 Bhilwara	728,522	0.045	0.06	865,797	0.410	0.47	+ 0.41
20 Udaipur	1,193,652	2.063	1.73	1,464,276	4.406	3.01	+ 1.28
21 Chitorgarh	584,138	N.A.	N.A.	710,132	0.104	0.15	N.A.
22 Dungarpur	308,243	0.252	0.82	406,944	0.535	1.31	+ 0.49
23 Banswara	356,553	0.132	0.37	475,245	0.391	0.82	+ 0.45
24 Bundi	280,518	0.504	1.80	338,010	0.706	2.09	+ 0.29
25 Kota	670,060	2.899	4.33	848,389	3.942	4.65	+ 0.32
26 Jhalawar	404,124	0.212	0.52	490,609	0.138	0.28	− 0.24

RAJASTHAN

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN PER CAPITA GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, 1951 - 61



PER CAPITA POWER CONSUMPTION, 1961

PER CAPITA power consumption in Rajasthan is very low (4.01 Kwh) and is accountable to the insufficient development of the public electricity undertakings. Only four districts namely Bikaner (24.40), Jaipur (14.56), Jodhpur (12.95) and Ajmer (12.38) stand out having appreciable per capita power consumption. All the rest of the districts have low per capita consumption of power and most of them have even much less than the meagre State average.

The table below shows the per capita consumption of electricity in Rajasthan and in its various districts while the Map alongside depicts the pattern as obtaining in 1961.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

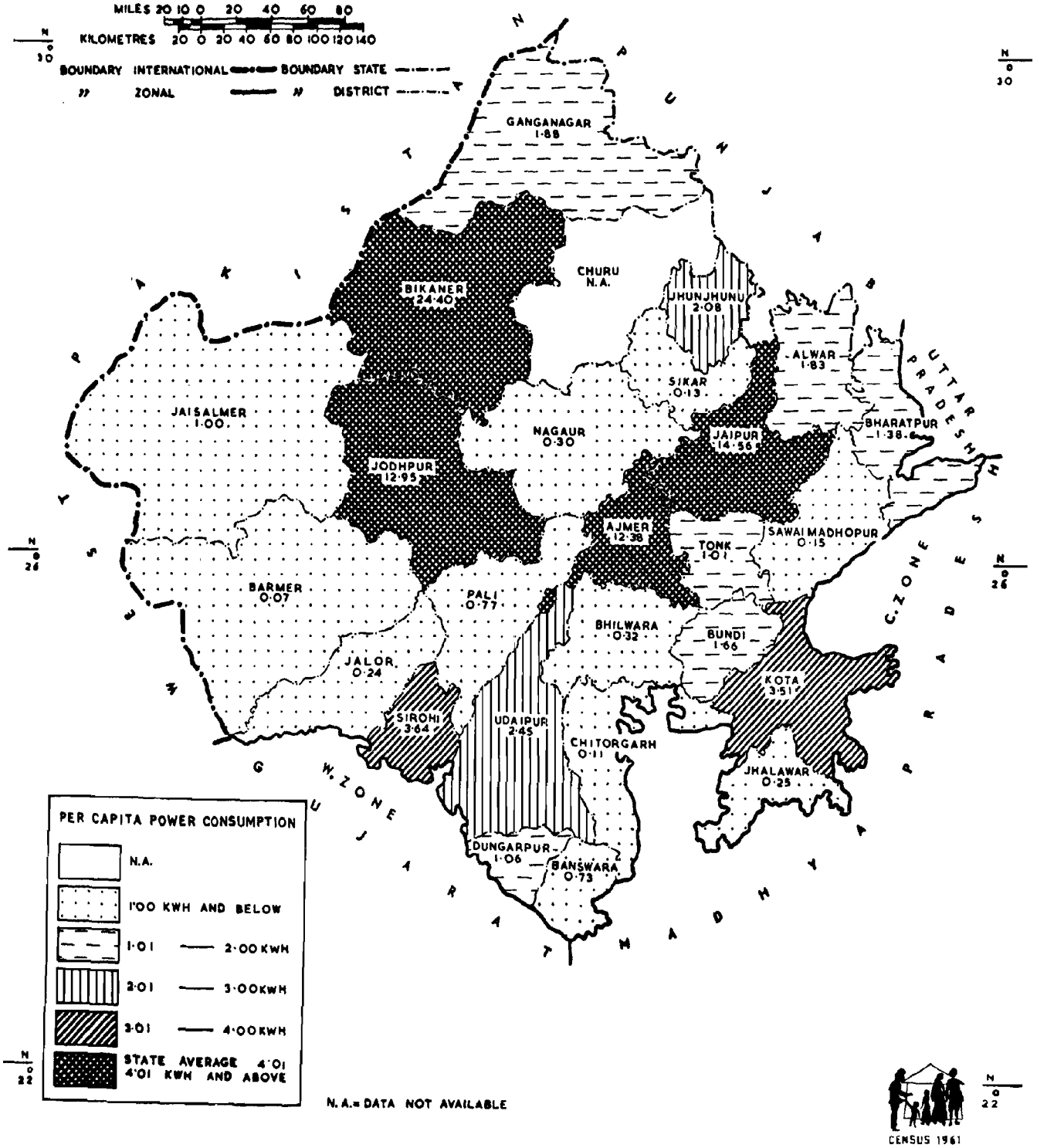
State/District	Population (1961)	Consumption of electricity (in million Kwh)	Per capita consumption (in Kwh)
RAJASTHAN	**20,155,602**	**80.742**	**4.01**
1 Ganganagar	1,037,423	1.946	1.88
2 Bikaner	444,515	10.848	24.40
3 Churu	659,011	N.A.	-
4 Jhunjhunu	719,650	1.498	2.08
5 Alwar	1,090,026	1.995	1.83
6 Bharatpur	1,149,883	1.586	1.38
7 Sawai Madhopur	943,574	0.139	0.15
8 Jaipur	1,901,756	27.693	14.56
9 Sikar	820,286	0.107	0.13
10 Ajmer	976,547	12.085	12.38
11 Tonk	497,729	0.501	1.01
12 Jaisalmer	140,338	0.140	1.00
13 Jodhpur	885,663	11.468	12.95
14 Nagaur	934,948	0.275	0.30
15 Pali	805,682	0.618	0.77
16 Barmer	649,794	0.045	0.07
17 Jalor	547,072	0.132	0.24
18 Sirohi	352,303	1.283	3.64
19 Bhilwara	865,797	0.274	0.32
20 Udaipur	1,464,276	3.594	2.45
21 Chitorgarh	710,132	0.080	0.11
22 Dungarpur	406,944	0.430	1.06
23 Banswara	475,245	0.346	0.73
24 Bundi	338,010	0.560	1.66
25 Kota	848,389	2.978	3·51
26 Jhalawar	490,609	0.121	0.25

N. A. =Not available

Source:—Central water and power commission, Simla.

RAJASTHAN

PER CAPITA POWER CONSUMPTION, 1961



N. A. = DATA NOT AVAILABLE

CENSUS 1961

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY 1951-61

ALMOST INSIGNIFICANT changes in the per capita consumption of power were observed during the intercensal period 1951-61. As already stated this was due to very slow development in the field of power production in Rajasthan. Before 1950, there were only twenty seven public utility undertakings in the State with an aggregate installed capacity of 28 Megawatt approximately and all these stations were thermal based on either coal or diesel oil. Only important towns were served, there was no inter connection and they were just individual stations of small capacities and equipped mostly with obsolete machinery. The first plan did provide for power development and aimed at rehabilitation of some power houses, renovation of diesel stations, installation of additional generating plants and construction of low tension transmission and distribution lines.

Most of these projects could not be executed during the first plan and had to be passed on the second plan. By the end of the second plan too the total installed capacity in public utilities rose only to about 35 Megawatt.

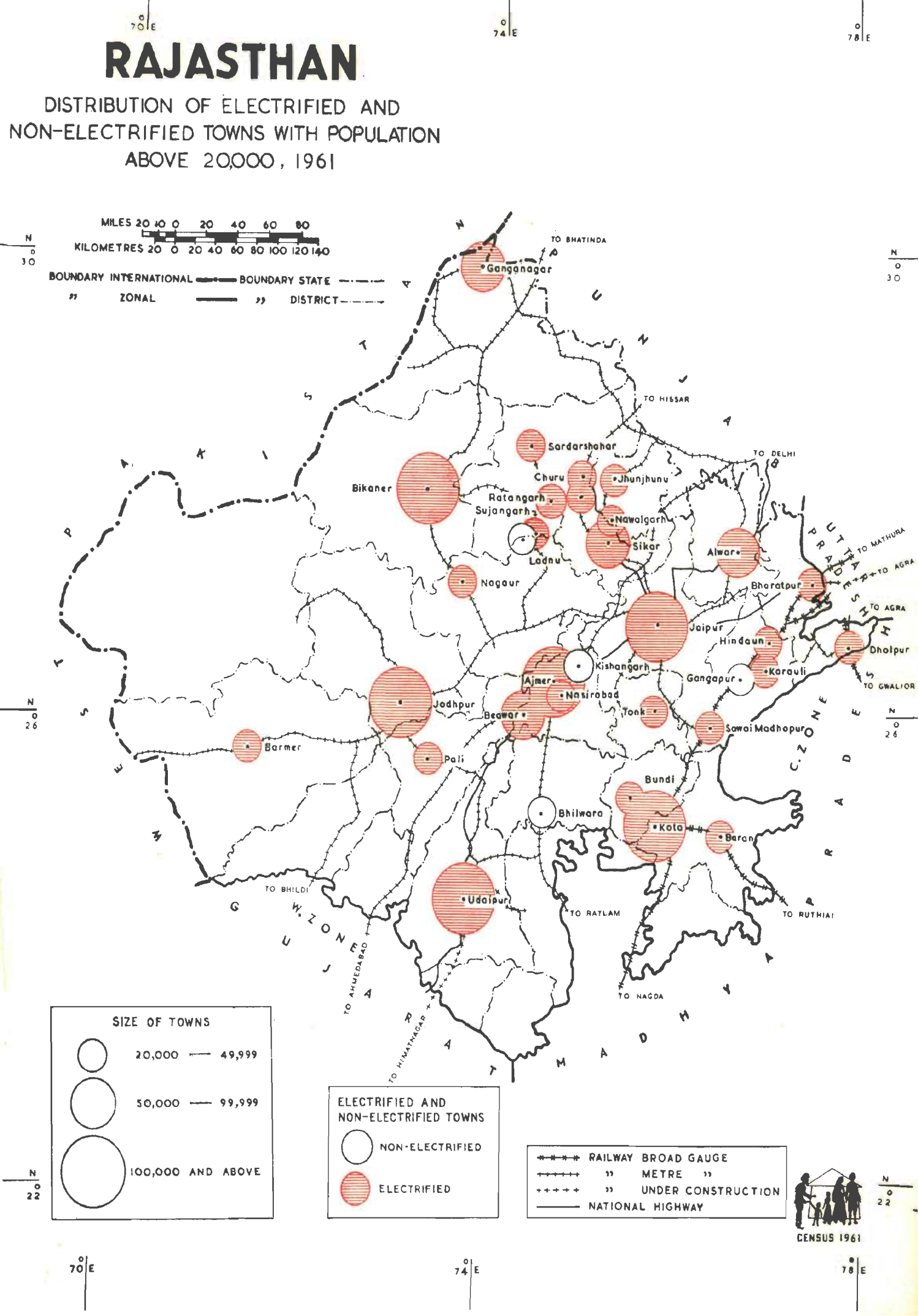
The table below and the Map alongside show the intercensal changes in per capita consumption of electricity observed during the period 1951-61 in Rajasthan and its various districts.

CHANGES IN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY 1951-61

State/District	1951			1961		
	Population	Electric consumption (in million Kwh)	Per capita consumption (in million Kwh)	Population	Electric consumption (in million Kwh)	Per capita consumption (in Kwh)
RAJASTHAN	**15,970,774**	**46.836**	**2.93**	**20,155,602**	**80.742**	**4.01**
1 Ganganagar	630,130	1.190	1.89	1,037,423	1.946	1.88
2 Bikaner	343,091	13.445	39.19	444,515	10.848	24.40
3 Churu	523,650	-	-	659,011	N.A.	N.A.
4 Jhunjhunu	588,736	0.131	0.22	719,650	1.498	2.08
5 Alwar	861,993	0.708	0.82	1,090,026	1.995	1.83
6 Bharatpur	907,399	1.078	1.19	1,149,883	1.586	1.38
7 Sawai Madhopur	765,172	0.101	0.13	943,574	0.139	0.15
8 Jaipur	1,524,493	11.041	7.24	1,901,756	27.693	14.56
9 Sikar	676,318	0.242	0.36	820,286	0.107	0.13
10 Ajmer	819,977	4.676	5.70	976,547	12.085	12.38
11 Tonk	406,921	0.349	0.86	497,729	0.501	1.01
12 Jaisalmer	109,114	0.071	0.65	140,338	0.140	1.00
13 Jodhpur	672,653	8.155	12.12	885,663	11.468	12.95
14 Nagaur	763,829	0.131	0.17	934,948	0.275	0.30
15 Pali	660,856	0.279	0.42	805,682	0.618	0.77
16 Barmer	477,282	-	-	649,794	0.045	0.07
17 Jalor	423,553	-	-	547,072	0.132	0.24
18 Sirohi	289,791	N.A.	N.A.	352,303	1.283	3.64
19 Bhilwara	728,522	0.037	0.05	865,797	0.274	0.32
20 Udaipur	1,193,652	1.771	1.48	1,464,276	3.594	2.45
21 Chitorgarh	584,138	N.A.	N.A.	710,132	0.080	0.11
22 Dungarpur	308,243	0.230	0.75	406,944	0.430	1.06
23 Banswara	356,559	0.109	0.31	475,245	0.346	0.73
24 Bundi	280,518	0.453	1.61	338,010	0.560	1.66
25 Kota	670,060	2.467	3.68	848,389	2.978	3.51
26 Jhalawar	404,124	0.172	0.43	490,609	0.121	0.25

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS WITH POPULATION ABOVE 20,000, 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS WITH POPULATION ABOVE 20,000, 1961

OF THE thirtythree towns with population of twenty thousand persons and above, only two towns namely Ladnu in Nagaur district and Gangapur in Sawai Madhopur district were unelectrified in 1961. Two other towns, viz. Kishangarh in Ajmer district and Bhilwara in the district of the same name, shown as unelectrified in the map alongside, also had private power stations, which have since been taken over by the State Electricity Board. Ladnu town was expected to receive power from the Bhakra system in 1962 while Gangapur was scheduled to be connected with the Chambal system in 1963.

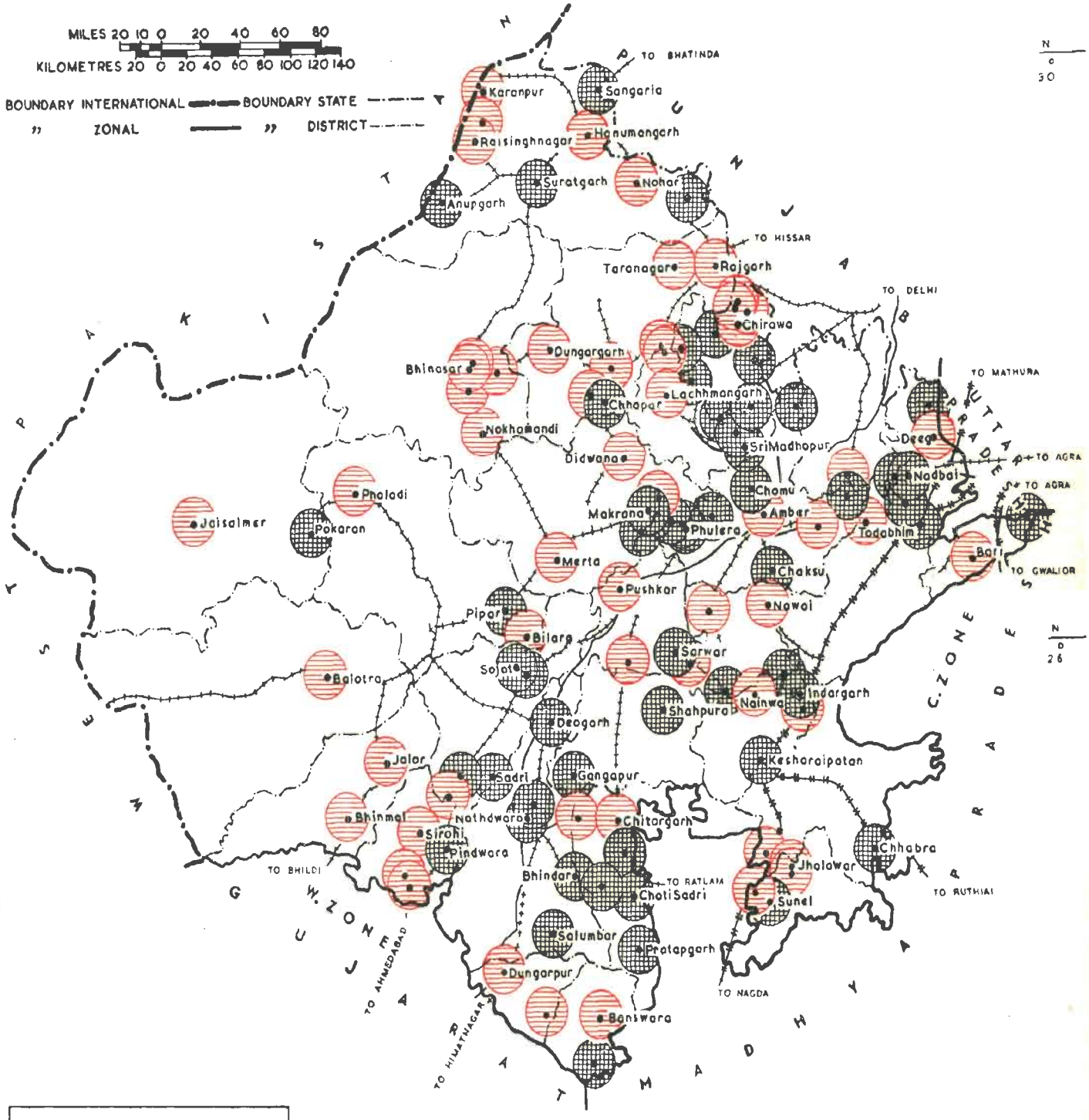
The table below gives the names of the towns with population above 20,000 persons while the Map alongside depicts the same.

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS WITH POPULATION ABOVE 20,000, 1961

District	Name of towns	Population 1961
Ganganagar	Ganganagar	63,854
Bikaner	Bikaner	150,634
Churu	Churu	41,727
	Sardarshahar	32,072
	Sujangarh	30,761
	Ratangarh	26,631
Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	24,962
	Nawalgarh	24,911
Alwar	Alwar	72,707
Bharatpur	Bharatpur	49,776
	Dholpur	27,412
Sawai Madhopur	Karauli	23,696
	Gangapur	22,591
	Sawai Madhopur	20,952
	Hindaun	20,237
Jaipur	Jaipur	403,444
Sikar	Sikar	50,636
	Fatehpur	27,039
Ajmer	Ajmer	231,240
	Beawar	53,931
	Kishangarh	25,244
	Nasirabad	24,148
Tonk	Tonk	43,413
Jodhpur	Jodhpur	224,760
Nagaur	Nagaur	24,296
	Ladnu	23,825
Pali	Pali	33,303
Barmer	Barmer	27,600
Bhilwara	Bhilwara	43,499
Udaipur	Udaipur	111,139
Bundi	Bundi	26,478
Kota	Kota	120,345
	Baran	22,764

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 20,000, 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED & NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 20,000, 1961

FIFTY SEVEN out of the one hundred and twelve towns with population below 20,000 were electrified in Rajasthan in 1961. Five more towns namely Chhappar in Churu district, Sangaria in Ganganagar district, Sambhar in Jaipur district, Shahpura in Bhilwara district and Rajsamand in Udaipur district also had electricity (although these have been shown as unelectrified in the map). Of the fifty towns which remained unelectrified in 1961, as many as fortyeight have since been electrified and only five towns namely Anupgarh (Ganganagar district), Kherli (Alwar district), Jobner (Jaipur district), Gangapur (Bhilwara district), and Pratapgarh (Chitorgarh district) remained unelectrified by the end of March 1968. The statement below gives the names of the towns electrified or non-electrified in 1961.

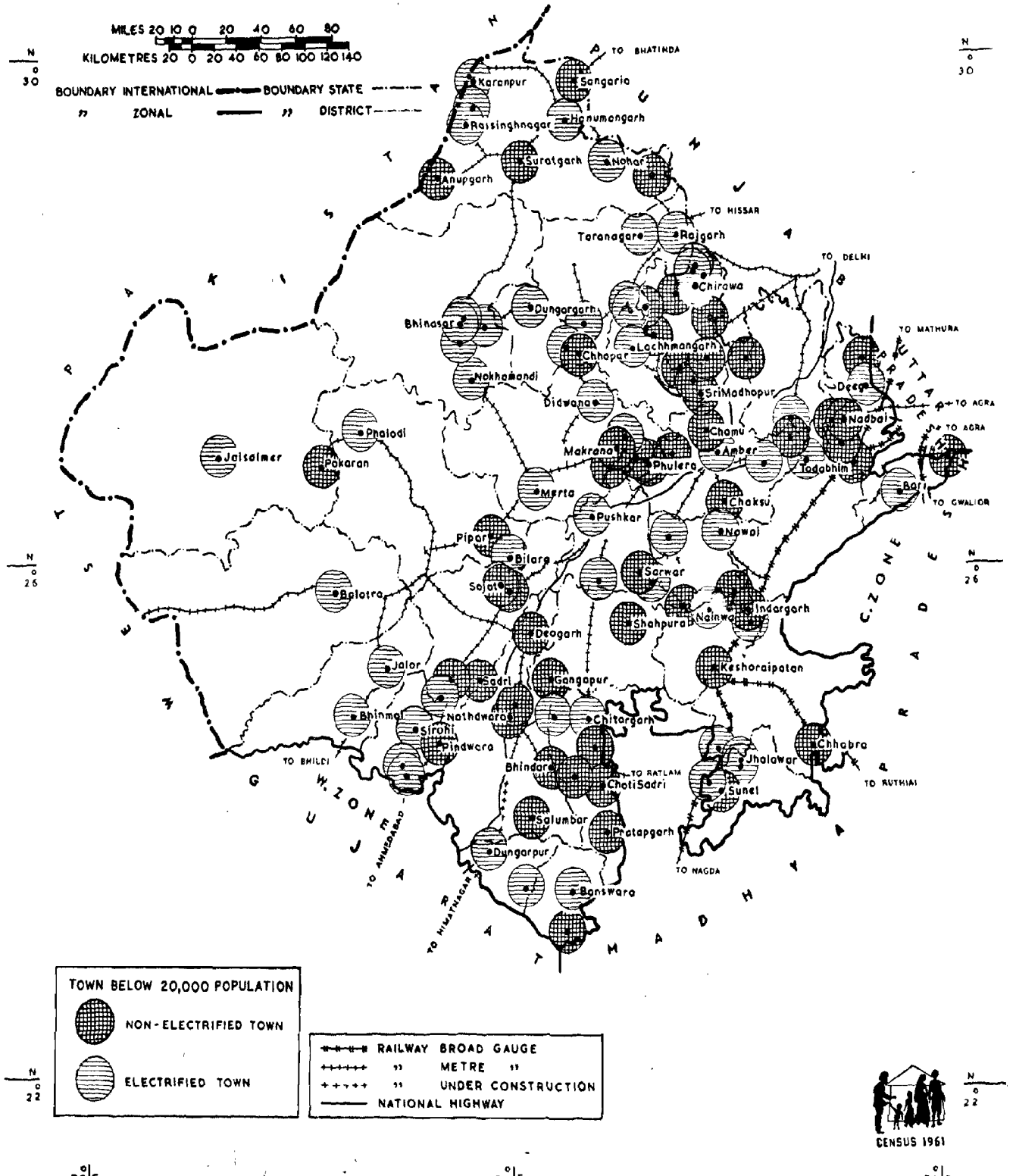
DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED & NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 20,000, 1961

Category	Towns with Population (District names in capitals)
Electrified Towns:	GANGANAGAR-Hanumangarh (17,909), Nohar (13,728), Karanpur (11,551), Raisinghnagar (9,493), Sangaria (8,112), Gajsinghpura (4,681), BIKANER-Gangashahar (10,696), Nokhamandi (7,740), Deshnoke (6,880), Napasar (6,634), Bhinasar (5,442), CHURU-Rajgarh (18,136), Dungargarh (16,323), Rajaldesar (10,980), Taranagar (10,406), Bidasar (9,389), Chhapar (7,255), Ratannagar (4,363), JHUNJHUNU—Chirawa (12,928), Pilani (11,565), Surajgarh (8,101), Vidyavihar (3,464), ALWAR—Rajgarh (12,048), BHARATPUR—Deeg (17,668), Bari (14,695), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Todabhim (8,653), JAIPUR-Dausa (14,612), Sambhar (14,139), Amber (6,932), SIKAR-Lachhmangarh (18,484), Ramgarh (13,956), AJMER-Kekri (12,394), Pushkar (6,703), Bijainagar (5,765), TONK-Malpura (10,622), Nawai (8,317), JAISALMER-Jaisalmer (8,362), JODHPUR-Phalodi (15,722), Bilara (12,171), NAGAUR-Kuchaman (15,458), Didwana (13,547), Merta (13,083), BARMER-Balotra (12,110), JALOR-Jalor (12,882), Bhinmal (11,832), SIROHI-Abu Road(17,728), Sirohi (14,451), Sheoganj (9,766), Mount Abu (8,076), BHILWARA—Shahpura (12,165), UDAIPUR-Rajsamand(11,272), CHITORGARH-Chitorgarh (16,888), Kapasan (8,371), DUNGARPUR-Dungarpur (12,755), Sagwara (8,655), BANSWARA—Banswara (19,566), BUNDI—Lakheri (13,725), Nainwa (6,865), KOTA-Ramganjmandi (6,805), JHALAWAR-Jhalawar (14,643), Jhalrapatan (9,123), Bhawani Mandi (7,247).
Non-electrified Towns:	GANGANAGAR-Bhadra (10,000), Suratgarh (8,330), Anupgarh (2,294), JHUNJHUNU-Udaipur (9,723), Mandawa (8,290), Mukundgarh (8,144), Khetri (8,058), Bagar (7,174), ALWAR-Kherli (3,137), BHARATPUR-Bayana (12,223), Kaman (12,140), Rajakhera (9,956), Weir (7,119), Nadbai (8,979), JAIPUR—Chomu (15,791), Kotputli (11,281), Bandikui (10,638), Phulera (9,808), Chaksu (8,063), Jobner (4,607), SIKAR Khandela (11,765), Sri Madhopur (11,555), Neem-ka-thana (10,262), AJMER-Sarwar (6,182), TONK-Uniara (5,760), Deoli (5,274), JAISALMER-Pokaran (5,284), JODHPUR-Pipar (12,557), NAGAUR-Makrana (17,270), Nawa (8,097), Parbatsar (5,081), PALI-Sojat (16,548), Sadri (12,595), Bali (9,855), Sojat Road (4,434), SIROHI-Pindwara (7,726), BHILWARA-Gangapur (7,769), UDAIPUR—Nathdwara (13,890), Salumbar (7,384), Bhindar (8,282), Deogarh (8,032), CHITORGARH-Pratapgarh (14,573), Nimbahera (11,655), Chhoti Sadri (8,265), Bari Sadri (7,937), BANSWARA—Kushalgarh (5,264), BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (4,671), KOTA—Chhabra (7,558) Indergarh (2,608), JHALAWAR—Sunel (6,526).

The Map alongside shows the electrified and non-electrified towns with population below 20,000.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 20,000, 1961



CENSUS 1961

PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961

ONLY FORTYNINE out of a total of thirtytwo thousand two hundred and fortyone villages in Rajasthan are electrified and an insignificant percentage of rural population (0.64) has so far been benefited. In as many as thirteen districts, rural electrification has not even started. Although schemes of rural electrification are already in progress much leeway is yet to be build up in this direction. Observing the extent of the rural population benefited, the highest percentage (7.29) is returned by district Bikaner.

The following table shows the number of villages electrified, the rural population served by electricity and the percentage of such population to the total rural population in Rajasthan and in its various districts. The Map alongside shows the rural population living in electrified rural areas the various districts of Rajasthan.

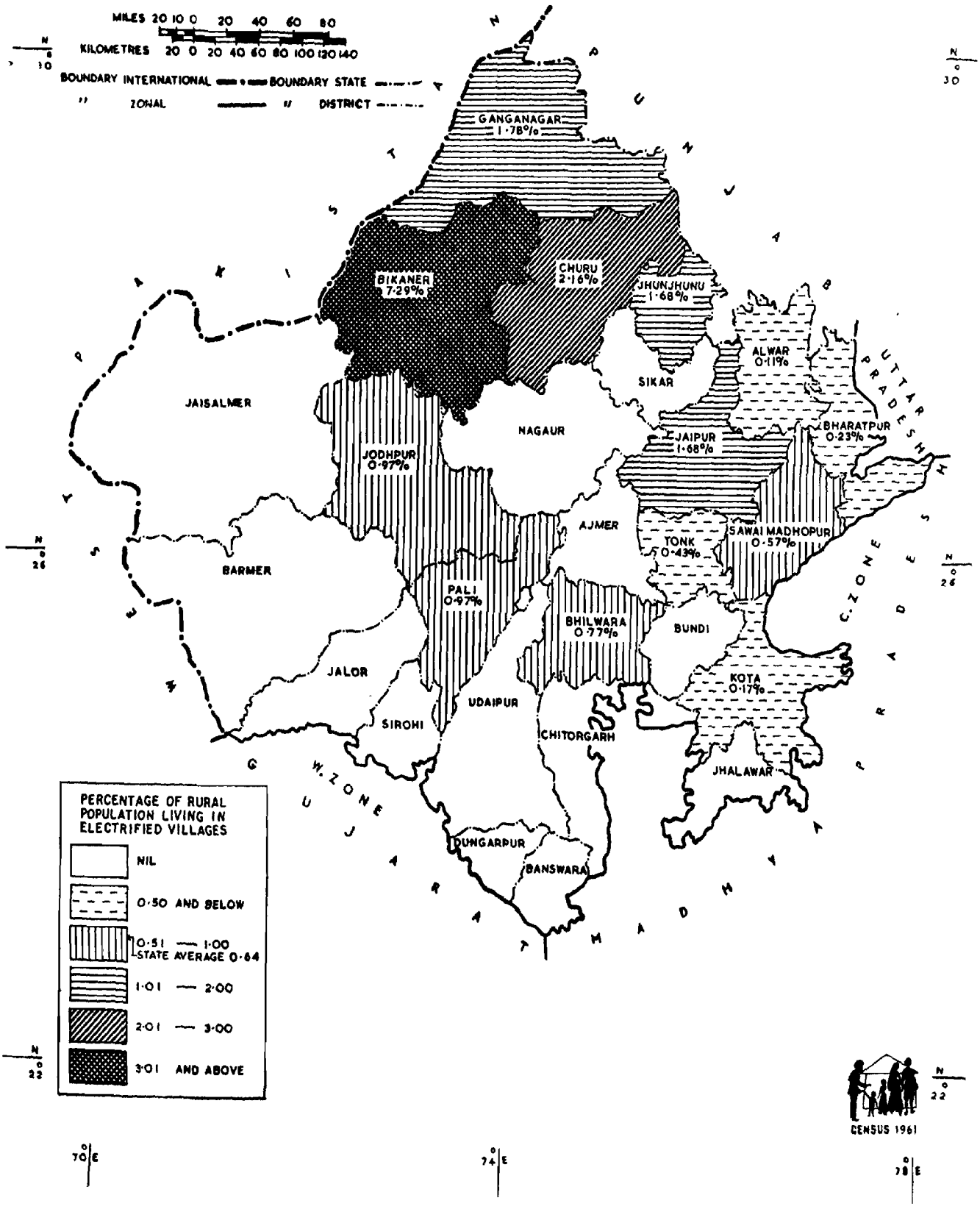
PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES, 1961

State/District	Total rural population 1961	No. of villages electrified	Population of villages electrified	Percentage of population living in electrified villages to total rural population
RAJASTHAN	**16,874,124**	**49**	**108,251**	**0.64**
1 Ganganagar	887,471	7	15,829	1.78
2 Bikaner	256,489	13	18,706	7.29
3 Churu	450,968	5	9,738	2.16
4 Jhunjhunu	592,330	2	9,925	1.68
5 Alwar	1,002,134	3	1,122	0.11
6 Bharatpur	992,915	1	2,249	0.23
7 Sawai Madhopur	847,445	1	4,818	0.57
8 Jaipur	1,402,441	11	23,580	1.68
9 Sikar	676,589	-	-	-
10 Ajmer	610,940	-	-	-
11 Tonk	424,343	1	1,841	0.43
12 Jaisalmer	126,692	-	-	-
13 Jodhpur	620,453	2	6,015	0.97
14 Nagaur	814,291	-	-	-
15 Pali	728,947	1	7,083	0.97
16 Barmer	610,084	-	-	-
17 Jalor	522,358	-	-	-
18 Sirohi	294,556	-	..	-
19 Bhilwara	802,364	1	6,152	0.77
20 Udaipur	1,304,277	-	-	-
21 Chitorgarh	642,443	-	-	-
22 Dungarpur	385,534	-	-	-
23 Banswara	450 415	-	-	-
24 Bundi	286,271	-	-	-
25 Kota	688,309	1	1,193	0.17
26 Jhalawar	453,065	-	-	-

Source :—Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES, 1961



PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED TOWNS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1961

AROUND FOUR-FIFTH of the total urban population in Rajasthan lives in electrified towns. In districts Bikaner, Barmer, Jalor and Dungarpur all urban centres have electricity. In Churu, Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar districts the State average is either maintained or exceeded but in rest of the districts the proportions of urban population living in electrified towns to total urban population are low and range from 37.32 per cent in Chitorgarh district to 80.84 per cent in Ganganagar district.

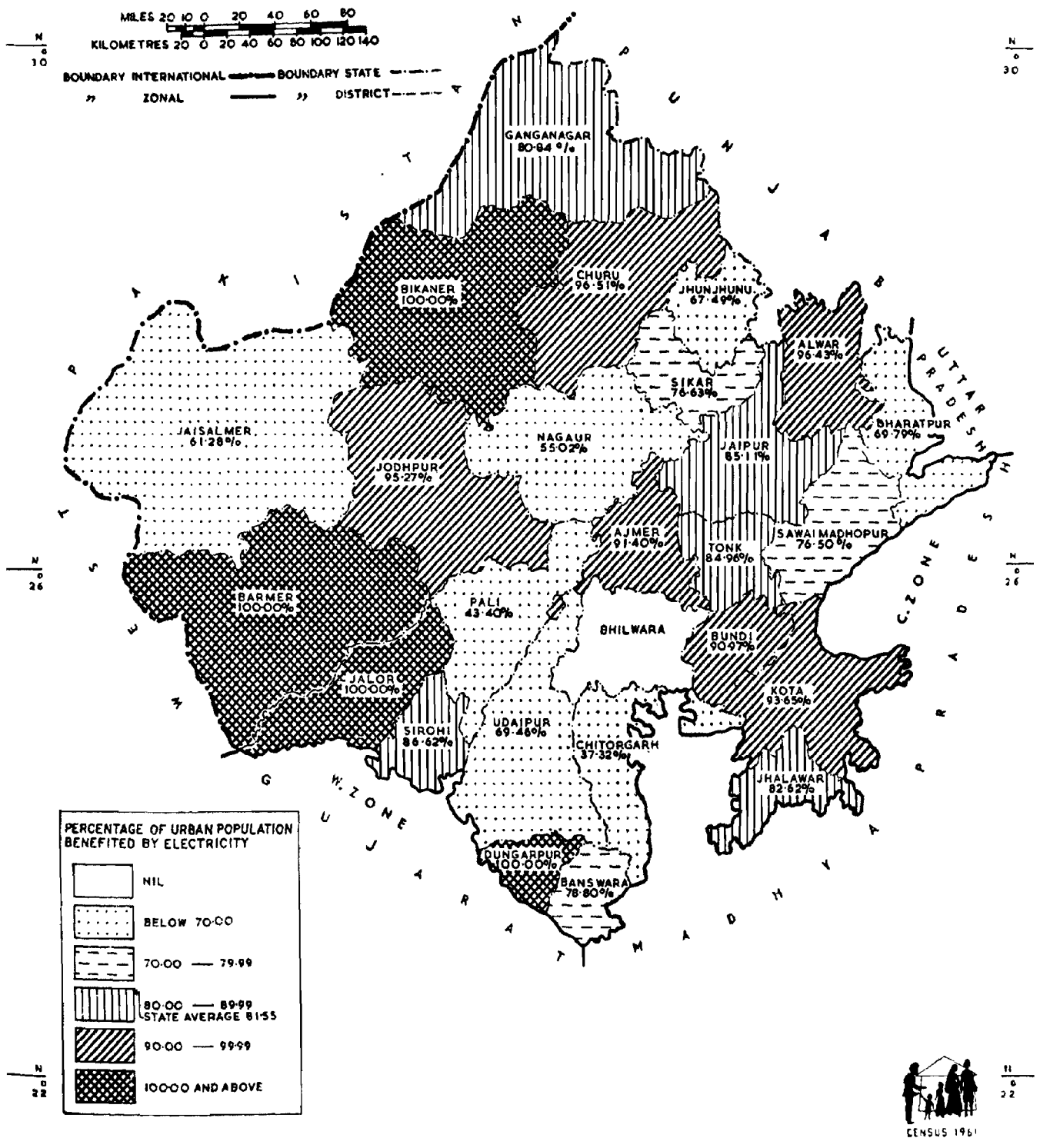
The table below gives the percentages of population living in electrified towns to total urban population while the Map alongside presents the same. Bhilwara district, for which a nil percentage of urban population benefited by electricity has been shown, had private power station.

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED TOWNS, 1961

State/District	Total urban population	Population of Electrified towns	Percentage of population living in electrified towns to total urban population
RAJASTHAN	**3,281,478**	**2,675,962**	**81.55**
1 Ganganagar	149,952	121,216	80.84
2 Bikaner	188,026	188,026	100.00
3 Churu	208,043	200,788	96.51
4 Jhunjhunu	127,320	85,931	67.49
5 Alwar	87,892	84,755	96.43
6 Bharatpur	156,968	109,551	69.79
7 Sawai Madhopur	96,129	73,538	76.50
8 Jaipur	499,315	424,988	85.11
9 Sikar	143,697	110,115	76.63
10 Ajmer	365,607	334,181	91.40
11 Tonk	73,386	62,352	84.96
12 Jaisalmer	13,646	8,362	61.28
13 Jodhpur	265,210	252,653	95.27
14 Nagaur	120,657	66,384	55.02
15 Pali	76,735	33,303	43.40
16 Barmer	39,710	39,710	100.00
17 Jalor	24,714	24,714	100.00
18 Sirohi	57,747	50,021	86.62
19 Bhilwara	63,433	-	0.00
20 Udaipur	159,999	111,139	69.46
21 Chitorgarh	67,689	25,259	37.32
22 Dungarpur	21,410	21,410	100.00
23 Banswara	24,830	19,566	78.80
24 Bundi	51,739	47,068	90.97
25 Kota	160,080	149,914	93.65
26 Jhalawar	37,544	31,018	82.62

RAJASTHAN

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED TOWNS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1961



PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

NOT EVEN one per cent of the workers in the rural areas of Rajasthan are engaged in construction, transport and communications. In ten districts however, the proportion of such workers in the rural areas is a little higher than the State average ranging from 0.92 per cent in Sawai Madhopur district to 3.06 per cent in district Ganganagar. In rest of the districts the proportions are low ranging from 0.11 per cent in Banswara district to 0.84 per cent in Sikar district.

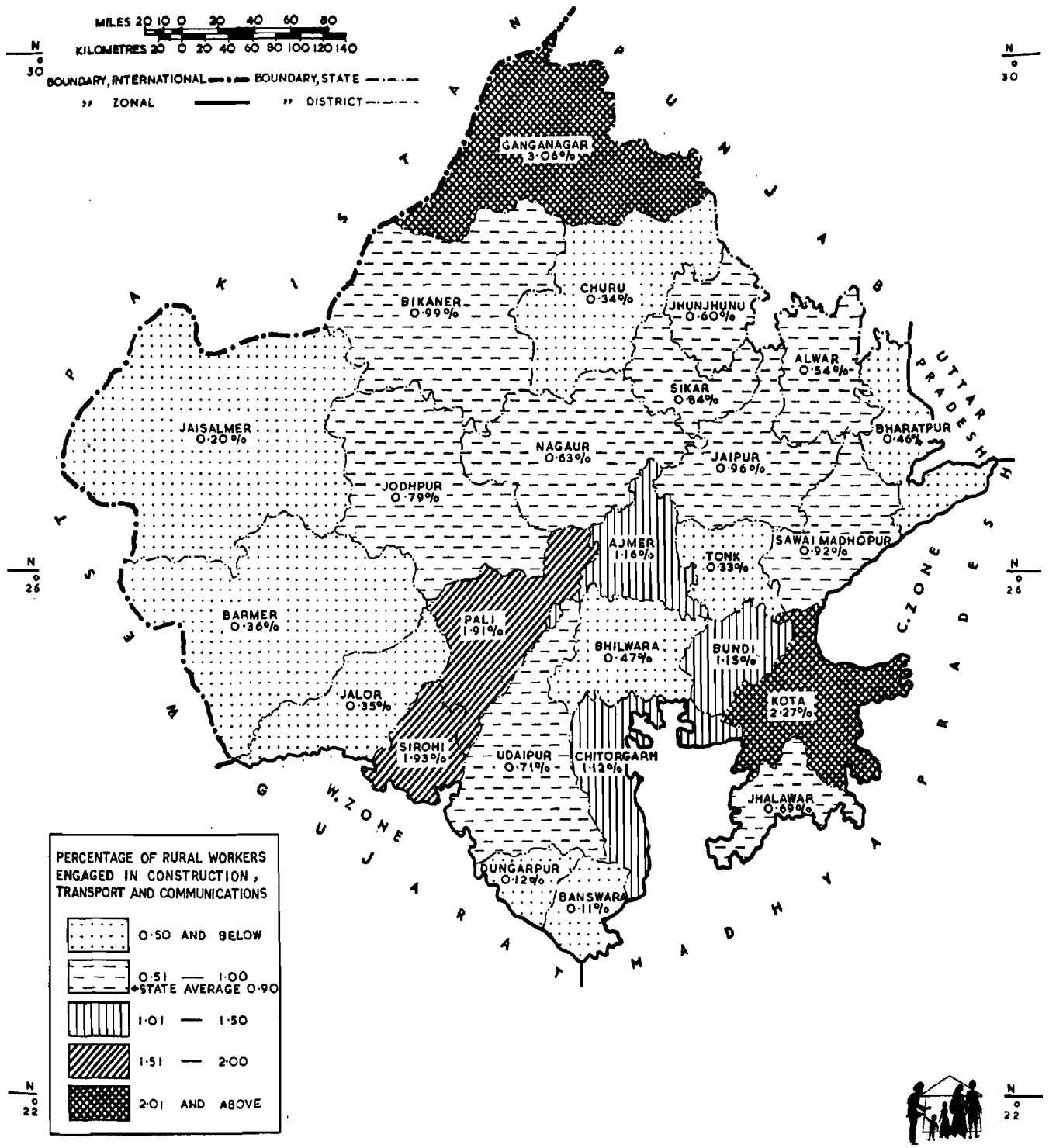
The table below shows the percentage of rural workers engaged in construction, transport and communications while the same is presented in the Map alongside.

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

State/District	Total Rural workers	Rural workers engaged in construction, transport & communications	Percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications to total rural workers
RAJASTHAN	**8,591,778**	**77,119**	**0.90**
1 Ganganagar	358,707	10,978	3.06
2 Bikaner	128,156	1,264	0.99
3 Churu	256,010	869	0.34
4 Jhunjhunu	282,283	1,691	0.60
5 Alwar	462,868	2,516	0.54
6 Bharatpur	434,570	1,980	0.46
7 Sawai Madhopur	457,786	4,201	0.92
8 Jaipur	729,771	6,976	0.96
9 Sikar	339,103	2,856	0.84
10 Ajmer	338,351	3,918	1.16
11 Tonk	240,021	787	0.33
12 Jaisalmer	63,946	126	0.20
13 Jodhpur	303,185	2,404	0.79
14 Nagaur	422,877	2,665	0.63
15 Pali	333,876	6,365	1.91
16 Barmer	324,254	1,169	0.36
17 Jalor	241,856	839	0.35
18 Sirohi	121,987	2,354	1.93
19 Bhilwara	480,389	2,243	0.47
20 Udaipur	721,975	5,116	0.71
21 Chitorgarh	388,172	4,357	1.12
22 Dungarpur	208,873	257	0.12
23 Banswara	234,942	253	0.11
24 Bundi	142,104	1,631	1.15
25 Kota	338,005	7,663	2.27
26 Jhalawar	237,711	1,641	0.69

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961



PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

ABOUT FIFTEEN per cent of the workers in the urban areas of Rajasthan are engaged in activities relating to construction, transport and communications. Seven districts have higher proportions of such workers where they range from 16.14 per cent in Jaipur district to 24.26 per cent in Ajmer district. In all other districts the proportions are lower than the State average and they vary from 5.75 per cent in Jalor to 14.09 per cent in Sawai Madhopur district.

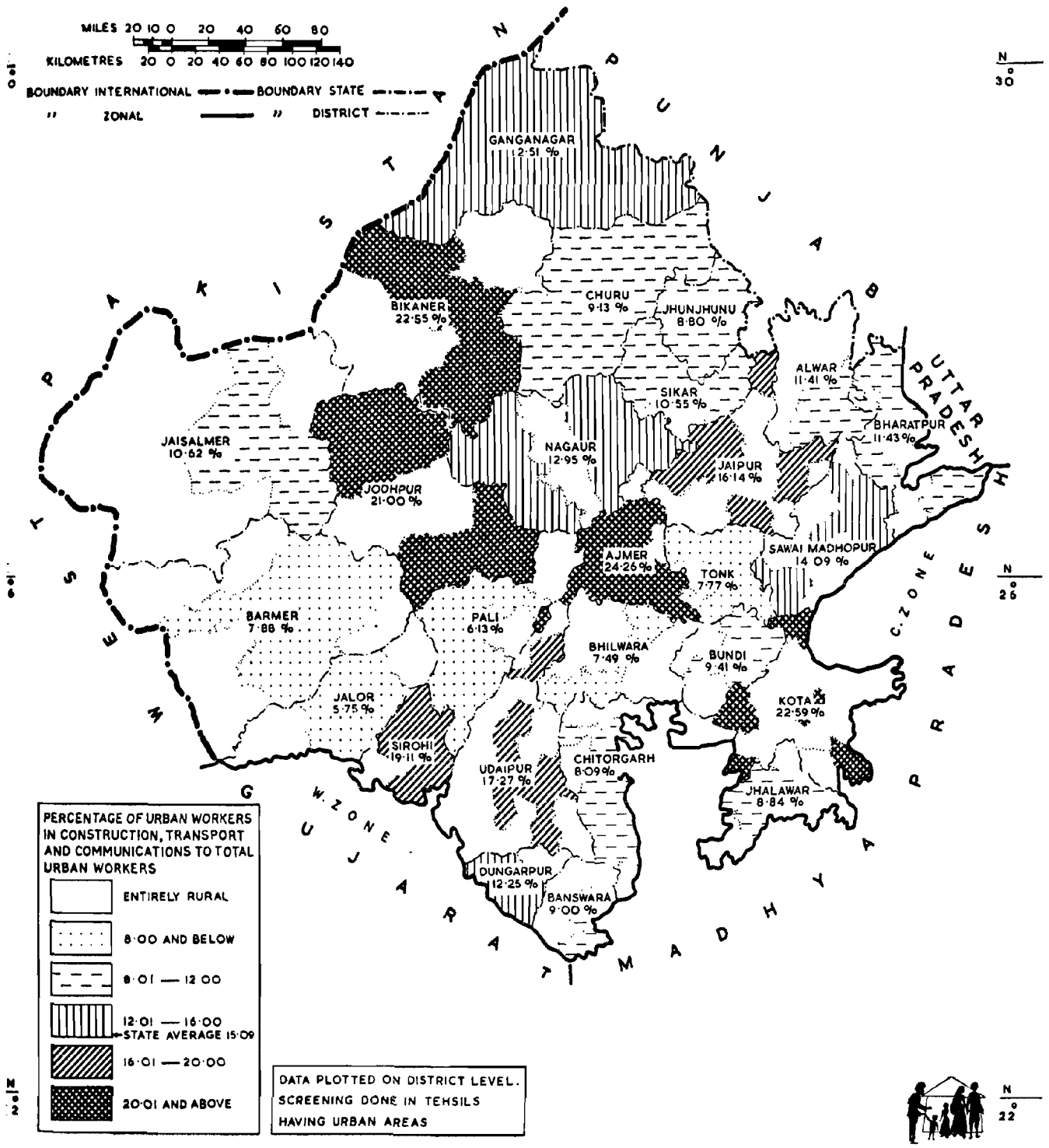
The table below shows the proportions of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications to total workers in the urban areas of various districts while the Map alongside depicts the same.

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

State/District	Total urban workers	Urban workers engaged in construction, transport & communications	Percentage of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications to total urban workers
RAJASTHAN	992,062	149,740	15.09
1 Ganganagar	47,736	5,971	12.51
2 Bikaner	47,250	10,656	22.55
3 Churu	59,564	5,439	9.13
4 Jhunjhunu	37,388	3,291	8.80
5 Alwar	25,317	2,888	11.41
6 Bharatpur	49,022	5,602	11.43
7 Sawai Madhopur	32,239	4,541	14.09
8 Jaipur	147,779	23,852	16.14
9 Sikar	43,679	4,606	10.55
10 Ajmer	104,935	25,458	24.26
11 Tonk	24,261	1,884	7.77
12 Jaisalmer	4,190	445	10.62
13 Jodhpur	73,276	15,389	21.00
14 Nagaur	34,773	4,503	12.95
15 Pali	27,462	1,684	6.13
16 Barmer	12,626	995	7.88
17 Jalor	9,005	518	5.75
18 Sirohi	18,389	3,515	19.11
19 Bhilwara	23,149	1,733	7.49
20 Udaipur	51,578	8,910	17.27
21 Chitorgarh	24,243	1,962	8.09
22 Dungarpur	6,173	756	12.25
23 Banswara	7,178	646	9.00
24 Bundi	16,292	1,533	9.41
25 Kota	52,759	11,920	22.59
26 Jhalawar	11,799	1,043	8.84

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961



DENSITY OF RAILWAYS, 1961

THERE ARE only 1.52 kilometres of railways per 10,000 Sq. Kms. of area in Rajasthan. While thirteen districts have a density higher than the State average ranging from 1.56 in Alwar and Jodhpur districts to 3.42 in Bharatpur district, the remaining thirteen have lower densities ranging from 0.00 in Dungarpur and Banswara districts, which are unconnected by railways, to 1.48 in Udaipur district. The table below shows the density of railways per 10,000 Sq. Kms. of area in the various districts of Rajasthan.

The Map alongside, which shows the density of railways, indicates kilometres of railways per 2,500 Sq. Kms. of area. It has been constructed by dividing the railway map of Rajasthan into squares of 2,500 Sq. Kms. (each side of a square being 50 Kms.) & then measuring the length of railway line passing through each of these squares and marking it in the heart of every square. Figures are then grouped in seven ranges, joined by isopleths and the areas of each such range in between these isopleths shaded.

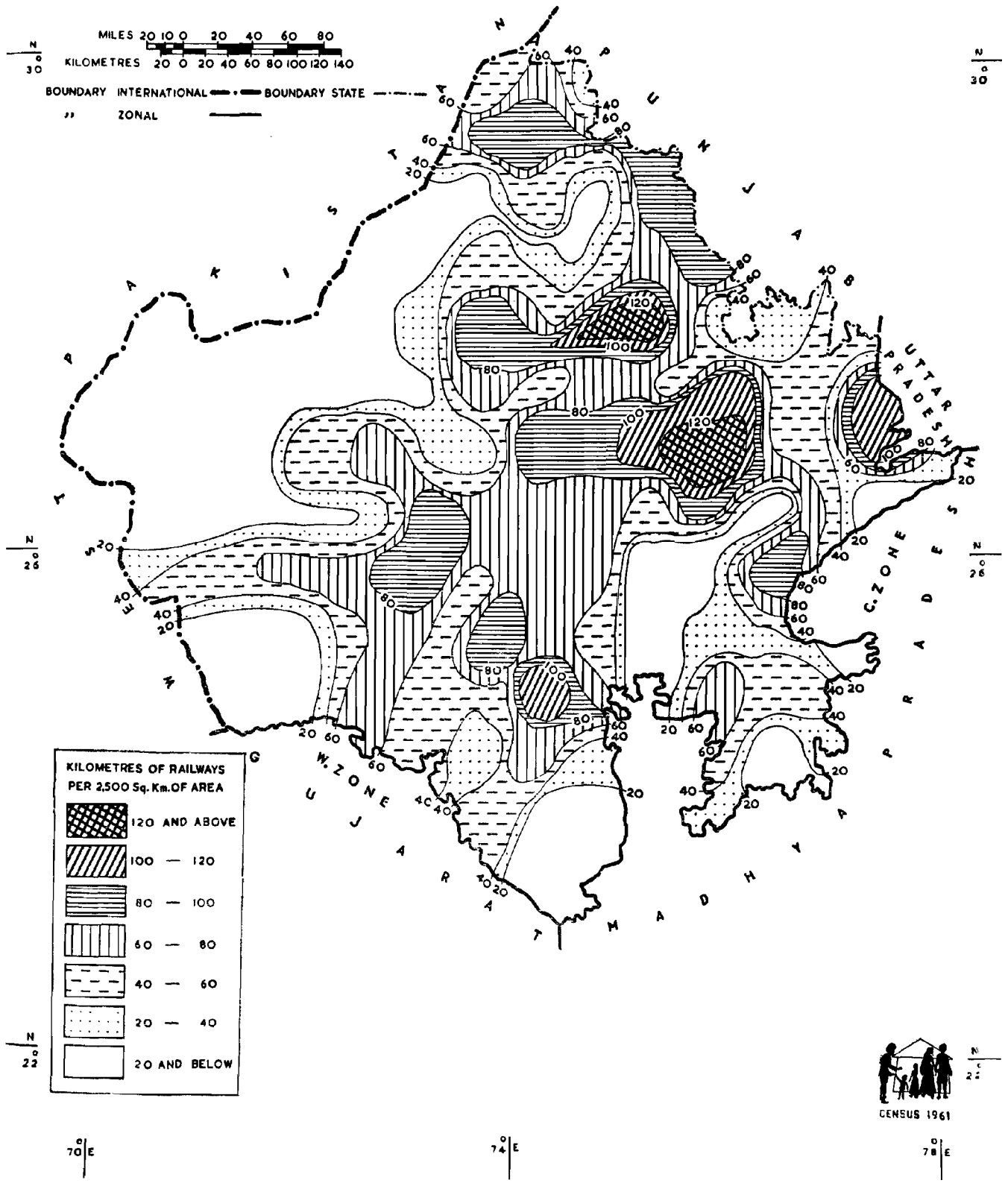
DENSITY OF RAILWAYS, 1961

State/District	Area in Sq. Kms. 1961	Length of Railways in Kms. 1960-61	Density of Railways per 10,000 Sq. Kms.of area
RAJASTHAN	**341,594.5**	**5,189.87**	**1.52**
1 Ganganagar	20,674.4	537.75	2.60
2 Bikaner	27,336.2	204.99	0.75
3 Churu	16,860.1	386.68	2.29
4 Jhunjhunu	5,928.0	108.59	1.83
5 Alwar	8,572.4	133.38	1.56
6 Bharatpur	8,078.9	276.56	3.42
7 Sawai Madhopur	10,544.9	203.37	1.93
8 Jaipur	13,999.5	445.17	3.18
9 Sikar	7,748.8	231.37	2.99
10 Ajmer	8,350.4	168.00	2.01
11 Tonk	7,214.9	89.79	1.24
12 Jaisalmer	38,836.3	31.15	0.08
13 Jodhpur	22,514.8	350.70	1.56
14 Nagaur	17,667.7	393.72	2.23
15 Pali	12,217.3	294.22	2.41
16 Barmer	28,174.5	331.13	1.18
17 Jalor	10,563.3	125.18	1.19
18 Sirohi	5,179.5	65.00	1.25
19 Bhilwara	10,458.2	89.00	0.85
20 Udaipur	17,661.9	262.00	1.48
21 Chitorgarh	9,979.3	117.00	1.17
22 Dungarpur	3,781.4	0.00	0.00
23 Banswara	5,067.1	0.00	0.00
24 Bundi	5,621.1	60.50	1.08
25 Kota	12,449.9	253.11	2.03
26 Jhalawar	6,113.7	31.51	0.52

Source :— Railway Time Table, 1961.

RAJASTHAN

DENSITY OF RAILWAYS. 1961



KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1961

THERE ARE 2.57 kilometres of railways per ten thousand of population in Rajasthan. In nine districts this average for the State is exceeded and ranges from 2.82 in Sikar district to 5.87 in Churu district. In other districts the proportions are low from nil in Dungarpur and Banswara districts which are unconnected by railway, to 2.41 in Bharatpur district.

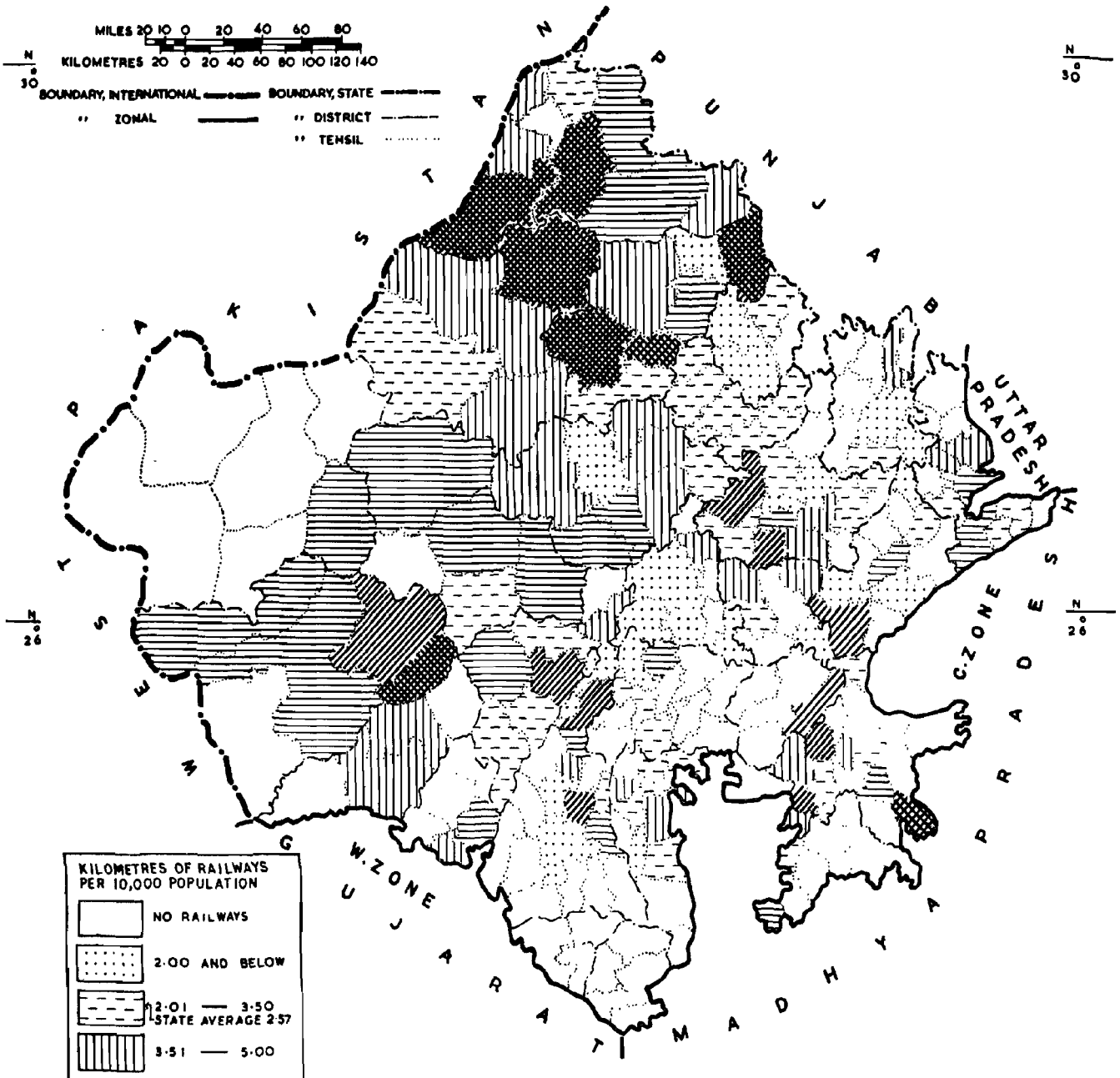
The following table shows the proportions of kilometres of railways per 10,000 of population for the various districts while the Map alongside depicts the proportionate length of railways in kilometres per 10,000 of population at the tehsil level.

KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1961

State/District	Population 1961	Length of Railways in Kms.	Proportion of kilometres of Railways per 10,000 of Population
RAJASTHAN	20,155,602	5,189.87	2.57
1 Ganganagar	1,037,423	537.75	5.18
2 Bikaner	444,515	204.99	4.61
3 Churu	659,011	386.68	5.87
4 Jhunjhunu	719,650	108.59	1.51
5 Alwar	1,090,026	133.38	1.22
6 Bharatpur	1,149,883	276.56	2.41
7 Sawai Madhopur	943,574	203.37	2.16
8 Jaipur	1,901,756	445.17	2.34
9 Sikar	820,286	231.37	2.82
10 Ajmer	976,547	168.00	1.72
11 Tonk	497,229	89.79	1.81
12 Jaisalmer	140,338	31.15	2.22
13 Jodhpur	885,663	350.70	3.96
14 Nagaur	934,948	393.72	4.21
15 Pali	805,682	294.22	3.65
16 Barmer	649,794	331.13	5.10
17 Jalor	547,072	125.18	2.29
18 Sirohi	352,303	65.00	1.85
19 Bhilwara	865,797	89.00	1.03
20 Udaipur	1,464,276	262.00	1.79
21 Chitorgarh	710,132	117.00	1.65
22 Dungarpur	406,944	–	–
23 Banswara	475,245	–	–
24 Bundi	338,010	60.50	1.79
25 Kota	848,389	253.11	2.98
26 Jhalawar	490,609	31.51	0.64

RAJASTHAN

KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1961



CENSUS 1961

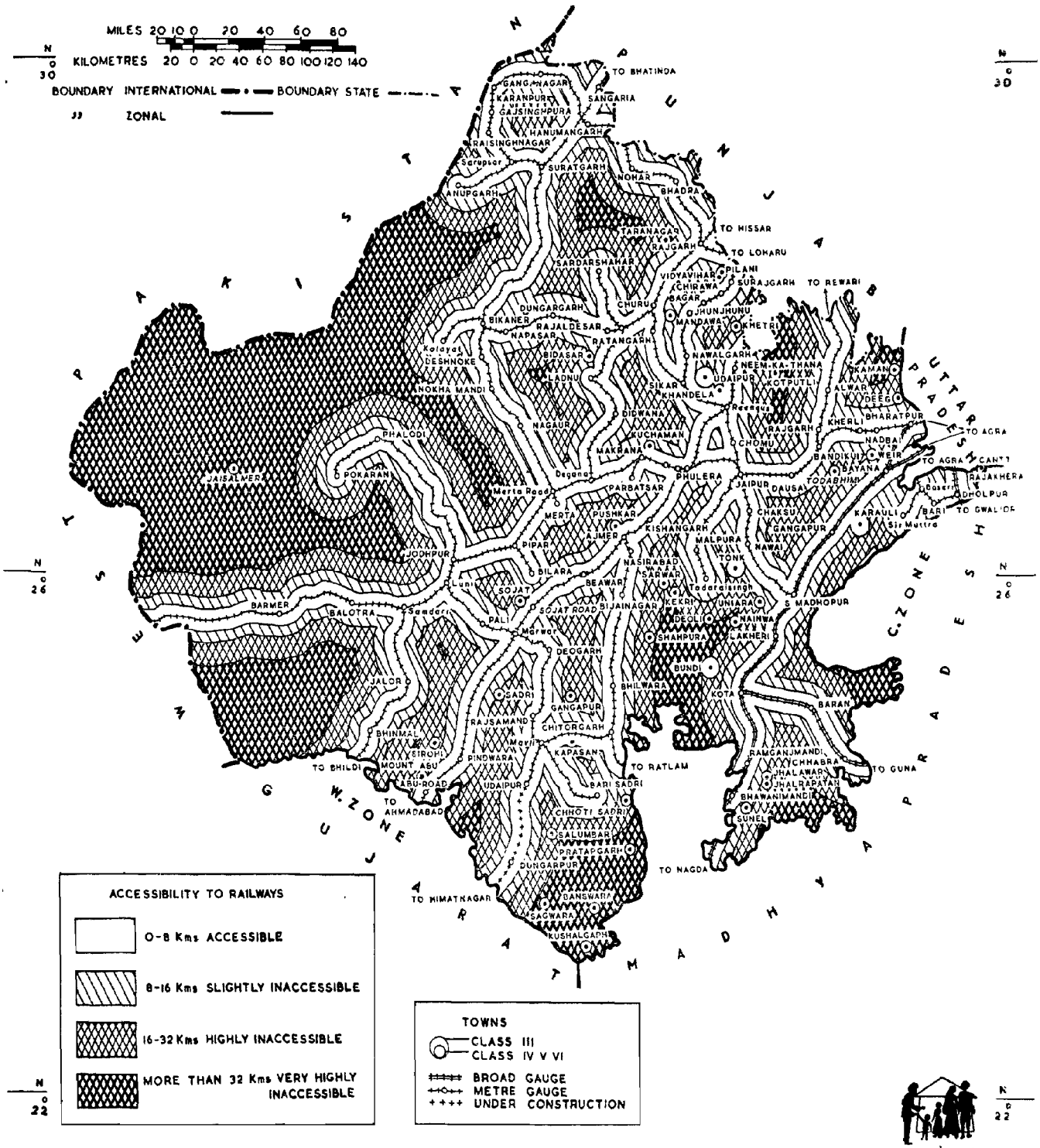
ACCESSIBILITY TO RAILWAYS, 1961

QUITE A large part of Rajasthan is not served by the Railways. Most of the very highly inaccessible areas to the existing railways are located in the arid areas of Western Rajasthan, in the tribal region comprising Dungarpur and Banswara district and in the South-Eastern Rajasthan. Slightly to highly inaccessible areas to the existing railway system are spread all over the State.

The Map alongside focuses attention on the location of areas which are not served by railways and depicts the accessibility to railways that is to say areas which are accessible, slightly inaccessible, highly inaccessible and very highly inaccessible. The map has been constructed by first showing the railways of all types of gauges and various stations and drawing three successive curved lines parallel with the railways by joining the area formed by the circles drawn with the railway stations as centre and radii of 8 Km., 16 Km. and 32 Km. respectively. The areas more than 8 Km. away from the railways are considered as inaccessible. Such areas are further classified into three groups–those lying within a radii of 16 Km., 32 Km. and more than 32 Km. from these stations. Various types of such areas are shaded differently according to the extent of isolation.

RAJASTHAN

ACCESSIBILITY TO RAILWAYS, 1961



AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS IN KILOMETRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQ. KILOMETRES OF AREA, 1961

THE PROPORTION of availability of railways in terms of kilometres per one hundred thousand of population per one thousand Sq. kilometres of area in Rajasthan works out to be only 0.08-a rather low figure. As already stated districts Dungarpur and Banswara are not connected by rail. Among other districts the proportion of availability of railways in terms of kilometres per one hundred thousand of population per one thousand Sq. kilometres of area varies from 0.57 in Jaisalmer district to 3.64 in district Sikar.

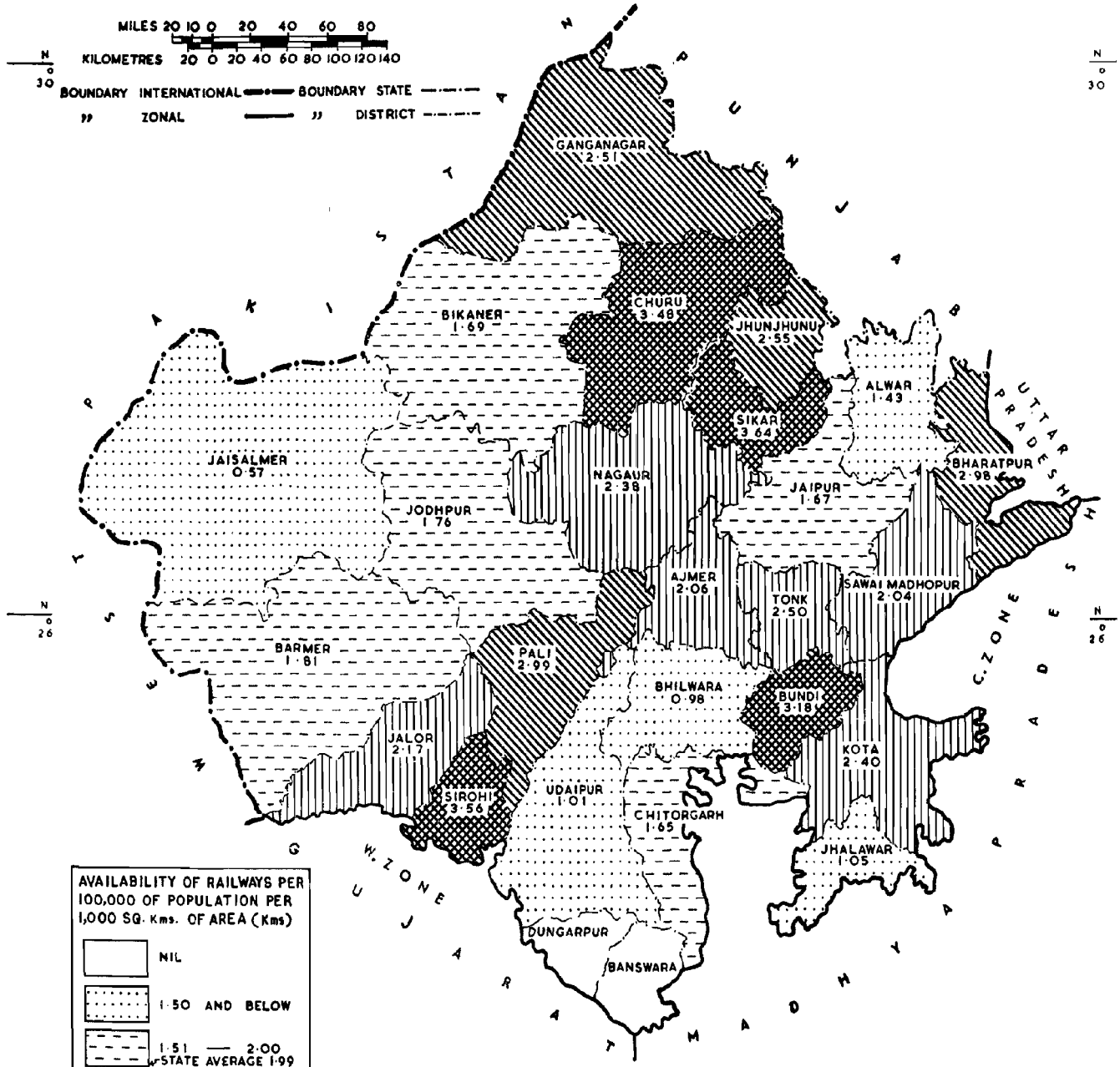
The following table shows the districtwise availability of railways in Rajasthan while the Map alongside depicts the same.

AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS

State/District	Area in Kms. 1961	Population 1961	Length of Rly. in Kms. 1961	Availability of Railways per 100,000 Population per 1,000 Sq. Kms. of Area
RAJASTHAN	**341,594.5**	**20,155,602**	**5,189.87**	**0.08**
1 Ganganagar	20,674.4	1,037,423	537.75	2.51
2 Bikaner	27,336.2	444,515	204.99	1.69
3 Churu	16,860.1	659,011	386.68	3.48
4 Jhunjhunu	5,928.0	719,650	108.59	2.55
5 Alwar	8,572.4	1,090,026	133.38	1.43
6 Bharatpur	8,078.9	1,149,883	276.56	2.98
7 Sawai Madhopur	10,544.9	943,574	203.37	2.04
8 Jaipur	13,999.5	1,901,756	445.17	1.67
9 Sikar	7,748.8	820,286	231.37	3.64
10 Ajmer	8,350.4	976,547	168.00	2.06
11 Tonk	7,214.9	497,729	89.79	2.50
12 Jaisalmer	38,836.3	140,338	31.15	0.57
13 Jodhpur	22,514.8	885,663	350.70	1·76
14 Nagaur	17,667.7	934,948	393.72	2.38
15 Pali	12,217.3	805,682	294.22	2.99
16 Barmer	28,174.5	649,794	331.13	1.81
17 Jalor	10,563.3	547,072	125.18	2.17
18 Sirohi	5,119.5	352,303	65.00	3.56
19 Bhilwara	10,458.2	865,797	89.00	0.98
20 Udaipur	17,661.9	1,464,276	262.00	1.01
21 Chitorgarh	9,979.3	710,132	117.00	1.65
22 Dungarpur	3,781.4	406,944	-	-
23 Banswara	5,067.1	475,245	-	-
24 Bundi	5,621.1	338,010	60.50	3.18
25 Kota	12,449.9	848,389	253.11	2.40
26 Jhalawar	6,113.7	490,609	31.51	1.05

RAJASTHAN

AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS IN KILOMETRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 Sq. KILOMETRES OF AREA, 1961



AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQ. Kms. OF AREA (Kms)

- NIL
- 1·50 AND BELOW
- 1·51 — 2·00 STATE AVERAGE 1·99
- 2·01 — 2·50
- 2·51 — 3·00
- 3·01 AND ABOVE

CENSUS 1961

DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS, 1961

(Per 10,000 Sq. Km. of Area)

ALTHOUGH RAJASTHAN can claim to be much better served by roads than is the case with India as a whole or most of the states of the union, the road mileage per 10,000 Sq. Km. of territory for the State is not impressive. Regionally, the territories south east of the Aravallis are very well served both by the standards of mileage vis-a-vis population and coverage in relation to the area of the territory.

The following table shows the density of surfaced roads per 10,000 of Sq. Km. of area in the State and its various districts obtaining in 1961. The Map alongside depicts the density of surfaced roads in Rajasthan per 10,000 Kms. of area.

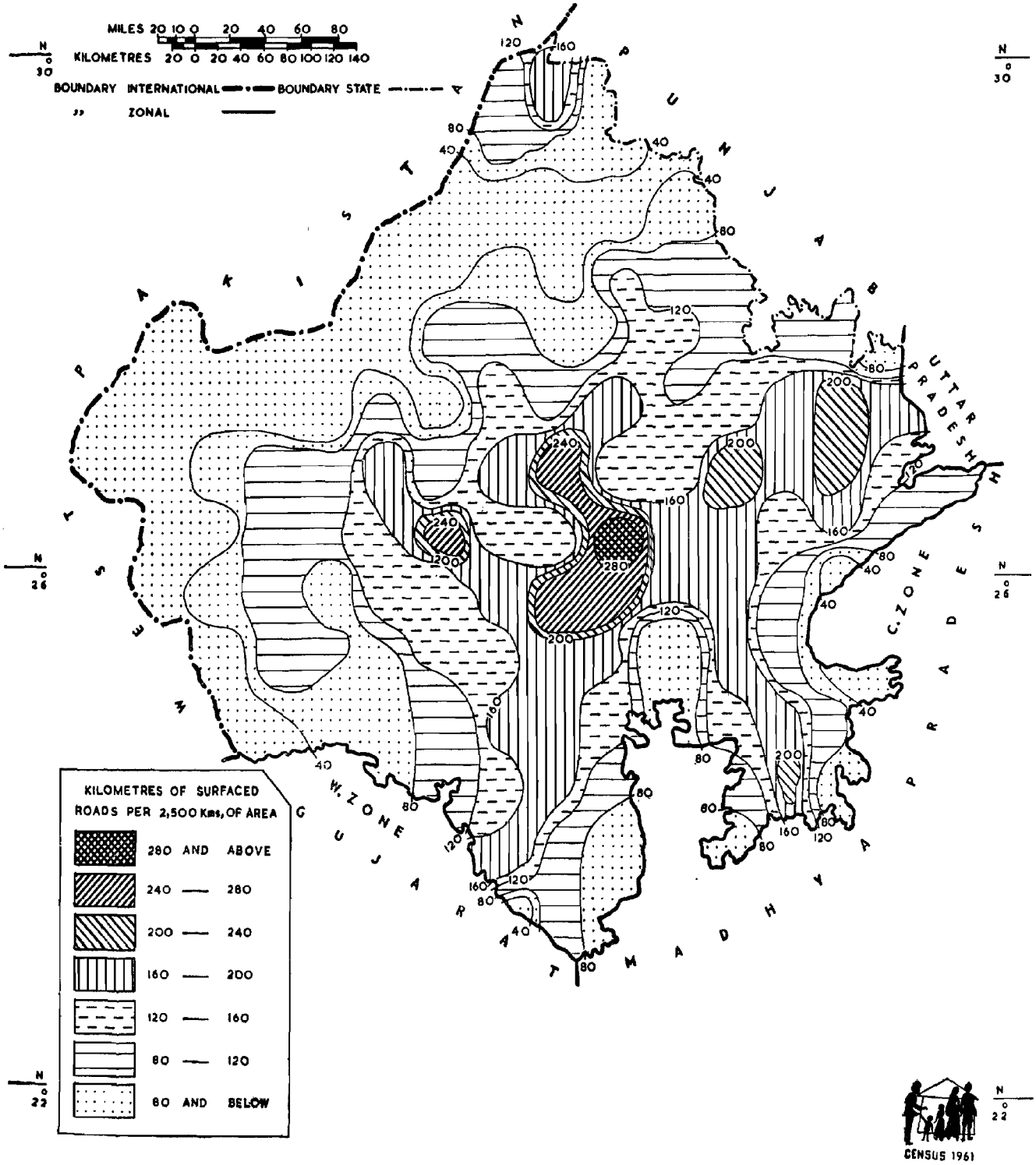
DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS, 1961

State/District	Area in Sq. Kms.	Length of roads in Kms.	Density of roads per 10,000 Sq. Km. of area
RAJASTHAN	**341,594.5**	**18,446**	**540.00**
1 Ganganagar	20,674.4	556	268.93
2 Bikaner	27,336.2	644	235.59
3 Churu	16,860.1	486	288.25
4 Jhunjhunu	5,928.0	223	376.18
5 Alwar	8,572.4	927	1,081.38
6 Bharatpur	8,078.9	1,020	1,262.55
7 Sawai Madhopur	10,544.9	687	651.50
8 Jaipur	13,999.5	1,220	871.46
9 Sikar	7,748.8	320	412.97
10 Ajmer	8,350.4	1,089	1,304.13
11 Tonk	7,214.9	446	618.17
12 Jaisalmer	38,836.3	295	75.96
13 Jodhpur	22,514.8	1,486	660.01
14 Nagaur	17,667.7	1,476	835.42
15 Pali	12,217.3	785	642.53
16 Barmer	28,174.5	950	337.18
17 Jalor	10,563.3	317	300.10
18 Sirohi	5,179.5	419	808.96
19 Bhilwara	10,458.2	462	441.76
20 Udaipur	17,661.9	1,936	1,096.14
21 Chitorgarh	9,979.3	428	428.89
22 Dungarpur	3,781.4	217	573.86
23 Banswara	5,067.1	303	597.98
24 Bundi	5,621.1	355	631.55
25 Kota	12,449.9	861	691.57
26 Jhalawar	6,113.7	538	879.99

RAJASTHAN

DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS

1961



KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

THE PROPORTIONATE length of surfaced roads in terms of kilometres per ten thousand of population in Rajasthan works out to be 9.15 which is quite a satisfactory feature at the present level of development. Twelve districts have even higher proportions ranging from 9.74 in Pali district to 21.02 in Jaisalmer district.

The following table shows the proportions of kilometres of roads per ten thousand of population in the various districts of Rajasthan while the Map alongside depicts the same.

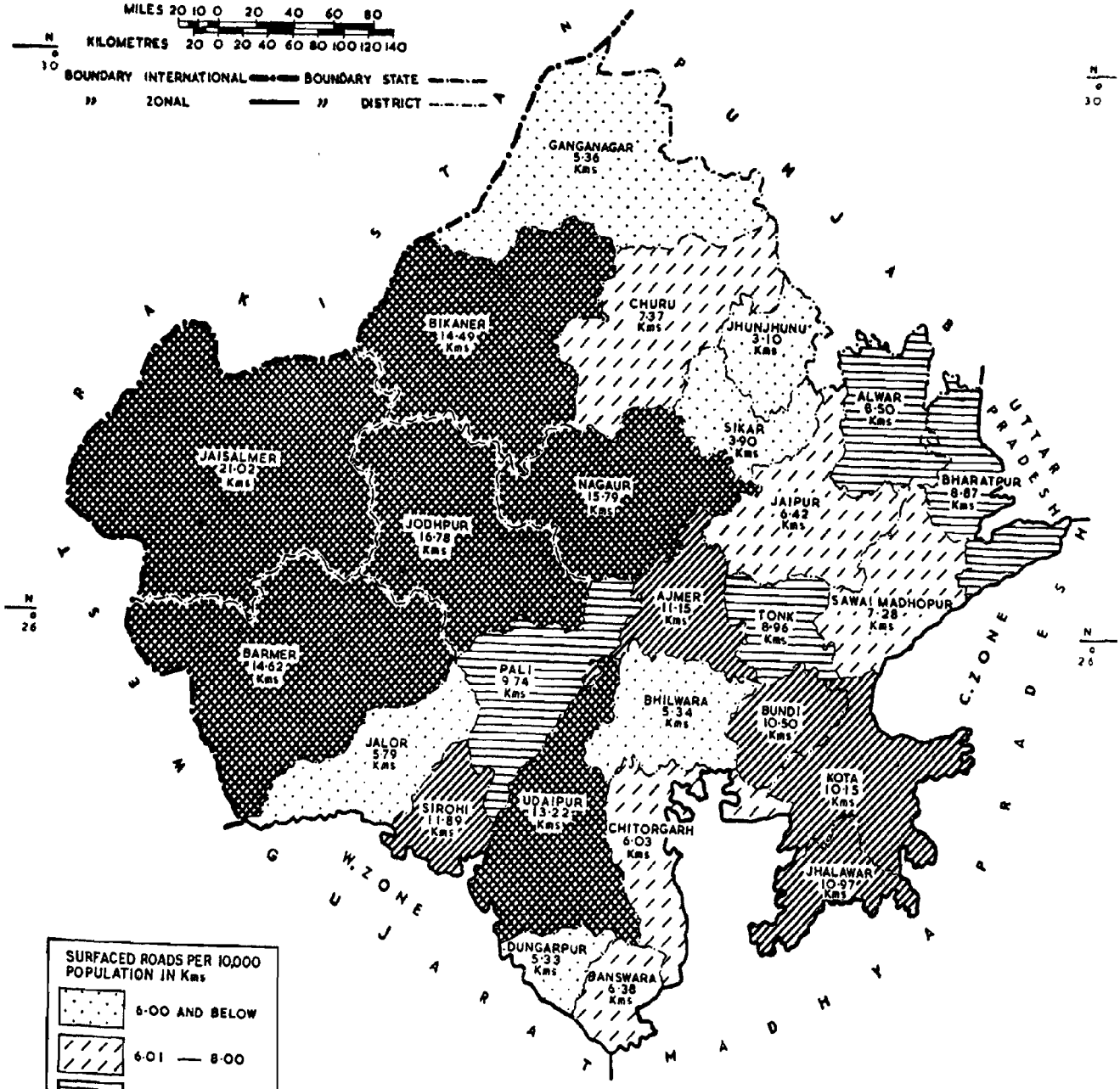
KILOMETRES OF ROADS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION

State/District	Population (1961)	Length of Roads in Kms.	Proportion of kilometres of Roads per 10,000 of Population
RAJASTHAN	20,155,602	18,446	9.15
1 Ganganagar	1,037,423	556	5.36
2 Bikaner	444,515	644	14.49
3 Churu	659,011	486	7.37
4 Jhunjhunu	719,650	223	3.10
5 Alwar	1,090,026	927	8.50
6 Bharatpur	1,149,883	1,020	8.87
7 Sawai Madhopur	943,574	687	7.28
8 Jaipur	1,901,756	1,220	6.42
9 Sikar	820,286	320	3.90
10 Ajmer	976,547	1,089	11.15
11 Tonk	497,729	446	8.96
12 Jaisalmer	140,338	295	21.02
13 Jodhpur	885,663	1,486	16.78
14 Nagaur	934,948	1,476	15.79
15 Pali	805,682	785	9.74
16 Barmer	649,794	950	14.62
17 Jalor	547,072	317	5.79
18 Sirohi	352,303	419	11.89
19 Bhilwara	865,797	462	5.34
20 Udaipur	1,464,276	1,936	13.22
21 Chitorgarh	710,132	428	6.03
22 Dungarpur	406,944	217	5.33
23 Banswara	475,245	303	6.38
24 Bundi	338,010	355	10.50
25 Kota	848,389	861	10.15
26 Jhalawar	490,609	538	10.97

Source :—Statistical Abstract Rajasthan, 1961.

RAJASTHAN

KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961



CENSUS 1961

AVAILABILITY OF SURFACED ROADS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQ. KILOMETRES OF AREA, 1961

THE PROPORTION of availability of surfaced roads in terms of kilometres per one hundred thousand of population per one thousand square kilometres of area in Rajasthan works out to be 7.06. Fourteen districts have larger proportions ranging from 7.45 in Jodhpur district to 22.95 in district Sirohi. Other districts have lower proportions ranging from 2.59 in district Ganganagar to 6.90 in district Sawai Madhopur.

The following table provides the information for various districts while the Map alongside depicts the same.

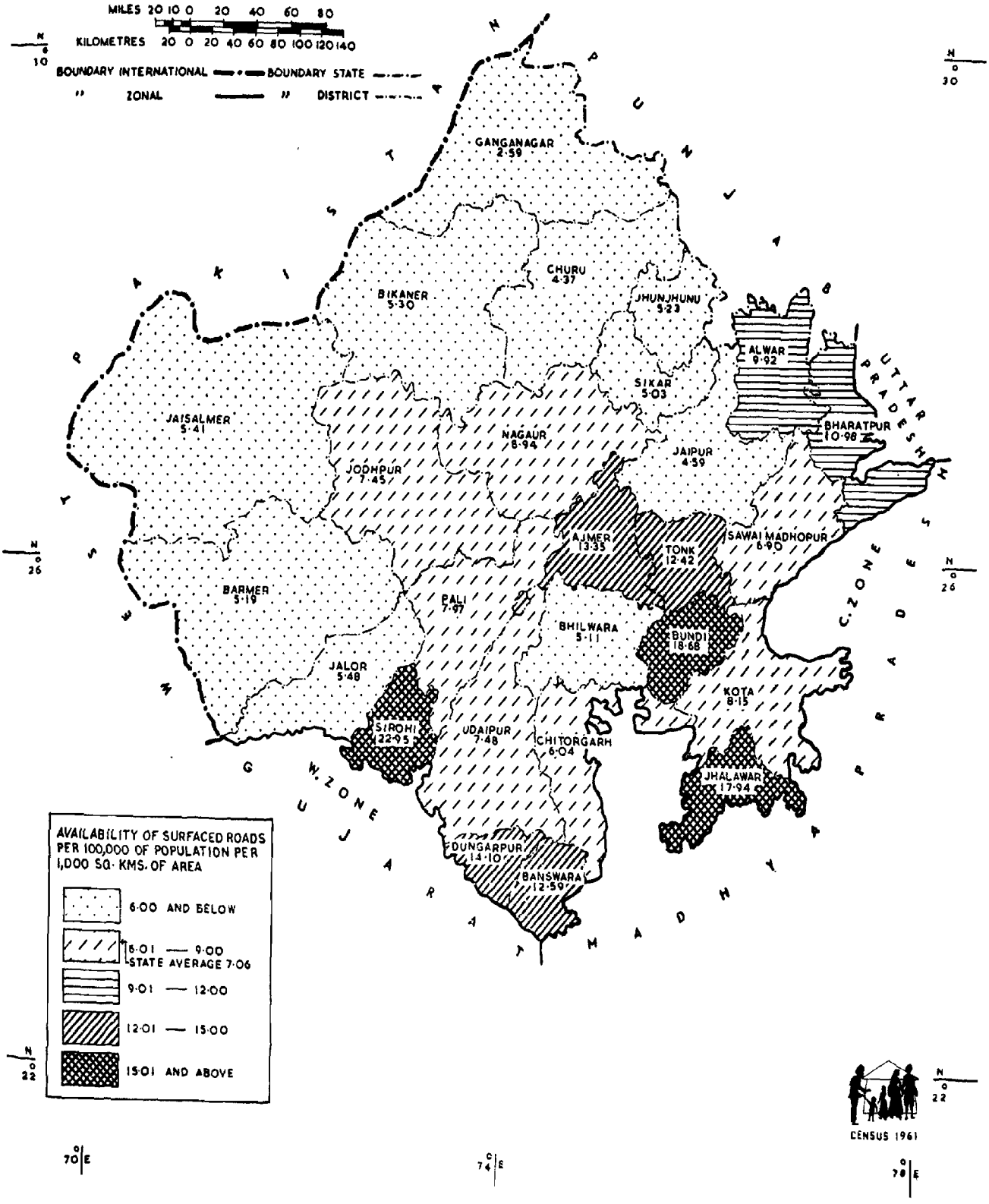
AVAILABILITY OF SURFACED ROADS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQ. KILOMETRES OF AREA, 1961

State/District	Area in Sq. Kms.	Population	Length of surfaced roads moterable (in Kms. 1961)	Availability of surfaced roads per 100,000 population per 1,000 Sq. Kms.
RAJASTHAN	**341,595**	**20,155,602**	**18,446**	**7.06**
1 Ganganagar	20,675	1,037,423	556	2.59
2 Bikaner	27,336	444,515	644	5.30
3 Churu	16,860	659,011	486	4.37
4 Jhunjhunu	5,928	719,650	223	5.23
5 Alwar	8,572	1,090,026	927	9.92
6 Bharatpur	8,079	1,149,883	1,020	10.98
7 Sawai Madhopur	10,545	943,574	687	6.90
8 Jaipur	14,000	1,901,756	1,220	4.59
9 Sikar	7,749	820,286	320	5.03
10 Ajmer	8,350	976,547	1,089	13.35
11 Tonk	7,215	497,729	446	12.42
12 Jaisalmer	38,836	140,338	295	5.41
13 Jodhpur	22,515	885,663	1,486	7.45
14 Nagaur	17,668	934,948	1,476	8.94
15 Pali	12,217	805,682	785	7.97
16 Barmer	28,175	649,794	950	5.19
17 Jalor	10,563	547,072	317	5.48
18 Sirohi	5,180	352,303	419	22.95
19 Bhilwara	10,458	865,797	462	5.11
20 Udaipur	17,662	1,464,276	1,936	7.48
21 Chitorgarh	9,979	710,132	428	6.04
22 Dungarpur	3,781	406,944	217	14.10
23 Banswara	5,067	475,245	303	12.59
24 Bundi	5,621	338,010	355	18.68
25 Kota	12,450	848,389	861	8.15
26 Jhalawar	6,114	490,609	538	17.94

Source :—Statistical Abstract Rajasthan, 1961.

RAJASTHAN

AVAILABILITY OF SURFACED ROADS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQ. KILOMETRES OF AREA, 1961



CENSUS 1961

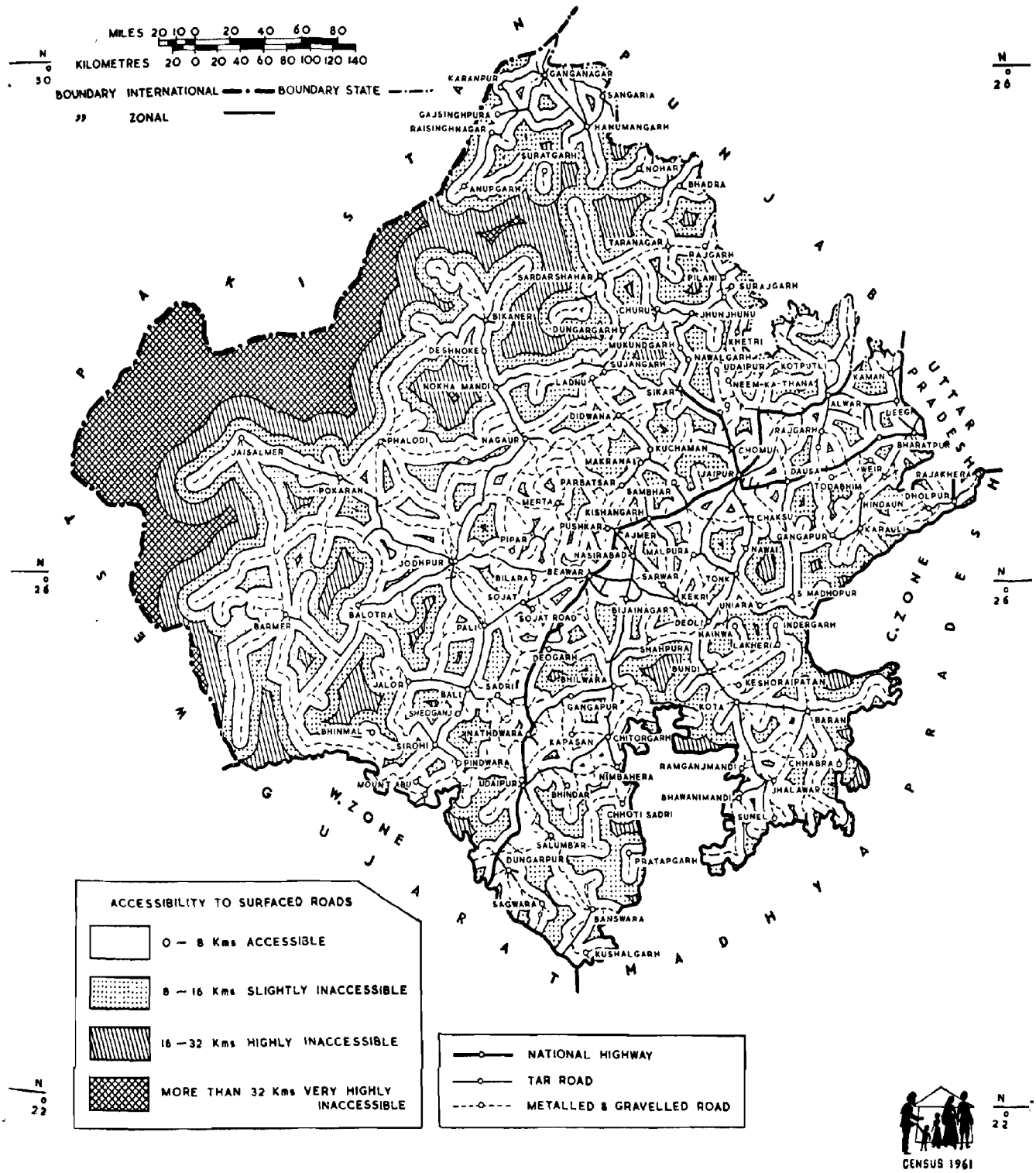
ACCESSIBILITY TO SURFACED ROADS, 1961

BUT FOR the sandy tract lying on the international border and a few pockets spread all over the State, most of Rajasthan is served by motorable surfaced raods.

The Map alongside depicts the extent of accessibility to surfaced roads in Rajasthan and focusses attention on the location of areas not served by surfaced roads. The Map has been constructed by first showing all motorable roads and important places and then marking distances of 8 Km, 16 Km, and 32 Km from surfaced roads by parallel lines. The area over 8 Km of distance are delineated and classified as slightly inaccessible (8 to 16 Kms) highly inaccessible (16 to 32 Kms) and very highly in accessible (more than 32 Kms). Various types of such areas have been shaded differently according to the extent of isolation.

RAJASTHAN

ACCESSIBILITY TO SURFACED ROADS
1961



CENSUS 1961

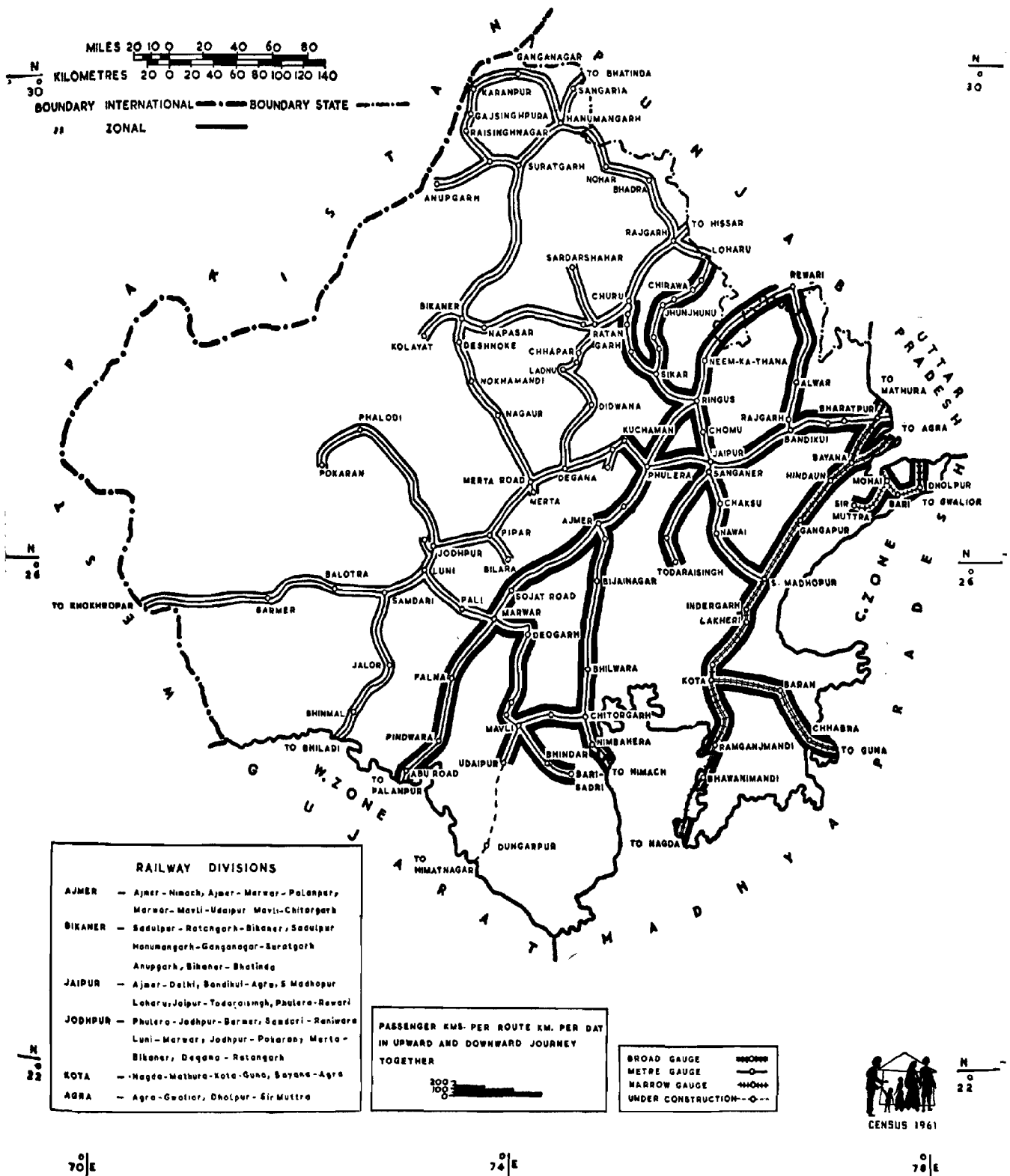
PASSENGER KILOMETRES PER ROUTE KILOMETRE OF RAILWAYS PER DAY, 1961

THE MAP alongside presents the density of passenger traffic, that is to say, passenger kilometres per route kilometre of railways per day in Rajasthan. The flow of passenger traffic on the railways has been shown by solid lines of different thickness. As data for various divisions is not available the zonal figures have been adopted for this purpose. Thus the relavent figures for the Western, Northern and Central railways operating in Rajasthan adopted for this purpose are respectively 108.25, 100.00 and 45.27 passengers originating per route kilometre per day.

It will be observed that the whole of Ajmer, Jaipur, Kota and Agra railway divisions have high *proportions of passenger kilometres per route kilometre of railways per day in upward and downward* journey together while the flow of passenger traffic in the railways located in the Bikaner and Jodhpur divisions is not so high.

RAJASTHAN

PASSENGER KILOMETRES PER ROUTE KILOMETRE OF RAILWAYS PER DAY, 1961



NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

THE PROPORTION of motor vehicles in terms of new registrations including old renewals for private cars, taxis, buses, lorries and trucks, per one thousand of population in Rajasthan works out to be 1.72 for 1961. Only six districts have higher proportions where they range from 1.78 in Ajmer district to 4.99 in district Jaipur. All other districts have lower proportions which range from 0.39 in district Chitorgarh to 1.37 in Sirohi district.

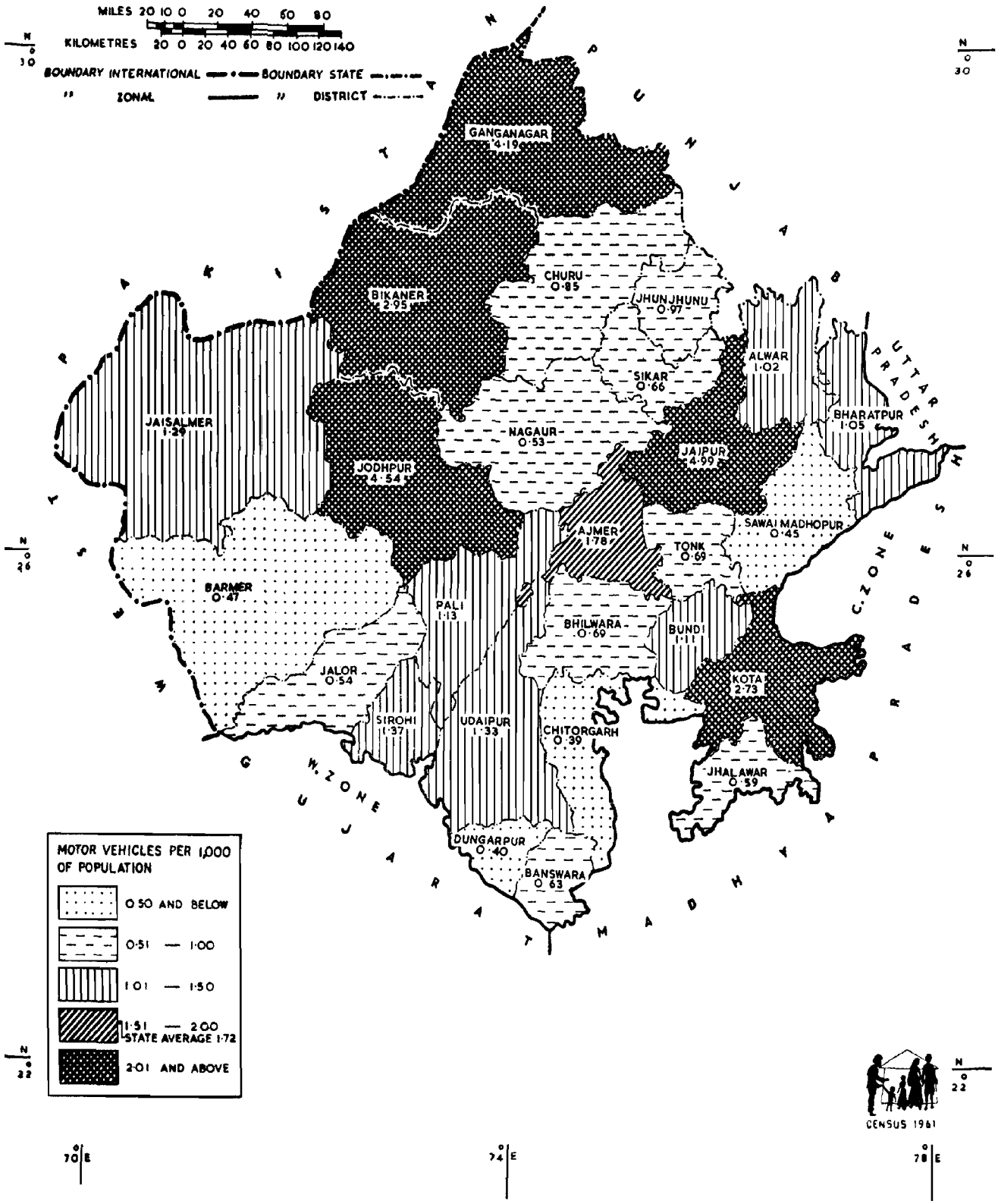
The table below shows the proportions of motor vehicles on road per one thousand of population in the various districts of Rajasthan while the Map alongside presents the same and depicts the extent of road transport facilities in the State.

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

State/District	Proportion of motor vehicles per 1,000 of population
RAJASTHAN	1.72
1 Ganganagar	4.19
2 Bikaner	2.95
3 Churu	0.85
4 Jhunjhunu	0.97
5 Alwar	1.02
6 Bharatpur	1.05
7 Sawai Madhopur	0.45
8 Jaipur	4.99
9 Sikar	0.66
10 Ajmer	1.78
11 Tonk	0.69
12 Jaisalmer	1.29
13 Jodhpur	4.54
14 Nagaur	0.53
15 Pali	1.13
16 Barmer	0.47
17 Jalor	0.54
18 Sirohi	1.37
19 Bhilwara	0.69
20 Udaipur	1.33
21 Chitorgarh	0.39
22 Dungarpur	0.40
23 Banswara	0.63
24 Bundi	1.11
25 Kota	2.73
26 Jhalawar	0.59

RAJASTHAN

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1961



CENSUS 1961

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

ONLY A little over three per cent of the total workers in Rajasthan are engaged in economic activities relating to trade and commerce. Ten districts, however, have larger proportions of such workers where their proportions range from 3.22 per cent in district Jalor to 5.78 per cent in district Bikaner. In the rest of the districts the proportions are lower than the State average and range from 1.44 per cent in district Banswara to 2.99 per cent in Sikar district.

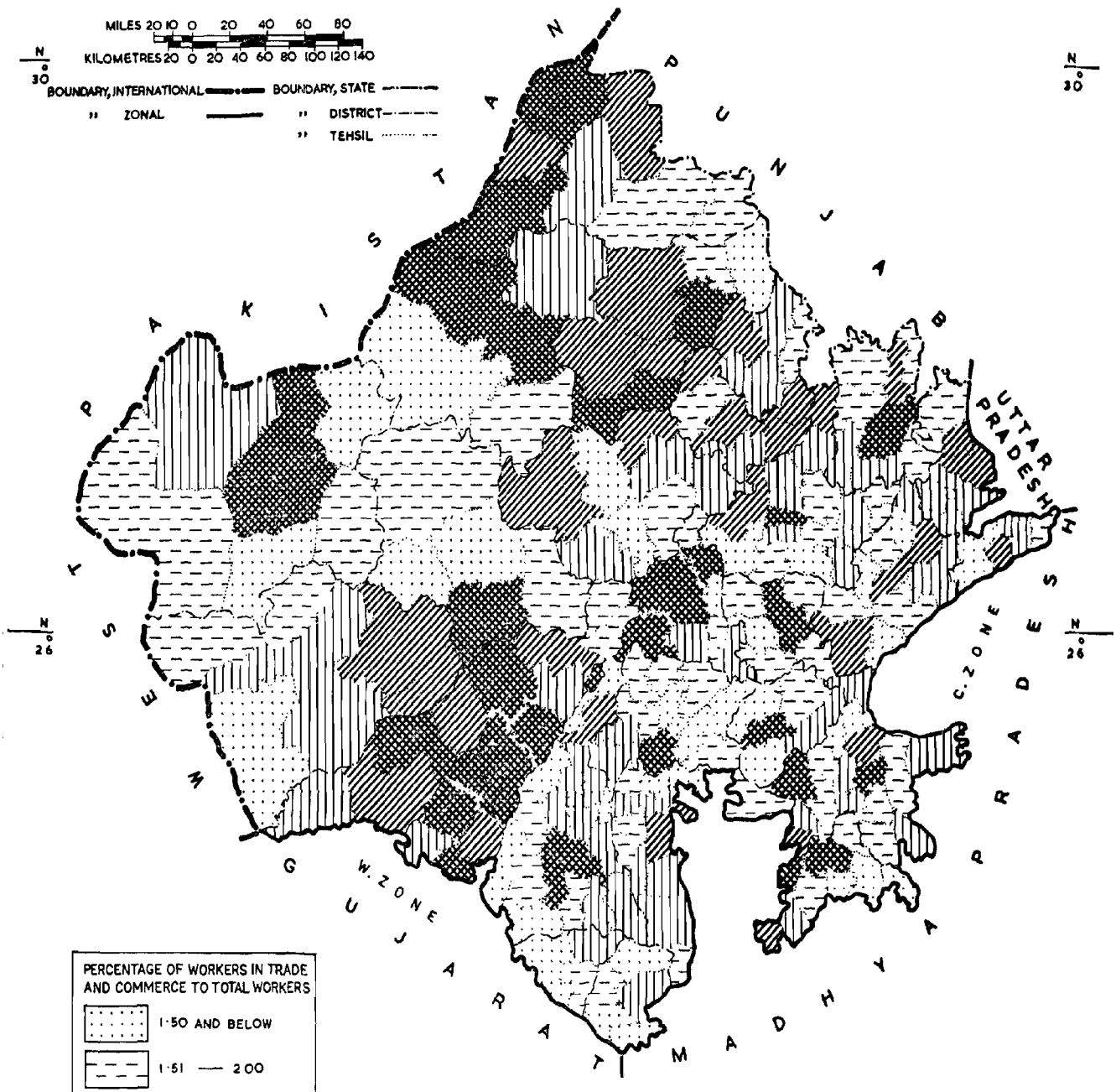
The table below shows these proportions for the various distritcs of the State while the Map alongside depicts this information in more detail at the level of the tehsils.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

State/District	Total workers	Workers engaged in trade & commerce	Percentage of workers engaged in trade & commerce to total workers
RAJASTHAN	**9,583,840**	**288,157**	**3.01**
1 Ganganagar	406,443	17,025	4.19
2 Bikaner	175,406	10,134	5.78
3 Churu	315,574	10,473	3.32
4 Jhunjhunu	319,671	8,110	2.54
5 Alwar	488,185	12,626	2.59
6 Bharatpur	483,592	12,258	2.53
7 Sawai Madhopur	490,025	11,635	2.37
8 Jaipur	877,550	35,603	4.06
9 Sikar	382,782	11,431	2.99
10 Ajmer	443,286	22,577	5.09
11 Tonk	264,282	6,154	2.33
12 Jaisalmer	68,136	1,349	1.98
13 Jodhpur	376,461	13,044	3.46
14 Nagaur	457,650	10,562	2.31
15 Pali	361,338	13,104	3.63
16 Barmer	336,880	7,673	2.28
17 Jalor	250,861	8,084	3.22
18 Sirohi	140,376	5,486	3.91
19 Bhilwara	503,538	10,408	2.07
20 Udaipur	773,553	20,708	2.68
21 Chitorgarh	412,415	9,023	2.19
22 Dungarpur	215,046	3,448	1.60
23 Banswara	242,120	3,491	1.44
24 Bundi	158,396	3,910	2.47
25 Kota	390,764	14,345	3.67
26 Jhalawar	249,510	5,496	2.20

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961



PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL WORKERS

- 1·50 AND BELOW
- 1·51 — 2·00
- 2·01 — 3·00
- STATE AVERAGE 3·01
- 3·01 — 4·00
- 4·01 AND ABOVE

CENSUS 1961

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE TRADE, RETAIL TRADE AND MISCELLANEOUS TRADE TO TOTAL WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1961

OF THE workers engaged in trade and commerce in Rajasthan as many as 88.78 per cent are engaged in retail trade. The remaining are either engaged in wholesale or miscellaneous trade. The same pattern is observed almost in all the districts of the State. Among the districts, the wholesale trade is a little more important in district Nagaur, (17.58 per cent), Churu (13.92 per cent), Bikaner (10.80 per cent) and Jaisalmer (10.75 per cent) while district Jalor has certain miscellaneous type of trader (12.49 per cent).

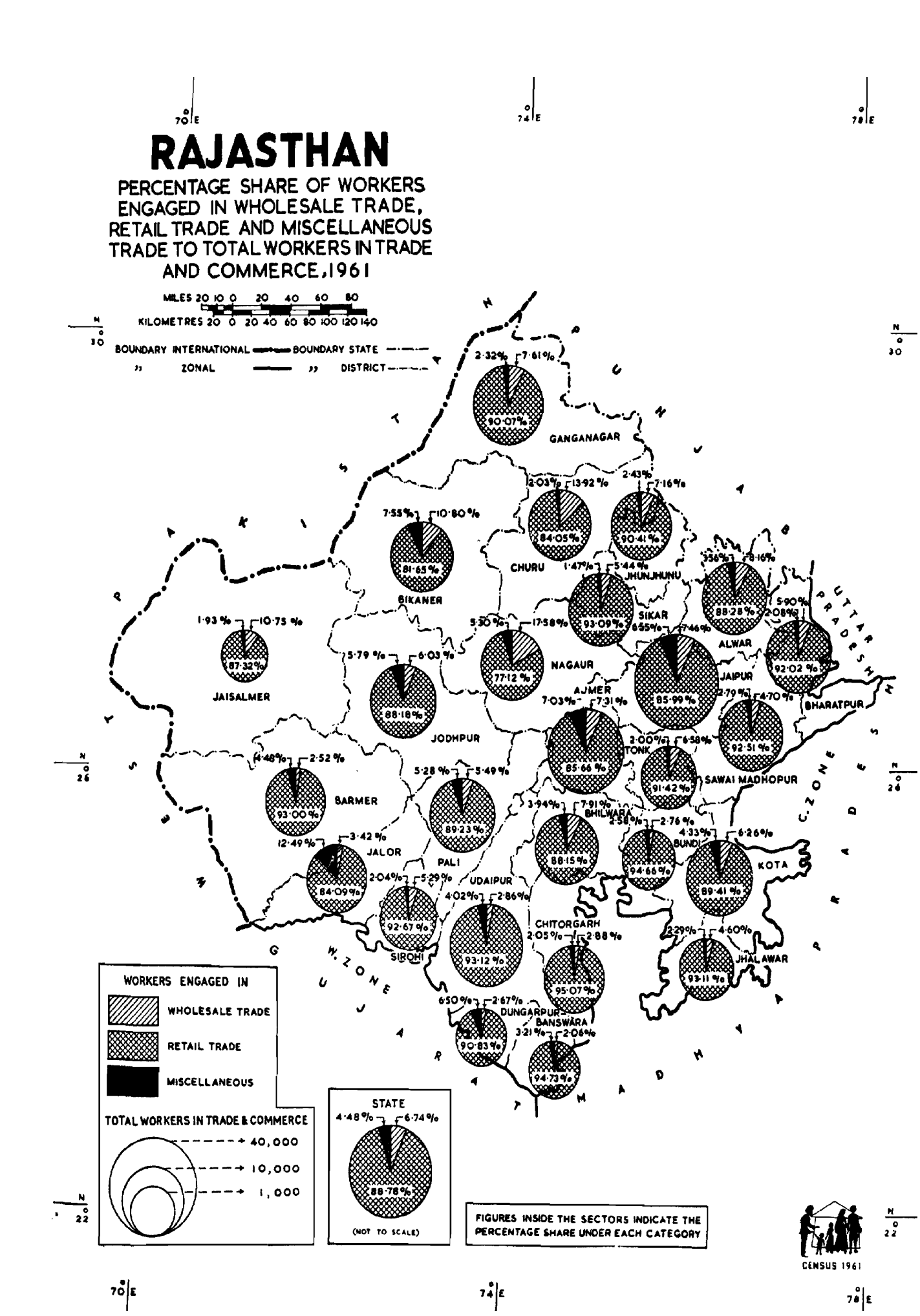
The following table shows the percentage share of workers engaged in wholesale, retail and miscellaneous trade to total workers in trade and commerce while the Map alongside presents the same.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE

State/District	Percentage share of workers engaged in to total workers in Trade and Commerce		
	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Miscellaneous Trade
RAJASTHAN	6.74	88.78	4.48
1 Ganganagar	7.61	90.07	2.32
2 Bikaner	10.80	81.65	7.55
3 Churu	13.92	84.05	2.03
4 Jhunjhunu	7.16	90.41	2.43
5 Alwar	8.16	88.28	3.56
6 Bharatpur	5.90	92.02	2.08
7 Sawai Madhopur	4.70	92.51	2.79
8 Jaipur	7.46	85.99	6.55
9 Sikar	5.44	93.09	1.47
10 Ajmer	7.31	85.66	7.03
11 Tonk	6.58	91.42	2.00
12 Jaisalmer	10.75	87.32	1.93
13 Jodhpur	6.03	88.18	5.79
14 Nagaur	17.58	77.12	5.30
15 Pali	5.49	89.23	5.28
16 Barmer	2.52	93.00	4.48
17 Jalor	3.42	84.09	12.49
18 Sirohi	5.29	92.67	2.04
19 Bhilwara	7.91	88.15	3.94
20 Udaipur	2.86	93.12	4.02
21 Chitorgarh	2.88	95.07	2.05
22 Dungarpur	2.67	90.83	6.50
23 Banswara	2.06	94.73	3.21
24 Bundi	2.76	94.66	2.58
25 Kota	6.26	89.41	4.33
26 Jhalawar	4.60	93.11	2.29

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE TRADE, RETAIL TRADE AND MISCELLANEOUS TRADE TO TOTAL WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1961



PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

A LITTLE over seven per cent of the working population in Rajasthan is engaged in services. The proportions is exceeded in ten districts where the range of the proportions is from 7.33 per cent in Ganganagar district to 14.50 per cent in Sirohi district. The remaining sixteen districts have lower proportions ranging from 1.95 per cent in Barmer district to 6.87 per cent in Jhalawar district.

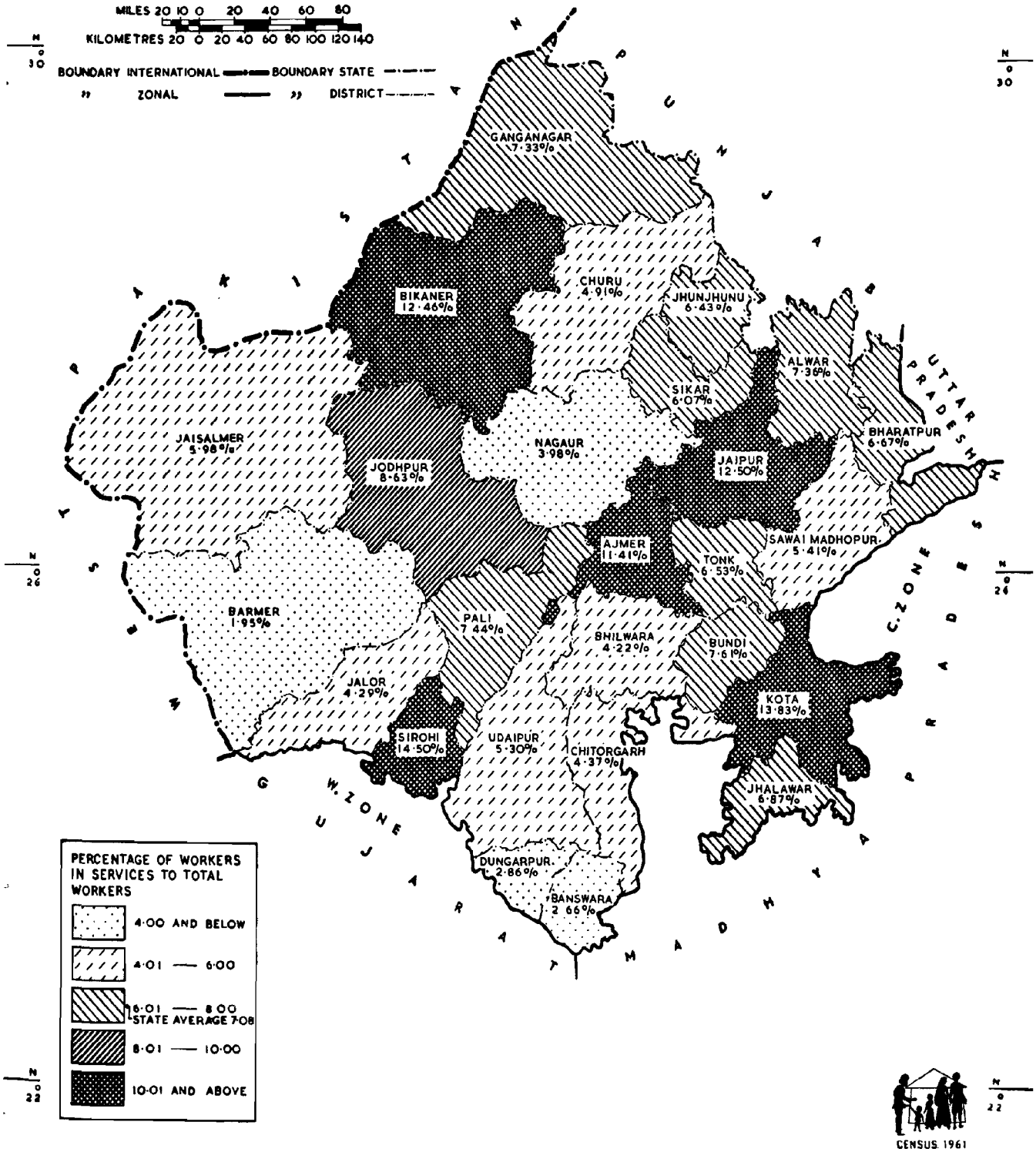
The table below gives the proportions of workers engaged in services to the total working population in the various districts of Rajasthan while the Map alongside depicts the same.

PROPORTION OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

State/District	Total working population	Workers in services	Percentage of workers engaged in services to total working population
RAJASTHAN	9,583,840	678,614	7.08
1 Ganganagar	406,443	29,800	7.33
2 Bikaner	175,406	21,847	12.46
3 Churu	315,574	15,480	4.91
4 Jhunjhunu	319,671	20,567	6.43
5 Alwar	488,185	35,913	7.36
6 Bharatpur	483,592	32,271	6.67
7 Sawai Madhopur	490,025	26,515	5.41
8 Jaipur	877,550	109,652	12.50
9 Sikar	382,782	23,216	6.07
10 Ajmer	443,286	50,589	11.41
11 Tonk	64,282	17,266	6.53
12 Jaisalmer	68,136	4,072	5.98
13 Jodhpur	376,461	32,473	8.63
14 Nagaur	457,650	18,231	3.98
15 Pali	361,338	26,874	7.44
16 Barmer	336,880	6,568	1.95
17 Jalor	250,861	10,754	4.29
18 Sirohi	140,376	20,355	14.50
19 Bhilwara	503,538	21,260	4.22
20 Udaipur	773,553	41,029	5.30
21 Chitorgarh	412,415	18,038	4.37
22 Dungarpur	215,046	6,153	2.86
23 Banswara	242,120	6,446	2.66
24 Bundi	158,396	12,059	7.61
25 Kota	390,764	54,035	13.83
26 Jhalawar	249,510	17,151	6.87

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961



CENSUS 1961

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

OF THE total persons working in services in Rajasthan 10.62 per cent are engaged in educational and scientific services. In the thirteen districts, where this average is exceeded, the proportions range from 11.05 per cent in Bhilwara district to 19.92 per cent in Banswara district. Other districts have lower proportions ranging from 6.19 per cent in Sirohi district to 10.28 per cent in Chitorgarh district.

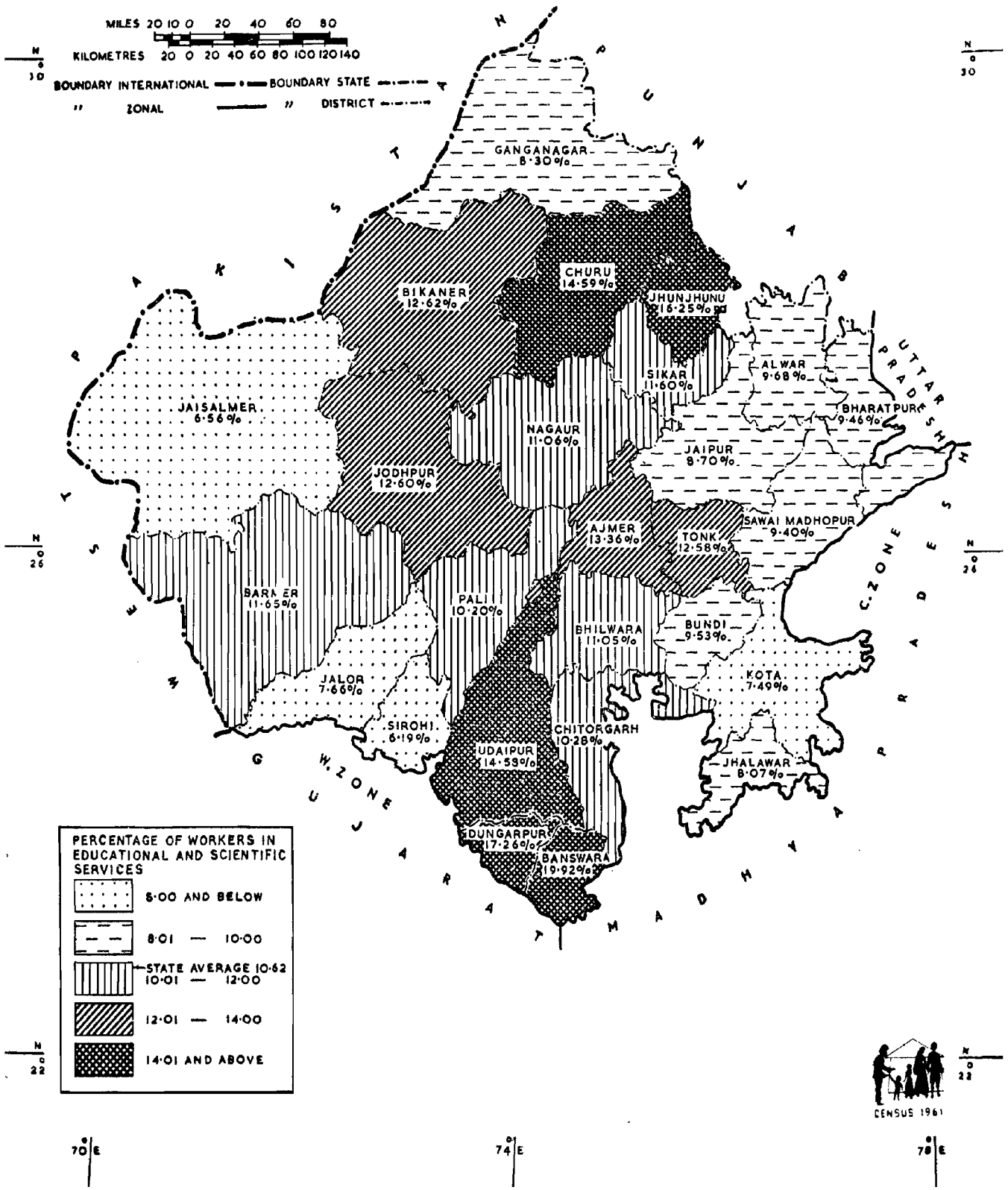
The table below shows the proportions as obtaining in various districts while the Map alongside presents the same.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

State/District	Total workers in services	Workers engaged in Educational & Scientific Services [81 Major Group]	Percentage of Educational & Scientific Services to total workers in services
RAJASTHAN	**678,614**	**72,091**	**10.62**
1 Ganganagar	29,800	24,744	8.30
2 Bikaner	21,847	2,757	12.62
3 Churu	15,480	2,259	14.59
4 Jhunjhunu	20,567	3,343	16.25
5 Alwar	35,913	3,478	9.68
6 Bharatpur	32,271	3,054	9.46
7 Sawai Madhopur	26,515	2,492	9.40
8 Jaipur	109,652	9,537	8.70
9 Sikar	23,216	2,693	11.60
10 Ajmer	50,589	6,757	13.36
11 Tonk	17,266	2,172	12.58
12 Jaisalmer	4,072	267	6.56
13 Jodhpur	32,473	4,091	12.60
14 Nagaur	18,231	2,017	11.06
15 Pali	26,874	2,740	10.20
16 Barmer	6,568	765	11.65
17 Jalor	10,754	824	7.66
18 Sirohi	20,355	1,259	6.19
19 Bhilwara	21,260	2,350	11.05
20 Udaipur	41,029	5,983	14.58
21 Chitorgarh	18,038	1,854	10.28
22 Dungarpur	6,153	1,062	17.26
23 Banswara	6,446	1,284	19.92
24 Bundi	12,059	1,149	9.53
25 Kota	54,035	4,046	7.49
26 Jhalawar	17,151	1,384	8.07

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961



PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

OF THE persons working in services in Rajasthan 3·83 per cent are engaged in medical and public health services. Eleven districts exceed this State average where the proportions range from 3.96 per cent in district Jaipur to 6.26 per cent in district Ajmer. In other districts the proportions are low ranging from 1.59 per cent in district Sirohi to 3.70 per cent in district Bhilwara.

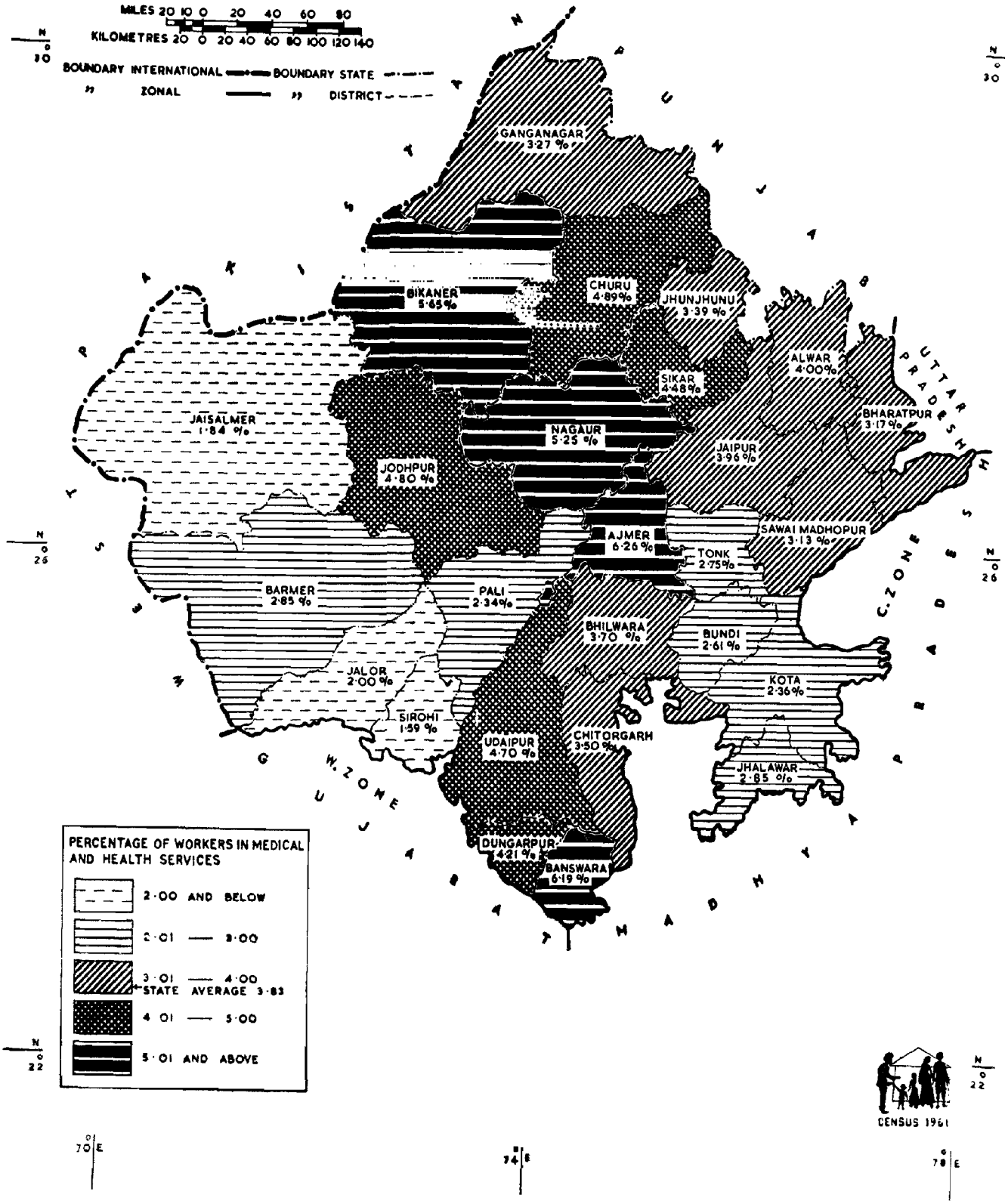
The table below presents these districtwise proportions while the Map alongside also depicts the same.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

State/District	Total workers in services	Workers engaged in Medical & Health Services Major group 82	Percentage of Medical & Health Services to total workers in services
RAJASTHAN	678,614	26,007	3.83
1 Ganganagar	29,800	973	3.27
2 Bikaner	21,847	1,234	5.65
3 Churu	15,480	757	4.89
4 Jhunjhunu	20,567	698	3.39
5 Alwar	35,913	1,437	4.00
6 Bharatpur	32,271	1,023	3,17
7 Sawai Madhopur	26,515	829	3.13
8 Jaipur	109,652	4,342	3.96
9 Sikar	23,216	1,040	4.48
10 Ajmer	50,589	3,169	6.26
11 Tonk	17,266	474	2.75
12 Jaisalmer	4,072	75	1.84
13 Jodhpur	32,473	1,560	4.80
14 Nagaur	18,231	957	5.25
15 Pali	26,874	629	2.34
16 Barmer	6,568	187	2.85
17 Jalor	10,754	216	2.00
18 Sirohi	20,355	324	1.59
19 Bhilwara	21,260	786	3.70
20 Udaipur	41,029	1,928	4.70
21 Chitorgarh	18,038	632	3.50
22 Dungarpur	6,153	259	4.21
23 Banswara	6,446	399	6.19
24 Bundi	12,059	315	2.61
25 Kota	54,035	1,276	2.36
26 Jhalawar	17,151	488	2.85

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961



CENSUS 1961

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN PERSONAL & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

A LITTLE more than half of the persons engaged in services in Rajasthan are workers in personal and other miscellaneous services. In fourteen districts this proportion is exceeded and ranges from 50.23 per cent in Jaipur district to 65.03 per cent in Pali district. In the remaining other districts the proportions are lower than the average for the State and ranges from 29.99 per cent in district Jaisalmer to 48.89 per cent in district Sikar.

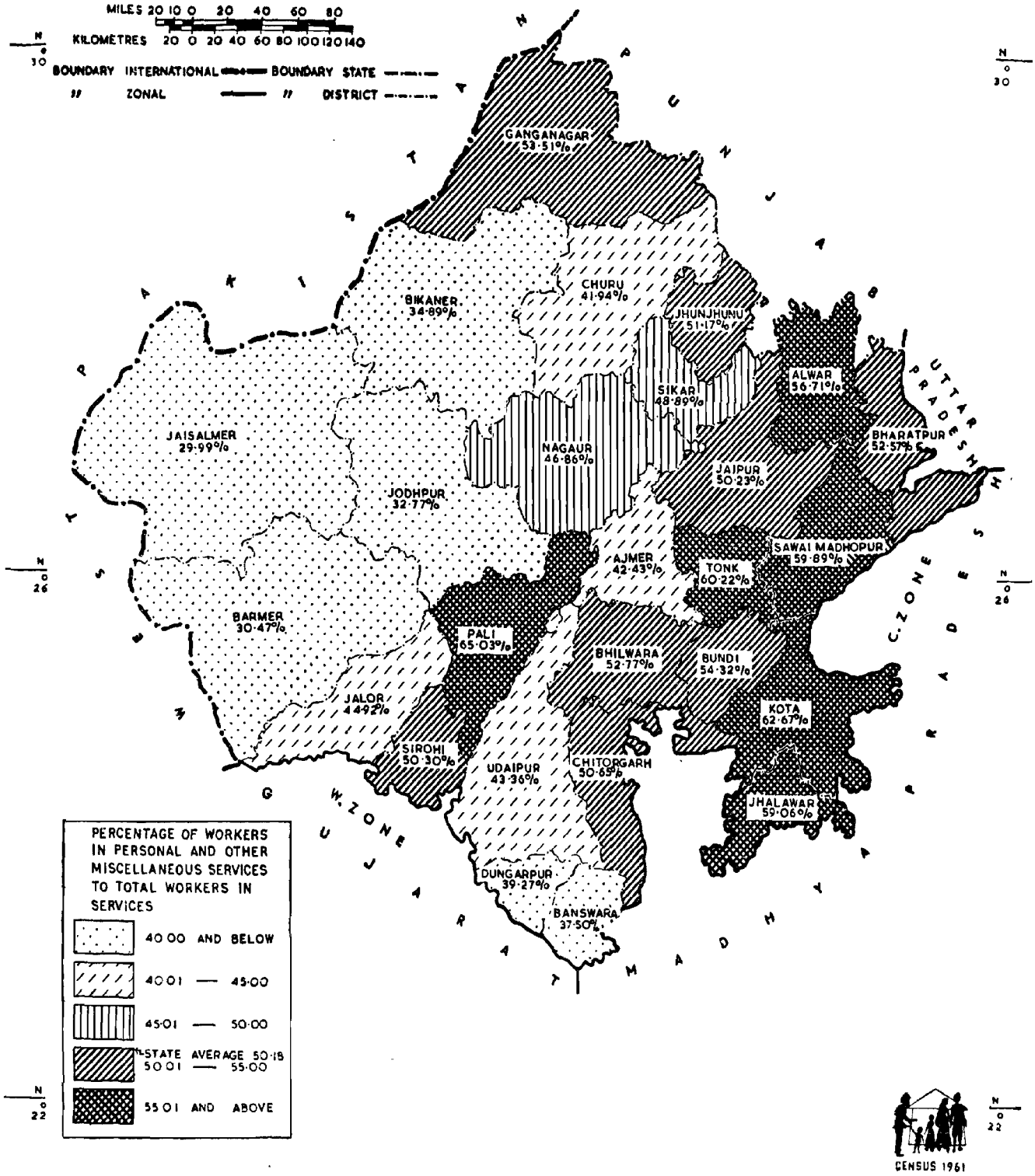
The table below shows these proportions for the various districts while Map alongside presents the same.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN PERSONAL & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

State/District	Total workers in services	Workers engaged in personal services Major group 88	Workers engaged in other miscellaneous services Major group 89	Workers in personal & other miscellaneous services	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 2
RAJASTHAN	**678,614**	**85,173**	**255,387**	**340,560**	**50.18**
1 Ganganagar	29,800	3,363	12,584	15,947	53.51
2 Bikaner	21,847	3,132	4,491	7,623	34.89
3 Churu	15,480	3,231	3,262	6,493	41.94
4 Jhunjhunu	20,567	3,143	7,381	10,524	51.17
5 Alwar	35,913	4,087	16,279	20,366	56.71
6 Bharatpur	32,271	3,703	13,261	16,964	52.57
7 Sawai Madhopur	26,515	2,941	12,940	15,881	59.89
8 Jaipur	109,652	17,071	38,005	55,076	50.23
9 Sikar	23,216	3,483	7,867	11,350	48.89
10 Ajmer	50,589	6,356	15,110	21,466	42.43
11 Tonk	17,266	1,906	8,491	10,397	60.22
12 Jaisalmer	4,072	319	902	1,221	29.99
13 Jodhpur	32,473	3,986	6,654	10,640	32.77
14 Nagaur	18,231	2,529	6,014	8,543	46.86
15 Pali	26,874	4,230	13,245	17,475	65.03
16 Barmer	6,568	863	1,138	2,001	30.47
17 Jalor	10,754	1,197	3,634	4,831	44,92
18 Sirohi	20,355	1,987	8,251	10,238	50.30
19 Bhilwara	21,260	2,087	9,132	11,219	52.77
20 Udaipur	41,029	4,608	13,184	17,792	43.36
21 Chitorgarh	18,038	1,809	7,328	9,137	50.65
22 Dungarpur	6,153	1,093	1,323	2,416	39.27
23 Banswara	6,446	917	1,500	2,417	37.50
24 Bundi	12,059	1,219	5,332	6,551	54.32
25 Kota	54,035	4,293	29,569	33,862	62.67
26 Jhalawar	17,151	1,620	8,510	10,130	59.06

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961



E - SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

THE SCHEDULED Castes in Rajasthan comprising of some fifty five communities constitute about 16.7 per cent of the total population of the State. They are spread all over Rajasthan. The following statement presents their population and their proportionate strength in the various districts of Rajasthan.

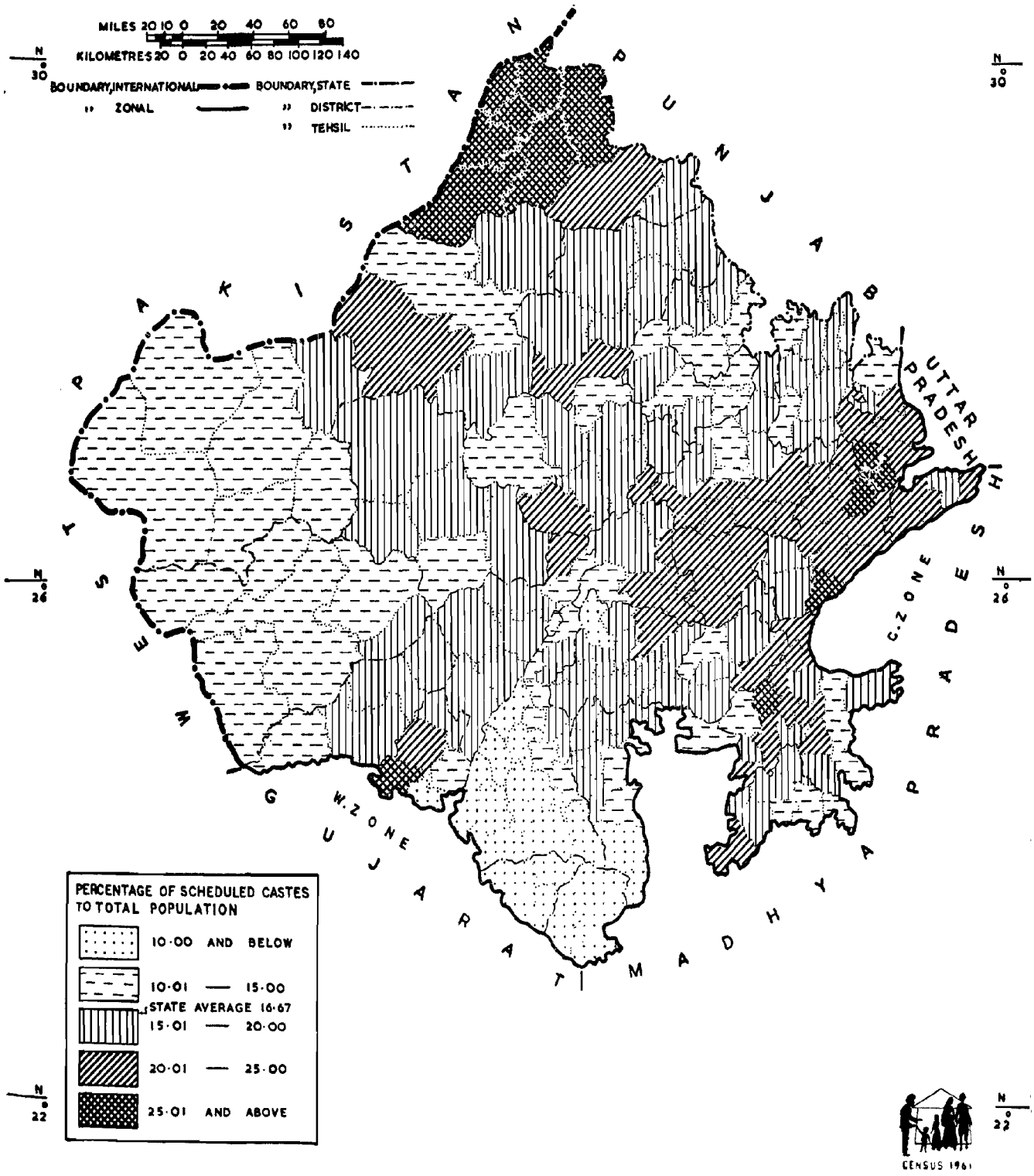
PROPORTIONATE STRENGTH OF SCHEDULED CASTES

State/District	Total Population	Population of Scheduled Castes	Per cent to total Population
RAJASTHAN	**20,155,602**	**3,359,640**	**16.67**
1 Ganganagar	1,037,423	297,368	28.66
2 Bikaner	444,515	65,982	14.84
3 Churu	659,011	119,144	18.08
4 Jhunjhunu	719,650	99,146	13.78
5 Alwar	1,090,026	194,028	17.80
6 Bharatpur	1,149,883	245,672	21.36
7 Sawai Madhopur	943,574	210,948	22.36
8 Jaipur	1,901,756	323,493	17.01
9 Sikar	820,286	114,947	14.01
10 Ajmer	976,547	175,029	17.92
11 Tonk	497,729	105,754	21.25
12 Jaisalmer	140,338	18,939	13.50
13 Jodhpur	885,663	125,314	14.15
14 Nagaur	934,948	163,169	17.45
15 Pali	805,682	144,150	17.89
16 Barmer	649,794	90,215	13.88
17 Jalor	547,072	90,650	16.57
18 Sirohi	352,303	67,113	19.05
19 Bhilwara	865,797	140,157	16 19
20 Udaipur	1,464,276	127,461	8.70
21 Chitorgarh	710,132	101,955	14.36
22 Dungarpur	406,944	18,680	4.59
23 Banswara	475,245	21,700	4.57
24 Bundi	338,010	61,835	18.29
25 Kota	848,389	153,746	18.12
26 Jhalawar	490,609	83,045	16.93

The Map alongside presents the proportionate strength of the Scheduled Castes down to the tehsil level in the State. It will be observed that in district Ganganagar where the proportionate strength of the Scheduled Castes at the district level is the highest (28.66 per cent) amongst the various districts of the State the highest proportion amongst the tehsils (40.85 per cent) is also recorded in its tehsil Karanpur followed by another tehsil Raisinghnagar in the same district with its proportion (37.82 per cent).

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961



CENSUS 1961

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

THE SCHEDULED Tribes in Rajasthan comprising of six communities constitute about 11.7 per cent of the total population of the State. They are spread all over the State. The following statement presents their population and their proportionate strength in the various districts of Rajasthan:

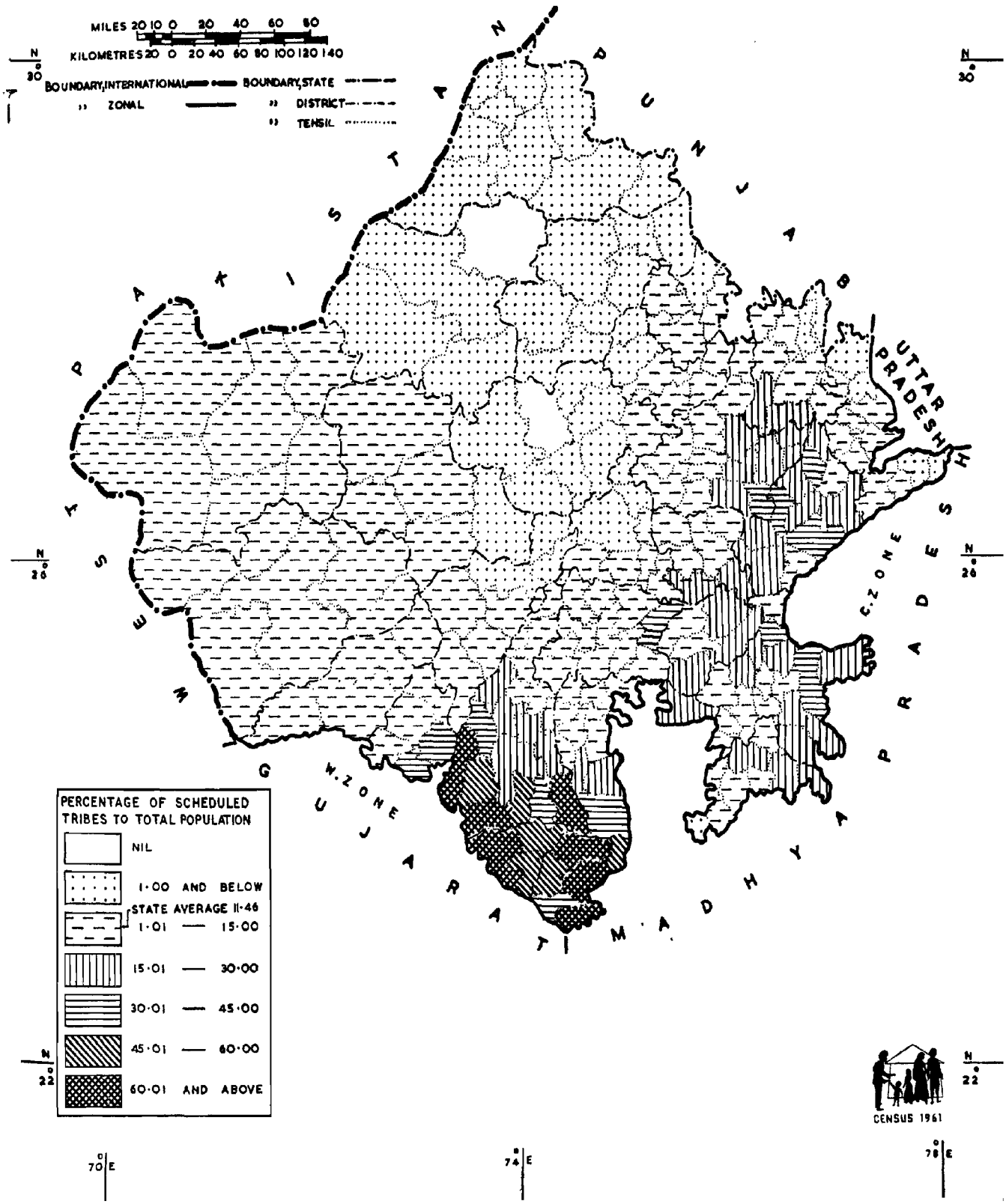
PROPORTIONATE STRENGTH OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

State/District	Total Population	Population of Scheduled Tribes	Per cent to total Population
RAJASTHAN	**20,155,602**	**2,351,470**	**11.67**
1 Ganganagar	1,037,423	2,208	0.21
2 Bikaner	444,515	1,034	0.23
3 Churu	659,011	3,262	0.49
4 Jhunjhunu	719,650	11,495	1.60
5 Alwar	1,090,026	88,454	8.11
6 Bharatpur	1,149,883	32,627	2.84
7 Sawai Madhopur	943,574	209,931	22.25
8 Jaipur	1,901,756	218,569	11.49
9 Sikar	820,286	20,569	2.51
10 Ajmer	976,547	15,507	1.59
11 Tonk	497,729	57,699	11.59
12 Jaisalmer	140,338	4,566	3.25
13 Jodhpur	885,663	18,328	2.07
14 Nagaur	934,948	2,879	0.31
15 Pali	805,682	38,218	4.74
16 Barmer	649,794	34,883	5.37
17 Jalor	547,072	44,128	8.07
18 Sirohi	352,303	74,087	21.03
19 Bhilwara	865,797	81,226	9.31
20 Udaipur	1,464,276	441,710	30.17
21 Chitorgarh	710,132	129,645	18.26
22 Dungarpur	406,944	244,782	60.15
23 Banswara	475,245	339,624	71.46
24 Bundi	338,010	59 973	17.74
25 Kota	848,389	124,554	14.68
26 Jhalawar	490,609	51,512	10.50

The Map alongside presents the proportionate strength of the Scheduled Tribes down to the tehsil level in the State. It will be observed that in district Banswara, where the proportionate strength of the Scheduled Tribes at the district level is the highest (71.46 per cent) amongst the various districts of the State, the highest proportion amongst the various tehsils (86.28 per cent) is also recorded in its tehsil Kushalgarh followed by Bagidora tehsil (81.11 per cent) in the same district.

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961



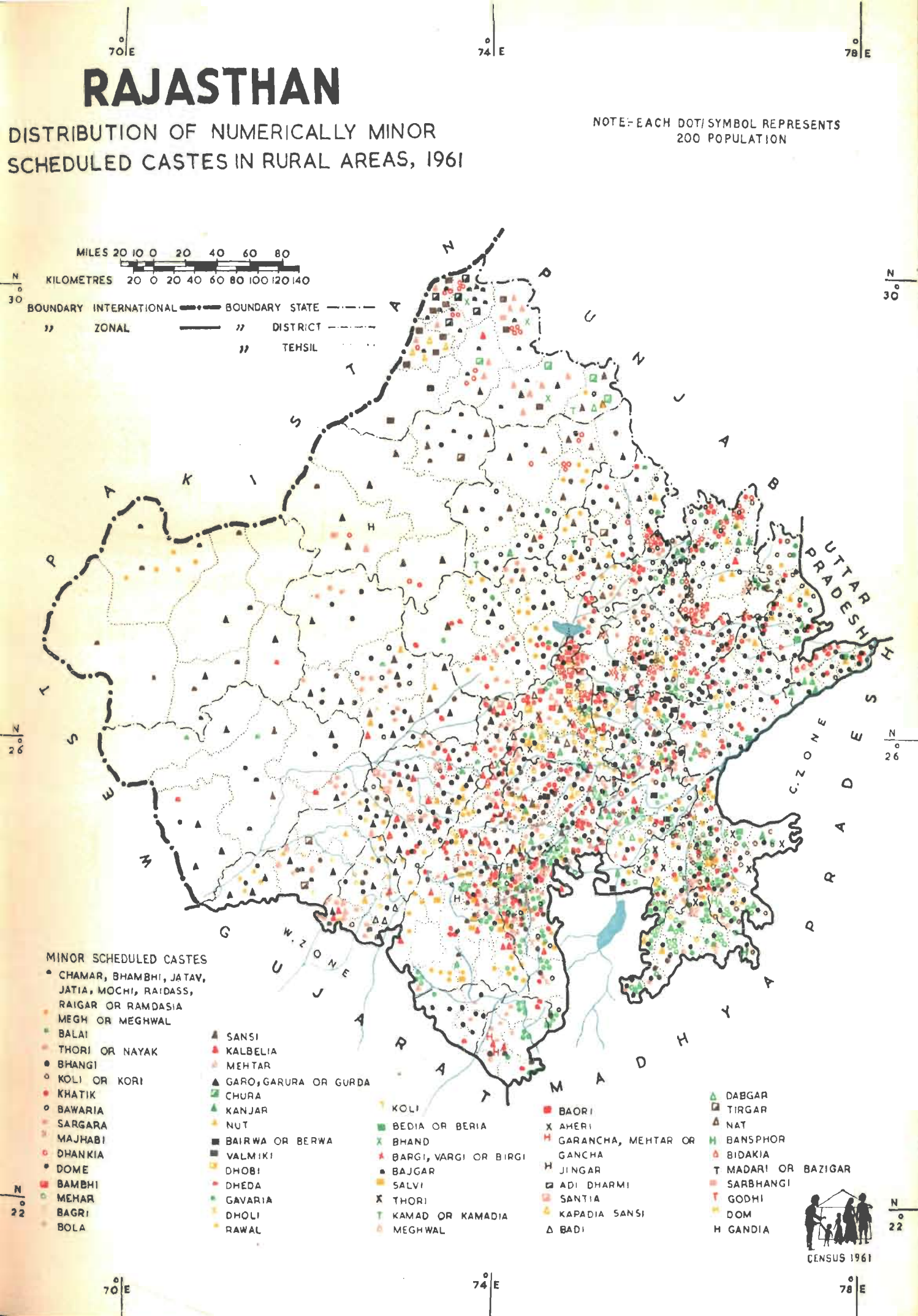
DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

THE DISTRIBUTION of individual Scheduled Castes of Rajasthan in the rural areas of its tehsil, wherein their population exceeds 1,000 and are thus considered numerically major, is the subject matter of the Map alongside. Each caste has been assigned a symbol and distribution is shown at the level of rural areas of tehsil. Individual Scheduled Castes which have a population of over a thousand in the State as a whole but which do not have a population more than a thousand in any of the individual tehsil, have not been shown in the map. It is thus that only twentyeight communities are represented on the map.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED CASTES IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

NOTE:- EACH DOT/SYMBOL REPRESENTS 200 POPULATION

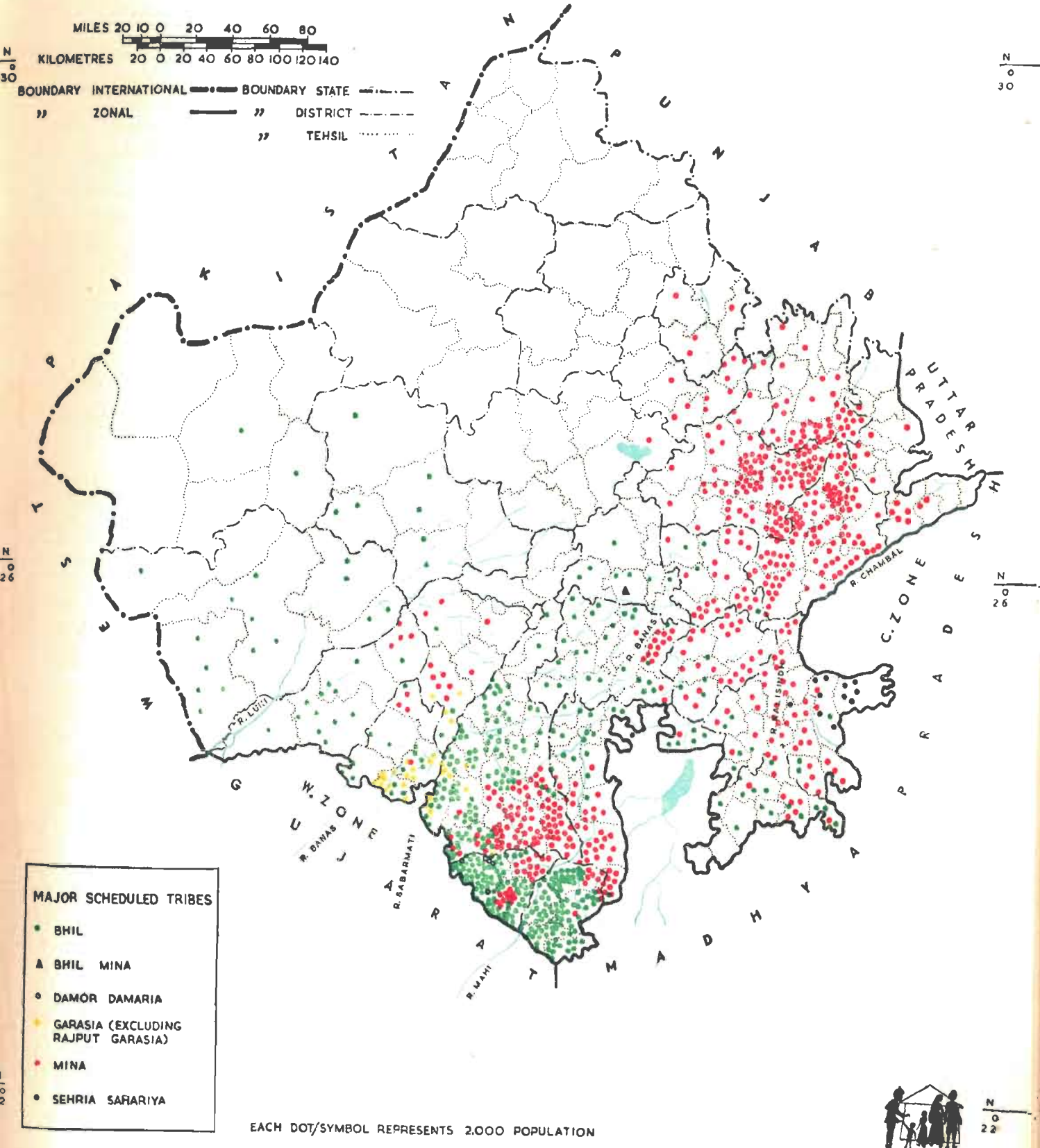


DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED CASTES IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

THE DISTRIBUTION of individual Scheduled Castes of Rajasthan in the rural areas of its tehsils wherein they occur in minor proportions is shown in the Map alongside. Castes which have a population of 100 to 999 in the individual tehsils have been considered minor Scheduled Castes for the areas. Each caste is assigned a symbol and distribution is shown at the level of the rural areas of the tehsil. Minor Scheduled Castes with insignificant strength which can claim minor status at the State level numbering 100 and more but which have insignificant strength at the tehsil level have not been shown in the map.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES IN RURAL AREAS, 1961



EACH DOT/SYMBOL REPRESENTS 2,000 POPULATION

CENSUS 1961

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

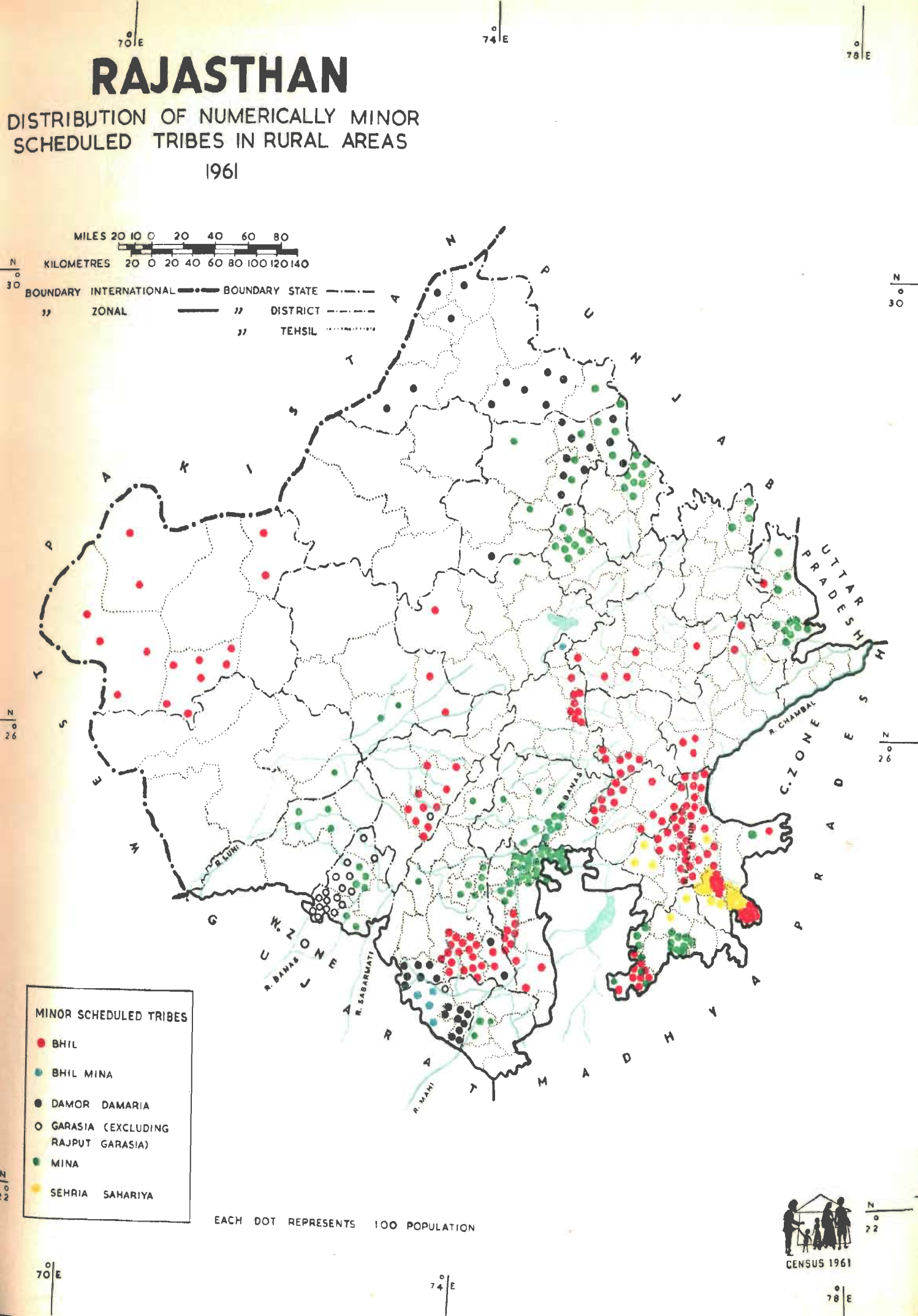
MINA, BHIL, Garasia. Sehria, Bhil-Mina and Damor-Damaria are the important Scheduled Tribes of Rajasthan. The distribution of their population in the rural areas of the various tehsils in which they have a population exceeding one thousand entitling them to be considered as a numerically major community, is the subject matter of the Map alongside.

Each community has been assigned a symbol and distribution shown in each tehsil by one symbol representing every two thousand persons of the individual Scheduled Tribe. Fractions of one thousand and above are shown by a full symbol while smaller ones are ignored. Thus a tehsil having less than two thousand population of a tribe has been shown in the Map. The map provides a visual study in the concentration of population of the individual Scheduled Tribe in Rajasthan at the tehsil level.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED TRIBES IN RURAL AREAS

1961

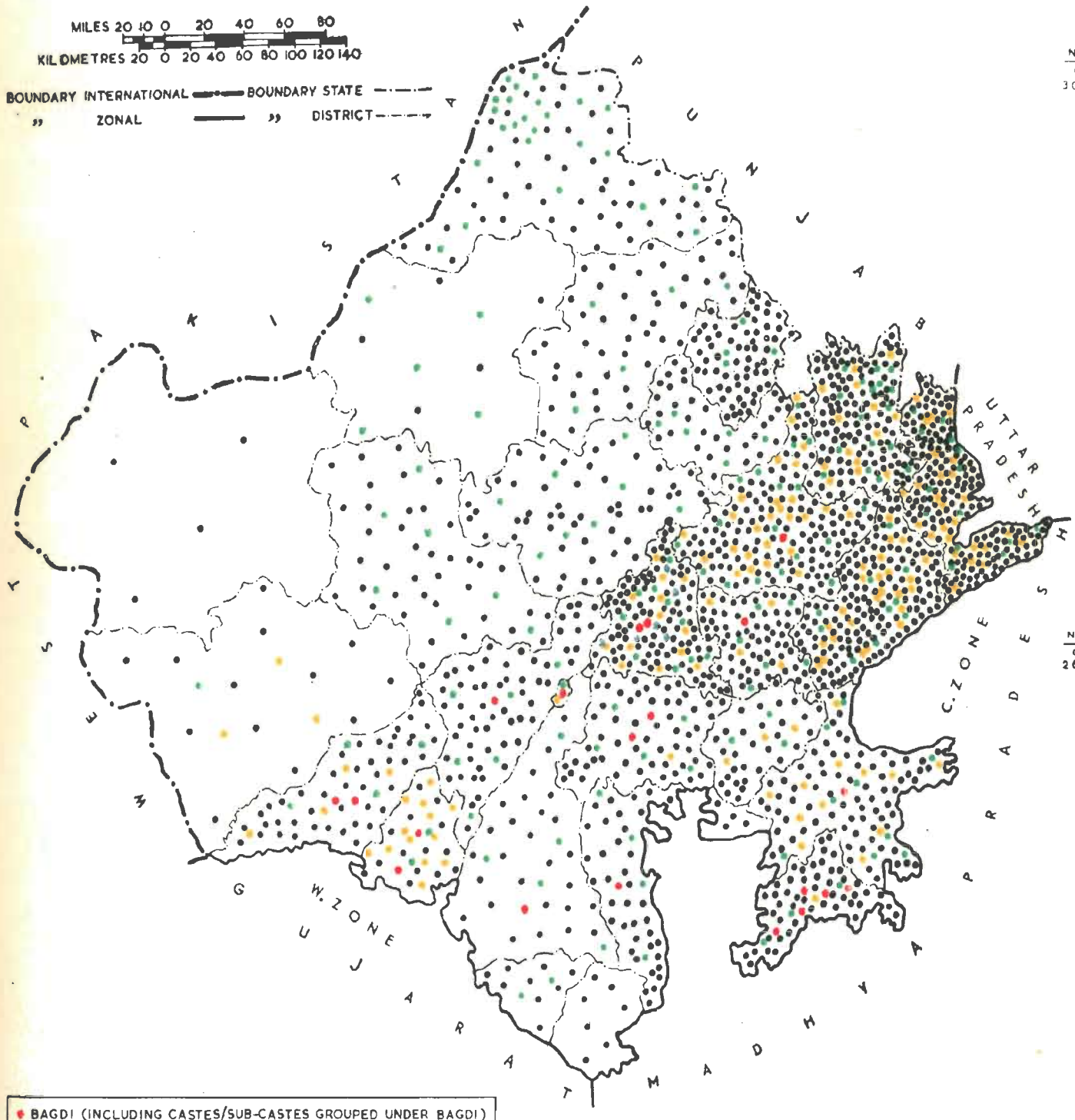


DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED TRIBES IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

THE SCHEDULED tribes are also spread in areas other than of their concentrations where they occur in minor proportions and a study of their dispersal will be incomplete without taking this into account. The Map alongside presents the distribution of the numerically minor individual Scheduled Tribes at the rural areas of tehsil level. Tribes having a population ranging from 100 to 999 in a tehsil are considered minor Scheduled Tribes for these areas. Each community has been assigned a symbol and distribution shown in each tehsil by one symbol representing 100 persons assigning full symbols to fractions of 100 and more and ignoring smaller fractions. Thus, a tehsil having less than one hundred population of a tribe has not appeared in the map.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S FIRST FIFTEEN NUMERICALLY STRONG SCHEDULED CASTES 1961



CENSUS 1961

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S FIRST FIFTEEN NUMERICALLY STRONG SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

OF THE most numerous first fifteen Scheduled Castes in India, the Bagris, Bhangis and Mehtars (which can be grouped together for our purpose here) Chamar, Bhambis, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidas, Raigar or Ramdasia, Dhobi, Koli or Kori and Pasis are found in Rajasthan. The group of Chamars is the most predominant in the Scheduled Castes of the State as 43 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State belongs to this community.

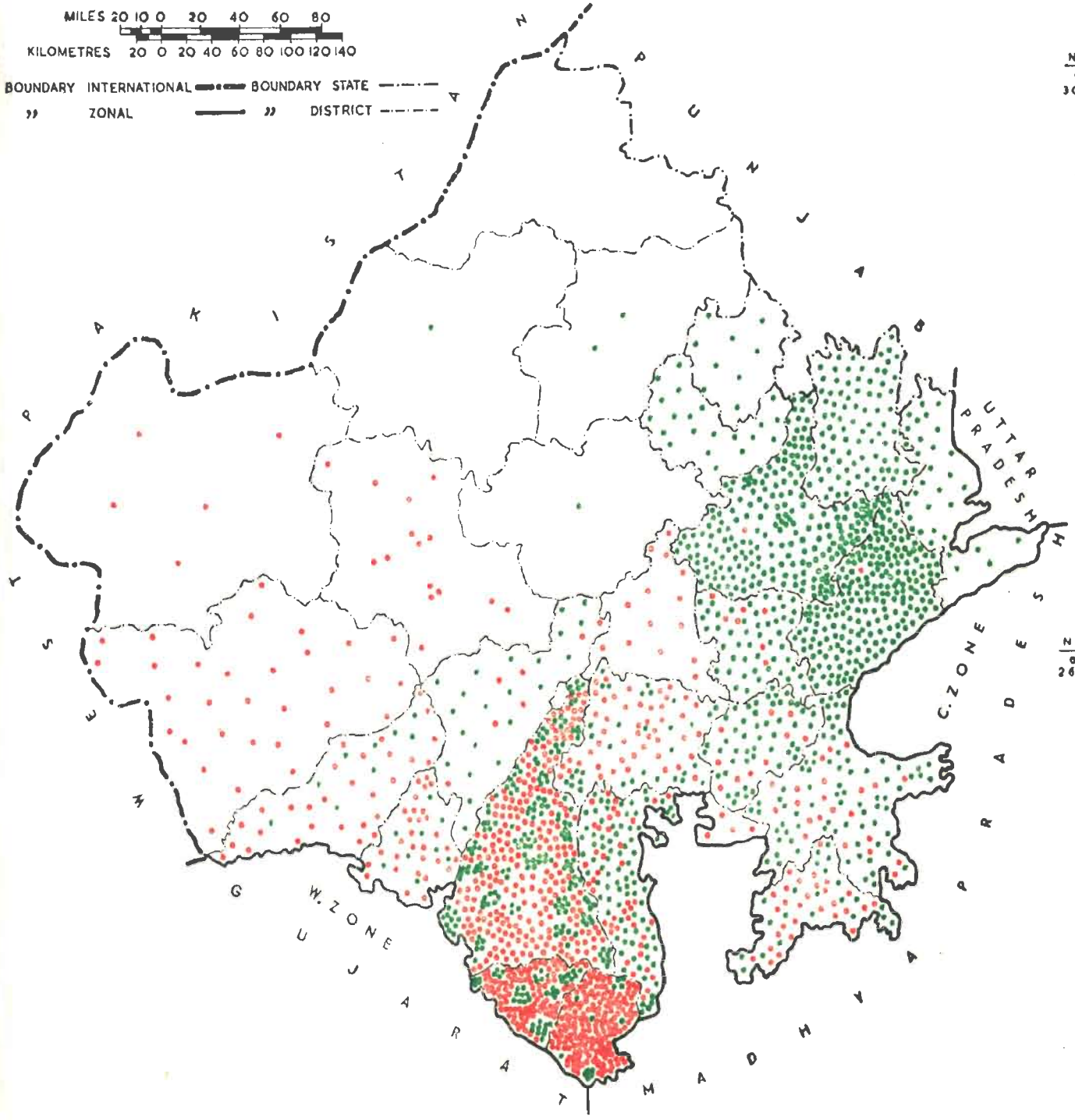
The following table, gives the districtwise population figures of India's first fifteen numerically strong Scheduled Castes found in Rajasthan while the Map alongside presents the same by means of dots.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S NUMERICALLY STRONG SCHEDULED CASTES

State/District	Bagri, Bhangi and Mehtar	Chamar, Bhambi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidas. Raigar or Ramdasia	Dhobi	Koli or Kori	Pasi
RAJASTHAN	**165,612**	**1,433,531**	**5,812**	**148,198**	**186**
1 Ganganagar	7,489	54,650	-	46	86
2 Bikaner	5,313	4,831	-	200	-
3 Churu	5,116	46,120	-	12	-
4 Jhunjhunu	3,766	64,118	-	-	-
5 Alwar	16,532	119,425	-	13,963	-
6 Bharatpur	14,106	174,909	-	26,400	4
7 Sawai Madhopur	9,698	148,436	-	24,660	-
8 Jaipur	18,569	129,617	-	27,339	1
9 Sikar	5,668	32,253	-	3	-
10 Ajmer	11,297	70,531	5,812	14,201	-
11 Tonk	5,618	63,689	-	4,150	-
12 Jaisalmer	222	3,682	-	1	-
13 Jodhpur	7,469	39,076	-	61	-
14 Nagaur	7,905	50,898	-	1	-
15 Pali	6,490	59,160	-	296	-
16 Barmer	1,164	13,207	-	2,946	-
17 Jalor	4,333	46,711	-	4,339	-
18 Sirohi	2,459	14,113	-	12,967	11
19 Bhilwara	4,807	56,327	-	1,175	8
20 Udaipur	5,322	26,847	-	239	-
21 Chitorgarh	5,177	42,122	-	89	11
22 Dungarpur	1,798	9,452	-	-	-
23 Banswara	396	6,609	-	3	1
24 Bundi	2,744	30,172	-	2,762	-
25 Kota	9,013	78,042	-	11,595	45
26 Jhalawar	3,141	48,534	-	730	19

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S FIRST FIFTEEN NUMERICALLY STRONG SCHEDULED TRIBES 1961



CENSUS 1961

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S FIRST FIFTEEN NUMERICALLY STRONG SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1961

OF THE most numerous fifteen Scheduled Tribes in India, the Minas and Bhils are found in Rajasthan where they constitute the bulk of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State and share 50 and 39 per cent between them respectively. Minas are mostly concentrated in Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur and Udaipur districts where more than half of their total population resides. Bhils are concentrated mostly in Udaipur, Banswara and Dungarpur districts where 67.8 per cent of their total population in the State resides.

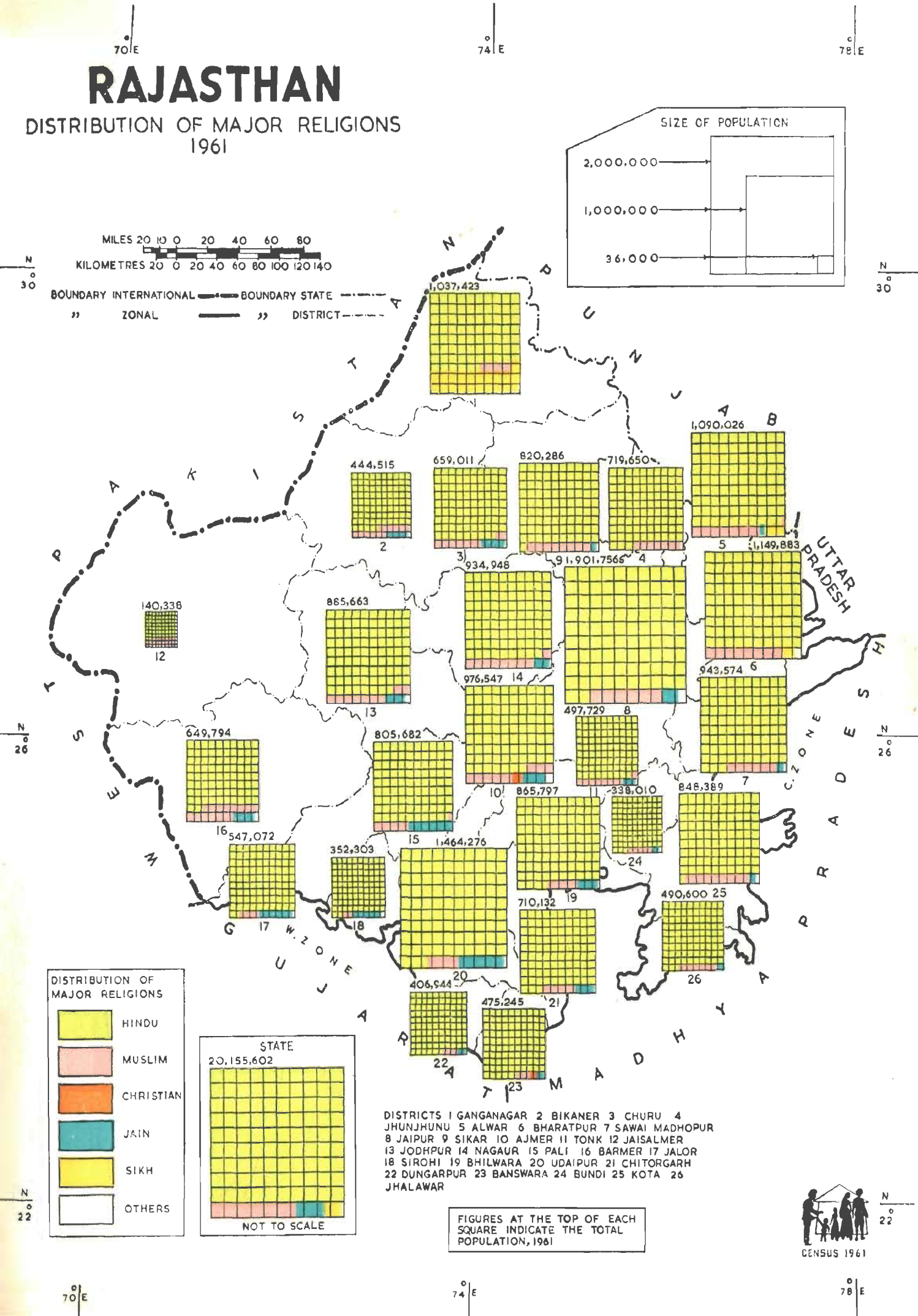
The following table, gives the districtwise population figures of India's first fifteen numerically strong Scheduled Tribes found in Rajasthan the Bhils and the Minas while the Map alongside shows the same by means of dots.

NUMERICALLY IMPORTANT SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1961

State/District	Distribution of India's strong Scheduled Tribes.	
	Bhil	Mina
RAJASTHAN	906,705	1,155,620
1 Ganganagar	30	459
2 Bikaner	10	996
3 Churu	4	1,754
4 Jhunjhunu	9	9,214
5 Alwar	73	86,008
6 Bharatpur	182	31,359
7 Sawai Madhopur	611	204,380
8 Jaipur	563	212,237
9 Sikar	-	19,790
10 Ajmer	13,525	-
11 Tonk	6,599	48,564
12 Jaisalmer	4,556	10
13 Jodhpur	14,751	179
14 Nagaur	368	1,392
15 Pali	7,473	21,502
16 Barmer	30,742	121
17 Jalor	28,917	9,107
18 Sirohi	30,395	9,495
19 Bhilwara	47,855	32,573
20 Udaipur	229,961	173,367
21 Chitorgarh	45,517	83,525
22 Dungarpur	180,780	45,953
23 Banswara	203,037	13,013
24 Bundi	9,977	49,461
25 Kota	21,637	79,123
26 Jhalawar	29,133	22,038

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS, 1961

OF THE major religions professed by the people Hinduism has the largest proportion (89.9 per cent) of followers in Rajasthan. Islam has 6.5 per cent, Jainism 2.0 per cent, Sikhism 1.3 per cent while other faiths have the remaining 0.3 per cent of their adherants. In a few districts the proportion of muslims is a little more than the State average and appreciably more in districts Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner districts. The Sikhs have a concentration of their population in district Ganganagar.

The table below shows the percentage distribution of the followers of various religions by districts:

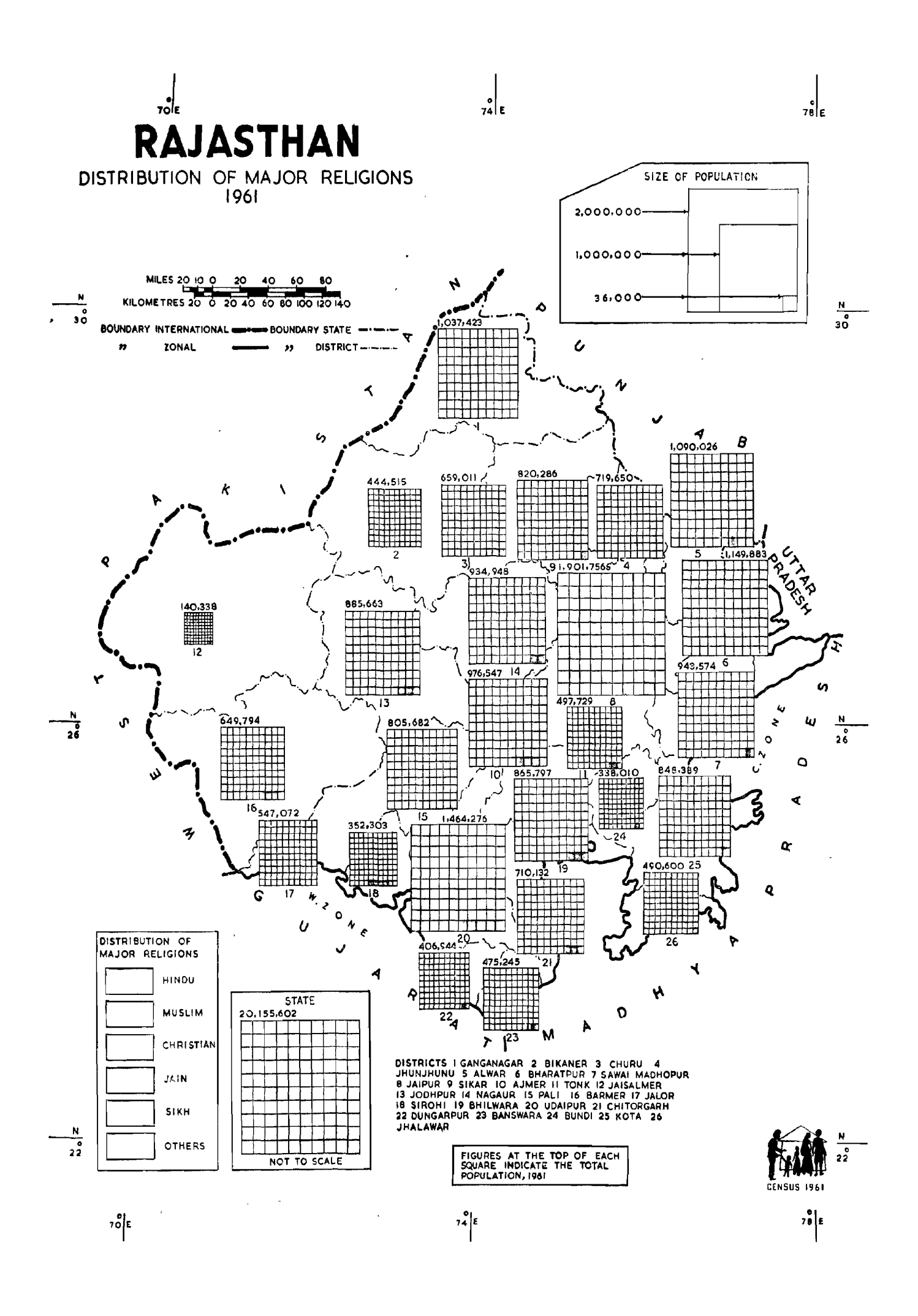
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FOLLOWERS OF VARIOUS RELIGIONS

State/District	Percentage distribution of followers					
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	ain	Sikh	Others
RAJASTHAN	89.9	6.5	-	2.0	1.3	0.3
1 Ganganagar	75.7	3.3	-	-	20.7	0 3
2 Bikaner	84.6	11.3	-	3.8	-	0.3
3 Churu	88.8	8.0	-	3.0	-	0.2
4 Jhunjhunu	93.0	6.7	-	-	-	0.3
5 Alwar	89.7	7.6	-	0.5	2.1	0.1
6 Bharatpur	90.0	8.0	-	-	1.2	0.8
7 Sawai Madhopur	93.0	5.8	-	0.7	-	0.5
8 Jaipur	92.0	5.9	-	1.3	-	0.8
9 Sikar	91.0	8.0	-	0.5	-	0.5
10 Ajmer	87.0	8.5	0.7	2 8	-	1.0
11 Tonk	89.0	8.5	-	2.0	-	0.5
12 Jaisalmer	73.0	26.0	-	0.5	-	0.5
13 Jodhpur	88.0	9.0	-	2.5	-	0.5
14 Nagaur	89.0	9.0	-	1.7	-	0.3
15 Pali	89.7	4.5	-	5.7	-	0.1
16 Barmer	82.7	14.0	-	3.0	-	0.3
17 Jalor	91.6	3.0	-	5.0	-	0.4
18 Sirohi	92.0	2.3	-	5.0	-	0.7
19 Bhilwara	93.7	3.6	-	2.5	-	0.2
20 Udaipur	92.6	2.8	-	4.3	-	0.3
21 Chitorgarh	93.3	4.0	-	2.5	-	0.2
22 Dungarpur	95.8	2.5	-	1.5	-	0.2
23 Banswara	95.4	2.5	0.5	1.5	-	0.1
24 Bundi	93.0	5.0	-	1.4	-	0.6
25 Kota	90.8	7.7	-	0.9	-	0.6
26 Jhalawar	92.7	6.0	-	1.2	-	0.1

The Map alongside illustrates the same. The squares are drawn proportionate to the total population in each district and each such square is divided into hundred equal parts each part representing one per cent which are then shown in different colours to mark out the diverse religions according to the percentage share of each such religion to the total population.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES OTHER THAN STATE LANGUAGE AS THEIR MOTHER TONGUE, 1961

QUITE A large proportion of population (66.68 per cent) in Rajasthan speaks languages and dialects other than the State language namely Hindi. This proportion is even exceeded in eighteen of the twentysix districts of the State where it ranges from 71.66 per cent in Ajmer district to 99.80 in Dungarpur district. In the remaining eight districts the proportions of population speaking languages and dialects other than Hindi widely range from 5.48 per cent in district Bharatpur to 66.59 per cent in district Bundi.

The table below shows the proportions of persons speaking languages other than the State language while the same is illustrated in the Map alongside.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES OTHER THAN STATE LANGUAGE AS THEIR MOTHER TONGUE, 1961

State/District	Persons speaking languages other than State language	Percentage of persons speaking languages other than State language
RAJASTHAN	**13,440,745**	**66.68**
1 Ganganagar	756,852	72.96
2 Bikaner	407,555	91.69
3 Churu	623,113	94.55
4 Jhunjhunu	523,189	72.70
5 Alwar	92,030	8.44
6 Bharatpur	63,041	5.48
7 Sawai Madhopur	134,361	14.24
8 Jaipur	1,419,666	74.65
9 Sikar	757,640	92.36
10 Ajmer	699,783	71.66
11 Tonk	132,746	26.67
12 Jaisalmer	139,690	99.54
13 Jodhpur	676,085	76.34
14 Nagaur	872,666	93.34
15 Pali	758,944	94.20
16 Barmer	644,553	99.19
17 Jalor	542,970	99.25
18 Sirohi	272,613	77.38
19 Bhilwara	656,147	75.79
20 Udaipur	903,395	61.70
21 Chitorgarh	654,089	92.11
22 Dungarpur	406,140	99.80
23 Banswara	354,769	74.65
24 Bundi	225,089	66.59
25 Kota	496,965	58.58
26 Jhalawar	226,654	46.20

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF THREE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961

DISTRIBUTION OF THREE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961

RAJASTHANI, HINDI and Bhili are the three numerically strongest languages in Rajasthan commanding about 114 lakhs, 67 lakhs and 8 lakhs speakers respectively. It may be noted that for the purposes of this map, the various dialects spoken in Rajasthan have been included in what has been called the Rajasthani language. Jaipur district has the largest concentration of the speakers of Rajasthani, Bharatpur district of Hindi speakers and Dungarpur district of Bhili speakers. Bhili, being a tribal language spoken mostly by the Bhils is not prevalent in thirteen districts of the State while its speakers are in insignificant strength in three other districts.

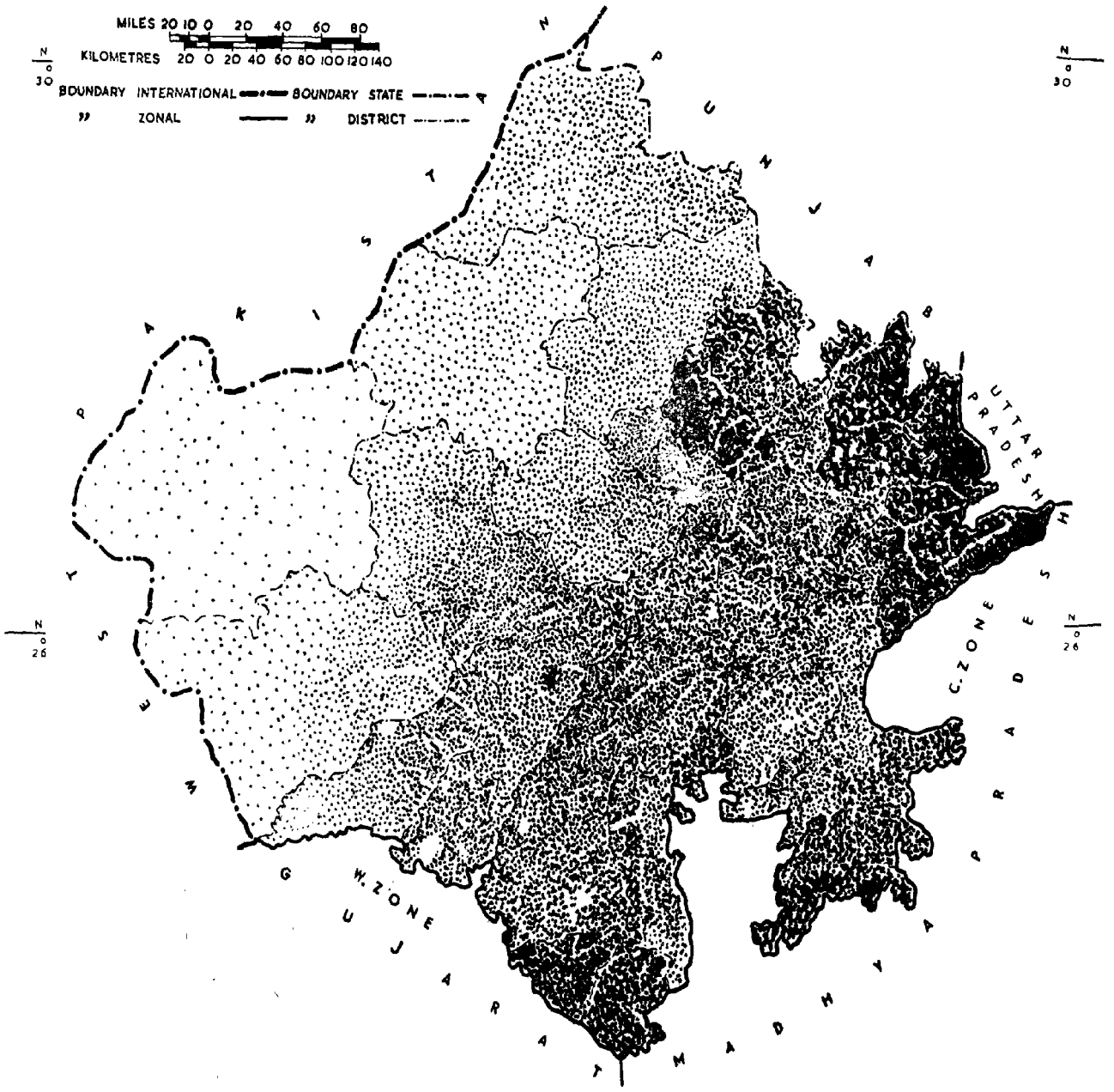
The table below shows the speakers of the three numerically strongest languages in Rajasthan while the Map alongside shows their distribution in the State by means of coloured dots.

DISTRIBUTION OF THREE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST LANGUAGES
(Including mother tongues grouped under them)

State/District	Speakers of the three strongest languages		
	Rajasthani	Hindi	Bhili
RAJASTHAN	**11,386,005**	**6,714,857**	**831,869**
1 Ganganagar	456,838	280,571	-
2 Bikaner	376,777	36,960	-
3 Churu	611,217	35,898	-
4 Jhunjhunu	499,401	196,461	200
5 Alwar	34,263	997,996	-
6 Bharatpur	18,922	1,086,842	1
7 Sawai Madhopur	102,678	809,213	-
8 Jaipur	1,281,645	482,090	183
9 Sikar	725,442	62,646	90
10 Ajmer	588,504	276,764	-
11 Tonk	95,092	364,983	-
12 Jaisalmer	128,830	648	-
13 Jodhpur	617,314	209,578	-
14 Nagaur	820,177	62,282	-
15 Pali	740,484	46,738	-
16 Barmer	591,615	5,241	-
17 Jalor	535,445	4,102	-
18 Sirohi	258,617	79,690	1,220
19 Bhilwara	637,054	209,650	145
20 Udaipur	772,580	560,881	91,249
21 Chitorgarh	628,395	56,043	5,918
22 Dungarpur	1,142	804	392,404
23 Banswara	7,191	120,476	339,486
24 Bundi	214,290	112,921	947
25 Kota	433,425	351,424	10
26 Jhalawar	208,667	263,955	9

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF THREE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961



CENSUS 1961

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST OR SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE, 1961

SPEAKERS OF Hindi as their first language from 33.32 per cent of the total population in Rajasthan. In eight districts this proportions is exceeded and ranges from 33.41 per cent in Bundi district to 94.52 per cent in Bharatpur district. In other districts, where the proportions of speakers of Hindi as their first language is lower than the State average, the proportions range from 0.20 per cent in Dungarpur district to 28.34 per cent in Ajmer district. Speakers of Hindi as their subsidiary language form only 0.84 per cent of the total population. Their proportions amongst the various districts range from 0.21 per cent in district Churu and Banswara to 2.57 per cent in Ajmer district.

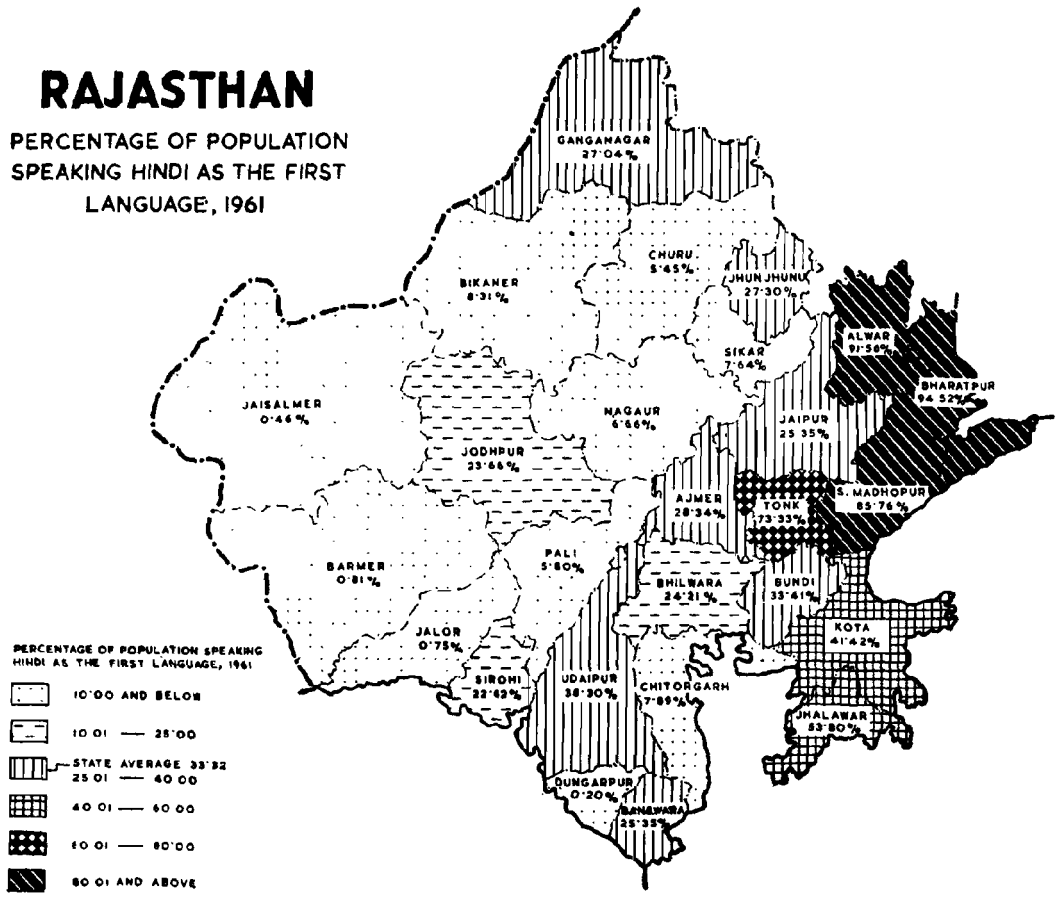
The table below indicates the proportions of population speaking Hindi as the first or subsidiary language for the various districts of the State. The set of two Maps presented alongside shows the same.

PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST OR SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE, 1961

State/District	Percentage of population speaking Hindi as	
	First language	Subsidiary language
RAJASTHAN	33.32	0.84
Ganganagar	27.04	1.72
2 Bikaner	8.31	0.86
3 Churu	5.45	0.21
4 Jhunjhunu	27.30	0.27
5 Alwar	91.56	1.15
6 Bharatpur	94.52	0.71
7 Sawai Madhopur	85.76	0.35
8 Jaipur	25.35	0.97
9 Sikar	7.64	0.30
10 Ajmer	28.34	2.57
11 Tonk	73.33	0.34
12 Jaisalmer	0.46	0.38
13 Jodhpur	23.66	1.16
14 Nagaur	6.66	0.83
15 Pali	5.80	0.57
16 Barmer	0.81	0.29
17 Jalor	0.75	0.22
18 Sirohi	22.62	0.74
19 Bhilwara	24.21	0.43
20 Udaipur	38.30	0.70
21 Chitorgarh	7.89	0.42
22 Dungarpur	0.20	1.00
23 Banswara	25.35	0.21
24 Bundi	33.41	0.55
25 Kota	41.42	1.74
26 Jhalawar	53.80	0.87

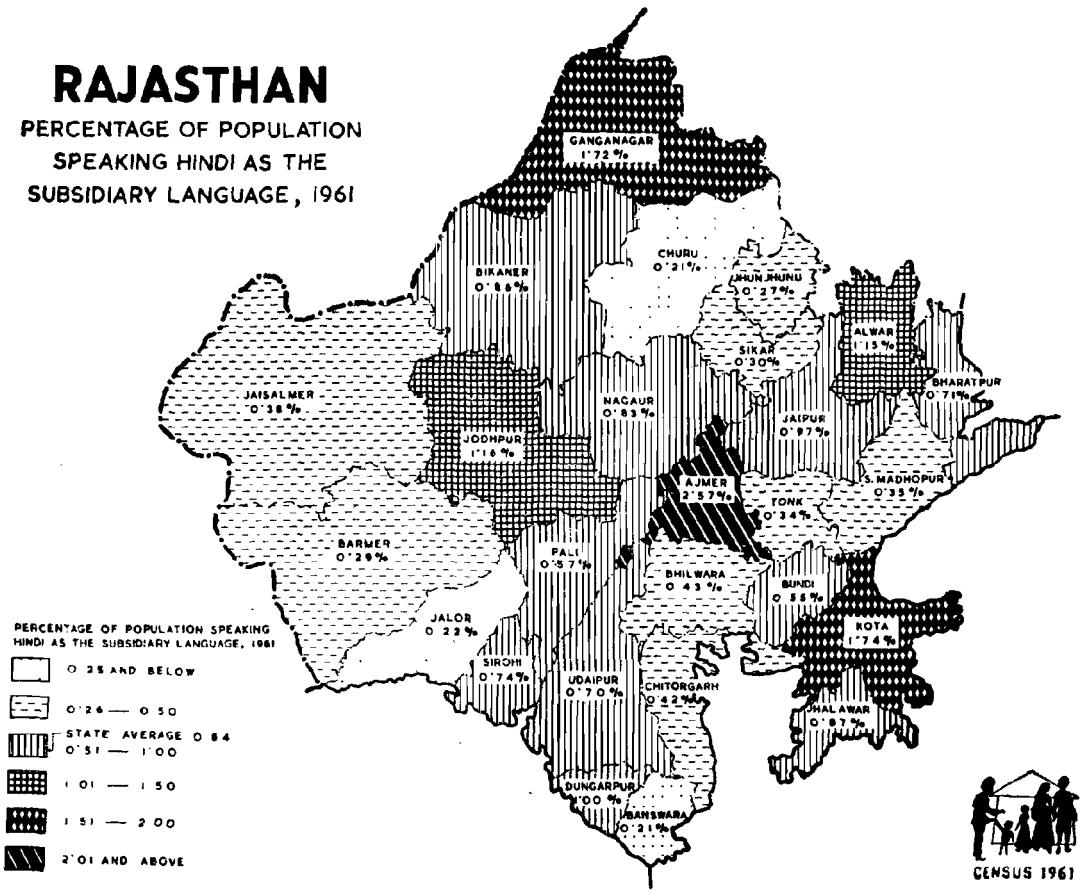
RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST LANGUAGE, 1961



RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE, 1961



CENSUS 1961

LITERACY, 1961

ONLY EIGHTEEN persons out of a hundred in Rajasthan know how to read and write. Ten districts have literacy proportions more than the State average and their percentages of literates to population excluding the age-group 0-4 range from 18.27 in Alwar district to 30.14 in Ajmer district. The state of literacy is also fairly high in Bikaner district (27.83). Remaining sixteen districts have literacy proportions lower than the State average and range from 8.86 in Barmer district to 18.02 in Bharatpur district. Amongst the most backward in literacy are district Jaisalmer (9.56), Jalor district (9.57) and district Banswara (10.75).

The table below shows the position of literacy in the State and its various districts, while the Map alongside shows the districtwise pattern as observed in 1961.

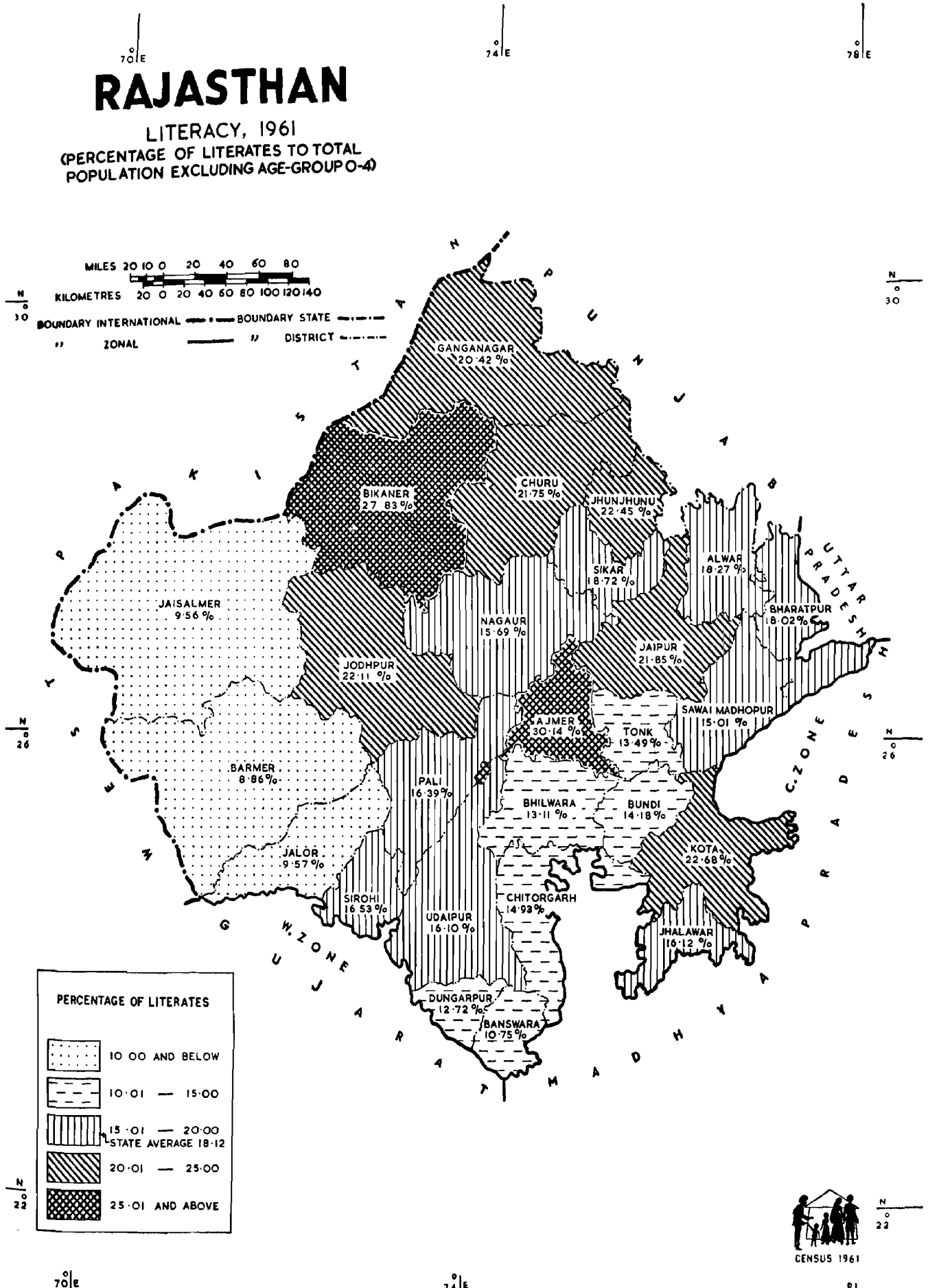
LITERACY IN RAJASTHAN, 1961

State/District	Population (excluding age-group 0–4)	Literates	Percentage of literates to population (excluding age-group 0–4)
RAJASTHAN	16,917,838	3,065,568	18.12
1 Ganganagar	854,719	174,541	20.42
2 Bikaner	370,334	103,068	27.83
3 Churu	549,814	119,576	21.75
4 Jhunjhunu	599,934	134,675	22.45
5 Alwar	909,720	166,243	18.27
6 Bharatpur	970,776	174,917	18.02
7 Sawai Madhopur	796,687	119,599	15.01
8 Jaipur	1,607,518	351,278	21.85
9 Sikar	688,193	128,856	18.72
10 Ajmer	819,957	247,097	30.14
11 Tonk	419,804	56,622	13.49
12 Jaisalmer	119,096	11,383	9.56
13 Jodhpur	743,711	164,446	22.11
14 Nagaur	789,832	123,945	15.69
15 Pali	670,871	109,950	16.39
16 Barmer	547,282	48,476	8.86
17 Jalor	454,697	43,498	9.57
18 Sirohi	296,796	49,073	16.53
19 Bhilwara	740,144	96,997	13.11
20 Udaipur	1,236,193	199,080	16.10
21 Chitorgarh	600,857	89,704	14.93
22 Dungarpur	333,834	42,473	12.72
23 Banswara	388,822	41,782	10.75
24 Bundi	282,374	40,054	14.18
25 Kota	712,731	161,634	22.68
26 Jhalawar	413,142	66,601	16.12

RAJASTHAN

LITERACY, 1961

(PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4)



MALE LITERACY, 1961

TWENTYEIGHT MALES out of a hundred in Rajasthan are literate. Eleven districts have literacy proportions more than the State average and their percentages of male literates to male population, excluding the age-group 0 to 4, range from 28.48 in Bharatpur district to 42.67 in Ajmer district. Male literacy is also fairly high in Bikaner district (39.30). Remaining fifteen districts have literacy proportions lower than the State average and range from 14.75 in district Barmer to 26.23 in district Pali. Amongst the most backward in male literacy are districts Jaisalmer (15.23), Jalor (16.25) and Banswara (17.05).

The table below shows the position of male literacy in the State and its various districts. The Map alongside shows the districtwise pattern as observed in 1961.

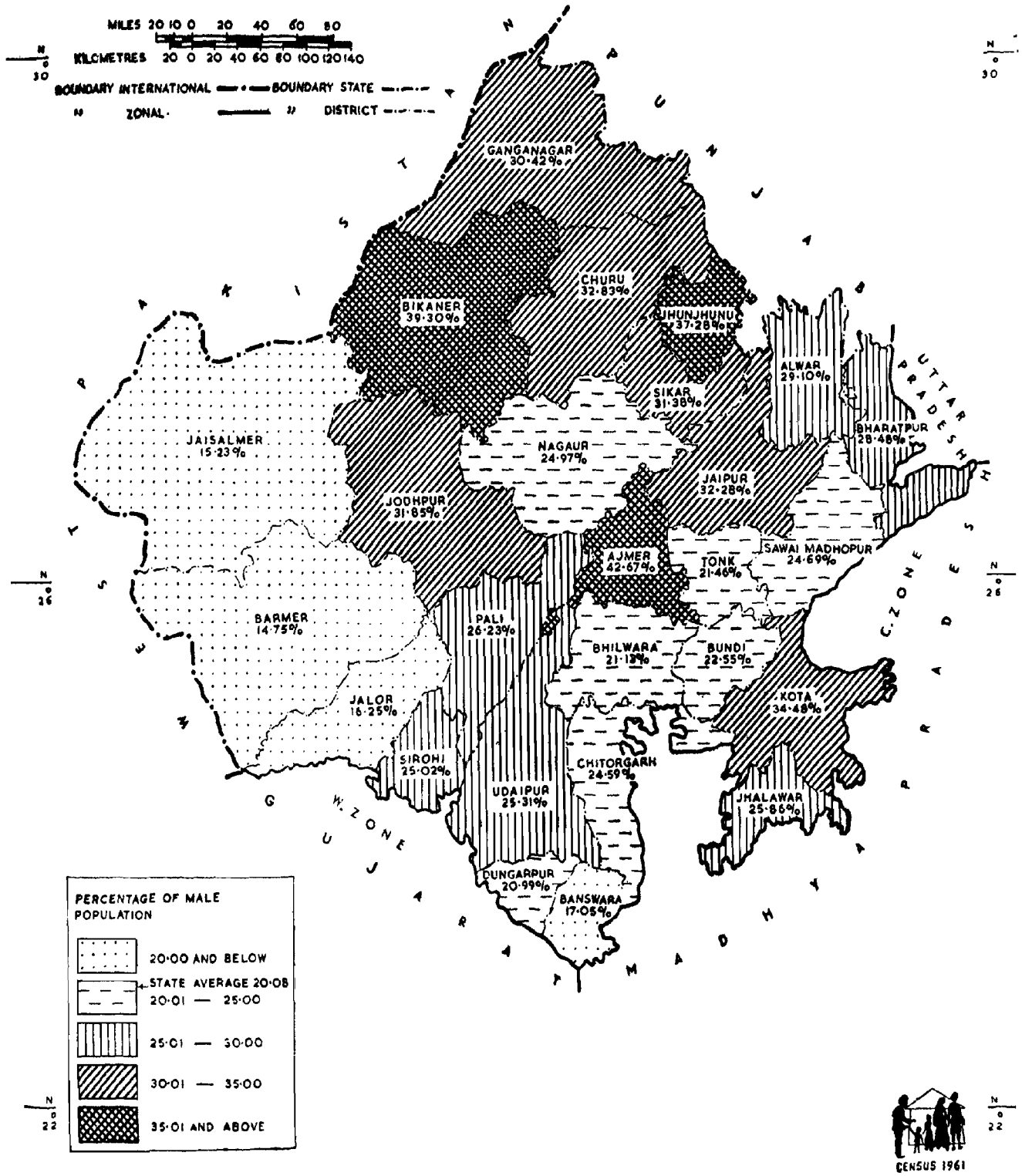
LITERACY AMONGST MALES IN RAJASTHAN, 1961

State/District	Male population (excluding age-group 0-4)	Male literates	Percentage of male literates to male population (excluding age-group 0–4)
RAJASTHAN	**8,921,874**	**2,504,983**	**28.08**
1 Ganganagar	470,153	143,039	30.42
2 Bikaner	195,037	76,641	39.30
3 Churu	284,540	93,426	32.83
4 Jhunjhunu	309,579	115,418	37.28
5 Alwar	485,315	141,228	29.10
6 Bharatpur	532,884	151,745	28.48
7 Sawai Madhopur	430,153	106,203	24.69
8 Jaipur	856,764	276,527	32.28
9 Sikar	350,091	109,860	31.38
10 Ajmer	430,461	183,692	42.67
11 Tonk	221,148	47,449	21.46
12 Jaisalmer	66,664	10,156	15.23
13 Jodhpur	396,926	126,432	31.85
14 Nagaur	406,955	101,602	24.97
15 Pali	345,888	90,718	26.23
16 Barmer	295,319	43,571	14.75
17 Jalor	238,121	38,683	16.25
18 Sirohi	153,549	38,419	25.02
19 Bhilwara	389,823	82,374	21.13
20 Udaipur	641,255	162,372	25.31
21 Chitorgarh	311,708	76,642	24.59
22 Dungarpur	168,471	35,363	20.99
23 Banswara	198,314	33,810	17.05
24 Bundi	149,840	33,793	22.55
25 Kota	377,900	130,285	34.48
26 Jhalawar	215,016	55,605	25.86

RAJASTHAN

MALE LITERACY, 1961

(PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4)



FEMALE LITERACY, 1961

ONLY SEVEN females out of a hundred in Rajasthan know how to read and write. Eight districts have literacy proportions higher than the State average and their percentages of female literates to female population, excluding the age-group 0 to 4 range from 7.44 in Sirohi district to 16.28 in Ajmer district. Female literacy is also fairly high in Bikaner district (15.08). Remaining eighteen districts have literacy proportions lower than the State average and range from 1.95 in Barmer district to 6.63 in Jhunjhunu district. Amongst the most backward in female literacy are districts Jalor (2.22), Jaisalmer (2.34) and Sawai Madhopur (3.65).

The table below shows the position of female literacy in the State and its various districts. The Map alongside shows the districtwise pattern as observed in 1961.

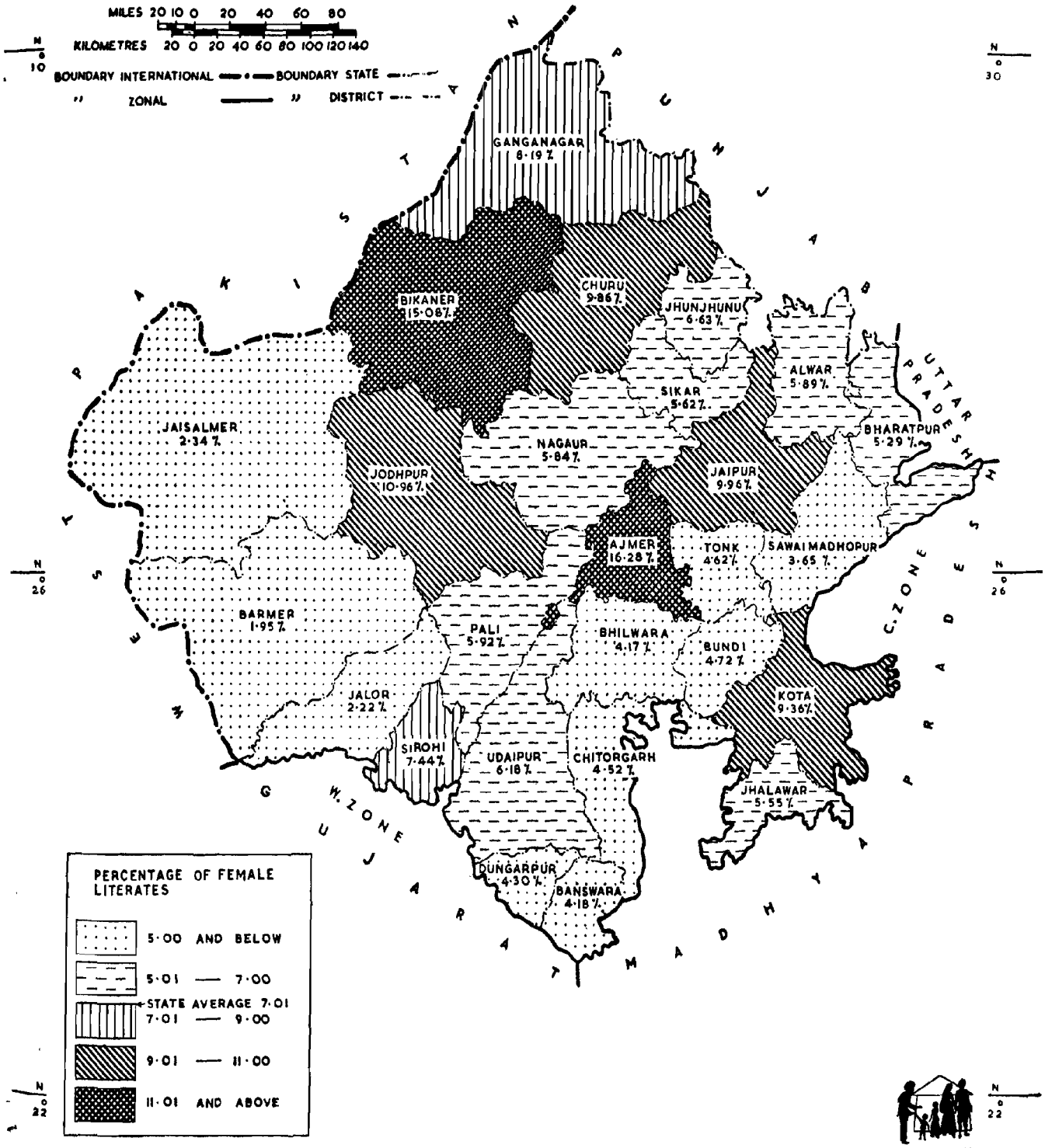
LITERACY AMONGST FEMALES IN RAJASTHAN, 1961

State/District	Female population (excluding age group 0-4)	Female literates	Percentage of female literates to female population (excluding age-group 0-4)
RAJASTHAN	**7,995,964**	**560,585**	**7.01**
1 Ganganagar	384,566	31,502	8.19
2 Bikaner	175,297	26,427	15.08
3 Churu	265,274	26,150	9.86
4 Jhunjhunu	290,355	19,257	6.63
5 Alwar	424,405	25,015	5.89
6 Bharatpur	437,892	23,172	5.29
7 Sawai Madhopur	366,534	13,396	3.65
8 Jaipur	750,754	74,751	9.96
9 Sikar	338,102	18,996	5.62
10 Ajmer	389,496	63,405	16.28
11 Tonk	198,656	9,173	4.62
12 Jaisalmer	52,432	1,227	2.34
13 Jodhpur	346,785	38,014	10.96
14 Nagaur	382,877	22,343	5.84
15 Pali	324,983	19,232	5.92
16 Barmer	251,963	4,905	1.95
17 Jalor	216,576	4,815	2.22
18 Sirohi	143,247	10,654	7.44
19 Bhilwara	350,321	14,623	4.17
20 Udaipur	594,938	36,778	6.18
21 Chitorgarh	289,149	13,062	4.52
22 Dungarpur	165,363	7,110	4.30
23 Banswara	190,508	7,972	4.18
24 Bundi	132,534	6,261	4.72
25 Kota	334,831	31,249	9.36
26 Jhalawar	198,126	10,996	5.55

RAJASTHAN

FEMALE LITERACY, 1961

(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4)



CENSUS 1961

MALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

AMONGST THE males living in the rural areas of Rajasthan only 21.74 per cent know how to read and write. The standard of literacy, however, ranges from 6.65 per cent in Kotra tehsil of Udaipur district to 38.68 per cent in Behror tehsil of Alwar district. Thirtyfour tehsil have literacy percentages 16.00 & below, fiftyfive between 16.01 to 20.00 fiftyeight between 20.01 to 24.00, thirtyfive between 24.01 to 28.00 and twentynine tehsils have literacy percentages 28.01 and above.

The Map alongside indicates the pattern of male literacy obtaining in the rural areas of the State at the tehsil level. The statement below shows tehsils classified by percentage ranges of male literacy.

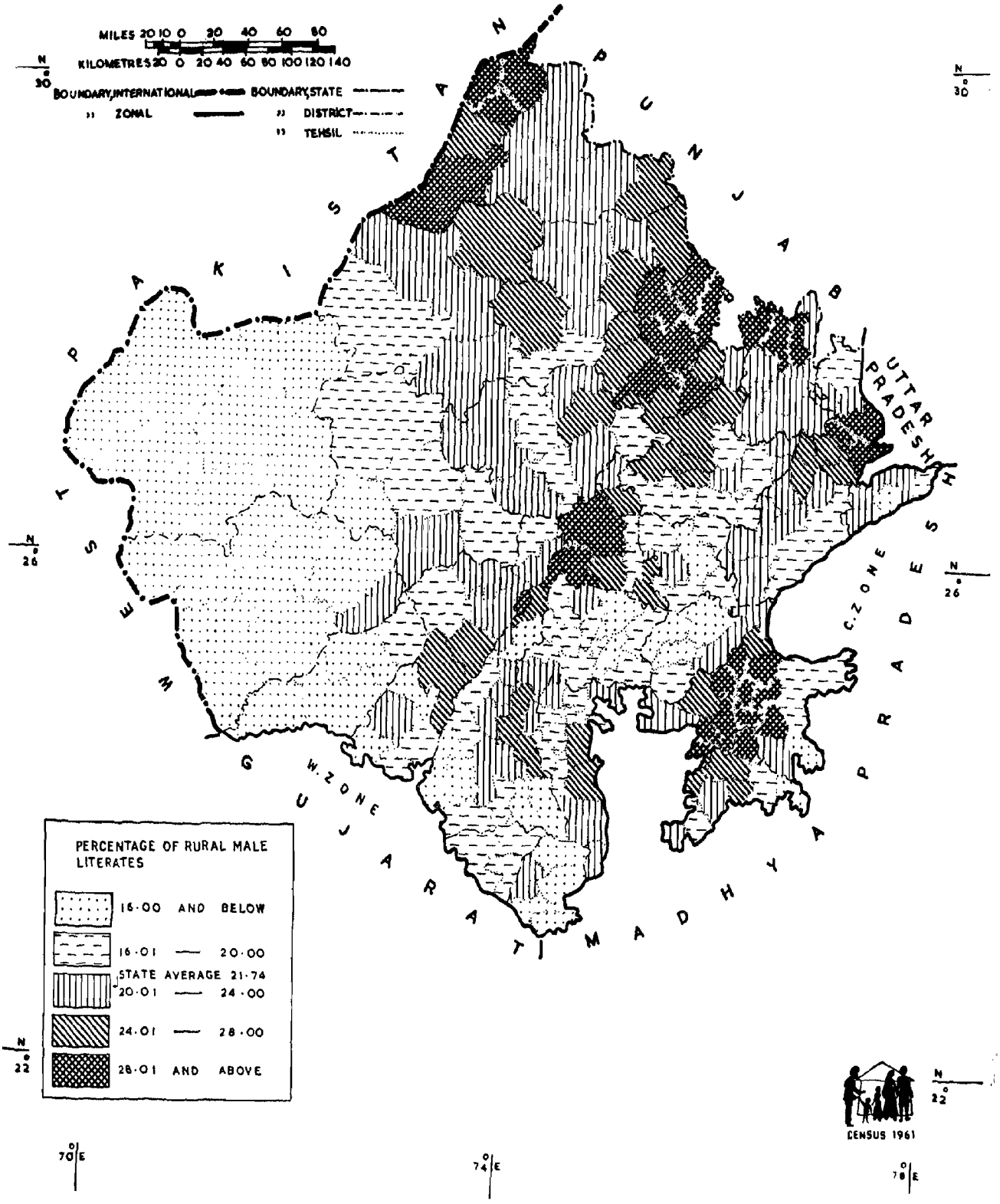
MALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Percent range	Tehsils with Values (District names in capitals)
16.00 & Below	BHARATPUR—Bari (15.41) TONK—Tonk (12.65) JAISALMER—Ramgarh (8.67) Nachna (13.37) Jaisalmer (10.32) Pokaran (12.32) Sam (7.45) Fatehgarh (11.33) JODHPUR—Shergarh(14.52) BARMER—Sheo (10.68) Barmer (10.58) Pachpadra (15.33) Chohtan (7.65) JALOR—Jalor (13.55) Sanchore (14.35) Jaswantpura (13.19) SIROHI—Sheoganj (15.32) Reodhar (14.84) BHILWARA—Shahpura (15.67) Kotri (15.73) UDAIPUR—Deogarh (15.61) Kotra (6.65) Phalasia (12.71) Lasadia (11.95) Salumbar (14.25) BANSWARA— Ghatol(10.64) Banswara (13.14) Bagidora (14.23) Kushalgarh (9.99) BUNDI—Hindoli (13.95) Nainwa (14.09) Bundi (13.17) KOTA—Chhabra (15.81) JHALAWAR—Manoharthana (12.96).
16.01 to 20.00	BIKANER—Kolayat(18.52) CHURU—Sujangarh(19.50) BHARATPUR—Kaman (16.03) Rajakhera (16.98) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Karauli (16.62) Sapotra (19.33) Khandar (17.12) JAIPUR—Jamwa Ramgarh (18.26) Dudu (19.14) Dausa (19.42) Phagi (18.48) Chaksu (16.67) Lalsot (19.54) AJMER—Arain (19.55) Sarwar (18.30) TONK—Malpura (18.32) Nawai (18.09) Deoli (17.21) Uniara (18.41) JODHPUR—Phalodi (16.86) Osian (16.16) Bilara (19.30) NAGAUR—Jayal (19.66) Nawa (19.93) Degana (17.69) PALI—Jaitaran (19.61) Pali (17.63) JALOR—Ahore (19.00) SIROHI—Pindwara (17.82) Abu Road (17.93) BHILWARA-Asind (18.10) Jahazpur (17.41) Raipur(18.97) Mandal (19.32) Banera (16.71) Bhilwara (17.60) Mandalgarh (18.46) UDAIPUR—Kumbhalgarh (16.76) Gogunda (18.51) Sarada (18.24) Kherwara (19.98) CHITORGARH—Gangrar (19.17) Chitorgarh (17.50) Kapasan (18.35) Bhadesar (16.16) Bari Sadri (18.24) Dungla (16.65) DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (16.90) Aspur (18.99) Sagwara (19.69) BUNDI—Talera (16.18) KOTA—Kishanganj (18.31) Shahbad (18.37) JHALAWAR—Aklera (19.26) Dag (16.48).
20.01 to 24.00	GANGANAGAR—Hanumangarh (23.58) Suratgarh (20.85) Nohar (20.21) BIKANER—Bikaner (23.66) Nokha (22.91) CHURU—Taranagar (20 50) Sardarshahar (23.54) Ratangarh (21.59) ALWAR—Tijara (22.62) Bansur (21 41) Alwar (23.00) Thanagazi (21.27) Rajgarh (21.46) Lachhmangarh (22.36) BHARATPUR—Nagar (22.63) Deeg (23.58) Baseri (21.36) Dholpur (21.81) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Hindaun (20.85) Nadauti (23.64) Bamanwas (20.79) Gangapur (22.44) Malarnachaur (20.98) Sawai Madhopur (22.84) JAIPUR—Kotputli (22.38) Baswa (23 54) Bassi (21.52) Sikrai (21.58) AJMER—Rupnagar (22.17) TONK—Todaraisingh (20.33) JODHPUR—Jodhpur (21.36) NAGAUR—Ladnu (21.03) Nagaur (22.09) Parbatsar (21.15) Merta (20.26) PALI—Sojat (23.07) Raipur (22.11) Kharchi (23 88) BARMER—Siwana (20.26) SIROHI—Sirohi (20.97) BHILWARA—Hurda (22.71) Sahara (20.60) UDAIPUR—Amet (20.62) Rajsamand (21,70) Nathdwara (21.68) Bhupalsagar (21.17) Girwa (20 77) CHITORGARH—Rashmi (20.69) Begun (22 93) Bhainsrorgarh (20.76) Pratapgarh (20.05) Achnera (21,90) BANSWARA—Garhi (22.69) BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (23.38) KOTA—Pipalda (21.96) Chhipabarod (22,50) JHALAWAR—Pirawa(22.07) Gangdhar (20.81).
24.01 to 28.00	GANGANAGAR-Raisinghnagar (26.53) Bhadra(25.62) BIKANER-Lunkaransar (24.44) CHURU-Rajgarh (25.22) Churu (25.87) Dungargarh (26.09) BHARATPUR—Weir (27.78) Bayana (25.74) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Mahwa (27.20) Todabhim (25.46) JAIPUR—Bairath (24.53) Amber (24.93) Phulera (24.61) Jaipur (24.06) Sanganer (24.49) SIKAR—Fatehpur (24.76) Lachhmangarh (27.12) Neem-ka-Thana (27.35) Danta Ramgarh (27.37) AJMER—Kishangarh (24.60) Kekri (25.55) NAGAUR—Didwana (24.97) PALI—Desuri (24.89) Bali (27.23) UDAIPUR—Bhim (25.61) Railmagra (24.08) Mavli (24.74) Vallabhnagar (25.01) CHITORGARH—Nimbahera (24.85) Chhoti Sadri (25.81) KOTA—Itawa (26.47) Ladpura (25.85) JHALAWAR—Jhalrapatan (24.37) Bakani (24.07) Pachpahar (26.55).
28.01 & above	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur (28.08) Ganganagar—(29.07) Padampur (29.18) Anupgarh (28.23) JHUNJHUNU—Jhunjhunu (36.81) Chirawa (34.50) Khetri (31.94) Udaipurwati (31.71) ALWAR—Behror (38.68) Mandawar (31.58) Kishangarh (32.41) BHARATPUR—Nadbai (32.95) Bharatpur (33.75) Rupbas (33.03) SIKAR—Sikar (28.76) Sri Madhopur (28.33) AJMER—Ajmer (29.08) Beawar (31.42) KOTA—Barod (30 43) Mangrol (34.04) Digod (30 80) Anta (36.44) Baran (28.53) Chechat (31.45) Ramganjmandi (34.88) Kanwas (28.88) Sangod (34.25) Atru (30.93) JHALAWAR—Khanpur (32.47).

RAJASTHAN

MALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

(PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4 IN RURAL AREAS)



CENSUS 1961

MALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

ABOUT SIXTY per cent of the male urban population in Rajasthan is literate. Districts of Rajasthan are equally divided in having proportions above and below this State average for thirteen district have proportions ranging from 60.09 (Barmer) to 70.52 (Udaipur) and the remaining thirteen have proportions ranging from 46.13 (Tonk) to 58.36 (Ganganagar).

The table below presents the extent of male literacy amongst the male urban population (excluding those in age-group 0-4) in the State and its various districts. The Map alongside, prepared on the basis of data at the tehsil level, presents the pattern as obtaining in 1961.

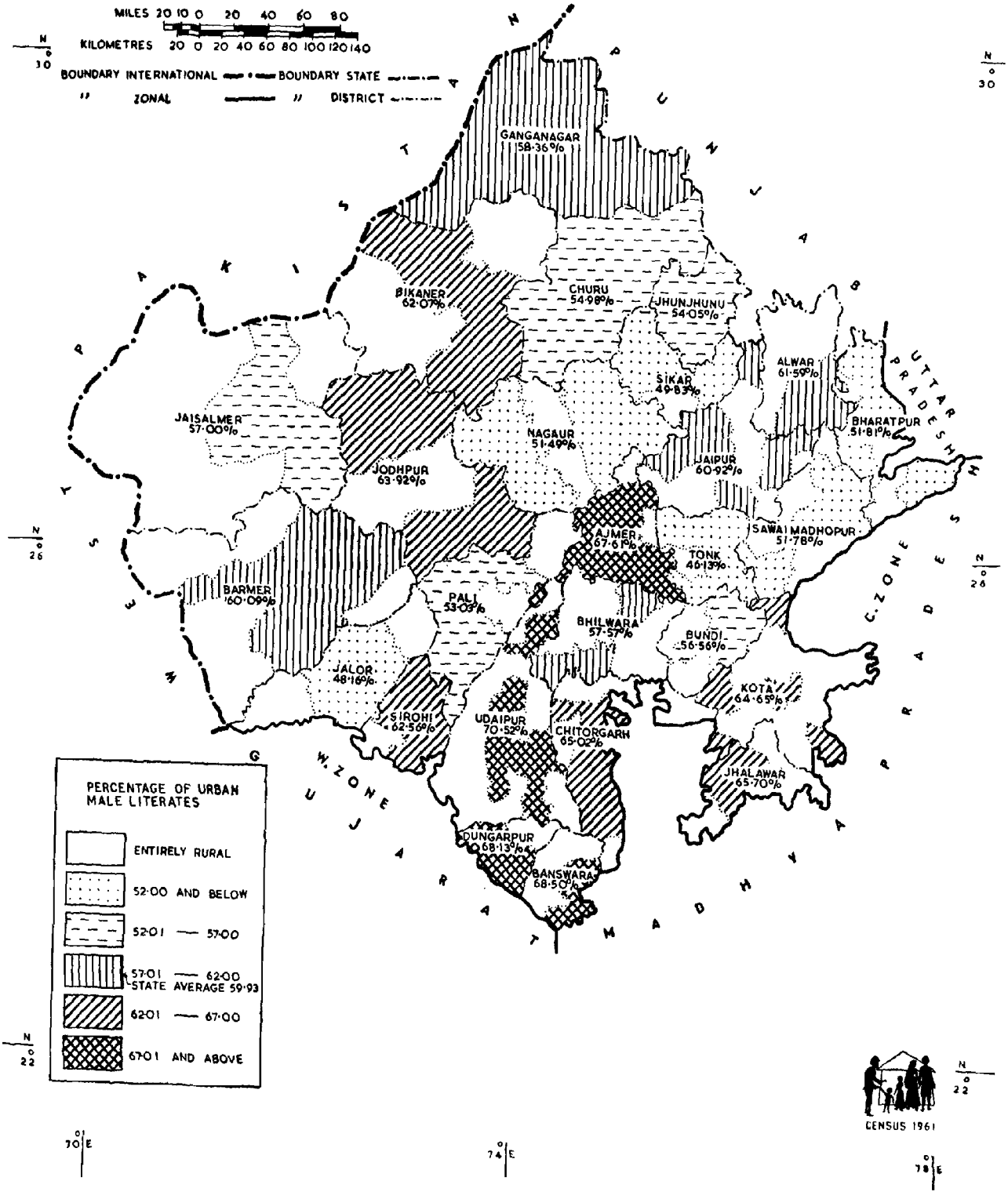
MALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS

State/District	Urban male population (excluding age-group 0-4)	Total male urban literates	Percentage of urban male literacy to total urban male population (excluding age-group 0-4)
RAJASTHAN	**1,480,618**	**887,270**	**59.93**
1 Ganganagar	71,148	41,521	58.36
2 Bikaner	82,493	51,207	62.07
3 Churu	86,594	47,606	54.98
4 Jhunjhunu	56,628	30,609	54.05
5 Alwar	40,064	24,674	61.59
6 Bharatpur	73,157	37,906	51.81
7 Sawai Madhopur	44,054	22,810	51.78
8 Jaipur	229,528	139,822	60.92
9 Sikar	59,685	29,742	49.83
10 Ajmer	165,743	112,067	67.61
11 Tonk	32,605	15,040	46.13
12 Jaisalmer	6,144	3,502	57.00
13 Jodhpur	121,227	77,492	63.92
14 Nagaur	53,882	27,745	51.49
15 Pali	34,078	18,070	53.03
16 Barmer	17,890	10,750	60.09
17 Jalor	11,145	5,367	48.16
18 Sirohi	26,117	16,340	62.56
19 Bhilwara	29,517	16,993	57.57
20 Udaipur	74,496	52,532	70.52
21 Chitorgarh	30,696	19,958	65.02
22 Dungarpur	9,406	6,408	68.13
23 Banswara	10,812	7,406	68.50
24 Bundi	22,905	12,954	56.56
25 Kota	73,953	47,810	64.65
26 Jhalawar	16,651	10,939	65.70

RAJASTHAN

MALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS
1961

(PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4 IN URBAN AREAS)



FEMALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

AMONGST THE females living in the rural areas of Rajasthan only 3.19 per cent know how to read and write. The standards of literacy, however, range from 0.44 per cent in Chohtan tehsil of Barmer district to 10.30 per cent in Abu Road tehsil in district Sirohi. Fortyfive tehsils have literacy percentages 2.00 and below, sixtyfive between 2.01 to 3.00, fiftytwo between 3.01 to 4.00, twentyseven between 4.01 to 5.00 and twentytwo tehsils have literacy percentages 5.01 and above.

The Map alongside indicates the pattern of female literacy obtaining in the rural areas of the State at the tehsil level. The statement below shows tehsils classified by percentage ranges of female literacy.

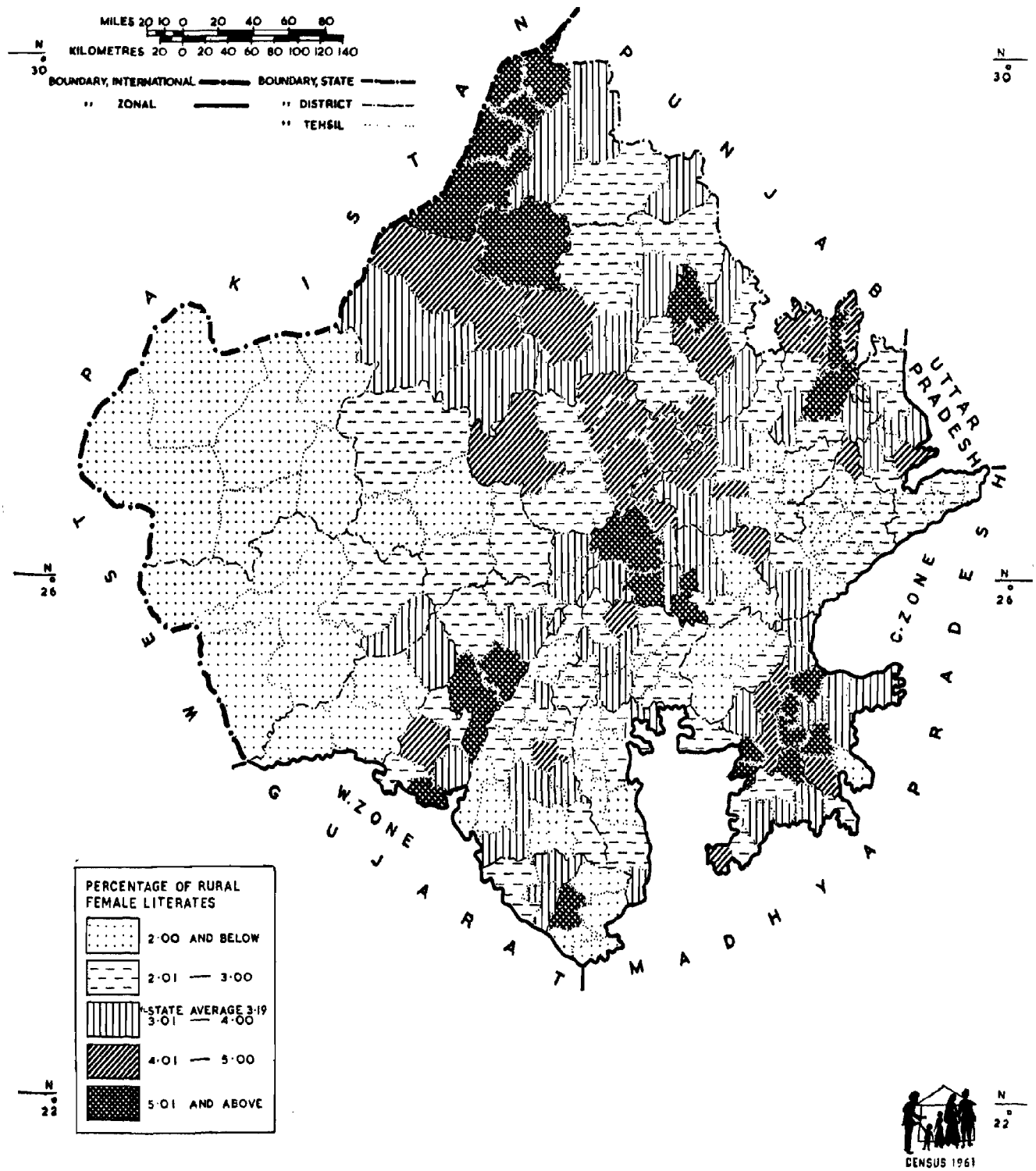
FEMALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS

Percent range	Tehsils with Values (District names in capitals)
2.00 & below	BHARATPUR—Bari (1.19) Rajakhera (1.65) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Todabhim (1.80) Bamanwas (1.31) Gargapur (1.50) Khandar (1.63) JAIPUR—Jamwa Ramgarh (1.64) Dausa (1.75) Chaksu (1.51) TONK—Tonk (1.13) Uniara (1.90) JAISALMER—Ramgarh (0.64) Nachna (1.40) Jaisalmer (0.70) Pokaran (1.03) Sam (0.54) Fatehgarh (0.65) JODHPUR—Osian (1.65) Shergarh (0.76) BARMER—Sheo (1.05) Barmer (0.47) Chohtan (0.44) JALOR—Jalor (1.95) Sanchore (0.89) Jaswantpura (1.34) UDAIPUR—Deogarh (1.41) Kotra (0.77) Phalasia (1.73) Sarada (1.83) Salumber (1.40) CHITORGARH—Rashmi (1.97) Chitorgarh (1.89) Kapasan (1.56) Chhoti Sadri (1.92) Bari Sadri (1.93) Dungla (1.94) BANSWARA—Ghatol (1.67) Banswara (1.81) Bagidora (1.91) Kushalgarh (1.13) BUNDI—Hindoli (1.70) Nainwa (1.54) Bundi (1.44) Talera (1.78) KOTA—Chhabra (1.49).
2.01 to 3.00	GANGANAGAR—Nohar (2.03) CHURU—Taranagar (2.57) Rajgarh (2.52) Sardarshahar (2.60) JHUNJHUNU—Khetri (2.87) ALWAR—Bansur (2.66) Rajgarh (2.03) BHARATPUR—Kaman (2.46) Deeg (2.54) Bayana (2.38) Baseri (2.79) Dholpur (2.73) SAWAI MADHOPUR — Hindaun (2.29) Nadauti (2.14) Karauli (2.23) Sapotra (2.40) Malarna Chour (2.96) JAIPUR — Kotputli (2.33) Bairath (2.81) Jaipur (2.62) Baswa (2.49) Bassi (2.50) Sikrai (2.62) Lalsot (2.06) SIKAR—Fatehpur (2.67) Lachhmangarh (2.64) Sikar (2.49) TONK—Deoli (2.02) JODHPUR—Phalodi (2.18) Jodhpur (3.00) Bilara (2.39) NAGAUR—Jayal (2.60) Degana(2.88) Merta (2.58) PALI-Sojat (2.71) Pali (2.06) BARMER-Pachpadra (2.05) SIROHI—Sheoganj (2.62) Reodhar (2.67) BHILWARA—Asind (2.58) Shahpura (2.35) Jahazpur (2.74) Raipur (2.21) Sahada (2.09) Kotri (2.44) Mandalgarh (2.91) UDAIPUR—Bhim (2.08) Kumbhalgarh (2.36) Rajsamand (2.75) Railmagra (2.49) Nathdwara(2.80) Bhupalsagar (2.67) Gogunda (2.52) Lasadia (2.16) CHITORGARH—Gangrar (2.82) Bhainsrorgarh(2.81) Bhadesar(2.09) Nimbahera (2.65) Pratapgarh (2.48) DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (2.15) BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (2.56) JHALAWAR—Jhalrapatan (2.42) Manoharthana (2.46) Pachpahar (2.70) Dag (2.23).
3.01 to 4.00	GANGANAGAR—Hanumangarh (3.60) Suratgarh (3.05) Bhadra (3.12) BIKANER—Kolayat (3.96) Nokha (3.39) CHURU—Churu (3.64) Ratangarh(3.46) Sujangarh(3.04) JHUNJHUNU—Chirawa (3.98) ALWAR—Thanagazi (3.40) Lachhmangarh (3.27) BHARATPUR—Nagar (3.62) Nadbai (3.39) Bharatpur (3.43) Weir (3.53) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Sawai Madhopur (3.17) JAIPUR—Amber (3.21) Dudu (3.16) Phagi (3.17) SIKAR—Neem-ka-thana (3.41) Sri Madhopur (3.71) AJMER—Arain (3.54) Beawar (3.79) Sarwar (3.07) TONK—Malpura (3.01) Todaraisingh (3.52) PALI—Jaitaran (3.10) Raipur (3.20) Kharchi (3.81) BARMER—Siwana (3.76) JALOR—Ahore (3.28) SIROHI—Pindwara (3.55) BHILWARA—Mandal (3.22) Banera (3.16) Bhilwara (3.07) UDAIPUR—Amet (3.35) Vallabhnagar (3.90) Girwa (3.33) Kherwara (3.10) CHITORGARH—Begun (3.20 Achnera (3.83) DUNGARPUR—Aspur (3.50) Sagwara (3.51) KOTA—Itawa (3.11) Pipalda (3.82) Baran (3.62) Kishanganj (3.80) Shahbad (3.08) Ladpura (3.44) JHALAWAR—Bakani (3.44) Aklera (3.69) Pirawa (3.43).
4.01 to 5.00	BIKANER—Bikaner(4.39) CHURU—Dungargarh(4.18) JHUNJHUNU—Udaipurwati (4.99) ALWAR—Behror (4.49) Mandawar(4.13) Tijara (4.20) BHARATPUR—Rupbas (4.86) SAWAI MADHOPUR—Mahwa(4.22) JAIPUR—Phulera (4.60) Sanganer (4.20) SIKAR-Danta Ramgarh (4.90) AJMER—Rupnagar (4.79) Kishangarh(4.89) TONK—Nawai (4.56) NAGAUR—Ladnu (4.85) Didwana (4.05) Nagaur (4.04) Nawa (4.14) Parbatsar (4.45) SIROHI—Sirohi (4.12) BHILWARA—Hurda (4.51) UDAIPUR—Mavli (4.74) KOTA—Barod (4.93) Digod (4.43) Kanwas (4.05) Chhipabarod (4.38) JHALAWAR—Gangdhar (4.30)
5.01 & above	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur(7.11) Ganganagar (5.29) Padampur (7.28) Raisinghnagar (5.47) Anupgarh (9.98) BIKANER—Lunkaransar (5.66) JHUNJHUNU—Jhunjhunu (6.05) ALWAR—Kishangarh (6.23) Alwar (5.41) AJMER—Ajmer (5.92) Kekri (5.41) PALI—Desuri (5.25) Bali (7.32) SIROHI—Abu Road (10.30) BANSWARA—Garhi (5.15) KOTA-Mangrol (6.28) Anta (6.26) Chechat (6.08) Ramganjmandi (6.65) Sangod (5.76) Atru (5.05) JHALAWAR—Khanpur (5.40).

RAJASTHAN

FEMALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS
1961

(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4 IN RURAL AREAS)



CENSUS 1961

FEMALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

ABOUT TWENTYSEVEN females out of a hundred living in the urban areas of Rajasthan are literate. Eleven districts have proportions higher than this State average and they range from 27.33 in Alwar district to 37.75 in Banswara a tribal district. The remaining fifteen districts have proportions of female literacy ranging from 11.79 in Jalor district to 24.89 in Chitorgarh district.

The table below presents the extent of female literacy amongst the female population (excluding those in age-group 0-4) in the State and its various districts. The Map alongside, prepared on the basis of data at the tehsil level, presents the pattern as obtaining in 1961.

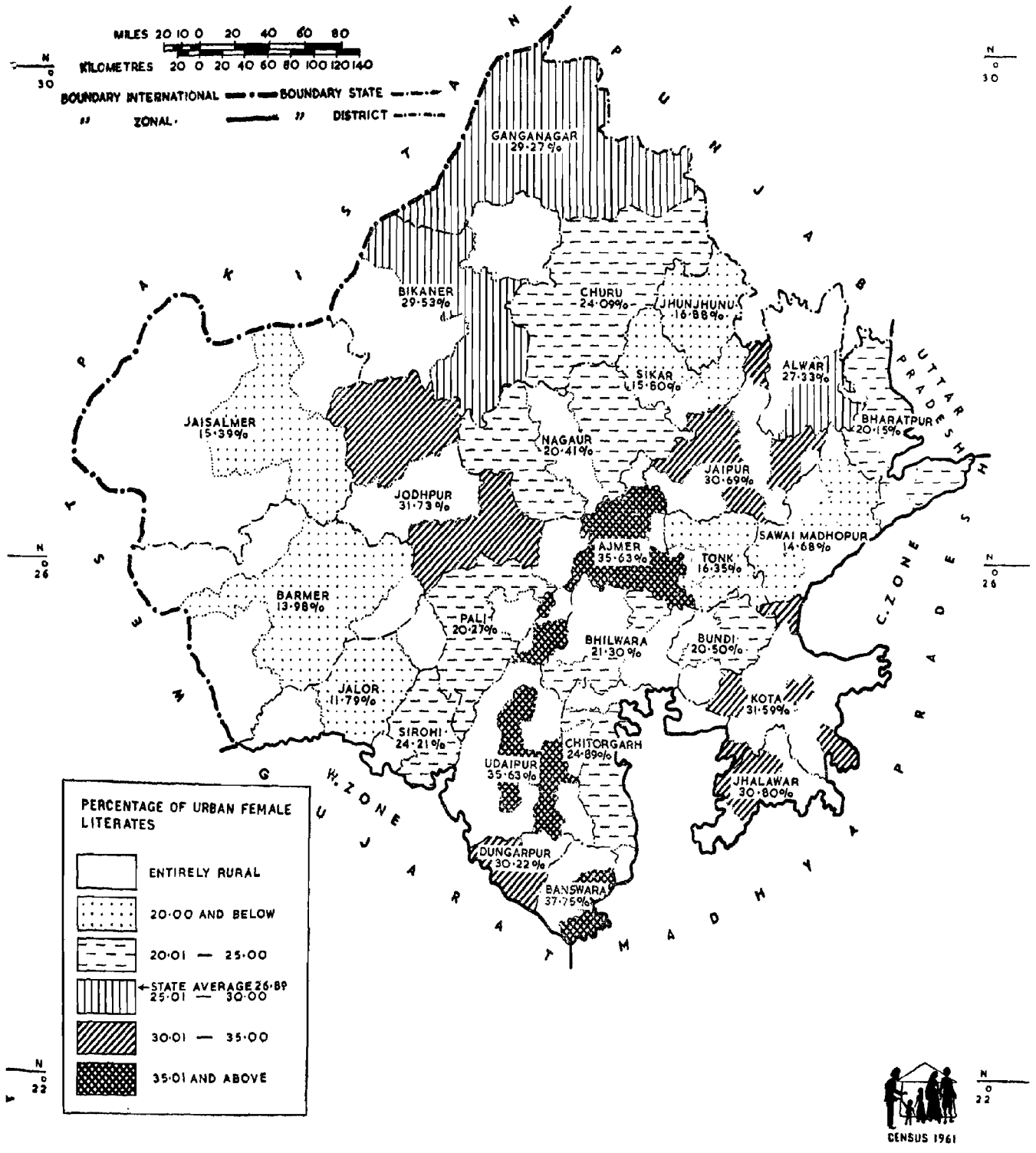
FEMALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS

State/District	Urban female population (excluding age-group 0-4)	Total female urban literates	Percentage of urban female literacy to total urban female population (excluding age-group 0-4)
RAJASTHAN	1,289,886	346,880	26.89
1 Ganganagar	53,466	15,647	29.27
2 Bikaner	75,078	22,170	29.53
3 Churu	85,687	20,640	24.09
4 Jhunjhunu	51,015	8,610	16.88
5 Alwar	33,973	9,286	27.33
6 Bharatpur	58,955	11,881	20.15
7 Sawai Madhopur	36,641	5,380	14.68
8 Jaipur	193,861	59,501	30.69
9 Sikar	60,004	9,482	15.80
10 Ajmer	144,234	51,396	35.63
11 Tonk	29,162	4,767	16.35
12 Jaisalmer	5,334	821	15.39
13 Jodhpur	104,210	33,070	31.73
14 Nagaur	48,614	9,924	20.41
15 Pali	30,297	6,142	20.27
16 Barmer	15,455	2,160	13.98
17 Jalor	9,520	1,122	11.79
18 Sirohi	23,003	5,568	24.21
19 Bhilwara	25,444	5,419	21.30
20 Udaipur	63,466	22,614	35.63
21 Chitorgarh	27,297	6,794	24.89
22 Dungarpur	8,654	2,615	30.22
23 Banswara	10,009	3,778	37.75
24 Bundi	20,471	4,196	20.50
25 Kota	60,857	19,222	31.59
26 Jhalawar	15,179	4,675	30.80

RAJASTHAN

FEMALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4 IN URBAN AREAS)



CENSUS 1961

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1961

EVEN LESS than three per cent of the children in age-group 5-14 in Rajasthan have enrolled themselves in the primary schools. At the district level, nine districts have a better picture and the percentage of enrolment ranges from 3.03 in Bhilwara district to 8.15 in Bikaner district. In the remaining seventeen districts the position is rather distressing for the percentage of enrolment ranges from 0.26 in Jaisalmer district to 2.43 in Udaipur district.

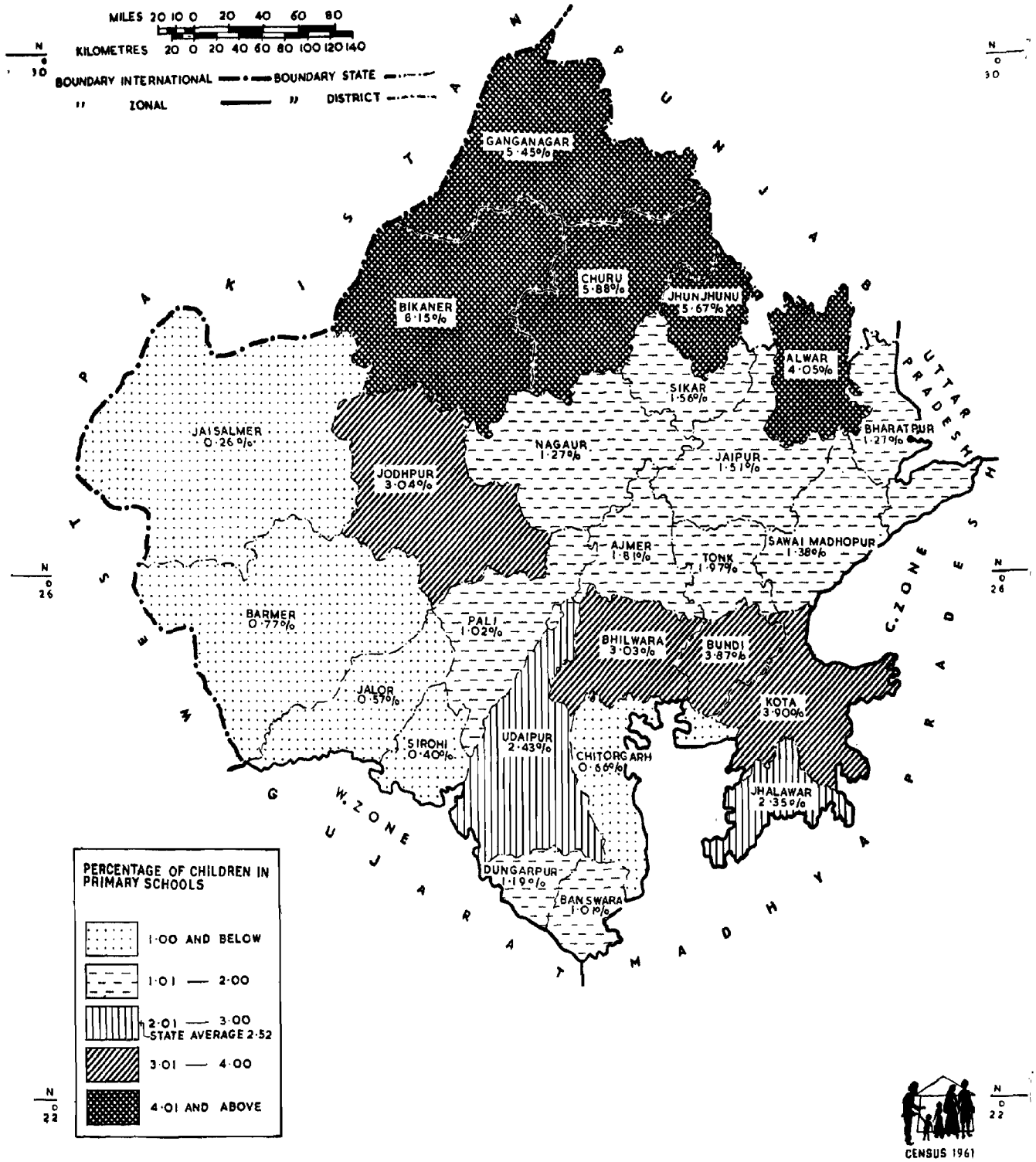
The table below presents the position of primary school enrolment in the State and its various districts while the Map alongside depicts this unhappy picture.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

State/District	Total children in age-group 5-14	Children in age-group 5-14 in primary schools	Percentage of children in age-group 5-14 in primary schools to total children in age-group 5-14
RAJASTHAN	**5,354,581**	**134,964**	**2.52**
1 Ganganagar	285,383	15,543	5.45
2 Bikaner	123,557	10,065	8.15
3 Churu	184,917	10,865	5.88
4 Jhunjhunu	202,161	11,461	5.67
5 Alwar	296,476	12,010	4.05
6 Bharatpur	303,549	3,870	1.27
7 Sawai Madhopur	242,338	3,350	1.38
8 Jaipur	497,745	7,533	1.51
9 Sikar	222,816	3,485	1.56
10 Ajmer	255,255	4,624	1.81
11 Tonk	127,233	2,510	1.97
12 Jaisalmer	37,176	96	0.26
13 Jodhpur	244,831	7,432	3.04
14 Nagaur	253,711	3,216	1.27
15 Pali	213,100	2,178	1.02
16 Barmer	183,821	1,421	0.77
17 Jalor	143,907	827	0.57
18 Sirohi	92,774	368	0.40
19 Bhilwara	212,522	6,450	3.03
20 Udaipur	389,923	9,480	2.43
21 Chitorgarh	175,538	1,153	0.66
22 Dungarpur	116,403	1,391	1.19
23 Banswara	134,488	1,365	1.01
24 Bundi	86,440	3,342	3.87
25 Kota	207,711	8,091	3.90
26 Jhalawar	120,806	2,838	2.35

RAJASTHAN

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1961
(PROPORTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE-GROUP 5–14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION)



CENSUS 1961

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS, 1961

BOYS ENROLMENT in the primary schools in Rajasthan is only 3.83 per cent. Nine districts exceed the State average and their percentages range from 3.87 in Udaipur district to 11.27 in Bikaner district. In the remaining seventeen districts the percentages range from 0.42 in Jaisalmer district to 3.79 in Jhalawar district.

The table below presents the position of primary school enrolment of boys in the State and its various districts while the Map alongside depicts the same.

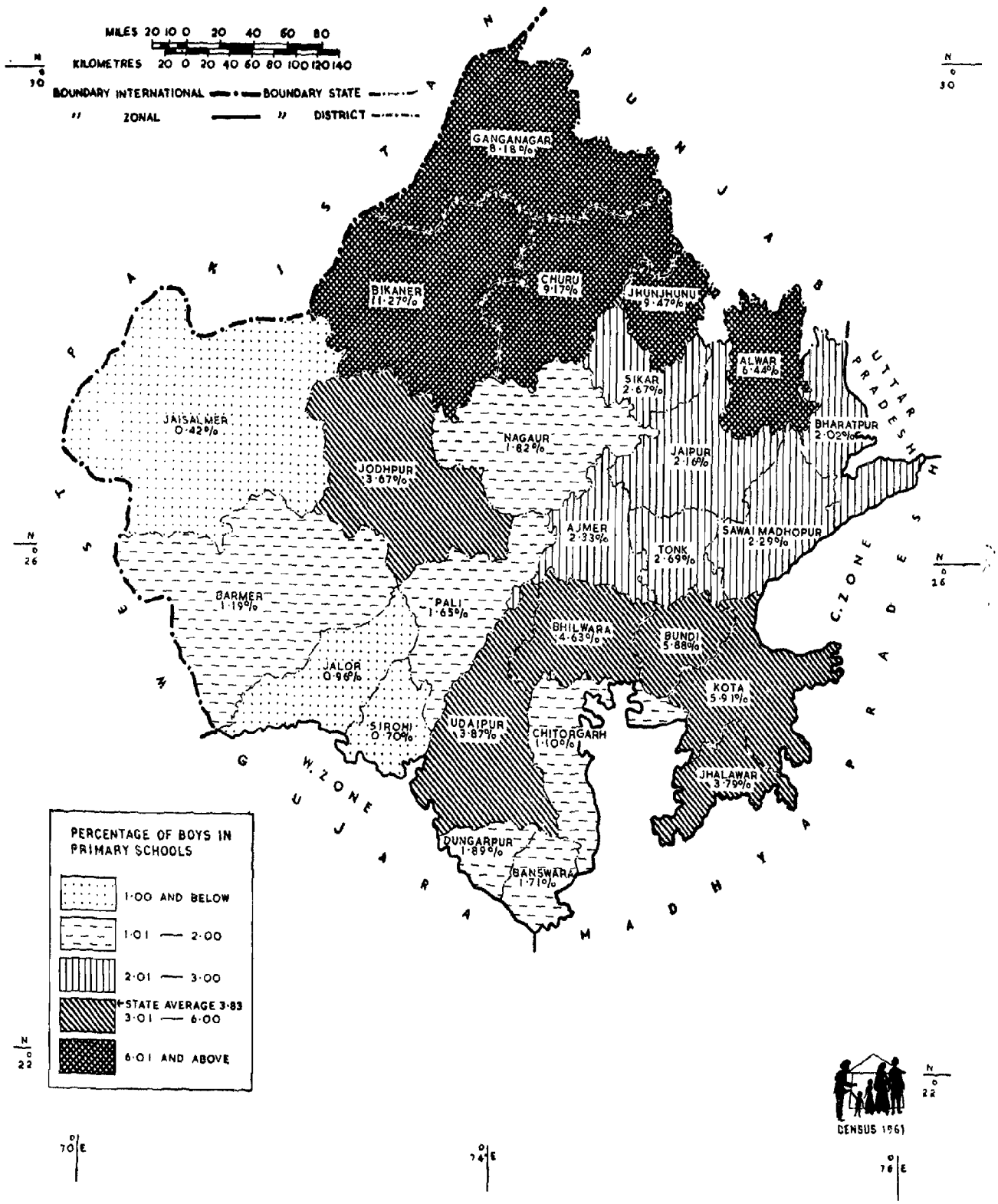
PROPORTION OF BOYS OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

State/District	Total boys in age-group 5-14	Boys in age-group 5-14 in primary schools	Percentage of boys in age-group 5-14 in primary schools to total boys in age-group 5-14
RAJASTHAN	**2,857,296**	**109,351**	**3.83**
1 Ganganagar	152,092	12,447	8.18
2 Bikaner	66,195	7,460	11.27
3 Churu	98,061	8,989	9.17
4 Jhunjhunu	108,936	10,316	9.47
5 Alwar	157,707	10,158	6.44
6 Bharatpur	164,968	3,329	2.02
7 Sawai Madhopur	131,799	2,993	2.27
8 Jaipur	267,964	5,783	2.16
9 Sikar	119,882	3,196	2.67
10 Ajmer	136,372	3,178	2.33
11 Tonk	67,544	1,820	2.69
12 Jaisalmer	21,018	88	0.42
13 Jodhpur	129,545	4,755	3.67
14 Nagaur	135,977	2,472	1.82
15 Pali	113,627	1,877	1.65
16 Barmer	98,692	1,174	1.19
17 Jalor	75,199	720	0.96
18 Sirohi	49,089	344	0.70
19 Bhilwara	113,355	5,243	4.63
20 Udaipur	205,439	7,952	3.87
21 Chitorgarh	92,675	1,017	1.10
22 Dungarpur	60,170	1,136	1.89
23 Banswara	69,927	1,194	1.71
24 Bundi	46,031	2,708	5.88
25 Kota	111,594	6,593	5.91
26 Jhalawar	63,539	2,408	3.79

RAJASTHAN

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS, 1961

(PROPORTION OF BOYS OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION)



PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS, 1961

GIRLS ENROLMENT in the primary school in Rajasthan is as low as 1.03 per cent. Eleven districts have percentages higher than this State average which range from 1.16 in Tonk district to 4.54 in Bikaner district. Fifteen districts have lower percentages and range from as low as 0.05 in Jaisalmer and Sirohi districts to 0.83 in Udaipur district.

The table below presents the position of primary school enrolment of girls in the State and its various districts and the Map alongside depicts this sorry state of affairs.

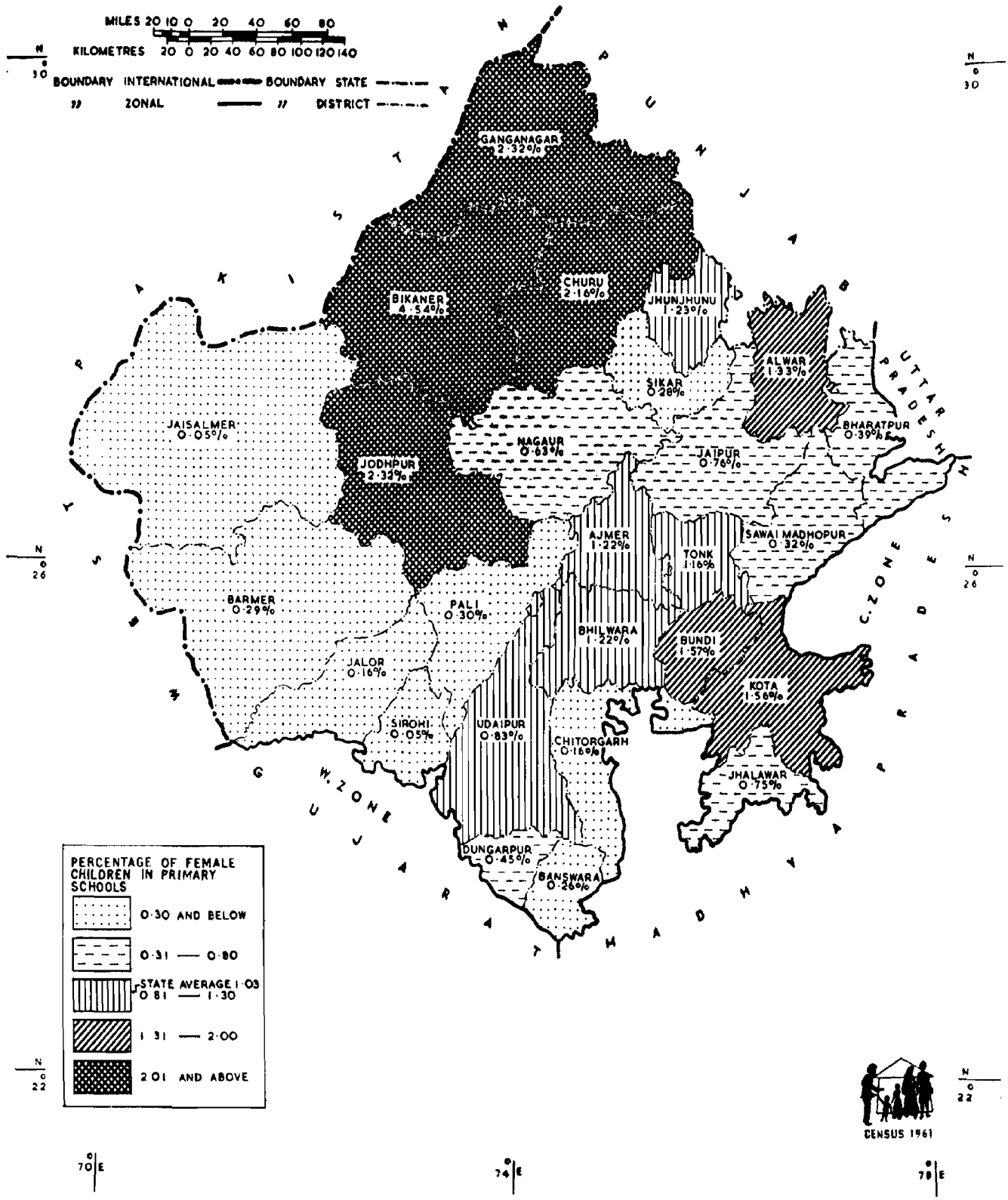
PROPORTION OF GIRLS OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

State/District	Total girls in age-group 5-14	Girls in age-group 5-14 in primary schools	Percentage of girls in age-group 5-14 in primary schools to total girls in age-group 5-14
RAJASTHAN	**2,497,285**	**25,613**	**1.03**
1 Ganganagar	133,291	3,096	2.32
2 Bikaner	57,362	2,605	4.54
3 Churu	86,856	1,876	2.16
4 Jhunjhunu	93,225	1,145	1.23
5 Alwar	138,769	1,852	1.33
6 Bharatpur	138,581	541	0.39
7 Sawai Madhopur	110,539	357	0.32
8 Jaipur	229,781	1,750	0.76
9 Sikar	102,934	289	0.28
10 Ajmer	118,883	1,446	1.22
11 Tonk	59,689	690	1.16
12 Jaisalmer	16,158	8	0.05
13 Jodhpur	115,286	2,677	2.32
14 Nagaur	117,734	744	0.63
15 Pali	9,473	301	0.30
16 Barmer	85,229	247	0.29
17 Jalor	68,708	107	0.16
18 Sirohi	43,685	24	0.05
19 Bhilwara	99,167	1,207	1.22
20 Udaipur	184,484	1,528	0.83
21 Chitorgarh	82,863	136	0.16
22 Dungarpur	56,233	255	0.45
23 Banswara	64,561	171	0.26
24 Bundi	40,409	634	1.57
25 Kota	96,118	1,497	1.56
26 Jhalawar	57,267	430	0.75

RAJASTHAN

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS, 1961

(PROPORTION OF GIRLS OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION)



POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

A LOW percentage (3.12) of post-primary educational enrolment of population of age-group 15-29 is observed in Rajasthan. Some eight districts, however, have better percentages at the level of secondary and higher education which range from 3.34 in Alwar district to 6.95 in Ajmer district. In the remaining eighteen districts percentages are rather low ranging from 0.67 in Jalor district to 2.85 in Udaipur district.

The table below shows the position of enrolment of the level of secondary and higher education in the various districts of the State while the Map alongside depicts this pattern as obtaining in 1961.

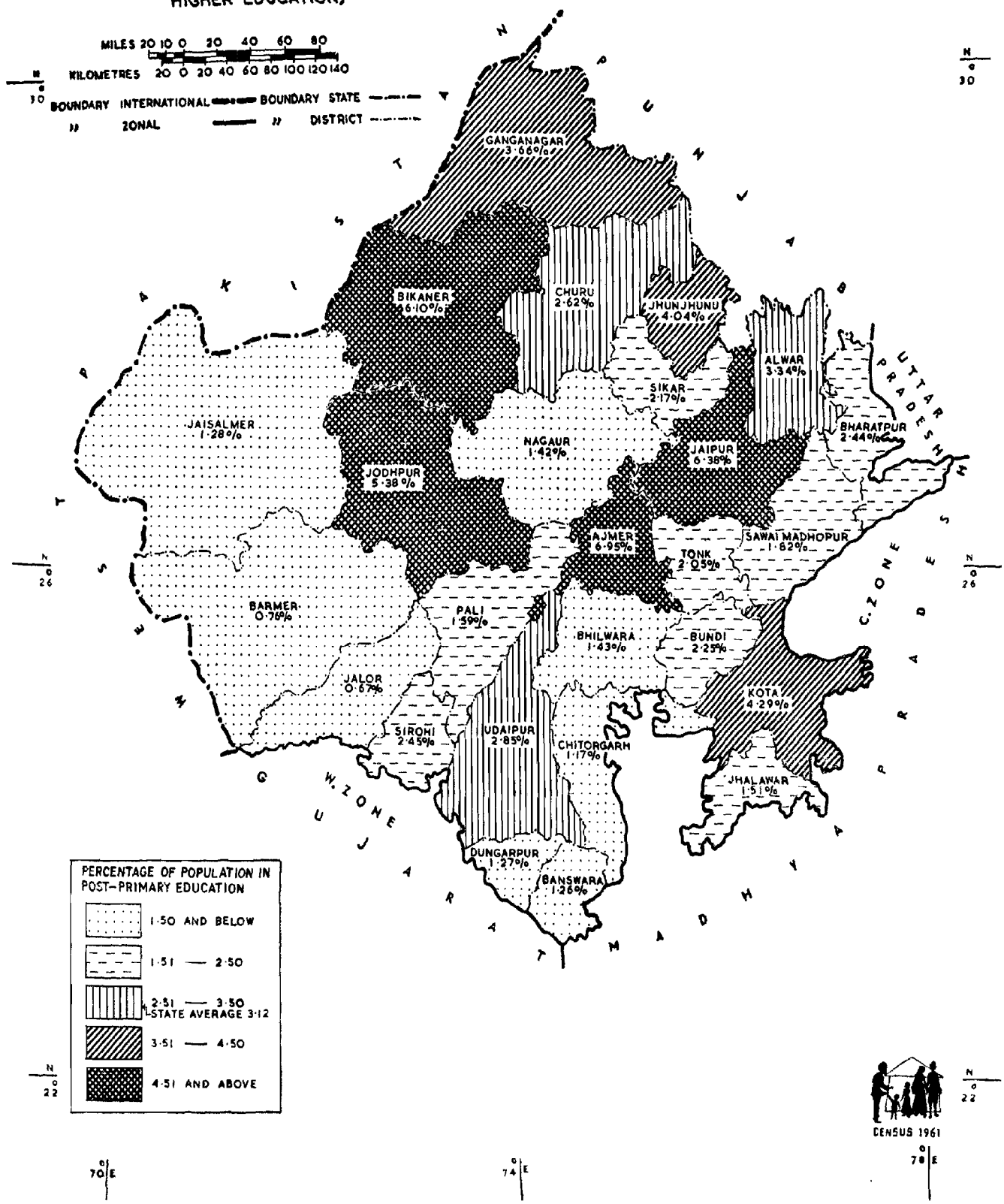
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

State/District	Total population in age-group 15-29	Population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary and Higher Education	Percentage of population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary and Higher Education to total population in age-group 15-29
RAJASTHAN	**5,045,184**	**157,298**	**3.12**
1 Ganganagar	266,600	9,769	3.66
2 Bikaner	111,912	6,830	6.10
3 Churu	160,966	4,223	2.62
4 Jhunjhunu	169,862	6,865	4.04
5 Alwar	253,360	8,457	3.34
6 Bharatpur	285,609	6,983	2.44
7 Sawai Madhopur	237,172	4,305	1.82
8 Jaipur	481,166	30,722	6.38
9 Sikar	197,085	4,285	2.17
10 Ajmer	240,375	16,703	6.95
11 Tonk	124,635	2,556	2.05
12 Jaisalmer	36,578	470	1.28
13 Jodhpur	229,361	12,337	5.38
14 Nagaur	233,025	3,301	1.42
15 Pali	195,346	3,104	1.59
16 Barmer	168,590	1,283	0.76
17 Jalor	133,161	898	0.67
18 Sirohi	84,499	2,073	2.45
19 Bhilwara	224,708	3,205	1.43
20 Udaipur	376,319	10,710	2.85
21 Chitorgarh	186,396	2,172	1.17
22 Dungarpur	98,684	1,249	1.27
23 Banswara	115,702	1,463	1.26
24 Bundi	84,520	1,893	2.25
25 Kota	221,491	9,502	4.29
26 Jhalawar	128,062	1,935	1.51

RAJASTHAN

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

(PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION)



CENSUS 1961

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF RURAL POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

STILL LOWER percentage (1.13) of post-primary educational enrolment of population of age-group 15-29 is seen in the rural areas of Rajasthan. Ten districts, however, have percentages more than the State average ranging from 1.14 in Bharatpur district to 1.99 in Ganganagar district. In the remaining districts percentages are low and range from 0 37 in Barmer district to 1.10 in Sawai Madhopur district.

The table below shows the position of enrolment of the level of secondary and higher education in the various districts of the State while the Map alongside depicts the pattern as obtaining in 1961 on the tehsil level.

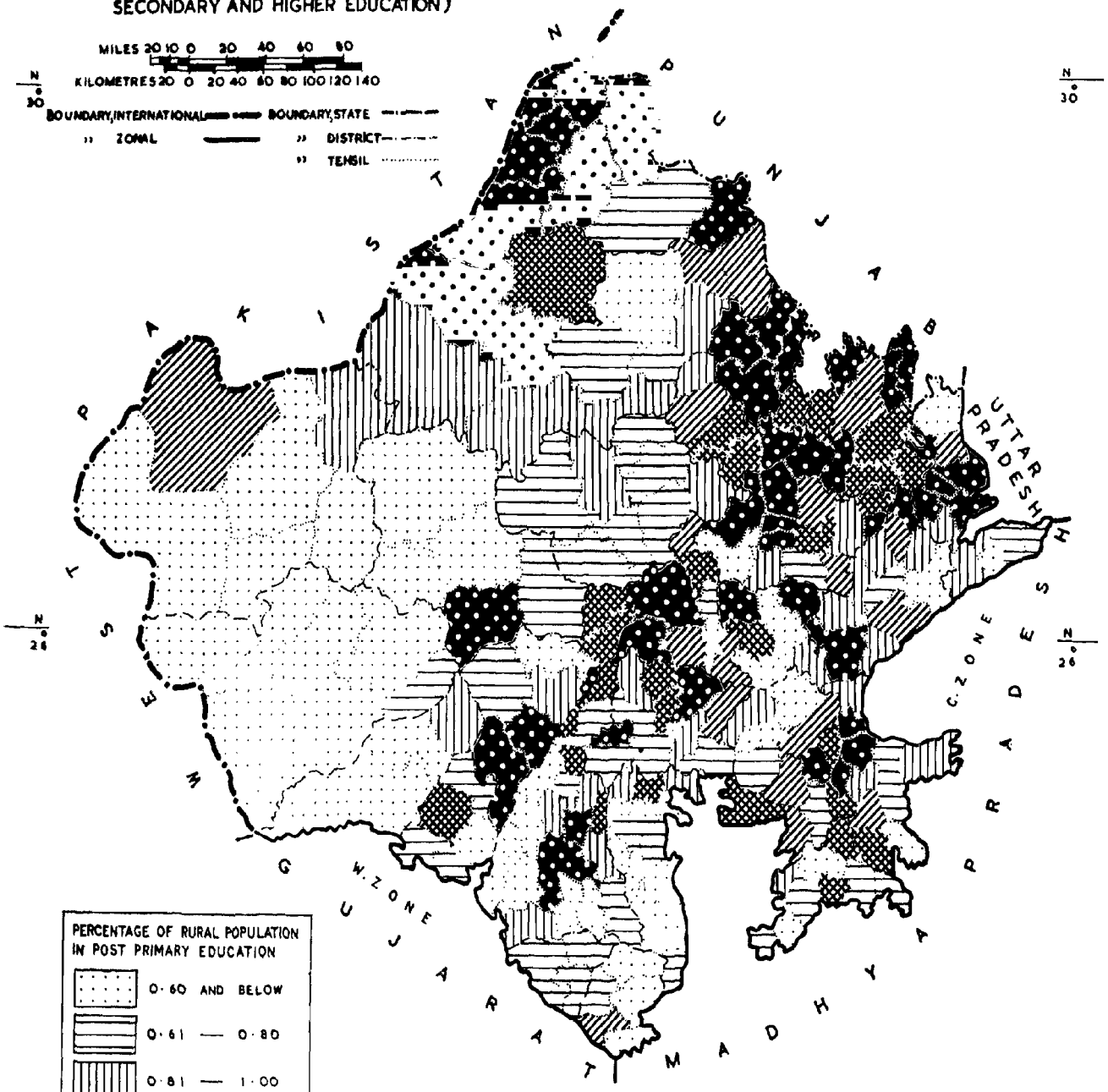
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF RURAL POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

State/District	Total rural population in age-group 15-29	Rural population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary and Higher Education	Percentage of rural population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary & Higher Education to total rural population in age-group 15-29
RAJASTHAN	4,192,393	47,294	1.13
1 Ganganagar	223,497	4,442	1.99
2 Bikaner	64,461	812	1.26
3 Churu	111,888	942	0.84
4 Jhunjhunu	137,173	2,444	1.78
5 Alwar	231,826	4,478	1.93
6 Bharatpur	246,253	2,797	1.14
7 Sawai Madhopur	212,446	2,334	1.10
8 Jaipur	344,923	5,294	1.53
9 Sikar	163,266	2,167	1.33
10 Ajmer	146,740	2,301	1.57
11 Tonk	106,722	1,146	1.07
12 Jaisalmer	32,952	195	0.59
13 Jodhpur	157,691	1,301	0.83
14 Nagaur	203,155	1,507	0.74
15 Pali	176,222	2,233	1.27
16 Barmer	158,267	585	0.37
17 Jalor	126,852	603	0.48
18 Sirohi	69,422	536	0.77
19 Bhilwara	207,811	1.991	0.96
20 Udaipur	331,904	3,009	0.91
21 Chitorgarh	169,339	1,250	0.74
22 Dungarpur	93,213	686	0.74
23 Banswara	109,290	601	0.55
24 Bundi	71,875	564	0.78
25 Kota	176,341	2,100	1.19
26 Jhalawar	118,864	976	0.82

RAJASTHAN

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF RURAL POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

(PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION)



CENSUS 1961

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF URBAN POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

AROUND TEN persons in a hundred belonging to age-group 15-29 living in the urban areas of Rajasthan get enrolled for post-primary education. The percentages for eight districts are higher than the State average and range from 10.67 per cent in Ganganagar district to 16.08 in Alwar district. In the remaining eighteen districts the percentages vary from 3.96 per cent in Jalor district to 9.90 per cent in Bikaner district.

The table below shows the position of enrolment at the level of secondary and higher education in the various districts of the State while the Map alongside depicts the pattern as obtaining in 1961 on the tehsil level.

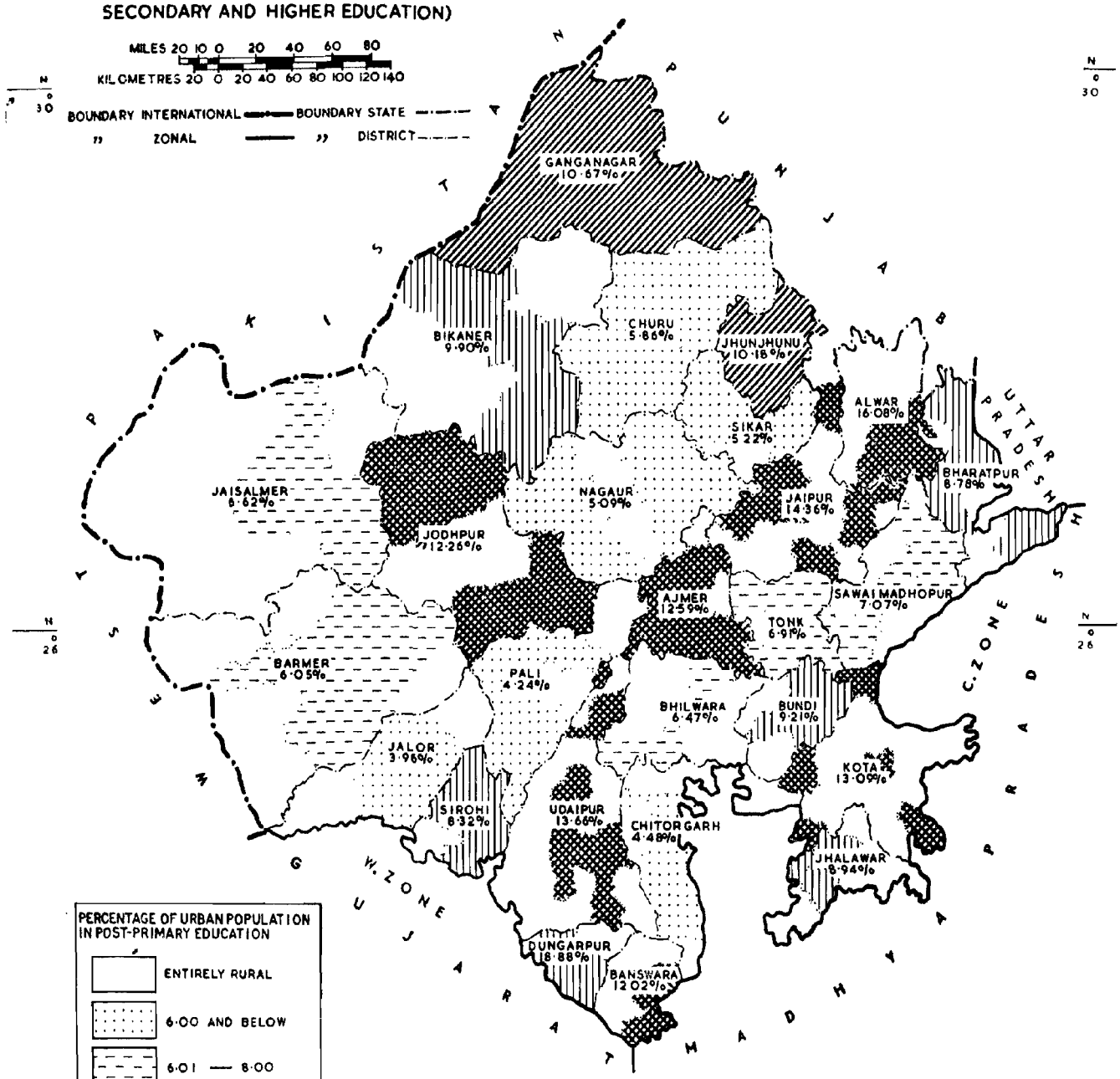
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF URBAN POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

State/District	Total urban population in age-group 15-29	Urban population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary and Higher Education	Percentage of urban population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary & Higher Education to total urban population in age-group 15-29
RAJASTHAN	**852,791**	**89,086**	**10.45**
1 Ganganagar	43,103	4,600	10.67
2 Bikaner	47,451	4,698	9.90
3 Churu	49,078	2,874	5.86
4 Jhunjhunu	32,689	3,329	10.18
5 Alwar	21,534	3,463	16.08
6 Bharatpur	39,356	3,454	8.78
7 Sawai Madhopur	24,726	1,747	7.07
8 Jaipur	136,243	19,571	14.36
9 Sikar	33,819	1,764	5.22
10 Ajmer	93,635	11,784	12.59
11 Tonk	17,913	1,237	6.91
12 Jaisalmer	3,626	240	6.62
13 Jodhpur	71,670	8,787	12.26
14 Nagaur	29,870	1,519	5.09
15 Pali	19,124	810	4.24
16 Barmer	10,323	625	6.05
17 Jalor	6,309	250	3.96
18 Sirohi	15,077	1,254	8.32
19 Bhilwara	16,897	1,093	6.47
20 Udaipur	44,415	6,069	13.66
21 Chitorgarh	17,057	764	4.48
22 Dungarpur	5,471	486	8.88
23 Banswara	6,412	771	12.02
24 Bundi	12,645	1,165	9.21
25 Kota	45,150	5,910	13.09
26 Jhalawar	9,198	822	8.94

RAJASTHAN

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF URBAN POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

(PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION)



CENSUS 1961

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

OF THE male population in age-group 15–29, only 5.30 per cent persons in Rajasthan have the post-primary educational enrolment. Some eight districts of course have better percentages of such male population ranging from 5.84 in Alwar district to 10.68 in Ajmer district. The remaining eighteen districts have lower percentages of male population at the level of secondary and higher education ranging from 1.26 in Jalor district to 4.94 in Udaipur district.

The table below shows the districtwise percentages of the post-primary educational enrolment of male population in age-group 15–29 and the Map alongside depicts the same.

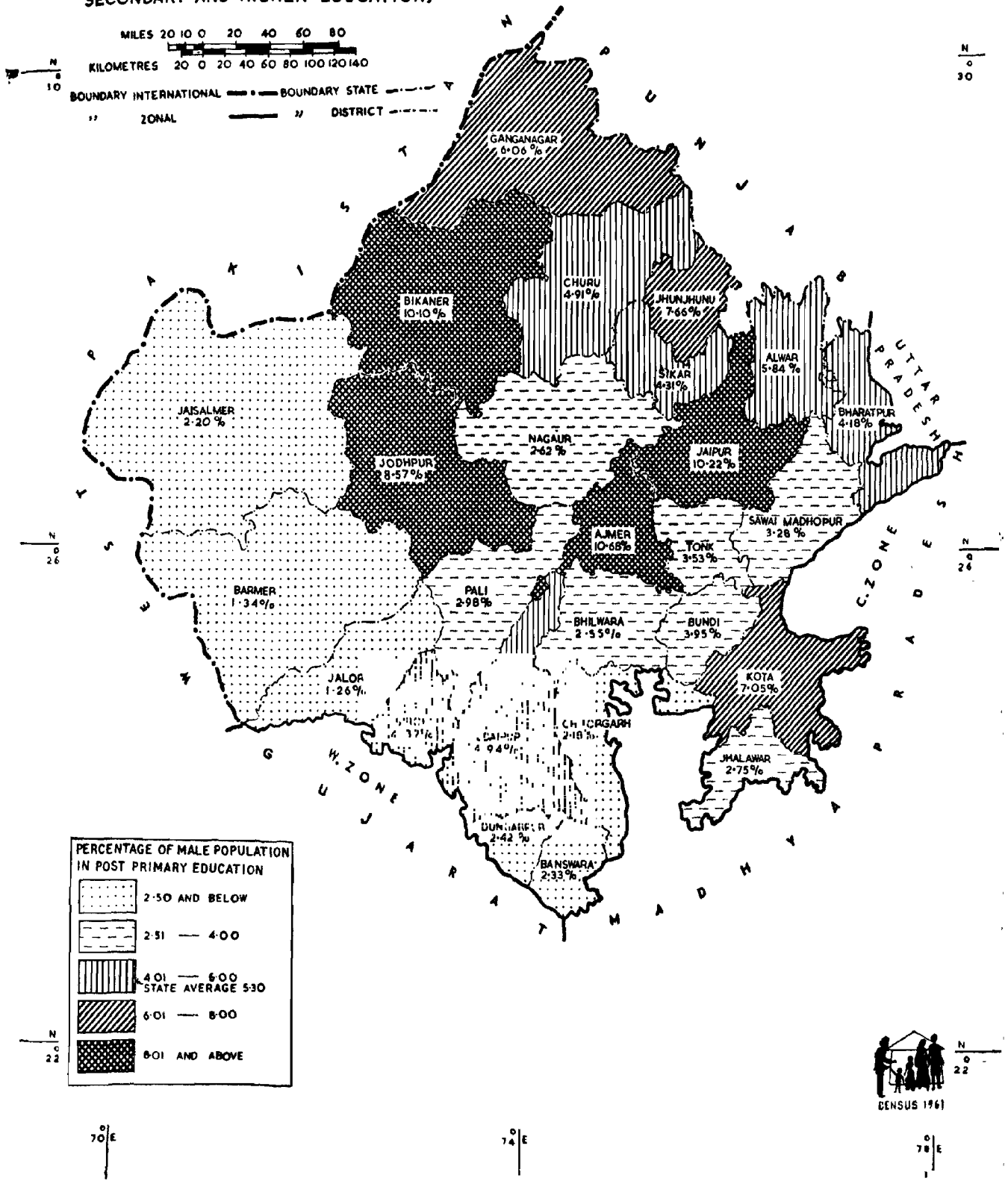
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

State/District	Total male population in age-group 15-29	Male population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary and Higher Education	Percentage of male population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary and Higher Education to total male population in age-group 15-29
RAJASTHAN	**2,601,097**	**137,831**	**5.30**
1 Ganganagar	145,092	8,794	6.06
2 Bikaner	58,399	5,897	10.10
3 Churu	81,972	4,025	4.91
4 Jhunjhunu	84,455	6,469	7.66
5 Alwar	129,919	7,593	5.84
6 Bharatpur	151,733	6,337	4.18
7 Sawai Madhopur	125,104	4,106	3.28
8 Jaipur	249,603	25,508	10.22
9 Sikar	96,076	4,139	4.31
10 Ajmer	124,006	13,239	10.68
11 Tonk	63,759	2,249	3.53
12 Jaisalmer	20,446	450	2.20
13 Jodhpur	123,570	10,593	8.57
14 Nagaur	115,920	3,040	2.62
15 Pali	98,104	2,920	2.98
16 Barmer	92,147	1,238	1.34
17 Jalor	69,435	873	1.26
18 Sirohi	42,966	1,876	4.37
19 Bhilwara	116,109	2,959	2.55
20 Udaipur	189,925	9,380	4.94
21 Chitorgarh	93,959	2,050	2.18
22 Dungarpur	48,183	1,168	2.42
23 Banswara	57,482	1,341	2.33
24 Bundi	43,590	1,720	3.95
25 Kota	114,776	8,097	7.05
26 Jhalawar	64,367	1,770	2.75

RAJASTHAN

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

(PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION)



CENSUS 1961

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

PERCENTAGE OF female population in age-group 15-29 at the level of secondary and higher education in Rajasthan is rather very low (0.80). In the five districts also, which exceed this State average, the percentage of post-primary educational enrolment ranges only from 1.32 in Kota district to 2.98 in Ajmer district. Of the remaining twentyone districts, Ganganagar district is at par with the State average, and in others the percentages vary between 0.04 in Jalor district to 0.71 in Udaipur district.

The table below shows the districtwise percentages of the post-primary educational enrolment of female population in age-group 15-29 and the Map alongside depicts the same.

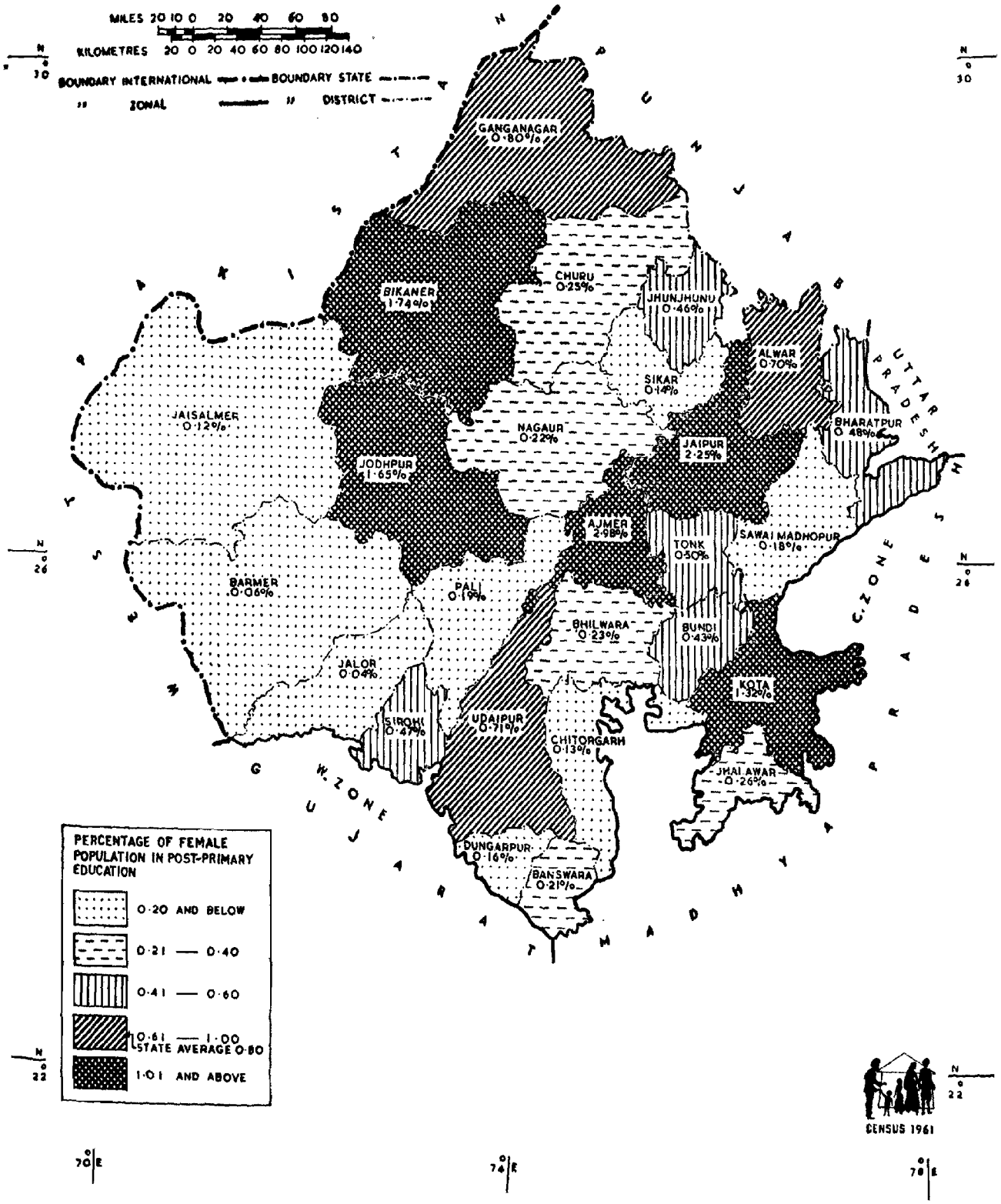
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

State/District	Total female population in age-group 15-29	Female population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary and Higher Education	Percentage of female population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary and Higher Education to total female population in age-group 15-29
RAJASTHAN	**2,444,087**	**19,467**	**0.80**
1 Ganganagar	121,508	975	0.80
2 Bikaner	53,513	933	1.74
3 Churu	78,994	198	0.25
4 Jhunjhunu	85,407	396	0.46
5 Alwar	123,441	864	0.70
6 Bharatpur	133,876	646	0.48
7 Sawai Madhopur	112,068	199	0.18
8 Jaipur	231,563	5,214	2.25
9 Sikar	101,009	146	0.14
10 Ajmer	116,369	3,464	2.98
11 Tonk	60,876	307	0.50
12 Jaisalmer	16,132	20	0.12
13 Jodhpur	105,791	1,744	1.65
14 Nagaur	117,105	261	0.22
15 Pali	97,242	184	0.19
16 Barmer	76,443	45	0.06
17 Jalor	63,726	25	0.04
18 Sirohi	41,533	197	0.47
19 Bhilwara	108,599	246	0 23
20 Udaipur	186,394	1,330	0.71
21 Chitorgarh	92,437	122	0.13
22 Dungarpur	50,501	81	0.16
23 Banswara	58,220	122	0.21
24 Bundi	40,930	178	0.43
25 Kota	106,715	1,405	1.32
26 Jhalawar	63,695	165	0.26

RAJASTHAN

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION)



CENSUS 1961

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

THE PROPORTION of teachers at the primary level of education in Rajasthan is about 32.40 per thousand students. This proportion is exceeded in case of eleven districts where it ranges from 32.80 in Pali district to 47.03 in Barmer district. In the remaining fifteen districts this ranges between 24.55 in Ajmer district to 32.21 in district Sikar.

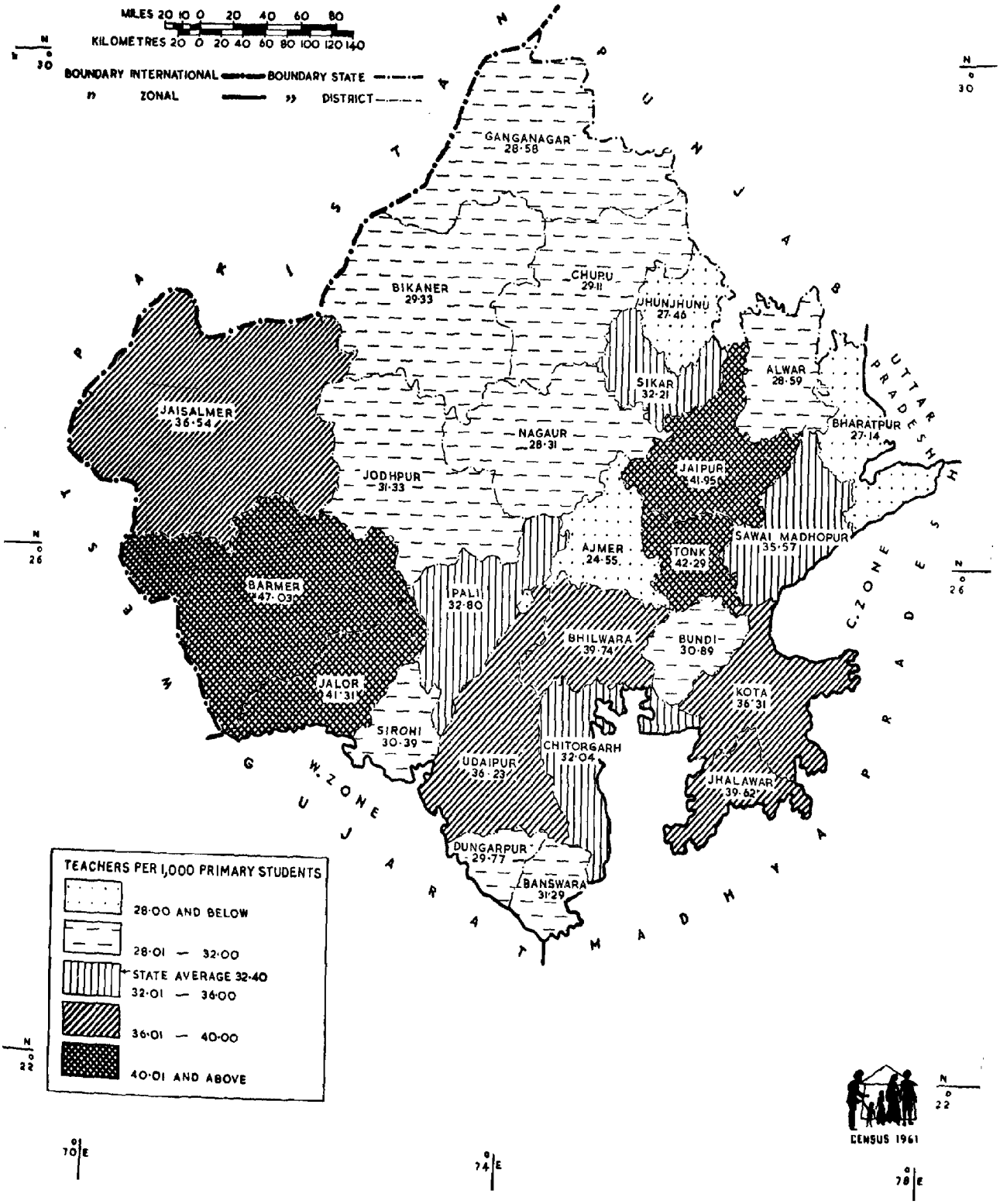
The Map alongside and the table below show these proportions at the district level.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

State/District	Proportion of teachers per 1,000 students
RAJASTHAN	32.40
1 Ganganagar	28.58
2 Bikaner	29.33
3 Churu	30.11
4 Jhunjhunu	27.46
5 Alwar	28.59
6 Bharatpur	27.14
7 Sawai Madhopur	35.57
8 Jaipur	41.95
9 Sikar	32.21
10 Ajmer	24.55
11 Tonk	42.29
12 Jaisalmer	36.54
13 Jodhpur	31.33
14 Nagaur	28.31
15 Pali	32.80
16 Barmer	47.03
17 Jalor	41.31
18 Sirohi	30.39
19 Bhilwara	39.74
20 Udaipur	36.23
21 Chitorgarh	32.04
22 Dungarpur	29.77
23 Banswara	31.29
24 Bundi	30.89
25 Kota	36.31
26 Jhalawar	39.62

RAJASTHAN

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961



NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

AT THE secondary level of education in Rajasthan, the proportion of teachers to a thousand students is of the order of 44.94. This is, however, exceeded in the case of fourteen districts where the proportion ranges from 45.93 in Jhunjhunu district to 57.70 in Jaisalmer district. In the remaining twelve districts, where the proportions are lower than the State average, proportions range between 36.86 in Bharatpur district to 44.68 in district Sirohi.

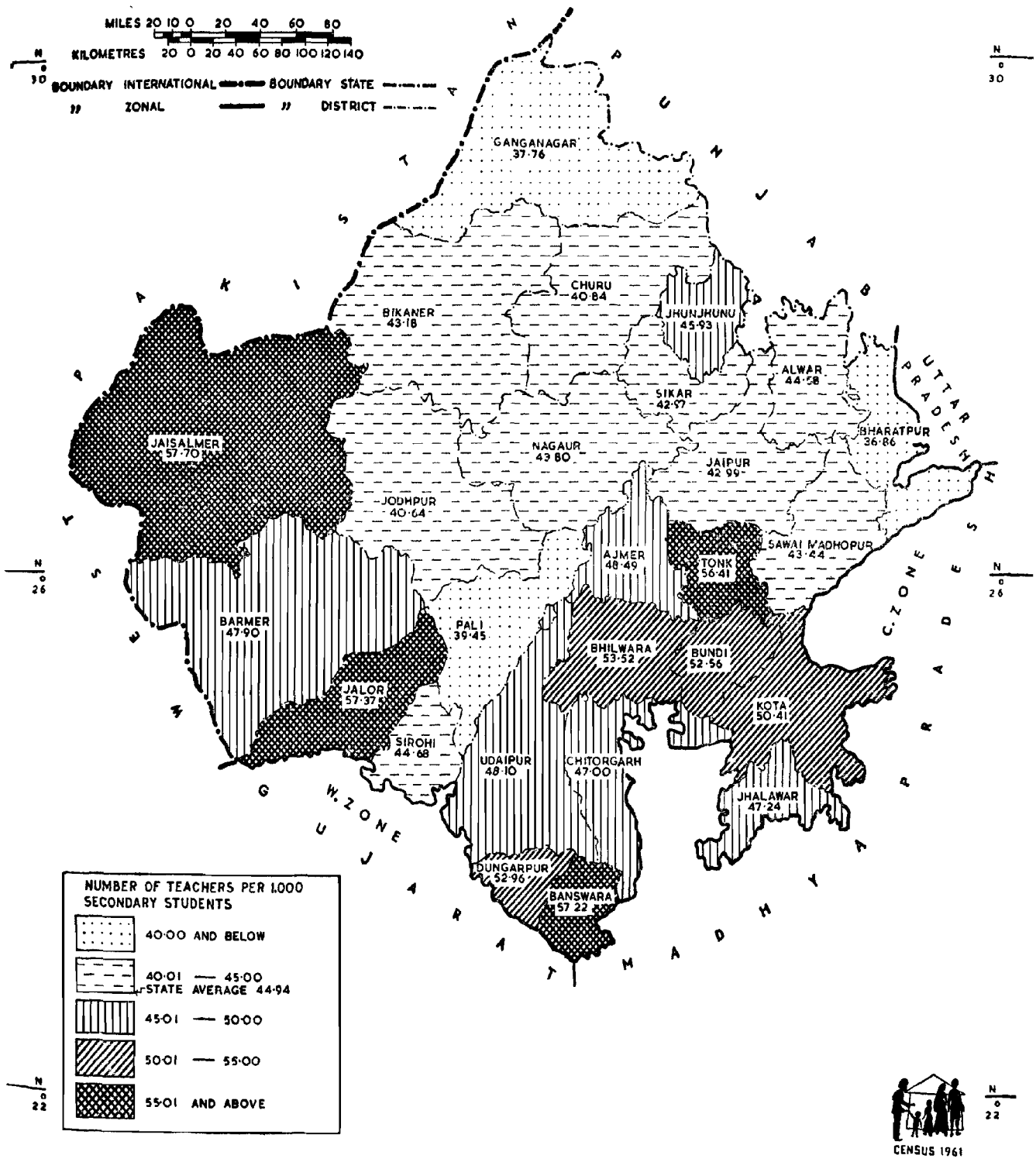
The Map alongside and the table below show these proportions at the district level.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

State/District	Proportion of teachers per 1,000 students
RAJASTHAN	44.94
1 Ganganagar	37.76
2 Bikaner	43.18
3 Churu	40.84
4 Jhunjhunu	45.93
5 Alwar	44.58
6 Bharatpur	36.86
7 Sawai Madhopur	43.44
8 Jaipur	42.99
9 Sikar	42.97
10 Ajmer	48.49
11 Tonk	56.41
12 Jaisalmer	57.70
13 Jodhpur	40.64
14 Nagaur	43.80
15 Pali	39.45
16 Barmer	47.90
17 Jalor	57.37
18 Sirohi	44.68
19 Bhilwara	53.52
20 Udaipur	48.10
21 Chitorgarh	47.00
22 Dungarpur	52.96
23 Banswara	57.22
24 Bundi	52.56
25 Kota	50.41
26 Jhalawar	47.24

RAJASTHAN

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1961



NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

AT THE higher levels of education in Rajasthan, higher proportion of teachers to a thousand students are observed. Fourteen districts exceed the State average (70.69) where their proportions range between 77.24 in Bikaner district to 208.79 in Tonk district. Apart from Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalor and Dungarpur where university level of education was not available, the remaining eight districts had proportions ranging from 53.25 in Alwar district to 70.63 in Kota district.

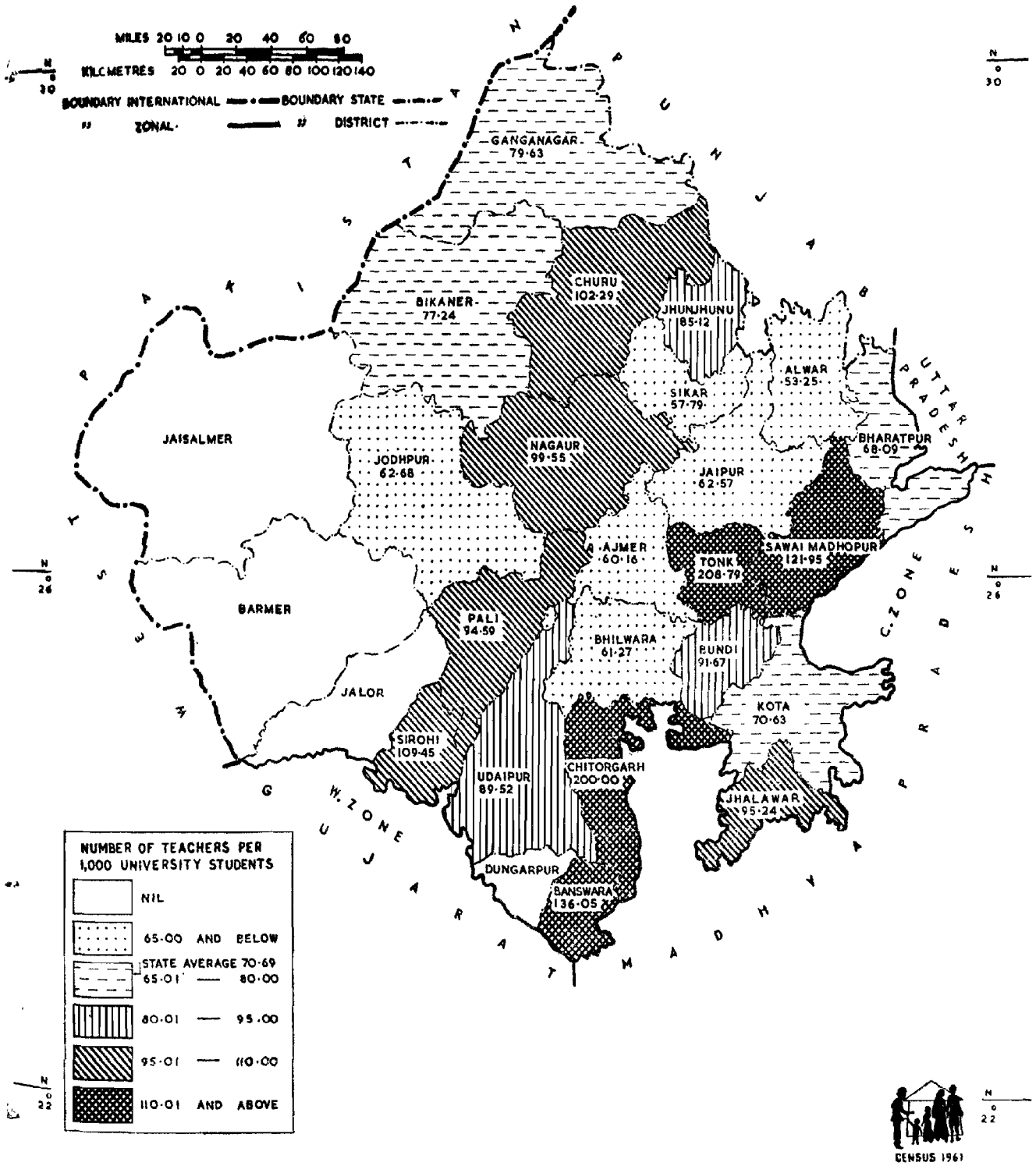
The Map alongside and the table below show these proportions at the district level.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

State/District	Proportion of teachers per 1,000 students
RAJASTHAN	**70.69**
1 Ganganagar	79.63
2 Bikaner	77.24
3 Churu	102.29
4 Jhunjhunu	85.12
5 Alwar	53.25
6 Bharatpur	68.09
7 Sawai Madhopur	121.95
8 Jaipur	62.57
9 Sikar	57.79
10 Ajmer	60.16
11 Tonk	208.79
12 Jaisalmer	-
13 Jodhpur	62.68
14 Nagaur	99.55
15 Pali	94.59
16 Barmer	-
17 Jalor	-
18 Sirohi	109.45
19 Bhilwara	61.27
20 Udaipur	89.52
21 Chitorgarh	200.00
22 Dungarpur	-
23 Banswara	136.05
24 Bundi	91.67
25 Kota	70.63
26 Jhalawar	95.24

RAJASTHAN

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961



DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE TYPES, 1961

THE GEOGRAPHY and the resultant climate and cropping pattern determines to a large extent the use of the materials in the construction of houses and their structural details in a particular region. Thus, the usual form of dwelling in the rural areas of arid and sandy western Rajasthan is what is the circular but with a conical roof locally known as the Jhonpa. It has a wall of mud or unburnt bricks and thatched with local grass. Sometimes the roof is covered with straw and earthen tiles. The thick mud walls and restricted ventilation provided through the thatched roof keep the dwellings cool inside when the temperatures are high outside. The circular structure protects the house from possible damage by winds blowing with great velocity and the extremely heavy down-pour which sometimes occur in this region. Usually a household builds at least two 'Jhonpas–'one for living, the other is used as a kitchen while yet another construction is used for storing grain.

To the near east of the desert in the semi-arid regions of Rajasthan, two types of houses locally called 'Ghar' and 'Padwa' are found while the former has mud walls and flat mud roofs resting on wooden beams, the latter has walls of sun-burnt bricks and are covered with crude baked tiles on sloping roofs. Those with a shed, roof are known locally as 'ekdhalia' and those with a gabled roof as 'dudhalia'.

A variety of house types is found in the region east of the Aravallis. In the area on the eastern slopes of the hills, the houses are usually made of mud with gabled roofs of rough tiles. In the hilly parts, abounding in forests, the dwellings consist of a frame work of local wood, the walls of split bamboos and grass and the roofs of broad flat tiles. The front side of the sloping roof is generally so extended as to form a projection or a hood. Besides, there is what may be called an annexe of the house-locally called 'dagla', while the cattle are kept below this structure, fodder is kept above. It is also used for sleeping during the summers and since it is covered by a thatched roof one can also sleep in under it during the rains.

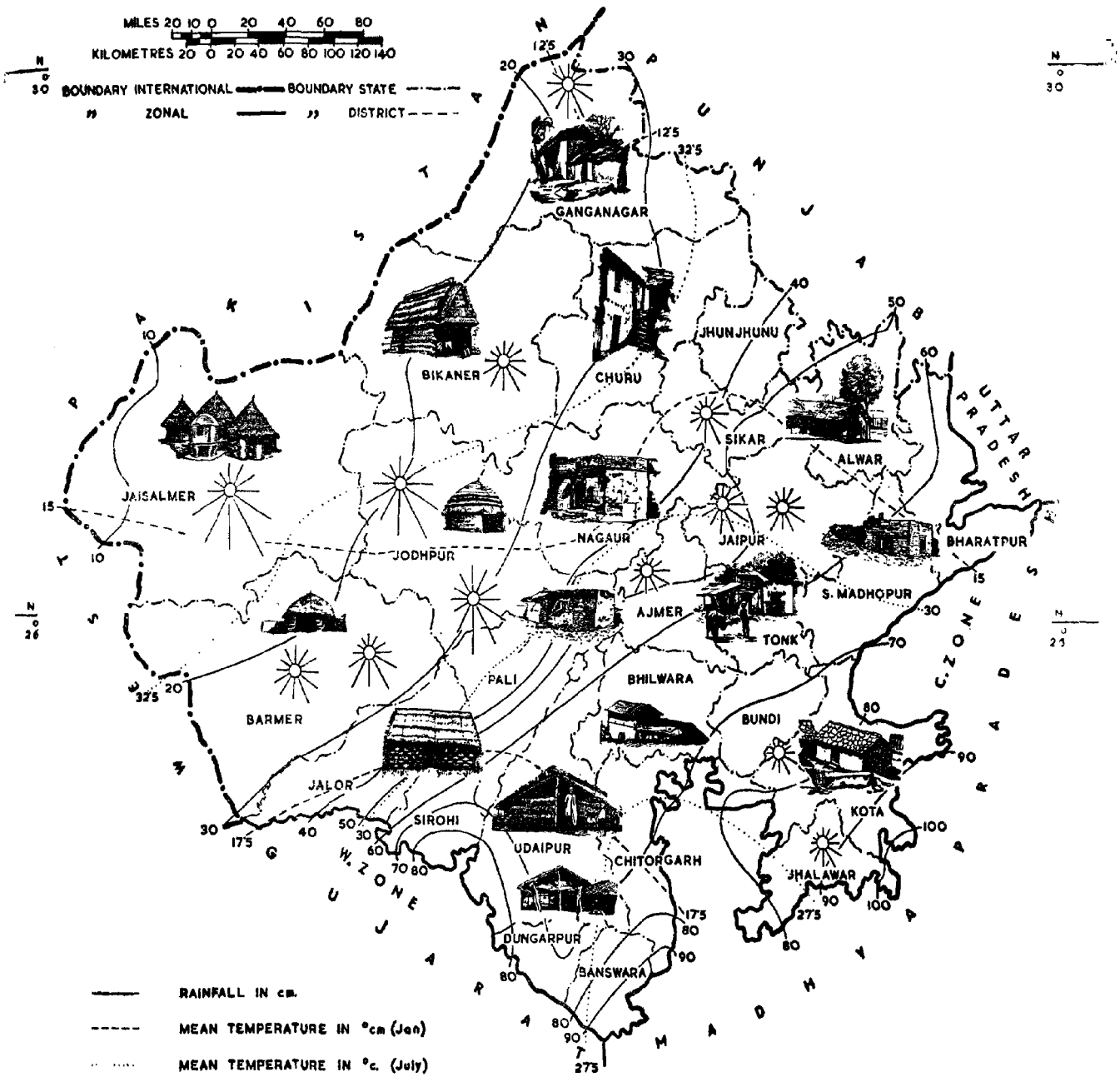
Further east in the area of Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara, the houses are built of mud or of unburnt bricks, some have flat mud roofs supported on wooden beams, while others have sloping roofs of ill-baked tiles. Huts are also built thatched in gable style of roofing with straw and leaves or with ill-baked tiles, while the walls consist of beautifully inter-woven bamboo stripes from the local forests, or of mud and loose stones.

Where stone is found in plenty as in the south-eastern districts, both the wall and the roofs are made of stone. Where suitable grass and leaves are available, the roofs are made of that meterial. Thus, in parts of district Bharatpur the roofs are made of the twigs and leaves of the 'khus' plant, roofs are made sloping on either sides as the region receives plenty of rainfall. The amount of rainfall decides the angles at which the roofs of the houses in different parts of this region slope, greater the rainfall greater is the sloping angles of the roof.

RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE-TYPES

1961



CENSUS 1961

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 5 & BELOW, 6-15, 16-25, 26-35, 36-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES, 1961

A MAJORITY of the rural population in Rajasthan (60.37 per cent) lives in villages containing one hundred and above occupied residential houses. Fourteen districts have even higher percentage of rural population living in such villages. Another 22.82 per cent of the rural population resides in villages having fiftyone to a hundred occupied residential houses and fourteen districts exceed this percentage for the State. Of the remaining rural population of Rajasthan, 7.46 per cent lives in villages containing thirtysix to fifty occupied residential houses, 4.28 per cent in villages containing twentysix to thirtyfive, 3 34 per cent in villages containing sixteen to twentyfive, 1.56 per cent in villages containing six to fifteen and only 0.17 per cent of the rural population lives in villages containing five and below of occupied residential houses.

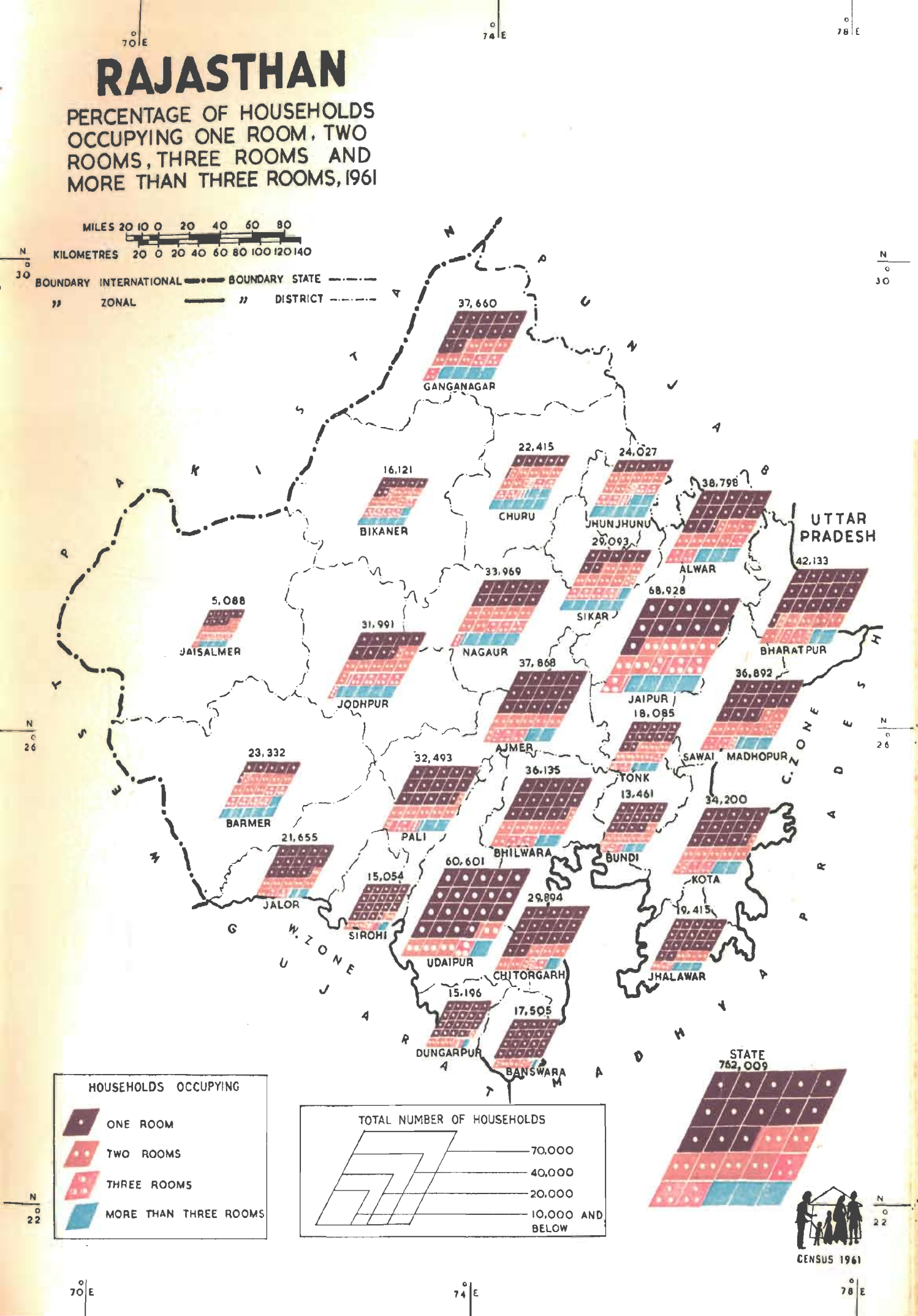
The following table gives percentages of rural population living in villages of different categories. The Map alongside presents the information by means of bar graphs.

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 5 & BELOW, 6-15, 16-25, 26-35, 36-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES, 1961

State/District	Percentage of rural population living in villages having occupied residential houses						
	5 & below	6-15	16-25	26-35	36-50	51-100	Above 100
RAJASTHAN	**0.17**	**1.56**	**3.34**	**4.28**	**7.46**	**22.82**	**60.37**
1 Ganganagar	0.16	0.88	2.15	3.65	8.60	23.53	61.03
2 Bikaner	0.21	1.69	3.60	3.11	6.40	21.69	63.30
3 Churu	0.08	1.14	2.44	4.85	7.26	33.38	50.85
4 Jhunjhunu	0.05	0.90	2.55	4.01	6.20	24.43	61.86
5 Alwar	0.17	1.63	4.22	5.46	10.45	27.85	50.22
6 Bharatpur	0.16	2.17	3.54	5.72	8.05	29.06	51.30
7 Sawai Madhopur	0.21	1.51	3.12	4.24	7.09	23.75	60.08
8 Jaipur	0.32	2.78	5.26	6.16	8.94	22.07	54.47
9 Sikar	0.05	0.76	1.80	3.07	6.72	26.04	61.56
10 Ajmer	0.07	0.93	2.46	2.95	6.25	21.60	65.74
11 Tonk	0.38	3.94	6.81	6.65	8.72	22.56	50.94
12 Jaisalmer	3.52	5.60	5.94	6.59	10.81	25.47	42.07
13 Jodhpur	0.05	0.38	0.84	1.15	3.67	12.54	81.37
14 Nagaur	0.07	0.60	1.52	2.66	5.25	22.14	67.76
15 Pali	0.04	0.36	0.95	1.35	2.83	12.91	81.56
16 Barmer	0.06	0.67	1.60	1.75	3.39	15.00	77.53
17 Jalor	0.04	0.22	0.51	1.05	2.34	14.61	81.23
18 Sirohi	0.12	0.39	0.90	1.92	3.24	14.72	78.71
19 Bhilwara	0.10	0.96	2.34	3.29	6.52	19.61	67.18
20 Udaipur	0.16	1.78	3.96	4.39	7.58	21.08	61.05
21 Chitorgarh	0.30	3.05	5.44	5.93	10.03	26.69	48.56
22 Dungarpur	0.09	1.10	3.48	4.03	7.92	21.76	61.62
23 Banswara	0.16	3.20	7.22	7.48	12.51	26.67	42.76
24 Bundi	0.09	1.40	4.78	6.62	10.28	28.82	48.01
25 Kota	0.17	2.10	4.82	5.68	11.31	28.10	47.82
26 Jhalawar	0.16	2.85	6.42	8.32	11.92	28.63	41.70

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE ROOM, TWO ROOMS, THREE ROOMS AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS, 1961



PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE ROOM, TWO ROOMS, THREE ROOMS, AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS, 1961

A MAJORITY of households in Rajasthan live in a single room. While only twelve in a hundred households live in houses having more than three rooms, another twelve in houses with three rooms, twenty five have only two rooms at their disposal while fiftyone have to contend with a bare living room. A remarkable feature is that in the arid and semi-arid districts, there are lower proportions of households with one room than in other districts.

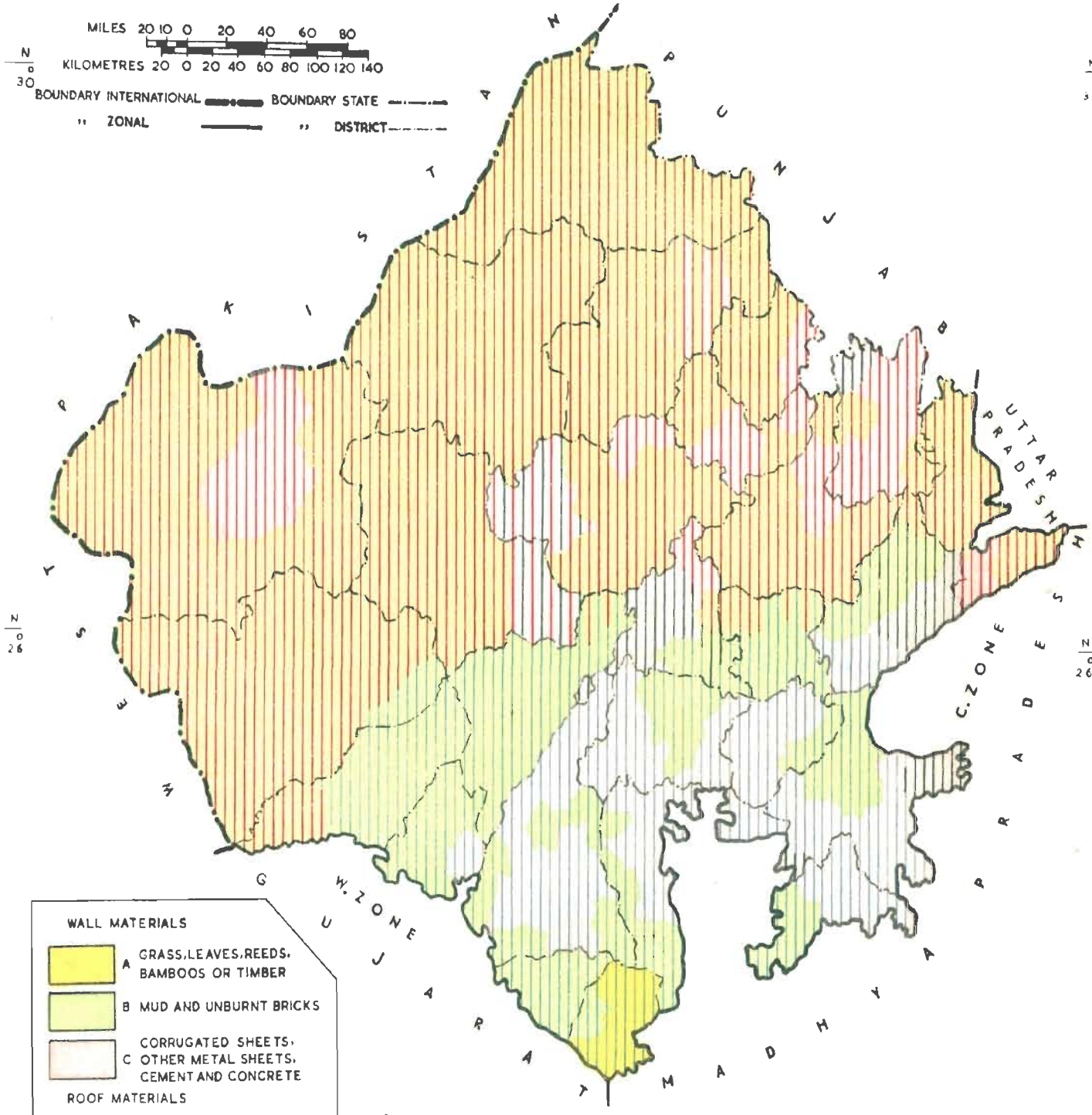
The table below shows the percentage of households according to the rooms occupied by them in the various districts while the Map alongside depicts this pattern.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE ROOM, TWO ROOMS, THREE ROOMS AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS, 1961

State/District	Percentage of households occupying			
	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms
RAJASTHAN	**51**	**25**	**12**	**12**
1 Ganganagar	47	24	13	16
2 Bikaner	26	29	21	24
3 Churu	21	29	21	29
4 Jhunjhunu	20	30	21	29
5 Alwar	49	27	12	12
6 Bharatpur	62	23	9	6
7 Sawai Madhopur	53	25	12	10
8 Jaipur	44	27	14	15
9 Sikar	27	31	19	23
10 Ajmer	56	26	10	8
11 Tonk	47	29	13	11
12 Jaisalmer	34	28	22	16
13 Jodhpur	34	29	19	18
14 Nagaur	40	28	15	17
15 Pali	58	24	9	9
16 Barmer	22	30	24	24
17 Jalor	57	27	9	7
18 Sirohi	74	16	5	5
19 Bhilwara	58	26	9	7
20 Udaipur	75	17	4	4
21 Chitorgarh	68	22	6	4
22 Dungarpur	77	16	4	3
23 Banswara	81	14	3	2
24 Bundi	56	25	10	9
25 Kota	58	24	10	8
26 Jhalawar	68	21	6	5

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961



CENSUS 1961

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF WALL & ROOF MATERIALS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

A MAJORITY of households residing in the rural areas of Rajasthan live in houses having walls made of mud or unburnt bricks. Tiles or slate or corrugated iron sheets are the most common materials used in the construction of roofs. In seventeen districts, however, walls are made mostly of mud and unburnt bricks. In eight districts burnt bricks, C. I. sheets, stone, cement concrete etc. are most used to construct the walls. In only one district namely Banswara grass leaves, reeds or bamboo and timber are mostly used for this purpose. For the construction of roofs, twelve districts use mostly tiles, slates, shingle and C. I. sheets and asbestos cement sheets, another twelve use mostly grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo while two districts use brick, lime and concrete and stone slabs for the purpose.

The table below presents the percentage distribution of households by types of walls and roof material in the rural areas of the State while the Map alongside illustrates the position in various districts.

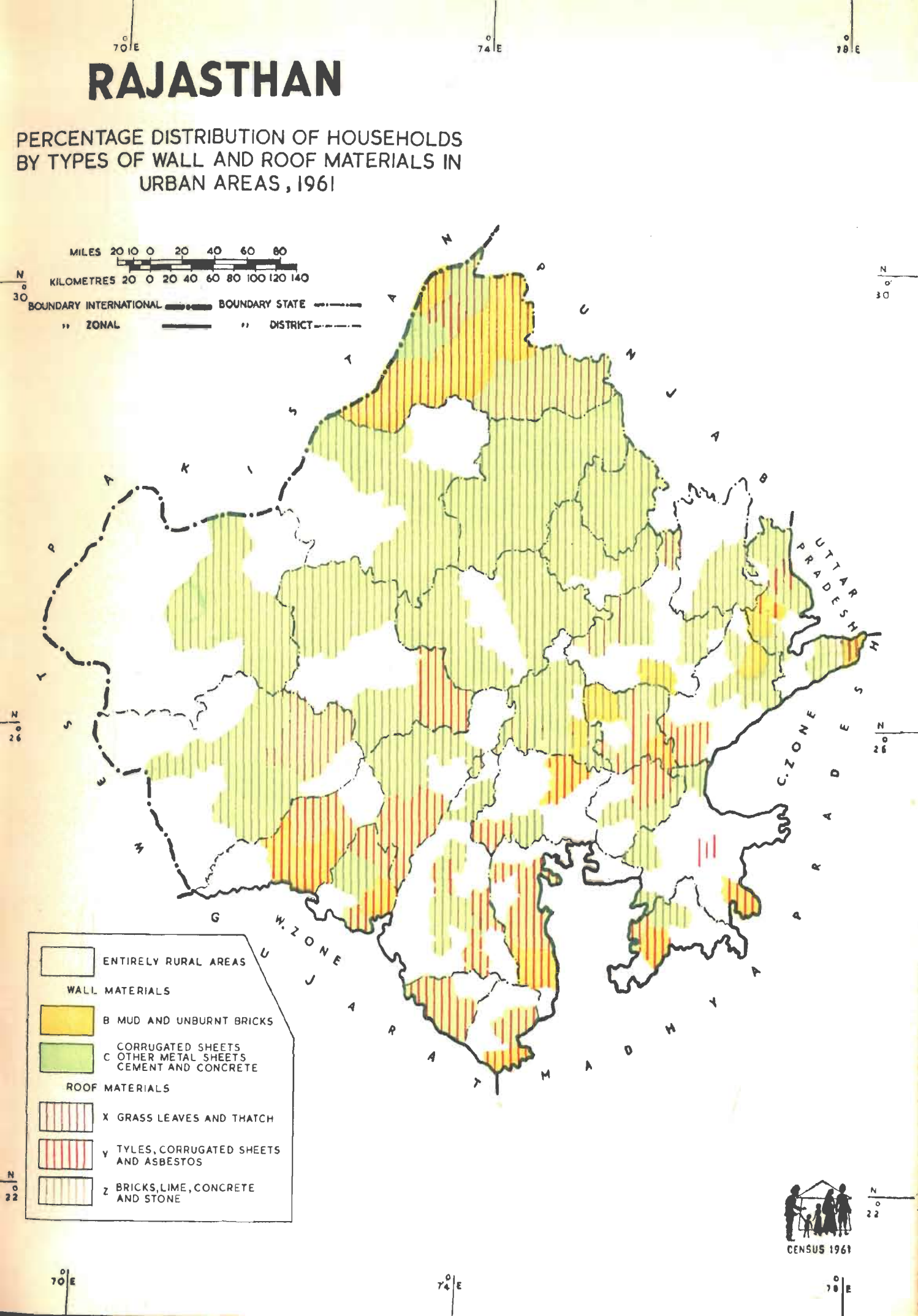
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

State/District	Wall Material			Roof Material			Combination of predominant type of wall & roof material	
	A	B	C	X	Y	Z		
RAJASTHAN	**4.4**	**55.9**	39.7	**40.0**	**42.1**	**17.9**	**B>50**	**Y<50**
1 Ganganagar	1.8	90.7	7.5	96.3	0.4	3.3	B>50	X>50
2 Bikaner	16.6	70.9	12.5	83.9	6.0	10.1	B>50	X>50
3 Churu	10.8	52.6	36.6	70.6	4.5	24.9	B>50	X>50
4 Jhunjhunu	0.2	50.1	49.7	63.9	2.5	33.6	B>50	X>50
5 Alwar	0.2	40.3	59.5	68.5	0.8	30.7	C>50	X>50
6 Bharatpur	0.3	70.5	29.2	72.9	1.2	25.9	B>50	X>50
7 Sawai Madhopur	0.5	53.3	46.2	21.0	31.1	47.9	B>50	Z<50
8 Jaipur	0.2	69.4	30.4	73.9	6.3	19.8	B>50	X>50
9 Sikar	1.1	51.8	47.1	62.3	2.5	35.2	B>50	X>50
10 Ajmer	0.3	37.1	62.6	26.6	25.3	48.1	C>50	Z<50
11 Tonk	0.3	77.8	21 9	28.6	62.3	9.1	B>50	Y>50
12 Jaisalmer	6.9	67.8	25.3	92.8	1.0	6.2	B>50	X>50
13 Jodhpur	8.9	53.8	37.3	65.1	11.5	23.4	B>50	X>50
14 Nagaur	6.2	55.8	38.0	60.8	7.2	32.0	B>50	X>50
15 Pali	1.0	68.0	31.0	11.1	74.7	14.2	B>50	Y>50
16 Barmer	6.7	87.8	5.5	84.5	13.3	2.2	B>50	X>50
17 Jalor	1.0	88.2	10.8	35.1	61.8	3.1	B>50	Y>50
18 Sirohi	4.7	67.2	28.1	3.5	92.0	4.5	B>50	Y>50
19 Bhilwara	0.3	42.5	57.2	2.4	86.8	10.8	C>50	Y>50
20 Udaipur	3.6	27.9	68.5	1.2	94.3	4.5	C>50	Y>50
21 Chitorgarh	4.4	45.6	50.0	3.3	93.7	3.0	C>50	Y>50
22 Dungarpur	14.8	65.6	19.6	2.5	97.1	0.4	B>50	Y>50
23 Banswara	55.4	34.8	9.8	1.5	98.3	0.2	A>50	Y>50
24 Bundi	1.5	41.6	56.9	2.5	89.8	7.7	C>50	Y>50
25 Kota	4.3	37.1	58.6	6.5	80.5	13.0	C>50	Y>50
26 Jhalawar	1.8	46.0	52.2	5.3	84.7	10.0	C>50	Y>50

Note :- A=Grass leaves, reeds or bamboo and timber
B=Mud and unburnt bricks
C=Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets, stone, cement concrete etc.
X=Grass leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo
Y=Tiles, slates, shingle, C.I. sheets and asbestos cement sheets
Z=Brick, lime and concrete & stone slabs.

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961



CENSUS 1961

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF WALL & ROOF MATERIALS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

MOST OF the households residing in the urban areas of Rajasthan live in houses having walls made of burnt bricks, C. I. sheets, stone, cement concrete etc. and roofs constructed of brick, lime and concrete and stone slabs. At the district level also the position is almost the same. For the construction of roofs, the use of brick, lime and concrete and stone slabs is most predominant in nineteen districts while in six districts the use of tiles, slates, shingles and C. I. sheets and asbestos cement sheets is the most predominant. In one district, namely Ganganagar, the use of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo is the most common.

The table below shows percentage distribution of households by types of wall and roof materials in the urban areas of the districts while the same is depicted on the Map alongside.

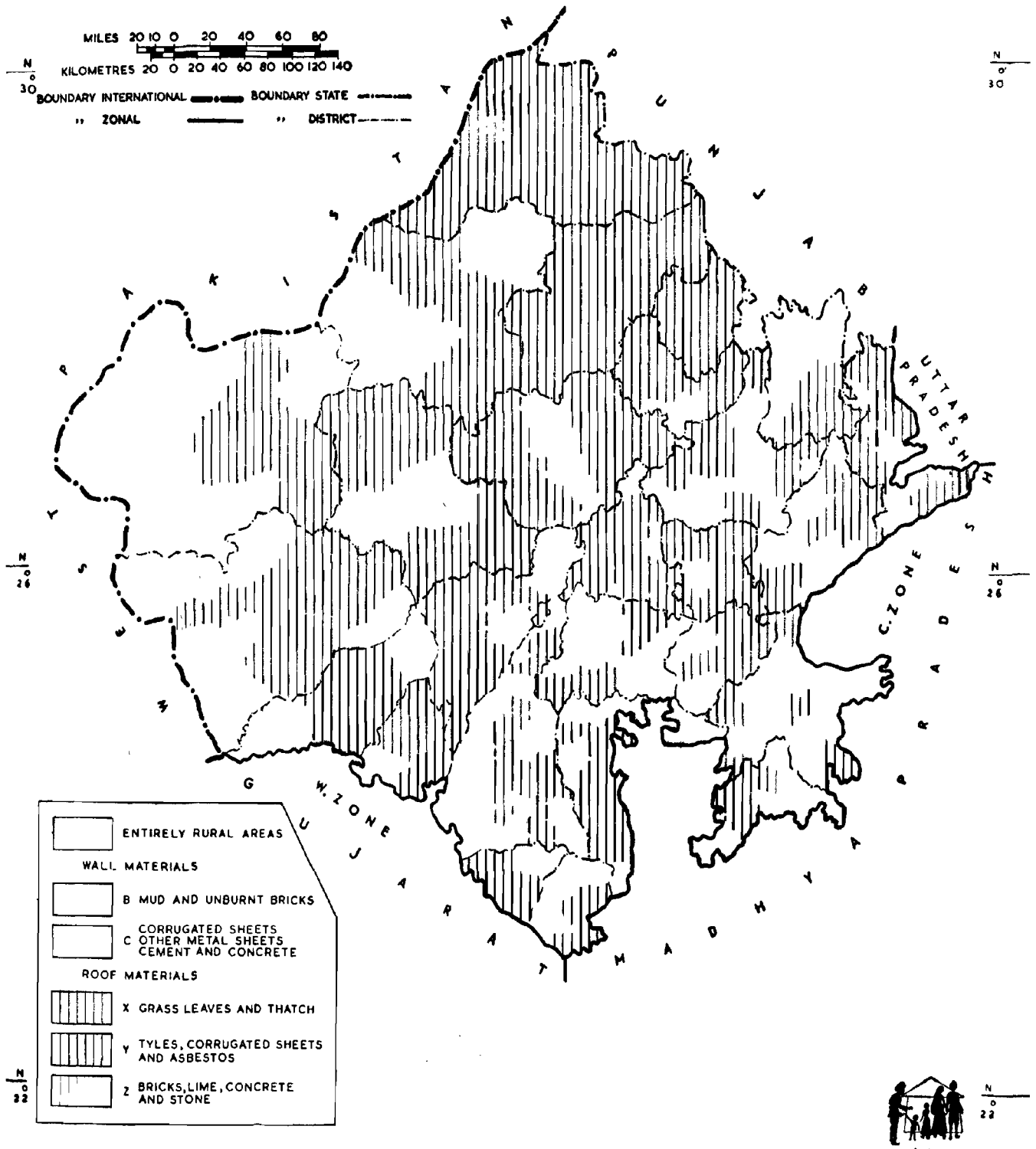
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

State/District	Wall Material			Roof Material			Combination of predominant type of wall & roof material	
	A	B	C	X	Y	Z		
RAJASTHAN	1.0	19.4	79.6	13.7	19.5	66.8	C>50	Z>50
1 Ganganagar	0.8	43.6	55.6	55.6	5.3	39.1	C>50	X>50
2 Bikaner	0.5	17.3	82.2	14.4	3.3	82.3	C>50	Z>50
3 Churu	4.9	22.8	72.3	17.6	13.7	68.7	C>50	Z>50
4 Jhunjhunu	0.2	34.5	65.3	28.3	16.7	55.0	C>50	Z>50
5 Alwar	0.4	23.0	76.6	29.4	3.5	67.1	C>50	Z>50
6 Bharatpur	0.2	36.7	63.1	32.5	10.9	56.6	C>50	Z>50
7 Sawai Madhopur	0.3	28.3	71.4	9.9	13.1	78.0	C>50	Z>50
8 Jaipur	1.3	17.4	81.3	14.6	11.3	74.1	C>50	Z>50
9 Sikar	0.7	29.5	69.8	20.3	15.3	64.4	C>50	Z>50
10 Ajmer	0.3	8.2	91.5	2.7	12.2	85.1	C>50	Z>50
11 Tonk	-	47.2	52.8	16.7	40.1	43.2	C>50	Z<50
12 Jaisalmer	4.0	2.3	93.7	33.9	0.3	65.8	C>50	Z>50
13 Jodhpur	0.4	7.0	92.6	5.2	7.4	87.4	C>50	Z>50
14 Nagaur	2.9	15.1	82.0	18.4	1.4	80.2	C>50	Z>50
15 Pali	0.3	23.9	75.8	4.4	46.7	48.9	C>50	Z<50
16 Barmer	0.6	20.0	79.4	27.2	9.9	62.9	C>50	Z>50
17 Jalor	1.0	49.6	49.4	20.8	58.3	20.9	B<50	Y>50
18 Sirohi	1.1	25.7	73.2	2.7	57.0	40.3	C>50	Y>50
19 Bhilwara	0.3	15.3	84.4	1.2	47.2	51.6	C>50	Z>50
20 Udaipur	0.2	4.1	95.7	5.3	38.1	56.6	C>50	Z>50
21 Chitorgarh	-	23.0	77.0	0.8	69.2	30.0	C>50	Y>50
22 Dungarpur	1.3	17.3	81.4	0.5	74.1	25.4	C>50	Y>50
23 Banswara	18.9	31.9	49.2	0.3	91.9	7.8	C<50	Y>50
24 Bundi	0.2	9.7	90.1	1.7	35.9	62.4	C>50	Z>50
25 Kota	0.5	9.0	90.5	1.5	30.9	67.6	C>50	Z>50
26 Jhalawar	0.2	17.7	82.1	0.3	27.5	72.2	C>50	Z>50

Note :—A=Grass leaves, reeds or bamboo and timber
B=Mud and unburnt bricks
C=Burnt bricks, C.I. sheets, stone, cement concrete etc.
X=Grass leaves, reeds, thatch wood or bamboo
Y=Tiles, slates, shingle, C.I. sheets and asbestos cement sheets
Z=Brick, lime and concrete & stone slabs.

RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961



CENSUS 1961

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

ABOUT A dozen women out of a thousand in the urban areas of Rajasthan die while giving birth to children. These rates are rather high in districts Jalor, Kota, Banswara, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jaipur and Sikar.

The table below shows these rates for the various districts in Rajasthan. The Map alongside depicts the rates for various districts (the rates for Alwar and Jaisalmer districts in the map should be read as not available).

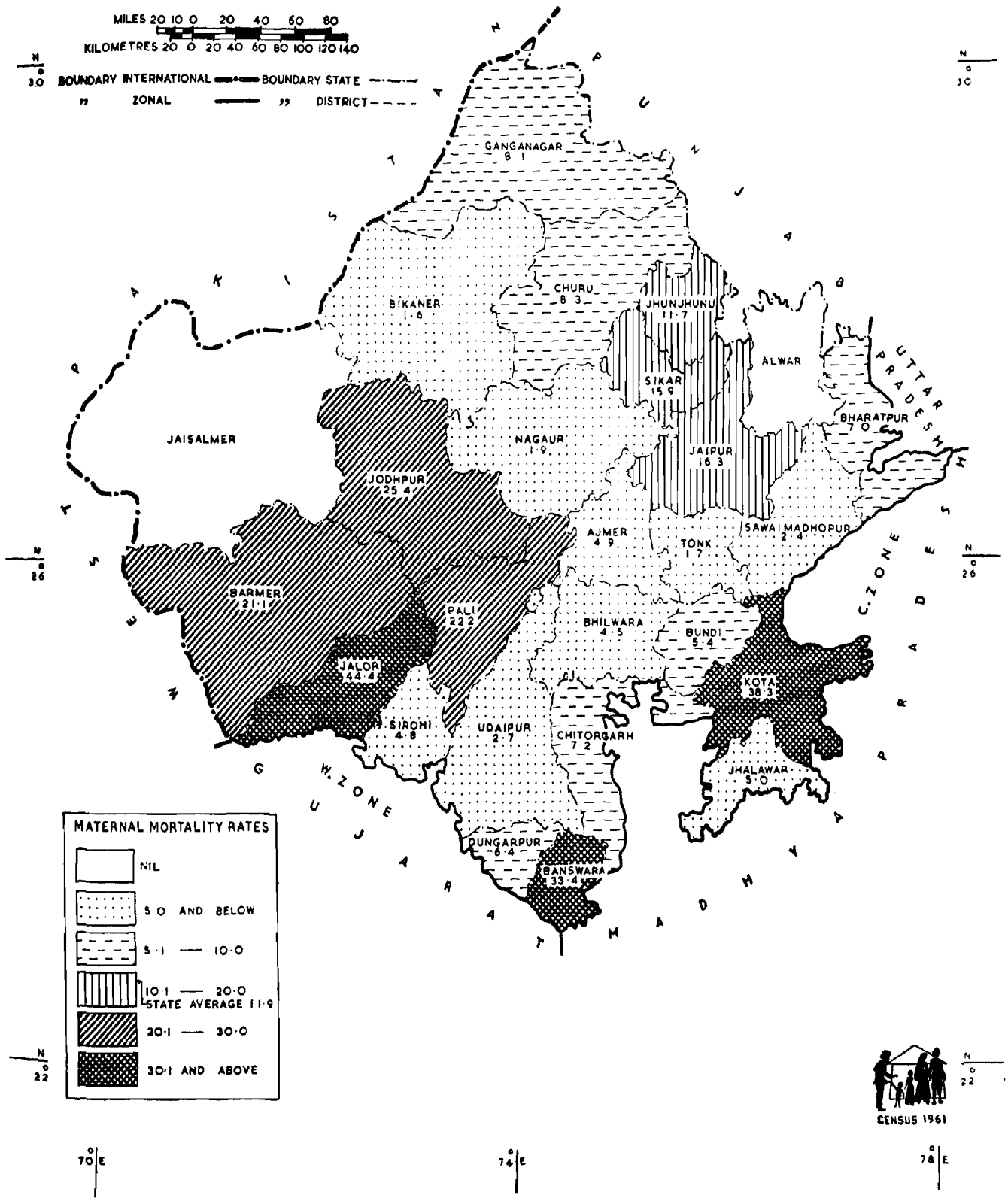
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

State/District	Rate per 1 000 of live and still births
RAJASTHAN	11.9
1 Ganganagar	8.1
2 Bikaner	1.6
3 Churu	8.3
4 Jhunjhunu	11.7
5 Alwar	N.A.
6 Bharatpur	7.0
7 Sawai Madhopur	2.4
8 Jaipur	16.3
9 Sikar	15.9
10 Ajmer	4.9
11 Tonk	1.7
12 Jaisalmer	N.A.
13 Jodhpur	25.4
14 Nagaur	1.9
15 Pali	22.2
16 Barmer	21.1
17 Jalor	44.4
18 Sirohi	4.8
19 Bhilwara	4.5
20 Udaipur	2.7
21 Chitorgarh	7 2
22 Dungarpur	6.4
23 Banswara	33.4
24 Bundi	5.4
25 Kota	38.3
26 Jhalawar	5.0

Source :— Directorate of Medical and Health, Rajasthan

RAJASTHAN

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES IN URBAN AREAS, 1961



NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTES PER 10,000 CENSUS HOUSES, 1961

OUT OF every ten thousand census houses in Rajasthan 8.35 are used as medical institutions. In eight districts this proportion is exceeded where it ranges from 9.46 per ten thousand in Churu district to 16.77 per ten thousand in Nagaur district. In the remaining eighteen districts the proportions range from 2.58 per ten thousand in Barmer district to 8.01 per ten thousand in Kota district.

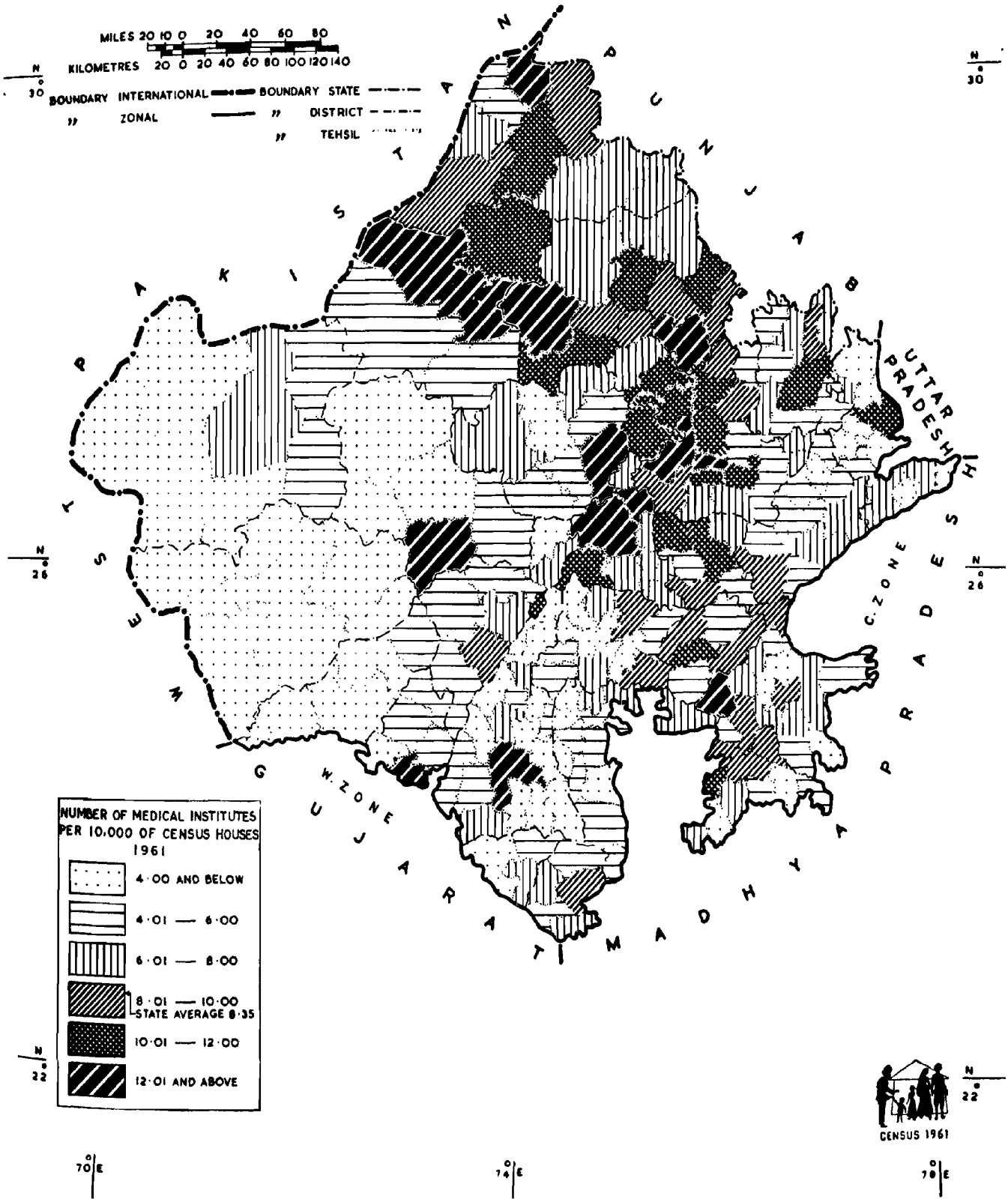
The table below presents the number of medical institutes per ten thousand census houses in the various districts while the Map alongside illustr tes the position on the tehsil level.

NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTES PER 10,000 CENSUS HOUSES, 1961

State/District	Total No. of Census houses	No. of medical institutes	Proportion of medical institutes per 10,000 census houses
RAJASTHAN	5,184,961	4,330	8.35
1 Ganganagar	210,277	205	9.75
2 Bikaner	117,598	149	12.67
3 Churu	130,058	123	9.46
4 Jhunjhunu	153,376	163	10.63
5 Alwar	301,635	209	6.93
6 Bharatpur	328,884	179	5.44
7 Sawai Madhopur	278,505	158	5.67
8 Jaipur	532,142	717	13.47
9 Sikar	191,706	201	10.48
10 Ajmer	261,856	378	14.44
11 Tonk	138,332	110	7.95
12 Jaisalmer	38,546	19	4.93
13 Jodhpur	202,213	159	7.86
14 Nagaur	226,055	379	16.77
15 Pali	228,013	134	5.88
16 Barmer	139,382	36	2.58
17 Jalor	129,587	41	3.16
18 Sirohi	102,252	60	5.87
19 Bhilwara	239,160	133	5.56
20 Udaipur	392,683	224	5.70
21 Chitorgarh	201,875	100	4.95
22 Dungarpur	91,390	43	4.71
23 Banswara	105,535	70	6.63
24 Bundi	87,412	69	7.89
25 Kota	230,980	185	8.01
26 Jhalawar	125,509	86	6.85

RAJASTHAN

NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTES PER 10,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES 1961



NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

THERE ARE 48.46 hospital beds per 100,000 of population in Rajasthan. This average is naturally exceeded in the districts having the cities except Kota district. In other two districts also namely Bharatpur and Dungarpur the proportion is higher than the State average. In rest of the districts it varies between 9.23 hospital beds per 100,000 of population in Barmer district to 46.33 in Alwar district.

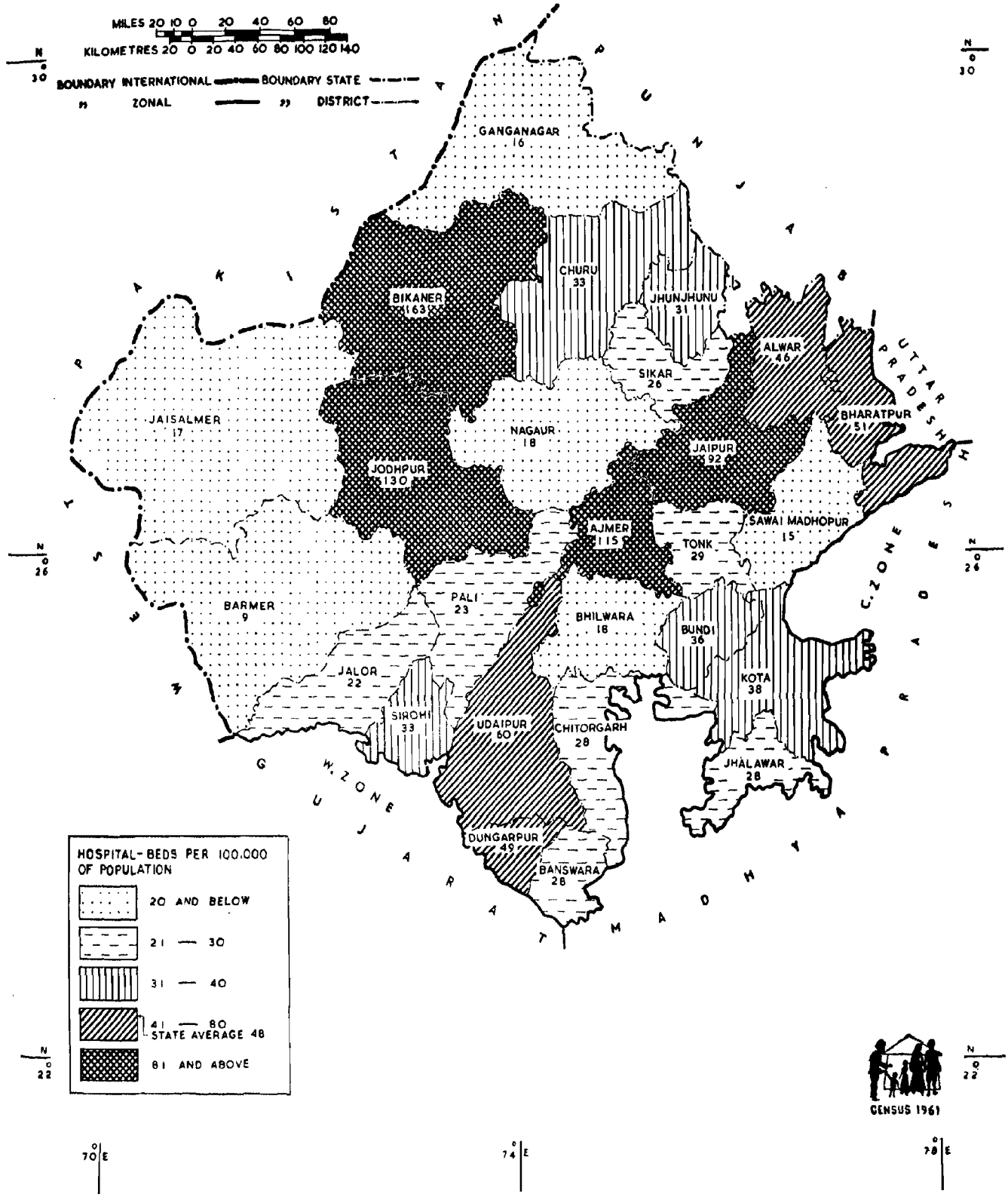
The table below gives the districtwise proportion of hospital beds per 100,000 of population while this information is depicted on the Map alongside.

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

State/District	Number of Hospital beds	Total population, 1961	Proportion of beds per 100,000 of population, 1961
RAJASTHAN	**9,768**	**20,155,602**	**48.46**
1 Ganganagar	163	1,037,423	15.71
2 Bikaner	724	444,515	162.87
3 Churu	218	659,011	33.08
4 Jhunjhunu	221	719,650	30.71
5 Alwar	505	1,090,026	46.33
6 Bharatpur	581	1,149,883	50.53
7 Sawai Madhopur	146	943,574	15.47
8 Jaipur	1,750	1,901,756	92.02
9 Sikar	217	820,286	26.45
10 Ajmer	1,127	976,547	115.41
11 Tonk	142	497,729	28.53
12 Jaisalmer	24	140,338	17.10
13 Jodhpur	1,155	885,663	130.41
14 Nagaur	164	934,948	17.54
15 Pali	187	805,682	23.21
16 Barmer	60	649,794	9.23
17 Jalor	121	547,072	22.12
18 Sirohi	117	352,303	33.21
19 Bhilwara	153	865,797	17.67
20 Udaipur	880	1,464,276	60.10
21 Chitorgarh	199	710,132	28.02
22 Dungarpur	198	406,944	48.66
23 Banswara	132	475,245	27.78
24 Bundi	122	338,010	36.09
25 Kota	324	848,389	38.19
26 Jhalawar	138	490,609	28.13

RAJASTHAN

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL-BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961



NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

THERE ARE 6.49 doctors (excluding Ayurvedic Physicians) per 100,000 of population in Rajasthan. In eight districts this State average is exceeded and the proportions there range from 7.36 doctors per 100,000 of population in Banswara district to 19.12 in Bikaner district. In the remaining eighteen districts the proportions vary from 2.31 in district Barmer to 6.26 at Bharatpur and Sirohi districts.

The table below shows the availability of the doctors in various districts while the Map alongside illustrates the position.

NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

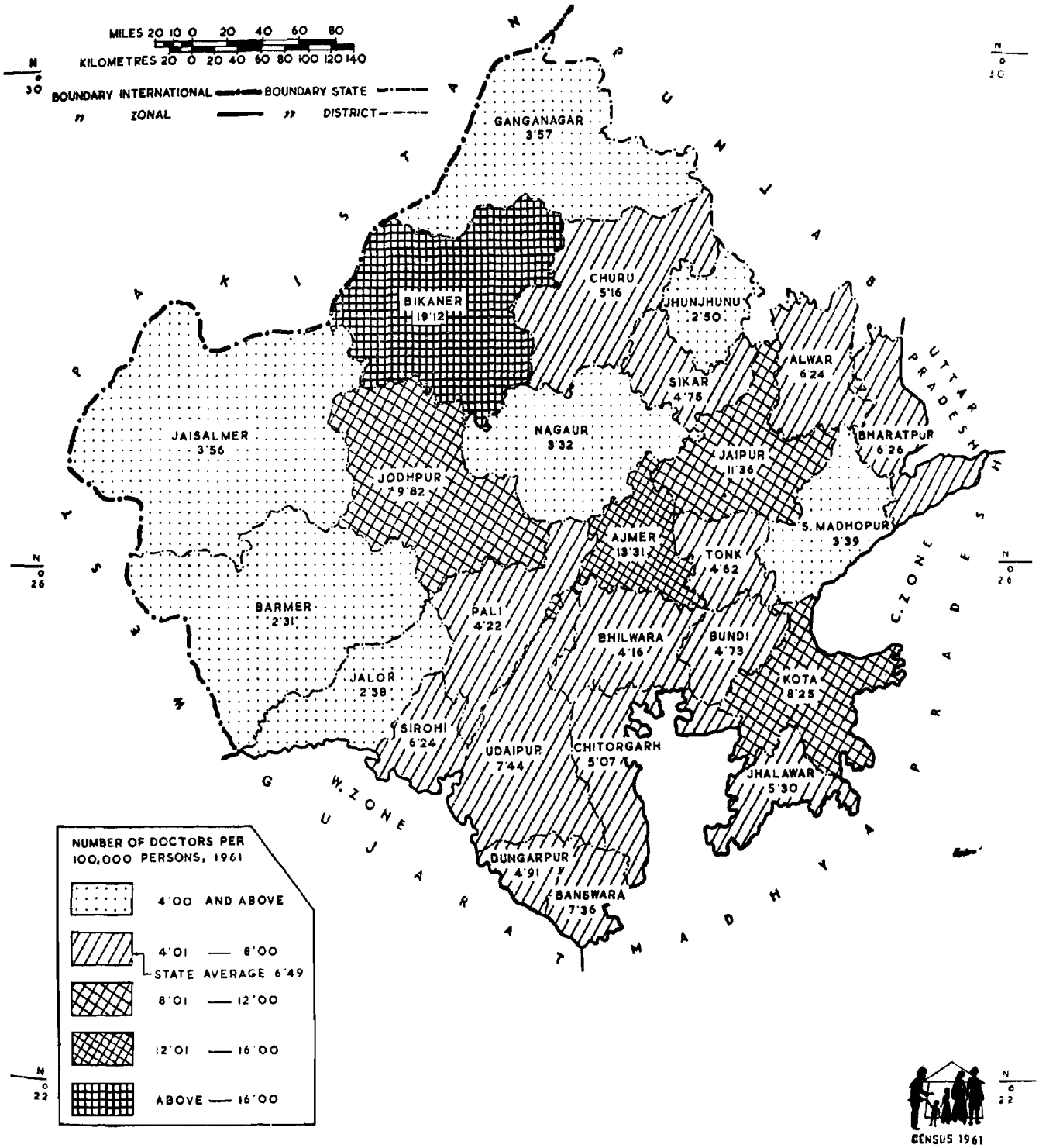
State/District	Population 1961	No. of Medical Doctors	Doctors per 100,000 of population, 1961
RAJASTHAN	20,155,602	*1,309	6.49
1 Ganganagar	1,037,423	37	3.57
2 Bikaner	444,515	85	19.12
3 Churu	659,011	34	8.16
4 Jhunjhunu	719,650	18	2.50
5 Alwar	1,090,026	68	6.24
6 Bharatpur	1,149,883	72	6.26
7 Sawai Madhopur	943,574	32	3.39
8 Jaipur	1,901,756	216	11.36
9 Sikar	820,286	39	4.75
10 Ajmer	976.547	130	13.31
11 Tonk	497,729	23	4.62
12 Jaisalmer	140,338	5	2.56
13 Jodhpur	885,663	87	9.82
14 Nagaur	934,948	31	3.32
15 Pali	805,682	34	4.22
16 Barmer	649,794	15	2.31
17 Jalor	547,072	13	2.38
18 Sirohi	352,303	22	6.26
19 Bhilwara	865,797	36	4.16
20 Udaipur	1,464,276	109	7.44
21 Chitorgarh	710,132	36	5.07
22 Dungarpur	406,944	20	4.91
23 Banswara	475,245	35	7.36
24 Bundi	338,010	16	4.73
25 Kota	848,389	70	8.25
26 Jhalawar	490,609	26	5.30

*Excluding Ayurvedic Physicians.

RAJASTHAN

NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

(EXCLUDING AYURVEDIC PHYSICIANS)



F - DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS

SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961

A COMPOSITE picture of the socio-cultural demographic conditions in Rajasthan as arrived by a study of some of the preceeding maps suggests that Bikaner, Jodhpur and Ajmer districts form the most developed socio-cultural demographic region of the State followed by Jaipur, Churu, Kota and Jhunjhunu districts. In rest of the districts the development is lower than the State average.

The Map alongside shows the various socio-cultural demographic regions in the State. Twelve indicators one for urbanism, one for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, seven for education and three for medical facilities, have been used for deducing a synthetic index for the assessment of the level of socio-cultural demographic development. After drawing smooth curves for each of these indicators with the help of the data compiled for maps on the respective subjects appearing elsewhere in this Atlas, twelve scores obtained by each district are added up to arrive at the synthetic index of development. These scores and the synthetic index used in the construction of the Map are shown below.

SYNTHETIC INDICES OF SOCIO-CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

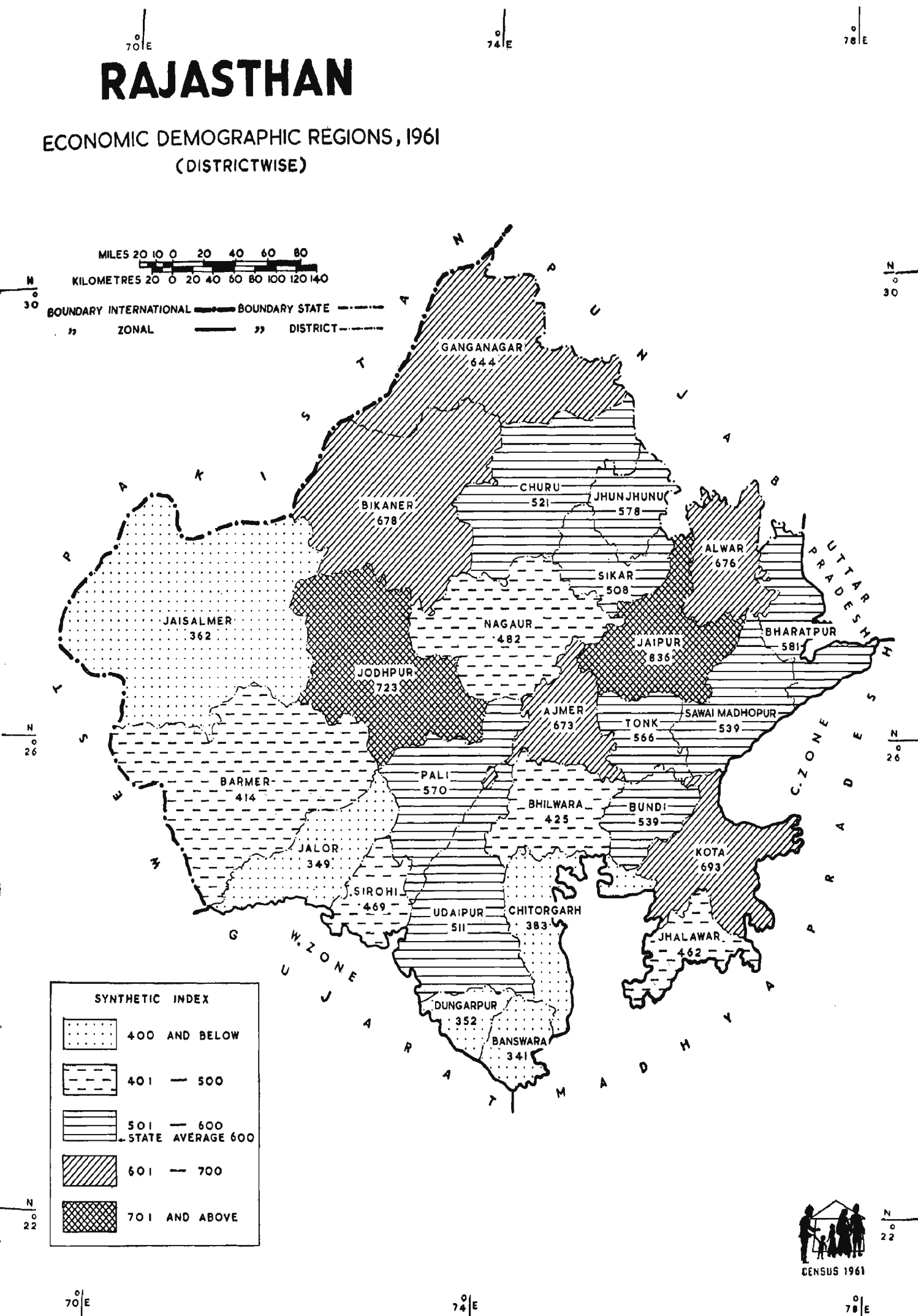
RAJASTHAN (600) A50, B 50, C50, D 50, E 50, F 50, G 50. H 50, I 50, J 50, K 50, L 50; Ganganagar (599) A 47, B 49 C 53, D 52, E 100, F 57, G 45, H 43, I 44, J 53, K 16, L 40; Bikaner (847) A 77, B 68, C 61, D 62, E 100, F 100, G 46, H 48, I 53, J 58, K 100, L 74; Churu (663) A 68, B 62. C 54, D 55, E 96, F 39, G 46, H 46, I 57 J 52, K 34, L 54; Jhunjhunu (610) A 52, B 68, C 55, D 49, E 55, F 65, G 44, H 51, I 59, J 54, K 32, L 26; Alwar (582) A 34, B 53, C 50, D 47, E 57, F 53, G 45, H 50, I 48, J 47, K 48, L 50; Bharatpur (521) A 45, B 55, C 50, D 46, E 10, F 37, G 44, H 42, I 47, J 42, K 53, L 50; Sawai Madhopur (425) A 38, B 33, C 45, D 38, E 10, F 27, G 53, H 48, I 47, J 43, K 16, L 37; Jaipur (723) A 63, B 50, C 54, D 55, E 35, F 100, G 60, H 48, I 46, J 59, K 93, L 60; Sikar (533) A 52, B 65, C 51, D 46, E 10, F 35, G 50, H 48, I 51, J 54, K 27, L 44; Ajmer (789) A 73, B 61, C 64, D 63, E 55, F 100, G 40, H 53, I 55, J 61, K 100, L 64; Tonk (561) A 48, B45, C 42, D 44, E 54, F 32, G 60, H 61, I 53, J 49, K 30, L 43; Jaisalmer (439) A 38, B 65, C 34, D 33, E 0, F15, G 55, H 63, I 39, J 41, K 18, L 38; Jodhpur (798) A 67, B 65, C 55, D 56, E 100, F 100, G 49, H 46, I 53, J 49, K 100, L 58; Nagaur (516) A 44, B 62, C 46, D 47, E 30, F 23, G 45, H 49, I 50, J 64, K 18, L 38; Pali (476) A 37, B 57, C 47, D 47, E 10, F 24, G 51, H 44, I 49, J 44, K 24, L 42; Barmer (391) A 29, B 61, C 32, D 27. E 10, F 9, G 55, H 53, I 51, J 30, K 9, L 25; Jalor, (409), A 24, B 55, C 34, D 33, E 8, F 9, G 59, H 62, I 42, J 35, K 23, L 25; Sirohi (486) A 50, B 37, C 47, D 51, E 0, F 37, G 48, H 50, I 38, J 44, K 34, L 50; Bhilwara (516) A 32, B 53, C 40, D 43, E 55, F 23, G 58, H 59, I 50, J 43, K 18, L 42; Udaipur (582) A 40, B 38, C 47, D 48, E 45, F 42, G 54, H 53, I 57, J 44, K62, L52; Chitorgarh (461) A 37. B 45, C 45, D 43, E 10, F 15, G 50, H 52, I 49, J 41, K 29, L 45; Dungarpur (468) A 26, B 17, C 40, D 43, E 25, F 16, G 47, H 58, I 60, J 41, K 50, L45; Banswara (448) A 26, B 15, C 36, D 43, E 10, F 16, G 49, H 62, I 64, J 46, K 29, L 52; Bundi (562) A 49 B 42, C 44, D 44, E 65, F 35, G 48, H, 58, I 47 J 49, K 37, L 44; Kota (633) A 54, B 45, C 56, D 54, E 65, F 66, G 54, H 55, I 42, J 49, K 39, L 54, Jhalawar (511) A 32, B 51, C 47, D 46, E 35, F 24, G 58, H 52, I 44, J 47, K 29, L 46.

Note :—

A=Urban populatien (83), B=S.C. & S.T. Population (251 & 253), C=Literates (275), D=Female literates (279) E=Primary School enrolment of Girls (293), F=Post primary educational enrolment (295), G=Teachers at primary level of education (305), H=Teachers at secondary level of education (307) I=Workers engaged in educational and scientific services (243), J=Medical institutes (323), K=Hospital beds (325), L=Medical doctors (327).

RAJASTHAN

ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961
(DISTRICTWISE)



ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961

ANOTHER COMPOSITE picture of the state of development in the economic field in Rajasthan is provided by a study of some of the preceeding maps. It shows that Jaipur district is at the top followed by Jodhpur district. Others which have attained economic development higher than the State average are Kota, Bikaner, Alwar, Ajmer and Ganganagar districts. All the other remaining districts have lower levels of economic development.

The Map alongside shows the various economic demographic regions in the State. Twelve indicators-two for urbanism, two for agriculture, two for industry, two for electricity, one for employment, one for housing, and two for transport have been used for deducing a synthetic index for the assessment of the level of economic demographic development. After drawing smooth curves for each of these indicators with the help of the data compiled for maps on the respective subjects appearing elsewhere in this Atlas, twelve scores obtained by each district are added up to arrive at the synthetic index of development. These scores and the synthetic index used in the construction of the Map are shown below.

SYNTHETIC INDICES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

RAJASTHAN (600) A 50, B 50, C 50, D 50, E 50, F 50, G 50, H 50, I 50, J 50, K 50, L 50; Ganganagar (644) A 47, B 46.5, C 100, D 12, E 37, F 61.5, G 35, H 100, I 50, J 57, K 74, L 25; Bikaner (677.5) A 77, B 82, C 22, D 11.5, E 80, F 28.5, G 100, H 100, I 49.5, J 80, K 25, L 22; Churu (520.5) A 68, B 0, C 21, D 19, E 41, F 41.5, G 0, H 100, I 50, J 86, K 68, L 26; Jhunjhunu (577.5) A 52, B 0, C 27, D 28.5, E 42, F 63.5, G 38, H 100, I 50, J 85, K 56.5, L 35; Alwar (676) A 34, B 85, C 100, D 59, E 41, F 61, G 35, H 10, I 50, J 51, K 50, L 100; Bharatpur (581) A 45, B 0, C 51, D 64, E 31, F 75, G 30, H 22, I 50, J 24, K 89, L 100; Sawai Madhopur (539) A 38, B 0, C 69, D 60, E 46, F 59, G 10, H 40, I 51, J 45, K 59, L 62; Jaipur (835.5) A 63, B 83, C 51, D 32.5, E 64, F 76.5, G 90, H 100, I 49.5, J 57, K 84, L 85; Sikar (508) A 52, B 39, C 23, D 23, E 53.5, F 62.5, G 10, H 0, I 50, J 75, K 82, L 38; Ajmer (673) A 73, B 84.5, C 41, D 33.5, E 65, F 44, G 82, H 0, I 49, J 40, K 61, L 100; Tonk (565.5) A 48, B 0, C 100, D 73.5, E 53, F 34, G 26, H 30, I 51, J 51, K 42, L 57; Jaisalmer (362) A 38, B 0, C 17, D 39, E 100, F 13, G 26, H 0, I 51, J 71, K 0, L 7; Jodhpur (722.5) A 67, B 86, C 25, D 33, E 45, F 61, G 85, H 90, I 49.5, J 68, K 50, L 63; Nagaur (482) A 44, B 0, C 26, D 44, E 38, F 55, G 15, H 0, I 51, J 62, K 66, L 81; Pali (569.5) A 37, B 0, C 46, D 38.5, E 72.5, F 44.5, G 21, H 90, I 50, J 37, K 72, L 61; Barmer (414) A 29, B 0, C 31, D 77, E 32, F 35, G 5, H 0, I 51, J 83, K 41, L 30; Jalor (349) A 24, B 0, C 28, D 51, E 42, F 36, G 13, H 0, I 50, J 36, K 41, L 28; Sirohi (468.5) A 50, B 0, C 43, D 32.5, E 72, F 29, G 47, H 0, I 50, J 24, K 4?, L 78; Bhilwara (424.5) A 32, B 0, C 33, D 41, E 48, F 33.5, G 15, H 65, I 51, J 35; K 30, L 41; Udaipur (510.5) A 40, B 64, C 28, D 41, E 43, F 36.5, G 39, H 0, I 51, J 20, K 48, L 100, Chitorgarh (383) A 37, B 0, C 39, D 55.5, E 42, F 44.5, G 10, H 0. I 51, J 24, K 41, L 39; Dungarpur (351.5) A 26, B 0, C 36, D 49, E 17, F 77.5, G 26, H 0. I 51, J 16, K 0, L 53; Banswara (341) A 26, B 0, C 37, D 60, E 23, F 54, G 20, H 0, I 51, J 13, K 0, L 57; Bundi (539) A 49, B 0, C 100, D 75, E 58, F 37, G 32, H 0, I 51, J 41, K 37, L 59; Kota (692.5) A 54, B 78, C 100, D 69, E 54, F 53, G 46.5, H 20, I 50, J 40, K 62, L 66; Jhalawar (461.5) A 32, B 0, C 61, D 78, E 42, F 54.5, G 12, H 0, I 51, J 26, K 19, L 86.

Note;—

A=Percentage of urban population to the total population.

B=Percentage of population living in towns with population above 50,000.

C=Gross value of agricultural out put per cultivating household, 1961.

D=Per capita supply of stapple food crops, 1961.

E=Proportion of industrial workers in mining and quarrying, household industry and manufacturing to total working population, 1961.

F=Proportion of workers engaged in factory industries to total industrial workers, 1961.

G=Per capita consumption of Electricity, 1961.

H=Proportion of Rural population living in Electrified villages, 1961.

I=Proportion of workers to the total employable population of age-group 15-59.

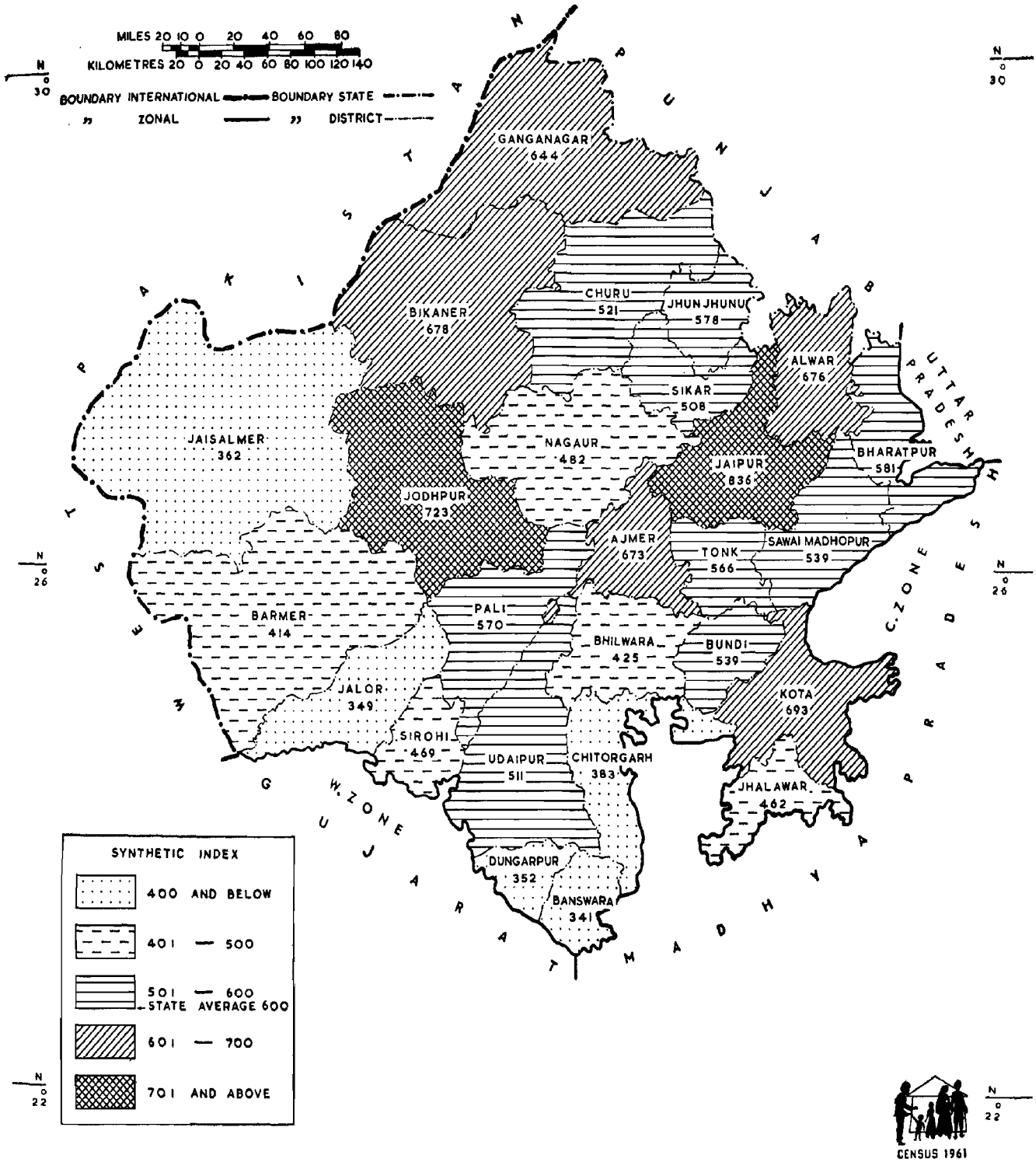
J=Percentage of households occupying three rooms and more to total households. 1961,

K=Density of Railways, 1961 (Kilometres of Railways per 10,000 Sq. Kms. of areas).

L=Density of Roads. 1961 (Kilometres of Road per 10,000 Sq. Kms. of areas).

RAJASTHAN

ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961
(DISTRICTWISE)



CENSUS 1961

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 17-2-1964

AGARTALA—
Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (R)

AGRA—
National Book House, Jeoni Mandi
Wadhawa & Co., 45 Civil Lines
Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (R)
English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt, (R)

AHMADNAGAR—
V. T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path (R)

AHMEDABAD—
Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road
Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road
New Order Book Co. Ellis Bridge
Mahajan Bros., Opp,, Khadia Police Gate (R)
Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road

AJMER—
Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate
Rajputana Book House, Station Road
Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata
Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road (R)
Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road (R)

ALIGARH—
Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market

ALLAHABAD—
Superintendent, Printing & Stationary, U. P.
Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road
Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4
Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road,
Universal Book Co. 20, M. G. Road
The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road
Wadhwa & Co., 23 M. G. Marg (R)
Bharat Law House, 15 Mahatma Gandhi Marg (R)
Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road (R)

AMBALA—
English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.
Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. (R)

AMRITSAR—
The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh
S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi
Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi

ANAND—
Vijaya Stores, Station Road (R)
Charotar Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road (R)

ASANSOL—
D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy Booksellers, Atwal Building (R)

BANGALORE—
The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-operative Society Ltd., Bar Association Building
S. S. Book Emporium; 118, Mount Joy Road
The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road P. O. Box 507
The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road
Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet
Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar
Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road (R)
International Book House Private Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle(R)

BAREILLY—
Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar

BARODA—
Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura (R)
Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent (R)
New Medical Book House, 54, Madan Zampa Road (R)

BEAWAR—
The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. (R)

BELGHARIA—
Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road

BHAGALPUR—
Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road

BHOPAL—
Superintendent, State Government Press
Lyall Book Depot. Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road
Delite Books, Opp., Bhopal Talkies (R)

BHUBANESWAR—
Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 (R)

BIJAPUR—
Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk (R)

BIKANER—
Bhandani Bros. (R)

BILASPUR—
Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar (R)

List of Agents-*contd.*

BOMBAY—

Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, Queens Road
Charles Lambert & Co, 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Co-operator's Book Depot. 5/32 Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar
Current Book House Maruti Lane Raghunath Dadaji St.
Current Technical Literature Co., Private Ltd., India House, 1st Floor
International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road
Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum
Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi
P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road
New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road
Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street
D.B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road
Thacker & Co., Rampart Row
N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street
The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road
P.H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road N0. 5 (R)
C. Jamnadas & Co. Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street
Indo Nath & Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar, Borivli
Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80 N. Subhash Road
Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road (R)
Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road (R)
Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road (R)
Dowamadeo & Co., 16 Naziria Building, Ballard Estate (R)
Asian Trading Co.. 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505 (R)

CALCUTTA—

Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane
Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street
Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Private Ltd., College Street
M. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street
W. Newman & Co., Ltd. 3. Old Court House Street
Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street
R. Chambrady & Co., Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension
S. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., I.C. College Square
Thacker Spink & Co., (1933) Private Ltd., 3, Esplande East
Firma K.L.Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane
K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta 19 (R)
Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street (R)
Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street (R)
Modern Book Depot, Chowringee Centre (R)
Soor & Co , 125, Canning Street
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street (R)
Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road
Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road
The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) (R)

CALCUTTA-contd.

Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road (R)
Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah (R)
Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road (R)

CALICUT—

Touring Book Stall (R)

CHANDIGARH—

Superintendent, Government Pirnting & Stationery, Punjab
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No, 22
Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D
English Book Shop. 34, Sector 22-D (R)
Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22-B (R)
Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 (R)
Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B (R)

CHHINDWARA—

The Verma Book Depot (R)

COCHIN—

Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road

CUTTACK—

Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
Cuttack Law Times
Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P.B. 35
D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag (R)
Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar (R)

DEHRADUN-

Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala
Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar (R)

DELHI—

J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market
Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P.B. 2027, Ahata, Kedara, Chamalian Road
Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj
Metropolltan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar
Publication Centre, Subzimandi
Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj
All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Building Jawahar Nagar (R)
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522 Lajpat Rai Market (R)
University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar (R)
Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (R)
Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines (R)
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) (R)
Rajkamal Prakashan Private Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar
Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (R)

DELHI-contd.
- Univesal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market
- Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhle Market (R)
- Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate (R)
- G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar (R)
- Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate
- Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) Private Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar
- Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak (R)
- Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers, & Publishers. P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak (R)
- K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial, Tech. Books. Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura (R)
- Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10 Ansari Road (R)

DHANBAD—
- Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines
- New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (R)

DHARWAR—
- The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society (R)
- Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road (R)
- Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—
- Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road (R)
- South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal

FEROZEPUR—
- English Book Depot, 73, Jhoke Road

GAUHATI—
- Mokshada Pustakalaya

GAYA—
- Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg

GHAZIABAD—
- Jayana Book Agency (R)

GORAKHPUR—
- Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road

GUDUR—
- The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. (R)

GUNTUR—
- Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta

GWALIOR—
- Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, M. B.
- Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar
- M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar (R)

HUBLI—
- Parvaje's Book House, Koppikar Road

HYDERABAD—
- Director, Government Press
- The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul
- Book Lovers Private Ltd. (R)
- Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (R)

IMPHAL—
- Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers (R)

INDORE—
- Wadhwa & Co., 56, M. G. Road
- Swarup Brother's Khajuri Bazar (R)
- Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura (R)
- Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (R)
- Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers. 10, Khajurji Bazar (R)

JABALPUR—
- Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj
- National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg (R)

JAIPUR—
- Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
- Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp., Prem Prakash Cinema
- Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar
- Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway
- Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar (R)
- Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta
- Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (R)
- Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building P. B. No. 23 (R)

JAMNAGAR—
- Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar

JAMSHEDPUR—
- Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road. P. B. No. 78
- Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih
- Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market (R)

JAWALAPUR—
- Sahyog Book Depot (R)

JHUNJHUNU—
- Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand (R)
- Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg (R)

JODHPUR—
- Dwarka Das Rathi,Wholesale Books and News Agents
- Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate
- Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar

JULLUNDUR—
- Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (R)
- Jain General House, Bazar Basanwala
- University Publishers, Railway Road (R)

KANPUR—
- Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall
- Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park
- The Universal Book Stall, The Mall
- Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk (R)

KARUR—
- Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram (R)

KODARMA—
- The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh

KOLHAPUR—
- Maharastra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (R)

KOTA—
- Kota Book Depot (R)

KUMTA—
- S. V. Kamat Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara)

List of Agents-*contd.*

LUCKNOW—
Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj
British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj
Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154
Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj
Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road
Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar (R)
Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (R)
Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park (R)

LUDHIANA—
Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar
Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road (R)
Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (R)
The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (R)

MADRAS—
Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road
Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Emgore
C. Subbiah Chetty and Co., Triplicane
K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384
Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane
P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street
Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane
NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (R)
V. Sadanand, The personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Buildings, 111, Mount Road (R)

MADURAI—
Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street
Viivekananda Press 48, West Masi Street

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—
K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons (R)

MANGALORE—
U. R Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128

MANJESHWAR—
Mukenda Krishna Nayak (R)

MATHURA—
Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat (R)

MEERUT—
Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar
Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road
Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank
Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (R)
Universal Book Depot, Booksellers and News Agents (R)

MONGHYR—
Anusandhan, Minerva Press Buildings (R)

MUSSOORIE—
Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall (R)
Hind Traders (R)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
Mittal and Co., 85-C, New Mandi (R)
B. S. Jain and Co., 71, Abupura (R)

MUZAFFARPUR—
Scientific and Educational Supply Syndicate
Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola. Road (R)
Tirhut Book Depot (R)

MYSORE—
H. Venkataramiah and Sons, New Statue Circle
Peoples Book House, Opp., Jagan Mohan Palace

MYSORE-contd.
Geeta Book House, Booksellers and Publishers Krishnamurthipuram (R)
News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (R)
Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas (R)

NADIAD—
R. S. Desay, Station Road (R)

NAGPUR—
Superintendent, Government Press and Book Depot
Western Book Depot, Residency Road
The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (R)

NAINITAL—
Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar (R)

NANDED—
Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road (R)
Hindustan General Stores, Paper and Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51 (R).
Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad (R)

NEW DELHI—
Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus
Bhawani and Sons, 8-F, Connaught Place
Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus
Empire Book Depot, 278 Aliganj
English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.O.B. 328
Faqir Chand and Sons, 15-A, Khan Market
Jain Book Agency C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place
Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House
Ram Krishna and Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place
Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place
Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus
United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus
Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh
Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar
Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road
The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road
New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. and Novellers, P. B. 96, Connaught Place
Mehra Brothers, 53-G, Kalkaji
Laxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath (R)
Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (R)
People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road
R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (R)
Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar
Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (R)
Sarvodaya Service. 06A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (R)
H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 (R)
The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (R)
Standard Booksellers and Stationers, Palam Enclave (R)
Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura (R)
Sant Ram Booksellers 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony (R)

List of Agents-*contd.*

PANJIM—
Singhals Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church (R)
Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7, Rua, 3 Idc Jameria (R)

PATHANKOT—
The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar (R)

PATIALA—
Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press
Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar

PATNA—
Superintendent, Government Printing (Bihar)
J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan
Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta (R)

PITHORAGARH—
Maniram Punetha & Sons (R)

PONDICHERRY—
M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (R)

POONA—
Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana
Raka Book Agency, O p., Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk
Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar (R)

PUDUKOTTAI—
Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam and Co., East Main Road (R)

RAJKOT—
Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents

RANCHI—
Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar (R)

REWA—
Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—
The Rourkela Review (R)

SAHARANPUR—
Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (R)

SECUNDERABAD—
Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street

SILCHAR—
Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti (R)

SIMLA—
Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Government
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall
The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall

SINNAR—
Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) (R)

SHILLONG—
The Offieer-in-Charge, Assam Government B.D. Chapla Bookstall P. B. No. 1 (R)

SONEPAT—
United Book Agency

SRINAGAR—
The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road

SURAT—
Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road

TIRUCHIRPALLI—
Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur
S. Krishnaswami and Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road
Palamiappa Bros. (R)

TRIVANDRUM—
International Book Depot, Main Road
Reddear Press and Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 (R)

TUTICORIN—
Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road (R)

UDAIPUR—
Jagdish and Co., Inside Surajapole (R)
Book Centre Maharana, Bhopal Consumers Co-op. Society Ltd. (R)

UJJAIN—
Manek Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (R)

VARANASI—
Students, Friends and Co., Lanka (R)
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8
Globe Book Centre (R)
Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka
B.H.U. Book Depot (R)

VELLORE—
A. Venkatasubhan Law Booksellers

VIJAYAWADA—
The Book and Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet (R)

VISAKHAPATNAM—
Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road
The Sey. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (R)

VIZIANAGRAM—
Sarda and Co. (R)

WARDHA—
Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market

Government of India Kitab Mahal. Janpath, Opp., India Coffee House, New Delhi
Government of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
— For local sales

Railway Bookstall Holders

S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad
Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner
Higginbothams & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

Foreign

S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)

S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovobok-handel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656 Stockholm-16 (Sweden)

Resie-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)

Shri Iswar Subramanyam, 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 N W Y

The Proprietor, Book Centre Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

(On S & R Basis)

The Head Clerk. Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad

The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar

The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur

The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India. Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur

The Asstt. Director Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)

The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road. Poona

Government Printing & Stationery, Rajkot

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi

The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat

The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1

The Registrar of Companies., Kerala, 50, Feet Road Ernakulam

The Registrar of Companies., H. No. 3-5-83,Hyderguda, Hyderabad

Registrar of Companies Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong

Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi

The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City

Registrar of Companies, Bihar. Jammal Road, Patna-1

Registrar of Companies, Raj & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House, Ist Floor, 'C' Scheme Ashok Marg, Jaipur

The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530 Madras

The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur

The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay

The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore

The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre Bhuli Road, Dhanbad

Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Candhi, Cuttack

The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad

Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries New Delhi

The Officer I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habara Tabaluria, 24 Parganas

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A P)

Employment Officer, Employment Exchage, Jhabun.

Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I., C/o. Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim

The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia

The Officer I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad.

The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry

The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P. B. 271) Bangalore