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RAJASTHAN AND AJMER

सत्यमेव जयते

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

BIKANER

PART I—GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND CENSUS TABLES

By

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PREFACE

The Census Reports in olden times were printed one for the whole Province of Rajputana and another for Ajmer–Merwara. Some of the Principal States now merged in Rajasthan published their own reports. This time the State Census Reports have been published in the following volumes: –

1. Part I A . . Report.
2. Part I—B . . Subsidiary Tables and District Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations.
3. Part I—C . . Appendices.
4. Part II—A . . General Population Tables, Household and Age Sample Tables, Social and Cultural Tables, Table E Summary Figures by Administrative Units, and Local 'KA' Infirmities.
5. Part II—B . . Economic Tables.

They contain statistics down to the district level.

The idea of preparing the District Census Handbook separately for each district was put forward by Shri R. A. Gopalaswami, I. C. S., Registrar General, India, and ex-officio Census Commissioner of India, as part of a plan intended to secure an effective method of preserving the census records prepared for areas below the district level. He proposed that all the district census tables and census abstracts prepared during the process of sorting and compilation should be bound together in a single manuscript volume, called the District Census Handbook, and suggested to the State Governments that the Handbook (with or without the addition of other useful information relating to the district) should be printed and published at their own cost in the same manner as the village statistics in the past. In accepting, this suggestion, the Government of Rajasthan decided to print and publish the more important portion of statistical data relating to the district and to preserve the rest of the records in a manuscript volume for any future use, to which they may be put.

This Handbook contains five General Population Tables of A Series, three Economic Tables of B Series five Household and Age Tables of C Series, seven Social and Cultural Tables of D Series, one table E giving summary for the district and tehsils, a local table 'KA' showing infirmities by age groups and an Index of Non-agricultural Occupations. Each table contains an explanatory note necessary for the proper understanding of the figures. The numbers given to the tables in this Handbook correspond to those given in State Census Reports.

Village Directories were published for the first time in 1931 by a few States of Rajputana. The example was followed by all the States in 1941. They contained for each village the population figures by religion and also some other useful information. They were bound in a volume one for each State. This time the Village Directories are also incorporeted in this Handbook under the name of "Primary Census Abstract and Village Directory" which show the basic population figures separately for each village or town-ward classified by livelihood classes instead of religion and also some information of general nature.

Opportunity has been taken to put in a short introductory note detailing the salient points connected with the district, such as the physical features, climate, rainfall, irrigation and drainage facilities, roads and other communications, agriculture education, industries and other matters of general interest. The information contained in the introductory note is based on the material furnished by Collectors of districts and Departments of Government.

In addition to the above some figures of general interest and arreview of population figures have also been incorporated.

The scheduled date for the publication of the Handbooks as prescribed by the Registrar General, India was "Not later than March 1952" but practical experience showed its publication by that time an impracticability. Even the compilation of the tables together with its final touch could not be completed by that time. Then came the question of printing which proved to be a huge task. There 25 districts in Rajasthan and 1 in Ajmer. The total number of printed pages turned out to be nearly 9,000. The Government Presses were

already over-burdened with the printing work of other departments and in the printing of Census Publications priority was given to Central Government Publications *i. e.* the State Census Reports. The result was that till March, 1954, for 14 out of 26 districts the P. C. A. and Village Directory could not be printed especially because the press had no stock of small type which was essential for their printing. It was, therefore decided to publish the Handbooks in two volumes Part I, consists of Introduction, a brief review of population figures and;

1. General Population Tables (A—I to A—V),

2. Economic Tables (B—I to B—III),

3. Household and Age (Sample) Tables (C—I to C—V),

4. Social and Cultural Tables (D—I to D—VII),

5. E—Summary figures by Administrative Units,

6. Local Table 'KA' Infirmities, and

7. District Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations.

Part II contains only Primary Census Abstract and Village Directory.

The Handbooks of the Ajmer, Sirohi and Jhalawar Districts are however being published in one volume, because they have been completed by this time.

While every care has been taken to ensure the correctness of figures and village names, certain mistakes might have crept in. I shall be grateful if they are brought to my notice.

Y. L. Dashora

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BIKANER DISTRICT.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Physical Aspects.

1. Position

Bikaner district is situated in the south-west of the Bikaner Division. On the formation of Rajasthan, the territory of the former Bikaner State was declared to be a division with the headquarters of the Divisional Commissioner at Bikaner. The present district of Bikaner has been made out of the four tehsils of Bikaner, Lunkaransar, Nokha and Kolayat (Magra) of the former Bikaner State. The district lies between the parallels 27° 15′ and 29° 5′ north latitude and 72° 20′ and 74° 20′ east longitude. Bikaner city which is built upon a rock formation is higher than the surrounding sandy tract. The height of the city is 736 feet above sea level.

2. Area

The area of the district according to the calculations of the Surveyor General for India is 8,446.6 square miles but according to the Director of Land Records for Rajasthan it is 10,150 sq. miles. The greatest length from north to south is 144 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west is 114 miles.

3. Boundaries

The district is bounded on the north by the Ganganagar district, on the west by Pakistan and Jaisalmer district, on the east by the Churu district and on the south-east and south by the Jodhpur and Nagaur districts. The Indo-Pakistan border on the west of the district extends for nearly 37 miles.

4. Meaning of Name

The district derives its name from its principal city Bikaner. This city was founded in 1488 A. D. by Rao Bikaji, the founder of the Bikaner State.

5. Configuration

The general aspect of the district is a vast sandy plain interspersed with sand-dunes and sand–hills. Most of the sand-dunes are found in the west of Bikaner tehsil, and north of Lunkaransar tehsil. Only a few of these sand-dunes are moving; most of them are fairly stabilized with trees and shrubs already growing on them. The heights of these sand-dunes vary from five feet to a hundred feet. Forest does not exist. South of the Bikaner City there is a considerable tract covered with brush-wood. This when all green, during and after rains gives the impression of a growing and young forest. This is called "*Jorbir*". The whole of this sandy tract, however, turns immediately after rains into a beauitful vast green tract, covered with the richest and most succulent grasses making the district one of the best pasture lands in the country. The area under tehsil Kolayat (Magra) is different. "*Magra*" in the local dialect means hard. The soil of this tehsil is level, firm, and somewhat stony, but fairly productive under good rainfall. This tehsil is in the south-west of the district. The general elevation of the district varies from 400 to 1,200 feet above the sea level.

The city of Bikaner itself is built upon a rock formation running south-west to north-east, which is many miles in length and four miles in breadth. It is considerably higher than the surrounding heavy sand-tract and is composed of sand stone. It is for this reason that while approaching Bikaner one can see the city from a good distance, unless the sight is obstructed by sand-dunes.

6. Hill System

There are no hills in the district.

7. River System

There are no perennial or semi-perennial rivers originating in or passing through the district. With the present average rainfall ranging from 5″ to 10″ there is practically no surface run-off. There are, however, a few local *nullahs* in which the little run-off from hard surface finds its way. Some of these *nullahs* have been impounded in tanks for irrigation and drinking purposes; others get lost in the sand after flowing a short distance. Most of the *nullahs* in Magra area have been impounded for the above purposes as they have reasonable flow in an year of good rainfall.

Most of the important lakes and tanks of the district are situated in the Magra area. The undermentioned are the important ones of them:—

8. Lakes and Tanks

(i) *Gajner Lake*:— There is an artificial lake at Gajner, about 20 miles from Bikaner. The height of the bund is 25 feet and it has a capacity of 50 m.c. feet of water. The catchment area of this lake is about 50 sq. miles and is fed by a local stream. There are two *chattris* and a palatial building belonging to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner at its shore. The water is used only for drinking and bathing purposes and is not put to any irrigation purposes.

(ii) *Kolayat Tank*: Kolayat contains the headquarters of the Kolayat (Magra) tehsil. There is a tank in a long depression the water edge of which is 2 miles long. Depth of water when the tank is full is 20 feet and it has a capacity of 100 m.c. feet of water. The catchment area is about 75 sq. miles and the tank is fed by local streams. The water is used principally for bathing and drinking purposes and is also brought by rail to Bikaner for being used in the Electrical Power House steam-boilers, the well water of Bikaner city not being good for them. There are good *ghats* and many temples at its shores.

(iii) *Gangsarowar Tank*:—It is another tank in Kolayat (Magra) tehsil. It is an artificial lake constructed during the reign of Maharaja Ganga Singhji and thereby deriving its name from its ruler. It is 6,190 ft. long and the height of the bund is 30 feet. It has a water holding capacity of 94 m.c. feet, with a catchment area of 30.70 sq. miles. There is a small rest house and a palace belonging to the Maharaja of Bikaner at its shores. The water of this tank is used for irrigation purposes and irrigating nearly 873 bighas. This is situated near Jagner village, 11 miles north-west of Gajner. When it is full an area of 444 acres come under its waters. The bund is *kutcha*.

(iv) *Bund No. 1*:—It is another artificial lake constructed in Kolayat (Magra) tehsil, during the reign of Maharaja Ganga Singhji. It is 5,170 ft. long with its bund 25 ft. high. Its water holding capacity is 50·56 m.c. ft. and catchment area of 30 sq. miles. It is fed by a local stream and irrigates an area of 300 bighas. It is situated near Sankalan village about 15 miles west of Gajner. When this bund is full the total area of land under water is 635 acres.

(v) *Mandal Tank*:—This artificial lake was also constructed during the reign of Maharaja Ganga Singhji and is 9,100 feet long. The bund is 20 feet high and the capacity is 61·23 m.c. ft. of water. The catchment area is 16 sq. miles. It is fed by a local stream and it irrigates an area of 500 bighas. It is situated near Mandal village 33 miles from Gajner. When full, the total area of land under water is 493 bighas.

Other small tanks of the district are:—

(vi) *Mudh Bund*:—It is situated near Mudh village 10 miles west of Gajner. It was constructed for utilising surface run off of Mudh valley for irrigation. It has been lying breached for many years and is not intended to be restored as its bed is spongy and can not hold the collected water for long. When the bund used to be full the total area of land submerged used to be 92 acres. Its catchment area is 374 sq. miles. The bund was *kutcha*.

(vii) *Bund No. 2* —It is situated near Sankalan village about 15 miles west of Gajner and constructed in the early years of this century for utilising the monsoon flow of local *nullahs* in the vicinity. When full, it submerges 134 acres of land and has a catchment area of 2·50 sq. miles. Its water is utilised for irrigation.

(viii) *Bund No. 3* —It is situated near bund No. 2. When full it submerges 114 acres of land and has a catchment area of 3 sq. miles and a capacity of 7·78 m.c. ft. of water. The bund is *kutcha* and the water is utilised for irrigation.

(ix) *Bund No. 4*.—It is also situated near bund No.2 and 3 above. When full, it submerges 345 acres of land and has a catchment area of 2 sq. miles and a capacity of 38·43 m.c. ft. of water.

(x) *Dadar Tank*:—It is situated near Gudah village. When full it sub-merges an area of 230 acres. It irrigates an area of 100 acres. The catchment area is 5 90 sq. miles and it has a capacity of 12·30 m.c. ft. of water.

(xi) *Sailia tank*:—It is situated near Gudah village 15 to 20 miles west of Gajner. The water holding capacity of this bund is 13·50 m.c. ft. catchment area is 4·50 sq. miles; it irrigates an area of 50 acres and when full, submerges an area of 189 acres.

(xii) *Khudi Tank.*—It is also situated near Gudah village, 15 to 20 miles west of Gajner. The capacity of this tank is 5·30 m.c. ft. of water, and the catchment area is 1·50 sq. miles. It irrigates an area of 25 acres and when full, submerges an area of 56 acres.

(xiii) *Jhinjhiniya Tank.*—It is situated near Beethnoke, 21 miles west of Gajner. The capacity of this tank is 13·80 m.c. ft. of water and the catchment area 4 sq. miles. It irrigates an area of 50 acres and when full, submerges an area of 170 acres.

(xiv) *Kiniya Tank.*—It is situated near Kiniya *Basti*, 30 miles west of Gajner. The water holding capacity of this tank is 14·11 m.c. ft., and the catchment area 10 sq. miles. It irrigates an area of 70 acres and when full, submerges an area of 166 acres.

(xv) *Bhatia Tank.*—It is situated near Bhatia village, 36 miles from Gajner. The water holding capacity of this tank is 6 m.c. ft. and it has a catchment area of 3 sq. miles. It irrigates an area of 25 acres and when full submerges an area of 115 acres.

9. Geology

Bikaner district is a vast plain blanketted with sand, a part of the great "Thar" desert. Out of the four tehsils of the district, three, *viz.* Bikaner, Lunkaransar and Nokha are thus sand covered. In the south-western portion of the district, however, rocks are found in their natural exposures as well as the earth sections revealed in the shafts of wells. The south-western rocky portion of the district falls under the Kolayat (Magra) tehsil. In other area than that of the rocky area of the south-west, the sand layer is very thick. At places the wells have revealed that the sand is upto a depth of 150 feet. In the Magra or the hard area of the district well-sections have revealed various types of sand stones, clays, and lime-stones. For about 20 miles can be seen horizontal beds of various rocks lying one over the other in a distinct manner. These rocks are of Eocene Age and belong to the Nummulytic limestone series.

Dr. Moore, in one of his reports, has stated: "The geological characteristics and water may be considered together. Water at Bikaner is only obtainable three or four hundred feet from the surface. I investigated the material brought up from a well where the water had first been obtained at the depth of 316 feet. This well was within the city walls at the south-west extremity. The strata passed through were first, a mass of *kankar*, then a mass of *multani-matti*, thirdly, sand stone, and lastly white gritty sand or gravel, the latter consisting of white stones form the size of a pea to that of an egg, composed of quartz although not round, as to give rise to the idea that they must at some time have been exposed to the action of running water. Carter, the geologist, has expressed the opinion that the whole of this semi-desert portion of Western India did at some time form the bed of an ocean extending from the present shores of the sea to the line of Arravali range; and the geological characteristics shown to exist by the deep wells of Bikaner would seem to support this opinion. On this point I may observe that I found an unmistakeable fossil shell mark on a stone of the wall of old fort built by Bikaji. Although no companion marks were seen in other stones examined, yet, a more minute and scientific search than I could afford would probably prove successful."

It is now believed that this area was once a land surface of the Vindhyan series. It was then encroached by sea in the Eocene Age and was subjected to sedimentation of sand stones for a long time. From the evidence of the occurrence of sedimentry rocks of the same age in the Punjab it is believed that they were deposited in the same sea as the present ones. Probably a long gulf had once covered the whole area and then gradually receded to south or towards south-west.

The economic minerals which are found, are confined mainly to the small areas in the south. They are described as below:—

(i) *Fuller's Earth*:—It is found in thick beds in the Kolayat (Magra) tehsil and also in Palana. It is associated with sand stones and lime stones and belong to the Nummulytic lime stone series. It is of very good quality and is available in very large quantities.

(ii) *Clays*—A number of beds of greyish white clay are found exposed in the eroded areas of the Kolayat (Magra) tehsil. They are believed to be suitable for manufacture of potteries. They are available in a very large quantity and being quite near the surface, cost of extraction will be very little.

(iii) *Glass-Sand*:—Of the sand stones available in the areas some are very white and are suitable for manufacture of glass. These occur as patches in the sand stone beds. They have been found in the Magra area and also near Bikaner city.

(iv) *Gypsum*:—It is found in large quantities at Jamsar and also in the villages Bharru, Koni, Jamalsar, etc. It occurs in varying thickness of a few feet to 40 ft., below a soil covering of 3 ft. The quality of Gypsum found at Jamsar is very fine.

(v) *Bauxite*:—It has been found in different wells sections in the village Mudh in the Kolayat (Magra) tehsil. Two types, one Ferry-ginous and the other white variety has been found. The latter has a high alumina content and is actually a bauxite clay. It may be suitable for the manufacture of potteries.

(vi) *Red Oxide*:—Thin layers of this are found within the sand stones in the Kolayat (Magra) tehsil. When crushed they show brilliant red colour and may be suitable for making paints.

(vii) *Lime-stone*:—Impure lime stone is found practically everywhere in this district as *kankar*. A pure variety of yellowish colour is found near the fuller's earth, quarries at Mudh and Palana. These are generally used for lime burning. A massive variety of *kankar* is found near Darbari, which is suitable for manufacture of portland cement.

(viii) *Quartz*:—Pebbles of white quartz are found strewn on the ground surface on the south of Bikaner city. These quartz can be used in potteries.

10. Botany

There is nothing in the district approaching a forest or even of a good sized wood. The vegetation commonly found in the country's desert plains, occurs here. Trees and bushes can be seen here and there singly or in clumps, not in sufficient quantity even to supply the local requirements for agricultural purposes and fuel. Dried up cattle dung and roots of *phog* bushes along with twigs form the bulk of the fuel. With moderately good rain the district becomes rich in grasses and fodder.

To afford protection to trees on the formation of Rajasthan, "The Rajasthan Removal of Trees (Regulation) Ordinance, 1949" was brought into force with effect from 21st June, 1949. This ordinance covers trees both on occupied as well as unoccupied lands and makes removal of trees in an unauthorised manner punishable with a fine which may extend upto Rs. 100/- (or more in subsequent offences) per tree.

(i) *Trees*

The following trees are common in the district:

S. No.	*Local Name*	*Common Name*	*Scientific Name.*
1.	Bair	Bair	Zizyphus jujuba.
2.	Jal	Peelu	Salvadora oleoides.
3.	Khair	Catha	Acacia catechu.
4.	Khejri	Khejra	Prosopis spicigera.
5.	Bavalia	Babul	Acacia arabica.
6.	Rohira	Rohira	Tecoma undulata.
7.	Vilayti Kikar	Musket Beams	Prosopis juliflora.
8.	Neem	Neem	Azadirachta indica.
9.	Tali or Sheeshum	Sheeshum	Dalbergia sissu.
10.	Keekar	Acacia	Acacia aratrica.
11.	Bar	Banyan	Ficus bangalansis.
12.	Peepal	Pipal	Ficus religiosa.
13.	Imli	Embica	Tamarindus indica.
14.	Neem Chameli	Indian Cork tree	Mellingtonia hortensis.
15.	Siris		Albizzia lebbek.

The best timber wood out of these trees is that of *rohira*, (Tecoma undulata) but unfortunately this tree is not very common. Trees mentioned from No. 9 to 15 are also not very common and can be seen on embankments, in the vicinity of tanks or in gardens only.

The most common tree in the district is *khejri*, (Prosopis spicigera) the pods, leaves and bark of which are eaten by the cattle and in times of famine even by the people. The wood of this tree is of a very inferior quality; insects attack it almost immediately after it is out and its boards become half dust in a few months. It is said that if burried in dung or sunk in

salt-water for a few days, the wood becomes fairly durable. The tree has a certain sanctity owing to its figuring in the history of Ramchandra and it is worshipped on the *Dusserah* day. In a number of villages it will also be noticed that the platform of the village diety is under a *khejra* tree.

(ii) *Bushes*:

Bushes and other miscellaneous woods found in the district:—

S. No.	*Local Name*	*Common Name*	*Scientific Name*
1.	Aak	(i) Pride of the desert (ii) Milk plant	Calotropis proc ra.
2.	Phog		Calligonum polygonoides.
3.	Bui		Aerua tomentosa.
4.	Sajji		Salsola griffithii.
5.	Lana		Haloxylon Salicornicum.
6.	Pala		Zizyphus rotundifolia.
7.	Karel		Capparis aphylla
8.	Thor		(i) Euphorbia neriifolia. (ii) Euphorbia royleana.

The *Aak* bush flourishes extraordinarily well in the district. Some of these have been noticed to acquire the size equal to the height of trees. An *Aak* bush situated fairly close to the road near Nal village has been noticed to have gone higher than the electrical pole beside it and the pole was about 18 feet. The fibre of the cotton that comes out of its pods is the strongest known. Its leaves are eaten by goats and are believed to have medicinal properties. *Phog* bushes are very common all over the district; its roots and twigs are used for supporting sides of wells and supply material for huts. The buds are eaten in the villages with buttermilk. The leaves are eaten by camels. *Lana* and *sajji* are valuable plants growing in firmer soil. Considerable quantities of soda are manufactured from these plants. The soda of the latter plant is inferior in quality to the former. These are found mostly in Pugal area. When burnt they yield an impure carbonate of soda, used in washing and dyeing cloth. *Kair* berries are very commonly used for pickels.

(iii) *Common grasses*:

In the years of good or even fair rainfall, the countryside becomes one of the best grazing grounds in the district. Altogether about 28 kinds of grasses are found.

Bhurut grass: (Cenchrus catharticus) is a very valuable one, it supplies good fodder for the cattle and its seed, gathered at no cost by the poor, save their labour, serves the purpose of grain. But alas! "its prickly husks lame dogs, are the torment of travellers and add appreciately to the discomforts of a residence in Bikaner." It can be preserved for long. Other grasses, the seeds of which are stored by the poor to serve as a standby in years of scarcity are:— *Daman* (Pennisetum cenchroides), *Nakra*, *Ganthil* and *Phuler*, the seed of '*Phuler*' is called '*Phulish*' and the common belief is that it can be digested by the human stomach only, when it is taken with '*ghee*' or '*chhachh*'. The common belief about '*daman*' grass is that it is good for cattle breeding. "*Ganthil*" derives its name from its top knot or '*Ganth*' and is a low fine grass. It is commonly believed that this grass is good for production of both wool and '*ghee*'.

Other grasses and annuals used as fodder are:—

Sawan (Eleusine flagellifera), a rather tall and fine grass believed to be excellent for sheep and one that can be preserved for long after it has dried up. *Dachar*—is a good grass which can be preserved, *timp*, *kuri*, *karad*, *ghora moth*, *chang*, *boor*—eaten by cattle only, *mandusi*, *murath* by cattle only, *baru*, *dar* or *datsh*, *bekar*, *slas Dhakro*, *Kanti*, *Dagero*—eaten by camels, *Kataris*—eaten by camels only, *Rames*—eaten by camels only, *Chhapri*—by camels only, *aleti*, *goda gamths*, *sinawari*, *hilars* and *undar punchlu*. *Dabh* (Eeragrosis cynosuriodes) is a hard grass with little sap, it has deep strong roots and it is very difficult to eradicate.

11. Fauna

Bikaner district in common with a major portion of western Rajasthan differs considerably in its fauna with the rest of India. India as a whole falls in the Zoo-geographical division of the earth known as the Oriental region but the fauna of this district resembles more with that of

the south-west Asia and north Africa, which area, according to Zoological division, belongs to the *Palaearctic region.*

The district being in the desert zone has very little water to have much fish life and that may be taken as nil. As regards the reptile class, the snakes and lizards are found in considerable number.

Local people on being asked about the snakes of the district give the undermentioned names and descriptions of them. The task of working out their common names and scientific names still remains to be done. Besides, the men of science have ample field to investigate into the life and stories of these snakes.

"*Bandi*" is described to be a snake one and a half feet in length of a polish grey colour with dark spots. It is believed to be poisonous and is reputed to make a small jump to strike its prey. The length of the jump, it is reputed to take, varies from a mere spot to 'camel high'.

"*Painda*" or "*Pivna*" is described to be a pale coloured snake especially found in Pugal area. It is commonly believed that it does not strike at its prey with its fangs as the other snakes do, but poisons its prey while it is asleep by administering poison through its breath. The length of this snake is believed to be about 8 or 9 inches.

"*Sankh Chur*" is described to be about 3 feet long with shell like makings. It is believed to be poisonous.

"*Tolia Sarp*" is described as a brown (colour of oil) snake, about 3 feet long. It is believed to be less poisonous than the "*sankh chur*"

"*Padam Sarp*" is a very thin snake, from 12 to 18 inches long with a hoof like impression on its hood. It is grey like earth in colour.

"*Khurava Sarp*" is described to be a dirty white coloured snake, 5 to 6 feet long with a thin tail with as much poison as a rat has in its bite.

"*Chital Sarp*" is described to be a yellow coloured snake, 3 to 4 feet long. It is believed to be poisonous.

"*Sarprotia Sarp*" is believed to be a non-poisonous snake, commonly seen on trees, the favourite being the '*jal*' tree. It is described to be a foot long of dirty white colour.

An outstanding characteristic of the birds of the zone is that they are paler in colour than their own brethren in the eastern districts of Rajasthan. Imperial Sand Grouse (Pterocles orientalis) are only winter visitors. They arrive about the third week of October and leave by the end of February. Gajner is one of the finest places throughout the district for Imperial Sand Grouse shoot. In 1929, it was estimated that some 1,00,000 of these birds had collected at Gajner. The heighest number of these birds shot at Gajner one morning is 5,600. Late Maharaja Sadul Singhji of Bikaner holds the individual record of having shot 915 birds in one morning.

Another bird of interest which visits the district in winter is the Rosy Poster (Pastor roseus). The special interest about this bird is that it is one of the greatest agents for destroying locusts. They go in very large numbers wherever the locusts go and feed themselves and their young ones exclusively, if possible, on locusts alone.

To see the "*neel-kanth*" (Coracias bengalensis) on any day and especially on the "*Dusserah*" day is regarded as a good omen. But every keen observer would note that this locally resident bird commonly known as the Blue Jay or the Indian roller does not have a "*neel-kanth*" (blue-throat) but has an unmistakable brown throat.

Birds can be divided into four categories (i) birds that are useful from the point of view of agricultural economy; (ii) birds that are harmful; (iii) birds that are neutral or about which sufficient is not known from that aspect and (iv) game birds.

I. Residential and winter visiting birds useful to agriculture

A caterpillar eats twice its own weight in leaves per day. Certain larvae consume within 24 hours 200 times their original weight. Locusts are as notorious for their prot-fic reproduction as for their prodigious appetite. Birds play a very important part in keeping down the insects, caterpillars, etc. because a large portion of normal food of birds consists of these insects, etc. A pair of common *mynas* have been observed to bring food (cater-pillars, grasshopper, locusts, etc.) 323 times in one day. A pair of Indian-robins were observed (in an adjoining state not in this district) to bring food to its young ones, 264 times. Thus the birds play a magnifi ent role in helping the mankind to keep these ha mful insects and locusts dow .

Owls, hawks, *shikras* and other birds of prey are generally regarded by the common prevalent opinion as birds of bad omen,and looked down upon as if they were all enemies of every thing that is good. But these 'birds of prey' are amongst the most important of nature's checks upon rats and mice. The damage these rodents do to the crops and agricultural products is enormous. It is worked out near about 10% of the total produce in some years. It has been estimated that one pair of house rats, having 6 litters of 8 young annually, and breeding when 3½ months old, would increase to 880 in one year and in five years to 940, 369, 969, 152 rats ?

Similarly, some birds do extremely valuable work, work which some municipalities and good citizens neglect to do. Although men, science, and politics have advanced in this district in common with others yet it is no secret to say that very little improvement has been made in the district and plenty of things have been left for these humbler creatures to do. The vultures are the greatest scavangers in the district both in numbers and the amount of work. Kites and crows also share hands in scavanging and are useful from that point of view. But all their acts are not motivated simply by their desire for food; they will steal away glittering spoons; they will tease a dog, dig up freshly planted seeds. The good, they do is thus easily set off by the mischief they play, so, at best the crow may be regarded as of neutral value. The following are the most common birds useful to agriculture:—

Common Babbler (Argya caudata), Yellow Eyed Babbler (Chrysomma sinensis), White cheeked Bulbul "*Peencha*" (Molpastes leucotis), Red vented Bulbul "*Bulbul*" (Molpastes caffer), Great Grey Shrike "*Sugan- chiri*" (Lanius excubitor), Bay-backed shrike "*Sugan-chiri*" (Lanius vittatus) King-crow (Dicrurus macrocercus). Tailor Bird "*Phulki*" (Orthotomus sutorius) Golden Oriole (Oriolus oriolus) Common Mynah "*Ghursali*" (Acridotheres tristis), Bank Mynah "*Ghursali*" (Acridotheres cinginianus). Blue Jay "*Neel Kanth*" (Coracius benghalensis), White breasted kingfisher (Halcyon smyrnensis), Spotted owlet "*Kachari*", Barn owl. Rosy Pastor, Common starling, Pied Bush chat (Saxicola caprata), Brown Rock chat (Cercomela Fusca), Hoopoe "*Khati-chira*", Yellow wag tail (Motacilla plaria). White wag tail (Motacilla alba), Pharoa's chicken "*Rajghugha*" (Nephron percnopterus), Large pied wag tail (Motacilla maderaspatensis), Yellow headed wag tail (Motacilla citreola), Indian swift "*Kannya*" (Micropus affinis). King vulture "*Raj Gidh*" (Sarcogyps calvus), White backed vulture "*Gidh*" (Pseudogyps benga-lensis), Brahmingkite "*Cheelri*" (Haliastur indus), Shikra "*Shikra*" (Astur badius), Falcon (Falco Jugger). Red wattled lapwing, "*Titodi*" (Lobivanellus indicus), Black Libis "*Kuddantli*" (Pseudibis Papillosus), Cattle Eagut (Butulcus ibis), Ashy wendarkher, White necked stork (Dissoura episcopus) and White stork.

II. Residential birds harmful to agriculture

Birds, whose dict is wholly vegetarian and feed largely on cultivated grain or fruit, bird, who in large numbers depend upon ripening crops of *juar* or *bajra* and do a great deal of damages some by actual grain that is eaten but far more by the extremely wasteful method of breaking off the whole head and throwing it away after eating one or two grains and breaking of another head and treating it the same way, birds whose favourite insects are these which are classed as beneficial such as bees, dragon flies, have been included in the list of birds harmful to Agriculture. It would seem a pity to some to find the name of the parrot at the top of the list. It must be admitted that from a purely aesthetic and non-utilitarian point of view the parrot is a decidedly handsome and attractive bird. As a cage bird parrot is the best favourite, and so the cynical farmer says it deserves to pass its existence within prison bars of the cage. The following are the most common, namely:—

Rose ringed parrot "*tota*", house sparrows "*chidi*", Yellow throated sparrows, green bee-eaters, blue tailed bee-eaters, common rose finch, blue rock pigeons "*kabutar*" (Columba livia), Indian ring dove "*kameri*" (Streptopelia decaocta) and little brown dove *kameri* (Streptopelia senengalensis).

III. Common birds of neutral value to agriculture

In the next list of the common birds found in the district which are of neutral value to agriculture are included those birds who do as many beneficial things as harmful ones or whose existence is either too insignificant or unnoticed from the former point of view. There are some birds like ravens and crows which do plenty of useful work also but are equally destructive to crops and nuisance otherwise which set off the good work which they do and hence have been included under this classification. The following are the most common, namely:—

The Raven "*Bar Kagla*" (Corvus corax), Common crow "*Kagla*" (Corvus splendons), Black tit (Parus nachalis) Stone chat, (Saxicola torquata), Pied wheat ear (Oenanthe picata) Desert wheat ear (Oenanthe deserti), Red start (Phoenicurus ochruros), Short billed minivet (Pericrocotus brevirostris), Little minivet (Pericrocotus peregrinus). Rugous fronted wren warbler (Franklinia duchanan), Lesser white throat (Sylvia curruca), Chifchaff (Plylloscopus colly bita), Strealead wren workler (Franklinia buchanan), White throated munia (Uroloncha malabarica), Red winged bush larks (Mirafra erythroptera), Ashy crowned finch lark (Eremopteryx grisea). Peafowls- "*mor*" (Pavo cristatus), Common lost "*Jal Kagla*" (Fulica etra), Black winged stilt (Himantopus himantopus), Comm n sand piper (Tringa hypoleucus), Little cormorant (Phalacrocora niger), Indian darter (Anhinga melanogaster) and Nukta duck (Sarkidiornis melanotos).

IV. Common birds of game found in Bikaner district

The use of birds as food for man is limited to the upper classes only. A remarkable fact about the game birds is that they are very prolific. Take for instance the grouse of which three species are found in the district, the flesh of which is highly prized as an article of food. Every year thousands of grouse are shot in this district alone and eaten, yet every year they can be found in the same large numbers when the game season commences or their immigration time comes. Grouse is incidentally one of the most widely distributed birds in the world and is shot all over the world by millions every year. They are very hardy birds and all *shikaries* have experienced that they can carry away a lot of lead without falling down. While feeding on the ground their colouration is so protective that one does not notice them till one has almost trampled on them when they quickly take off and fly away fast. The following are some of them, namely:—

Imperial sand grouse (Pteroclese orientalis), Pintailed sand grouse, Common sand grouse, Common grey patridge (Francolinus pondicerianus), Great Indian bustard (Choriotis nigriceps) Common starlings (Sturns vulgaris), Common bustard (Chlamydotis undulata), Common teal (Anas crecca), Mallard (Anas platyrchyncha). Pintailed (Dafila acuta). Shoveller (Spatula clypeata), Godwall (Chulelasmus streperus), Fan tail snipe (Capella gallinago), Bar headed goose (Anser indicus), Lesser whistling teat (Dendrocygna javanica), Brahmini duck (Casarca ferruginea), White eyed pochard (Aythya rufa), Red crested pochard (Netta rufina) Tufted pochard (Nyroca fauligula) and Grey pelican (Pelecanus philippensis).

12. Climate and Temperature

The climate of the district is dry and generally healthy though characterized by extraordinary extremeness of temperature. During summer the heat is exceedingly great, hot winds blow with great force in the months of May, June, and some days in July. Heavy sand storms are a frequent occurrence and, in fact, in exceptionally severe sand storms, breaches of railway line occur some times, delaying trains for several hours. The sun during the day is intense. It is not safe to travel on camel, etc., during the afternoon hours on a summer day. On the other hand the cold in the winter is also generally very intense and trees and vegetables frequently injured by frost. The average mean temperature of Bikaner is 81° F. with mean daily range of about 22°F. A maximum temperature of 120°F. in summers and minimum of 28° F. in winters may be expected in an average year.

A relieving feature during the summer season is that every time when there is intense heat for a period of week or so a sand storm or a thunderstorm comes and cools off the weather for two or three days. Nights are often pleasant after about 11 O'clock, the sand having cooled off quickly after sunset, and by about 2 O'clock almost all nights become very pleasant. Big sand storms are known at times to last for several days without abating.

13. Rainfall

In Powlett's Gazetteer of Bikaner State, the rainfall of Bikaner has been given to be a little under 12" annually, two-thirds of which falls in the months of July and August.

14. Underground water level

The underground water is the main source of water supply both for drinking purposes and other uses. It is generally found at 300 ft. below the ground level and is only seven to eight feet deep. Percolation is scanty with the result that even if a well is worked by a power driven machine more water is only available if the well is left unworked for 4 or 5 hours. In certain places sweet water is not available in the wells with the result that the villagers have to travel long distances to fetch drinking water (and the cattle get drinking water only twice a week). In certain places the water is so saline and brakish that it is harmful to drink it.

II History

(a) Early History

The present district of Bikaner lies just south of the river Ghaghar which was once, it is said, the ancient bed of the Sutlej. Parts of the tehsils of Nohar, Bhadra and Hanumangarh fall between the rivers Saraswati and Drishadvati and most of the other tehsils of Ganganagar district are north of the ancient bed of Sutlej. According to the Indian Antiquaries, the valley lying between rivers Chenab and Sutlej is the land of *Madra*. In the *Mahabharata*, there are frequent references to *Kuru-Jangala* and *Madreya Jangala*. We may infer, therefore, that this Jangal country was adjacent to both *Kuru* and *Madra*. *Shabda Kalpadrum* and other books give descriptions of the Jangal country, that it is a dry land full of such trees as *khejra*, *kair*, *aak* etc. It would appear that the present district of Bikaner is the ancient Jangal country.

Unfortunately, nothing much has been mentioned in the *Mahabharata* about the civilisation of the Jangal country. No Archaeological remains of value have been unearthed in the Jangal portion of the Bikaner division. As expected, however, such remains have been discovered in quite large numbers north of the *Sarasvati* and in the *Sarasvati* and *Drishadvati* valley. The 1917-18 Report of the Archaelogical survey of India mentions the discovery of some terracotta representation of animal figures, human busts, with a marked Roman appearance, a winged crouching *Garuda*, etc., in the Suratgarh area. These have been dated as belonging to the first century of the Christian era. Such terracotta figures which are really very beautiful and some pre-historic pottery and blades were unearthed during this period in the Sarasvati Drishadvati valleys and are all preserved in the Bikaner Museum. The most important finds of these excavations were two images of Sarasvati. The images are about 4 feet high and made of white stone. One of these images, which is extremely graceful, is now in the National Museum in Delhi. The other image is in the Bikaner Museum.

Very little is known of the history of Bikaner district before it was conquered by the Rathors at the end of the 15th century A.D. The land belonged essentially to the Jats, who even today comprise nearly half the population of the district. Except for one or two sites such as Morkhana about 28 miles south-east of the city, and Bhandasar temple lying within the city, no other important archaeological remains of the pre-Rajput period exist in the district. The Morkhana temple was built, according to the reading of one of the inscriptions, prior to 1172 A.D. Bhandasar temple built about 1411 A.D. is a Jain temple. This would show that Jainism was quite influential in the district even in those days. The few coins of the pre-Rathore period which have been found belong to the Gupta or the Chauhan periods and do not throw much light on the history of the Bikaner district.

(b) Medieval History

Bikaner city was founded by the Rathors in the second half of 15th century. Rathors of Bikaner derive their origin from Jodhpur. According to the traditional history Jodha Rathor, King of Jodhpur, had 14 sons. Bika or Bikram, one of the sons of Jodha feeling probably that he could expect little inheritance at Jodhpur, set out in 1465 A.D. with his uncle Kandhal to conquer the territory in the north. He came first to Deshnok, where there was a famous Charan woman Karniji, who was said to have super-natural powers. Bika waited frequently on Karniji and it is said that it is due to her help that he won the territory of Bikaner. One Shekha was the Rao of Pugal. Raos of Pugal belonged to the Bhati clan of Rajputs and were the most important family at that time in this area. It is said that Shekha lived mostly on robbery and while he was in prison on this charge, his daughter was married to Bika. Later there were battles between these Bhatis and Bika. In order to avoid the trouble, he founded the fort and the city in Samvat 1542-45. Bikaner has been derived from Bikaramnagar. Tod, however,

in his Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, says that a Jat called Ner agreed to give over this land to Bika on condition that the city would also be named after him, but this seems to be improbable as *ner* generally means *Nagar*, e.g., Bhatner, Jobner, Gajner etc.

The Jats, it appears, voluntarily acknowledged Bika as their protector. Probably they found in Bika a strong man to protect them from Rajput looters and also from each other. The important clans of Jats at that time were, Godara, Sarans, Baniwals, Punia, Sahu, Kaswan, and Sihag. The Godaras, the most important Jat clan, were given the honour of putting the Coronation *Tilak* on Rathor Kings of Bikaner.

War between Bikaner and Jodhpur is a constant feature of the history of the place, upto the end of the 18th century.

According to Rajput traditions, Raisingh was the first chief of Bikaner to be called Raja of Bikaner. Anup Singh was made a Maharaja by Aurangzeb. Anup Singh was a learned man and collected a large number of Sanskrit books, which are now preserved in the Anup Sanskrit library. He himself wrote a number of books and patronized a number of musicians and Sanskrit pandits.

In the early part of the 19th century Pindaris began to plunder the territory and some of the Thakurs of Bikaner also rebelled. These loots and insurructions became quite serious and uncontrollable by the Maharaja himself. Maharaja Surat Singh asked for British help. A treaty was signed on 9-3-1818 and Bikaner became a British protectorate. This is the only important treaty Bikaner had with the British Government. There are other minor treaties relating to railway and salt and extradition, etc.

(c) British Period

Surat Singh died in 1828 and was succeeded by his son Ratan Singh. The Thakurs rebelled again in 1830 and for the next five years dacoities were rampant in the south and south-eastern portions of the State. A special force known as the Shekhawati Brigade was raised and the Thakurs were suppressed in 1835.

In 1851 Sardar Singh succeeded his father Ratan Singh. Sardar Singh rendered good service to the British Government during the Mutiny and was rewarded by the grant of Tibi pargana in 1861. This Pargana consisted of 41 villages of the Hissar district. Affairs were badly managed during the reign of Sardar Singh. He ran into debt and tried to extort the Thakurs. The Thakurs rose against the extortion. Matters were, however, amiably arranged by the British Political Officer.

Sardar Singh died in 1872 and his adopted son Dungar Singh succeeded him. There was again a rebellion by the Thakurs in 1883 when the Maharaja wanted to increase the tribute in lieu of Military service. This was suppressed with a show of force by the British. Dungar Singh had adopted his brother Ganga Singh who when still a minor, succeeded him in 1887.

Ganga Singh was given full powers in 1898. The present Bikaner division might be called a creation of Ganga Singh. Though sixth in area among the Princely States of India, Bikaner had a meagre revenue and was quite backward among these states. Ganga Singh built the railways, brought in modern education, improved the administration, established an independent judiciary and made Bikaner one of the foremost states of India. In 1943, when he died, the revenue of the Bikaner State, lying wholly within the Indian Desert, was 12th among the native States. In 1872 the revenue of Bikaner was about 10 lakhs. In 1947-48, it had gone to more than 3 crores of rupees.

The greatest achievement of Ganga Singh was the bringing in of the Gang Canal. This canal, brought in from the Sutlej by an 80 miles long concrete channel, transformed the face of the northern portion of the State and made Ganganagar the granary of Rajasthan.

Maharaja Ganga Singh helped the British in both the wars and was considered a faithful ally by them. He was one of the persons who signed the Peace treaty at Paris on behalf of India after the First World War. His son Sadul Singh came to the throne in 1943.

(d) After Independence

In 1947 Bikaner was one of the first States to sign the instrument of accession to India. In 1949 the State was merged in the State of Rajasthan and ceased to exist as a political unit. Bikaner, now, became a division of Rajasthan and was placed under a Divisional Commissioner. The State was broken up into three districts. The Bikaner nizamat of the State was made into the present Bikaner district and a Collector and District Magistrate was appointed to look after the district. Bikaner State Railway was merged in the Northern Railway and was made into a division with headquarters in the Bikaner city. The High Court was abolished and a District and Sessions Judge took over the charge of judiciary.

Bikaner city has lost much of its importance and attraction since its merger with Rajasthan. It, however, still remains the divisional headquarters and as such retains many of the Government offices. The headquarters of the education department of Rajasthan are also situated in Bikaner.

(e) Life of the People

The Rajput conquest brought little change in the life of the people. In place of the village democracy, no doubt, a feudal system was imposed but this meant little except the payment of a nominal rent to the Jagirdars. Affairs of the village continued to be decided by the council of elders. Being a desert area and away from the main routes of India, Bikaner suffered little from the Mohammedan attacks. In fact the Moghul army never entered the area of the district. The centuries of long wars between Bikaner and Jodhpur affected only one section of the population, the Rajputs; the others continued to eke out a living from the desert when it rained, and suffered from famine when the rains failed.

In the beginnig the Jagirdars were the close relations of the ruling chief. They were supposed to give military help and sometimes pay a nominal tribute to the Maharaja but for all practical purposes they were independent. Later when the system of giving jagirs to important servants of the Maharaja came into practice, this independent status of the Jagirdars was gradually lost. It might be mentioned in passing that Raja Rai Singh himself was considered a Jagirdar of the Empire ruled by Akbar and the Bikaner jagir was given to him by Akbar's *farman* dated 1599 A. D. The rulers of Bikaner also never considered themselves fully independent of the Moghuls, for, they never issued any coin in their own name or used any insignia of marked independent sovereignty.

In the city, Jain businessmen were the most important citizens. Then, as now, they had spread all over India and carried on the trade of the country. Some families such as *Mohtas* were very important and held important positions in the Darbar.

A few of the Maharajas were learned men and patronized the pandits. Some of them wrote books themselves. Mention has already been made of Maharaja Anup Singh who at the time of Aurangzeb gave shelter to musicians and learned men. He patronized the following authors and musicians:

Vaidyanath Suri	author of	Jyot pattisar (Jyotish)
Maniram Dixit	,,	Anup Vyavahar Sagar (Jyotish)
		Anupvilas (Dharma Shastra)
Bhadraram	,,	Ayut-lakshahomakoti-prayog (on Yajna)
Anantabhatta	,,	Tirtharatnakar
Shetambar Udai Chandra	,,	Panditya Darpan
Bhava Bhatta (Sangitrai)	,,	Sangit Anupankush, Anup Sangitvilas etc.

He also got written books known as Shuksarika, Baital Pachisi, etc., in the Rajasthani language.

Rai Singh and Karna Singh also patronized some pandits during their reigns. Rai Singh himself wrote 'Raisingh Mahotsab' and a commentary of Sripati's Jyotish Ratanmala. The Jain Sadhu Janankimala completed his commentary on Shabdaveda during his reign.

Anup Singh's father Karna Singh patronized the following authors:—

Ganga Nand Maithil	author of	Karna Bhushan
		Kavya dakini
Bhatta Hosihak	,,	Karna-vatansa
Mudgal	,,	Karnasatosh etc.

(f) Archaeology

Architectural remains are few in Bikaner. Among the older buildings the following three only are interesting.

(*i*) *Morkhana Temple.*—Morkhana is a village, 28 miles south-east of Bikaner city and about 14 miles from Deshnoke. There is a small temple in this village built of Jaisalmer stone and according to Dr. Goetz this was originally a *shaivite* temple and in about the 15th century was taken over by the Jains. The temple has on its exterior carved images but many of these have been covered by white plaster after the temple came under the Jains. The architecture of the temple has also been considerably modified. It is dedicated to one Susani Devi who is the *Kuldevi* of the Surana Oswals. It is said that this Susani Devi was a Surana girl and was very beautiful. Nawab of Nagaur wanted to marry her. The girl ran away when the Nawab of Nagaur wanted to capture her and vanished into the earth at the spot where the temple is now built. A few inscriptions have been found on the temple from one of which it appears that the temple was built prior to 1172 A. D. Another inscription states that one Sanghesh Chahar installed the image in this renovated temple in 1573 Vikrami (1516 A. D.) This inscription has been reproduced in Jain Lekh Mala.

(*ii*) *Bhandasar Temple.*— This is a very beautiful Jain temple. It is situated within the city. It is said that one Bhanda, an Oswal Mahajan, built this temple in about 1411 A. D. It appears that the original structure of this temple has been built over a number of times.

(*iii*) *Bikaner Fort.*— This was first built by Raja Rai Singh in 1645-50 V. S. (1588-1593 A.D.) The fort is 1,078 yards in circumference and is surrounded by a moat. Various Maharaja's have added to the palaces inside the fort. Among these the following are important.

Gaj Singh— Phool Mahal, Chandra Mahal, Gajmandir.

Surat Singh— Anup Mahal.

Sardar Singh— Ratan Niwas.

Walls of some of these palaces are inlaid with glass. Others are painted in a pleasing manner in gold and red.

(g) Coins

As already mentioned, no local coin issued before the Rajput occupation has been found in the district. Even after the Rajput occupation, the rulers of Bikaner did not issue any coins in their own name and Moghul coins were used in this area. When the Moghul power declined at the time of Alamgir II, the Bikaner Darbar obtained permission to mint the Moghul coins. No coins, however, were issued before the accession of Shah Alam the second in 1759 A.D. and coins continued to be issued in the name of Shah Alam upto 1859 A.D., i.e., long after he was dead. These coins bore on one side the words 'Sicca Mubarak' 'Gazi Alam Shah' and on the other "San Julus Maimanat Manus." In addition the coins bore the insignia of the Maharaja issuing the coin, such as the flag in the case of Maharaja Gaj Singh, the *trishula* or the flag in the case of Surat Singh, *kirania* in the case of Ratan Singh, etc. After the Mutiny the coins of Sardar Singh had the words "Aurang Araye Hind wa Englistan Queen Victoria 1859" on one side and the words "Zarb Sri Bikaner 1916" in Persian character on the opposite side. In addition these had the insignia of the Maharaja issuing the coins. In 1893 as per an agreement with the British Government, Bikaner coins were minted in British mints. These coins have the head of Queen Victoria with the words "Victoria Empress" on one side in english letters and the words "Maharaja Ganga Singh Bhadur", on the other side in nagri and urdu characters. However, Bikaner coins were discontinued after some time and lately only the British Indian coins were used in the State.

In addition to the silver currency coins, the state also issued silver coins for the purpose of *Nazar*. These were slightly bigger and full weight coins, and much better finished than ordinary current coins. Some Gold Muhars of Ratan Singh, Sardar Singh and Dungar Singh have been seen but these were never probably used for currency purposes.

III Social and Cultural Aspects.

(1) Food

The staple food of the people in this district is *bajra*. Other food grains used are wheat, barley, gram, *jowar* and rice. But they are limited to the richer classes of the towns; the rural people use the coarse grains generally and use wheat only on special occasions. *Rabri*, a preparation of *chhachh* and *bajra* is very common.

The Mohammedans, Rajputs and Charans, both in urban and rural areas, are non-vegetarians. Beef, however, is not taken at all by the Hindus, as in other parts of India. Even the Muslims, in Bikaner, do not take beef to respect the religious feelings of the Hindus. Brahmins, Vaishyas, Jains, Bishnoi and other communities are strictly vegetarian. Pulses mostly used are *moong*, *moth*, and gram. Vegetables commonly consumed are *gawar-ki-phali*, *loia*, *kakri*, *kachar*, *tindsi*, *sangri* and *khumbi*. Dried-up *kakri* and *tindsi* (*phophalia*) are a speciality of this district and people relish *bajri-ki-roti* and *phophalia-ka-sag* very much. Other vegetables or fruits which are used only by the well-to-do classes in urban areas are not grown in the district and are imported from Delhi and Jaipur. Green vegetables are not taken by the Jains at all on particular days. They use only pulses and dried vegetables. Milk and *ghee* are used in plenty by urban and rural people alike. Most of the people in the villages keep cows or buffaloes and, therefore, milk and *ghee* are abundantly used. Milk products mostly used are *ghee*, *chhachh*, *khoa* or *mawa*, curd, butter etc. Condiments used in this district are the same which are used in other parts of India and are all imported from outside. Oils commonly used are mustard and *til*. Sugar is used only in Bikaner city and other towns. The masses use *gur* in daily life and sugar is used only on special occasions. Due to control on sugar and its availability at a uniform scale to the urban and rural people at a fairly cheap rate in war-time, even the rural people have now-a-days taken to the use of sugar to a certain extent.

Food on special occasions

The food generally taken on special occasions like marriages, deaths, births and festivals consists of '*dal-ka-shira*', *halva* made of *moong-ki-dal*, and *tehari*, a rice preparation and other common sweets in Bikaner city and other urban areas while *atta-ka-shira* and *churma* made of *bajri-ki-roti* mixed with *gur* and *ghee* are generally used in rural areas. '*Khecchra*' is a speciality of *Akha Teej*; *kheer* and other sweet dishes are taken during *sharadhs* and on the occasions of other festivals also. People generally perform 'osars' on the occasion of deaths in the family and the richer a man, the larger the number of persons he feeds at the time of 'osar'. Mohammedans eat '*savians*' and '*zarda pullao*' on *Id-ul-Fitter* and various kinds of meat preparation on *Id-ul-Zuha* etc. Rajputs and Charans and some of the so-called lower classes especially Dhobis use alcoholic drinks extensively in their daily life, particularly during marriages and on other festival occasions like Holi etc. Rajputs take opium together on '*Akha Teej*'.

Hours of Meals

People in the city generally take only two meals a day one in the morning at about 9 to 10 A.M. and the other in the evening at about 6 P.M. Jains invariably take their evening meals before sun-set. In rural areas, people take 3 meals a day. The farmers and those who help them on the farm have their first meal in the morning before going out to the fields to work. This meal which is called '*siravan*' consists of *rabri* and is taken at about 6-30 A.M. in the morning during summer and at about 7-30 A.M. in winter. The second meal which is known as '*dopehri*' is taken at about mid-day and consists of bread made of *bajra* and some dry vegetable or *dal* and some *chhachh*. Evening meal is taken at about 7 P.M. which consists of bread made of *bajra* or some other coarse grain, with raw onions, *chatni* of red chilies or some other dried vegetables. Evening meal sometimes consists of *khichra* of *moth* and *bajra*, with milk or curd.

Food etiquette

The normal etiquette is that shoes are not worn at meal times. Food is kept at a slightly higher level than that of the person taking meals. People generally have only a *dhoti* on while taking food and the rest of the body is naked. They also thank God for having supplied them with food before actually starting eating. People in the city and urban areas take their food usually after taking a bath. The urban people take their food in kitchen itself called '*chowka*' while the rural people take their meals in the kitchen or on *cot* or *patta* or anywhere they are served with. Sweets are served first and if served together people generally begin with sweets. '*Papar*' is served in the city invariably at the end of the meals and as soon as it is served, it is considered as the last item of the menu.

(2) Dress

There are usually three items of the dress of the male as well as that of female. The dress of the male is usually composed of a turban, a shirt or a *bagal bandi* and *dhoti*. *Orhni, angia* and *ghagra* constitute female dress. The use of turban in the urban area, however, is on the decline and is no longer the universal dress. It has been replaced by a cap and generally people prefer to go bare-headed. The *bagalbandi* has also been replaced by a shirt and a buttoned-up close neck coat. In the case of women also, they like to put on *lahenga* or *sari* in place of *ghagra*.

In Bikaner city and other towns, most of the people dress in a style which is a mixture of local and western style. During the time of the rulers, a pair of breeches or a pantaloon, a close neck coat with a turban and a pair of pump shoes was the usual dress. But with the formation of Rajasthan, breeches have gone out of use.

Now-a-days people generally use a bushshirt and a pantaloon and the afgan chappal or pump shoe. Some people use the bushshirt with *dhoti* also. Many people use hats or caps in place of turban or like to go bare-headed. Pantaloon and *pajama* are the chief under-garment for the officials and other gentry while *dhotis* are used by other classes of people. The upper garment consists of a shirt and an english coat or close neck coat or a bushshirt.

There is very little difference in dress between Hindus and Muslims. The principal distinction, is that the Muslims wear trousers (*chust pajamas*) with narrow openings. Kaimkhani Muslims, however, use the normal Hindu dress. The Muslim women put on a very long shirt upto knees and sometimes even lower than that.

Variations according to communities can be easily marked in male as well as female dress. Every community has its own style of wearing the turban. The Rajputs and communities associated with them like Charans, etc. put on the Bikaneri *safa*, which has curves on the left and band on the right with an end hanging on the back. In many cases, one comes across a *butdar pag*. Maheshwari and Brahmins wear a round *pag* and Oswals a curved *pag*. More than a dozen varieties can be seen in the style of the *pag* in the city itself. The villagers generally use a white *safa*. The *pagree* of the Marwari *seths* of Bikaner is peculiar and is familiar all over India. They can be easily recognised from their dress which consists of a silk *chola*, silk *banyan*, a superfine *dhoti*, a pair of pump shoes and a multi-coloured *Pagree*. Their ladies keep a *duptta* round their waist in addition to the normal dress which constitutes a *kurti, lehnga*, or *sari* and an *Orhni*. The Raths in Pugal and Magra areas put on a white turban which keeps the middle of the head uncovered, a long and loose *chola* and a coarse cloth *loongi* or *tahmet*. Muslim Gujars wear *dhotis*, half shirts and round *safas*. Gujar women or milk-maids wear a *ghaghra*, a long *kurti* with full sleeves and an *orhni*. There are, of course, slight differences in the mode and style of dress from community to community. The general dress, however, is a shirt, a *dhoti* and a turban for the males and a *ghagra, kurti* and an *orhni* for the females in the rural area.

Dress on special occasions

The dress used on festivals and other special occasions is very colourful and attractive to look at. The *lehnga, kurti* and *orhani* with threads of gold or silver called '*gota*' are used by the females on special occasions. The males of the well-to-do classes wear a long coat and a *chooridar pajama* with a *dopatta* around their waist. *kesaria safa* (Saffron-coloured turban) is generally worn by the urban people on ceremonial occasions. The *sardars* i.e., nobles also used to have a sword by their side on ceremonial occasions. *sahukars* or the Marwari *seths*, as they are better known, have their own peculiar dress. Their ceremonial dress consists of a silk shirt, a long coat, a superfine *dhoti*, a pair of pump shoes and a multi-coloured *pagree*.

On funerals, people put on black or white dress. The women folk put on black *orhni* and men a white turban if there is some death in the family.

People in the villages generally use a cheap and coarse woolen coat or a *loi* to protect themselves from cold during winters. The dress during the summer, however, is as described above.

Ornaments

Ornaments worn by women folk are numerous and elaborate. In Bikaner city and other towns, the women folk of the *seths* and *sahukars* and other well-to-do classes mostly use gold ornaments, while the poorer sections of society in the city and the women folk in rural area generally put on

ornaments made of silver. The men generally do not use any ornament except a gold necklace, a *bazooband*, and usual finger or ear rings. The most common ornament of women is *boria* made of gold or silver studded with glass beads. It is used by Hindu married women both in urban and rural areas. Other ornaments used in the urban areas are *har* and *timania* for the neck, *bazooband* and *choth* on the arms, rings for the ears, *bangrian* or *choorian* for the hands, rings in the fingers and *naivri*, *kadla* and *payal* for the foot. In village *galsari* (Gold) and *hansli* (silver) for the neck, *laung* for the nose, *surlia* for the ears, *choorians* of lac and *kadli* for the hands and *bazooband* and *tadda* for the arms are the common ornaments.

Arms

No arms are carried daily in the cities. In villages, however, a long staff commonly known as '*lathi*' is carried daily. The villagers use country-made guns and '*sela*' as and when their necessity arises. The Rajputs used to carry a sword sometimes back but now-a-days they use it only on special occasions. *seths* and *sahukars* also carry a sword on ceremonial occasions.

(3) Dwellings

The houses of leading businessmen, traders and other well-to-do people in the city are imposing buildings and are generally made of red stone. Stone *pattis* are generally used for roofing. Use of cement for flooring is very common. The houses in Bikaner city and suburbs are generally *pacca*. The poor people, however, live in *kacha* houses. The houses of even well-to-do people are often dark and ill-ventilated though they are frequently covered with lavish and bountiful ornamentation. Ordinary rules of sanitation are not observed properly. The traditional dwellings in Bikaner city and other towns of the district consist of a house with a front room (*barsali*) and open square known as *angan* and a third inner room known as *sal* with innermost room known as *ora*. The valuables of the family are kept in this safe room. The more well-to-do add a *malia* in the second story. The rich people in the city have generally three-storeyed houses. In Bikaner city most of the houses have no latrines and it is an uncivilised sight to see women answering the call of nature in the lanes early in the morning. The sanitary conditions are very poor and conservancy arrangements are far from satisfactory, since there are no drains even in certain localities. A City Improvement Committee was formed some years back for developing the city on modern scientific lines. A new refugee colony with well-ventilated houses has sprung up near the Public Park, after the coming of refugees from Pakistan.

In villages houses are generally *kachha* with roofs made of reeds (*Sirki*). People generally have enclosures made of thorny hedges around their houses or huts. Besides, there are *Dhanis* in rural areas. These are temporary villages with one or two huts where the cultivators live only four months in the year during the crop season.

Water was a terrible problem in Bikaner district some times back but now pipes have been furnished in every *chowk*. Even now it is a problem and people have to wait on the pipes for hours together for their turn but the problem is not so acute as it was formerly.

(4) Daily Life

During summer, people generally get up early and start their work at about 7 O' clock in the morning. They work upto 12 noon and then take rest upto 3 in the afternoon. Then re-start and work upto 7 P.M. The shop-keepers, however, keep their shops open throughout the day. In winter, people start their work at 9 A.M. and work upto 5 P.M. The shops, however, remain open upto 8 P.M. After their day's work, people of the *mohalla* meet and gossip together on a *patta* kept in the *chowk* for the purpose. They talk on all matters concerning them and then go to their bed at about 10 in summer and at about 9 in winter. Quite a large number of people in the city are workless and most of their time they waste in playing at cards or *chauper* or gossip. The women folk get up very early in the morning and prepare *atta* for the day's consumption at the hand-mill (*chakki*), bring water from the taps, which have now been provided in each *chowk* for their domestic use. After that they generally remain indoors and keep themselves busy in household affairs. In rural areas people get on to their work early in the morning and work till 12 noon. They take their mid-day meals in the fields. Their women folk get up early in the morning and prepare the *atta* for the day's consumption. They milk the cows and buffaloes and also fetch water from the village well and sweep their houses. They also help their husbands in their field work besides performing the normal household duties. In the evening, the villagers return home and take their food at about 7 P. M. There after people assemble together, smoke *chilam*, talk for an hour or so and then go to their beds.

(5) Customs and Manners

Polygamous marriages are an exception and not the rule even in those communities where it is permissible by law or custom. Although polygamy is permissible among Muslims, yet instances of polygamy even among them are few. Jains and Hindus and others are all monogamous. Widow re-marriage is not permissible among the caste Hindus. But among other classes it is very common. Widow re-marriage is permissible according to Muslim law, but in practice, it is not common even amongst them. In rural areas, among the Jats widows generally marry their husband's younger brother after the husband's death. This is called *churi pahnana*. When there is no younger brother of the husband, she marries some one else. This marriage is known as *nata*. Divorce is common amongst the Mohammendans and Harijans but it is not to be found at all in caste Hindus.

All the sons have equal rights in the property of their deceased father, while the daughters have no such rights. In Jagirdars, primogeniture is the rule, *i. e.*, the eldest son succeeds and gets all the property of his deceased father. The other brothers get just a maintenance allowance called *guzara*.

A male who has no male issue, adopts one of the male children of his nearest relative. The adopted son acquires the right of succession in the adoptive father's property and forfeits all his rights on his real father's property.

The Hindu family is joint in food, worship and estate, and still forms the unit of Hindu Society. Joint family system is an insurance against old age, sickness and unemployment but at the same time it sometimes becomes a great burden on the head of the family when it begins encouraging drones in the family.

Purdah System, strictly speaking is prevalent among the Rajputs and communities associated with them. Among Jats and other communities, strict *purdah* is not observed. Their ladies, however, veil their faces from the elders of their husband's family. The daughters of the villages do not observe any *purdah* in the village. One of the interesting feature of the *purdah* system in Bikaner is that the daughter-in-law observes *purdah* from the elder ladies of the family of their husbands.

A very interesting custom among the Pushkarna community, which has a population of about 10,000 in Bikaner city alone, is that mass marriages take place amongst them after every four years. If some one is not able to marry his daughter or son in the *sava*, he has to wait for another four years. Exception however, is allowed when the marriage is celebrated in *ikalsava*.

Child marriages are very common in all communities. Caste system is as rigid in Bikaner district as in other parts of India.

(6) Rituals

Sixteen *sanskars* prescribed by the *Hindu Shastras* were strictly observed in olden days. Their purpose was to purify the body and the soul of the Hindu and to regulate his life in accordance with *Dharma*. They covered the life of man from his conception to his death. The form of some of the *sanskars* has, however, been undergoing change under the impact of changing social conditions from time to time. The influence of Mughal supremacy and that of British rule and western culture has brought about certain changes in the form and manner of observance of these *sanskars* and now-a-days only about half a dozen of them are observed in practice in Bikaner district.

(*i*) *Nama-karna*:—(Naming of the child). Among the orthodox Hindus, *havan* and worship are performed and the *Jyotshi* reads the horoscope and suggests a name or names or the letter with which the name should begin. However, among a considerably large section of Hindu population, particularly in the rural areas, this *sanskar* is only nominally observed.

(*ii*) *Nishkraman*:—(Taking child out of the house for the first time). The child and its mother are given new clothes to wear. The child and the mother are then taken to some nearby temple. Among the Goswami Brahmins, who are one of the most orthodox of the Hindus, the child is taken to *Naugaza Pir's* Mazar for being placed at the feet of the *Pir*. In the night, ladies gather at the house of the child's father and sing songs of joy and dance. Some also call *dholans*, to sing congratulatory or *badhai* songs.

(*iii*) *Anna Prashana*:—(Giving of food to the child for the first time). This *sanskar* is performed on an auspicious day when the child is 6 months old. Among the majority of the people, no ritual is, performed on this occasion, however, the child is given *Khir* to sip preferably with the help of a golden ring. Sometimes, the family organises a feast also.

(*iv*) *Vapana* (First cutting of the hair of the child):—This *sanskar* is performed when the child is about 5 years of age. Usually a *jat* (worship or sacrifice) is promised at the shrine of a God or Goddess and hair of the child is cut for the first time at such a shrine. People in this district perform this *sanskar* commonly known as *Jhandula* or *Mundan* at the shrine of *Bhaironji, Ramdeoji, Jambaji* or *Hanumanji*, where group worship is offered by the devotees of the God and there is a big assemblage in the form of *Mela* at the place where the shrine is located. Such *melas* are held at Kodamdesar in Magra tehsil, at the shrine of *Bhaironji*, at Pundrasar in Bikaner tehsil, at the shrine of *Hanumanji*, at Deshnoke at the shrine of *Karniji* etc. In many cases, however, the hair is cut at the house itself. *Havana* is performed and Brahmins, are fed on this occasion.

(*v*) *Karan vedha* (Piercing the ear-lobes of the child):—This is a universal practice among all classes of Hindus both urban and rural. But no ritual is generally performed these days.

(*vi*) *Yagnopavit* (Wearing of the sacred thread).:—This *sanskar* is performed by the Brahmins, Vaishyas and some sections of the Rajputs while the Jats, Oswals, Jains and Shudras do not observe this *sanskar*. This is expressly prohibited for the Shudras. Among certain classes like Modi, and some Banias this *sanskar* is performed on the day before the marriage of the boy. Among the orthodox Brahmins, this *sanskar* must be performed before the child has completed his 13th year. Among the Vaishyas, age limit is 15 years. Among the local Modis, the sacred thread is discarded by the wearer and tied to the branch of a *Pipal* tree the day following the marriage of boy. This *sanskar* is more important or at least equally important for the Brahmins as the marriage itself. The child is administered *Gayatri Mantra* into his ear either by the head of the family or some elder relative or by some Guru. The head of the child is clean shaved by the hereditary barber of the family, who also becomes the torch bearer of the boy when the latter rides a horse to go round the houses of relatives for *Tilak* after the *Mantra* has been administered and *havans* performed. The boy with a yellow loin cloth, a stick, a book, a begging *Jholi* (bag) and a *kamandlu* (jar) and a deer skin runs out of the house towards Kote Gate with hundred of boys running behind him and the boy is supposed to be running towards Kashi for education. The boy is then brought back home in a procession, women singing the song "*Kesria lado jivta reh*". It is after this *sanskar* that the boy is supposed to become a full fledged Brahmin, since he gets to know the *Gayatri Mantra* and becomes qualified to study the *Vadas*.

(*vii*) *Vivah* (Marriage):—*Vivah sanskar* is still performed strictly in accordance with Vadic rites by all caste Hindus. The worship of *Ganesh, Nava Grah* (9 stars), Lord *Vishnu, Havans* and *Saptpadi* characterise the strict Hindu form of marriage in this district. There is considerable influence of the feudal mode of society on the outward form of marriage in as much as the bridegroom or the '*Bindraja*' is privileged to remain riding his horse even in royal presence. In almost all communities except the Brahmins, the bridegroom ties a sword by his side and rides a horse. There are, however, slight variation in the form of marriage from community to community.

(*viii*) *Chitagni* (Funeral ceremony):—*Chitagni* is a long process and the ritual connected with it actually begins at the house of the deceased itself. A fire is carried to the burning ghat and with that fire, *chita* is lighted. This *sanskar* of putting the fire to the *chita* is performed by the eldest son. The eldest son breaks the skull of the burning body with a bamboo stick and pours *ghee* over it. This is known as the *kapal kriya*. It is a common belief that if this *sanskar* is not performed by the son, the deceased person does not go to Heaven and his soul does not get peace. The son or sons of the deceased person have to feed the whole community on the 12th day of the death. This is known as *osar* ceremony. Very lavish expenditure is incurred on marriage and *osar* and these are two important factors responsible for the economic ruin of the rural masses and, during these days, of the middle classes in the city also.

Jains observe almost all the Hindu rituals except *yagnopavit* and *kriya*. Their birth, *nama karan*, marriage, death ceremonies, etc., are almost the same as those of Hindus.

Similarly the rituals observed by the Muslims in Bikaner are the same as in other parts of India. They cover the life of man from his birth to his death.

(7) Fairs & Festivals

Fairs and festivals play an important part in the life of our people. They are the market places where local produce is exchanged and where goods made in other parts or adjoining areas are made available. Often fairs are held at religious centres giving an added inspiration to the people to gather together. Fairs give a touch of gaiety to an otherwise drab existence in the villages. The principal festivals celebrated in this district are *Navratri, Gangor, Akha Teej, Rakshabandhan, Dashera, Dewali, Basant Panchmi, Holi* and various *Jayantees* among the Hindus and *Moharram, Ramzan, Idul-Milad-ul-Nabi, Idul-Fitar* and *Idul Zuha* among Muslims. Their mode of celebration is the same as elsewhere.

Like these all-India-festivals, there are numerous local festivals which are celeberated with great enthusiasm. The most important among them are: *Deshnoke, Shivabari, Naginijee Kodamdasar, Ramdeojee, Jamuhajee,* and *Kolayat* fairs. *Dada-ji-ka-mela* and *Jethu Bhutta* fairs are also very popular.

(8)Amusements

The principal games played in the urban areas of Bikaner district are football, volley-ball, hockey, tennis and cricket, out of which the latter three are played in Bikaner city only. Besides, gymnastic exercises, athletics are also a regular feature of sports life in Bikaner. The popular indoor games are table-tennis, *chaupar*, chess and carrum. The other games played are *kabaddi, ankh michoni* and kite flying. The important clubs in Bikaner are the Sadul Club, Bikaner Sporting Club, Railway Club, and Golf Club. Bikaner has one of the biggest stadiums in the country with a seating capacity of about 40,000 spectators. Most of the tournaments are held here. The main games and sports played in the rural areas are *kabaddi, mardani, lathi* exercises, *ankh michoni, kho,* etc. The main in-door games are *chaupar,* cards and *char-bhar. Ramlila, raslila, bhajans, kirtans* from *Ramayan* and *Mahabharat* and *kutputli* are very popular in the rural areas.

Kavi Sammelans and *Mushairas* are a regular feature of the cultural life of Bikaner.

Cinema has become very popular in Bikaner like the rest of India. There are 3 cinema houses in Bikaner city. The important libraries and reading-rooms in Bikaner are King George V Silver Jubilee Library, Anup Sanskrit Library, Sajjanalya, Nagri Bhandar and Sethia Library.

(9) Nomenclature

System of nomenclature is simple and the names are generally of religious origin. Common names are Hanuman Prasad, Devisingh, Ram Dev, Lakshmi Narain, etc. In some cases, names are given after *Nakshatras*, e.g., Jethadas, Mularam, etc. The suffixes given are Lal, Ram, Das, Singh, Chand etc. The Rajputs generally have 'Singh' (lion) as their suffix, e.g., Ganga Singh, Ram Singh, Rughnath Singh. *Singh* is added to the name to denote the strength of a lion among the Rajputs. Vaishyas generally keep their names after money, jewellery, riches, etc.,as they are tradesmen and lovers of riches. Common names amongst them are Pannalal, Hiralal, Sampatmal, Kirorimal, etc. Shudras generally have very short names, e.g., Ladu, Meghla, Dhuria, etc.

The female names are generally given after the names of Goddesses, rivers, flowers, etc., e.g., Saraswati, Durga, Ganga, Champa, Chameli, etc. The general suffixes in the case of females are Bai, Devi, Kanwar, e.g., Mohan Bai, Lal Kanwar, Tara Devi.

In rural areas, the males usually have one name only which is the diminutive of a name of higher classes, e.g., Bheria, Meghla, Kalu, etc. Among the females also, the names given are short and the name of wife often corresponds with that of her husband, e.g., Meghli w/o Meghla, Jethi w/o Jetha etc. The names of Mohammedans are the same as in other parts of India.

Pushkarna Brahmins in Bikaner city have generally two names-one the birth name and the other given out of affection or fancy of elders. The latter names are generally given after the names of animals, with Maharaj as suffix, e.g., Billi (cat) Maharaj, Gadhya (donkey) Maharaj, Kapiya (monkey) Maharaj, Sua (parrot) Maharaj, etc.

The names of villages in Bikaner district have generally '*Sar*' (tank) as their suffix. This is because water is of great value in this desert district on account of acute scarcity, e.g., Ambasar,

Gharsisar, Bhimasar, Napasar, etc. Besides, the names of some towns have been kept after the name of some rural or other important personality, e.g., Bikaner after Bikaji, Gangashaher after Ganga-Singhji, Napasar after Napaji.

The names of buildings are generally kept on the name or caste of the owner such as Khazanchi building, Daga Building, Chopra, Katla, Rama Niwas, Bhagat Niwas, Mahesh Building etc. The *mohallas* are known by the caste or community of people residing there, e.g., Vyason ka-chowk, Badhanion-ka-chowk, Banthia chowk, Dagon-ka-chowk, Beganion-ki-pirol etc.

Domestic animals are generally given names according to their colour, e.g., Kali, Bhuri, Dholi, etc. are some of the names given to cows. Similarly, dogs are called Kalia, Bhuria, etc. In the city, dogs are generally given english names, e.g., Tomy, Tiger, Puppy, etc.

(10) Beliefs

Beliefs play an important part in the life of our people. They have great faith in destiny, nature or God and in their powers which are popularly expressed as *bhag*, *kudrat* or His *lila*. Things ordinarily inexplicable are ascribed to God's *lila*. This philosophy being essentially religious is accepted by people belonging to all faiths.

Another doctrine in which people have tremendous belief is their faith in the theological counter-part of the law of causation, *viz.*, theory of *Karma*, *i.e.*, whatever you do in this world shapes and influences your destiny in next life.

The third is the belief in a universal moral order. A few universal and eternal principles of morality for example truth, honesty, chastity, piety, etc. have been accepted as the foundation of moral life.

Besides, the supreme God, people have great belief in a number of other Gods and heroes of yore like *Pabuji*, *Ramdevji*, etc. People also believe in evil spirits which have to be appeased. The victim has to offer worship or sacrifice at the shrine of the God concerned in order to appease the wrath or to counter-act their evil influence. People go to the shrine of Bhaironji, Hanumanji, etc., so that they may not cause *dosh* (evil eye) and they may remain appeased. Similarly people go to the temple of Shitla, Goddess of small-pox, to gain amnesty from this terrible disease. *Mawrian*, another Goddess has constantly an evil eye on susceptible women. Hysteria, etc., are widely ascribed to this Goddess. Both *Bhairon* and *Mawrian* have their priests and priestesses respectively. The priest is called *Bhopa* and the priestess *Bohpi*. In a state of trance, the *Bhopa* and the *Bhopi* become the mouth-pieces of divinity and prescribe remedies of ritualistic nature to the victims.

Bhuts, *Bhutnis* and the *Behmata* are the evil spirits ready to play mischief with any innocent person. People particularly in the rural areas have faith in the capacities of professional charmers, who are called for when a victim is possessed of an evil spirit. The evil spirit is captivated by the charmer within an earthen pot, which is carried away to be nailed at some secluded spot, usually a burning ghat. Another method of getting relief from the influence of evil spirits is the magic or *tona*, in which rural people have great belief.

Tantra-Jantra is the magically empowered object, e.g., an amulet (*Taviz*) which wards off the effects of evil eye, both of men and spirits. A Muslim sourcerer will be welcomed to the house of a Brahmin to control an evil spirit or its mischief through *jantra* or *mantra*. It is believed that a sickly child or a hysterical patient can be cured with the help of *jantra* or *mantra*. They help even in pacifying quarrels.

Mantra is the spoken word having magical powers. They are usually classifiep into two, the noble and the ignoble. The effect of snake bite, the influence of evil spirit, etc. can be nullified by *mantra* of ignoble order. Some-times, they are used for harming others. *Maran*, *Mohan* and *Uchchatan* are three sub-classes of ignoble *mantras* which are meant for harming, enslaving the victim and exciting the spirits for evil purposes respectively. The noble order consists of those *mantras* which are means of spiritual development rather than magical practices. The *Gayatri mantra*, for example, sharpens the intellect and *Hanuman Chalisa* and other similar *stotras* bring self-confidence, courage and determination.

Dream. appearance of a king, elephant, sadhu, flower, etc., in dreams is considered as good omen. Similarly, marriage, gain in money, or contract with some ancestor is considered good. If one sees a cobra, it is believed that it brings fortune. Self-flying during dreams is also considered to be a very good omen. If a dead person appears and gives something, it is

considered good but if demands anything, it is considered very bad. Deaths, sickness, fire, etc., during dreams are considered bad. Appearance of a camel or buffaloe is also considered bad.

Omen at the time of undertaking a journey:—It is a bad omen if a cat comes in the way at thetime of undertaking a journey. It is also considered a bad omen if a person with flower or *ghee* or with a bundle of fire-wood comes across the person undertaking the journey. The sight of a widow on an auspicious occasion or before starting on a journey is considered bad. Sneeze is also considered a bad omen at the occasion of starting any work, talk or journey. It is considered a good omen if one comes across a sweeperess, a maiden or a married woman while undertaking a journey.

Omens in connection with rain:—*Shakuns* regarding rainfall and the condition of crops for the year are taken on *akha teej* day. It is considered a good omen for the coming rains if *akha teej* is a windy day. It is considered bad if there are showers of rains in the month of *Chait* and it is believed that it results in the total scarcity of rains during the year. Appearance of clouds on *Magh sudi* 6 and 7 indicates good signs of rains. Sparrows taking bath in sand is considered a very good omen for rains.

Other omens:—If a lizard falls on the left hand of a man or the right hand of a woman, it is considered, to be a bad omen. If the order is reversed, it is considered to be a good omen. Quivering of the left side of body of a woman is regarded a good omen, while the quivering of left part of body of a man is considered bad omen. Appearance of a *neel kanth* in general and on *Navratri* day in particular is considered to be very good. If an ass brays on the left side, it is considered good, otherwise it is bad. If crows crow and sparks appear in the fire place, guests are likely to come in the house. Twinkling of the right eye of a man and the left eye of a woman is considered good omen. If the order is reversed, it is bad. Pulsation in the right arm of a man is considered good but in the left it is bad. If there is simultaneous pulsation in both the arms, it is considered to be very good and it is believed that the man would die a renowned warrior's death. The falling of a comet, the voice of peacock in the night, fluttering of ears of a dog, the sight of an owl, etc., are considered as bad omens.

Pret Yoni:—The soul of a Hindu hovers round the house of the deceased for 13 days. Every day, food is offered to it by the survivors by feeding crows, cows, dogs, and the Brahmins. After the *shradh* on the 13th day, the ghost is believed to pass on to the next region. If a proper *shradh* is not offered the spirit of the deceased becomes a *pret* and continues troubling the survivors in dreams and darkness. Some rituals, *e.g.*, a *katha* from the *Bhagwat* or some *jantra-mantra* promotes the spirit to the higher region.

Muhurat:—Every auspicious engagement is governed by the rule of *muhurat*. In ordinary matters, the rule can be waived by a fictitious imitation of the actual work on some auspicious day. It is the nature of horoscope and the set-up of the stars which determines the *muhurat*. People generally consult Brahmins for *muhurat* while undertaking journey, marriage, starting some business, etc.

Dishashool:—For purposes of travelling, it is believed that the consideration of *chandra*, *yogini* and *dishashool* should be kept in mind. Travelling in certain direction on particular days is strictly prohibited because every direction or *disha* has *dishashool* or the spirit of malignancy on some particular days. In practice, however, an exception is sometimes made. The traveller starts from his house a day or two earlier and puts up in a *dharmshala*. This is known as *prasthan* and is prescribed for avoiding the inconvenience and strict compliance of the rule of *Dishashool*. The speculators, money-lenders and other business communities among the caste Hindus have faith in *yogini*.

Astrology, Palmistry and Bhaddali:—Astrology is the profession of Brahmins and *Dakots* in Bikaner. *Dakots* claim to have descended from *rishi Danka*, who, in collaboration with one *Bhadali*, a Shudra girl, composed a book on *shakuns* entitled *Bhadali* after the name of the Shudra girl. People have respect for astrology in Bikaner city. In the rural areas, however, it is on special occasions only that the astrologer is consulted.

People, particularly, women, have a general belief that there are evil eyes ready to affect their handsome children and are very anxious to take precautions. A black dot on the forehead or on any other part of the face of the child is put to counter-act the effect of evil eye. They sometimes apply soot only to one eye of the child for the purpose. People have faith in the capacity of snake charmers to force the culprit snake to appear before the victim and suck back its poison.

People have great veneration for cows, cow dung and her urine (*gow-mutra.*) Every ritual has cow-dung and *gow-mutra* as its necessary items. The bulls and cows are regularly fed in almost all the *chowks* of the city by voluntary contribution. *Gow-mutra* is supposed to be as sacred as the water of the Ganga and is administered to a child during the *yajnopavit* ceremony.

Tulsi is the tree Goddess of Hindu ladies. This Goddess is the patroness of their *suhag.* They all worship *tulsi* tree and generally have a *tulsi* plant in the house itself. *Tulsi* fast is a common practice among the women. People have a great veneration for *'pipal'* and *khejra* trees also.

Neel kanth, pigeon and peacock among the birds, a deer and a cow among the quadrupeds, and ants among the insects are supposed to be sacred and to offer food to them is considered a pious act.

(11) Cultural Aspects

The dialect of Rajasthani as spoken in Bikaner district is an off-shoot of *Bagar Apbhramsa* and is known as *Bagri.* Apart from the common language of the people in which works have been composed, many an outstanding scholars in ritualistic and theological literature composed works in sanskrit. *Khadi Boli* or Hindi, as it is popularly known, started claiming recognition from the beginning of 20th century. A movement for propagation of Hindi was launched by the intelligentsia of Bikaner under the leadership of Pt. Krishan Shankar Tiwari which culminated in the establishment of a popular institution known as Nagri Bhandar. The Government of Bikaner recognised Hindi as the official language during the time of Maharaja Shri Ganga Singhji. Bikaner was one of the foremost states in India which recognised Hindi as official language.

Literature:—The literature of this district may be classified into two broad categories--(1) literature of the lettered society which was, of necessity, influenced by feudal traditions and ideals. Most of such literature was composed under the patronage of the court particularly during the time of Maharaja Anup Singji, who was a great patron of arts and letters and was himself a literatuer.

Literature of the people:—This includes the floating mass of bardic literature and all kinds of songs, proverbs, folk- lore, *vartas,* etc. A large part of this literature has either not been discovered by research scholars or has been lost into oblivion. Anup Sanskrit Library contains thousands of manuscripts in Sanskrit, Rajasthani and Brij Bhasha, which are being catalogued by local scholars and fellows of the Sadul Rajasthani Research Institute under the guidance of Prof. N. D. Swami, who is one of the leading authorities in Rajasthani language and literature in the country. Another manuscript library containing a rich and rare collection of manuscripts in Sanskrit and Rajasthani is maintained by Shri Agar Chand Nahta, one of the leading research scholars in Rajasthani. There are a number of small manuscript collections in the possession of private individuals also, which may be of great research value. All shades of opinion and ideology and almost all forms of current literature have been experimented upon by the writers of the present generation also.

Poetry:—Bikaner claims a leading role in the creation and development of the bardic poetry in Rajasthan. This fact has also been recognised by Dr. Tessitori, a great authority on oriental languages. Bitha Suja, a Charan poet, composed the famous work entitled, 'Chhanda Rao Jait Singh ro', besides a number of other works which are still lying in manuscript forms. An other important poet was Prithvi Raj Rathore, one of the leading poets of the court of Akbar and a brother of Raja- Rai Singji of Bikaner. Tradition gives the credit of inspiring Rana Pratap for heroic resistence against Akbar to Prithvi Raj Rathore. 'Baili Krishan Rukmini ri' is a famous epic romance which can be placed side by side with any work belonging to the same category in any language. Among other important works of *Dingal* poetry composed in this district are 'Dhola Maru ra doha' and 'Kishnia ra Dooha' by a Prof. N.D. Swami and 'Dyaldass ri Khyat' which is the bed rock of all subsequent histories of Bikaner, has been recently edited by Dr. Dashrath Sharma and Prof. Jaswant Singh Khichi. So far as the mass of floating literature is concerned it is either lying interned in the houses of Charans, in temples and *maths* or on the lips of wandering minstrels. The roaming minstrels are the store-houses of ballads of battles and love.

Among the modern poets in Rajasthani are Bharat Vyas, Kanwar Chander Singh, Bithu Gopi Dan, Murli Dhar, Manuj, Gajanand, etc. 'Badli' and 'Loo' by Kanwar Chander Singh are fine pieces of literature. The poet has succeeded in utilising local atmosphere for a classical theme. Chander Dev, Mukul, K. L. Goswami, and Pathik are the important progressive Hindi poets of Bikaner. Ideological saneness and originality of expression characterise their compositions.

Among Urdu poets, Bedil commands the greatest respect. Simplicity of diction and delicacy of thought and feelings characterise his poetry.

Sanskrit poetry too has been composed with considerable success by local poets. Among the older writers are the Goswamis, some of whom composed quite a large number of works in theological rituals and *dharma shastras*. There is, however, not much vitality in modern Sanskrit poetry in Bikaner.

Blank Verse:—Blank verse has been used for the first time in Bikaner by contemporary Hindi poets only.

Prose:—Prose is as old and as wide in range as poetry in *Dingal*-dialect spoken in Bikaner district. Dyaldas-ri-Khyat is a monumental prose work in the dialect of Bikaner including some Urdu words. In the time of Maharaja Anup Singhji, a number of prose works such as 'Sukh Sarika', 'Sinhasan Battisi' were written. Among modern writers in Rajasthani are Lakshmi Kumari Chundawat, Murli Dhar Vyas and Ch. Mal Singh. In Sanskrit there are a number of prose commentaries, particularly on *tantric* literature and astrology by Shivanand Goswami, Neel Kanth, Udey Chand, Mani Ram Dikshit etc. Almost all these works are lying in manuscript form in Anup Sanskrit Library. In Hindi prose, Shri Shambhu Dyal Saxena, Ch. Mal Singh, Prof. N. D. Swami are prominent writers.

Proverbs:—Only one compilation of Rajasthani proverbs entitled 'Rajasthani Kahavtan' has been brought forth by Prof. N. D. Swami. A huge compilation of Rajasthani proverbs and maxims has been undertaken by the Sadul Rajasthan Research Institute. Some of the widely popular proverbs are:—(*1*) "*Neem na mitho hoye, jo sincho gur ghiv syon*" (Even *ghee* and *gur* will not make neem sweet,)., (2) '*Ek Ghar to Dakin hi tale hai*' (Even the witch spares one family), (3) '*Sawan baje suryo, bhadon ri purvali, aasojan nagoran baje, saton sankh sawai*' (if the wind in the month of Sawan is north-westerly, easterly in the month of Bhadon and south-easterly in the month of Asoj, the crops would be bumper).

Folk-lore and songs:—It has almost been a tradition for the singers of folk-lore and songs to assemble on the occasion of fairs and festivals and give performances of traditional songs. There are a number of communities like Dholi, Doom, etc., who are well-versed in folk lore. Another speciality of Bikaner folk-lore is *Rammat* for a full week during Holi celebrations. Important folk lores are *Amarsingh, Hira Mehri* etc.

Stories dramas and vartas:—Old stories and *vartas* from Sanskrit literature were translated in Rajasthani in large numbers. There are other stories also such as '*Ramdeoji ri baat, Pabuji ri baat, Doongji Jowari ri baat, Gogaji ri baat, Karan Singhji rekanwaran ri baat.* A compilation of the important *vartas* and stories of Bikaner entitled "*Rajasthan ri Batan*" has been made by Prof. N. D. Swami and Surya Karan Pareek.

Music:—Classical as well as local forms of music have always been patronised by people of Bikaner. Among the classical musicians, *Kirtaniyas* hold a prominent place, most of whom are from the Goswami community. *Mirasis, Tawaifs* and *Bhagtans* are other professional musicians of the classical school. Local music may be classified into *bhajan* and *kirtan*, heroic songs by professional bards, love songs of *Dholans* and songs of *badhai*. Almost all conventional instruments of Indian music and local instruments like *dholak, chang*, etc., are widely used. Songs sung to the accompaniment of *chang* are special features of rural areas of Bikaner district. Prominent among the classical musicians are Gopal Goswami, Bharat V[illegible] Pt. Jagan Nath, Gulam Mohd. etc. Among the *rags* and *raginis* popular in this district *Mand, Lavni, Holi* etc.

Dance:—The classical dance strictly speaking is not very popular in Bikaner district. There are of course poor imitations by amateur dancers and professional dancing girls. Among some communities like *Bhangis, Sansis, Meghwals*, etc., women stage dances on marriage and festive occasions are prevalent, which are more an expression of enthusiasm rather than the display of art. The *ghumer* and *dandia* dances are staged by *Twaifs, Patris* and *Bhagtans*. The theme of these dances is usually love or feudal themes. *Ramlila, raslila* and *khiyals* are also common features of life in Bikaner. The *Bhartiya Kala Mandir* imparts training in music and dancing with considerable success.

Painting:—Painting in Bikaner district has been influenced by Moghul style considerably. *Ustas* are the traditional painters. This community has produced beautiful wall-paintings. Another class of painters is *Matherans*, who paint small vessels, dishes, etc., with beautiful designs.

IV. ECONOMIC

(a) Agriculture

General Conditions

This district is included within the limits of the unproductive and ill-watered tract which stretches north and north-west of the Aravalis. The southern, central and western portions form a plain of the lightest class of sandy soil, broken at short intervals by ridges of almost pure sand which in some parts attain a considerable height. To the south-west of Bikaner lies the Magra, a level expanse of rather stony land which is fairly productive when the rainfall is good. Except for a few places in Kolayat (Magra) tehsil artificial irrigation is unknown. The agricultural methods employed are very simple. For the Kharif crops only one ploughing is given and seed is sown by means of a drill attached to the rear of the plough. The labour of ploughing is very little being generally done by a camel who can plough five bighas of land a day. Rotation of crops is unknown in the sandy tracts and the field is sown for two or three years continuously till the soil shows signs of exhaustion when new land would be broken up or a previously abandoned field re-cultivated. It is for the above reason that a considerable portion of the individual cultivator's holding consists of waste or fallow land. Weeding is done before the crops ripen. The cultivators usually take up their abode in huts in their fields when the crops begin to ripen. They remain there till the harvest has been gathered and taken to the thrashing floor. Cultivation of the Rabi crops is practically unknown in this district.

Agricultural Classes

The great cultivating classes among the Hindus are the *Jats* and the *Malis* (the latter are not very numerous), and among the Musalmans the *Raths, Johiyas* and *Bhattis*, all of whom, however, devote more of their time to their cattle than to the tilling of the soil. For the rest it may be said that almost everywhere Brahmins, Chamars, Kumhars, Mahajans, Rajputs, Telis, etc. will be found practising agriculture sometimes as their sole means of subsistence, and sometimes in conjunction with their own specific trade.

Crops.

(i) *Bajra* or spiked millet (Pennisetum typyodeum) is undoubtedly the most important crop of Bikaner, and its quality is highly lauded; it can be sown as early as *Jeth* (May-June), but the more usual time is *Asarh-Sawan* (from the middle of June to that of August), and it is found that, if sown after the end of July, the yield is poor. It is neither irrigated nor manured, but ripens quickly, *i.e.*, within three months, and the out-turn is estimated at from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. per acre. The stalks (*karbi*), though of no value as fodder, are used for thatching purposes.

(ii) *Moth*. A species of the kidney bean called moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius) comes next in importance. It can be sown up to the middle of September, takes about sixty days to ripen, and does best in a light soil. The yield per acre is much the same as that of *bajra*, and the stalks (*guna*), leaves and pods (*palosi*) supply good fodder for camels.

(iii) *Jowar* or great millet (Sorghum vulgare) is not very common, as it requires a rather stiff soil. It is more generally sown than *bajra*; takes longer time to come to maturity; and is sometimes irrigated. The out-turn is about four cwt. per acre. When intended fodder crop, the seed is sown thickly and, as the crowded plants grow tall and thin, the ks are much less woody than these of a crop grown specially for seed and are greatly appre. ated by cattle.

Fruits and vegetables:—The principal fruits are the watermelon(*matira*)and a coarse kind of melon called *kakri*. The former spring into existence during the rain and are so plentiful that great quantities are thrown to the cattle; the seeds are pounded into a kind of flour which is mixed with that of cereals. For this fruit Elphinstone wrote thus:— "In the midst of so arid a country, the watermelon the most juicy of fruits, is found in profusion. It is really a subject of wonder to see melons three or four feet in circumfrence growing from a stalk as slender as that of a common melon in the dry sand of the desert. They are sown and perhaps require some cultivation, but they are scattered about, to all appearance as if they are wild. The natives assert that a large melon suffices to alley the thirst of a horse and his rider." Among vegetables, the radish (*muli*) is most easily raised.

General condition of the agriculturists is good. The economic conditions of the people have greatly improved during the last few years as the prices of grains have gone high. Their indebtedness has been wiped off to a great extent. They continue to suffer from old customs and superstitions. They spend a lot at the time of marriages, etc. Their houses are often *katcha*, mostly built of wood and hay with mud-plastering or of clay. They have thorn fencing attached to their houses in which they keep their cattle. Their dress is very simple and they keep few clothes. Their food is simple and often consists of *bajra*. The village *Bania* is their moneylender as there are no banking facilities in the villages. Most of the loan is advanced to them without any security. The Government has arranged to give *taccavi* loans for the purchase of ploughs, repairs to wells, purchase of machinery, etc. But only a few of them avail of it as they are still backward and conservative in their out-look.

Agricultural Pests

Locust is common in the desert where it finds a congenial soil to lay eggs. The cultivators protect their crops by digging trenches round their fields, in which the hoppers are burried. Officers of the Anti-Locust Department of the Govt. of India, assisted by the Revenue authorities play a great part in destroying locusts and hoppers. *Katra*, rats and rust also appear some time to destroy the crops.

Live-stock

Cattle, sheep and camel form an important part of the wealth of the agricultural population. In the north–west of the district, where there is little cultivation, livestock is the only source of income. The sheep of Pugal are said to be of the best type in the district. The cows of Pugal are famous for thoir milk. Sheep are kept principally for their wool. The wool is much prized especially for carpet making. Attempts are being made to improve the breed of sheep by importing merino rams from Australia. The camel is used in a variety of ways. The agriculturists treat him as a member of their family. In ploughing he is more useful than a bullock. He serves as a water-carrier and a carrier of grain. He is used for carrying load and is let out on hire. He is the ship of the desert and as such serves for riding. His wool is used in the manufacture of strings, a fair profit is made from the sale of his wool and after his death his skin is made into Jars or bottles for holding *ghee* and oil. Bullocks are also used for ploughing.

(b) Mines & Minerals

Bikaner as already stated is quite rich in minerals. The biggest source of gypsum in India is found in Jamasar which is about 15 miles from the city. This source is now exploited by Messrs The Bikaner Gypsum Limited, who supply more than 1000 tons of gypsum per day to Sindri Fertilizer Factory, Bihar, for the manufacture of Ammonium sulphate. The quality of gypsum is very good and it is expected that it will last atleast the next 50 years at the present rate of exploitation. The same Bikaner Gypsum Limited have been contracted for the exploitation of selinite mines near Lunkaransar. Selinite is a pure form of gypsum and is used in the manufacture of plaster of Paris. The company expects to start the manufacture of plaster of Paris within the next two or three years and will then be able to supply the total needs of India. Excellent Red Sand Stone is quarried at Dulmera about 42 miles from Bikaner.

Fullers-earth would play an important part in the mineral and oil Industry in India. It is found in good quality and quantity near Mudh and Palana. These fields are already quarried by some contractors and it is expected that methods of exploitation would improve as demand increases.

Government run the coal mines near Palana. The total daily production is about 150 tons all of which is used in the local Power House. Coal or rather lignite of a dark brown colour was discovered in 1896, while sinking a well at Palana, about 14 miles south of the capital. On an analysis made in the Geological Survey laboratory following results were obtained:– Moisture 8·20 percent., Volatile matter 42·72 per cent., Fixed Carbon 39·28 per cent., Ash 9·80 per cent.; thus indicating a fuel that would burn rapidly on account of large amount of volatile matter but would be somewhat deficient in heating power. Operations were started in 1898 and the colliery was connected with the Railway in 1899. The seam is over 20 feet in thickness, 250 feet below the surface and 50 feet above the water level, more than two million tons of coal are said to exist and only in one direction has the deposit shown signs of exhaustion. The industry has grown steadily year by year. The output in 1906 was 32,372 tons in 1907 only 28,062 tons and in 1951-52 it is 40,258 tons.

The colliery now gives employment to 197 labourers, chiefly *Jats*, *Chamars* (or *Dheds*) and *Thoris*. The mineral is, however, of inferior kind, disintegrating rapidly and becoming very friable when exposed to atmosphere. It is consequently not well fitted for use in locomotives as the small fragments and dust are liable to choke the boiler tubes.

(c) Industries, Arts and Manufacture.

Large Scale Industries consist of (1) Wool Bailing Press and (2) Mundra Metal Works Ltd. Small scale Industries found are hand loom manufacture of woollen cloth, flour mills, oil mills and *dal* mills.

The principal manufactures are woollen products, water *pakhals* and leather *kuppis*, *'lois'* or woollen *shawls* are of very fine texture and the carpets made at the central jail are wellknown.

(d) Trade and Commerce.

The principal articles exported are woollen carpets, sugar candy and *sajji*. The imports include steel, cloth, piece goods, rice, opium, tobacco and metals. The export and import are carried by rail. Camels are used for conveying goods to the interior of the district from railway stations. The chief centres of trade are Bikaner and Nokha. The principal trading castes are Agarwal, Maheshwari and Oswal Mahajans, Khatris and Brahmins. There are no commercial fairs or weekly market days.

(e) Communications.

Railway.

There is an aerodrome at Nal near Bikaner but there is no regular service. The district is connected by rail with Delhi, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Ganganagar and Punjab. List of railway stations is given in appendix A.

Roads.

The bus services plying in the district are (1) Bikaner to Sri Kolayat and Bhap and (2) Bikaner to Jasrasar (tehsil Nokha via Nokha). A tar road connects Bikaner with Kolayat and Gajner. A *pacca* road connects Bikaner with Nokha and Sujangarh. There is fair weather road from Bikaner to Pugal 58 miles. There are no dak bungalows or rest houses at any of these places except Bikaner where there is a dak bungalow and a circuit house. *Dharmshalas*, are found at almost every railway station, *e.g.*, Nokha, Napasar, Deshnoke, Lunkaransar, Bikaner and Surpura. Besides motors, bullocks and camels are the only means of public conveyance.

Telegraph and Post offices.

There is a Central Government telegraph office at Bikaner and railway telegraph offices at every railway station mentioned in appendix A. A list of post offices is given in appendix B. There is a local telephone in the city of Bikaner. Sri Kolayat and Gajner are connected with a telephone. The city of Bikaner is a station on trunk telephone.

(f) Famines and floods etc.

The worst famines were experienced in 1848, 1856, 1896 and 1900. The only flood experienced was in 1939.

V. Administration

The present Bikaner district is the Nizamat Sadar of the former Bikaner State and consists of four tehsils (1) Bikaner (2) Lunkaransar (3) Nokha and, (4) Kolayat (Magra). The first two of the tehsils constitute the north and the last two the south sub-division of the district. The Collector who is also the District Magistrate is assisted by two Assistant Collectors who are the sub-divisional Magistrates. The sub-divisional Magistrates are both stationed in Bikaner. The tehsildars, however, live at the tehsil headquarters. They enjoy 2nd class or 3rd class magisterial powers.

The whole of the former Bikaner State now forms the Bikaner division of Rajasthan and is divided into three districts of Bikaner, Ganganagar and Churu. The headquarters of the Commissioner are at Bikaner.

The average annual land revenue demand of the district is Rs. 142,617 from the *Khalsa* area and Rs. 64,533 as tribute from the *Jagir* area.

Bikaner and Churu form one sessions division with the seat of the Session Judge at Bikaner. He is also the District Judge and is assisted by a civil judge and a munsiff.

VI. Public Works

The Public works department is under an Executive Engineer. He looks after the buildings and roads. There are a large number of Government quarters in the city and the number of Government buildings in the district is quite large.

The electric supply of the district and the water supply in the city are owned by the Government. Two executive engineers look after this work. The Bikaner Electric Power House is the 2nd largest power house in Rajasthan. It supplies electricity to the whole of Bikaner Division except Ganganagar which has its own power house. Many of the important villages in the district are supplied with electric current. The water supply in the city is as yet practically free and considering that water has to be pumped out from a depth of about 300 feet the expenditure on this account is considerable.

VII. Protection

Police.

Bikaner contains the range headquarter of the Deputy Inspector General of Police. The superintendent of police, Bikaner also supervises over the whole of the Bikaner division of the northern railway. The superintendent of police is helped by 4 deputy superintendents. There are 17 police stations and 18 police out-posts in the district. (List is in appendix C).

Incidence of crime is comparatively low in Bikaner. Amongst serious crimes, camel theft is the most frequent.

Jail.

The only jail is at Bikaner which is called District Jail, Bikaner.

VIII. Education

Bikaner is the headquarters of the Director of Education, Rajasthan. There are one degree college, two Intermediate colleges and one Government Inter College for women and a Teachers' Training College in the city of Bikaner. There are ten high schools in the city and one in the rural areas of the district. There are several middle schools lower middle schools and primary schools. There is no separate arrangements for the education of scheduled castes. Details are given in appendix D. There is also one orphanage and infirmary at Bikaner.

IX. Public Health.

The climate of Bikaner is quite healthy and except for typhoid and malaria which are epedemic, other tropical diseases are infrequent. Plague and cholera are almost unknown in these parts. Bikaner, however, possesses three big and very well equipped hospitals. They are the T. B. Hospital and the two Prince Vijey Singh Memorial Hospitals for men and women. These hospitals are staffed with well trained specialists who provide modern treatment including those with X'ray, Radium and other electrical appliances. There are also dispensaries in the city and other important towns such as Gangashahr, Lunkaransar, Napasar, Kolayat, Deshnoke and Himatsar. (List in appendix E).

X. Local Self Government

For the city of Bikaner there is a municipality. Town municipalities are established at Bhinasar, Lunkaransar, Napasar and Nokha.

Village Panchayats are established in 33 villages (List appendix F). Except the municipality of Bikaner, all are self supporting. Elections are held on the basis of adult franchise. The municipalities look after the sanitation of the towns, cleaning of roads, lanes and street lighting. The municipality of Bikaner has to look to the State for a grant in aid. Its income is 400,000/- and expenditure 700,000/- per annum.

XI. Miscellaneous

Bikaner also contains the divisional headquarters of the Bikaner division of the northern railway. There is a big railway workshop in Bikaner.

Bikaner is also the seat of the Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies and the Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Customs.

Appendix A.

List of Railway Stations in Bikaner District

1. Bikaner Jn.	2. Napasar.	3. Palana.
4. Deshnoke	5. Surpura.	6. Chilo.
7. Lunkaransar.	8. Mahajan.	9. Arjansar.
10. Dulmera.	11. Dhirera.	12. Malkisar.
13. Jagdevwala.	14. Jamsar.	15. Khanasar.
16. Lallgarh.	17. Nal.	18. Durbari
19. Gajner.	20. Kolayatji	21. Gadhwala.
22. Nokha		

Appendix B.

Name of Post Offices in Bikaner District

1. Bikaner Head Office.	2. Kote Gate, Bikaner.	3. Rani Bazar Bikaner,
4. Bikaner City.	5. Bikaner Kacheri.	6. Lallgarh Palace Bikaner.
7. Lalkar Bikaner.	8. Gangashahr.	9. Nokha.
10. Bhinasar.	11. Deshnoke.	12. Dulmera.
13. Himatsar.	14. Dherera.	15. Gajner Palace.
16. Jaitpur.	17. Jamsar	18. Jhajoo.
19. Jasrasar.	20. Kalu.	21. Lallgarh.
22. Lunkaransar.	23. Mahajan.	24. Malkisar.
25. Mandi Jakat (Bikaner)	26. Mensar.	27. Napasar.
28. Palana.	29. Surpura.	30. Udramsar.
31. Sri Kolayatji.		

Appendix C.

List of Police Stations in Bikaner District.

1. P. S. Division 'A'	2. P. S. Division 'B'
3. P. S. Division 'C'	4. P. S. Division 'D'
5. P. S. Division Gangashahar	6. P. S. Division Nokha.
7. P. S. Division Diatra.	8. P. S. Division Mahajan
9. P. S. Division Pugal.	10. P. S. Division Gersar.
11. P. S. Division Gajner.	12. P. S. Division Lunkaransar.
13. P. S. Division Deshnoke	14. P. S. Division Napasar.
15. P. S. R. Sadulgarh.	16. P. S. R. Ratangarh.
17. P. S. R. Bikaner.	

Appendix D.

List of Educational Institutions.

Government High Schools for Boys & Girls in Bikaner District.

1. Sadul Public High School, Bikaner	2. Sadul High School, Bikaner.
3. City High School, Bikaner.	4. Fort High School, Bikaner
5. Mehta Mulchand High School, Bikaner	6. S. B. Chopra High School, Gangashahr
7. Jawahar High School, Bhinasar	8. Sri Karni High School, Deshnok.

Special Institutions.

1. Orphanage & Infirmary, Bikaner

Aided Special Institutions.

1. Sadul Pushkarna High School, Bikaner.	2. B. K. Vidyalaya, Bikaner.

Government Middle Schools for Boys.

1. New Middle School, Bikaner.
2. Sadul Military School, Bikaner.
3. Bhinasar Middle School.
4. Bhatter Middle School.
5. Udasar.
6. Udramsar.
7. Devikundsagar.
8. Napasar.
9. Gajner.
10. Lunkaransar.
11. Kalu.
12. Nokha.
13. Himatsar (Not functioning)

Government Middle School for Girls.

1. Maharani Girls Middle School.
2. Lady Elgin Girls Middle School.
3. City Girls School, Bikaner.
4. Girls Middle School, Sursagar.
5. Girls Middle School, Industrial area.

Aided Middle Schools for Boys.

1. Bikaner City.	1. S. K. Vidyalaya.

Aided Schools for Girls.

1. Bikaner City.	1. Bharav Ratan Matri Pathsala

Appendix E.

List of Hospitals, Dispensaries etc. of Bikaner District.

A. Hospitals and Dispensaries

1. City Dispensary No. 1.
2. City Dispensary No. 2.
3. Fort Out-Door Dispensary.
4. Lallgarh Hospital.
5. Railway Workshop Dispensary.
6. Central Jail Dispensary.
7. Gangashahr Dispensary.
8. Deshnoke Dispensary.
9. Nokha Dispensary
10. Gajner Dispensary.
11. Napasar Dispensary.
12. Lunkaransar Dispensary.
13. Palana Dispensary.
14. Himatsar Dispensary.
15. Sri Kolayat Dispensary.

B. Other Institutions.

1. Maternity & Child Welfare Centre, Bikaner.
2. City Vaccination Centre, Bikaner.
3. Public Health Training Centre, Bikaner.

Appendix F.

List of Gram Panchayats of Bikaner District.

Bikaner Tehsil

1. Palana.
2. Gadhwala.
3. Runiawas.
4. Udasar.
5. Norangdesar.
6. Pemasar.
7. Gusaisar.
8. Nal.
9. Pugal.
10. Udramsar.
11. Kanasar.
12. Ramsar.
13. Barsingsar.
14. Belasar.
15. Kilchu.
16. Hussangsar.
17. Tajrasar.
18. Kharda.
19. Surdhana
20. Jamsar.
21. Jamalsar.

Nokha Tehsil

22. Surpura.	23. Jasrasar.	24. Panchu.
25. Kakda.	26. Himatsar.	27. Kuchor.
28. Badnu.	29. Mundsar.	30. Kesardesar.
31. Lalamdesar Bada & Chhota.	32. Sadasar.	33. Mukam.
34. Rasisar.	35. Gajrupdesar.	36. Ankhisar.

Tehsil Lunkaransar

37. Seikhsar.	38. Khokhrana.	39. Kalu.
40. Kujati.	41. Khakri.	42. Kapurisar.
43. Sejrasar.	44. Mahajan.	45. Jaitpur.
46. Kumana.		

Tehsil Kolayat

47. Jhajhu.	48. Kolyat.	49. Gajner.

Appendix G.

Statement showing details of Palana Colliery, Bikaner, District.

Total Output. Tons.	Bikaner, P. H. Tons.	Despatches Others. Tons.	Colliery Consumption Tons.	Profit. Rupees.	Average labours working daily.	Scope of improvement.
40,258	39,023	763	472	1,59,376/-	197	If more shafts are sunk and equipped more coal can be raised and more revenue earned.

REVIEW OF POPULATION FIGURES

BIKANER DISTRICT

Introduction.

1. The district of Bikaner is situated in the south-west of Bikaner Division, which is the northernmost part of the newly formed State of Rajasthan. It lies between the parallels of 27° 15′ and 29° 5′ north latitudes and 72° 20′ and 74° 20′ east longitudes. It is bounded on the north by Bhawalpur State (Pakistan) on the east by the District of Churu; on the south and south-east by the Districts of Nagaur and Jodhpur and on the west by Jaisalmer District and Bhawalpur State (Pakistan). The Indo Pakistan border which extends over about 37 miles lies in the tehsil Bikaner.

2. The district is divided into 4 tehsils. There are 18 Police Stations and 18 out-posts.

Population.

3. This district consists of 1 city, 6 towns and 490 villages, having a population of 3,30,329 persons (males 171,279 females 159,050) of whom as many as 148,988 *i. e.* 45·1 per cent reside in urban units and the rest in rural ones. This district stands 21st in respect of population among the districts of Rajasthan vide Annexure "A". The majority of villages is of the smallest size with a population below 500 persons. The only city is Bikaner, towns are six (1) Ganga-Shahar (2) Bhinasar (3) Napasar (4) Deshnoke (5) Nokha-Mandi and (6) Lunkaransar.

4. The population of this district as composed on March 1, 1951, according to Census of 1941 was 303,836 (males 162,856 and females 140,980). The last decade has witnessed an increase of 26,493 or 8·7 per cent. vide Annexure "B". Its growth is below the average growth of Rajasthan by 5·2 per cent. The growth in urban units has been 8·9 per cent while that in the rural units is 8·6 per cent.

Area and Density.

5. The area of this district as supplied by the Surveyor General for India is 8,446·6 sq. miles. It thus covers 6·5 per cent of the total area of the State and stands 4th in respect of area when compared with the other districts of Rajasthan vide Annexure "C". The Director of Land Records Rajasthan, states the area of this district to be 10,150 sq. miles. It has a density of 39 persons per square mile. It was 36 in 1941. Its density is much below the average density of Rajasthan which is 117 and also that of Bikaner Division (64) of which it forms a part vide Annexures "D" and "F".

Occupied houses, households, and sex ratio.

6. The number of occupied houses in this district is 55,305 which are inhabited by 65,857 households (31,791 houses occupied by 34,301 households in rural areas and 23,514 houses occupied by 31,556 households in urban units).

7. The number of persons per occupied house is 6 (6 in rural and 6 in urban units). The same was the proportion in 1941. The average number of persons in a household is 5 in rural and 5 in urban units. The household population of the district is 330,245 (181,257 in rural and 148,988 in urban units) *i. e.*, only 84 persons less than the total population. This last figure represents the houseless persons and inmates of institutions etc. The number of females per thousand males in this district is 929 in total population and the same in household population. It was 866 in 1941vide Annexure "E". In the rural units it is 905 and in the urban it is 958.

Literacy.

8. The number of total literates is 36,382 *i. e.*, 110 per thousand (males 29,201 or 170 per thousand and females 7,181 or 45 per thousand). The condition is different in rural from urban units as depicted in the inset table.

Number of literates per thousand			
	Persons	Males	Females
Rural ..	31·4	54·0	6·4
Urban ..	250·9	316·1	91 0

Principal means of Livelihood.

9. The strength of persons depending directly or indirectly upon agriculture as their principal means of livelihood is 175,764. They form 53·2 per cent of the total population. But if we take out of consideration those who are not directly in touch with land *i. e.*, non-cultivating owners of land and their dependants, the percentage of actual agriculturists and their dependants comes to 52·7. Among agriculturists the largest percentage is that of

cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants, who form 34·5 per cent. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants rank second forming a percentage of 17·9 only. The cultivating labourers and their dependants and non-cultivating owners form 0·26 and 0·5 per cent respectively.

10. Non-agricultural category forms 46·8 per cent *i. e.* people depending on "services and miscellaneous sources" form 24·7 per cent of the general population. Traders are 12·3 per cent. Industrialists comprise 6·9 per cent. Transport industry supports 2·9 per cent only.

11. In the rural units the agricultural classes form 91·0 per cent. of the population and non-agricultural classes 9 per cent, *i. e.*, cultivators of owned land and their dependants form 60·1 per cent. Cultivators of unowned land and their dependants form 29·9 per cent. Cultivating labourers and their dependants form 0·3 per cent. while the non-cultivating owners of land are 0·7 per cent.

12. Of the non-agricultural category in the rural areas, the largest number belongs to the "other services and miscellaneous sources" being 4·6 per cent. and those depending upon trade are 2·3 per cent. Industrialists form 1·8 per cent. The number of persons engaged in Transport Industry is very inconsiderable being even less than one per cent.

13. In the urban units the owner cultivators and the cultivators of unowned land are 3·4 per cent. each of the total urban population. The cultivating labourers and the non-cultivating owners of land are about 0·2 per cent. each, the largest group depend upon "other services and miscellaneous sources" forming 49·2 per cent. Traders being 24·5 per cent. and Industrialists 13·0 per cent. Only 6·1 per cent. of the population are engaged in Transport Industry.

Dependence

14. Amongst the owner cultivators of this district 32·7 per cent. are self-supporting, 10·2 per cent. are earning dependants and 57·1 per cent are non-earning dependants. Out of the persons who are engaged in cultivation of unowned land 53·5 per cent. are self-supporting, 32·4 per cent. are non-earning dependants and 14·1 per cent. are earning dependants. Amongst the cultivating labourers 36·5 per cent. are self-supporting, 59·2 per cent. are non-earning dependants and 4·3 percent are earning dependants. Out of the non-cultivating owners of land and those receiving agricultural rent 29·6 per cent. are self-supporting, 64·4 per cent are non-earning dependants and 6·0 per cent. are earning dependants.

15. Out of the persons employed in industries *i. e.*, production other than cultivation 29·9 per cent. are self-supporting, 65·6 per cent are non-earning dependants and 4·5 per cent. are earning dependants. Amongst traders 29·8 per cent. are self-supporting, 68·6 per cent. are non-earning dependants and 1·6 per cent are earning dependants. Out of the persons whose means of livelihood is Transport, 26·6 per cent. are self-supporting, 72·4 per cent. are non-earning dependants and one per cent. earning dependants. Out of the persons whose means of livelihood is 'other services and miscellaneous sources' 28·1 per cent. are self-supporting, 70·5 per cent. are non-earning dependants and 1·4 per cent are earning dependants.

Secondary means of livelihood.

16. Amongst the owner cultivators; 14·3 per cent. supplement their income by following secondary occupations. Similarly amongst the cultivators of unowned land 24 per cent. follow secondary occupations to supplement their income and amongst cultivating labourers and rent receivers or non-cultivating owners 7·2 and 11·1 per cent. respectively follow secondary occupations.

17. In the non-agricultural population 8·3 per cent. of the Industrialist class follow secondary occupations and amongst traders only 3·4 per cent. do so, whereas amongst those who are engaged in Transport 2·16 per cent. follow subsidiary occupations. In the class 'other services and miscellaneous sources,' they are 4·56 per cent.

Economic Status:

18. Out of the self-supporting persons of non-agricultural classes 3·2 per cent. of the industrialists are employers, 16·3 per cent employees and 80·5 per cent. are independent workers. Amongst traders 2·1 per cent. are employers, 4·6 per cent employees and 93·3 per cent. independent workers. In the Transport class 0·86 per cent. are employers, 81·92 per cent. are employees and 17·22 per cent. are independent workers. In the 'other services and miscellaneous sources' group 0·05 per cent. are employers, 67·98 employees and 31·97 independent workers.

Economically inactive persons.

19. Economically inactive persons can be grouped into two categories. (1) Those who earn their livelihood without any activity *e. g.* pensioners, stipend holders, receivers of rent from land or buildings or interest, and (b) those whose activities are uneconomic in their nature *e. g.* beggars, prostitutes etc. The number of such persons in this district is 871 (769 males and 102 females). They form 0·26 per cent. of the total population of the district. Their further details are given in District Economic Table B. III (Employers, Employees and Independent Workers in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions.)

Language.

20. The principal language of this district is Marwari which is really a dialect of Rajasthani. It is spoken by 299,899 persons *i. e.*, 90·8 per cent. Of the other languages spoken in this district Bagri or Shekhawati is spoken by 3,755 persons or 1·1 per cent of the population. Speakers of Rajasthani are 1,223, or 0 4 per cent. Those who speak Bikaneri and Rathi are 789 and 667 *i. e.*, 0·23 and 0·2 per cent. respectively. Hindi, Urdu and Brij Bhasha (Western Hindi) is spoken by 17,183 persons or 5·2 per cent. Speakers of Punjabi, and Sindhi are 3,420 and 2,350 or 1·03 and 0·8 per cent. respectively. The number of speakers of other languages is insignificant being much less than one per cent.

Religion.

21. A vast majority of the people of this district are Hindus, being 81·3 per cent. next come Muslims who are 11·3 per cent. Jainism ranks third having 7·2 per cent. of the population as its followers, Sikhs are 0·2 per cent. Christians and Zoroastrians combined form much less than 1 per cent.

Scheduled Castes.

22. The Scheduled Castes population enumerated in this district is 41,913 *i. e.*, 12·6 per cent. of the total population and there is none belonging to Scheduled Tribes. A list of scheduled castes notified by the Government of India is appended (Annexure "G").

Migrants.

23. Of the persons enumerated in this district 91·4 per cent. are born in the district itself, while those born in other districts of Rajasthan are 5·2 per cent. For District-wise details of the above items see District Table "D. IV," (migrants). Persons born in India outside Rajasthan are 2,683 *i. e.* 0·9 per cent and those born in countries in Asia beyond India are 5,060 *i. e.*, 1·5 per cent. only. Most of them were born in areas now known as Pakistan and have come here as displaced persons.

Displaced persons.

24. The number of displaced persons in this district is only 5,012. Only 2 persons have immigrated from East Pakistan, (1 in 1947, and 1 in 1949), and the remaining from West Pakistan, 3,649 in 1947, 1,276 in 1948 and 85 in 1949). Majority of them *i. e.*, 2,432 or 48·5 per cent. are Traders, 1,707 or 34·1 per cent. earn their livelihood by 'other services and miscellaneous sources.' Industrialists rank third being 597 or 12 per cent. Those who are engaged in Transport are 194 or 3·9 per cent. Non-cultivating owners of land are 32 or 0·6 per cent. Cultivators of owned and unowned land are 18 and 28 or 0·3 and 0·5 per cent. respectively while cultivating labourers are 4 or 0·1 per cent.

Educational Standard.

25. Amongst agricultural population 12·3 per thousand are literates in accordance with the definition prescribed for the Census. Persons who have passed the Middle School Examination and Matriculates are 0·4 and 0·3 per thousand respectively. Those who have passed Intermediate in Arts or Science or are graduates in Arts or Science or have degrees or diplomas are 25, 13 and 475 in number which works out as 0·1, 0·07 and 2·7 per thousand respectively. There is only one post-graduate. Those holding teaching qualification are 0·1 per thousand only. All others who have acquired higher educational qualifications than these number 2·5 per thousand roughly among the agricultural population. In the non-agricultural population 175 per thousand are literates. Those who have passed Middle School Examination and Matriculates are 15·1 and 15·9 per thousand respectively. Those who have passed Intermediate in Arts or Science and hold Digrees or Diplomas and are Graduates in Arts or Science are 3·3, 11·9 and 3·6 per thousand respectively Post-graduates are 0·6 per thousand. Those holding Teaching, Engineering and legal qualifications are 0·3, 0·1 and 0·7 per thousand respectively. Those holding Medical, Agricultural. Veterinary and Commercial qualification are 0·3, 0·03, 0·01 and 0·05 per thousand respectively. All others who have acquired higher educational qualifications than mere literacy number 6·5 per thousand roughly among the non-agricultural population. Among the Agricultural population 3·6 per thousand have acquired higher knowledge than mere literacy, and amongst the non-agricultural population this number is 46·4 per thousand.

Infirmities.

26. In this district the total number of persons afflicted by infirmities (the blind, the deaf-mutes, the insane and the lepers) are 724 *i. e.* 2·1 per thousand. Blindness is the most prominent, the number being 513 *i. e.*, 1·5 per thousand, persons afflicted by rest of the infirmities are 0 6 per thousand. 60·4 per cent. of the total blind persons are in the age group 55 and over. Similarly 17·2 per cent. of the total deaf-mutes, 24·4 per cent. of the total insane and 35 per cent. of the total lepers are in this age group.

ANNEXURE "A"

Districts of Rajasthan arranged by Population.

S. No.	Districts	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Jaipur	1,656,097	1,186,885	469,212
2	Udaipur	1,191,232	1,043,253	147,979
3	Bharatpur	907,399	757,177	150,222
4	Alwar	861,993	763,155	98,838
5	Kotah	766,198	639,230	126,968
6	Sawai Madhopur ..	765,172	668,943	96,229
7	Nagaur	763,829	664,250	99,579
8	Bhilwara	727,356	659,851	67,505
9	Jodhpur	691,786	463,399	228,387
10	Sikar	677,782	529,498	148,284
11	Pali	660,856	570,727	90,129
12	Ganganagar	630,130	539,217	90,913
13	Jhunjhunu	588,621	448,295	140,326
14	Chittorgarh	587,724	524,570	63,154
15	Churu	523,276	338,174	185,102
16	Jalore	459,467	431,416	28,051
17	Barmer	441,368	408,601	32,767
18	Tonk	400,947	332,268	68,679
19	Jhalawar	373,810	330,826	42,984
20	Banswara	356,559	336,874	19,685
21	Bikaner	330,329	181,341	148,988
22	Dungarpur	308,243	286,501	21,742
23	Bundi	280,518	232,760	47,758
24	Sirohi	237,362	209,502	27,860
25	Jaisalmer	102,743	94,717	8,026

ANNEXURE "B"

Districts of Rajasthan arranged according to Percentage of Growth of Population

S. No.	District	Growth		S. No.	District	Growth	
		Actual	Percentage			Actual	Percentage
1	Jaipur ..	+365,537	+28·3	14	Churu ..	+68,148	+15·0
2	Tonk ..	+ 76,202	+23·5	15	Chittorgarh ..	+66,854	+12·8
3	Barmer ..	+ 78,071	+21·5	16	Bundi ..	+31,144	+12·5
4	Jodhpur ..	+118,103	+20·6	17	Dungarpur ..	+33,961	+12·4
5	Sirohi ..	+ 40,071	+20·3	18	Sawai Madhopur .	+82,647	+12·1
6	Jhunjhunu ..	+ 97,750	+19·9	19	Jaisalmer ..	+ 9,497	+10·2
7	Pali ..	+105,270	+18·9	20	Sikar ..	+61,868	+10·0
8	Banswara ..	+ 56,646	+18·9	21	Bikaner ..	+26,493	+ 8·7
9	Ganganagar ..	+ 96,156	+18·0	22	Jhalawar ..	+26,784	+ 7·7
10	Udaipur ..	+178,051	+17·6	23	Kotah ..	+39,041	+ 5·4
11	Nagaur ..	+107,452	+16·4	24	Bharatpur ..	+46,058	+ 5·3
12	Bhilwara ..	+ 96,262	+15·3	25	Alwar .	+16,602	+ 2·0
13	Jalore ..	+ 59,897	+15·0				

ANNEXURE "C"

Districts of Rajasthan arranged according to Area

S. No.	District	Area in square miles	S. No.	District	Area in square miles
1	Jaisalmer ..	15,967·5	14	Sawai Madhopur ..	4,203·8
2	Barmer ..	10,150·5	15	Tonk ..	3,581·6
3	Jodhpur ..	9,434·4	16	Alwar ..	3,245·3
4	Bikaner ..	8,446·6	17	Chittorgarh ..	3,231·2
5	Ganganagar ..	8,225·0	18	Bharatpur ..	3,132·6
6	Udaipur ..	6,957·5	19	Sikar ..	2 941·9
7	Nagaur ..	6.898·8	20	Jhalawar ..	2,311·2
8	Churu ..	6,5[illegible]2·4	21	Jhunjhunu ..	2,3[illegible]0·5
9	Jaipur ..	6,295·4	22	Bundi ..	2,138·9
10	Jalore ..	4,923·6	23	Banswara ..	1,953·8
11	Kotah ..	4,784·6	24	Sirohi ..	1,671·1
12	Pali ..	4,750·7	25	Dungarpur ..	1,466·3
13	Bhilwara ..	4,671·5			
				Total ..	130,206·7

ANNEXURE "D"

Districts of Rajasthan arranged according to Density per square mile with variation since 1941

S. No.	District	1941	1951	Variation	S. No.	District	1941	1951	Variation
1	Bharatpur ..	275	290	+15	14	Sirohi ..	118	142	+24
2	Alwar ..	260	266	+ 6	15	Pali	117	139	+22
3	Jaipur ..	205	263	+58	16	Bundi ..	117	131	+14
4	Jhunjhunu ..	212	255	+43	17	Tonk ..	91	112	+21
5	Sikar ..	209	230	+21	18	Nagaur ..	95	111	+16
6	Dungarpur ..	187	210	+23	19	Jalore ..	81	93	+12
7	Sawai Madhopur	162	182	+20	20	Churu ..	70	80	+10
8	Chittorgarh ..	161	182	+21	21	Ganganagar ..	65	77	+12
9	Banswara ..	154	182	+28	22	Jodhpur ..	61	73	+12
10	Udaipur ..	146	171	+25	23	Barmer ..	36	43	+ 7
11	Jhalawar ..	150	162	+12	24	Bikaner ..	36	39	+ 3
12	Kotah ..	152	160	+ 8	25	Jaisalmer ..	6	6	..
13	Bhilwara ..	135	156	+21					

ANNEXURE "E"

Districts of Rajasthan arranged according to Preponderance of females

S. No.	District	No. of females per 1000 males in 1941	1951	S. No.	District	No. of females per 1000 males in 1941	1951
1	Dungarpur ..	970	1,003	14	Kotah	919	926
2	Banswara ..	996	983	15	Tonk	903	925
3	Sirohi	947	973	16	Jaipur ..	914	919
4	Sikar	920	972	17	Jalore	921	913
5	Udaipur ..	943	960	18	Bundi ..	918	913
6	Chittorgarh ..	944	958	19	Jodhpur ..	887	899
7	Jhunjhunu ..	881	956	20	Alwar	890	896
8	Jhalawar ..	952	952	21	Sawai Madhopur ..	884	879
9	Pali ..	943	946	22	Barmer ..	869	869
10	Churu ..	908	939	23	Ganganagar ..	814	836
11	Nagaur ..	912	936	24	Bharatpur ..	840	835
12	Bhilwara ..	943	934	25	Jaisalmer ..	807	813
13	Bikaner ..	866	929				

ANNEXURE "F"

Density of population per square mile in the Administrative Divisions of the State of Rajasthan

	Division	Density per square mile
1	Jaipur	228
2	Udaipur	173
3	Kotah	154
4	Bikaner	64
5	Jodhpur	62

ANNEXURE "G"

Scheduled Castes

Published in the Notification, Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, No. 27, dated 11th August, 1950, Order No. S. R. C. 510, dated 6th Sept., 1950.

1 Adi Dharmi	12 Chamar	23 Kapadia Sansi	34 Nut
2 Aheri	13 Chura	24 Khangar	35 Pasi
3 Badi	14 Dabgar	25 Khatka	36 Raigar
4 Bagri	15 Dhankia	26 Kooch Band	37 Ramdasia
5 Bajgar	16 Dheda	27 Koria	38 Rawal
6 Bansphor	17 Dome	28 Kunjar	39 Sarbhangi
7 Bargi	18 Gandia	29 Madari	40 Singiwala
8 Bawaria	19 Garancha Mehtar	30 Majhabi	41 Sansi
9 Bhand	20 Godhi	31 Mehar	42 Thori
10 Bhangi	21 Jatia	32 Mehtar	43 Tirgar
11 Bidakia	22 Kalbelia	33 Mochi	44 Valmiki

SCHEME OF CENSUS TABLES

Census Tables prepared this time fall under the following six broad Groups:—

A–General Population Tables.
B–Economic Tables.
C–Household and Age (Sample) Tables
D–Social and Cultural Tables
E–Summary Table.
F–Local Table.

There are five Tables under General Population Tables. These are:—

A– I Area, Houses and Population.
A– II Variation in Population during fifty years.
A–III Towns and Villages classified by Population.
A– IV Towns classified by Population with variations since 1901.
A– V Towns arranged territorially with Population by Livelihood Classes.

Economic Tables comprise of three separate tables. These are:—

B– I Livelihood Classes and sub-classes.
B– II Secondary Means of Livelihood.
B– III Employers, Employees and independent Workers in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions.

There are five Tables in the Group of Household and Age Sample Tables. These are:—

C– I Household (size and composition).
C– II Livelihood Classes by Age Groups.
C–III Age and Civil Condition.
C– IV Age and Literacy.
C– V Single year age Returns.

They have been prepared on sample basis.

Social and Cultural Tables consist of seven Tables. These are:—

D– I Languages; D—I (i) Mother Tongue; D—I (ii) Bilingualism.
D– II Religion.
D–III Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes.
D– IV Migrants.
D– V Displaced Persons by Livelihood Classes.
D– VI Non-Indian Nationals.
D–VII Educational Standards.

There is only one summary Table:—

E—Summary figures by Administrative Units.

There is only one local table:—

(क) Infirmities.

DEFINITIONS AND KEY TO SYMBOLS

Definitions.

Tract:—In past censuses the census figures were tabulated by administrative units *i.e.* districts, tehsils, etc. This time in almost all tables the figures have been represented by units which have been technically called "TRACTS". Tracts are of three kinds, (1) all villages of a sub-division taken together form one rural tract; (2) all towns (which are not cities in a district taken together form an "urban non-city tract" and (3) every city is an "urban city tract" or in short "city tract". A list of tracts comprised in each district has been given in the handbook of the district.

Town:—A "Town" has been defined as every municipality, every cantonment or every village which had a population of 5,000 or over in 1941 or any other village which was treated as a town for special reasons by the State Census Superintendent

City:—A "City" is normally defined as a town with a population of one lac or over but this definition has been relaxed in Rajasthan, and towns with a population of 50,000 or over have also been treated as cities, to bring the definition in uniformity with the one adopted in the Municipal Act.

Village:—A "Village" means a revenue **mauza** whose revenue is realised under a separate name. It includes all hamlets attached to it.

House – A "House" has been defined as every structure made of any material which is actually used as human habitation or if not so used is capable of being so used, which has separate main entrance from the street, lane, by-lane, etc It includes structures of all kinds such as residential houses, temples, mosques, offices, etc. The minimum which was necessary for qualifying a structure to be classed as a house was at least two walls and a roof made of any material.

Occupied House.—"Occupied houses" were those which were used actually for the residence of human beings.

Houehold.—A "Household" has been defined to mean and include all persons living in one and the same house and dining at a common mess irrespective of their blood relationship *e. g.* servants residing with their masters and taking meals in their kitchen were treated as members of the master's household. On the contrary even nearest relatives as husband or wife were treated as separate families if for any reason they happened to live in separate buildings and dine at separate kitchens.

Household Population.—"Household Population" means persons living in numbered houses as members of a commensal family including guests and servants. It does not include (a) houseless persons or (b) inmates of institutions like jails, hospitals, hostels, dak bungalows, boarding houses, orphanages, sarais, dharmashalas, police lines, military lines, asylums, etc.

Displaced person.—A "Displaced person" was defined as "a person who migrated from Western Pakistan after 1st March 1947 or from Eastern Pakistan after 15th October 1946 due to communal disturbances or fear of disturbances or due to partition of India and Pakistan. Children born to such persons after their migration to India were not to be treated as displaced persons."

Ward.— A "Ward" was defined as municipal ward in case of municipal towns. In non-municipal towns wards have been made arbitrarily by the Census Department.

Means of Livelihood:—In former censuses it was customary to represent the basic population data by community or religion. This time an innovation has been made and in most of the tables the figures are published by means of livelihood groups. All occupations have been classified under eight broad classes and given code numbers which are as follows: —

I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.

II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.

III–Cultivating labourers and their dependants.

IV–Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.

Persons including dependants who derive their principal means of livelihood from:—

V–Production other than cultivation.

VI–Commerce.

VII–Transport.

VIII–Other services and miscellaneous sources.

N. B.—In most of the Tables, the m/l class number is only given instead of describing the class.

Code No.—In the enumeration stage a set of location code numbers was prescribed to identify each inhabited spot whereby the districts were numbered serially within the State, tehsils within a district and cities, towns and villages within a tehsil. Similarly houses were numbered within a village and households within each house. Hamlets were given sub-numbers under the number of the parent village.

Key to Symbols

M/L = Means of livelihood.
T = Total.
R = Rural.
U = Urban.
P = Persons.
M = Males.
F = Females.
S. D. R = Sub-Division Rural
U. N. C. = Urban Non-City.

Letter "M" when used with the name of a city indicates "Municipality", letters "T. B", Town Board; "N. A", Notified Area.

DISTRICT CENSUS DATA AT A GLANCE

1951

Code No. and Name of Sub-Region .. 2·4 Desert Sub-Region.
Code No. and Name of Natural Division .. 2·41 Rajasthan Dry Area Division.
Code No. and Name of District:
(1) According to Natural Region .. 2·411 Bikaner
(2) According to Enumeration Location Code 9 Bikaner

1. Area in sq. miles 8,446·6 Proportion to total area of the State. 6·5 P. C.

2. Population:—

		Persons	Males	Females	Females per 1,000 males	P. C. of total Population of the State.
1951	T	330,329	171,279	159,050	929	2·2
	R	181,341	95,175	86,166	905	1·4
	U	148,988	76,104	72,884	958	5·6
1941	T	303,836	62,8561	140,980	866	2·3
	R	167,035	88,017	79,018	898	1·4
	U	136,801	74,839	61,962	828	7·2

3. Density Per square mile in .. 1951 .. 39
1941 .. 36

4. Variation in population:—

	Actual	Percentage
1901—1911	+ 14,457	+ 8·0
1911—1921	— 5,552	— 2·8
1921—1931	+ 35,161	+18·5
1931—1941	+ 78,426	+34·8
1941—1951	+ 26,493	+ 8·7
1901—1951 (in the last 50 years)	+148,985	+82·2

5. Mean decennial growth rate during 1941—51 + 8·4

6. Towns and villages classified by population

	No.	Population	P. C. of total population of District	Females per 1,000 males
Cities	1	117,113	35·5	935
Towns other than Cities	6	31,875	9·6	1,047
Villages with a Population of:—				
Over 5,000	..	..	..	
2,000 to 5,000	4	11,053	3·3	993
1,000 to 2,000	32	43,151	13 1	941
500 to 1,000	82	56,673	17·2	897
Less than 500	372	70,464	21·3	877
TOTAL ..	490	181,341	54·9	905

7. Occupied Houses and Households:—

	No. of occupied houses	No. of households	Persons per occupied house	Persons per household
T	55,305	65,857	6	5
R	31,791	34,301	6	5
U	23,514	31,556	6	5

8. Number of households per 100 occupied houses .. 119

9. Number of displaced persons:—

	Persons	Males	Females
T	5,012	2,634	2,378
R	200	103	97
U	4,812	2,531	2,281

10. Distribution of population by M/L classes Actual and per 1,000:—

Total Agricultural		I		II		III		IV	
	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000
T	175,764	532	114,058	345	59,222	179	875	3	1,609	5
R	165,094	910	108,990	601	54,220	299	647	3	1,237	7
U	10,670	72	5,068	34	5,002	34	228	1.5	372	2·5

Total Non-Agricultural		V		VI		VII		VIII	
	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000	Actual	per 1,000
T	154,565	468	22,633	69	40,744	123	9,648	29	81,540	247
R	16,247	90	3,306	18	4,187	23	557	3	8,197	46
U	138,318	928	19,327	130	36,557	245	9,091	61	73,343	492

11. Distribution of population by Religion:—

Religion	Persons	Percentage of total population of the District
Hindus	268,390	81·3
Sikhs	683	0·2
Jains	23,656	7·2
Buddhists	..	..
Zoroastrians	2	Insignificant
Muslims	37,470	11·3
Christians	128	Insignificant
Jews	..	..
Others	..	..

12. Literates:—

		Actual			Percentage		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
T		36,382	29,201	7,181	11·0	17·0	4·5
R		5,693	5,140	553	3·1	5·4	0·6
U		30,689	24,061	6,628	25·1	31·6	9·1

13. Distribution by Economic Status:—

Self-supporting Persons	114,173	
Earning dependants	23,047	
Non-earning dependants	193,109	

14. Average population per Tehsil .. **82,582**

15. Average Area per Tehsil .. .. **2,111·7** Sq. Miles

16. Towns with their Code No:—

9/1/112	Bikaner City	M.
9/1/134	Ganga Shahr	M.
9/1/128	Bhinasar	M.
9/1/63	Napasar	M.
9/1/25	Deshnoke	
9/2/147	Lunkaransar	M.
9/3/59	Nokha Mandi	M.

17. Tracts Comprised in this District

40. Bikaner North (Hq. Bikaner) Sub-Division Rural

41. Bikaner South (Hq. Bikaner) Sub-Division Rural

42. Bikaner District Urban Non-City

43. Bikaner City

N. B.—The first number represents the District, Second Tehsil and the Third town.

18. Tehsils with their Code No:—

			No. of Households	Household Population		Literates	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
9/1	Bikaner ..	..	40,339	100,188	94,676	24,031	6,535
9/2	Lunkaransar	..	7,826	21,227	18,561	1,615	242
9/3	Nokha Mandi ..	..	13,230	37,468	34,643	2,558	277
9/4	Kolayat (Magra)	..	4,462	11,158	12,340	997	127

N. B.—Figures in item No. 14, 15 & 18 include the figures of urban areas of the tehsils concerned.

A—GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

A–I.—Area, Houses and Population

Explanatory Note:—

This table shows for the District of Bikaner and for each of its Tehsils, number of villages, occupied houses, and total rural population for males and females. Serial No. 10 includes all towns in the Bikaner District which do not come under the definition of city.

The figures of area against each unit have been entered as supplied by the District Officer. They represent the total area of the unit, rural as well as urban, as separate figures for urban units were not available. The total area of the district as supplied by the Surveyor General of India has been given against the name of the District within brackets. The Tehsilwise area figures could not be made available from the Surveyor General's Office.

There are 4 tehsils in this district namely Bikaner, Lunkaransar, Nokha and Kolayat (Magra).

S. No.	Administrative Unit	Area in Sq. miles	Villages	Towns	Occupied houses	Population		
						Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	**10,150 (8,447)**	**490**	**7**	**55,305**	**330,329**	**171,279**	**159,050**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**10,150**	**490**	..	**31,791**	**181,341**	**95,175**	**86,166**
3	**Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural**	**7,047**	**285**	..	**16,388**	**90,246**	**47,573**	**42,673**
4	Bikaner Tehsil Rural	3,912	140	..	9,409	52,511	27,443	25,068
5	Lunkaransar Tehsil Rural	3,135	145	..	6,979	37,735	20,130	17,605
6	**Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural**	**3,103**	**205**	..	**15,403**	**91,095**	**47,602**	**43,493**
7	Nokha Tehsil Rural	1,822	117	..	11,307	67,554	35,219	32,335
8	Kolayat (Magra) Tehsil Rural	1,281	88	..	4,096	23,541	12,383	11,158
9	**Bikaner District Urban**	..	..	**7**	**23,514**	**148,988**	**76,104**	**72,884**
10	Bikaner District Urban Non-City	..	..	6	4,793	31,875	15,568	16,307
11	Bikaner City	..	..	1	18,721	117,113	60,536	56,577

A. II—Variation in Population during fifty Years

Explanatory Note:

This table compares the population of the district as composed on 1st March 1951, with those of previous five censuses. The figures of the past censuses have been taken from Table II of the 1941 Census Report of Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara.

Census Year	Persons	Variation	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	181,344	..	94,515	..	86,829	..
1911	195,801	+ 14,457	102,559	+ 8,044	93,242	+ 6,413
1921	190,249	— 5,552	100,660	— 1,899	89,589	— 3,653
1931	225,410	+ 35,161	118,996	+18,336	106,414	+16,825
1941	303,836	+ 78,426	162,856	+43,860	140,980	+34,566
1951	330,329	+ 26,493	171,279	+ 8,423	159,050	+18,070
Net Variation (1901-1951) ..	..	**+148,985**	..	**+76,764**	..	**+72,221**

A. III.—Towns and Villages

Explanatory Note:—

This table deals with the towns as well as villages taken together. They have been classified according to population into classes have been shown separately for the district as a whole and for each tehsil. In addition to towns there is no village with a population

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total number of inhabited towns and villages	Towns and villages — Total Population			Towns and villages — Total		
			Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	**Bikaner District**	**497**	**330,329**	**171,279**	**159,050**	**486**	**89,628**	**80,660**
2	**Bikaner (North) Sub-Division**	**291**	**234,677**	**121,428**	**113,249**	**283**	**45,100**	**40,095**
3	Bikaner Tehsil	145	194,864	100,188	94,676	139	26,292	23,904
4	Lunkaransar Tehsil	146	39,813	21,240	18,573	144	18,808	16,191
5	**Bikaner (South) Sub-Division**	**206**	**95,652**	**49,851**	**45,801**	**203**	**44,528**	**40,565**
6	Nokha Mandi Tehsil	118	72,111	37,468	34,643	115	32,145	29,407
7	Kolayat (Magra) Tehsil	88	23,541	12,383	11,158	88	12,383	11,158

Towns and villages with a population of 2,000—10,000—*(Concld)*.

Serial No.	Administrative Unit.	2,000—5,000			5,000—10,000			Total		
		Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
	(1)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1	**Bikaner District** ..	**7**	**11,003**	**11,046**	**3**	**10,112**	**10 767**	**1**	**60,536**	**56,577**
2	**Bikaner (North) Sub-Division**	**4**	**5,680**	**5,810**	**3**	**10,112**	**10,767**	**1**	**60,536**	**56,577**
3	Bikaner Tehsil ..	2	3,248	3,428	3	10,112	10.767	1	60,536	56.577
4	Lunkaransar Tehsil ..	2	2,432	2,382	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner (South) Sub-Division**	**3**	**5,323**	**5,236**	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Nokha Mandi Tehsil ..	**3**	5,323	5.236	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kolayat (Magra) Tehsil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Classified by Population

as shown in the heading of the table. The number of the towns and villages belonging to each class and their population sexwise of 5,000 and over in this district.

With less than 2,000 Population									Towns and villages with a population of 2,000—10,000—(*Contd.*)			Serial No.
Less than 500			500—1,000			1,000—2,000			Total			
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
372	37,533	32,928	82	29,869	26,804	32	22,223	20,928	10	21,115	21,813	1
239	24,220	20,673	29	10,410	9,426	15	10,470	9,996	7	15,792	16,577	2
108	11,369	9,710	19	6,771	6,312	12	8,162	7,882	5	13,360	14,195	3
131	12,851	10,993	10	3,639	3,114	3	2,318	2,114	2	2,432	2,382	4
133	13,316	12,255	53	19,459	17,378	17	11,753	10,932	3	5,323	5,236	5
62	7,547	7,034	38	14,258	12,793	15	10,340	9,580	3	5,323	5,236	6
71	5,769	5,221	15	5,201	4,585	2	1,413	1,352	..	..	..	7

Classified by Population—(*Concld.*)

Towns and villages with a population of 10,000 and above												Serial No.
10,000—20,000			20,000—50,000			50,000—100,000			100,000 and above			
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60,536	56,577	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60,536	56,577	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60,536	56,577	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

A—IV.—Towns Classified by Population with Variation since 1901

This table compares the population of towns as ascertained at the Census of 1951 with their population in the last 5 censuses, by sex.

The number of class in which these towns fall is shown under the name of each town. The figures of the previous censuses have been given against such towns only which were towns in the decades concerned.

In this table the cities and towns have been classified and arranged according to population under six classes namely:—

I	..	100,000 and over
II	..	50,000 to 100,000
III	..	20,000 to 50,000
IV	..	10,000 to 20,000
V	..	5,000 to 10,000
VI	..	Less than 5,000

Four new towns:—Ganga Shahr, Nokha Mandi, Bhinasar and Lunkaransar.

Town and Year	Tehsil	Persons	Variation	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Urban population (District Total)							
1901 ..		53,075	..	26,709	..	26,366	..
1911 ..		55,826	+ 2,751	28,275	+ 1,566	27,551	+ 1,185
1921 ..		69,410	+13,584	36,712	+ 8,437	32,698	+ 5,147
1931 ..		85,927	+16,517	45,832	+ 9,120	40,095	+ 7,397
1941 ..		136,801	+50,874	74,839	+29,007	61,962	+21,867
1951 ..		148,988	+12,187	76,104	+ 1,265	72,884	+10,922
Net variation (1901—1951)		..	+95,913	..	+49,395	..	+46,518
Bikaner City (M)	Bikaner						
(CLASS I)							
1901 ..		53,075	..	26,709	..	26,366	..
1911 ..		55,826	+ 2,751	28,275	+1,566	27,551	+ 1,185
1921 ..		69,410	+13,584	36,712	+8,437	32,698	+ 5,147
1931 ..		85,927	+16,517	45,832	+9,120	40,095	+ 7,397
1941 ..		127,226	+41,299	69,875	+24,043	57,351	+17,256
1951 ..		117,113	—10,113	60,536	— 9,339	56,577	— 774
Net variation (1901—1951)		..	+64,038	..	+33,827	..	+30,211
Gangashahr (M)	Bikaner						
(CLASS V)							
1901 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1911 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1921 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1931 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1941 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1951 ..		8,819	..	4,143	..	4,676	..
Net variation (1901—1951)		..	..	..	..	..	..
Deshnoke	Bikaner						
(CLASS V)							
1901 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1911 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1921 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1931 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1941 ..		5,187	..	2,660	..	2,527	..
1951 ..		6,203	+1,016	2,995	+335	3,208	+681
Net variation (1901—1951)		..	..	..	..	..	..

A. IV—Towns Classified by Population with Variation since 1901—(*Concld.*)

Town and Year	Tehsil	Persons	Variation	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Napasar (*M*)	Bikaner						
(CLASS V)							
1901 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1911 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1921 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1931 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1941 ..		4,388	..	2,304	..	2,084	..
1951 ..		5,857	+1,469	2,974	+670	+2,883	+799
Net variation (1901—1951)		..	..	..	..	..	..
Nokha Mandi (*M*)	Nokha Mandi						
(CLASS VI)							
1901 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1911 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1921 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1931 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1941 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1951 ..		4,557	..	2,249	..	2,308	..
Net variation (1901—1951)		..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhinasar (*M*)	Bikaner						
(CLASS VI)							
1901 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1911 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1921 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1931 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1941 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1951 ..		4,361	..	2,097	..	2,264	..
Net variation (1901—1951)		..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunkaransar (*M*)	Lunkaransar						
(CLASS VI)							
1901 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1911 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1921 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1931 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1941 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
1951 ..		2,078	..	1,110	..	968	..
Net variation (1901—1951)		..	..	..	..	..	..

A. V—Towns Arranged Territorially with Population by Livelihood Classes

Explanatory Note:—

This table gives the number of persons (including dependants) in each town according to principal means of livelihood instead of religion as in past censuses, but means of livelihood classes I to III have been clubbed together and they have been shown in the columns No. 15 and 16 after the non-agricultural classes.

The towns have been arranged according to population. The nature of the local body functioning in each town is shown in brackets after the name of the town wherever such body is functioning.

Serial No.	Name of Town	Population			LIVELIHOOD CLASSES											
					Non-Agricultural Classes								*Agricultural Classes*			
					Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		I, II & III.—Cultivators, cultivating labourers and their dependants	
					V.—Production other than cultivation		VI.—Commerce		VII.—Transport		VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources					
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Total of all Towns ..	**148,988**	**76,104**	**72,884**	**10,292**	**9,035**	**18,087**	**18,470**	**4,926**	**4,165**	**37,481**	**35,862**	**212**	**160**	**5,106**	**5,192**
1	Bikaner City (M) ..	117,113	60,536	56,577	8,135	6,947	12,979	12,525	4,849	3,951	33,319	31,738	149	106	1,305	1,310
2	Gangashahr (M) ..	8,819	4,143	4,676	765	691	1,608	2,023	129	111	1,491	1,696	30	19	120	136
3	Deshnoke ..	6,203	2,995	3,208	239	307	888	986	26	15	356	366	33	35	1,453	1,499
4	Napasar (M) ..	5,857	2,974	2,883	372	328	1,065	1,083	3	6	723	595	..	..	811	871
5	Nokha Mandi (M) ..	4,557	2,249	2,308	312	322	813	926	35	27	541	513	..	..	548	520
6	Bhinasar (M) ..	4,361	2,097	2,264	415	396	491	658	84	55	808	795	..	..	299	359
7	Lunkaransar (M) ..	2,078	1,110	968	64	44	243	269	..	..	243	168	..	..	570	497

B. ECONOMIC TABLES.

1. In the 1951 Census, the economic classification was substituted for the classification based on religion.

2. The people have been divided into two broad livelihood categories, *viz.*, the Agricultural Classes and the Non-Agricultural Classes.

3. There are four Agricultural Classes, defined as below:—

I–Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned, and their dependants.
II–Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependants.
III–Cultivating labourers; and their dependants, and
IV–Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants.

4. There are four Non-Agricultural Classes, defined as comprising all persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from:—

V–Production other than cultivation.
VI–Commerce.
VII–Transport.
VIII–Other services, and miscellaneous sources.

5. All these classes have been referred to as Means of Livelihood Classes or in brief M/L Classes.

NOTE—(a) Land is deemed to be owned "if it is held on any tenure (by whatever name it is known locally) which carries with it the right of permanent occupancy for purposes of cultivation". Such right should be heritable. It may be (but need not necessarily be) also transferable.

(b) A "Cultivator" (Livelihood Class I or II) is distinguished from a "Cultivating Labourer" (Livelihood Class III) as the person who takes the responsible decisions which constitute the direction of the process of cultivation. All cultivating labourers are employees of cultivators.

(c) The classification of a person employed in any non-agricultural enterprise or establishment is based on the nature of his own work, not on the nature of the enterprise or establishment concerned. Thus, for instance not all railway employees are classifiable under Livelihood Class VII (Transport). Those employed in Railway workshops are classifiable under Livelihood Class V and those employed on constructional services under Livelihood Class VIII.

6. Livelihood Sub-Classes:—Each of the eight M/L Classes has been divided into three sub-classes, with reference to their economic status as below:—

(i) Self-supporting persons;
(ii) Non-earning dependants; and
(iii) Earning dependants.

Economically active, semi-active and passive persons.

7. All non-earning dependants are economically passive. They include persons performing house-work or other domestic or personal services for other members of the same family household. But they do not include "unpaid family workers or persons who take part along with the members of the family household in carrying on cultivation or a home industry as a family enterprise".

8. All earning dependants are economically semi-active only. Though they contribute to the carrying on of economic activities, the magnitude of their individual contribution is deemed to be too small to justify their description as economically active.

9. All self-supporting persons are, ordinarily, economically active. But there are certain Classes and groups which constitute an exception to this rule. These are mentioned below:—

(i) The self-supporting persons of Agricultural Class IV.

(ii) The following groups of self-supporting persons who are included in non-Agricultural Class VIII and derive their principal means of livelihood from miscellaneous sources (otherwise than through economic activity):—

(a) Non-working owners of non-agricultural property,

(b) Pensioners and remittance holders,

(c) Persons living on charity and other persons with unproductive occupations, and

(d) inmates of penal institutions and asylums.

Classification of Economic activities and Economically active persons.

10. Economic activities may be defined as including all activities of which the result is the production of useful commodities or the performance of useful services but not including the performance of domestic or personal services by members of a family household to one another.

11. The most important among all economic activities is the cultivation of land (or the production of the field crops). It stands in a category by itself. All other economic activities may be regarded as falling in another category which may be referred to as "Industries and Services". All these activities may be classified with reference to the nature of the commodity produced or service performed. Under the present scheme, all industries and services are classified in 10 divisions; and these divisions are sub-divided into 88 sub-divisions. The scope of activities included in each sub-division is indicated by its title.

12. Economically active persons engaged in cultivation, are either cultivators or cultivating labourers *i. e.*, they are persons of sub-class (i) of agricultural classes I to III.

13. Economically active persons engaged in industries and services are classifiable in the divisions and sub-divisions. All persons included in each sub-division are further divisible into three sections *viz.*,

(i) Employers.

(ii) Employees, and

(iii) Independent workers.

14. In effecting this classification, no account has been taken of whether the classified person was actually employed or unemployed on the date of enumeration. He has been allocated to that particular description of economic activity from which he has been in fact deriving a regular (that is non-casual) income, as his principal means of livelihood.

The Tables.

15. The Economic tables for the State as a whole with break-up for Natural Divisions and districts will be found in Report Part II–B of the Census of India 1951, Volume X, Rajasthan and Ajmer. It also contains a full discussion of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme and its comparison with International Standard Industrial Classification Scheme evolved by the United Nations Organisation. This Handbook contains the above tables for this district in which they are published down to tract level.

16. The replies recorded in the census Slips against census question 9, 10 and 11 have been used for classifying every enumerated person within the frame work of Economic Classification of people described above. The results have been exhibited in the three tables.

(a) Economic Table I	.. Livelihood classes and sub-classes
(b) Economic Table II	.. Secondary means of livelihood.
(c) Economic Table III	.. Employers, employees, and independent workers in industries and services by divisions and sub-divisions.

Economic Table I

17. This table is the result of the record of replies to the census question No. 9 (1). It shows the distribution of population in the eight livelihood classes and 3 sub-classes of each livelihood Class. A complete picture has been presented of economically active, semi-active and passive persons.

Economic Table II.

18. It specifies the number of self-supporting persons in each of the 8 classes mentioned above, who have more than one means of livelihood and cross classifies them according to the nature of such secondary means of livelihood under the same eight classes. It also displays the number of earning dependants who supplement (with their own activities) the resources provided for their maintenance by the persons on whom they are dependant. The economic activity of the economically semi-active persons whereby they supplement the above resources has been shown in this table. The replies recorded in the slips against census question 11 showing the occupation of semi-active persons as also the secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons (with more than one occupation) other than the principal means of livelihood, are the basis of this tabsle.

Economic Table III.

19. This table is limited to economically active persons only. Self-supporting persons engaged in industries and services have been classified under 10 divisions and sub-divisions thereof. They have been further divided under each division and sub-division into three categories "Employers", "Employees" and "Independent Workers".

(a) M/L Class V (Production other than cultivation) corresponds to divisions 0 to 4 (0. Primary industries not elsewhere specified, 1–Mining and quarrying; 2-Processing and manufacture foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof: 3-Processing and manufacture metals, chemicals and products thereof; 4-Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified).

(b) M/L Class VI (Commerce) corresponds to division 6 (Commerce).

(c) M/L Class VII (Transport) corresponds to sub-divisions 7·1 to 7·4 of division 7 (Transport, storage and communications).

(d) M/L Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources) includes Division 5 (Construction and utilities), Division 7 (Transport, storage and Communication) with the exception of sub-divisions 7·1 to 7·4; Division 8 (Health, education and public administration) and Division 9 (Services not elsewhere specified). It also includes other miscellaneous sources of livelihood *e. g.* income from investment, pensions and family remittances, proceeds of begging and other unproductive activities. These are not, however, included in Economic Table III which is limited to industries and services. Hence there is a difference to this extent between the total self-su porting persons of the non-agricultural classes in Economic Table I and the total of this table. The reconciliation has been affected by entries of economically inactive persons with the following further classification at the end of the table (columns No. 798 to 807)

(i) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property.
(ii) Persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds.
(iii) Inmates of jails, asylums, and alms-houses.
(iv) Recipients of doles.
(v) Beggars and vagrants.
(vi) All other persons living principally on income derived from non-productive activities.

20. The Unit of Classification is the organised "Establishment". The commodity produced or the service performed as a result of the work of the organised establishment is the criterion for classifying the establishment. The classification of the establishment is the classification of every member of the establishment.

21. As regards "Employees", all persons engaged, in production, commerce or transport (and not being domestic servants) have been classified under the appropriate subdivisions with reference to their own activity, and without reference to that of their employer. Domestic servants have all been classed iu one sub-division without reference to the nature of their work. All other employees (including all managerial and supervisory employees, clerks, messengers, watchmen and unskilled labourer of every description) have been classified with reference to the commodity produced or services rendered by their employers.

B. I—Livelihood Classes

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total Population			AGRICULTURAL — ALL — Total			S.C. (i) Self-supporting persons	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	**330.329**	**171,279**	**159,050**	**175,764**	**92,088**	**83,676**	**48,817**	**20,951**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**181.341**	**95 175**	**86,166**	**165.094**	**86,770**	**78 324**	**45,692**	**20,136**
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural ..	90,246	47,573	42,673	79,701	42,101	37,600	25,080	10,773
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural ..	91,095	47,602	43,493	85,393	44,669	40,724	20,612	9,363
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**148,988**	**76,104**	**72,884**	**10.670**	**5,318**	**5.352**	**3,125**	**815**
6	Bikaner District Urban Non-City ..	31,875	15,568	16,307	7,800	3,864	3,936	2,331	771
7	Bikaner City	117,113	60,536	56,577	2,870	1,454	1,416	794	44

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	AGRICULTURAL — II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants — Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
	(1)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	**30,685**	**28,587**	**20,858**	**10,810**	**7,034**	**12,133**	**2,793**	**5,594**	**501**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**28,214**	**26,006**	**19,234**	**10.346**	**6,425**	**10,504**	**2.555**	**5.156**	**380**
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural ..	11,435	10,503	7,525	3,685	3,345	5,145	565	1,673	143
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Divison Rural ..	16 779	15,503	11,709	6,661	3,080	5,359	1,990	3,483	237
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**2,471**	**2,531**	**1,624**	**464**	**609**	**1,629**	**238**	**438**	**121**
6	Bikaner District Urban Non-City ..	1,747	1,817	1,157	438	385	1,078	205	301	32
7	Bikaner City	724	714	467	26	224	551	33	137	89

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	NON-AGRICULTURAL — ALL CLASSES — Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii dependants	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
	(1)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	**154,565**	**79,191**	**75,374**	**40,196**	**4,209**	**37,735**	**69,489**	**1,260**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**16,247**	**8,405**	**7,842**	**3,756**	**440**	**4,385**	**6,702**	**264**
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural ..	10,545	5,472	5,073	2,759	281	2,513	4,233	200
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural ..	5,702	2,933	2,769	997	159	1,872	2,469	64
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**138,318**	**70.786**	**67,532**	**36,440**	**3,769**	**33,350**	**62,787**	**996**
6	Bikaner District Urban Non-City ..	24,675	11,704	12,371	4,974	765	6,415	11,224	315
7	Bikaner City	114,243	59,082	55,161	31,466	3,004	26,935	51,563	681

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	NON-AGRICULTURAL — Persons (including dependants) who derive — VI—Commerce. — Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S.C. (iii) Earning dependants	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	**20,154**	**20,590**	**11,624**	**529**	**8,174**	**19,750**	**356**	**311**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**2,067**	**2,120**	**929**	**88**	**1,087**	**1,994**	**51**	**38**
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural ..	1,206	1,181	546	58	632	1,105	28	18
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural ..	861	939	383	30	455	889	23	20
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**18,087**	**18,470**	**10,695**	**441**	**7,087**	**17,756**	**305**	**273**
6	Bikaner District Urban Non-City ..	5,108	5,945	1,738	103	3,277	5,780	93	62
7	Bikaner City	12,979	12,525	8,957	338	3,810	11,976	212	211

and Sub-classes

CLASSES

CLASSES — *I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants*

S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S.C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
36,619	**49,266**	**6,652**	**13,459**	**60,038**	**54,020**	**27,292**	**10,013**	**28,961**	**36,202**	**3,785**	**7,805**	**1**
35,041	**45,452**	**6,037**	**12,736**	**57,524**	**51,466**	**25,966**	**9,690**	**28,142**	**34,252**	**3,416**	**7,524**	**2**
15,408	21,580	1,613	5,247	30,344	26,834	17,352	7,037	11,961	16,245	1,031	3,552	3
19,633	23,872	4,424	7,489	27,180	24,632	8,614	2,653	16,181	18,007	2,385	3,972	4
1,578	**3,814**	**615**	**723**	**2,514**	**2,554**	**1,826**	**328**	**819**	**1,950**	**369**	**281**	**5**
964	2,585	569	580	2,022	2,030	1,133	316	526	1,439	368	275	6
614	**1,229**	46	**143**	492	524	**193**	7	293	511	1	6	7

CLASSES —*(Concld.)*

III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants — *IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants*

Total	S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S.C. (iii) Earning dependants		Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Serial No.
Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	
374	**262**	**57**	**214**	**304**	**25**	**13**	**864**	**745**	**405**	**71**	**410**	**627**	**49**	**47**	**1**
267	**225**	**49**	**138**	**206**	**17**	**12**	**652**	**585**	**267**	**51**	**336**	**490**	**49**	**44**	**2**
94	79	25	52	60	12	9	179	169	124	26	50	130	5	13	3
173	146	24	86	146	5	3	473	416	143	25	286	360	44	31	4
107	**37**	**8**	**76**	**98**	**8**	**1**	**212**	**160**	**138**	**20**	**74**	**137**	..	**3**	**5**
35	15	2	16	32	1	1	63	54	26	15	27	36	..	3	6
72	22	6	60	66	7	..	149	106	112	5	37	101	..	..	7

CLASSES

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from — *V—Production other than cultivation*

Earning	Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Serial No.
Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	
1,676	**12,027**	**10,606**	**6,089**	**680**	**5,579**	**9,259**	**359**	**667**	**1**
700	**1,785**	**1,571**	**862**	**118**	**728**	**1,078**	**145**	**387**	**2**
559	1,178	1,048	622	70	434	647	122	331	3
141	557	523	240	42	294	425	23	56	4
976	**10,292**	**9,035**	**5,227**	**568**	**4,851**	**8,187**	**214**	**280**	**5**
382	2,157	2,088	1,035	201	1,031	1,715	91	172	6
594	8,135	6,947	4,192	367	3,820	6,472	123	108	7

CLASSES - *(Concld.)*

their principal means of livelihood from

VII—Transport — *VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources*

Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S.C.(iii) Earning dependants		Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	
5,244	**4,404**	**2,510**	**57**	**2,685**	**4,302**	**49**	**45**	**41,766**	**39,774**	**19,973**	**2,943**	**21,297**	**36,178**	**496**	**653**	**1**
318	**239**	**132**	**7**	**181**	**228**	**5**	**4**	**4,285**	**3,912**	**1,833**	**233**	**2,389**	**3,408**	**63**	**271**	**2**
165	142	106	6	57	134	2	2	2,923	2,702	1,485	147	1,390	2,347	48	208	3
153	97	26	1	124	94	3	2	1,362	1,210	348	86	999	1,061	15	63	4
4,926	**4,165**	**2,378**	**50**	**2,504**	**4,074**	**44**	**41**	**37,481**	**35,862**	**18,140**	**2,710**	**18,908**	**32,770**	**433**	**382**	**5**
277	214	154	3	120	199	3	12	4,162	4,124	2,047	458	1,987	3,530	128	136	6
4,649	**3,951**	**2,224**	**47**	**2,384**	**3,875**	**41**	**29**	**33,319**	**31,738**	**16,093**	**2,252**	**16,921**	**29,240**	**305**	**246**	**7**

B. II—Secondary Means

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD — *Cultivation of owned land* — Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		*Cultivation of* — Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
										BIKANER
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural).	**3,334**	**4,404**	**1,672**	**71**	**1,662**	**4,333**	**3,390**	**3,166**	**2,041**	**468**
All Agricultural Classes	**1,615**	**4,101**	**46**	**1**	**1,569**	**4,100**	**1,940**	**2,675**	**802**	**349**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	1,546	4,089	..	..	1,546	4,089	1,254	900	797	344
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	26	5	16	..	10	5	655	1,743	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	1
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers.	43	7	30	1	13	6	26	28	2	4
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from).	**1,719**	**303**	**1,626**	**70**	**93**	**233**	**1,450**	**491**	**1,239**	**119**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	306	129	277	24	29	105	448	172	372	15
VI Commerce	388	41	365	17	23	24	166	74	143	13
VII Transport	9	3	8	1	1	2	52	24	47	11
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	1,016	130	976	28	40	102	784	221	677	80

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD — *Production other than cultivation* — Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		*Commerce* — Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural).	**4,334**	**2,360**	**2,887**	**949**	**1,447**	**1,411**	**2,201**	**1,310**	**1,544**	**299**
All Agricultural Classes	**3,938**	**1,978**	**2,747**	**904**	**1,191**	**1,074**	**1,794**	**1,055**	**1,416**	**256**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	1,712	146	1,248	83	464	63	561	36	483	10
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	2,208	1,827	1,487	820	721	1,007	1,226	1,017	927	244
III Cultivating labourers	4	..	3	..	1	..	3	2	2	2
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers.	14	5	9	1	5	4	4	..	4	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from).	**396**	**382**	**140**	**45**	**256**	**337**	**407**	**255**	**128**	**43**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	222	265	53	11	169	254	45	25	27	..
VI Commerce	54	52	18	19	36	33	279	203	52	38
VII Transport	19	2	10	..	9	2	11	3	7	1
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	101	63	59	15	42	48	72	24	42	4

of Livelihood

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
DISTRICT TOTAL													
1,349	**2,698**	**1,556**	**2,679**	**418**	**32**	**1,138**	**2,647**	**71**	**76**	**57**	**2**	**14**	**74**
1,138	**2,326**	**1,515**	**2,594**	**389**	**26**	**1,126**	**2,568**	**38**	**62**	**29**	**2**	**9**	**60**
457	556	754	1,247	355	12	399	1,235	9	1	7	..	2	1
655	1,743	744	1,345	33	14	711	1,331	24	50	21	2	3	48
2	3	16	2	..	..	16	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
24	24	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	11	..	..	4	11
211	**372**	**41**	**85**	**29**	**6**	**12**	**79**	**33**	**14**	**28**	..	**5**	**14**
76	157	24	44	12	3	12	41	1	14	1	..	..	14
23	61	6	3	6	..	..	3	8	..	8	..	..	..
5	13	9	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
107	141	2	38	2	3	—	35	23	..	18	..	5	..

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

Transport								*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
657	**1,011**	**206**	**511**	**143**	**319**	**63**	**192**	**4,457**	**3,509**	**2,875**	**740**	**1,582**	**2,769**
378	**799**	**149**	**459**	**122**	**318**	**27**	**141**	**3,746**	**3,067**	**2,532**	**676**	**1,214**	**2,391**
78	26	80	..	60	..	20	..	1,971	1,987	1,152	152	819	1,835
299	773	54	459	49	318	5	141	1,738	1,069	1,349	523	389	546
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	9	12	1	5	8
..	..	15	..	13	..	2	..	20	2	19	..	1	2
279	**212**	**57**	**52**	**21**	**1**	**36**	**51**	**711**	**442**	**343**	**64**	**368**	**378**
18	25	15	9	4	..	11	9	95	67	51	5	44	62
227	165	13	4	10	1	3	3	72	30	38	8	44	22
4	2	11	7	5	..	6	7	38	20	14	1	24	19
30	20	18	32	2	..	16	32	496	325	240	50	256	275

B. II—Secondary Means

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD — *Cultivation of owned land*						*Cultivation of*			
	TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10	(11)
										BIKANER
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**2,037**	**4,302**	**434**	**25**	**1,603**	**4,277**	**2,448**	**2,595**	**1,233**	**280**
All Agricultural Classes	**1,608**	**4,096**	**43**	**1**	**1,565**	**4,095**	**1,885**	**2,314**	**779**	**244**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,542	4,084	..	..	1,542	4,084	1,233	680	776	241
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	23	5	13	..	10	5	623	1,604	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	3
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	43	7	30	1	13	6	26	26	2	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**429**	**206**	**391**	**24**	**38**	**182**	**558**	**279**	**454**	**36**
V Production other than cultivation ..	206	107	191	11	15	96	213	140	160	6
VI Commerce	72	17	64	10	8	7	94	16	79	8
VII Transport	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	—
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	151	81	136	2	15	79	249	121	213	22

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD — *Production other than cultivation*						*Commerce*			
	TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**3,862**	**1,907**	**2,691**	**831**	**1,171**	**1,076**	**1,783**	**1,073**	**1,403**	**263**
All Agricultural Classes	**3,753**	**1,734**	**2,658**	**823**	**1,095**	**911**	**1,742**	**1,050**	**1,383**	**256**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,703	143	1,243	81	460	62	514	33	455	10
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	2,033	1,588	1,404	741	629	847	1,223	1,015	924	244
III Cultivating labourers	4	..	3	..	1	..	3	2	2	2
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	13	3	8	1	5	2	2	..	2	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from.)	**109**	**173**	**33**	**8**	**76**	**165**	**41**	**23**	**20**	**7**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	82	153	8	2	74	151	1	..	1	..
VI Commerce	10	2	10	..	..	2	37	20	17	6
VII Transport	2	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	15	16	13	6	2	10	3	3	2	1

of Livelihood

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
DISTRICT RURAL													
1,210	**2,818**	**1,508**	**2,590**	**387**	**29**	**1,121**	**2,561**	**46**	**61**	**37**	**2**	**9**	**59**
1,106	2,070	1,502	2,582	383	26	1,119	2,556	37	61	28	2	9	59
457	439	749	1,241	350	12	399	1,229	9	..	7	..	2	..
623	1,604	744	1,339	33	14	711	1,325	24	50	21	2	3	48
2	3	9	2	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	..	..	4	11
104	**243**	**6**	**8**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**5**	**9**	..	**9**	..	..	..
53	134	3	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	8	1	3	1	..	..	3	5	..	5	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
36	99	2	2	2	..	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

Transport								*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
380	**810**	**153**	**460**	**125**	**318**	**28**	**142**	**2,846**	**2,765**	**2,067**	**567**	**779**	**2,198**
359	**794**	**144**	**459**	**117**	**318**	**27**	**141**	**2,798**	**2,679**	**2,035**	**560**	**757**	**2,110**
59	23	79	..	59	..	20	..	1,326	1,833	849	146	477	1,687
299	771	50	459	45	318	5	141	1,438	829	1,163	414	275	415
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	9	..	4	7
..	..	15	..	13	..	2	..	15	1	14	..	1	1
21	**16**	**9**	**1**	**8**	..	**1**	**1**	**54**	**95**	**32**	**7**	**22**	**88**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	8	..	1	6
20	14	9	1	8	..	1	1	14	5	7	2	7	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
1	**2**	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	84	17	5	9	79

B. II—Secondary Means

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM — *Cultivation of owned land*						*Cultivation of*			
	TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
								BIKANER (NORTH)		
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**1,344**	**3,301**	**372**	**18**	**972**	**3,283**	**974**	**1,886**	**386**	**37**
All Agricultural Classes	**959**	**3,104**	**20**	..	**939**	**3,104**	**539**	**1,652**	**10**	**4**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	930	3,099	..	..	930	3,099	32	47	7	3
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	21	3	13	..	8	3	504	1,604	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	8	2	7	..	1	2	2	..	2	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**385**	**197**	**352**	**18**	**33**	**179**	**435**	**234**	**356**	**33**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	198	101	184	7	14	94	178	130	135	4
VI Commerce	51	15	45	9	6	6	62	12	55	8
VII Transport	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources.	136	80	123	1	13	79	194	92	165	21

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM — *Production other than cultivation*						*Commerce*			
	TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**826**	**287**	**694**	**90**	**132**	**197**	**587**	**54**	**564**	**21**
All Agricultural Classes	**746**	**161**	**679**	**84**	**67**	**77**	**561**	**46**	**552**	**21**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	392	120	351	67	41	53	421	33	414	10
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	353	41	328	17	25	24	138	11	136	9
III Cultivating labourers	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	2
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**80**	**126**	**15**	**6**	**65**	**120**	**26**	**8**	**12**	..
V Production other than cultivation. ..	66	109	1	..	65	109	1	..	1	..
VI Commerce	4	..	4	..	..	..	22	8	9	..
VII Transport	2	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
VIII Other services miscellaneous sources ..	8	15	8	6	..	9	3	..	2	..

of Livelihood—(*Contd.*)

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
SUB-DIVISION RURAL													
608	**1,849**	**23**	**320**	**5**	..	**18**	**320**	**18**	**11**	**11**	..	**7**	**11**
529	**1,648**	**21**	**319**	**3**	..	**18**	**319**	**15**	**11**	**8**	..	**7**	**11**
25	44	8	317	..	..	8	317	9	..	7	..	2	..
504	1,604	4	.	3	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	3	..
..	..	9	2	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	**11**	..	..	2	**11**
79	**201**	**2**	**1**	**2**	..	..	**1**	**3**	..	**3**	..	.	..
43	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	71	2	1	2	..	..	1	3	..		..	..	..

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

		Transport						*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants.	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
23	**33**	**119**	**2**	**108**	..	**11**	**2**	**546**	**161**	**504**	**50**	**42**	**111**
9	**25**	**111**	**2**	**100**	..	**11**	**2**	**521**	**107**	**488**	**46**	**33**	**61**
7	23	60	..	52	..	8	..	290	38	280	22	10	16
2	2	38	2	37	..	1	2	215	62	194	24	21	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	7	..	2	7
..	..	13	..	11	..	2	..	7	..	7	..	..	..
14	8	**8**	..	**8**	..	..	..	**25**	**54**	**16**	**4**	**9**	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	..	2
13	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	51	12	3	5	48

B. II - Secondary Means

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR Cultivation of owned land						Cultivation of			
	TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
								BIKANER (SOUTH)		
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural)	**693**	**1,001**	**62**	**7**	**631**	**994**	**1,469**	**707**	**867**	**243**
All Agricultural Classes	**649**	**992**	**23**	**1**	**626**	**991**	**1,346**	**662**	**769**	**240**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	612	985	..	..	612	985	1,201	633	769	238
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	2	2	..	..	2	2	119	..	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	35	5	23	1	12	4	24	26	..	2
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from).	**44**	**9**	**39**	**6**	**5**	**3**	**123**	**45**	**98**	**3**
V Production other than cultivation ..	8	6	7	4	1	2	35	10	25	2
VI Commerce	21	2	19	1	2	1	32	4	24	..
VII Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	15	1	13	1	2	..	55	29	48	1

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR Production other than cultivation						Commerce			
	TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural).	**3,036**	**1,620**	**1,997**	**741**	**1,039**	**879**	**1,196**	**1,019**	**839**	**242**
All Agricultural Classes	**3,007**	**1,573**	**1,979**	**739**	**1,028**	**834**	**1,181**	**1,004**	**831**	**235**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	1,311	23	892	14	419	9	93	..	41	..
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	1,680	1,547	1,076	724	604	823	1,085	1,004	788	235
III Cultivating labourers	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	13	3	8	1	5	2	1	..	1	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**29**	**47**	**18**	**2**	**11**	**45**	**15**	**15**	**8**	**7**
V Production other than cultivation ..	16	44	7	2	9	42	..	..	..	..
VI Commerce	6	2	6	..	..	2	15	12	8	6
VII Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	7	1	5	..	2	1	..	3	..	1

of Livelihood—(*Contd.*)

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
SUB-DIVISION RURAL													
602	**464**	**1,485**	**2,270**	**382**	**29**	**1,103**	**2,241**	**28**	**50**	**26**	**2**	**2**	**48**
577	**422**	**1,481**	**2,263**	**380**	**26**	**1,101**	**2,237**	**22**	**50**	**20**	**2**	**2**	**48**
432	395	741	924	350	12	391	912	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	..	740	1,339	30	14	710	1,325	20	50	20	2	..	48
2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
25	**42**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**6**	..	**6**	..	..	..
10	8	3	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4	1	3	1	..	..	3	5	..	5	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
7	28	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

Transport								*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
357	**777**	**34**	**458**	**17**	**318**	**17**	**140**	**2,300**	**2,604**	**1,563**	**517**	**737**	**2,087**
350	**769**	**33**	**457**	**17**	**318**	**16**	**139**	**2,271**	**2,563**	**1,547**	**514**	**724**	**2,049**
52	..	19	..	7	..	12	..	1,036	1,795	569	124	467	1,671
297	769	12	457	8	318	4	139	1,223	767	969	390	254	377
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	2	..
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	8	1	7	..	1	1
7	**8**	**1**	**1**	.	.	**1**	**1**	**29**	**41**	**16**	**3**	**13**	**38**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	5	..	1	4
7	6	1	1	..	..	1	1	11	4	6	1	5	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	33	5	2	4	31

B. II—Secondary Means

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR									
	Cultivation of owned land						*Cultivation of*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
								BIKANER DISTRICT		
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural)	**1,297**	**102**	**1,238**	**46**	**59**	**56**	**947**	**573**	**808**	**188**
All Agricultural Classes	**7**	**5**	**3**	..	**4**	**5**	**55**	**361**	**23**	**105**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	4	5	..	..	4	5	21	220	21	103
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	3	..	3	..	..	..	32	139	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
All Non-agricultural Classes (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**1,290**	**97**	**1,235**	**46**	**55**	**51**	**892**	**212**	**785**	**83**
V Production other than cultivation ..	100	22	86	13	14	9	235	32	212	9
VI Commerce	316	24	301	7	15	17	72	58	64	5
VII Transport	9	2	8	..	1	2	50	22	45	11
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	865	49	840	26	25	23	535	100	464	58

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR									
	Production other than cultivation						*Commerce*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural)	**472**	**453**	**196**	**118**	**276**	**335**	**418**	**237**	**141**	**36**
All Agricultural Classes	**185**	**244**	**89**	**81**	**96**	**163**	**52**	**5**	**33**	..
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	9	3	5	2	4	1	47	3	28	..
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	175	239	83	79	92	160	3	2	3	..
III Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	1	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	2	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**287**	**209**	**107**	**37**	**180**	**172**	**366**	**232**	**108**	**36**
V Production other than cultivation ..	140	112	45	9	95	103	44	25	26	..
VI Commerce	44	50	8	19	36	31	242	183	35	32
VII Transport	17	..	8	..	9	..	11	3	7	1
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	86	47	46	9	40	38	69	21	40	3

of Livelihood—(*Contd.*)

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as culti-vating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
URBAN													
139	**385**	**48**	**89**	**31**	**3**	**17**	**86**	**25**	**15**	**20**	..	**5**	**15**
32	**256**	**13**	**12**	**6**	..	**7**	**12**	**1**	**1**	**1**	..	..	**1**
..	117	5	6	5	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1
32	139	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	**129**	**35**	**77**	**25**	**3**	**10**	**74**	**24**	**14**	**19**	..	**5**	**14**
23	23	21	41	11	..	10	41	1	14	1	..	..	14
8	53	5	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
5	11	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	42	..	36	..	3	..	33	20	..	15	..	5	..

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

Transport								*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
277	**201**	**53**	**51**	**18**	**1**	**35**	**50**	**1,611**	**744**	**808**	**173**	**803**	**571**
19	**5**	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	**954**	**397**	**497**	**116**	**457**	**281**
19	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	645	154	308	6	342	148
..	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	300	240	186	109	114	131
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	5	..	..	1
258	**196**	**48**	**51**	**13**	**1**	**35**	**50**	**657**	**347**	**311**	**57**	**346**	**290**
18	25	15	9	4	..	11	9	86	61	43	5	43	56
207	151	4	3	2	1	2	2	68	25	31	6	37	19
4	2	11	7	5	..	6	7	83	20	14	1	9	10
29	18	18	32	2	..	16	32	470	241	223	45	247	196

B. II—Secondary Means

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD									
	Cultivation of owned land						*Cultivation of*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
								BIKANER DISTRICT		
Total All Classes (both Agricultural And Non-agricultural)	**636**	**85**	**586**	**46**	**50**	**39**	**608**	**320**	**534**	**157**
All Agricultural Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	**22**	**231**	**20**	**105**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	220	20	103
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	..	..	..	..	.	..	2	9	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**636**	**85**	**586**	**46**	**50**	**39**	**586**	**89**	**514**	**52**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	98	22	85	13	13	9	204	17	182	7
VI Commerce	314	24	299	7	15	17	52	11	44	4
VII Transport	6	..	6	..	..	..	21	5	21	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	218	139	196	26	22	13	309	56	267	41

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD									
	Production other than cultivation						*Commerce*			
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural)	**261**	**333**	**135**	**85**	**126**	**248**	**143**	**71**	**65**	**12**
All Agricultural Classes	**181**	**243**	**85**	**81**	**96**	**162**	**45**	**3**	**26**	..
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	8	2	4	2	4	..	44	3	25	..
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	173	239	81	79	92	160	1	..	1	..
III Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers.	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
All Non-agricultural Classes (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**80**	**90**	**50**	**4**	**30**	86	98	**68**	**39**	**12**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	52	68	30	1	22	67	5	18	4	..
VI Commerce	2	2	1	..	1	2	74	40	19	11
VII Transport	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	22	20	15	3	7	17	18	9	15	..

of Livelihood–(*Contd.*)

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
URBAN NON-CITY													
74	163	31	87	21	3	10	84	6	1	6	..	..	1
2	126	6	11	6	..	..	11	1	1	1	..	..	1
..	117	5	6	5	..	..	6	..	1	..	.	..	1
2	9	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	37	25	76	15	3	10	73	5	..	5	..	..	..
22	10	16	40	6	..	10	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	7	..	.	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
..	5	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	15	..	36	..	3	..	33	3	..	3	..	..	..

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

Transport								*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
78	59	15	9	1	..	14	9	1,102	484	570	125	532	359
19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	920	389	468	112	452	277
19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	630	154	290	6	340	148
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	284	232	173	105	111	127
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	1
59	56	15	9	1	..	14	9	182	95	102	18	80	82
1	18	7	9	..	..	7	9	26	19	10	..	16	19
55	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	10	12	3	14	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 7	7	4	..	3	7
3	9	7	..	..	..	7	..	123	59	76	10	47	49

B. II—Secondary Means

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR: *Cultivation of owned land* — Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		*Cultivation of* — Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
										BIKANER
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural).	**661**	**17**	**652**	..	**9**	**17**	**339**	**253**	**274**	**31**
All Agricultural Classes	**7**	**5**	**3**	..	**4**	**5**	**33**	**130**	**3**	..
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	4	5	..	..	4	5	1	..	1	..
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	3	..	3	..	..	..	30	130	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from).	**654**	**12**	**649**	..	**5**	**12**	**306**	**123**	**271**	**31**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	31	15	30	2
VI Commerce	2	..	2	..	..	..	20	47	20	1
VII Transport	3	2	2	..	1	2	29	17	24	11
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	647	10	644	..	3	10	226	44	197	17

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR: *Production other than cultivation* — Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		*Commerce* — Total		Self-supporting persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural)	**211**	**120**	**61**	**33**	**150**	**87**	**275**	**166**	**76**	**24**
All Agricultural Classes	**4**	**1**	**4**	..	..	**1**	**7**	**2**	**7**	..
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	3	..
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
III Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**207**	**119**	**57**	**33**	**150**	**86**	**268**	**164**	**69**	**24**
V Production other than cultivation ..	88	44	15	8	73	36	39	7	22	..
VI Commerce	42	48	7	19	35	29	168	143	16	21
VII Transport	13	..	4	..	9	..	10	2	6	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	64	27	31	6	33	21	51	12	25	3

of Livelihood—(*Concld.*)

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

unowned land		*Employment as cultivating labourer*						*Rent on agricultural land*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
CITY													
65	**222**	**17**	**2**	**10**	..	**7**	**2**	**19**	**14**	**14**	..	**5**	**14**
30	**130**	**7**	**1**	..	..	**7**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	130	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	**92**	**10**	**1**	**10**	..	..	**1**	**19**	**14**	**14**	..	**5**	**14**
1	13	5	1	5	..	..	1	1	14	1	..	..	14
..	46	5	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	12	..	5	..

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

Transport								*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		TOTAL		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
199	**142**	**33**	**42**	**17**	**1**	**21**	**41**	**509**	**260**	**238**	**48**	**271**	**212**
..	**2**	**5**	..	**5**	..	..	..	**34**	**8**	**29**	**4**	**5**	**4**
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	13	..	2	..
..	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	16	8	13	4	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
199	**140**	**33**	**42**	**12**	**1**	**21**	**41**	**475**	**252**	**209**	**44**	**266**	**208**
17	7	8	..	4	..	4	..	60	42	33	5	27	37
152	122	3	3	1	1	2	2	42	15	19	3	23	12
4	2	11	7	5	..	6	7	26	13	10	1	16	12
26	9	11	32	2	..	9	32	347	182	147	35	200	14

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES								
		TOTAL			Employers		Employees		Independent Workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	**43,534**	**39,427**	**4107**	**491**	**15**	**17,445**	**1,895**	**21,491**	**2,197**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**4,065**	**3,659**	**406**	**15**	**2**	**1,379**	**96**	**2,265**	**308**
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural	2,943	2,677	266	9	..	1,121	68	1,547	198
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural	1,122	982	140	6	2	258	28	718	110
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**39,469**	**35,768**	**3,701**	**476**	**13**	**16,066**	**1,799**	**19,226**	**1,889**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	5,682	4,934	748	131	4	1,488	308	3,315	436
7	Bikaner City	33,787	30,834	2,953	345	9	14,578	1,491	15,911	1,453

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 0·2 Rearing of small animals and insects								Sub-division 0·3	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
7	Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 0·5 Hunting (including trapping and game propagation)								Sub-division	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions.

Division 0 Primary Industries not elsewhere specified								Sub-division 0·1 Stock Raising								Serial No.
TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	
319	26	..	..	19	1	300	25	299	25	..	..	16	1	283	24	1
168	14	..	..	2	..	166	14	168	14	..	..	2	..	166	14	2
93	4	..	..	..	..	93	4	93	4	..	..	..	..	93	4	3
75	10	..	..	2	..	73	10	75	10	..	..	2	..	73	10	4
151	12	..	..	17	1	134	11	131	11	..	..	14	1	117	10	5
44	1	..	..	5	1	39	..	28	1	..	..	5	1	23	..	6
107	11	..	..	12	..	95	11	103	10	..	..	9	..	94	10	7

Plantation Industries						Sub-division 0·4 Forestry, wood cutting and collection of products not elsewhere specified								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	
..	..	3	..	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	3	..	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	7

0·6 Fishing						*Division 1 Mining and Quarrying*								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	716	7	25	..	268	1	423	6	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	32	2	1	..	..	..	31	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	32	2	1	..	..	..	31	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	684	2	54	..	268	1	362	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	2	..	71	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	611	5	24	..	266	1	321	4	7

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 1·0 Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified								Sub-division 1·1	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	30	1	2	..	..	..	29	2	..	1
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	30	2	1	..	..	..	29	2	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural	30	2	1	..	..	..	29	2	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 1·3 Metal mining except Iron ore mining								Sub division 1·4	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 1·6 Mica								Sub-division 1·7	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(123)	(124)	(125)	(126)	(127)	(128)	(129)	(130)	(131)	(132)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Coal mining						Sub-division 1·2 Iron ore mining								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas						Sub-division 1·5 Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)	(116)	(117)	(118)	(119)	(120)	(121)	(122)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	685	4	24	..	268	..	393	4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	683	4	24	..	268	..	391	4	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	2	..	71	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	610	4	24	..	266	..	320	4	7

Salt, saltpetre and saline substances						*Division 2 Processing manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof*								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(133)	(134)	(135)	(136)	(137)	(138)	(139)	(140)	(141)	(142)	(143)	(144)	(145)	(146)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,443	456	88	..	410	25	1,945	431	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	388	53	3	..	4	3	381	50	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	345	36	..	..	..	..	345	36	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	43	17	3	..	4	3	36	14	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,055	403	85	..	406	22	1,564	381	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	326	82	4	..	16	6	306	75	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,729	321	81	..	390	16	1,258	305	7

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 2·0 Food Industries otherwise unclassified								Sub-division	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(147)	(148)	(149)	(150)	(151)	(152)	(153)	(154)	(155)	(156)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**201**	**26**	**14**	..	**51**	**2**	**136**	**24**	**248**	**82**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**6**	**1**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	**1**
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**201**	**26**	**14**	..	**51**	**2**	**136**	**24**	**242**	**81**
6	Bikaner District U.N.C. ..	14	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	**5**	**5**
7	Bikaner City	187	26	14	..	47	2	126	24	**237**	**26**

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 2·3 Sugar Industries								Sub-division 2·4	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(171)	(172)	(173)	(174)	(175)	(176)	(177)	(178)	(179)	(180)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**10**	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**10**	..
6	Bikaner District U.N.C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..
7	Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**8**	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 2·6 Cotton textiles								Sub-division 2·7	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(195)	(196)	(197)	(198)	(199)	(200)	(201)	(202)	(203)	(204)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**217**	**122**	**29**	..	**13**	..	**175**	**122**	**626**	**61**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**69**	**4**	**1**	..	..	..	**68**	**4**	**23**	**1**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	62	2	..	..	..	..	62	2	20	1
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	7	2	1	..	..	..	6	2	3	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**148**	**118**	**28**	..	**13**	..	**107**	**118**	**603**	**60**
6	Bikaner District U.N.C. ..	88	19	..	..	6	..	82	19	99	27
7	Bikaner City	60	99	28	..	7	..	25	99	504	33

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

2·1 Grains and pulses						Sub-division 2·2 Vegetable oil and dairy products								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(157)	(158)	(159)	(160)	(161)	(162)	(163)	(164)	(165)	(166)	(167)	(168)	(169)	(170)	
10	..	**117**	**5**	**121**	**27**	**349**	**19**	..	..	**10**	**1**	**339**	**18**	**1**
1	..	**2**	..	**3**	**1**	**139**	**12**	..	..	..	**1**	**139**	**11**	**2**
..	..	..	..	3	1	132	9	..	..	..	..	132	9	3
1	..	2	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	1	7	2	4
9	..	**115**	**5**	**118**	**26**	**210**	**7**	..	..	**10**	..	**200**	**7**	**5**
2	..	1	..	2	5	21	4	..	..	2	..	19	4	6
7	..	114	5	116	21	189	3	..	..	8	..	181	3	7

Beverages						Sub-division 2·5 Tobacco								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(181)	(182)	(183)	(184)	(185)	(186)	(187)	(188)	(189)	(190)	(191)	(192)	(193)	(194)	
1	..	**2**	..	**7**	..	**9**	**2**	..	..	**2**	..	**7**	**2**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4**
1	..	**2**	..	**7**	..	**9**	**2**	..	..	**2**	..	**7**	**2**	**5**
..	..	**2**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	2	**6**
1	..	..	..	7	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	**7**

Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made-up textile goods						Sub-division 2·8 Textile Industries otherwise unclassified								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(205)	(206)	(207)	(208)	(209)	(210)	(211)	(212)	(213)	(214)	(215)	(216)	(217)	(218)	
24	..	**30**	..	**572**	**61**	**179**	**130**	**5**	..	**36**	**17**	**129**	**113**	**1**
..	..	..	..	**23**	**1**	**1**	**12**	..	..	..	**2**	**1**	**10**	**2**
..	..	..	..	**20**	**1**	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
..	..	..	..	**3**	..	1	5	..	..	..	2	1	3	4
24	..	**30**	..	**549**	**60**	**169**	**118**	**5**	..	**36**	**15**	**128**	**103**	**5**
..	..	**1**	..	**93**	**27**	**1**	**7**	**1**	..	..	**6**	..	**1**	**6**
24	..	**29**	..	**451**	**33**	**168**	**111**	**4**	..	**36**	**9**	**128**	**102**	**7**

B. III– Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Sub-division 2·9 Leather, leather products and footwear — *Division 3*

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
	(1)	(219)	(220)	(221)	(222)	(223)	(224)	(225)	(226)	(227)	(228)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**613**	**64**	**5**	..	**149**	..	**459**	**64**	**924**	**23**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**150**	**23**	**1**	..	**2**	..	**147**	**23**	**66**	**12**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	128	16	..	..	..	..	128	16	19	7
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R...	22	7	1	..	2	..	19	7	47	5
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**463**	**41**	**4**	..	**147**	..	**312**	**41**	**858**	**11**
6	Bikaner District U.N.C. ..	96	20	1	..	..	..	95	20	37	3
7	Bikaner City	367	21	3	..	147	..	217	21	821	8

Sub-division 3·1 Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture) — Sub-division 3·2

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(243)	(244)	(245)	(246)	(247)	(248)	(249)	(250)	(251)	(252)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..
6	Bikaner District U.N.C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..

Sub-division 3·4 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies — Sub-division 3·5

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(267)	(268)	(269)	(270)	(271)	(272)	(273)	(274)	(275)	(276)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**54**	**1**	..	..	..	..	**54**	**1**	**265**	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**54**	**1**	..	..	..	..	**54**	**1**	259	..
6	Bikaner District U.N.C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City	54	1	..	..	..	..	54	1	259	..

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Processing & Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof — Sub-division 3·0 Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(229)	(230)	(231)	(232)	(233)	(234)	(235)	(236)	(237)	(238)	(239)	(240)	(241)	(242)	
11	..	91	..	822	23	475	22	7	..	6	..	462	22	1
..	..	..	..	66	12	58	12	..	..	..	..	58	12	2
..	..	..	..	19	7	11	7	..	..	..	..	11	7	3
..	..	..	..	47	5	47	5	..	..	..	..	47	5	4
11	..	91	..	756	11	417	10	7	..	6	..	404	10	5
..	..	4	..	33	3	35	3	..	..	2	..	33	3	6
11	..	87	..	723	8	382	7	7	..	4	..	371	7	7

Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture) — Sub-division 3·3 Transport Equipment

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(253)	(254)	(255)	(256)	(257)	(258)	(259)	(260)	(261)	(262)	(263)	(264)	(265)	(266)	
..	..	2	..	30	..	28	..	..	..	10	..	18	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	2	..	30	..	28	..	..	..	10	..	18	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6
..	..	2	..	30	..	26	..	..	..	8	..	18	..	7

Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops — Sub-division 3·6 Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertiliser and Power Alcohol

Employers		Emp oyees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(277)	(278)	(279)	(280)	(281)	(282)	(283)	(284)	(285)	(286)	(287)	(288)	(289)	(290)	
2	..	72	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
2	..	72	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
2	..	72	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 3·7 Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations								Sub-division 3·8	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(291)	(292)	(293)	(294)	(295)	(296)	(297)	(298)	(299)	(300)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	68	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	66	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C...	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	66	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 4·0 Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified								Sub-division 4·1	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(315)	(316)	(317)	(318)	(319)	(320)	(321)	(322)	(323)	(324)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	500	33	86	..	118	1	296	32	..	1
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	58	10	2	..	7	1	49	9	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	37	4	..	..	..	..	37	4	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	21	6	2	..	7	1	12	5	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	442	23	84	..	111	..	247	23	..	1
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	176	13	..	..	..	..	176	13	..	..
7	Bikaner City	266	10	84	..	111	..	71	10	..	1

Serial No	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 4·3 Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products								Sub-division	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(339)	(340)	(341)	(342)	(343)	(344)	(345)	(346)	(347)	(348)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	13	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	242	109
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	18
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	17
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	13	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	172	91
6	Bikaner District U. N. C ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	150	83
7	Bikaner City	11	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	22	8

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions – (*Contd.*)

Division 4 Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified

Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(301)	(302)	(303)	(304)	(305)	(306)	(307)	(308)	(309)	(310)	(311)	(312)	(313)	(314)	
2	..	1	..	65	..	1,687	168	95	..	272	14	1,320	154	1
..	..	..	..	2	..	208	31	2	..	7	1	199	30	2
..	..	..	..	2	..	133	21	..	..	..	..	133	21	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	75	10	2	..	7	1	66	9	4
2	..	1	..	63	..	1,479	137	93	..	265	13	1,121	124	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	555	115	2	..	28	12	525	103	6
2	..	1	..	63	..	924	22	91	..	237	1	596	21	7

Products of petroleum and coal

Sub-division 4·2 Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(325)	(326)	(327)	(328)	(329)	(330)	(331)	(332)	(333)	(334)	(335)	(336)	(337)	(338)	
..	..	..	..	..	1	194	16	..	..	32	12	162	4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	1	190	16	..	..	32	12	158	4	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	120	16	..	..	26	12	94	4	6
..	..	..	..	..	1	70	..	..	..	6	..	64	..	7

4·4 Non-metallic mineral products

Sub-division 4·5 Rubber products

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(349)	(350)	(351)	(352)	(353)	(354)	(355)	(356)	(357)	(358)	(359)	(360)	(361)	(362)	
2	..	2	..	238	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	70	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	47	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
2	..	2	..	168	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
2	..	1	..	147	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	1	..	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 4·6 Wood and wood products other than furniture & fixtures								Sub-division 4·7	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(363)	(364)	(365)	(366)	(367)	(368)	(369)	(370)	(371)	(372)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**708**	**7**	**6**	..	**109**	**1**	**593**	**6**	**4**	**1**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**74**	**2**	..	..	..	..	**74**	**2**	**2**	**1**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R ..	49	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	25	2	..	..	..	..	25	2	2	1
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**634**	**5**	**6**	..	**109**	**1**	**519**	**4**	**2**	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	101	2	..	..	..	..	101	2	..	..
7	Bikaner City ..	533	3	6	..	109	1	418	2	2	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 4·9 Printing and Allied Industries								*Division 5*	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(387)	(388)	(389)	(390)	(391)	(392)	(393)	(394)	(395)	(396)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**19**	..	**1**	..	**6**	..	**12**	..	**1,871**	**152**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**120**	**3**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	3
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**19**	..	**1**	..	**6**	..	**12**	..	**1,751**	**149**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	6	..	.	..	..	..	6	..	607	12
7	Bikaner City	13	..	1	..	6	..	6	..	1,144	137

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 5·1 Construction and maintenance—Buildings								Sub-division 5·2	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(411)	(412)	(413)	(414)	(415)	(416)	(417)	(418)	(419)	(420)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**817**	**107**	..	..	**3**	**10**	**814**	**97**	**37**	**1**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**40**	..	..	..	..	..	**40**	..	**35**	**1**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	40	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	35	1
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**777**	**107**	..	..	**3**	**10**	**774**	**97**	**2**	.
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	530	9	..	..	3	6	527	3	2	..
7	Bikaner City	247	98	..	..	..	4	247	94	..	..

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Furniture and fixtures						Sub-division 4·8 Paper and paper products								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(373)	(374)	(375)	(376)	(377)	(378)	(379)	(380)	(381)	(382)	(383)	(384)	(385)	(386)	
..	..	..	..	4	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	1
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	2	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7

Construction and Utilities						Sub-division 5·0 Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(397)	(398)	(399)	(400)	(401)	(402)	(403)	(404)	(405)	(406)	(407)	(408)	(409)	(410)	
..	..	710	53	1,161	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	80	1	40	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	80	1	40	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	630	52	1,121	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	33	9	574	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	597	43	547	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works						Sub-division 5·3 Construction & maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone lines								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(421)	(422)	(423)	(424)	(425)	(426)	(427)	(428)	(429)	(430)	(431)	(432)	(433)	(434)	
..	..	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	–

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 5.4 Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works								Sub-division 5.5	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(435)	(436)	(437)	(438)	(439)	(440)	(441)	(442)	(443)	(444)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**817**	**24**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**18**	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**799**	**24**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	13	..
7	Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	786	**24**

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 5.7 Sanitary Works and Services including scavangers								*Division 6* Total	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(459)	(460)	(461)	(462)	(463)	(464)	(465)	(466)	(467)	(468)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	**54**	**20**	..	..	**31**	**18**	**23**	**2**	**11,624**	**529**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**19**	**2**	..	..	**19**	..	..	**2**	**929**	**88**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	19	**2**	..	..	19	..	..	2	546	58
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383	30
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**35**	**18**	..	..	**12**	**18**	**23**	..	**10,695**	**441**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	23	3	..	..	..	3	23	.	1,738	103
7	Bikaner City	12	15	..	..	12	15	..	..	8,957	**338**

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 6.1 Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)								Sub-division 6.2 Total	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(483)	(484)	(485)	(486)	(487)	(488)	(489)	(490)	(491)	(492)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	**5,236**	**170**	**60**	**1**	**162**	**3**	**5,014**	**166**	**71**	**29**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**232**	**5**	**1**	..	**1**	..	**230**	**5**	..	**8**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	77	..	1	..	..	..	76	..	..	7
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	155	5	..	..	1	..	154	5	..	1
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**5,004**	**165**	**59**	**1**	**161**	**3**	**4,784**	**161**	**71**	**21**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	450	25	21	..	21	3	408	22	2	1
7	Bikaner City	**4,554**	**140**	38	1	**140**	..	4,376	139	69	20

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Works and Services–Electric Power and Gas supply						Sub-division 5.6 Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(445)	(446)	(447)	(448)	(449)	(450)	(451)	(452)	(453)	(454)	(455)	(456)	(457)	(458)	
..	..	583	24	234	..	146	..	..	..	56	..	90	..	1
..	..	18	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	2
..	..	18	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	565	24	234	..	138	..	..	..	48	..	90	..	5
..	..	13	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	15	..	24	..	6
..	..	552	24	234	..	99	..	..	..	33	..	66	..	7

Commer.						Sub-division 6.0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(469)	(470)	(471)	(472)	(473)	(474)	(475)	(476)	(477)	(478)	(479)	(480)	(481)	(482)	
245	9	538	19	10,841	501	2,889	191	21	2	132	7	2,736	182	1
3	2	74	4	852	82	251	34	..	..	51	4	200	30	2
2	..	52	4	492	54	199	16	..	..	51	4	148	12	3
1	2	22	..	360	28	52	18	..	..	..	..	52	18	4
242	7	464	15	9,989	419	2,638	157	21	2	81	3	2,536	152	5
125	3	175	12	1,438	88	207	39	4	..	25	1	178	38	6
117	4	289	3	8,551	331	2,431	118	17	2	56	2	2,358	114	7

Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)						Sub-division 6.3 Retail trade in textile and leather Goods								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(493)	(494)	(495)	(496)	(497)	(498)	(499)	(500)	(501)	(502)	(503)	(504)	(505)	(506)	
..	..	4	..	67	29	2,714	42	153	4	213	5	2,343	33	1
..	..	..	..	..	8	345	13	2	2	21	..	322	11	2
..	..	..	..	..	7	172	9	1	..	..	..	171	9	3
..	..	..	..	..	1	173	4	1	2	21	..	151	2	4
..	..	4	..	67	21	2,369	29	156	2	192	5	2,021	22	5
..	..	..	..	2	1	920	13	94	1	119	5	707	7	6
..	..	4	..	65	20	1,449	16	62	1	73	..	1,314	15	7

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 6.4 wholesale trade in foodstuffs								Sub-division 6.5	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(507)	(508)	(509)	(510)	(511)	(512)	(513)	(514)	(515)	(516)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	73	6	..	2	1	1	72	3	46	6
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	73	3	..	..	1	..	72	3	21	6
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	73	3	..	..	1	..	72	3	20	6
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	25	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	5	..
7	Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 6·7 Insurance								Sub-division 6.8	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(531)	(532)	(533)	(534)	(535)	(536)	(537)	(538)	(539)	(540)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	595	85
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	19
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	17
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	588	66
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	22
7	Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	434	44

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 7.0 Transport & Communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services								Sub-division 7.1	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(555)	(556)	(557)	(558)	(559)	(560)	(561)	(562)	(563)	(564)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	919	54
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	5
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	5
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
5	**Bikane District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	864	49
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	3
7	Bikaner City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	760	46

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs						Sub-division 6·6 Real Estate								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(517)	(518)	(519)	(520)	(521)	(522)	(523)	(524)	(525)	(526)	(527)	(528)	(529)	(530)	
..	..	..	..	46	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	20	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

Moneylending, banking and other financial business						*Division 7 Transport, Storage and Communications*								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(541)	(542)	(543)	(544)	(545)	(546)	(547)	(548)	(549)	(550)	(551)	(552)	(553)	(554)	
6	..	26	3	563	82	2,591	59	17	5	2,174	12	400	42	1
..	..	..	..	7	18	150	7	6	..	112	7	32	..	2
..	..	..	..	5	17	124	6	6	..	89	6	29	..	3
..	..	..	..	2	2	26	1	..	..	23	1	3	..	4
6	..	26	3	556	63	2,441	52	11	5	2,062	5	368	42	5
6	..	10	2	138	20	164	3	..	1	84	..	80	2	6
..	..	16	1	418	43	2,277	49	11	4	1,978	5	288	40	7

Transport by road						Sub-division 7·2 Transport by water								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(565)	(566)	(567)	(568)	(569)	(570)	(571)	(572)	(573)	(574)	(575)	(576)	(577)	(578)	
17	5	513	7	389	42	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1
6	..	17	5	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6	..	14	5	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
11	5	496	2	357	42	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5
..	1	24	..	80	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
11	4	472	2	277	40	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	7

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 7.3 Transport by air								Sub-division 7.4	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(579)	(580)	(581)	(582)	(583)	(584)	(585)	(586)	(587)	(588)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,581**	**3**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**77**	**2**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**57**	**1**
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**20**	**1**
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,504**	**1**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**50**	..
7	Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,454**	**1**

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 7.6 Postal Services								Sub-division 7.7	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(603)	(604)	(605)	(606)	(607)	(608)	(609)	(610)	(611)	(612)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**73**	**2**	..	..	**73**	**2**	..	..	..	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**18**	..	..	..	**18**	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**55**	**2**	..	..	**55**	**2**	..	..	..	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City	45	2	..	..	45	2	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 7.9 Wireless Services								*Division 8*	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(627)	(628)	(629)	(630)	(631)	(632)	(633)	(634)	(635)	(636)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	**7,711**	**867**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**595**	**20**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**478**	**11**
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**117**	**9**
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	**7,116**	**847**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	439	48
7	Bikaner City	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6,677	799

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Railway transport — Sub-division 7.5 Storage and warehousing

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(589)	(590)	(591)	(592)	(593)	(594)	(595)	(596)	(597)	(598)	(599)	(600)	(601)	(602)	
..	..	1,580	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	77	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	57	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	1,503	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	1,453	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

Telegraph Services — Sub-Division 7.8 Telephone Services

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(613)	(614)	(615)	(616)	(617)	(618)	(619)	(620)	(621)	(622)	(623)	(624)	(625)	(626)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7

Health, Education and Public Administration — Sub-division 8.1 Medical and other Health Services

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(637)	(638)	(639)	(640)	(641)	(642)	(643)	(644)	(645)	(646)	(647)	(648)	(649)	(650)	
..	..	7,655	849	56	18	723	216	..	..	679	199	44	17	1
..	..	589	19	6	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	2
..	..	472	11	6	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
..	..	117	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
..	..	7,066	830	50	17	721	215	..	..	677	199	44	16	5
..	..	411	39	28	9	33	10	..	..	11	2	22	8	6
..	..	6,655	791	22	8	688	205	..	..	666	197	22	8	7

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 8.2 Educational Services and Research								Sub-division 8.3	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(651)	(652)	(653)	(654)	(655)	(656)	(657)	(658)	(659)	(660)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**1,100**	**131**	..	..	**1,088**	**130**	**12**	1	..	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**92**	**11**	..	..	**86**	**11**	**6**	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	45	7	..	..	39	7	6	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	47	4	..	..	47	4	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**1,008**	**120**	..	..	**1,002**	**119**	**6**	**1**	..	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	128	21	..	..	122	20	6	1	..	..
7	Bikaner City	880	99	..	..	880	99	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 8.5 Village officers and servants, including village watchmen								Sub-division 8.6	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(675)	(676)	(677)	(678)	(679)	(680)	(681)	(682)	(683)	(684)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**11**	**3**	..	..	11	**3**	..	..	**601**	**452**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**2**	**3**	..	..	**2**	**3**	..	..	**3**	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**9**	..	..	..	**9**	..	..	..	**598**	**452**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	**61**	15
7	Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**537**	437

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 8.8 Employees of the Union Governments								Sub-division 8.9	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(699)	(700)	(701)	(702)	(703)	(704)	(705)	(706)	(707)	(708)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**1,527**	**1**	..	..	**1,527**	**1**	..	..	..	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**142**	..	..	..	**142**	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	142	..	..	..	142	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**1,385**	**1**	..	..	**1,385**	**1**	..	..	..	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	25	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City	1,360	1	..	..	1,360	1	..	..	..	..

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Army, Navy and Air Force — Sub-division 8.4 Police (other than village watchmen)

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(661)	(662)	(663)	(664)	(665)	(666)	(667)	(668)	(669)	(670)	(671)	(672)	(673)	(674)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	**906**	**4**	..	..	**906**	**4**	..	..	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	**210**	..	..	..	**210**	..	..	..	**2**
..	..	..	..	..	..	157	..	..	..	157	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	**696**	**4**	..	..	**696**	**4**	..	..	**5**
..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	591	4	..	..	591	4	..	..	7

Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards — Sub-division 8.7 Employees of State Governments

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(685)	(686)	(687)	(688)	(689)	(690)	(691)	(692)	(693)	(694)	(695)	(696)	(697)	(698)	
..	..	**601**	**452**	..	..	**2,843**	**60**	..	..	**2,843**	**60**	..	..	**1**
..	..	**3**	..	..	..	**144**	**5**	..	..	**144**	**5**	..	..	**2**
..	..	**3**	..	..	..	127	4	..	..	127	4	..	..	**3**
..	..	..	..	..	..	**17**	1	..	..	**17**	**1**	..	..	**4**
..	..	**598**	**452**	..	..	**2,699**	**55**	..	..	**2,699**	**55**	..	..	**5**
..	..	**61**	**15**	..	..	78	2	..	..	78	**2**	..	..	6
..	..	537	437	..	..	**2,621**	**53**	..	..	**2,621**	**53**	..	..	7

Employees of Non-Indian Governments — *Division 9 Services not elsewhere specified*

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(709)	(710)	(711)	(712)	(713)	(714)	(715)	(716)	(717)	(718)	(719)	(720)	(721)	(722)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	**9,541**	**1,820**	**10**	**1**	**5,308**	**921**	**4,223**	**898**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,003**	**176**	..	..	**511**	**61**	**492**	**115**	**2**
..	..	..	..	..	..	787	118	..	..	428	46	359	72	**3**
..	..	..	..	..	..	216	58	..	..	83	15	133	43	**4**
..	..	..	..	..	..	**8,538**	**1,644**	**10**	**1**	**4,797**	**860**	**3,731**	**783**	**5**
..	..	..	..	..	..	951	381	..	..	730	229	**221**	152	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,587	1,263	10	1	4,067	631	3,510	631	7

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 9·0 Services otherwise unclassified								Sub-division 9.1 rendered by	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(723)	(724)	(725)	(726)	(727)	(728)	(729)	(730)	(731)	(732)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**3,088**	**668**	..	..	**550**	**213**	**2,538**	**455**	**3,946**	**903**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**652**	**103**	..	..	**302**	**35**	**350**	**68**	**205**	**26**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	518	76	..	..	226	22	292	54	202	24
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	134	27	..	..	76	13	58	14	3	2
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**2,436**	**565**	..	..	**248**	**178**	**2,188**	**387**	**3,741**	**877**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	104	117	..	..	81	..	23	117	645	216
7	Bikaner City	2,332	448	..	..	167	178	2,165	270	3,096	661

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 9·3 Laundries and laundry services								Sub-division 9.4	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(747)	(748)	(749)	(750)	(751)	(752)	(753)	(754)	(755)	(756)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**220**	**25**	..	..	**20**	..	**200**	**25**	**34**	**6**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**4**	..	..	..	..		**4**	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**216**	**25**	..	..	**20**	..	**196**	**25**	**34**	**6**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	8	2	..	..	..	..	8	2	15	1
7	Bikaner City	208	23	..	..	20	..	188	23	19	5

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 9·6 Legal and business services								Sub-division 9.7	
		TOTAL		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		TOTAL	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(771)	(772)	(773)	(774)	(775)	(776)	(777)	(778)	(779)	(780)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**113**	**2**	..	..	**4**	..	**109**	**2**	**23**	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**113**	**2**	..	..	**4**	..	**109**	**2**	**23**	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City	115	2	..	..	4	..	**109**	2	23	..

in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Contd.*)

Domestic services (but not including services members of family households to one another)						Sub-division 9.2 Barbers and beauty shops								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(733)	(734)	(735)	(736)	(737)	(738)	(739)	(740)	(741)	(742)	(743)	(744)	(745)	(746)	
2	..	3,917	685	27	218	506	26	..	..	2	14	504	12	1
..	..	205	26	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	2
..	..	202	24	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	3
..	..	3	2	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	4
2	..	3,712	659	27	218	468	26	..	..	2	14	461	12	5
..	..	628	215	17	1	89	24	..	..	2	14	87	10	6
2	..	3,084	444	10	217	374	2	..	..	..	..	374	2	7

Hotels, restaurants and eating houses						Sub-division 9·5 Recreation services								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(757)	(758)	(759)	(760)	(761)	(762)	(763)	(764)	(765)	(766)	(767)	(768)	(769)	(770)	
6	1	10	4	18	1	484	113	2	..	122	2	360	111	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	90	28	..	..	4	..	86	28	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	31	11	..	..	..	..	31	11	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	59	17	..	..	4	..	55	17	4
6	1	10	4	18	1	394	85	2	..	118	2	274	83	5
..	..	6	..	9	1	38	6	..	..	4	..	34	6	6
	1	4	4	9	..	356	79	2	..	114	2	240	77	7

Arts, letters and journalism						Sub-division 9·8 Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services								Serial No.
Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(781)	(782)	(783)	(784)	(785)	(786)	(787)	(788)	(789)	(790)	(791)	(792)	(793)	(794)	
..	..	..	..	23	..	1,127	77	..	..	683	3	444	74	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	19	..	..	..	..	9	19	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	9	7	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	4
..	..	..	..	23	..	1,118	58	..	..	683	3	435	55	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	52	15	..	..	9	..	43	15	6
..	..	..	..	23	..	1,066	43	..	..	674	3	392	40	7

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions—(*Concld.*)

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Economically inactive persons						
		TOTAL			(i) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property		(ii) Persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(795)	(796)	(797)	(798)	(799)	(800)	(801)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**871**	**769**	**102**	..	..	**120**	2
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**131**	**97**	**34**	..	..	**10**	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	97	82	15	..	..	10	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	34	15	19	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**740**	**672**	**68**	..	..	**110**	2
6	Bikaner District U.N.C. ..	57	40	17	..	..	..	1
7	Bikaner City	683	632	51	..	..	110	1

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Economically inactive persons					
		(iii) Inmates of Jails, asylums, alms houses, and recipients of doles		(iv) Beggars and vagrants		(v) All other persons living principally on income derived from non-productive activities	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(802)	(803)	(804)	(805)	(806)	(807)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	..	..	**588**	**61**	**61**	**39**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	**85**	**33**	**2**	**1**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	..	..	70	14	2	**1**
	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	..	..	15	19	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	..	..	**503**	**28**	**59**	**38**
6	**Bikaner District U.N.C.** ..	..	..	36	12	4	4
7	Bikaner City	..	..	467	16	55	34

C.—HOUSEHOLD AND AGE (SAMPLE) TABLES

Explanatory Note:—This series consists of the following tables:—

C. I Household (size and composition).
C. II Livelihood Classes by Age Groups.
C. III Age and Civil Conditions
C. IV Age and Literacy.
C. V Single Year Age Returns.

All these tables have been prepared on sample basis. In Table C. I nearly 1 in 1000 households has been selected as sample from the National Register of Citizens. In other tables 10% sample has been taken from the enumeration slips pertaining to general population excluding displaced persons population.

C. I.—Household (size and composition)

EXPLANATORY NOTE:—This table shows for each census tract the total number of households, household population, the sample households population, and the size and composition of households in the sample household population.

The figures are arranged under two broad groups:—
(i) Size of households.
(ii) Composition of households.

in (i) Households have been called:—
(a) "Small" if the number of inmates is 3 or less.
(b) "Medium" if the number of inmates is between 4 and 6.
(c) "Large" if the number of inmates is between 7 and 9.
(d) "Very large" if the number of inmates is 10 or more.

in (ii) the inmates in a household are described under three heads:—
(a) Relationship to the head of the household.
(b) Number in broad age groups.
(c) Civil condition.

S. No.	Administrative Unit	Total No. of household	Total household population			Total No. of sample households
			Persons	Males	Females	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**65,857**	**330,245**	**171,223**	**159,022**	**60**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**34,301**	**181,257**	**95,119**	**86,138**	**36**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	17,470	90,221	47,560	42,661	8
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	16,831	91,036	47,559	43,477	28
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**31,556**	**148,988**	**76,104**	**72,884**	**24**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	5,466	31,875	15,568	16,307	5
7	Bikaner City	26,090	117,113	60,536	56,577	19

Sample households — Size of households

S. No.	Administrative Unit	Sample of household population			Small (3 Members or less)		Medium (4–6 Members)		Large (7–9 Members)		Very large (10 Members or above)	
		Persons	Males	Females	No.	Persons	No.	Persons	No.	Persons	No.	Persons
	(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**303**	**146**	**157**	**18**	**39**	**26**	**131**	**14**	**110**	**2**	**23**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**181**	**89**	**92**	**10**	**22**	**18**	**8**	**7**	**59**	**1**	**11**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	32	15	17	1	1	7	391	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	149	74	75	9	21	11	58	7	59	1	11
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**122**	**57**	**65**	**8**	**17**	**8**	**42**	**7**	**51**	**1**	**12**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	28	15	13	1	3	2	11	2	14	..	..
7	Bikaner City	94	42	52	7	14	6	31	5	37	1	12

Sample households — Composition of households

S. No.	Administrative Unit	Heads of households and their wives		Sons of heads of households	Daughters of heads of households	Other male relations of heads of households	Other female relations of heads of households
		Males	Females				
	(1)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**53**	**51**	**69**	**58**	**24**	**48**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**32**	**30**	**45**	**33**	**12**	**29**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	8	7	6	4	1	6
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	24	23	39	29	11	23
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**21**	**21**	**24**	**25**	**12**	**19**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	4	4	6	6	5	3
7	Bikaner City	17	17	18	19	7	16

Sample households — Composition of households

S. No.	Administrative Unit	Infants, non-adults and adults in households						Civil conditions					
		Infants (age less than one year)		Non-adults (age 1–20 years)		Adults (age 21 years and over)		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**6**	**7**	**67**	**82**	**73**	**68**	**70**	**60**	**76**	**97**	..	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**4**	**7**		**49**	**43**	**36**	**44**	**37**	**45**	**55**	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	1	..	424	10	10	7	5	6	10	11	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	3	7	38	39	33	29	39	31	35	44	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	2	..	**25**	**33**	**30**	**32**	**26**	**23**	**31**	**42**	..	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	..	..	63	67	5	7	9	5	6	8	..	..
7	Bikaner City	2	..	..	27	25	25	17	18	25	34	..	..

C. II—Livelihood Classes

Explanatory Note:—This table shows for each tract in this District the sample population arranged

Age Groups	Sample Population			LIVELIHOOD — Agricultural Classes: I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III.—Cultivating labourers and their dependants	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									BIKANER
Total ..	**31,200**	**17,070**	**14,130**	**5,820**	**4,443**	**3,844**	**2,931**	**34**	**33**
0	703	380	323	64	62	38	36	1	..
1— 4	3,334	1,716	1,618	575	360	225	368	5	4
5—14	8,385	4,446	3,939	1,703	1,492	905	882	12	5
15—24	5,760	2,824	2,936	730	933	496	611	7	10
25—34	4,202	2,236	1,966	655	835	472	321	5	3
35—44	2,935	1,877	1,058	341	113	478	214	..	3
45—54	2,827	1,631	1,196	511	392	396	245	2	6
55—64	1,478	872	606	190	112	165	78	2	2
65—74	895	602	293	216	46	126	144	..	..
75 and over ..	681	486	195	335	98	43	32	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									BIKANER
Total ..	16,275	8,842	7,433	5,083	4,204	3,071	2,630	18	11
0	188	105	83	62	57	34	19	..	..
1— 4	1,557	843	714	552	329	210	332	4	1
5—14	5,064	2,645	2,419	1,636	1,432	849	816	4	2
15—24	2,731	1,191	1,540	668	879	394	555	5	4
25—34	2,328	1,175	1,153	625	809	440	281	3	..
35—44	1,169	832	337	312	88	454	161	..	2
45—54	1,585	936	649	501	374	383	229	2	2
55—64	571	372	199	180	95	149	68	..	..
65—74	551	357	194	214	44	117	138	..	..
75 and over ..	531	386	145	333	97	41	31	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									BIKANER (NORTH)
Total ..	**8,527**	**4,657**	**3,870**	**2,961**	**2,448**	**1,229**	**1,058**	**8**	**5**
0	176	96	80	62	57	25	19	..	..
1— 4	829	426	403	260	265	104	100	2	..
5—14	2,692	1,408	1,284	921	821	374	344	..	..
15—24	1,191	623	568	387	393	155	119	3	2
25—34	933	519	414	326	320	113	68	2	..
35—44	518	306	212	174	74	87	87	..	2
45—54	1,172	665	507	422	312	216	166	1	1
55—64	319	162	157	82	82	51	51	..	..
65—74	319	209	110	128	28	64	74	..	..
75 and over ..	378	243	135	199	96	40	30	.	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	
									BIKANER (SOUTH)
Total ..	**7,748**	**4,185**	**3,563**	**2,122**	**1,756**	**1,842**	**1,572**	**10**	**6**
0	12	9	3	..	..	9	..	..	..
1— 4	728	417	311	292	64	106	232	2	1
5—14	2,372	1,237	1,135	715	611	476	472	4	2
15—24	1,540	568	972	281	486	239	456	2	2
25—34	1,395	656	739	299	489	327	213	1	..
35—44	651	526	125	138	14	367	74	..	..
45—54	413	271	142	79	62	167	63	1	1
55—64	252	210	42	98	13	98	17	..	..
65—74	232	148	84	86	16	53	61	..	..
75 and over ..	153	143	10	134	1	1	1	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

by Age Groups

according to age groups and distributed n the eight livelihood classes.

CLASSES

		Non-agricultural Classes								
		Persons (including their dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								
IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		V.—Production other than cultivation		VI.—Commerce		VII.—Transport		VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Age Groups
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(1)
DISTRICT TOTAL										
104	**62**	**1,423**	**1,225**	**1,886**	**1,979**	**623**	**500**	**4,336**	**2,957**	**Total**
1	..	31	40	62	153	14	12	169	20	0
5	6	116	199	217	294	47	52	526	335	1—4
23	18	370	270	514	401	106	82	813	789	5—14
23	12	328	262	331	365	131	131	778	612	15—24
11	11	256	184	265	286	123	84	449	242	25—34
8	5	158	108	215	196	92	70	585	349	35—44
4	7	84	101	152	135	59	41	423	269	45—54
11	2	53	45	80	94	32	20	339	253	55—64
12	..	19	5	42	40	4	5	183	53	65—74
6	1	8	11	8	15	15	3	71	35	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated
DISTRICT RURAL										
81	**49**	**107**	**110**	**115**	**126**	**18**	**15**	**349**	**288**	**Total**
..	..	1	2	4	1	..	1	4	3	0
5	3	10	14	11	14	1	2	50	19	1—4
18	14	28	30	23	25	3	6	84	94	5—14
14	12	21	20	25	24	4	3	60	43	15—24
9	7	17	14	16	27	5	..	60	15	25—34
7	5	3	11	15	13	4	1	37	56	35—44
2	5	10	7	11	9	1	..	26	23	45—54
8	2	13	8	6	5	..	..	16	21	55—64
12	..	3	2	4	3	..	1	7	6	65—74
6	1	1	2	..	5	..	1	5	8	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated
USB-DIVISION RURAL										
35	**12**	**78**	**53**	**56**	**67**	**11**	**13**	**279**	**214**	**Total**
..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	4	3	0
1	..	9	9	7	11	..	2	43	16	1— 4
10	3	22	15	10	17	1	5	70	79	5—14
4	5	15	9	9	11	4	3	46	26	15—24
4	1	11	9	10	10	4	..	49	6	25—34
2	2	2	5	8	4	2	1	31	39	35—44
1	1	6	3	4	7	..	..	15	17	45—54
3	..	10	3	2	4	..	..	14	17	55—64
8	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	5	6	65—74
2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	7	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated
SUB-DIVISION RURAL										
46	**37**	**29**	**57**	**59**	**59**	**7**	**2**	**70**	**74**	**Total**
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	0
4	3	1	5	4	3	1	..	7	3	1 —4
8	11	6	15	13	8	2	1	14	15	5—14
10	7	6	11	16	13	..	..	14	17	15—24
5	6	6	5	6	17	1	..	11	9	25—34
6	3	1	6	7	9	2	..	6	19	35—44
1	4	4	4	7	2	1	..	11	6	45—54
5	2	3	5	4	1	..	..	2	4	55—64
4	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	2	..	65—74
4	1	1	2	..	4	..	..	3	1	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated

C. II—Livelihood Classes

Age Groups	Sample Population			LIVELIHOOD — Agricultural Classes					
				I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III.—Cultivating labourers and their dependants	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									BIKANER
Total ..	**14,925**	**8,228**	**6,697**	**237**	**239**	**273**	**301**	**16**	**22**
0	515	275	240	2	5	4	17	1	..
1— 4	1,777	873	904	23	31	15	36	1	3
5—14	3,321	1,801	1,520	67	60	56	66	8	3
15—24	3,029	1,633	1,396	62	54	102	56	2	6
25—34	1,874	1,061	813	30	26	32	40	2	3
35—44	1,766	1,045	721	29	25	24	53	..	1
45—54	1,242	695	547	10	18	13	16	..	4
55—64	907	500	407	10	17	16	10	2	2
65 - 74	344	245	99	2	2	9	6	..	..
75 and over ..	150	100	50	2	1	2	1	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									BIKANER
Total ..	**3,304**	**1,606**	**1,698**	**190**	**194**	**186**	**215**	**3**	**8**
0	92	33	59	1	5	4	6	..	..
1— 4	478	160	318	17	27	7	18	..	1
5—14	803	443	360	52	41	36	49	1	2
15—24	781	468	313	53	41	84	42	1	2
25—34	368	168	200	22	22	16	32	1	2
35—44	329	157	172	24	25	15	40	..	..
45—54	194	82	112	8	15	7	13	..	..
55—64	161	60	101	10	15	13	8	..	1
65—74	80	28	52	2	2	3	6	..	..
75 and over ..	18	7	11	1	1	1	1	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									BIKANER
Total ..	**11,621**	**6,622**	**4,999**	**47**	**45**	**87**	**86**	**13**	**14**
0	423	242	181	1	..	..	11	1	..
1— 4	1,299	713	586	6	4	8	18	1	2
5—14	2,518	1,358	1,160	15	19	20	17	7	1
15—24	2,248	1,165	1,083	9	13	18	14	1	4
25—34	1,506	893	613	8	4	16	8	1	1
35—44	1,437	888	549	5	..	9	13	..	1
45—54	1,048	613	435	2	3	6	3	..	4
55—64	746	440	306	..	2	3	2	2	1
65—74	264	217	47	..	..	6	..	..	..
75 and over ..	132	93	39	1	..	1	..	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

by Age Groups—(*Concld.*)

CLASSES										
		Non-agricultural Classes								
		Persons (including their dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								
IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers an d their dependants		V.—Production other than cultivation		VI.—Commerce		VII.—Transport		VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources		Age Groups
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(1)
DISTRICT URBAN										
23	**13**	**1,316**	**1,115**	**1,771**	**1,853**	**605**	**485**	**3,987**	**2,669**	**Total**
1	..	30	38	58	152	14	11	165	17	0
..	3	106	185	206	280	46	50	476	316	1—4
5	4	342	240	491	376	103	76	729	695	5—14
9	..	307	242	306	341	127	128	718	569	15—24
2	4	239	170	249	259	118	84	389	227	25—34
1	..	155	97	200	183	88	69	548	293	35—44
2	2	74	94	141	126	58	41	397	246	45—54
3	..	40	37	74	89	32	20	323	232	55—64
..	..	16	3	38	37	4	4	176	47	65—74
..	..	7	9	8	10	15	2	66	27	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated
DISTRICT URBAN NON-CITY										
3	**8**	**248**	**204**	**537**	**632**	**30**	**24**	**409**	**413**	**Total**
..	..	5	6	15	25	..	..	8	17	0
..	1	21	55	75	148	..	1	40	67	1—4
..	2	56	39	184	107	6	4	108	116	5—14
3	..	99	35	84	119	19	9	125	65	15—24
..	3	25	28	59	77	..	6	45	30	25—34
..	..	21	16	55	63	3	3	39	25	35—44
..	2	9	15	35	44	2	..	21	23	45—54
..	..	7	7	15	29	..	..	15	41	55—64
..	..	4	3	12	17	..	1	7	23	65—74
..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	1	6	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated
CITY										
20	**5**	**1,068**	**911**	**1,234**	**1,221**	**575**	**461**	**3,578**	**2,256**	**Total**
1	..	25	32	43	127	14	11	157	..	0
..	2	85	130	131	132	46	49	436	249	1—4
5	2	286	201	307	269	97	72	621	579	5—14
6	..	208	207	222	222	108	119	593	504	15—24
2	1	214	142	190	182	118	78	344	197	25—34
1	..	134	81	145	120	85	66	509	268	35—44
2	..	65	79	106	82	56	41	378	223	45—54
3	..	33	30	59	60	32	20	308	191	55—64
..	..	12	..	26	20	4	3	169	24	65—74
..	..	6	9	5	7	15	2	85	21	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated

C. III—Age and

Explanatory Note:—This contains the information with regard to age and civil conditions of the general population (excluding

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sample Population: Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Unmarried Males	Unmarried Females	Married Males	Married Females	Widowed or Divorced Males	Widowed or Divorced Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**31,200**	**17,070**	**14,130**	**7,720**	**5,923**	**8,177**	**6,795**	**1,173**	**1,412**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**16,275**	**8,842**	**7,433**	**3,813**	**3,424**	**4,682**	**3,664**	**347**	**345**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	8,527	4,657	3,870	2,175	1,967	2,275	1,671	207	232
	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	7,748	4,185	3,563	1,638	1,457	2,407	1,993	140	113
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**14,925**	**8,228**	**6,697**	**3,907**	**2,499**	**3,495**	**3,131**	**826**	**1,067**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	3,304	1,606	1,698	825	682	691	720	90	296
7	Bikaner City	11,621	6,622	4,999	3,082	1,817	2,804	2,411	736	771

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 15—24: Total Males	Total Females	Unmarried Males	Unmarried Females	Married Males	Married Females	Widowed or Divorced Males	Widowed or Divorced Females	Total Males	Total Females
	(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**2,824**	**2,936**	**1,268**	**573**	**1,451**	**2,278**	**105**	**85**	**2,236**	**1,966**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**1,191**	**1,540**	**570**	**461**	**604**	**1,061**	**17**	**18**	**1,175**	**1,153**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R. ..	623	568	451	410	158	140	14	18	519	414
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R. ..	568	972	119	51	446	921	3	..	656	739
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**1,633**	**1,396**	**698**	**112**	**847**	**1,217**	**88**	**67**	**1,061**	**813**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	468	313	174	12	244	284	50	17	168	200
7	Bikaner City	1,165	1,083	524	100	603	933	38	50	893	613

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 45—54: Total Males	Total Females	Unmarried Males	Unmarried Females	Married Males	Married Females	Widowed or Divorced Males	Widowed or Divorced Females	Total Males	Total Females
	(1)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**1,631**	**1,196**	**52**	..	**1,353**	**882**	**226**	**314**	**872**	**606**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**936**	**649**	**8**	..	**894**	**609**	**34**	**40**	**372**	**199**
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural	665	507	3	..	639	481	23	26	162	157
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural	271	142	5	..	255	128	11	14	210	42
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**695**	**547**	**44**	..	**459**	**273**	**192**	**274**	**500**	**407**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	82	112	3	..	72	56	7	56	60	101
7	Bikaner City	613	435	41	..	387	217	185	218	440	306

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 75 and Over: Total Males	Total Females	Unmarried Males	Unmarried Females	Married Males	Married Females
	(1)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	**486**	**195**	**5**	..	**353**	**84**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**386**	**145**	**1**	..	**332**	**80**
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural	243	135	..	..	204	79
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural	143	10	1	..	128	
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**100**	**50**	**4**	..	**21**	
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	7	11	..	..		
7	Bikaner City	93	39	4	..		

Civil Condition

displaced persons) on the basis of sample slips. The figures for the divorced and widowed persons have been shown together.

Age 0		Age 1—4		Age 5—14								
Total		Total		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
380	**323**	**1,716**	**1,618**	**4,446**	**3,939**	**3,785**	**3,361**	**659**	**573**	**2**	**5**	**1**
105	**83**	**843**	**714**	**2,645**	**2,419**	**2,106**	**2,145**	**539**	**274**	..	..	**2**
96	80	426	403	1 408	1,284	1,169	1,' 56	239	228	..	..	3
9	3	417	311	1,237	1,135	937	1,089	300	46	..	..	4
275	**240**	**873**	**904**	**1,801**	**1,520**	**1,679**	**1 216**	**120**	**299**	**2**	**5**	**5**
33	59	160	318	443	360	437	288	6	68	..	4	6
242	181	713	586	1,358	1,160	1,242	928	114	231	2	1	7

Age 25—34						Age 35—44								
Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	
233	**37**	**1,880**	**1,787**	**73**	**142**	**1,877**	**1,058**	**128**	**2**	**1,473**	**806**	**276**	**250**	**1**
150	**11**	**981**	**1,122**	**44**	**20**	**832**	**337**	7	3	770	**281**	55	54	**2**
15	9	485	387	19	18	306	212	3	1	275	167	28	44	3
135	2	496	735	25	2	526	125	4	1	495	114	27	10	4
133	**26**	**899**	**665**	**29**	**122**	**1,045**	**721**	**121**	..	**703**	**525**	**221**	**196**	**5**
11	5	155	166	2	29	157	172	4	..	148	109	5	63	6
122	21	744	499	27	93	888	549	117	..	555	416	216	133	7

Age 55—64						Age 65—74								
Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	
74	**9**	**625**	**260**	**173**	**337**	**602**	**233**	29	..	383	125	**190**	**168**	**1**
12	**8**	**315**	**133**	**45**	**58**	**357**	**194**	**11**	..	247	**104**	**99**	**90**	**2**
11	8	122	110	29	39	209	110	1	..	153	79	55	**31**	**3**
1	..	193	23	16	19	148	84	10	..	94	25	44	59	4
62	**1**	**310**	**127**	**128**	**279**	**245**	**99**	**18**	..	**136**	**21**	**91**	**78**	**5**
1	..	45	24	14	77	28	52	2	..	17	12	9	40	6
61	1	265	103	114	202	217	47	16	..	119	9	82	38	7

Widowed or Divorced		Age Not Stated								Serial No.
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	
128	**111**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**
53	**65**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**
39	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
75	**46**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**
3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
72	**36**	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	7

C. IV—Age

Explanatory Note:—This table shows the literacy by age groups of the sample population. The figures of illiterates include those of one who can both read and write a simple letter in any script. As the figures in Col. Nos. 5 & 6 have been taken

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total Population							Sample	
		Total			Literate		Illiterate		Total	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**330,329**	**171,279**	**159,050**	**29,201**	**7,181**	**142,078**	**151,869**	**17,070**	**14,130**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**181,341**	**95,175**	**86,166**	**5,140**	**553**	**90,035**	**85,613**	**8,842**	**7,433**
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural	90,246	47,573	42,673	2,342	281	45,231	42,392	4,657	3,870
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural	91,095	47,602	43,493	2,798	272	44,804	43,221	4,185	3,563
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**148,988**	**76,104**	**72,884**	**24,061**	**6,628**	**52,043**	**66,256**	**8,228**	**6,697**
6	Bikaner District U.N.C. ..	31,875	15,568	16,307	4,446	1,197	11,122	15,110	1,606	1,698
7	Bikaner City ..	117,113	60,536	56,577	19,615	5,431	40,921	51,146	6,622	4,999

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 10—14						Age 15—24			
		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**2,243**	**2,129**	**535**	**160**	**1,708**	**1,969**	**2,824**	**2,936**	**688**	**302**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**1,378**	**1,357**	**33**	**11**	**1,345**	**1,346**	**1,191**	**1,540**	**72**	**28**
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural	659	663	14	6	645	657	623	568	50	16
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural	719	694	19	5	700	689	568	972	22	12
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**865**	**772**	**502**	**149**	**363**	**623**	**1,633**	**1,396**	**616**	**274**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C. ..	225	190	122	46	103	144	468	313	80	67
7	Bikaner City ..	640	582	380	103	260	479	1,165	1,083	536	207

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 45—54						Age 55—64					
		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**1,631**	**1,196**	**433**	**36**	**1,198**	**1,160**	**872**	**606**	**114**	**16**	**758**	**590**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**936**	**649**	**24**	**4**	**912**	**645**	**372**	**199**	**15**	**3**	**357**	**196**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	665	507	10	1	655	506	162	157	7	2	155	155
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	271	142	14	3	257	139	210	42	8	1	202	41
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**695**	**547**	**409**	**32**	**286**	**515**	**500**	**407**	**99**	**13**	**401**	**394**
6	BikanerDistrict U. N. C. ..	82	112	36	7	46	105	60	101	16	..	44	101
7	Bikaner City ..	613	435	375	25	240	410	440	306	83	13	357	293

and Literacy.

partially literates *i. e.* those who can read a simple letter in any script but cannot write one. Literate means from National Registers of citizens, they will not tally with those published in Table D. VII which is based on slips.

Population				Age 0—4		Age 5—9						Serial No.
Literate		Illiterate		Total		Total		Literate		Illiterate		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
3,520	820	13,550	13,310	2,096	1,941	2,203	1,810	126	34	2,077	1,776	1
252	88	8,590	7,345	948	797	1,267	1,062	12	3	1,255	1,059	2
144	57	4,513	3,813	522	483	749	621	4	3	745	618	3
108	31	4,077	3,532	426	314	518	441	8	..	510	441	4
3,268	732	4,960	5,965	1,148	1,144	936	748	114	31	822	717	5
427	171	1,179	1,527	193	377	218	170	28	9	190	161	6
2,841	561	3,781	4,438	955	767	718	578	86	22	632	556	7

Illiterate		Age 25—34						Age 35—44						Serial No.
		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	
2,136	2,634	2,236	1,966	861	174	1,375	1,792	1,877	1,058	707	90	1,170	968	1
1,119	1,512	1,175	1,153	47	24	1,128	1,129	832	337	42	10	790	327	2
573	552	519	414	28	18	491	396	306	212	29	7	277	205	3
546	960	656	739	19	6	637	733	526	125	13	9	513	122	4
1,017	1,122	1,061	813	814	150	247	663	1,045	721	665	80	380	641	5
388	246	168	200	77	29	91	171	157	172	60	12	97	160	6
629	876	893	613	737	121	156	492	888	549	605	68	283	481	7

Age 65—74						Age 75 & Over						Age not Stated						Serial No.
Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	
602	293	50	8	552	285	486	195	6	..	480	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
357	194	7	5	350	189	386	145	..	..	386	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
209	110	2	4	207	106	243	135	..	..	243	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
148	84	5	1	143	83	143	10	..	..	143	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
245	99	43	3	202	96	100	50	6	..	94	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
28	52	7	1	21	51	7	111		..	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
217	47	36	2	181	45	93	39	5	..	88	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

C. V—Single Year

Explanatory Note:—This table shows for the sample population, the figures by

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total			Age							
					0		1		2		3	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**31,200**	**17,070**	**14,130**	**380**	**323**	**384**	**417**	**359**	**355**	**489**	**487**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**16,275**	**8,842**	**7,433**	**105**	**83**	**215**	**216**	**119**	**120**	**283**	**242**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	8,526	4,657	3,870	96	80	98	114	76	78	159	110
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	7,748	4,185	3,563	9	3	117	102	43	42	124	132
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**14,925**	**8,228**	**6,697**	**275**	**240**	**169**	**201**	**240**	**235**	**206**	**245**
6	Bikaner District U.N.C..	3,301*	1,606	1,698	33	59	31	66	40	82	44	86
7	Bikaner City ..	11,621	6,622	4,999	242	181	135	135	200	153	162	159

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age											
		11		12		13		14		15		16	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**355**	**273**	**397**	**386**	**458**	**395**	**462**	**535**	**419**	**537**	**249**	**460**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**208**	**143**	**236**	**222**	**298**	**243**	**296**	**404**	**204**	**312**	**123**	**307**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	116	54	78	99	114	157	213	190	141	120	61	46
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	92	89	158	123	184	85	83	205	63	192	62	261
5	**Bikaner District Urban**..	**147**	**130**	**161**	**164**	**160**	**152**	**166**	**131**	**215**	**225**	**126**	**153**
6	Bikaner District U.N.C.	33	48	51	42	52	31	26	28	85	53	30	31
7	**Bikaner City** ..	114	82	110	122	108	121	140	103	130	172	96	122

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age											
		24		25		26		27		28		29	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**289**	**316**	**448**	**426**	**200**	**147**	**222**	**99**	**228**	**107**	**132**	**70**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**177**	**224**	**186**	**214**	**144**	**100**	**114**	**61**	**152**	**40**	**88**	**59**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	115	125	49	35	41	54	22	34	41	11	56	12
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	62	99	137	179	103	46	82	27	91	29	32	47
5	**Bikaner District Urban** .	**112**	**92**	**262**	**212**	**56**	**47**	**108**	**38**	**96**	**67**	**64**	**11**
6	Bikaner District U.N.C.	25	21	53	44	8	6	9	16	11	16	.	2
7	Bikaner City ..	79	71	209	188	48	41	99	22	82	51	44	9

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age											
		37		38		39		40		41		42	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**142**	**59**	**127**	**66**	**87**	**14**	**460**	**387**	**113**	**31**	**166**	**68**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**60**	**26**	**42**	**16**	**59**	**10**	**130**	**53**	**33**	**30**	**102**	**37**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	23	16	22	6	25	8	40	28	16	21	13	14
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	37	10	20	10	34	2	90	25	17	9	89	23
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**82**	**33**	**85**	**50**	**28**	**4**	**330**	**334**	**80**	**1**	**64**	**31**
6	Bikaner District U.N.C.	5	19	8	6	1	..	62	74	4	..	10	8
	Bikaner City ..	77	14	77	44	27	4	268	260	76	1	54	23

Age Returns

single years of age as mentioned in the slips.

RETURNS

4		5		6		7		8		9		10		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	
484	**359**	**527**	**480**	**347**	**292**	**439**	**286**	**389**	**352**	**501**	**400**	**571**	**540**	**1**
226	**136**	**291**	**280**	**184**	**126**	**212**	**137**	**204**	**251**	**376**	**268**	**340**	**345**	**2**
93	101	192	213	73	65	156	78	128	76	200	189	138	**154**	**3**
133	35	99	67	111	61	56	59	76	175	176	79	202	**191**	**4**
258	**223**	**236**	**200**	**163**	**166**	**227**	**149**	**185**	**101**	**125**	**132**	**231**	**195**	**5**
42	84	58	55	40	26	45	32	52	34	23	23	63	41	6
216	139	178	**145**	123	140	182	117	133	67	102	109	168	154	7

RETURNS

17		18		19		20		21		22		23		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	
288	**170**	**286**	**471**	**168**	**122**	**381**	**409**	**172**	**135**	**281**	**199**	**291**	**117**	**1**
109	**76**	**104**	**248**	**54**	**57**	**122**	**109**	**65**	**81**	**106**	**64**	**127**	**62**	**2**
47	28	52	80	25	31	49	43	46	41	18	14	39	40	3
62	48	52	168	29	26	73	66	19	40	53	50	88	**22**	4
179	**94**	**182**	**223**	**114**	**65**	**259**	**300**	**107**	51	175	**135**	**164**	**55**	**5**
46	33	61	47	40	9	90	78	27	10	32	20	24	11	**6**
133	61	121	176	74	56	169	222	80	**44**	143	115	140	**44**	7

RETURNS

30		31		32		33		34		35		36		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	
485	**520**	**83**	**103**	**200**	**204**	**104**	**46**	**131**	**244**	**409**	**253**	82	**39**	**1**
154	**209**	**51**	**77**	**119**	**143**	**78**	**21**	**114**	**229**	**125**	38	**43**	**13**	**2**
95	117	26	15	71	28	38	5	70	103	25	15	23	11	**3**
59	92	25	62	48	115	35	16	44	126	100	23	20	**2**	**4**
331	**311**	**32**	**26**	**81**	**61**	**31**	**25**	**20**	15	**284**	**215**	**39**	**26**	**5**
55	73	4	4	15	17	2	17	8	5	56	47	6	4	**6**
276	238	28	22	66	44	29	8	12	10	228	168	**33**	**22**	**7**

RETURNS

43		44		45		46		47		48		49		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	
79	**81**	**212**	**60**	**367**	**234**	**179**	**197**	**112**	**54**	**89**	**62**	**104**	**34**	**1**
54	**64**	**184**	**50**	**182**	**72**	**87**	**180**	**60**	**36**	**68**	**43**	**79**	**28**	**2**
23	54	96	39	131	29	80	177	57	35	44	37	46	25	3
31	10	88	11	51	43	7	3	3	1	24	6	33	3	4
25	17	28	10	185	162	92	17	52	18	21	19	25	6	5
1	11	4	3	28	36	..	..	2	5	3	1	2	..	6
24	6	24	7	157	126	92	17	59	13	18	18	23	6	7

C. V—Single Year

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 50		51		52		53		54		55	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)	(116)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**374**	**369**	**82**	**35**	**90**	**34**	**130**	**59**	**104**	**118**	**194**	**146**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**161**	**78**	**68**	**24**	**58**	**24**	**92**	**56**	**81**	**108**	**59**	**37**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	120	61	42	23	26	11	51	26	68	83	14	24
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	41	17	26	1	32	13	41	30	13	25	45	13
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**213**	**291**	**14**	**11**	**32**	**10**	**38**	**3**	**23**	**10**	**135**	**109**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	40	63	2	2	3	3	2	1	..	1	14	22
7	Bikaner City	**173**	228	12	9	29	**7**	36	**2**	**23**	9	121	87

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 63		64		65		66		67		68	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(131)	(132)	(133)	(134)	(135)	(136)	(137)	(138)	(139)	(140)	(141)	(142)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**45**	**16**	**22**	**47**	**107**	**59**	**26**	**12**	**86**	**30**	**86**	**15**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**17**	**12**	**10**	**23**	**41**	**22**	**21**	**12**	**43**	**28**	**46**	**15**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	6	11	6	19	10	13	20	11	24	15	21	12
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	11	1	4	4	31	9	1	1	19	13	25	3
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**28**	**4**	**12**	**24**	**66**	**28**	**5**	..	**43**	**2**	40	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	2	4	1	2	11	20	1	..	..	2	2	..
7	Bikaner City ..	26	..	11	22	55	8	4	..	43	..	38	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 76		77		78		79		80		81	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(157)	(158)	(159)	(160)	(161)	(162)	(163)	(164)	(165)	(166)	(167)	(168)
1	**Bikaner District Total** .	**88**	**15**	**34**	**19**	**69**	**36**	**24**	**42**	**79**	**48**	**17**	**2**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**86**	**15**	**33**	**19**	**55**	**35**	**21**	**40**	**50**	**17**	**11**	**1**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	83	15	31	17	54	34	12	40	20	16	.	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	3	..	2	2	1	1	9	..	30	1	11	1
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	2	..	**1**	..	**14**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**29**	**31**	**6**	**1**
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	5	..	.
7	Bikaner City ..	2	..	1	..	13	1	1	1	28	26	6	1

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 89		90		91		92		93		94	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(183)	(184)	(185)	(186)	(187)	(188)	(189)	(190)	(191)	(192)	(193)	(194)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	..	..	**13**	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	**1**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	..	..	**13**	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R...	..	..	**13**	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bikaner District U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..
7	Bikaner City ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Age Returns—(*Concld.*)

RETURNS

56		57		58		59		60		61		62		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(117)	(118)	(119)	(120)	(121)	(122)	(123)	(124)	(125)	(126)	(127)	(128)	(129)	(130)	
63	19	69	16	77	29	56	22	235	277	59	8	52	26	1
26	8	42	13	41	26	20	20	96	37	45	6	16	17	2
25	7	36	11	17	19	12	20	24	26	14	6	8	14	3
1	1	6	2	24	7	8	..	72	11	31	..	8	3	4
37	11	27	3	36	3	36	2	139	240	14	2	36	9	5
3	1	1	2	..	1	2	2	36	64	1	1	..	2	6
34	10	26	1	36	2	34	..	103	176	13	1	36	7	7

RETURNS

69		70		71		72		73		74		75		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(143)	(144)	(145)	(146)	(147)	(148)	(149)	(150)	(151)	(152)	(153)	(154)	(155)	(156)	
34	25	95	36	39	13	28	24	39	14	62	24	109	21	1
33	23	52	21	37	13	22	23	13	13	49	24	78	13	2
18	10	36	12	17	8	11	7	7	7	45	15	43	13	3
15	13	16	9	20	5	11	16	6	6	4	9	35	..	4
1	2	43	65	2	..	6	1	26	1	13	..	31	8	5
.	1	8	28	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	6
1	1	35	37	1	..	3	1	25	..	12	..	29	7	7

RETURNS

82		83		84		85		86		87		88		Serial No
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(169)	(170)	(171)	(172)	(173)	(174)	(175)	(176)	(177)	(178)	(179)	(180)	(181)	(182)	
4	1	4	..	7	1	23	1	6	..	..	1	2	..	1
1	.	4	..	7	1	21	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1	..	4	..	7	1	21	.	..	..	..	1	2	..	4
3	1	.	.	..		2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..		..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	6
3	1	.	..	..	..	2	1	6	..	..	.	..	..	7

RETURNS

95		96		97		98		99		100		100 and Over		Age Not Stated		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(195)	(196)	(197)	(198)	(199)	(200)	(201)	(202)	(203)	(204)	(205)	(206)	(207)	(208)	(209)	(210)	
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	1
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	.	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	7

D. I—Language

(i) *Mother Tongue*

Explanatory Note:—Table D. I. has been prepared in two parts D. I. (i) and D. I. (ii). D. I. (i) shows languages spoken as mother tongue together with the number of speakers split up into sexes.

Serial No.	Name of Languages	BIKANER DISTRICT — Speakers as a mother tongue		
		Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	**Rajasthani Total**	**306,937**	**161,591**	**145,346**
	(a) Rajasthani	1,223	657	566
	(b) Ajmeri	44	23	21
	(c) Bagri or Shekhawati	3,755	471	3,284
	(d) Bikaneri	789	392	397
	(e) Dhundhari or Jaipuri	164	71	93
	(f) Harauti	14	..	14
	(g) Malwi, Rangari or Ahiri	52	20	32
	(h) Marwari	299,899	159 473	140,426
	(i) Mewari	54	21	33
	(j) Rathi	667	407	260
	(k) Dhabadi	220	..	220
	(l) Dhado	56	56	..
2	**Western Hindi Total**	**17,183**	**6 623**	**10,560**
	(a) Western Hindi	63	22	41
	(b) Brij Bhasha	174	89	85
	(c) Hindi	16,193	6,170	10,023
	(d) Urdu	753	342	411
3	**Behari**	**4**	**4**	..
4	**Bengali**	**105**	**45**	**60**
5	**Eastern Pahari**	**4**	**2**	**2**
6	**Kanjari** or Sansi (Gipsy)	**1**	**1**	..
7	**Gujrati**	**130**	**76**	**54**
8	**Marathi**	**99**	**16**	**83**
9	**Punjabi**	**3,420**	**1,599**	**1,821**
10	**Telugu**	**11**	**4**	**7**
11	**Sindhi**	**2,350**	**1.252**	**1,098**
12	**Tamil**	**14**	**12**	**2**
13	**Kashmiri**	**40**	**39**	**1**
14	**Eastern Hindi**	**18**	**2**	**16**
15	**Asiatic Languages**	**13**	**13**	..
	(a) Burmese	13	13	..
	TOTAL OF ALL LANGUAGES ..	330.329	171,279	159 050

D. I (ii)—Bilingualism

Explanatory Note:—It shows the mother tongue and subsidiary languages most commonly spoken along with them. The mother tongue of infants has been considered to be the same as that of their mothers.

Serial No.	Mother tongue	Total Speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language Subsidiary to that shown in column No. 1	Subsidiary Languages				
				Western Hindi	Rajasthani	Gujrati	Sindhi	Punjabi
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	BIKANER DISTRICT							
1	RAJASTHANI	308,937	14,148	13,946	..	43	104	19
2	Western Hindi	17,183	4,930	..	4,730	12	5	158
3	Behari	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bengali	105	28	25	2	..	..	1
5	Eastern Pahari	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
6	Kanjari or Sansi (Gipsy)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Gujrati	130	47	31	16	..	..	..
8	Marathi	99	51	50	1	..	..	..
9	Punjabi	3,420	1,176	1,071	57	..	48	..
10	Sindhi	2,350	635	556	78	..	..	1
11	Tamil	14	5	5	..	..	..	..
12	Telugu	11	2	..	2	..	..	..
13	Kashmiri	40	3	3	..	..	..	..
14	Eastern Hindi	18	5	5	..	..	..	..
15	Asiatic	13	6	1	4	..	1	..

Serial No.	Mother tongue	Subsidiary Languages—(*Concld.*)				
		Madrasi	Sanskrit	Marathi	Bengali	Behari
	(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	RAJASTHANI	2	8	..	26	..
2	Western Hindi	3	..	2	17	3
3	Behari	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bengali	..	..	..	..	..
5	Eastern Pahari	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kanjari or Sansi (Gipsy)	..	..	..	..	..
7	Gujrati	..	..	..	..	..
8	Marathi	..	..	..	..	..
9	Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..
10	Sindhi	..	..	..	..	..
11	Tamil	..	..	..	..	..
12	Telugu	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..
14	Eastern Hindi	..	..	..	..	..
15	Asiatic	..	..	..	..	..

D. II—Religion

Explanatory Note.—This table shows the distribution of population by main religions found in this district.

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total Population			Hindus		Sikhs		Jains	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**330,329**	**171,279**	**159,050**	**139,301**	**129,089**	**367**	**316**	**11,678**	**11,978**
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**181,341**	**95,175**	**86,166**	**83,940**	**75,828**	**66**	**38**	**3,046**	**3,153**
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural	90,246	47,573	42,673	41,541	36,688	..	..	569	703
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural	91,095	47,602	43,493	42,399	39,140	66	38	2,477	2,450
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**148,988**	**76,104**	**72,884**	**55,361**	**53,261**	**301**	**278**	**8,632**	**8,825**
6	Bikaner District Urban Non-City	31,875	15,568	16,307	10,333	11,044	21	19	4,774	4,875
7	Bikaner City	117,113	60,536	56,577	45,028	42,217	280	259	3,858	3,950

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Buddhists		Zoroastrians		Muslims		Christians	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	**Bikaner District Total**			**1**	**1**	**19,874**	**17,526**	**58**	**70**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**			..	..	**8,123**	**7,147**	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural			..	..	5,463	5,282	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural			..	..	2,660	1,865	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban**			**1**	**1**	**11,751**	**10,449**	**58**	**70**
6	Bikaner District Urban Non-City			..	..	440	369	..	..
7	Bikaner City			1	1	11,311	10,080	58	70

D. III—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Explanatory Note:—It shows the strength of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as notified by the Government of India. Their names etc. can be seen in Annexure "G". No area of this district has been declared as scheduled hence there is no return of Scheduled Tribes.

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	**41,913**	**20,930**	**20,983**	..	..	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**32,571**	**15,814**	**16,757**	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural	10,433	5,648	4,785	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural	22,138	10,166	11,972	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**9,342**	**5,116**	**4,226**	..	..	..
6	Bikaner District Urban Non-City	3,041	1,477	1,564	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City	6,301	3,639	2,662	..	..	..

D. IV—Migrants

Explanatory Note:—This table gives the distribution of population enumerated in this district according to their place of birth.

Serial No.	District, State etc., or Country where born.	Enumerated in the Bikaner District		
		Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	A. I—Districts within Rajasthan	**322,586**	**167,157**	**155,429**
1	Jaipur	2,048	599	1,449
2	Tonk ..	..	..	..
3	Sawai Madhopur ..	..	..	..
4	Bharatpur	..	..	..
5	Alwar	513	109	404
6	Jhunjhunu	..	..	..
7	Sikar	..	..	..
8	Bikaner	301,874	158,163	143,711
9	Churu	1,310	530	780
10	Ganganagar	777	258	519
11	Jodhpur	9,610	5,276	4,334
12	Barmer	..	..	..
13	Jalore	..	..	..
14	Pali	..	..	..
15	Nagaur	1,253	270	983
16	Jaisalmer	2,380	541	1,839
17	Sirohi	2	2	..
18	Udaipur	2,561	1,385	1,176
19	Dungarpur	..	..	..
20	Banswara	..	..	..
21	Chittorgarh	109	..	109
22	Bhilwara	..	..	..
23	Kotah	123	24	99
24	Bundi	..	..	..
25	Jhalawar	26	..	26
	A—II—States in India beyond Rajasthan	**2,633**	**1,463**	**1,220**
1	Ajmer	26	14	12
2	Assam	67	41	26
3	West Bengal	163	98	68
4	Bihar	142	69	73
5	Bombay	135	76	59
6	Hyderabad	..	..	..
7	Jammu and Kashmir ..	8	3	5
8	Madras	95	49	46
9	Madhya Pradesh ..	282	192	90
10	Mysore	55	30	25
11	Madhya Bharat ..	221	105	116
12	Orissa	..	..	..
13	P. E. P. S. U. ..	145	90	55
14	Punjab	699	365	33
15	Saurashtra	195	107	88
16	Travancore Cochin ..	..	..	..
17	Uttar Pradesh ..	444	224	220
18	Delhi	3	..	3
	Total A ..	**325,269**	**168,620**	**156,649**
	B—Countries in Asia Beyond India			
1	Pakistan	5,027	2,628	2,399
2	Nepal	17	15	2
3	Burma	16	16	..
	Total B ..	**5,060**	**2,659**	**2401**
	C—Countries in Europe			
1	England	..	..	..
2	France	..	..	..
	Total C	..	..	..
	D—Countries in Africa			
1	Africa	..	..	..
	Total D	..	..	..
	E Countries in America			
1	America	..	..	..
	Total E	..	..	..
	F— Countries in Australia			
1	Newzealand	..	..	..
	Total F	..	..	..
	G—At Sea	..	..	..
	Total G	..	..	..
	Total Returned ..	..	..	..
	Birth Place not Returned ..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL OF POPULATION ..	**330,339**	**171,279**	**159,050**

D. V (ii)—Displaced Persons by Livelihood Classes.

Explanatory Note:—It shows the population of displaced persons and its distribution into livelihood classes.

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total Population of Displaced persons			AGRICULTURAL CLASSES								NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES							
					I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III.—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Persons (including their dependants) who derive their principal means of Livelihood from							
													V.—Production other than cultivation		VI.—Commerce		VII.—Transport		VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	5,012	2,634	2,378	10	8	14	14	4	..	..	32	301	296	1,324	1,108	101	93	880	827
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	200	103	97	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	17	14	71	68	..	..	9	14
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural	152	74	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	50	50	..	..	9	14
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural	48	29	19	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	21	18	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	4,812	2,531	2,281	4	8	14	13	4	..	..	32	284	282	1,253	1,040	101	93	871	813
6	Bikaner District Urban Non City	207	113	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	9	14	53	16	..	..	51	32
7	Bikaner City . ..	4,605	2,418	2,187	4	8	14	13	4	..	..	..	275	268	1,200	1,024	101	93	820	781

D. VI—Non-Indian Nationals

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	TOTAL			Pakistan		Nepalese		British		Burmese		American		Portuguese		Ceyloni		African	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	..	13	11	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	..	13	11	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bikaner District Urban Non-City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City	..	..	13	11	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D. VII—Educational

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—It shows educational standards of population. Persons who do not come upto any of the standards literates *i. e.* those who can only read but cannot write. The figures of literacy in this table have of National Registers of Citizens prepared by the enumerators. This explains the reason of

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total			Literate			Middle School		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	**37,011**	**29,778**	**7,233**	**29,217**	**22,729**	**6,488**	**2,420**	**2,026**	**394**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**5,369**	**4,818**	**551**	**3,861**	**3,320**	**541**	**110**	**101**	**9**
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural ..	2,531	2,248	283	2,413	2,132	281	67	65	2
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural..	2,838	2,570	268	1,448	1,188	260	43	36	7
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**31,642**	**24,960**	**6,682**	**25,356**	**19,409**	**5,947**	**2,310**	**1,925**	**385**
6	Bikaner District Urban Non-City ..	6,093	4,815	1,278	5,618	4,365	1,253	286	265	21
7	Bikaner City	25,549	20,145	5,404	19,738	15,044	4,694	2,024	1,660	364

D. VII—Educational

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Teaching			Engineering			Agriculture		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**62**	**54**	**8**	**23**	**23**	..	**6**	**6**	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural** ..	**19**	**19**	..	**1**	1	..	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division Rural	19	19	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban** ..	**43**	**35**	**8**	**22**	**22**	..	**6**	**6**	..
6	Bikaner District Urban Non-City	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City	**39**	**31**	**8**	**22**	**22**	..	**6**	**6**	..

Standards

specified in the Table and who are literates are classified under the first category "literate". Literates do not include partially been obtained by sorting the slips while those published in the P.C.A. or Village Directory have been copied from the abstracts difference if any.

Matriculate or S. L. C. Higher Secondary			Intermediate in Arts or Science			Degrees or Diplomas			Graduate in Arts or Science			Post-Graduate in Arts or Science			Serial No.
P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
2,523	**2,315**	**208**	**543**	**495**	**48**	**2,308**	**2,213**	**95**	**501**	**474**	**27**	**103**	**90**	**13**	**1**
58	**57**	**1**	**8**	**8**	..	**1,332**	**1,332**	..	**7**	**7**	..	**2**	**2**	..	**2**
34	**34**	..	**6**	**6**	..	**11**	**11**	..	**6**	**6**	..	**1**	**1**	..	**3**
24	23	1	2	2	..	1,321	1,321	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	4
2,465	**2,258**	**207**	**535**	**487**	**48**	**976**	**881**	**95**	**494**	**467**	**27**	**101**	**88**	**13**	**5**
123	122	1	37	35	2	29	28	1	16	16	..	..	..	..	6
2,342	2,136	206	498	452	46	947	853	94	478	451	27	101	88	13	7

Standards—(*Concld.*)

Veterinary			Commerce			Legal			Medical			Others			Serial No.
P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	
(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	
3	**3**	..	**8**	**8**	..	**97**	**96**	**1**	**43**	**34**	**9**	**1,462**	**1,425**	**37**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,303**	**1,303**	..	**2**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4**	**4**	..	**3**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,299**	**1,299**	..	**4**
3	**3**	..	**8**	**8**	..	**97**	**96**	**1**	**43**	**34**	**9**	**159**	**122**	**37**	**5**
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4	4	..	2	1	1	6
3	3	..	8	8	..	94	93	1	39	30	9	157	121	36	7

E—Summary Figures by Administrative Units

Explanatory Note:—In this table area, population, density, and the distribution of population by livelihood classes are shown for the district and each Tehsil with the corresponding rural and urban break up.

The figures of area against each unit have been entered as supplied by the District Officer. The total area of the district as supplied by the Surveyor General, India has been given against the name of the district within brackets.

There are only 2 Sub-divisions in this district. The density of 1941 has been calculated on the present area figures of the District. Density figures for tehsils have been worked out for total area of the tehsil only without rural-urban split up because the area figures of most of the towns were not available.

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population				Percentage Variation		Density	
			1951			1941	1941—1951	1931—1941	1951	1941
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Bikaner District	(8,447)								
1	**Total** ..	**10,150**	**330,329**	**171,279**	**159,050**	**303,836**	**+8·7**	**+34·8**	**33**	**30**
2	**Rural** ..		**181,341**	**95,175**	**86,166**	**167,035**	**+8·6**	**+19·8**	..	..
3	**Urban** ..	..	**148,988**	**76,104**	**72,884**	**136,801**	**+8·9**	**+59·2**	..	..
	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division									
4	**Total** ..	7,047	**234,677**	**121,428**	**113,249**	..	..	..	**33**	..
5	Rural ..	..	90,246	47,573	42,673	..	..	..	..	..
6	Urban ..	..	144,431	73,855	70,576	..	..	..	..	..
	Bikaner Tehsil—									
7	Total ..	3,912	194,864	100,188	94,676	..	..	..	50	..
8	Rural ..	..	52,511	27,443	25,068	..	..	..	..	..
9	Urban ..	..	142,353	72,745	69,608	..	..	..	..	..
10	**Bikaner City** ..	..	117,113	60,536	56,577	..	..	..	..	..
11	**Gangashahr Town**	..	8,819	4,143	4,676	..	..	..	..	..
12	**Bhinasar Town** ..	..	4,361	2,097	2,264	..	..	..	..	..
13	**Napasar Town** ..	..	5,857	2,974	2,883	..	..	..	..	..
14	**Deshnoke Town** ..	..	6,203	2,995	3,208	..	..	..	..	..
	Lunkaransar Tehsil—									
15	Total ..	3,135	39,813	21,240	18,573	..	..	..	13	..
16	Rural ..	..	37,735	20,130	17,605	..	..	..	..	..
18	Urban ..	..	2,078	1,110	968	..	..	..	..	..
	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division									
18	**Total** ..	**3,103**	**95,652**	**49,851**	**45,801**	..	..	..	**31**	..
19	Rural ..	3,102	91,095	47,602	43,493	..	..	..	29	..
20	Urban ..	1	4,557	2,249	2,308	..	..	..	4,557	..
	Kolayat (Magra) Tehsil—									
21	Total ..	1,281	23,541	12,383	11,158	..	..	..	18	..
22	Rural ..	1,281	23,541	12,383	11,158	..	..	..	18	..
23	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nokha Tehsil—									
24	Total ..	1,822	72,111	37,468	34,643	..	..	..	40	..
25	Rural ..	1,821	67,554	35,219	32,335	..	..	..	37	..
26	Urban ..	1	4,557	2,249	2,308	..	..	..	4,557	..

E—Summary Figures by Administrative Units—(*Contd.*)

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Livelihood Classes: Agricultural Classes: I-Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II-Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III-Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV-Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Bikaner District								
1	**Total** ..	**60,038**	**54,020**	**30,685**	**28,537**	**501**	**374**	**864**	**745**
2	**Rural** ..	**57,524**	**51,466**	**28,214**	**26,006**	**380**	**257**	**652**	**585**
3	**Urban** ..	**2,514**	**2,554**	**2,471**	**2,531**	**121**	**107**	**212**	**160**
	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division								
4	**Total** ..	**32,760**	**29,290**	**13,460**	**12,612**	**260**	**201**	**391**	**329**
5	Rural ..	30,344	26,834	11,435	10,503	143	94	179	169
6	Urban ..	2,416	2,456	2,025	2,109	117	107	212	160
	Bikaner Tehsil—								
7	Total ..	22,281	20,505	6,051	5,972	183	154	265	223
8	Rural ..	20,345	18,465	4,116	3,944	66	47	53	63
9	Urban ..	1,936	2,040	1,935	2,028	117	107	212	160
10	Bikaner City ..	492	524	724	714	89	72	149	106
11	Gangashahr Town	17	12	103	124	..	..	30	19
12	Bhinasar Town ..	185	235	98	106	16	18	..	..
13	Napasar Town ..	746	800	63	71	2	..	..	..
14	Deshnoks Town ..	495	469	947	1,013	10	17	33	35
	Lunkaransar Tehsil—								
15	Total ..	10,479	8,785	7,409	6,640	77	47	126	106
16	Rural ..	9,999	8,369	7,319	6,559	77	47	126	106
17	Urban ..	480	416	90	81	..	..	..	..
	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division								
18	**Total** ..	**27,278**	**24,730**	**17,225**	**15,925**	**241**	**173**	**473**	**416**
19	Rural ..	27,180	24,632	16,779	15,503	237	173	473	416
20	Urban ..	98	98	446	422	4	..	..	..
	Kolayat (Magra) Tehsil—								
21	Total ..	8,494	7,679	1,829	1,652	207	167	123	121
22	Rural ..	8,494	7,679	1,829	1,652	207	167	123	121
23	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nokha Tehsil—								
24	Total ..	18,784	17,051	15,396	14,273	34	6	350	295
25	Rural ..	18,686	16,953	14,950	13,851	34	6	25	295
26	Urban ..	98	98	446	422	0	..	..	..

E—Summary Figures by Administrative Units—(*Concld.*)

	Administrative Unit	Livelihood Classes (*Concld.*) — Non-agricultural Classes — Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from: V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
	Bikaner District								
1	**Total** ..	**12,027**	**10,606**	**20,151**	**20,590**	**5,244**	**4,404**	**41,766**	**39,774**
2	**Rural** ..	**1,735**	**1,571**	**2,067**	**2,120**	**318**	**239**	**4,285**	**3,912**
3	**Urban** ..	**10,292**	**9,035**	**18,087**	**18,470**	**4,926**	**4,165**	**37,481**	**35,862**
	Bikaner (North) Sub-Division								
4	**Total** ..	**11,158**	**9,761**	**18,480**	**18,725**	**5,056**	**4,280**	**39,863**	**38,051**
5	Rural ..	1,178	1,048	1,206	1,181	165	142	2,923	2,702
6	Urban ..	9,980	8,713	17,274	17,544	4,891	4,138	36,940	35,349
	Bikaner Tehsil—								
7	Total ..	10,677	9,371	17,757	18,030	4,977	4,228	37,997	36,193
8	Rural ..	751	702	726	755	86	90	1,300	1,002
9	Urban ..	9,926	8,669	17,031	17,275	4,891	4,138	36,697	35,191
10	Bikaner City ..	8,135	6,947	12,979	12,525	4,649	3,951	33,319	31,738
11	Gangashahr Town	765	691	1,608	2,023	129	111	1,491	1,696
12	Bhinasar Town ..	415	396	491	658	84	55	808	796
13	Napasar Town ..	372	328	1,065	1,083	3	6	723	595
14	Deshnoke Town ..	239	307	888	986	26	15	356	366
	Lunkaransar Tehsil—								
15	Total ..	481	390	723	695	79	52	1,866	1,858
16	Rural ..	427	346	480	426	79	52	1,623	1,700
17	Urban .	54	44	243	269	..	..	243	158
	Bikaner (South) Sub-Division								
18	**Total** ..	**69**	**45**	**1,674**	**1,865**	**188**	**124**	**1,903**	**1,723**
19	Rural ..	557	523	861	939	153	97	1,362	1,210
20	Urban ..	312	322	813	926	35	27	541	513
	Kolayat (Magra) Tehsil—								
21	Total ..	387	358	387	368	100	72	856	741
22	Rural ..	387	358	387	368	100	72	856	741
23	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nokha Tehsil—								
24	Total ..	482	487	1,287	1,497	88	52	1,047	982
25	Rural ..	170	165	474	571	53	25	506	469
26	Urban ..	312	322	813	926	35	27	541	513

Local 'KA' Infirmities

Explanatory Note:—There is only one local table (क) which shows the number of persons afflicted by the infirmities namely deaf-mutism, insanity, blindness and corrosive leprosy by age groups.

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total Infirmities			Total							
					Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**724**	**386**	**338**	**253**	**250**	**59**	**52**	**57**	**33**	**17**	**3**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**315**	**170**	**145**	**103**	**104**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**11**	**11**	**2**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	114	62	52	42	38	14	10	6	4	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	201	108	93	61	66	13	18	23	7	11	2
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**409**	**216**	**193**	**150**	**146**	**32**	**24**	**28**	**22**	**6**	**1**
6	Bikaner Dist. U. N. C.	68	41	27	32	23	**5**	3	4	1	..	..
7	Bikaner City ..	341	175	166	118	123	27	21	**24**	21	6	1

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age—0								Age 1—4							
		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	**3**	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South S. D. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	2	1		..	..	**1**	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bikaner Dist. U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 5—9								Age 10—14							
		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	(1)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**13**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**2**	..	**1**	..	**12**	**6**	**7**	**4**	**7**	**4**	**4**	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**7**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**2**	..	**1**	..	**4**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**4**	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	5	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	**1**	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South)S. D. R.	2	1	**1**	..	1	..	1	..	2	.	..	1	2	1	4	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**6**	**3**	**2**	**2**	..	..	..	.	**8**	**5**	**5**	**2**	**5**	**3**	..	..
6	Bikaner Dist. U. N. C.	1	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		..	..	..
7	Bikaner ity ..	5	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	8	4	5	2	5	3	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 15—24							
		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**36**	**14**	**12**	**6**	**9**	**3**	**2**	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**16**	**5**	**7**	**2**	**2**	..	**1**	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	4	2	4	2	1	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	12	3	3	..	1	..	1	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**20**	**9**	**5**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**1**	..
6	Bikaner Dist. U. N. C.	3	..	1	1	2	1	..	..
7	Bikaner City ..	17	9	4	3	5	2	1	..

Local 'KA' Infirmities—(*Contd.*)

AGE 25—34

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**15**	**10**	**9**	**18**	**10**	**12**	**2**	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**7**	**4**	**6**	**12**	**5**	**6**	**1**	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	**2**	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	5	3	6	11	4	5	1	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**8**	**6**	**3**	**6**	**5**	**6**	**1**	..
6	Bikaner Dist. U. N. C.	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City ..	6	5	3	4	4	6	1	..

AGE 35—44

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Males	Females	Males	Fem les	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
1	**Bikaner District Total**	**15**	**10**	**9**	**2**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**1**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**2**	**5**	**1**	..	**1**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	2	2	3	..	**2**	1	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	2	**5**	..	2	3	..	..	1
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**11**	**3**	**6**	..	**2**	**2**	**1**	..
6	Bikaner Dist. U. N. C.	**2**	**1**	2	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City ..	**9**	**2**	4	..	2	2	1	..

AGE 45—54

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**25**	**29**	**6**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**1**	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**4**	**10**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**1**	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	2	3	1	2	1	.	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	2	7	..	2	2	1	..	.
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**21**	**19**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**1**	..
6	Bikaner Dist. U. N. C.	4	1	1	.	1	..		..
7	Bikaner City ..	17	18	4	3	2	4	1	..

AGE 55—64

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**50**	**79**	**7**	**5**	**13**	**2**	**2**	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**18**	**37**	**3**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**1**	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	10	10	1	..	..	2	.	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	8	27	**2**	2	9	..	1	.
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**32**	**42**	**4**	**3**	**4**	..	**1**	..
6	Bikaner Dist. U. N. C.	5	9	..	..	..	..	.	.
7	Bikaner City ..	27	33	4	3	4	..	1	..

Local "KA" Infirmities—(*Concld.*)

AGE 65—74

Serial No.	Administrativ Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**54**	**56**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**30**	**21**	..	**1**	**1**	..	**2**	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	12	9	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	18	12	..	..	1	..	2	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**24**	**35**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	..
6	Bikaner Dist. U. N. C.	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City ..	17	27	..	1	1	1	1	..

AGE 75 AND OVER

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)
1	**Bikaner District Total** ..	**31**	**35**	..	**3**	**1**	**3**	..	**2**
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**12**	**11**	..	..	..	..	..	**1**
3	Bikaner (North) S. D.R.	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	**19**	**24**	..	**3**	**1**	**3**	..	**1**
6	Bikaner Dist. U. N. C.	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City ..	11	22	..	3	1	3	..	1

AGE NOT STATED

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)
1	**Bikaner District Total** .	**1**	**4**	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Bikaner District Rural**	**1**	**4**	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bikaner (North) S. D. R.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bikaner (South) S. D. R.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Bikaner District Urban**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bikaner Dist. U. N. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bikaner City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

District Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations

This Table is prepared from the Sorter's Ticket 2. This is a sort of supplement to Economic Table B–III and provides further details of the occupational groups mentioned therein.

The Sorter's Ticket 2 was prepared in accordance with the instructions to the Sorters reproduced below:—

1. *Preparation.*—You have to prepare Sorter's Ticket 2 only if you have slips relating to any of the livelihood class V, VI, VII or VIII. You are to deal only those slips which relate to self-supporting persons. The slips relating to non-earning dependants or earning dependants would have been separated already and should not be used at this stage.

2. *First operation.*—You have first to deal the slips with reference to the Principal means of livelihood recorded against question 10. Your Supervisor will give you a list of "M/L (Means of Livelihood) sub-groups"* in the order of importance for which you have to sort. Select not more than ten Pigeon-holes and affix labels bearing the names of the "M/L sub-groups" (written out in full) as given to you. The number of M/L sub-groups given to you will generally exceed ten. You should reserve one or two Pigeon-holes for throwing slips which are not covered by the M/L sub-groups shown on the labels. You should then deal the slips with reference to the answer recorded against question 10. In doing so, put together slips containing entries which are written in either identical or very similar terms to each of the labelled "M/L sub-groups". If you are in doubt whether an entry, in any case is very similar or not to the labelled M/L sub-groups, consult the Supervisor. Finish the sorting for one set of M/L sub-groups. Then distribute the slips of one set into individual occupations. Now count the number and "enter" the name and number in columns (2) and (3) of Sorter's Ticket 2. Keep the unsorted slips separate. This completes the first stage of the first operation.

3. *First operation (succeeding stages).*—You should then take up the slips that remain to be sorted. You should deal them again for the remaining M/L sub-groups given to you in same manner as in the first operation. The operations should be repeated successively until all the slips are sorted for all the M/L sub-groups given to you. You may find slips where the M/L as recorded in question 10 does not fall under any of the sub-groups given to you. You should deal these slips separately in the manner explained above and enter the name and number in the Sorter's Ticket. This completes the first operation. You should keep separate the bundle for each M/L sub-group.

4. *Special instructions regarding non-productive means of livelihood.*—Livelihood class VIII will contain slips of persons who derive their income otherwise than through Productive activity. They include all self-supporting persons against whom the answer to question 9, Part two, is '0'. They should be treated as a distinct group, not falling under any of the prescribed divisions and sub-divisions: and sorted under the following sub-groups, viz.:—

(*i*) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property.
(*ii*) Persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds.
(*iii*) Inmates of jails, asylums, alms houses and recipients of doles.
(*iv*) Beggars and vagrants.
(*v*) All other persons living principally on income derived from non-productive activities.

5. *Second operation.*—For this operation the slips mentioned in Paragraph 4 are excluded. You have to deal the remaining slips with reference to the answer recorded in the second compartment of question 9. Affix labels to three Pigeon-holes, the labels being marked

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* *List of M/L sub-groups.*—Separate lists of sub-groups should be prepared for use in sorting each of the four different livelihood classes V to VIII. These lists should be compiled on the basis of (a) scrutinizing of entries found to occur frequently in the National Register of Citizens and (b) results of trial sorting by Supervisor and Compiler-checkers.

"Employer", "Employee" and "Independent worker". Take the bundle for each M/L sub-group and deal them into the three Pigeon-holes. You will find "मा" for "Employer", "नो" for "Employee" and "खुद" for "Independent worker" recorded in the second compartment of question 9. If you find that there is no entry you should take the order of your Supervisor. When you have completed the sorting for a M/L sub-group's you should count the number in each Pigeon-hole and enter in Columns (4) to (6) of the Sorter's Ticket according as the Pigeon-hole relates to "Employer", "Employee" and "Independent worker" respectively.

6. *Second operation (succeeding stages).*—You should take each of the other bundles for M/L sub-groups and deal them in the same manner as in the second operation; you should enter the result in the relevant columns of the Sorter's Ticket.

7. *Conclusion.*—You have now completed all operations necessary for Sorter's Ticket 2. Re-combine all the male slips and all the female slips.

If you are sorting sample slips or slips for displaced persons you should proceed to Sorter's Ticket 3.

If you are sorting general slips you should proceed to Sorter's Ticket 6.

After the Sorter completed the ticket and after due check by the Compiler-checker and the Supervisor, the Ticket was handed over to the tabulation clerk to fill in the Group Code numbers in column (1) of the form of Sorter's Ticket 2 given below.—

Form of Sorter's Ticket 2

Group Code Number	*Full name of means of livelihood (sub-groups and occupations)*	*Total*	*Employer*	*Employee*	*Independent worker*
1	2	3	4	5	6

The group code numbers were adopted from the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme given in Part II—B of the Report.

Accuracy of Figures

A perusal of this Index shows incredible figures, against certain occupations. This is due to vague entries in the slips regarding the occupations contrary to instructions in some cases and entries with correct details in others. The result was that in the tabulation stage the only slips which contained correct details of occupations were sorted under the correct sub-group and its details, while those with vague entries were placed in the wider groups.

Another point to be borne in mind is that not all persons following an occupation have been shown against it in the Index, but those who followed it as a Principal means of livelihood. Thus if a Ticket Collector derived a greater part of his income from rent of agricultural or other land or building and some income only from his service as Ticket Collector, he would not be shown as Ticket Collector.

The third point to be kept in mind is that these figures represent only self-supporting persons and not those who are partly dependants, thus a young boy who sits at a 'Pan shop' and gets some pay from the shop-keeper which is not sufficient to support him, he has to depend upon his father's income mostly. Such a man would not appear under the occupation "Service on Betel Shop".

The last but most important defect in the figures is due to difference in the terminology prevalent in the different areas of Rajasthan describing an occupation and also partly due to want of exercise of proper care in the tabulation stage that names showing same and similar occupations have been shown as different occupations for example "Halwai's shop" and "sweet-meat selling" have been shown as different occupations. In order therefore to find out the actual strength of self-supporting persons following a particular occupation as their principal means of livelihood, figures against all such occupations should be totalled.

On the whole, the Index removes the defects pointed out in the Census Tables published in the previous Censuses that they do not show actual occupations but their groups only.

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations

Persons deriving their income as principal means of livelihood from occupation given in column 3

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group	Name of Occupation	Bikaner District		
			Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 **Total of all Divisions** ..		All Industries and Services	**43,534**	**39,427**	**4,107**
2 **Division**	0	Primary Industries not elsewhere specified	**345**	**319**	**26**
3 **Sub-Division** ..	0·1	Stock Raising	**324**	**299**	**25**
4 **Total Group** ..	0·11	Herdsmen and shepherds	**229**	**224**	**5**
5 Group	0·11	Cattle Grazing	229	224	5
6 **Total Group** ..	0·12	Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes ..	**92**	**72**	**20**
7 Group	0·12	Cattle breeding	92	72	20
8 **Total Group** ..	0·10	Breeders and keepers of other large animals including transport animals	**3**	**3**	..
9 Group	0·10	Camel breeding	3	3	..
10 **Sub-Division** ..	0·3	Plantation Industries	**20**	**20**	..
11 **Total Group** ..	0·30	All other plantations but not including the cultivation of special crops in conjunction with ordinary cultivation of field crops	**20**	**20**	..
12 Group	0·30	Planting and sowing	20	20	..
13 **Sub-Division** ..	0·4	Forestry and wood cutting	**1**	..	**1**
14 **Total Group** ..	0·44	Cow dung cake makers	**1**	..	**1**
15 Group	0·44	Cow dung cake makers	1	..	1
16 **Division**	1	Mining and Quarrying	**723**	**716**	**7**
17 **Sub-Division** ..	1·0	Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified—including mining and quarrynig of such materials as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt, bitumen	**32**	**30**	**2**
18 **Total Group** ..	1·0	——————do——————	**32**	**30**	**2**
19 Group	1·0	Precious stones mine workers	32	30	2
20 **Sub-Division** ..	1·1	Coal Mining—Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bituminous and lignite	**1**	..	**1**
21 **Total Group** ..	1·1	Coal Mining	**1**	..	**1**
22 Group	1·1	Workers on Coal mines	1	..	1
23 **Sub-Division** ..	1·5	Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits	**689**	**685**	**4**
24 **Total Group** ..	1·5	——————do——————	**689**	**685**	**4**
25 Group	1·5	Stone quarrying	689	685	4
26 **Sub-Division** ..	1·6	Mica	**1**	**1**	..
27 **Total Group** ..	1·6	Mica	**1**	**1**	..
28 Group	1·6	Workers mica mines	1	1	..
29 **Division**	2	Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs Textiles, leather and products thereof	**2,899**	**2,443**	**456**
30 **Sub-Division** ..	2·0	Food Industries otherwise un-classified	**227**	**201**	**26**
31 **Total Group** ..	2·03	Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat ..	**44**	**42**	**2**
32 Group	2·03	Mutton Curers	44	42	..
33 **Total Group** ..	2·03	Other food industries	**183**	**159**	**24**
34 Group	2·0	[illegible]	183	159	24
35 **Sub Division** ..	2·1	Cotton mills	**280**	**248**	**32**
36 **Total Group** ..	2·11	Cotton spinners and weavers and other persons engaged in cotton ginning, pressing and flour grinding	**4**	**3**	**1**

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group	Name of Occupation	Bikaner District		
			Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
37 Group	2·11	Flour grinding	4	3	1
38 Total Group ..	**2·12**	**Millers of cereals and pulses .. .. ..**	**153**	**135**	**18**
39 Group	2·21	Flour milling	153	135	18
40 Total Group ..	**2·13**	**Grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations ..**	**123**	**110**	**13**
41 Group	2·13	Grain parchers	123	110	13
42 Sub-Division ..	**2·2**	**Vegetable oil and dairy products .. .. ..**	**368**	**349**	**19**
43 Total Group ..	**2·21**	**Vegetable oil pressers and refiners .. ..**	**245**	**233**	**12**
44 Group	2·21	Oil pressing	245	233	12
45 Total Group ..	**2·23**	**Makers of butter, cheese, Ghee and other dairy products ..**	**123**	**116**	**7**
46 Group	2·23	Ghee makers	123	116	7
47 Sub-Division ..	**2·4**	**Beverages .. .. . — ..**	**10**	**10**	..
48 Total Group .	**2·43**	**Ice manufacturers .. ..**	**10**	**10**	..
49 Group	2·43	Ice manufacturers	10	10	..
50 Sub-Division ..	**2·5**	**Tobacco .. ..**	**11**	**9**	**2**
51 Total Group ..	**2·51**	**Manufacturers of Bidis .. ..**	**11**	**9**	**2**
52 Group	2·51	Bidi makers	11	9	2
53 Sub-Division ..	**2·6**	**Cotton textiles .. ..**	**339**	**217**	**122**
54 Total Group ..	**2·61**	**Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing .. ..**	**11**	**9**	**2**
55 Group	2·61	Cotton carders in factory	11	9	2
56 Total Group ..	**2·62**	**Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving .. ..**	**143**	**129**	**14**
57 Group	2·62	Cloth weaving	143	129	14
58 Total Group ..	**2·63**	**Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing preparation and spong-ing .. ..**	**185**	**79**	**106**
59 Group . ..	2·63	Cloth dyeing	185	79	106
60 Sub-Division ..	**2·7**	**Wearing apparel (Except footwear) and made-up textile goods .. ..**	**687**	**626**	**61**
61 Total Group ..	**2·71**	**Tailors, milliners, dress makers, and darners ..**	**666**	**605**	**61**
62 Group	2·71	Tailors	666	605	61
63 Total Group ..	**2·72**	**Manufacturers of hosiery, embroiderers, makers of crepe lace and fringes .. ..**	**8**	**8**	..
64 Group ..	2·72	Pearl and Jewellery stringing works	8	8	..
65 Total Group ..	**2·74**	**Hat makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles .. ..**	**2**	**2**	..
66 Group	2·74	Cap makers	2	2	..
67 Total Group ..	**2·70**	**Makers of other made up textile goods including umbrel-las .. ..**	**11**	**11**	..
68 Group	2·70	Umbrella makers	11	11	..
69 Sub Division ..	**2·8**	**Textile Industries otherwise un classified . ..**	**300**	**170**	**130**
70 Total Group ..	**2·81**	**Jute pressing, bailing, spinning and weaving .. ..**	**6**	**1**	**5**
71 Group	2·81	Jute workers	1	1	..
72 Group	2·81	Jute bag makers	5	..	5
73 Total Group ..	**2·82**	**Woollen spinning and weaving .. .. ..**	**292**	**167**	**125**
74 Group	2·82	Weavers of woollen blankets	292	167	125
75 Total Group ..	**2·86**	**Manufacture of rope, twine, string, and other related goods from coconut, aloes straw, linseed and hair .. ..**	**2**	**2**	..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations -(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group		Name of Occupation	Bikaner District		
				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
76	Group	2·86	Bedsted string spinners	2	2	..
77	**Sub-Division .. .**	**2·9**	**Leather, leather products and footwear .. ..**	**677**	**613**	**64**
78	**Total Group .. .**	**2·91**	**Tanners and other workers in leather .. ..**	**145**	**142**	**3**
79	Group	2·91	Leather tanners	145	142	3
80	**Total Group .. .**	**2·92**	**Cobblers and all other makers, repairers, of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs .. ..**	**523**	**462**	**61**
81	Group	2·92	Leather shoe makers	523	462	61
82	**Total Group .. .**	**2·90**	**Makers and repairers of all other leather products .. .**	**9**	**9**	**..**
83	Group	2·90	Leather work	9	9	..
84	**Division .. .. .**	**3**	**Processing and manufacture—Metals, chemicals and products thereof .. ..**	**947**	**924**	**23**
85	**Sub-Division .. .**	**3·0**	**Manufacture of metal products, otherwise unclassified**	**497**	**475**	**22**
86	**Total Group .. .**	**3 01**	**Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements .. ..**	**328**	**308**	**20**
87	Group	3·01	Iron work (Blacksmiths)	328	308	20
88	**Total Group .. .**	**3·02**	**Workers in Copper, brass and bell metal .. ..**	**14**	**12**	**2**
89	Group	3·02	Brass work	14	12	2
90	**Total Group .. .**	**3·03**	**Workers in other metals .. .. ..**	**8**	**8**	**..**
91	Group	3·03	Tinners	8	8	..
92	**Total Group .. .**	**3·04**	**Cutlers, surgical and veterinary instrument makers ..**	**130**	**130**	**..**
93	Group	3·04	Sikligaris	130	130	..
94	**Total Group .. .**	**3·06**	**Makers of arms, guns, etc. including workers in ordinance factories .. ..**	**17**	**17**	**..**
95	Group	3·06	Arms makers	17	17	..
96	**Sub-Division .. .**	**3·2**	**Non Ferrous metals (Basic manufacture) Smelting and refining, rolling, drawing and alloying of the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of Non ferrous, metals .. .. ..**	**32**	**32**	**..**
97	Group	3·2	Brass smelting and working	32	32	..
98	**Sub-Division .. .**	**3 3**	**Transport equipment .. ..**	**28**	**28**	**..**
99	**Total Group .. .**	**3 32**	**Manufacture assembly and repair of Railway equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles and Loco workshop ..**	**28**	**28**	**..**
100	Group	3·32	Bicycle repairers	28	28	..
101	**Sub-Division .. .**	**3·4**	**Electric Machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies ..**	**55**	**54**	**1**
102	**Total Group .. .**	**3·40**	**Manufacture of electrical generating, transmission, and distribution apparatus: electrical household appliances other than lights and fans: electrical equipment for motor vehicles: aircraft and railway locomotives and cars: Communication equipment and related products, including radios, phonographs electric batteries X—ray and therapeutic apparatus: electronic tubes, etc. ..**	**55**	**54**	**1**
103	Group	3·40	Workers in power house	55	54	1
104	**Sub-Division .. .**	**3·5**	**Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops .. .. ..**	**265**	**265**	**..**
105	Group	3·5	Workshop servants	265	265	..
106	**Sub-Division .. .**	**3·7**	**Medical and Pharmaceutical preparations .. ..**	**2**	**2**	**..**
107	Group	3·7	Chemists	2	2	..
108	**Sub-Division .. .**	**3·8**	**Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified**	**68**	**68**	**..**
109	**Total Group .. .**	**3·81**	**Manufacture of perfumes, Cosmetic and other toilet preparations .. ..**	**4**	**4**	**..**
110	Group	3·81	Perfumery	4	4	..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.		Code Number of Occupational group		Name of Occupation	Bikaner District		
					Persons	Males	Females
(1)		(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
111	**Total Group**	..	**3·82**	**Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds** ..	**4**	**4**	..
112	Group ..	..	3·82	Workers in Soap factory	4	4	..
113	**Total Group**	..	**3 83**	**Paints, varnishes, and lacquers and polishes**	**59**	**59**	..
114	Group ..	..	3'83	Varnish makers	59	59	..
115	**Total Group**	..	**3·86**	**Candle**	**1**	**1**	..
116	Group ..	..	3 86	Candle makers	1	1	..
117	**Division** ..	..	**4**	***Processing and manufacture—Not elsewhere specified*** ..	**1,855**	**1,687**	**168**
118	**Sub-Division**	..	**4·0**	**Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified** ..	**533**	**500**	**33**
119	**Total Group**	..	**4·03**	**Repair and manufacture of watches and clocks** ..	**1**	**1**	..
120	Group ..	..	4·03	Watch repairers	1	1	..
121	**Total Group**	..	**4·04**	**Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of Jewellery and ornaments**	**498**	**484**	**14**
122	Group ..	..	4·04	Gold and Silver ornaments makers	498	484	14
123	**Total Group**	..	**4·00**	**Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries, including bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc.**	**34**	**15**	**19**
124	Group ..	..	4·00	Bangle makers	34	15	19
125	**Sub-Division**	..	**4·1**	**Products of petroleum and coal**	**1**	..	**1**
126	**Total Group**	..	**4·11**	**Kerosene and petroleum refiners**	**1**	..	**1**
127	Group ..	..	4·11	Petrol works	1	..	1
128	**Sub-Division**	..	**4·2**	**Bricks, tiles, and other structural clay products** ..	**210**	**194**	**16**
129	Group ..	..	4·2	Brick makers	210	194	16
130	**Sub-Division**	..	**4·3**	**Cement—Cement pipes and other Cement products** ..	**13**	**13**	..
131	Group ..	..	4·3	Cement goods manufacturers	13	13	..
132	**Sub Division**	..	**4·4**	**Non-metallic mineral products**	**351**	**242**	**109**
133	**Total Group**	..	4 41	**Potters and makers of earthenware**	**341**	**236**	**105**
134	Group ..	..	4·41	Potters	341	236	105
135	**Total Group**	..	**4·44**	**Makers of other glass and crystalware**	**2**	**2**	..
136	Group ..	..	4·44	Glass factory	2	2	..
137	**Total Group**	..	**4·40**	**Makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products**	**8**	**4**	**4**
138	Group ..	..	4·40	Lime stone burners	8	4	4
139	**Sub Division**	..	**4·6**	**Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures**	**715**	**708**	**7**
140	**Total Group**	..	**4·62**	**Carpenters, turners, and joiners**	**600**	**594**	**6**
141	Group ..	..	4·62	Wooden work	599	593	6
142	Group ..	..	4·62	Carpenters..	1	1	..
143	**Total Group**	..	**4·64**	**Basket makers**	**112**	**111**	**1**
144	Group ..	..	4·64	Sirki work	112	111	1
145	**Total Group**	..	**4·60**	**Other industries of woody materials, including leaves, but not including furniture or fixtures**	**3**	**3**	..
146	Group ..	..	4·60	Leaf plate makers	3	3	..
147	**Sub-Division**	..	**4·7**	**Furniture and fixtures**	**5**	**4**	**1**
148	Group ..	..	4·7	Wooden furniture makers	5	4	1
149	**Sub Division**	..	**4·8**	**Paper and paper products**	**8**	**7**	**1**
150	Group ..	..	4·8	Paper goods industry	8	7	1
151	**Sub-Division**	..	**4·9**	**Printing and allied Industries**	**19**	**19**	..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group	Name of Occupation	Bikaner District		
			Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
152	**Total Group ..**	**4·91 Printers, lithographers, engravers ..**	**12**	**12**	..
153	Group	4·91 Press workers	12	12	..
154	**Total Group ..**	**4·92 Book-binders and stitchers .. .. ..**	**7**	**7**	.
155	Group	4·92 Book-binders	7	7	..
156	**Division .. ..**	**5 Construction and utilities .. .. ..**	**2,023**	**1,871**	**152**
157	**Sub-Division ..**	**5·1 Construction and maintenance .. .. ..**	**924**	**817**	**107**
158	**Total Group ..**	**5·13 Painters and decorators of house .. .. ..**	**17**	**17**	..
159	Group	5·13 Painters and decorators of house	17	17	..
160	**Total Group ..**	**5·10 Other persons engaged in construction or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials .. ..**	**907**	**800**	**107**
161	Group	5·10 Masons	907	800	107
162	**Sub Division ..**	**5·3 Construction and maintenance-Roads, Bridges and other transport works .. ..**	**38**	**37**	**1**
163	Group	5·2 Labourers on contract of roads P. W. D.	2	2	..
164	Group	5·2 Gangmen	36	35	1
165	**Sub-Division ..**	**5·5 Works and Services—Electric and Gas supply .. ..**	**841**	**817**	**24**
166	**Total Group ..**	**5·51 Electric supply .. ..**	**841**	**817**	**24**
167	Group	5·51 Workers in Power house	587	564	23
168	Group	5·51 Electric Contractors	254	253	1
169	**Sub-Division ..**	**5·6 Works and Services-Domestic and Industrial water supply**	**146**	**146**	..
170	Group	5·6 Water bearers	146	146	..
171	**Sub-Division ..**	**5·7 Sanitary works and services including scavengers .. ..**	**74**	**54**	**20**
172	Group	5·7 Scavengers	74	54	20
173	**Division .. ..**	**6 Commerce .. ..**	**12,153**	**11,624**	**529**
174	**Sub-Division ..**	**6·0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified .. ..**	**3,080**	**2,889**	**191**
175	**Total Group ..**	**6·01 Hawkers and Street Vendors otherwise unclassified .. ..**	**384**	**361**	**23**
176	Group	6·01 Street Vendors and hawkers	384	361	23
177	**Total Group ..**	**6·02 Dealers in drugs and other chemical stores .. ..**	**59**	**57**	**2**
178	Group	3·02 Drug sellers	59	57	2
179	**Total Group ..**	**6·03 Publishers, booksellers and stationers .. ..**	**96**	**96**	..
180	Group	6·03 Booksellers	96	96	..
181	**Total Group ..**	**6·00 General store-keepers, shop-keepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified .. ..**	**2,541**	**2,375**	**166**
182	Group ..	6·00 General merchants	1,236	1,118	118
183	Group ..	6·00 Sellers of pedlars goods	122	110	12
184	Group ..	6·00 Hardware sellers	11	11	..
185	Group ..	6·00 Service on shops	71	67	4
186	Group ..	6·00 Cycle dealers	32	32	..
187	Group ..	6·00 Grocers	1	..	1
188	Group ..	6·00 Bangle sellers	4	1	3
189	Group ..	6·00 Motor dealers	2	2	..
190	Group ..	6·00 Dealers in soaps etc.	5	4	1
191	Group ..	6·00 Umbrella sellers	3	3	..
192	Group ..	6·00 Basket sellers	1	1	..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations (*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group		Name of Occupation	Bikaner District		
				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
193 Group	..	6·00	Spectacles sellers	2	2	..
194 Group	..	6·00	Catechu sellers	1	1	..
195 Group	..	6·00	Dye sellers	6	6	..
196 Group	..	6·00	Commission agents shop	3	3	..
197 Group	..	6·00	Earthen vessel sellers	3	..	3
198 Group	..	6·00	Shroffs	580	580	..
199 Group	..	6·00	General merchants	78	78	..
200 Group	..	6·00	Brass dealers	17	16	1
201 Group	..	6·00	Makrana marble dealers	1	..	1
202 Group	..	6·00	Guts dealers	8	8	..
203 Group	..	6·00	Bricks dealers	3	3	..
204 Group	..	6·00	Mats dealers	1	1	..
205 Group	..	6·00	Dealers in razors	1	..	1
206 Group	..	6·00	Cement dealers	2	2	..
207 Group	..	6·00	Slate shop	1	1	..
208 Group	..	6·00	Envelope sellers	3	3	..
209 Group	..	6·00	Bangle sellers	3	3	..
210 Group	..	6·00	Employees general in merchants shops	10	..	10
211 Group	..	6·00	Ornament sellers	87	78	9
212 Group	..	6·00	Dealers in timber	216	216	..
213 Group	..	6·00	Utensil sellers	27	25	2
214 Sub-Division	..	**6.1**	**Retail trade in foodstuffs including beverages and marcolics .. ..**	**5,406**	**5,236**	**170**
215 Total Group	..	**6·11**	**Retail dealers in grain and pulses, sweetmeats, sugar and spices, dairy products; eggs and poultry, animals for food, fodder for animals, other foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits .. ..**	**5,267**	**5,098**	**169**
216 Group	..	6·11	Milk and curd sellers	154	127	27
217 Group	..	6·11	Grain merchants	1	..	1
218 Group	..	6·11	Sugar and gur sellers	8	8	..
219 Group	..	6·11	Kirana merchants	2,894	2,832	62
220 Group	..	6·11	Fruits sellers	48	48	..
221 Group	..	6·11	Vegetable sellers	374	317	57
222 Group	..	6·11	Parched gram and ground nut sellers .. .	13	13	..
223 Group	..	6·11	Provision dealers	8	8	..
224 Group	..	6·11	Ghee and oil sellers	233	229	4
225 Group	..	6·11	Biscuit shops	8	8	..
226 Group	..	6·11	Salt and chillies sellers	1	1	..
227 Group	..	6·11	Grass and lucern sellers	4	4	..
228 Group	..	6·11	Toffy sellers	4	4	..
229 Group	..	6·11	Pakodi sellers	30	28	2
230 Group	..	6·11	Gram sellers	3	3	..
231 Group	..	6·11	Sweetmeat sellers	164	164	..
232 Group	..	6·11	Trade in grain	729	727	2

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations – (*Contd.*)

S. No	Code Number of Occupational group	Name of Occupation	Bikaner District		
			Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
233 Group ..	6·11	Hawkers Dal Sew	3	3	..
234 Group ..	6·11	Dealers in mustard seeds	5	5	..
235 Group ..	6·11	Dealers in saltish condiments	112	112	..
236 Group ..	6·11	Rice sellers	3	3	..
237 Group ..	6·11	Bread sellers	2	2	..
238 Group ..	6·11	Crushed gram sellers	2	..	2
239 Group ..	6·11	Agents cigarettes	438	436	2
240 Group ..	6·11	Bidi merchants	26	16	10
**241 Total Group .. ..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group		Name of Occupation	Bikaner District		
				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
272	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in patsan	15	15	..
273	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in jute	2	2	..
274	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in tobacco	20	20	..
275	Group	6·5	Wholesale dealers in cloth	3	..	3
276	**Sub-Division .. .. ..

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group	Name of Occupation	Bikaner District		
			Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
309 Group ..	7·42	Railway Khalasis	4	4	..
310 Sub-Division ..	**7·6**	**Postal Services .. ..**	**75**	**73**	**2**
311 Group ..	7·6	Employees in Post Office	46	44	2
312 Group ..	7·6	Postmen	29	29	..
313 Sub-Division ..	**7·8**	**Telephone Services .. .. ..**	**7**	**7**	**..**
314 Group ..	7·8	Telephone services	7	7	..
315 Sub-Division ..	**7·9**	**Wireless services .. ..**	**1**	**1**	**..**
316 Group ..	7·9	Wireless services	1	1	..
317 Division ..	**8**	**Health, Education and Public Administration ..**	**8,578**	**7,711**	**867**
318 Sub-Division ..	**8·1**	**Medical and other Health Services .. ..**	**939**	**723**	**216**
319 Total Group ..	**8·11**	**Registered Medical practitioners .. ..**	**34**	**25**	**9**
320 Group ..	8·11	Doctors	34	25	9
321 Total Group ..	**8·12**	**Vaids, Hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered .. .. ..**	**95**	**95**	**..**
322 Group ..	8·12	Vaids	95	95	..
323 Total Group ..	**8·13**	**Dentits .. ..**	**2**	**2**	**..**
324 Group ..	8·13	Dentists	2	2	..
325 Total Group ..	**8·14**	**Midwives .. ..**	**17**	**..**	**17**
326 Group ..	8·14	Midwives	17	..	17
327 Total Group ..	**8·15**	**Vaccinators .. ..**	**5**	**5**	**..**
328 Group ..	8·15	Vaccinators	5	5	..
329 Total Group ..	**8·16**	**Compounders .. ..**	**123**	**87**	**36**
330 Group ..	8·16	Compounders	87	87	..
331 Group ..	8·16	Ayurvedic Compounders	36	..	36
332 Total Group ..	**8·10**	**All other persons employed in Hospitals or other public or private establishments rendering medical or other health services; but not including scavengers or other sanitary staff .. .. ..**	**663**	**509**	**154**
333 Group ..	8·10	Employees in maternity homes	6	..	6
334 Group ..	8·10	Employees in Dispensaries	636	493	143
334/A Group ..	8·10	Employees in Pharmacy	4	4	..
335 Group	8·10	Employees in Public Health Department	17	12	5
336 Sub-Division ..	**8·2**	**Educational Services and Research .. ..**	**1,231**	**1,100**	**131**
337 Total Group ..	**8·21**	**Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutes .. .. ..**	**47**	**47**	**..**
338 Group	8·21	Professors	47	47	..
339 Total Group ..	**8·22**	**All other professors, lecturers and teachers .. ..**	**409**	**344**	**65**
340 Group	8·22	Teachers	409	344	65
341 Total Group ..	**8·2**	**Managers, clerks and servants of educational and research institutions including libraries and museums etc.**	**775**	**709**	**66**
342 Group	8·20	Employees in School	1	..	1
343 Group .. .	8·20	Employees in Education Department	619	573	46
344 Group	8·20	Employees in Library	2	2	..
345 Group	8·20	Peons in Museums	19	19	..
346 Group	8·20	Employees in Research Department	84	84	..
347 Group	8·20	Miscellaneous Employees	50	31	19

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Contd.*)

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group	Name of Occupation	Bikaner District		
			Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
348	**Sub-Division ..**	**8·4 Police (other than village watchmen) .. ..**	**910**	**906**	**4**
349	Group	8·4 Employees Police Department	910	906	4
350	**Sub-Division ..**	**8·5 Village officers and servants including village watchmen**	**14**	**11**	**3**
351	Group	8·5 Watchmen	10	9	1
352	Group	8·5 Village Sehnas	4	2	2
353	**Sub-Division ..**	**8·6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or Sub-division)**	**1,053**	**601**	**452**
354	Group	8·6 Employees in Municipalities	1,053	601	452
355	**Sub-Division ..**	**8·7 Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any division or Sub-division)..**	**2,903**	**2,843**	**60**
356	Group	8·7 Customs out-post Clerks	6	6	..
357	Group	8·7 Government Employees	2,434	2,379	55
358	Group	8·7 Peons	12	11	1
359	Group	8·7 Engineers P. W. D.	19	19	..
360	Group	8·7 Overseers	2	2	..
361	Group	8·7 Employees in Customs Department	4	4	..
362	Group	8·7 Employees in Tehsils	4	4	..
363	Group	8·7 Employees in P. W. D.	3	3	..
364	Group	8·7 Employees in Rest House	4	4	..
365	Group	8·7 Cleaners (Farrashes)	2	2	..
366	Group	8·7 Employees in Store House (godown) . ..	6	6	..
367	Group	8·7 Employees as sowars	4	4	..
68	Group	8·7 Employees in Printing Press	6	6	..
369	Group	8·7 Employees in Development Department	1	1	..
370	Group	8·7 Observators	2	2	..
371	Group	8·7 Employees in Treasury Department	21	21	..
372	Group	8·7 Government service	4	..	4
373	Group	8·7 Patwaris	369	369	..
374	**Sub-Division ..**	**8·8 Employees of the Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under any division or Sub-division**	**1,528**	**1,527**	**1**
375	Group	8·8 Employees of Government of India	1,506	1,505	1
376	Group	8·8 Employees in Central Customs	21	21	..
377	Group	8·8 Employees in Census Department	1	1	..
378	***Division .. ..***	***9 Services not elsewhere specified .. .. ..***	***11,361***	***9,541***	***1,820***
379	**Sub-Division ..**	**9·0 Services otherwise unclassified .. .. ..**	**3,756**	**3,088**	**668**
380	Group	9·0 Watchmen	158	18	140
381	Group	9·0 Astrologers	46	46	..
382	Group	9·0 Labourers	3,114	2,623	491
383	Group	9·0 City guides	3	3	..
384	Group	9·0 Miscellaneous Services	435	398	37
385	**Sub-Division ..**	**0·1 Domectic Services (but not including services rendered by members of family house-holds to one another)**	**4,849**	**3,946**	**903**
386	**Total Group ..**	**9·11 Private motor drivers & cleaners .. ..**	**109**	**109**	..
387	Group	9·11 Private Motor Drivers	109	109	..
388	**Total Group ..**	**9·12 Cooks .. ..**	**273**	**78**	**195**

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations—(*Concld.*)

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group		Name of Occupation	Bikaner District		
				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
389	Group	9·12	Cooks	273	78	195
390	**Total Group**	**9 13**	**Gardeners**	**84**	**80**	**4**
391	Group	9·13	Gardeners	84	80	4
392	**Total Group**	**9·10**	**Other domestic services**	**4.383**	**3,679**	**704**
393	Group	9·10	Domestic servants	4.347	3,643	704
394	Group	9·10	Gate Keepers	36	36	..
395	**Sub-Division**	**9·2**	**Barbers and beauty shops, Barbers, hair dressers and wig-makers, tatooers, shampooers, bath houses**	**532**	**506**	**26**
396	Group	9·2	Barbers	532	506	26
397	**Sub-Division**	**9·3**	**Laundries and Laundry services-Laundries and laundry services, washing and cleaning**	**245**	**220**	25
398	Group	9·3	Washermen	245	220	25
399	**Sub Division**	**9·4**	**Hotels, restaurants and eating houses**	**40**	**34**	**6**
400	Group	9·4	Employees in Hotel	40	34	6
401	**Sub-Division**	**9·5**	**Recreation Services-Production and distribution of motion pictures and the operation of cinemas and allied services, managers and employees of theatres, opera companies etc, musicians, actors, dancers, etc., Conjurers, acrobats reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, radio broadcasting studios**	**597**	**484**	**113**
402	Group	9·5	Employees in cinema	116	114	2
403	Group	9·5	Singers	481	370	111
404	**Sub-Division**	**9·6**	**Legal and business services**	**115**	**113**	**2**
405	**Total Group**	**9·61**	**Lawyers of all kinds including qazis, law agents and mukhtiars**	**89**	**88**	**1**
406	Group	9·61	Pleaders	89	88	1
407	**Total Group**	**9·62**	**Clerks of lawyers, petition writers etc**	**3**	**3**	
408	Group	9·62	Petition writers	3	3	..
409	**Total Group**	**9·63**	**Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and their employees (not being state servants)**	**1**	.	**1**
410	Group	9·63	Engineers	1	..	1
411	**Total Group**	**9·64**	**Public scribes, Stenographers, Accountants, Auditors**	**18**	**18**	
412	Group	2 64	Accountants	18	18	
413	**Total Group**	**9 65**	**Managers, clerks, servants and employees of Trade Associations, Chambers of Commercial Board of Trade, Labour Organisations and similar organisations of employers and employees.**	**4**	**4**	.
414	Group	9 65	Employees in Co-operative Stores	4	4	
415	**Sub-Division**	**9·7**	**Arts, letters and journalism**	**23**	**23**	..
416	**Total Group**	**9·72**	**Authors, editors, journalists and poets**	**1**	**1**	..
417	Group	9·72	Poets and writers	1	1	..
418	**Total Group**	**9·73**	**Photographers**	**22**	**22**	..
419	Group	9·73	Photographers	22	22	..
420	**Sub-Division**	**9·8**	**Religious, charitable and welfare services**	**1,204**	**1,127**	**77**
421	**Total Group**	**9·81**	**Priests,, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, Religious mendicants, and other religious workers**	**926**	**855**	**71**
422	Group	9·81	Worshippers	910	839	71
423	Group	9·81	Heriditary Household Service	16	16	..
424	**Total Group**	**9·83**	**Managers and employees of organisations and institutions rendering charitable and other welfare services**	**278**	**272**	**6**
425	Group	9·83	Servants in Religious Societies	278	272	6