CENSUS, 1951

RAJASTHAN AND AJMER



DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

JAISALMER

PART I—GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND CENSUS TABLES

By

Pt. YAMUNA LAL DASHORA, B.A., LL.B.,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Rajasthan and Ajmer.

JODHPUR:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1958

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

LIST OF CONTENTS

S. No.	*Particulars*	*Pages*
1.	Introduction	I—XVIII
2.	Review of Population Figures	1—8
3.	Scheme of Census Tables	9
4.	Definitions and Key to Symbols	10—11
5.	District Census Data at a Glance, 1951	12—14
6.	A—*General Population Tables*—	
	A— I. Area, Houses and Population	15
	A— II. Variation in Population during Fifty Years	15
	A—III. Towns and Villages Classified by Population	16—17
	A—IV. Towns Classified by Population with variation since 1901	18
	A— V. Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Livelihood Classes	19
7.	B—*Economic Tables*—	
	Explanatory Notes	20—23
	B— I. Livelihood Classes and Sub-Classes	24—25
	B— II. Secondary means of Livelihood	26—35
	B—III. Employers, Employees and Independent Workers in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions	36—53
8.	C—*Household and Age (Sample) Tables* -	
	C— I. Household (Size and Composition)	55
	C— II. Livelihood Classes by Age Groups	56—57
	C—III. Age and Civil Condition	58—59
	C—IV. Age and Literacy	60—61
	C— V. Single Year Age Returns	62—65
9.	D—*Social and Cultural Tables*—	
	D— I. (i) Mother Tongue	66
	(ii) Bilingualism	67
	D— II. Religion	68
	D—III. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	68
	D—IV. Migrants	69
	D— V. (ii) Displaced persons by Livelihood Classes	70
	D—VI. Non-Indian Nationals	71
	D—VII. Educational Standards	72—73
10.	E—Summary Figures by Administrative units	74—76
11.	Local (₹) Infirmities	77—79
12.	District Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations	81—88

JAISALMER DISTRICT.

INTRODUCTION.

1. Physical Aspects.

Position, Area and Bboundary.

1. This district comprises the whole of the former Jaisalmer State. It lies between 26°-4′ and 28°-23′ north latitudes and 69°-30′ and 72°-42′ east longitudes and has an area of 16,062 square miles; it is thus in regard to size, the biggest district in the whole of Rajasthan. Its greatest breadth from east to west is about 170 miles, and greatest length from north to south 136 miles; in shape it is an irregular oval, the longest axis being 210 miles, lying north-east and south-we st. It is bounded on the north and west by Pakistan; on the south and east by Jodhpur and Barmer Districts and on the north-east by Bikaner District.

Configuration.

2. The country is almost entirely a sandy waste forming part of what is known as the great Indian desert. In the neighbourhood of Jaisalmer town, and within a circuit of about 40 miles, the soil is very stony and numerous low rocky ridges and hard undulating plains, covered in places to the south with smooth pebbles displaying the action of water, occur, but, with this exception, the general aspect is that of an interminable sea of sand-hills of all shapes and sizes, varying from twenty to two hundred feet in height and being sometimes two or three miles in length. The sand-hills in the west are covered with Phog (Calligonum polygonoides) bushes, lana (Haloxylon salicornicum) and khejra (Prosopis spicigera); and those in the east with tufts of long grass. Shifting sands, locally termed "dhrians", are common especially in the west near Shahgarh, where they are often many miles in extent and where their surface is continually changing, the sand being in one place scooped out into funnel-shaped hollows, and in another thrown up into beautifully rounded hills; these dhrians are very difficult to cross as the path shifts almost daily, and the people say that they are gradually but very slowly travelling northwards. Of the district as a whole it may be said that no country could well bear a more desolate appearance. The villages are few and far between, sparsely populated, and consist as a rule, of some circular huts of brushwood collected round a well of brackish water. In many cases well water, which is drinkable in the cold season, becomes actually poisonous in the hot weather. The average depth of the wells is said to be about 250 feet, but measured some years ago by an officer of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India was found to be 490 feet deep. The acme of desolation is reached in the west where the 'dhrians' impoverish the already sterile country; there are no crops here, and the people live almost entirely on milk in various forms and a little grain, bajra and moth, imported from outside in exchange for sheep.

Hills.

3. There are no mountains, small hills are found within a circuit of 40 miles of Jaisalmer town. The height from the sea level is about 750 to 800 feet.

Rivers.

4. The district possesses no perennial rivers but there is one small stream called the 'Kakni' which rises near the village of Kotri, seventeen miles south of Jaisalmer, and, after flowing first in a northerly and next in a westerly direction, forms a lake called the 'Bhuj jhil'; in years of heavy rainfall it deviates from its usual course and, instead of turning to the west, continues north for about 12 miles, till checked by 'Daiya' dam. Another rivulet, the 'Lathi-ki-nadi' formerly entered Jaisalmer from Jodhpur near Lathi on the east and flowed west by north west as far as Mohangarh, but its bed has contained no water since 1825 when the people tell of a very heavy rainfall. Kakni river inundates near Dhedha and forms Massori Khadin in which wheat and gram are grown when the water has dried up. These rivers do not serve any irrigational purpose. The wells situated on the banks no doubt get water through percolation.

Lakes.

5. There are no lakes in this district, but water accumulates at various low lying places during the rainy season and they are locally called 'Kharins' where jawar, wheat and gram are grown when the water has dried up.

Geology.

6. The surface of the country is to a large extent covered by dunes of blown sand of the transverse type, *i.e.*, with their longer axes at right angles to the direction of the prevailing wind. Rocks of jurassic age crop out from beneath the sand and have been divided into the following groups:—

1. Abur (or Habur) beds.	Sandstones, shales and limestones, with a conspicuous fossiliferous band.
2. Parihar sandstones.	Soft, white, felspathic sandstones, largely composed of fragments of transparent quartz.
3. Bidesar (or Bhadasar) Group.	Purplish and reddish sandstones, with thin layers of black vitreous sandstone.
4. Jaisalmer limestones.	Thick bands of buff and light brown limestone, interstratified with grey, brown and black sandstone and some conglomerate.
5. Balmer (Barmer) sand stones.	White, grey and brown sandstones and conglomerates, with fossil leaves and wood.

7. Boulder beds of glacial origin occur at Bap, resting on Vindhyan limestones, and are considered to represent the Talcher beds at the base of the Gondwana System. To the north-west of Jaisalmer is a large outcrop of nummulitic rocks, probably of the same age as the Kirthar group of Sindh and thus indicating an easterly extension of the sea; the rocks represented are a white nummuliferous limestone (with which is associated ferruginous laterite) and shaly beds, mostly grey and impregnated with salt, though a fine-grained, pale buff coloured fullers' earth is also found and is quarried for export under the name of Multani Mitti.

Botany.

8. The most prominent constituent of the vegetation is the scrub jungle which shows forth, rather than conceals the arid nakedness of the land. The scrub consists largely of species of Capparis, Zizyphus, Tamarix, with plants characteristic of the desert, such as rohira (Tecoma undulata), bavli (Acacia Jacquemontii), hingota (Balanites Roxburghii), and two cataceous looking spurges called thor (Euphorbia Royleana and E. Neriifolia). Of indigenous trees the following are most common, though the term tree is rather a courteous acknowledgment of their descent than an indication of their size:—

Khejra (Prosopis spicigera); Jhal and Chhoti Jhal (Salvadora persica and S. oleoides); Arunja, Khair and Kumtia (Acacia leuco-phloea, A. catechu and A. rupestris) two species of Ber (Zizyphus jujuba and Z. nummularia); and Nim (Azadirachta indica). The shrubs include the Ak or Akra (Calotropis procera) hajeru (Mimosa rubricaulis), Lana (Haloxylon salicornicum) and phog (Calligonum polygonoides) while the more important grasses are Bharut (Cenchrus catharticus), Phalis (Panicum crusgalli), Murant (Chloris Roxburghiana) and Siwan (Panicum frumentaceum).

Fauna.

9. The fauna is neither varied nor important. Wild pig, Nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamelus) and panthers have disappeared altogether, the wolves and hyaenas are common. Black buck are found in small numbers in the east and the following are more or less common throughout the district:—

Indian gazelle (Chikara), hare, grey partridge, grey quail, bastard of both the great Indian and lesser varieties, common and Painted sand-grouse, and large and black bellied imperial sand-grouse. Water fowl are very rare visitors as there is little or no suitable ground for them, even in the best of years. Snakes are numerous and the administration Report for 1904-05 gives the following description of a poisonous reptile called Pivana:—

" It is just like a snake in appearance. It does not bite. It is said that when it finds a man sleeping, it creeps over his breast and continues breathing into his nose and mouth. Its breath is poisonous, and it is very seldom that a man poisoned by its breath recovers". To this the Resident adds that when in Bikaner he was told that the animal sought the warmth of the human breath to alleviate pain and that, its own breath being venomous, the victim of its attentions is poisoned and dies. A specimen of this peculiar snake was sent to Bombay for identification and turned out to be the Sind karait (Bungarus Sindanus).

Climate.

10. The climate of Jaisalmer is dry and healthy but hot weather is very prolonged and the heat is intense and trying. The temperature generally ranges between 64° F. and 115°F. and is highest in May and June, when scorching winds prevail with much violence; the coldest period is in January, when the thermometer frequently reads below freezing point during the night, and the air is crisp and bracing. The maximum and minimum temperature in 1949 and 1950 was as follows:—

	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.
1949	116° F. (11th May, 1949)	23.8° F. (4th January, 1949)
1950	115° F. (29th May, 1950)	34° F. (2nd February, 1950)

The district is situated near the limits of that part of Asia which belongs to the rainless regions of the world, and the rainfall, always scanty and precarious, generally varies in different parts. The average annual rainfall at Jaisalmer is about 7", but it is much less at the places like Shahgarh, Tanot and Kishangarh. The statement showing the amount of rainfall at Jaisalmer during the last decade is given in Appendix A.

Underground water level.

11. As observed in para 2 the average depth of the wells is said to be about 250 feet. At certain places water level is as low as 490 feet. The famous Jaslu well situated in Jaisalmer Fort is about 350 feet deep. The water near the surface is generally sweet and is mostly through percolation from tanks or streams. As we go deeper, there is either no water or it is brackish or poisonous.

II. History.

Early History.

12. The chiefs of Jaisalmer belonged to the Chandrabansi or Lunar race of which Budha was the founder at a very remote period of the world's history, and which subsequently expanded into 56 branches and became famous throughout India. The clan to which the Jaisalmer family belongs is called Jadon after Yadu or Jadu, who is said to have been the fourth in descent from Budha, and one of whose successors was the deified hero Shri Krishana, who ruled at Dwarka. On the death of the latter, the tribe became dispersed, and many of its members, including two of Krishna's sons, proceeded northwards beyond the Indus and settled there. "Balands son Bhati, was a renowned warrior who conquered many of the neighbouring chiefs, and it is from him that the tribe takes its name of Bhati or Jadon Bhati. He was succeeded by his son, Mangal Rao, whose fortune was not equal to that of his father's and who, on being attacked by the King of Ghazni, abandoned his kingdom, fled across the Sutlaj and found refuge in the Indian desert which has since been the home of his descendants.

Migration to the desert.

13. The country to which Mangal Rao, son and successor of Bhati fled about 1200 years ago was inhabited by various Rajput clans such as the Bhutas and Chunnas (now Musalmans), the Langhas (branch of Solankis), and the Sodhas and Lodras (both branches of the Paramaras), and with the two last and the Barahas he speedily came into collision and subjugated them. His successor, Majam Rao, was recognised by all the neighbouring princes and married the daughter of the Sodha chief of Umarkot (now in Pakistan). His son, Kehar I, was renowned for his daring exploits, and is said to have married the daughter of Elhansingh, the Deora Chief of Jalore (now district of Rajasthan).

Tanot, the first capital

14. He laid the foundation of a fortress, which he named Tanot after his son, which according to the annals, was completed in 731, and became the first capital of the Bhatis in this part of the country; the place lies about 75 miles north-west of the town of Jaisalmer. In the time of his successer Tano or Tanuji and Bijai Raj I, fights with Barahas continued and the latter, finding that they could not succeed by open warfare, had recours to treachery. Under pretence of putting an end to the feud, they invited Bijai Raj's son and heir, Deoraj, to marry the daughter of their chief and when the Bhatis assembled, they fell on them and slew 800 including Bijai Raj himself; they subsequently invaded and captured Tanot, killed most of the inhabitants, and the very name of Bhati was for a time nearly extinct.

Deoraj, the first Rawal.

15. Deoraj, however, escaped the massacre through the help of a Brahmin and, after remaining in hiding for some time, proceeded to the country of his mother, who was of the Buta clan, where he was given land and erected a place of strength which he called Deogarh or Derwar after himself; it is marked Derawar on most maps and is now in Bahawalpur (Pakistan) about 60 miles from the northern frontier of Jaisalmer District. Subsequently he proceeded to wreak vengeance on the Barahas and subdued the Langahas, and one of his last exploits was to capture from the Lodra Rajputs the town of Lodorva, an immense city with 12 gates, the ruins of which are still to be seen about 10 miles north west of Jaisalmer town. He was one of the most distinguished chiefs of the clan, the founder of the Jaisalmer family and was the first to assume the title of Rawal and, after ruling for many years, was killed while out hunting by an ambush of Chunna Rajputs. His dates cannot be given with any certainty, but if the annals be correct in saying that his son and successor Munda, married the daughter of Vallabhraja Solanki of Anhilwara Patan (in former Baroda State), we may say that he died towards the end of the 10th century.

16. Munda suitably avenged his father's death, but he ruled for only a short time, and there is little to be said regarding his successors, Wachuji or Bachera, Dusaj, and Bijairaj II, except that the last named was the son of a Mewar princess and was placed on the gaddi in preference to two elder brothers (one of whom was Jaisal). Further, Bijairaj marriad the daughter of Siddharaj Jai Singh Solanki, and this gives us another date, for the latter ruled at Patan from 1093 to 1143. The issue of this alliance was Bhojdeo who had only just succeeded as Rawal when his uncle Jaisal conspired against him, but being, always surrounded by a guard of five hundred solankis, his person was unassailable. Jaisal therefore paid a visit to the king of Ghor and by swearing allegiance to him, obtained the loan of a force to dispossess his nephew. Lodorva was encompassed and sacked, Bhojdeo was slain in its defence, the Musalman army marched away with the spoils, and Jaisal became Rawal.

Rawal Jaisal and foundation of the Fort and town of Jaisalmer.

17. Lodorva was however, ill-adapted for defence, so Jaisal sought for a stronger place and found it 10 miles to the southeast where he laid the foundation of the fort and city of Jaisalmer in 1156. He survived the change of capital only 12 years.

Jet Singh.

18. Jet Singh was the elder grandson and heirapparent of Chachikdeo, and on being superseded by his younger brother Karansingh I, had abandoned his country and taken service with the Muhammadans of Gujrat. He was now recalled and installed as Rawal and is said to have ruled from 1276 to 1294. According to the local bards, Allaudin was king of Delhi at this time and despatched an immense army to punish the Bhatis for having carried off certain treasure which was being conveyed from Tatta and Multan to his capital. The fort of Jaisalmer is said to have been besieged for 9 years and to have been captured in 1295, when Mulraj I, Jetsingh's successor, was killed in the final sortie.

19. The Musalmans are said to have kept possession of Jaisalmer for two years and to have then abandoned the place which remained deserted for a short time. Some Rathors from Mewa in Barmer district of Rajasthan attempted to settle there but were driven away by Dudha a son of Jet Singh who for this exploit was elected Rawal and proceeded to repair the town and fort. One of his sons, Tilak Singh, was renowned for his predatory exploits, he extended his raids to Abu and Jalore and even carried off the stud of Allaudin from the Anasagar at Ajmer. This insult provoked another attack on Jaisalmer, attended with the same disastrous results; again the females were destroyed, and Dudha, with Tilak Singh and 1700 of the clan, fell in battle in 1306. The next chief was Gharsi, a nephew of Mulraj I, who had been captured at the first siege and taken to Delhi where by his courage and gallant bearing, he gained the king's favour and obtained a grant of his hereditary dominions, with permission to re-establish Jaisalmer; he is said to have been assassinated about 1335 by some relations of his predecessor, Duda, and was succeeded by his brother Kehar II, who ruled in peace for about 60 years. Of the 13 chiefs who followed him the annals tell us very little; their names were (1) Lachman, (2) Bersi, (3) Chachik Deo II, (4) Devidas, (5) Jet Singh II, (6) Karan Singh II, (7) Lunkaran, (8) Maldeo (Baldeo), (9) Har Raj, (10) Bhim, (11) Kalyandas, (12) Manohardas and (13) Ramchandra. An inscription dated 1448 in a temple at Jaisalmer tells us that the third of the above, Chachikdeo, was ruling in that year. The seventh (Lunkaran) opposed Humayun in 1541 when on his way to Ajmer via Jaisalmer and Nagaur or as the Tabakati-Akbari puts it, he shamefully took an unmanly course. He sent a force to attack the small party of the emperor on march, but it was defeated and driven back with loss. Humayun had a great many wounded. In the 16th century we hear of the Turkoman Governor of Umarkot, under the Arghun dynasty, marrying

the daughter of chief of Jaisalmer, and the son of this marriage was Khani Zaman, a distinguished general of his time in Sindh, which was then on friendly political terms with Jaisalmer. The Beg-lar-namah mentions the deputation of Khani-zaman on a mission to Rawal Harraj with a robe of honour from Mirza Jan Beg of Sind. The name of Rawal Bhim appears in Ain-i-Akbari in the list of mansabdars (commanders) of 500, and Jahangir described him as "a man of rank and influence." When he died, he left a son two months old who did not live long. "Bhim's daughter had been married to me when I was prince, and I had given her the title of Malikah-i- jahan. This alliance was made because her family had been always faithful to our house".

Sabal Singh, 1651-61.

20. We now come to Sabal Singh, a great grand son of Rawal Maldeo and a contemporary of Shahjahan. Tod says that he was "the first prince of Jaisalmer who held his dominions as a chief of the empire", but this does not accord with what Jahangir has written. He appears to have been related to the Kishangarh family, his aunt having been married to Raja Kishansingh, and he is said to have served with distinction at Peshawar, where on one occasion he saved the Royal treasure being captured by the Afghan mountaineers. As a reward for this exploit and because he was a favourite of the Rajput chiefs who were serving there with their contingents, Shah Jahan, ordered that he should be installed as a ruler of Jaisalmer although he was not the legitimate heir to the gaddi. The State had now arrived at the height of its power; the territory extended north to the Sutlaj, comprised the whole of Bahawalpur westward to the Indus, and to the east and south included many districts subsequently annexed by the Rathors and incorporated in Jodhpur and Bikaner. But from this time till the accession of Mulraj II, in 1762 the fortunes of Jaisalmer rapidly declined and her boundaries were woefully curtailed.

Amar Singh, 1661-1712.

21. Sabal Singh ruled for ten years (1651-61) and was succeeded by his son, Amar Singh, a wise and valiant chief who cleared the country of robbers and defeated an army sent against him by Anup Singh of Bikaner. He died in 1702 and was followed by Jaswantsingh in whose time the districts of Pungal, Barmer and Phalodi were seized by the Rathors, while the territory bordering the Sutlaj was taken by Daud Khan, an Afgan chieftain from Shikarpur.

Akhai Singh, 1722-62.

22. The next four rulers were Budh Singh, Tej Singh, Akhai Singh and Mulraj II. Of these Akhai Singh ruled from 1722 to 1762 and established a mint at his capital in 1756 (the currency being called after him Akhaishahi).

23. Mulraj II succeeded Akhai Singh and ruled for fifty eight years 1762-1820.

Treaty with the British Government 1818.

24. The State which, owing to its isolated situation escaped the ravage of the Marathas, was one of the last to be taken under British protection. The treaty with Maharawal Mulraj is dated 12th December, 1818, and by it the principality was guaranteed to the posterity of Mulraj; and the chief was to be protected from serious invasions and dangers to his State, provided the cause of quarrel was not attributable to him, and he was to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. No tribute was demanded. Mulraj died in 1820 and was succeeded by his grand son Gajsingh.

Gaj Singh, 1820-46.

25. Gaj Singh, in his twentythird year, assumed the personal administration and by measures of just and conciliatory nature gained great popularity with his people. In 1829 Maharaja Ratan Singh of Bikaner, in violation of his treaty engagements, invaded Jaisalmer to revenge some injuries committed by the subjects of the latter. Gaj Singh prepared an army to repel the invasion and both parties had applied to neighbouring States for assistance when the British Government interfered, and through the arbitration of the Maharana of Udaipur, the dispute was settled. Quarrels between Bikaner and Jaisalmer, however continued and had reached such a point in 1835 that a British Officer was deputed to effect a reconciliation; his mission was happily attended with success. In 1838-39 the first Afghan War necessitated the despatch of British troops to join the main army by way of the Indus, and Gaj Singh's exertions to supply camels for transport purposes were such as to elicit the special thanks of the Government; while in 1844, after the conquest of Sind, the forts of Shahgarh, and Ghotaru, which had formerly belonged to Jaisalmer, were restored to the State.

Ranjit Singh, 1843-64.

26. Gaj Singh died in 1846 without male issue, and his widow adopted his nephew Ranjit Singh who ruled upto 1864.

27. Ranjit Singh was succeeded by his younger brother Bairisal, who was only about 15 years old and was formally installed as Maharawal on the 19th October, 1865; his father continued as a Minister for four years, when he died and was followed by his elder brother Chhatar Singh. In 1870 an extradition treaty was concluded with this State by the Government of India (followed in 1887 by the usual modifying agreement) Maharawal Bairishal died on the 10th March, 1891.

Bairisal 1864-91.

28. The widow of Maharawal Bairisal adopted Shyam Singh son of Thakur Kushal Singh of Lathi, Shyam Singh succeeded and took the family name of Saliwahan. His reign lasted for 13 years. He died without an heir in 1914.

Saliwahan 1891-1914.

29. After the death of Saliwahan Jawahir Singh was installed to the 'Gaddi' as Maharawal in 1914. One of the principal events of his time was the Pathan raid in 1947 which took place just after the partition of India. A number of people were killed by the raiders at Sultana, Arjuna and other places. The State had practically no army and was taken by surprise. However the State with the aid of the police and some volunteers from Jodhpur and other places conspicuous among them being Col. Mohan Singh, succeeded in bringing back some of the looted property from the raiders. Shortly afterwards, the Government of India established military and C.R.P. outposts in the State and also established a new camel corps known as Jaisalmer Risala. Maharawal Jawahir Singh died in 1949 shortly before the merger of Jaisalmer State into Rajasthan.

Jawahar Singh 1914-49.

30. He was succeeded by his elder son Maharawal Girdhari Singh, who lived for a brief period of little over one year after his installation to the Gaddi. He died suddenly on August 17, 1950. The State merged into the State of Rajasthan on April 7, 1949. He has been succeeded by his elder son Maharawal Raghunath Singh who was born in 1929.

Girdhari Singh 1949-50.

On October 6th, 1949, the State was formed into a district of Jodhpur division and placed under the charge of a Collector and District Magistrate. On February 1953 it was reduced to the Status of a Sub-Division and made a part of Jodhpur District.

31. Of objects of antiquarian interest no very reliable account exists. According to Thornton the town of Birsalpur in the extreme north-east was founded in the second century; the place is now included in the estate of one of the Jagirdars who is known as Rao of Birsalpur and possess a fort of no great strength. Tanot, the first desert capital of the Bhatis, lies in the north-west corner and has a fortress and temple dating from the eighth century. Lodorva the ruins of which still exist about 10 miles north west of Jaisalmer town, was the Bhati capital from the end of the 10th to the middle of the 12th century; it was taken by Rawal Deoraj from the Lodhra Rajputs, a branch of the Parmaras, in whose time two temples, one to Mata and the other to (Parasnath) are said to have been constructed. These buildings, which are in every day use, appear to be at least 950 years old. The fort of Devikot in the south-west at a distance of about 24 miles from Jaisalmer has a Hindu temple of nearly the same age, while at the village of Sirwa in the vicinity is a building with 32 pillars said to have been erected in 820 A.D. and now much out of repair. At Bikampur which is about 46 miles from Phalodie there is an old fortress which is in the possession of the Rao of Bikarampur, another important Jagirdar in the district. This fort contains an old Jain monument which is practically in ruins.

Historical and Archaeological places.

32. *Jaisalmer Fort.* This fort is perched on a hillock. Its foundation was laid by Rawal Jesal in 1156 A.D. It is approached from the town by the gates, called respectively, the Akhai Pol, Ganesh Pol, Butapol and Hawapol. The Maharawal's palace, the top of which is 957 feet above the sea, surmounts the main entrance, and is an imposing pile crowned by huge umbrella of metal mounted on a stone shaft, a solid emblem of dignity of which the Bhati chiefs are justly proud; but the interior is ill-arranged and space is frittered away in numberless small apartments. The water supply is derived from five wells, varying in depth from 236 to 350 feet; the best well, known as Jesalu, never fails, but its water is brackish. The well has now been fitted with two electric pumps. Within the fort there are four Vaishnav and eight Jain temples. Of the former one is said to have been built in the 12th century by Rawal Jaisal and is called Ad Narain's or Teekamji's temple while another known as Laxmi Nathji's temple is ascribed to Rawal Lakhan, and is remarkable as possessing gold and silver plated shutters and considerable wealth. The Jain temples especially those dedicated to Parashnath are very fine, the carving in them being exquisite. They are said to be about 800 years old and it is believed that the oldest, that dedicated to Paras Nath was built about 1332 by one Jai Singh Cholasah.

33. The fort also contains population and it shows that it was built at a time when the conditions were not safe in India and the people liked to live within the four walls of the fort for safety. It is built of yellow lime stone of which the hill itself is composed.

III The People.

34. There are 1 town and 494 villages in this district.

Towns and Villages.

Language.

35. The majority of the people speak Marwari, one of the four main groups of Rajasthani, the variety most met with in Jaisalmer is that known as Thali or the western Marwari of the desert. About fifteen per cent of the people specially the Sindhi Muslims speak Sindhi, the most common dialect being called Thareli. A few of the people speak Dhati or Dhatki-boli, which is a form of Sindhi and is said to take its name from the country around Umarkot which was formerly called Dhat.

Food.

36. The staple food of the masses is Bajra and of the well-to-do, wheat and rice. Rice is being imported from outside. People also eat jungle products like Bhurat, Phalis and toos. Milk, specially churned, locally known as 'Khata' is largely used as diet by the people. Tobacco is in general use, and has to be imported. Not much liquor is drunk, but a good deal of opium is consumed both as an occasional beverage and by habituees of the drug. Vegetables are scarce, the chief source of supply being the Khejra tree which produces 'Sangries'. In the desert areas the locusts are also much prized as an article of diet both in the fresh and preserved state.

37. There is a general scarcity of food-grains in the country and the people get their supplies through Relief quota shops against Ration Cards, the scale of ration being 4 chhataks wheat and 2 chhataks coarse grain in the town and 3 chhataks wheat and 3 chhataks coarse grain in the rural areas per adult or child. Statutory rationing has not yet been introduced and only the distribution of food grains has been controlled.

Dress.

38 In the matter of dress there is nothing particular to record; the majority is very poor, dress simply and cannot afford ornaments for their women. They wear the usual Angarkhi and large sized Pagri (turban) or safa as a head dress and a Dhoti. The dress of the former Darbar type is no longer in vogue. The female dress is ordinarily a Ghagra and a Lugra or 'Orna'.

Dwellings.

39. The dwellings of the people are usually circular huts with thatched roofs, but here and there fine stone houses, some of which exhibit considerable ornamentation are found. These houses belong either to the Jagirdars or wealthy merchants. There are a number of deserted villages in the district with many fine stone houses. They belonged mostly to the Paliwal Brahmins who at one time lived there.

Rituals at birth, death and marriage.

40. The birth of a son is celebrated generally in all communities with feasts and some religious ceremonies. No ceremonies are performed at the birth of a daughter who is considered a liability on the family in view of heavy expenses to be incurred at her marriage.

41. The Hindus mostly cremate their dead, but infants are buried as also are 'Sanyasis', Goswamis, Kabirpanthies, Bisnois and Naths. The Musalmans always practise inhumation.

42. Marriages are performed by Hindus and Musalmans according to their usual customs. The girls are generally married early. Widow remarriage is much disliked and is not common.

Games and Amusements.

43 Of games and amusements there is no great variety. The camel is ridden for pleasure as well as to accomplish a journey and competition races are also held. Other amusements are dancing parties and musical entertainments, the instruments used being the 'Sarangi' or fiddle and the Tabla or drum. At Jaisalmer there is a cinema house and the people are becoming cinema minded. The old games like 'Tangal' so called because all the players had to stand on one leg and 'Kundo' a kind of hockey, have disappeared. The boys in the town generally play modern games like football and volley ball.

Nomenclature.

44. There is nothing peculiar in the form of nomenclature. The upper classes usually have two syllabled names, the first syllable being of religious origin or given out of affection or fancy, and the second being indicative of the caste or clan; for example in a Rajput's name the second syllable is usually Singh, in Brahmins' names it is Mal or Karan or Prashad, the Mahajans' have Lalthor Das or Chand and Mal etc. Among the lower classes there is usually a monosyllable name, a diminutive of that of a higher class i.e., Uda for Udaisingh, Birdha for Bhirdhi Chand, and the like. Some of the Mahajans and Brahmins who belong to the official class and whose forefathers had held high offices in the State, also add Singh after their names. The distinction in nomenclature is gradually decreasing. In the names of places the most common endings are:—Ala, Wala, Wali, all meaning town, village or habitation; Garh (Fort), Sar (Lake).

Festivals,

45. The important festivals are Holi, Deepawali, Akhateej, Gangor and Dashera.

Beliefs and Superstitions.

46. The people are generally illiterate. They are very superstitious. On Akhateej (Baisakh Sudh 3) they go out to the jungles and find out from certain observations and omens whether there will be rains or not in the next rainy season. They believe in Sukans or omens and while setting out on journeys or for some auspicious work, they observe them and conclude from the position of the animals on the right or left or crossing the path as to how far they will succeed in their mission.

Folklores.

47. The important folklores are Kalali, Bairia Barsalo, Aial, Ratan Rana, Mumal and Nathu Singh. The above songs are common in Bikaner and Marwar as well. 'Mumal' and Nathu Singh have got their origin in Jaisalmer and require some description. Mumal was the Rajkumari of Lodorva the old capital of Jaisalmer. She was famous for her beauty and had laid down certain conditions for her marriage. Mahendra, Sardar of Umarkot, could satisfy them and she married him. They loved each other. One day Mahendra saw Mumal sleeping with her sister Sumal in male attire. He suspected his wife's fidelity and went away without ascertaining the truth and did not return. Mumal could not bear the separation and died. When Mahendra learnt about his wife's death, he felt extremely sorry for his conduct and died. The song expresses very pathetically and beautifully a woman's sorrow at her separation from her lover. It is very nicely sung by the wandering minstrels with a fiddle. The other song Nathu Singh describes the daring deeds of a notorious dacoit.

IV. Economic.

(a) AGRICULTURE.

General Condition.

48. The soil is for the most part light and sandy, and, as the rain sinks in and does not flow off the surface, a small rainfall suffices for the crops. In the north-east round Bap and Bikaner border and in some places adjacent to Jaisalmer, the soil is firmer and the storage of water becomes possible, but, speaking generally, only rain crops are grown, while in Tanot, Kishangarh, Barawa-Buili and Shahgarh in the north-west, there is practically no cultivation whatsoever. Crop failures are common in this district and the people derive their income mostly from cattle. This district is most suitable for cattle breeding and rich in cattle wealth.

System of cultivation.

49. The system of cultivation is everywhere rude and the implements are all of the old-fashioned variety. When the rains begin, the sandy land is ploughed by camels or donkeys and the harder soil by bullocks; the seed is sown broadcast and, after it has sprouted, a few showers at long intervals bring it to maturity. The ploughs are light and merely scratch the surface, and, as the camels move quickly, it is possible for each cultivator to put a considerable area under crop.

Principal Crops.

50. The principal Kharif or autumn crops are Bajra or spiked millet (Pennisetum typhoideum), Jowar or great millet (Sorghum vulgare), the creeping pulses mung (Phaseolus mungo) and Moth (P. aconitifolius), and Til or sesame (Sesamum indicum). Of these, Bajra is the most important; it is sown as early as possible, takes about three months to ripen, and the average yield per acre is estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. provided the rainfall has been good and timely. Jowar is sown about the same time, takes a little longer to ripen, and yields about $2\frac{1}{4}$

cwt. per acre. The pulses are usually sown later and ripen in some six weeks if the rainfall be sufficient, while til is grown sometimes by itself and sometimes mixed with Bajra or Jowar and ripens in October or November. Tod mentions cotton as being 'produced in the same soil as Bajra' but it is not now cultivated. The Rabi or spring crops are grown only in those parts where artificial irrigation is possible, and consequently not on a large scale; they consist of wheat, gram and very occasionally, a little barley. Under favourable conditions the average yield of an acre sown with wheat or gram is said to be nearly six cwt.

Use of manure.

51. Very little use is made of manure, but the cattle are sometimes penned in the fields so that their excreta may not be lost.

Live Stock.

52. The wealth of the rural population consists almost entirely in their herds of camels, cattle, sheep and goats which thrive in spite of the arid nature of the country. The camels are looked on more as members of the family than dumb animals; they plough and harrow the ground, bring home the harvest, carry wood and water, and are both ridden and driven. Their milk is used as an article of diet and as a medicine, their wool is sold; and when they die, their skin is made into jars for holding Ghee and Oil. The Jaisalmer camels are famed for their easy paces, speed and hardiness and can go long distances without food or water, subsisting for days on a little unrefined sugar and sulphate of alum, which are carried in the saddle bags. The best of the breed are smaller and finer in the head and neck than the ordinary camel of western Rajputana, and will cover from eighty to one hundred miles in a night when emergency demands speed. Prices range from Rs. 300 to 1,000. Cattle, goats and sheep are extensively bred, and are of a good class; many of the bullocks are exported to Punjab, Saurastra and other parts of Rajasthan. Goats supply the great bulk of the animal food of the country, and their milk is in general use as an article of diet; sheep, on the other hand, are kept chiefly for their wool, but some are exported and, though small fatten well and, when carefully fed, yield excellent mutton. The average prices of the various animals are: bullock or cow Rs. 100 and goat or sheep Rs. 10 to 20 according to age. As a result of rise in price of wool, the sheep are reared very largely these days: and this can become a great industry if necessary technical, veterinary and financial aids are available to the sheep breeders.

Fairs.

53. There are no important fairs in this district. Some local fairs are held at Jaisalmer during the rainy season when the people go out to the gardens like Amarsagar, Moolsagar and Bada Bag and hold picnics and feasts. A fair is held at 'Baisaki' near village Varamsar about 10 miles from Jaisalmer. There are certain Kunds (reservoirs) where water percolates throughout the year. The people gather there every year from Baisakh Sud 12th to 15th. They take a dip in these holy Kunds. A number of Swamis and Sadhus gather there and are fed by the people in charity. Another important fair is held at Lodorva, the old Capital of Jaisalmer State. There are certain old Jain temples and the Jains from far and near go there for the Darsan of their deities. This fair is held annually on Mah Sud 14th. Formerly a number of pilgrims used to come from Gujrat and other places on this occasion, but after the Pathan raid in 1947 their number has decreased. But the fair has again come into importance. A fair of some importance is held on Bhadwa Sud 6th at Bhadlia near Lathi where there is a temple of 'Swangiyoji' the main Goddess of the Bhati Rajputs.

Irrigation.

54. Irrigation on any large scale is however, impossible as no perennial streams exist, the wells are too deep to be used for this purpose, the country is for the most part sandy, and the rainfall is always scanty. It is only where the soil is harder and the surroundin gs hilly and rocky that irrigation becomes possible from 'Kharins' or shallow depressions into which the rain water flows. In a very few cases the water thus stored is conveyed by ducts to adjacent land, but the usual custom is to sow wheat and gram in the beds of these tanks.

55. The majority of the 'Kharins' were constructed by the Paliwal Brahmins, and from the time when these people were driven out of the State until 1892 they were entirely neglected and fell into disrepair. In recent years, the Jaisalmer Darbar did much to restore them and to build new ones. Some of the people were also persuaded by a promise of right of cultivation and some reduction in land revenue, to construct several of these useful irrigation works at their own cost and to agree to keep them in good order. The result is that there are at the present time more than 500 'Kharins' in the district of which nearly 400 are used for cultivation in years of sufficient rainfall, the principal are Bhuj and Mesurdi in Sam Tehsil, and Lakhina in Jaisalmer Tehsil and the Manchitia in Bap Tehsil. The Kharins have never been surveyed, but the area of their beds and of land in the vicinity irrigable from them has been roughly estimated at about 30,000 acres or forty seven square miles. The area actually sown with spring crops is, of course, much less and depends on the rainfall at each tank.

56. Locust, rats, rust and white ants are the main agricultural pests. They devour all varieties of agricultural crops, forest and fodder etc. Anti-locust measures were started under the direction of Plant Protection Department of the Government of India. The hoppers were destroyed by trenching, burning and dusting. The white ants are very common.

Agriculture Statistics.

57. No agricultural statistics are available, but in ordinary years a good deal of cultivation goes on in the rains and it is estimated that in favourable seasons (which are few and far between) the produce is just about sufficient for the immediate wants of the people. About 60% of the population earns its livelihood from agriculture.

Agricultural classes:—58. The Rajputs, Jats and Malis are the principal agricultural classes in the district.

General condition of the agriculturists:—59. The agriculturists are mostly Rajputs who cultivate their own lands. They are not heavily indebted. Very few loans have been incurred during the recent years. The old debts are coming from generations as the law of limitation was not applicable in the former State of Jaisalmer. This has now been applied and a large number of suits have been filed in the civil courts in the year 1949-50. Debts are generally incurred for the purchase of cattle and for marriage and death feasts. The money lenders belong to the Mahajan and Brahmin communities. There are no banking, sale or other facilities. The Bikaner Bank has opened its Branch recently but does not advance loans to the agriculturists. The co-operative movement has not yet started.

(b) Rents, Wages and prices.

60. Rents in the proper sense of the term do not exist in the Khalsa villages; the State deals directly with the cultivators and collects its land revenue both in kind and cash without the intervention of any middleman. In Jagir estates and in those held as charitable grants (sasan) the holders take as rent either a share of the produce, varying from one-fifth to one-ninth, or a sum of Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 for as much land as can be cultivated with a pair of bullociks. The wages are high at present and are still often paid partly or wholly in kind especially in the cases of village artisans, agricultural labourers and domestic servants. The average daily wages are for an ordinary labourer Re. 1/- domestic servant Re. 1/- Mason or carpenter—Rs. 3/- to 4/- and a skilled workman receives more than this. Of prices in olden days not very much is known. Tod, about a century ago wrote:—"Bajra, in plentiful seasons, sells at one and a half maunds" *i.e.*, 60 seers for a rupee; "but this does not often occur, as they calculate five bad seasons for a good one." In 1865 the price of bajra was from 8 to 9 seers per rupee, and ten years later it was reported to be 27 seers against an average for the preceding decade of 13½ seers. In the famine of 1899-1900 the highest quotations were; wheat and gram 7 seers, jowar 7¾ seers, and barley and bajra 8 seers per rupee. Till the first World War the prices were more or less stationary, but they continued to be high during the war time and a few years later. Then there was a slump and the prices fell. They rose again during the World War II and have not yet shown any sign of decline. At Jaisalmer the prices are—wheat 2 seers 2 chhataks and gram 3 seers per rupee.

(c) Forests.

61. There are no forests in the district. There is only one reserved area near Jaisalmer called Karah Jor. It is about 10 miles long and 5 miles broad. During the recent celebration of Van Mahotsav week in August 1950, about 1000 trees were planted specially of Neem and Sandesh variety but many of them did not thrive.

(d) Minerals.

62. The mineral products of Jaisalmer consist of salt, limestone, Sand-stone, Kankar and clay. Salt of fair quality is found in several localities, but is now manufactured only at Kanod, about twenty miles north-east of Jaisalmer. This Rann or salt-marsh lies at the rocky valley, separating the stony desert from the sandy and waterless one which extends northward to the Bahawalpur State, and has an area of about twelve square miles. Brine is found ten feet below the surface, and is drawn from pits by the weighted pole and bucket; it is then exposed to evaporation in pans, and a small-grained white salt is obtained. At this time about 10,000 maunds of salt is obtained for local consumption from this source, but about one lac maunds can easily be manufactured here. There is a salt source near Bap as well. An inferior kind of salt is also available near village Parewar about 30 miles from Jaisalmer. The limestone of Jaisalmer has for centuries been famous, and was used for some of the elaborate inlaid work of Taj Mahal at Agra. The quarries are mostly within a few miles of Jaisalmer and the atone is very fine, even grained and compact, of a buff or light brown colour, and admirably sdapted for carving. Slabs have been transported to Upper Sind and used for Musalman

tombstones and these, although of considerable antiquity, are generally remarkable for the sharpness of the engraving. One variety of limestone was formerly employed for lithographic blocks and, though not suited for fine chalk drawings, could be used, it was said, for all other purposes with the ordinary materials; its composition was reported to be 97·5 per cent. of calcium carbonate and 2·5 per cent of a yellow earth resembling bole and it took a fair polish. Another variety called Abur or Habur from the village (twenty-eight miles north-west of Jaisalmer) where it is quarried, contains large quantities of an iron ore resembling red ochre and is used for flooring the most sacred parts of temples. Sandstone of good quality is found near Jaisalmer town and at Bhadesar seventeen miles to the north-west, it is worked chiefly at the latter place where it is of a reddish brown colour and, being very hard is used for making millstones. The clays consist of fullers' earth or Multani mitti, quarried at four places—Mandhan, Mandai, Nedai and Ramgarh in the north, used locally as a hair-wash and exported to some extent for the manufacture of the better Grades of pottery; Geru, found in small lumps in the south-east, yellow in colour and used for dyeing tents and clothes; and seri-mitti, also found in the south-east and used as whitewash.

(e) Arts and Manufacture Industries.

63. There are no large scale industries in this district. Paucity of water and lack of means of communication have been the chief hindrances. If new water sources are tapped and means of communication improved there is scope for wool, leather and stone industries to flourish in this district. Among the small scale industries may be included coarse cotton cloth; wool shawls or lois, of fine texture and good quality, and blankets; small bags and druggests of goat and camel hair; and cups, platters and paper weights of lime stone of the country. The stone industry is now practically dying out as most of the Silawats (masons) who were Muslims have migrated to Pakistan and skilled stone workers are not now available here. The exquisite stone carving which is found in the old buildings and temples, will now remain only a relic of the past.

(f) Commerce and Trade.

64. In former times the town of Jaisalmer, from its position on the direct route between the valley of the Indus on the west and the Punjab and Utter Pradesh to the north and east, was a commercial mart of some importance. Caravans of camels were constantly passing through the district carrying the indigo of the Doab, the opium of Kotah and Malwa, the famed sugar candy of Bikaner, and iron implements from Jaipur, to Shikarpur and lower Sind and returning with ivory, dates, cocoanuts, drugs, scented wood and dried fruits. Since then, railways have been constructed on all sides and through trade is now insignificant.

65. During the pre-partition days, trade was carried on mostly with Sind, the chief exports being wool and woollen articles, Ghee, camels, cattle, sheep, hides, Fuller's earth and a little building stone; the imports included grain, cotton, sugar, opium, tobacco, oil and piece goods. Now the trade with Sind has practically stopped and is carried on mostly with the other parts of Rajasthan. The imports and exports are practically the same as before. The trade within Rajasthan is free of duty. Customs duties are charged on exports and imports made to and from places outside Rajasthan. The income from this source forms the main revenue of the district and amounts annually to about five lakhs of rupees. The principal trading communities are the Mahajans, and the Brahmins. There are no weekly markets. The important Mandis are at Jaisalmer, Bap and Ramgarh. No commercial fairs are held, a cattle fair is held at Ramdeora in Tehsil Phalodi at the time of Ramdeoji's Mela. This Mela proves useful to the cattle owners.

(g) Means of communication.

66. No railway traverses the district. Barmer was formerly the nearest railway station, but since the opening of Phalodi-Pokaran Railway line Pokaran has become the nearest railway station, which is about 65 miles from Jaisalmer. There is a gravel road connecting Jaisalmer with Pokaran and regular bus service plies between these two places. There are no other roads. There is an aerodrome at Jaisalmer. There is a circuit house at Jaisalmer for the convenience of the touring officers and other distinguished visitors. Dharamshalas exist at Jaisalmer, Bap and other places to afford shelter to the way-farers. There are water 'piaus' here and there in the villages. A few of them are permanent and others are temporary and supply water during the summer season. The journeys are made either on camels or in buses.

(h) Post and Telegraph Offices.

67. A Post Office was established at Jaisalmer in March 1888 and still exists. A Trunk Telephone Exchange has been set up at Jaisalmer recently. A post office has also been opened in 1949 at Bap which is the second important place in this district with a population of about 2,000 souls.

68. The district is visited by constant scarcities caused by short rainfall or damage done by locusts; indeed, hardly a year passes in which a failure of crops does not occur in some part of the district. Yet the people suffer less than one would expect as emigration is an annual event whatever be the nature of the season. Since the formation of Rajasthan, relief measures are adopted and the people are provided with employment and the emigration which was formerly the main form of relief, is not much resorted to.

(I) Famine.

69. No detailed accounts are available of the famine or scarcities prior to 1891-92. The State is said to have suffered severely in 1812-13 and to have been only slightly affected in 1868-69 and in 1877-78. Deficient rainfall in 1891 caused a more or less general failure of the crops, and about three times the usual amount of emigration. Relief works were started, but entirely failed to attract labour and had to be completed by contract; a small sum was spent on gratuitous relief.

70. In 1895 the average rainfall for the whole form Jaisalmer State was 3·16 inches, and in the following year 3·46 inches; the result was scarcity, not approaching to famine conditions, over two-thirds of the territory the northern and western parts being worst off. In 1895-96 there was rather a deficiency of water and fodder than of grain, while in 1896-97 the reverse was the case. Relief works and poor houses were started in December 1895 and not closed till July 1897.

71. The famine of 1899-1900 was the worst of which there is any record; certain places received no rain, and the average for the then Jaisalmer State was less than an inch. This was consequently a 'trikal' or triple famine, in which grain, water and fodder were alike scarce. Between forty and fifty thousand persons emigrated, and it was estimated that the State lost about 148,000 horned cattle and more than 7,400 camels. Relief works and poor-houses were opened for twelve months, and during this period 410,122 units were relieved, the largest number on relief on any one day being 1,764 towards the end of May 1900. Practically no land revenue was collected, and the Government of India came to the assistance of the Darbar with a loan of half a lakh, which sum approximately represents the direct cost of the operations. The famine is remarkable for the appearance, for the first time in the history, of cholera which, between December 1899 and September 1900, claimed from three to four thousand victims.

72. The scarcity of 1901-02, though not intense, was general. There were scarcity conditions for about fifteen years from 1902 and onward. The details of famines are not available. Later there was severe famine in 1939-40 and the former Jaisalmer State constructed a gravel road between Pokaran and Jaisalmer as a famine relief measure. Since the merger of the State in Rajasthan, famine measures are being adopted every year to relieve distress and provide labour to the famine stricken people. In 1948-49 there was a famine and a sum of about one lakh of rupees was spent in excavation of tanks and reconditioning of Pokaran Jaisalmer road. There was again a famine in 1949-50 and a sum of Rs. 70,000 was spent in excavation of tanks and improvements of their channels. 'A sum of Rs. 30,000 was spent in distribution of Taccavi loans. A sum of Rs. 25,000/- was distributed to the poor and infirm as gratuitous relief. In the present year (1950-51) also rains have failed and an acute famine in stalking the district and relief measures are going on.'

73. Floods have not been heard of in the history of Jaisalmer.

V. Administration.

74. The administration in the former Jaisalmer State was on primitive lines and continued without much change for several years. There were no rules, laws or regulations and the administration was conducted on unrecorded conventions and practices. The State was divided into nineteen districts officially known as Hakumats. The criminal and civil appeals from the orders and judgments of the Hakims used to go to the Judge, Sadar Adalat at the capital who held unlimited civil jurisdiction and was a Magistrate of first class. There was also a court of the District and Sessions Judge who exercised the powers of a District and Sessions Judge and also certain powers of the High Court. He was also the Naib Dewan. All the appeals against the orders and judgments of the Judge, Sadar Adalat, used to go to this Court. There was the court of the Dewan who used to hear revisions from the orders and judgments of the District and Sessions Judge. He was the highest Executive and Judicial Officer in the State. The Maharawal was the supreme authority in the State. Since the merger, he has no say in the administration of the district. He has surrendered his powers to the Rajasthan Government and gets a sum of Rs. 1,80,000 annually as his privy purse. The civil cases were decided mostly through Panchayats. There was no law of limitation. It has now been applied since 1949.

Old set-up.

New Set-up.

75. The former Jaisalmer State was in October 1949, formed a district in the Jodhpur Division and the district was divided into two sub-divisions, viz., Jaisalmer and Bap, and 5 Tehsils viz, Jaisalmer, Ramgarh, Sam, Fatehgarh and Bap. The number of sub-divisions was subsequently reduced to one and that of Tehsil to two as the tehils Ramgarh, Sam and Fatehgarh were amalgamated into Jaisalmer tehsil. The status of the Jaisalmer district has been reduced on 28th February, 1953, to that of the Sub-Division in the Jodhpur District. The Sub-Divisional Officer exercises also the powers of First Class Magistrate and the Tehsildars those of Second Class Magistrate. There is also an Extra Magistrate at Jaisalmer exercising First Class powers. Khalsa villages have been divided into circles, each under a Tappedar or Patwari. Revenue Inspectors have also been appointed in the Tehsils. Rajasthan laws and rules have been made applicable.

76. The judicial administration has also been reorganised. Munsiffs courts have been established at Jaisalmer and Bap. They hear civil suits up to the value of rupees two thousand. A Court of a Civil and Additional Sessions Judge has also been established at Jaisalmer. He hears appeals from the orders and judgments passed by the Munsiffs, tries original civil suits up to the value of rupees ten thousand and exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge. Litigation is not heavy in civil and criminal courts. Civil litigation has, however, increased recently owing to the introduction of law of limitation in the district.

77. The other executive offices of Supplies, Agriculture, Land Records, Customs, Excise and Police have also been reorganised and brought on a level with the other districts. There is also a banking treasury at Jaisalmer.

Finance.

78. Of the revenue of the Jaisalmer State in former times very little is on record. In 1865, the average state revenue was about Rs. 1,06,000 and the expenditure about Rs. 122,000 a year. During the next twenty five years (1865-90) the ordinary revenue ranged between one and two lakhs a year and the expenditure usually exceeded the income with the result that when Maharawal Beri Sal died in 1891, the debts, including arrears of pay, were found to amount to about $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs (local currency). In the succeeding decade the ordinary revenue averaged Rs. 1,57,0 0 in the local currency, which had greatly depreciated in exchange value. In 1909 the ordinary khalsa or fiscal revenue of the State amounted to a lakh of rupees a year. The debts in 1909 amounted to about Rs. 2,40,000, the Government of India being practically the sole creditor, and the realisable assets, including cash balance in the treasury to Rs. 53,000.

79. In all respects the income of the State gradually rose during the last two World Wars. At the time of the merger its income at an average amounted to ten lakhs of rupees; the main sources being the Customs duty and Land Revenue. It had no debts, but had accumulated a little reserve. Its financial position was satisfactory. There were no budgets previously and the first budget was prepared in 1948.

80. Since merger the all round improvements made in the administration, have led to an increase in the expenditure. The revenue is likely to decrease owing to the abolition of certain internal transit duties and the change in the system of sale of opium.

Currency.

81. The local currency used to be called Akhai Shahi after Rawal Akhai Singh, who is said to have established a mint at his capital in 1756, in defiance of orders from Delhi, but his successor Mulraj obtained the necessary sanction from Shah Alam II. Prior to 1756, Muhammad Shahi coins were the circulating medium. The old Akhai Shahi rupee weighed 168·75 grains and contained only 4·22 grains of alloy, but the issue gradually deteriorated until the alloy reached as much as twelve per cent.

82. The silver coins were of two types, namely those bearing the name of Muhammad Shah and those bearing that of Her late Majesty. The latter consisted of the rupee and eight anna, four anna and two anna bits, and were struck in 1860, though not brought into circulation until 1863. The inscriptions on either side were in Persian, that on the reverse being to the effect that the coin was minted "in the 22nd year of Her fortunate reign", - an obvious mistake for the 24th year; the special mint marks were circles of dots, the palam (a sacred bird), and the chhata or regal umbrella. The rupee weighed about $162\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Its value fluctuated from time to time and later depreciated considerably. The Jaisalmer mint was closed in 1890, and the Akhai Shahi coins were converted into British coins on the first favourable opportunity.

Weights and measures.

83. There were separate weights and measures known as Amar Shahi. They were in use from the time of Maharawal Amar Singh. Now the standard weights and measures are used.

Land Revenue and Taxes General system.

84. The land revenue system is primitive having undergone no changes for a long period, and neither a survey nor a settlement has been made. In a few places the revenue is paid in cash at Rs. 2 to Rs. 10, for as much land as can be cultivated with a pair of bullocks, the tax being called 'Halota' from 'Hal' (a plough); but throughout the State payment in kind is most common. Where wheat or gram is grown, the Government takes one-fifth of the produce, and of the rain crops one-sixth. There are four different modes of estimating the Government's share of the outturn. In the first (Kankut) the crop is valued when standing; in the second (kari kunta), when out but before threshing; in the third (lata), after the crop has been threshed out and in the fourth (Kangar kunta), from the condition of the bare standing stalks. In addition to the portion payable to the State, the cultivator had to settle, in part, the demands of the certain officials and servants such as the keeper of the 'Kothar' or State granary, the chief's water carrier, and the man told off to watch the crops in the Government's interests; these demands collectively amounted to about one half of what was taken by the Government. Such demands are now disappearing.

Tenures.

85. Of the 494 villages in Jaisalmer, 262 are khalsa, 109 are held on the Jagir tenure, 99 in bhum, and 24 as 'sasan' or charitable grants. In the khalsa area the Government retains all its proprietary rights in the land and deals directly with the ryots or cultivators; in the rest of the territory it has transferred those rights, temporarily or permanently to some individual, subject to certain conditions.

Jagir:—86. The Jagirdars may be divided into three main groups, namely (i) the Rajwis, or near relatives of the chief, who besides possessing one or more villages, receive fixed monthly allowances; (ii) the Raolots who are next to Rajwis in relation to the chief; and (iii) the ordinary Thakurs.

Bhum:—87. The bhumias, or those holding on the bhum tenure, had to render service when called for, receiving remuneration for the same and to pay a small cess yearly as well as an additional sum on certain special occasions.

Sasan:—88. Lands are granted on the 'sasan' tenure in charity or from religious motives to Brahmins, Charans, Bhats, etc. who enjoy complete immunity from all State dues; they are to all intents and purposes grants in perpetuity.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

89. The miscellaneous revenue is derived from opium, salt and excise.

Opium:—90. The poppy is of course not cultivated in Jaisalmer, and all the opium consumed in the State used to be imported from outside through Jodhpur State, where under an arrangement with the Jodhpur Darbar, the import duty used to be collected at Pali. The rate of import duty was increased from time to time from Rs. 26 per maund it has gradually increased to Rs. 400 per maund. The wholesale merchants used to import opium and sell it to the consumers through retail dealers. Besides the customs duty, the merchants used to pay a license fee of Rs. 100/- annually and another tax known as right of vendat at Rs. 4,200/- per maund. The retailers used to pay a license fee of Rs. 41/- annually. The total revenue from this source amounted approximately to three lakhs of rupees.

91. Till recently the retail selling rate of opium in Jaisalmer territory was Rs. 3½ per tola. Since the merger, it has been raised Rs. 4/- per tola. Opium is now supplied from the warehouse at Jodhpur. The total sale amounted to about 175 maunds in the former Jaisalmer State but now the sale is not likely to exceed fifty maunds.

Salt:—92. The Salt consumed in the district is manufactured at Kanod; the yearly income derived from the sale of the commodity is about Rs. 10,000, and the average annual consumption per head is said to be a little more than two seers. The revenue from this head now goes to the Central Government.

Excise.

93. Formerly the excise revenue was insignificant consisting of a few hundred rupees paid yearly by the contractors at Jaisalmer and Bap who had the monopoly of selling spirits but the system has now been changed and liquor is being supplied from the Government distillery at Mandore. The income under this head has increased.

VI Public Works.

94. The Department has now been reorganised and placed under an Assistant Engineer who has his Headquarters at Jodhpur. Two Overseers are working at Jaisalmer in the P.W.D. Office.

VII Protection.

Army.

95. There was no regular Army in the former Jaisalmer State. The police used to perform this function as well. After the Pathan raid in 1947, the Jaisalmer Risala was raised by the Government of India at its own cost with headquarters at Jaisalmer which were later shifted to Pokaran. There are now a number of military outposts, at Jaisalmer and other places on the Indo-Pakistan border which stretches for about 360 miles. The Crown Representative Police has also got its outposts in this district.

Police.

96. In the former Jaisalmer State, the Magistrates designated as Hakims were also the Police Officers. A separate Police Department was created in 1945 under the charge of a Superintendent of Police. After the merger, the Police Department has been reorganised and placed under the District Superintendent of Police. There are 6 Police Stations each under a Sub-Inspector. There are a number of police outposts at the various places in the district. A list of police stations and outposts is given in Appendix B.

Jail.

97. There was formerly a Central Jail at Jaisalmer where long term prisoners were generally kept. In the Hakumats there were no lockups and the under-trials and convicts used to be put in 'Khodas' wooden frames with holes in which the legs were placed and made secure with pegs which were locked. The 'khoda' system was discontinued in 1949. The jails have since, been reorganised and there is a district jail at Jaisalmer and a judicial lock-up at Bap.

VIII Education.

Past condition.

98. Up to about 1890, the only schools in the state were of the indigenous type, the teachers being mostly Jatis or Jain priests; these institutions held their own and were much appreciated especially by the trading castes, who were generally content with a little knowledge of the vernacular and the native system of arithmetic and accounts for their sons. In 1890 three boys schools were opened by the Darbar, namely two at the capital (in one of which an attempt was made to teach some English but was not persevered in) and the third at Bap; but they were never popular, and the number on the rolls of all the three institutions remained low. No fees were charged. The expenditure on education amounted to a few thousand of rupees and was met from a small tax called Madarsa levied on bajra, Jowar and ghee brought into Jaisalmer town. Subsequently one of the schools at Jaisalmer was raised to the status of a middle school and then to that of a High School in 1934. A Girls School was opened at Jaisalmer for the first time in 1948. There were 'one Teacher Schools' at Lathi; Myajlar, Ramgarh, Nokh and Nachana. The system of education was not satisfactory and the people remained educationally very backward.

Present Condition.

99. At present there is a High School at Jaisalmer and also a Girls School up to the 5th Standard. A middle School for boys has now been opened at Bap and also a primary school for girls. List of primary schools in Jaisalmer district is given in Appendix C.

100. There are no facilities for the education of scheduled castes. They are quite illiterate and have now started reading in the Government Schools.

IX Public Health.

Vital Statistics and Health.

101. The registration of births and deaths is not being done properly. The general health of the people is good. Epidemics are of rare occurrence. The people suffer chiefly from mild malarial fever, pneumonia and bronchitis in consequence of their scanty clothing. Malarial fevers are certainly not of severe type. Small pox is less common than it used to be; cholera was quite unknown till December 1899, when it broke out in the north-east, reached Jaisalmer in June 1900 and thence extended to the district. It died out in September after claiming some three or four thousand victims, and has not reappeared. Plague is fortunately

still a stranger. Cases of Sun-stroke do occur during the hot season. There was only one dispensary at Jaisalmer which was opened in April, 1892. It was later turned into a hospital in 1942. A building for a dispensary at Bap was constructed in 1947, but the work was not commenced till after the merger. This dispensary is now working under the charge of a Junior Medical Officer. There is an Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya at Jaisalmer run by Seth Sujan Singh Mehta and is known as Ajit Aushadhalaya after the name of his father. It has been working for the last 3 or 4 years; and is in charge of a Vaid. The annual expenses incurred by the Seth amount to Rs. 3,000/-.

Vaccination.

102. Vaccination was started for the first time in December 1890, and has been carried on with considerable success ever since. Cases of small pox are also not common now.

X Local Self-Government.

103. The Municipal Board was first established at Jaisalmer on November 15, 1939, consisting of 14 officials and non-official members with Dewan as the President and Naib Dewan as the Vice President. It continued to function till August 8, 1948, when it was reorganised. The town was then divided into nine wards and each ward was to return one member to the Board which was to consist of 11 members—nine elected and two nominated. Later, the nominated members resigned and the Board continued to work with nine elected members including the President. At present the main functions of the Board are to look after the sanitation and lighting of the town. There are about 114 street electric lights.

Income and expenditure.

104. The annual revenue amounts to Rs. 12,825 including an annual subsidy of Rs. 1,200/- from the Government. The expenditure amounts to Rs. 13,233/-. The excess is met from the savings which amounted to Rs. 3,000/- but now reduced to Rs. 1,000/-. The main source of the income is Octroi which is levied on goods imported into the town. Its rates are either per capita or ad valorem according to the nature of the article imported. There are no Gram Panchayats.

XI Miscellaneous.

Jaisalmer.

105. The town of Jaisalmer, the capital of the former Jaisalmer State and now the headquarters of the district is situated at 26° 55′ north and 70° 55′ east about ninety five miles north of Barmer station on the Western Railway and about 65 miles from Pokaran Station on the same railway. Jaisalmer was founded in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal whence its name—the meru or hill-fort built by Jaisal. The population in the Census 1951 was 8,026 persons.

106. The town stands at the southern end of a low range of hills, and is surrounded by a stone wall which is about three miles in circuit, ten to fifteen feet high, five to seven feet thick, and strengthened by bastions and corner towers. Within this wall, on an isolated hill to the south is the fort which is about 250 feet above the surrounding country and 500 yards long by 250 wide at its greatest diameter.

107. The two main entrances to the town, the Amarsagar gate on the west and the Gharsisar gate on the east, are connected by a metalled and paved road which is the principal thoroughfare; it is fairly wide in most parts, and near the customs house opens out and is used as a market place. The other streets are chiefly narrow and dusty alleys-narrowest where some of the finest houses stand, as the well-to-do were able to encroach on them when rebuilding or improving their residences. A large portion of the space within the walls is unoccupied, but the ruins lying about prove that the place must have been for more populous in former times. Water is obtained chiefly from the Gharsisar tank. 300 yards south-east of the gate of the same name and said to have been constructed by Rawal Gharsi nearly six hundred and fifty years ago and also from wells, important among them being Jeslu, Khuniwala, Bila, Mahajansar, Santokhsar and Chandsar. There are several other tanks, but they rarely hold water after the rains have ceased and then only in small quantities.

108. The hill on which the fort stands is entirely covered by buildings and defences, and the base is surrounded by a buttress wall of solid blocks of stone about fifteen feet high, above which the hill projects and supports the ramparts. The bastions are in the form of half towers, surmounted by high turrets and joined by short thick walls; these again support battlements which form a complete chain of defence about thirty feet above the hill. The view from the ramparts is not attractive: the foreground presents a succession of sterile, rock-bound ridges, barely ladlad with stunted bushes, while, on the horizon, low undulations mark the commencement of the Indian desert.

109. The objects of interest at the town of Jaisalmer are as follows:—

(*1*) *Gyan Bhandar or Store of Knowledge*:—A Jain temple of Parasnath contains a good stock of very old books in Prakrit and Sanskrit. A number of them are written on palm leaves in fine characters. This shows that caligraphy was prevalent at that time. These books are said to have been brought here from Patan to save them from Muslim vandalism. They are of great antiquity and are on various subjects like religion, literature, music, astrology, astronomy, philosophy, Ayurvedic system and others. They are at present being rearranged by Shri Punayvijai, a Jain Acharya of Vijai Nam, Suri Samudaya. He is also preparing their descriptive catalogue. A list of these books was prepared in 1944 by Shri C. D. Dalal, M. A. of Gaikwar Oriental Institute, Baroda.

(*2*) *Mandir Palace*:—This beautiful building, rich with exquisite carvings is the residence of the Maharawal. There is a beautiful canopy over it.

(*3*) *Patwas' Havelis.*—These Havelis belong to Patwas and are about 150 years old. They contain beautiful and rare carvings. It is said that they were built at a time when labour was very cheap and the labourer's wage was about 2 annas a day.

(*4*) *Dewan Salam Singh's House.*—This is one of the finest buildings in the town. It is six storeys in height, and contains much ornamentation especially on the top storey.

(*5*) *Gardens*:—There are 3 so-called gardens (important from the point of view of Jaisalmer but no better than a garden attached to any of the ministers houses in Jaipur), known as Bada Bagh, Amarsagar and Moolsagar. The first named is about 6 miles from Jaisalmer. It contains the Royal Cenotaphs, and a few old mango trees. Near the garden there is a Bund known as Jait Bund. It was constructed in the time of Maharawal Jet Singh. In the other gardens Amarsagar and Moolsagar, known after their builders, fruits and vegetables are grown. They also contain buildings with beautiful carvings.

110. Jaisalmer is known for its woollen products and its salt deposits. The town possesses a Circuit House, an aerodrome, a Post and Telegraph Office, a Telephone Exchange, a High School and a Hospital.

District Supply Organisation

111. The Supply Department is looked after at Jaisalmer by the District Supply Officer who works under the Collector and in the Tehsils, this work is done by the Tehsildars.

Rehabilitation

112. At the time of partition, a large number of refugees came to Jaisalmer from Sind and Bahawalpur State, but as there were no means of livelihood and there were difficulties about food and water, most of them migrated to other places. About five hundred families are still there. Nearly two hundred of them are living at Jaisalmer and the rest live scattered in the Tehsils. These people originally belonged to Jaisalmer, but had gone to Sind to earn their living and practically settled there. After the partition, they returned to their homes. These people mostly belong to the scheduled castes. A number of them have got their houses and are living therein. The others who are living in the rural areas, had no difficulty about accommodation and have started living in'Jhunpas'. In the town, some of the families have been accommodated in the houses vacated by the Mahommedans who have migrated to Sind, and declared Evacuee Properties.

APPENDIX A.

RAINFALL IN JAISALMER TOWN.

Year	Rainfall in inches
1941	4·63
1942	6·69
1943	3·40
1944	2·77
1945	7·3
1946	2·58
1947	7·28
1948	2·90
1949	4·77
1950	4·65
1951	4·33

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF POLICE STATIONS AND OUT-POSTS

Police Stations

S. No.	Name of police station	S. No.	Name of police station
1.	Jaisalmer	2.	Mohangarh
3.	Sam	4.	Fatehgarh
5.	Nokh	6.	Ramgarh

Police Out-posts.

1.	Bap	2.	Nachna
3.	Ranjitpura	4.	Lathi
5.	Dewa	6.	Buili
7.	Kishangarh	8.	Tanot
9.	Khuiala	10.	Shahgarh
11.	Khaba	12.	Myajlar
13.	Lakha	14.	Devikot

Alarm Posts

1.	Bhutonwala	2.	Longawala
3.	Dhanana	4.	Lunar
5.	Karda		

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT

S. No.	Nature of School	Town or village where situated	Highest education imparted.
1.	Shri Darbar Colvin High School	Jaisalmer	Matriculation
2.	Shri Kanya Pathshala	Jaisalmer	V. Standard
3.	Primary School for Boys	Jaisalmer	Primary class
4.	Middle School for Boys	Bap	Middle Standard
5.	Kanya Pathshala	Bap	Primary Class
6.	Primary School	Ramgarh	Primary Class
7.	Primary School	Sangar	Primary Class
8.	Primary School	Bensara	Primary Class
9.	Primary School	Nokh	Primary Class
10.	Primary School	Lathi	Primary Class
11.	Primary School	Girajsar	Primary Class
12.	Primary School	Dangri	Primary Class
13.	Primary School	Jinjanyali	Primary Class
14.	Primary School	Satyaya	Primary Class
15.	Primary School	Goru	Primary Class
16.	Primary School	Takara	Primary Class
17.	Primary School	Chayan	Primary Class
18.	Primary School	Mohangarh	Primary Class
19.	Primary School	Nachna	Primary Class
20.	Primary School	Loharki	Primary Class
21.	Primary School	Baru	Primary Class
22.	Primary School	Badora gaon	Primary Class
23.	Primary School	Deora	Primary Class
24.	Primary School	Kanasar	Primary Class
25.	Primary School	Khinya	Primary Class
26.	Primary School	Myajlar	Primary Class

N. B.:—The above schools are being run by the Government and most of them have been opened after the formation of Rajasthan.

REVIEW OF POPULATION FIGURES.

JAISALMER DISTRICT.

Introduction.

1. This district comprises the whole of the Jaisalmer State. It lies betwen 26° 4′ and 28° 23′ north latitudes and 69° 30′ and 72° 42′ east longitudes. Its greatest breadth from east to west is about 170 miles, and greatest length from north to south 136 miles. In shape it is an irregular oval, the longest axis being 210 miles, lying north-east and south-west. It is bounded on the north and west by Pakistan; on the south and east by Jodhpur and Barmer Districts and on the north-east by Bikaner District.

2. There are 6 Police Stations, and a number of Police Outposts at various places in the district.

Population.

3. This district consists of one town Jaisalmer and 494 villages, having a population of 1,02,743 persons; (Males 56,668 and Females 46,075) of whom only 8,026 persons or 8 per cent reside in the Urban unit and rest in Rural ones. This district stands last *i. e.* 25th in respect of population among the districts of Rajasthan vide Annexure "A". A majority of villages are of the smallest size with a population below 500 persons. They are 451 in number and form 91 per cent of the total. 7 per cent or 34 villages have a population between 500 and 1000. Those with a population between 1000 and 2000 are 8 in number and form 2 per cent. There is only one big village with a population between 2000 and 5000 namely Bap.

4. The population of this district according to the Census of 1941 was 93,246 (Males 51,589 and Females 41,657). The last decade has witnessed an increase of 9,497 or 10·2 per cent. This district occupies 19th position in the districts of Rajasthan with respect to growth of population vide Annexure "B". Its growth is below the average growth in Rajasthan by 4 per cent. This growth in Urban units has been 9·3 per cent, while that in the Rural units is 10·3 per cent. The number per thousand of total population who live in towns was in this district 78·7 in 1941 and is 78·1 in 1951. The urbanisation has increased by 6·4 per thousand during the decade.

Area and density.

5. The area of this district is 15,967·5 square miles (supplied by Surveyor General of India). It thus covers 12 per cent of the total area of the State and stands first in respect of area when compared with the other districts of Rajasthan (vide Annexure "C") the last being the district of Dungarpur. It is also the biggest district in India. The Director of Land Records Rajasthan states the area of the district to be 16,062 square miles. It has a density of 6 persons per square mile and stands last among the districts of Rajasthan in that respect vide Annexure "D". Its density is much below the average density of Rajasthan which is 117 and below that of Jodhpur Division (62) of which it forms a part. The density in 1941 was the same as in 1951.

Occupied Houses, Households, family composition and sex ratio.

6. The number of occupied houses in this district is 20,771 which are inhabited by 21,538 households; (19,180 houses occupied by 19,653 households in rural areas and 1,591 houses occupied by 1,885 households in the urban unit Jaisalmer town).

7. The number of persons per occupied house is 5 both in rural and urban units in 1951 and the same was the proportion in 1941. The average composition of a household is 5 persons in rural and 4 in the urban unit. The household population of Jaisalmer District is 1,01,789 (94,405 rural and 7,384 urban) or only 954 less than the total population. This last figure represents the houseless persons and inmates of institution etc. The number of females per thousand males in this district is 813 in total population and 823 in household population. It was 807 in 1941 vide Annexure "E". In the rural units it is 814 and in the urban units it is 799. The district has got the lowest ratio of females when compared with other districts of Rajasthan.

Literacy.

8. Number of total literates is 4,403 or 43 per thousand (Males 3,959 *i. e.* 70 per thousand and females 444 *i. e.* 9·6 per thousand). The condition is different in rural from urban units as is depicted in the inset table.

Number of literates per thousand of			
	Persons	Males	Females
Rural ..	22	38	3
Urban ..	281	439	83

Economic classification.

9. The strength of persons depending directly or indirectly upon agriculture is 36,551. They form 35·6 per cent of the total population and, 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 34·9 only. Amongst the agriculturists the largest percentage *i. e.* 25 is that of cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned, and their dependants. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants rank second forming a percentage of 9·2 only. The non-cultivating owners of land and cultivating labourers are 0·7 and 0·7 per cent respectively.

10. Non-agricultural category forms 64·4 per cent and amongst themselves the large majority of them depend upon Industry *i. e.* Production other than cultivation who form 42·9 per cent of the general populations, Class VI *viz.* Commerce ranks second with a percentage of 12·8 Class VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources rank third with a percentage of 8·3, and Class VII—Transport is very insignificant as it supports only 0·4 per cent. The high percentage in the category of industrialists is due to the fact that cattle breeding is classed as industry according to Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme and this is the occupation of a great majority of the people here because agriculture is negligible.

11. In the rural units the agricultural classes form 38·4 per cent. of the population and the non-agricultural classes 61·6 per cent of whom cultivators of unowned land and their dependants form 27·1 per cent, owner cultivators and their dependants form 9·9 per cent, cultivating labourers and their dependants form 0·7 per cent, while the non-cultivating owners also form the same percentage *i. e.* 0·7.

12. Of the non-agricultural category the largest majority belong to the Industrialists class being 44·5 per cent and Traders rank second being 12 per cent. Other services and miscellaneous sources come next as they support 5 per cent. Transport stands last with a percentage of 0·1.

13. In Jaisalmer town amongst agricultural classes, the owner cultivators are 0·9 per cent. and non-cultivating owners and rent receivers are 0·7 per cent. The number of non-owner cultivators and cultivating labourers is much less than 0·1 per cent each. The non-agricultural category forms 98·2 per cent and amongst themselves the great majority of them depend upon Other services and miscellaneous sources forming 46·9 per cent. Industrialists and Traders form 25 and 23·1 per cent respectively. Only 3·2 per cent of the population are engaged in Transport Industry.

Dependence.

14. Amongst owner cultivators 39 per cent. are self-supporting; 13 per cent. earning dependants and 48 per cent. are non-earning dependants. Out of the persons who are engaged in cultivation of unowned land, 46 per cent. are self-supporting; 12 per cent. are earning dependants; and 42 per cent non-earning dependants. Amongst the cultivating labourers, 40 per cent. are self-supporting, 10 per cent. are earning dependants and 50 per cent. are non-earning dependants. Out of the non-cultivating owners of land and receivers of agricultural rent, 24 per cent are self-supporting 13 per cent. earning dependants, and 63 per cent. non-earning dependants.

15. Out of the persons employed in Industries *i. e.*, Production other than cultivation, 34 per cent. are self-supporting, 10 per cent. are earning dependants and 56 per cent are non-earning dependants. Amongst Traders, 32 per cent. are self-supporting, 16 per cent earning dependants and 52 per cent are non-earning dependants. Amongst those engaged in Transport, Industry, 27 per cent are self-suporting, 2 per cent. are earning dependants and 71 per cent. non-earning dependants. Out of the persons whose means of livelihood is Other services and miscellaneous sources, 41 per cent are self-supporting, 6 per cent are earning dependants and 53 per cent. are non-earning dependants.

Secondary means of livelihood.

16. Out of total number of owner cultivators 30·2 per cent. supplement their income by following secondary occupations. Similarly in the unowned cultivators 36 per cent. follow secondary occupations to supplement their incomes and amongst cultivating labourers 25 per cent have to follow secondary occupations. Of the rent receivers or non-cultivating owners of land 24·8 per cent. follow subsidiary occupations

17. In the non-agricultural population 31·4 per cent. of the Industrialists class follow secondary occupations and amongst Traders only 37·7 per cent. do so. Whereas amongst those who are engaged in "Transport" 5·2 per cent follow secondary occupations. The followers of secondary occupations in the class Other services and miscellaneous sources are 19·6 per cent.

Economic status.

18. Out of the persons of non-agricultural classes amongst the Industrialists 0·09 per cent. are employers 0·48 per cent. are employees and 99·43 per cent. are independent workers (self-supporting). Amongst traders there are no employers, 0·3 per cent. are employees and 99·7 per cent. are independent workers. Similarly in the Transport class there are no employers, 42 per cent. employees and 58 per cent. are independent workers. In the Other services and miscellaneous sources group there are 0·06 per cent employers, 46·23 per cent. are employees and 53·71 per cent. independent workers

Economically Inactive persons.

19. Economically inactive persons can be grouped into two categories —1. Those who maintain themselves from their own income but the income is derived from uneconomic sources *e. g.* pension, stipend, rent from land and beggary etc. The number of such persons in this district is 441 (371 males and 70 females). They form 0·4 per cent. of the total population of the district. Their further details are given in District Economic Table B-III Employers, Employees and Independent Worker in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions.

Language.

20. The principal languages of this district are Marwari and Rajasthani spoken by 77,087 and 20,012 persons *i. e.* 75, and 19 per cent. respectively. The other language is Sindhi spoken by 5,346 persons *i. e.*, 5 per cent. Western Hindi is spoken by 41 persons only.

Religion.

21. A vast majority of the people of this district consist of the followers of Hinduism being 75 per cent. next come Muslims who are 24 per cent, rest are Jains, Sikhs and Christians who all combined form 1 per cent only. Only 1 christian was enumerated in this district.

Migrants.

22. Of the persons enumerated in this district 92 per cent. are born in the district itself, while those born in other districts of Rajasthan are 6 per cent. only. For district-wise details of the above items see District Table D-IV (Migrants) Persons born in India outside Rajasthan are 823 that is 0·8 per cent. and those born outside India are 1,117 that is 1 per cent. including displaced persons.

Displaced persons.

23. The number of displaced persons in this district is 1072 only *i. e.* nearly 1 per cent. of the population. They all are from West Pakistan. Majority of them *i. e.* 448 or 41·8 per cent. are engaged in Production other than cultivation, 298 or 27·8 per cent. are traders, 291 or 27 per cent. earn their livelihood by services and miscellaneous sources, 25 or 2·5 per cent are engaged in Transport Industry and 10 or 0·9 per cent. are cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.

Livelihood classes by educational standards.

24. Amongst agricultural classes 11·6 per thousand are literates in accordance with the definition prescribed for the census; persons who have passed the Middle School Examination are 0·3 per thousand, Matriculates 0·08 per thousand, Intermediate in Arts and Science are nil. Holders of Degrees or Diplomas are 0·08 per thousand, Graduates in Arts and Science form 0·05 per thousand. Persons with legal qualifications are 0·02 per thousand.

25. In the non-agricultural population 57 per thousand are literates. Those who have passed the Middle School Examination are 2·4 per thousand, Matriculates are 1·7 per thousand, Intermediate in Arts and science are 0·07 per thousand, those who hold Degrees and Diplomas or are Graduates in Arts and Science are 1·2 and 0·9 per thousand respectively. Post Graduates in Arts or Science are 0·06 per thousand. Those employed in Teaching profession are 0·1 per thousand. Persons otherwise qualified are 0·04 per thousand. Those possessing Engineering, Agriculture and Medical qualifications are 0·04, 0·1 and 0·01 per thousand respectively. All others who have acquired higher educational qualifications than these number 0·06 per thousand roughly.

26. It is note-worthy that in the district among the agricultural population 0·6 per thousand have acquired higher knowledge than mere literacy whereas amongst the non-agricultural population their number is 6·5 per thousand.

Infirmities.

27. In this district the total number of persons afflicted by infirmities (the blind, the deaf-mutes, the insane and the leper) are 213 that is 2 per thousand. Blindness is the most prominent, the number being 157 that is 1·5 per thousand, persons afflicted by the rest of the infirmities are less than 1 per thousand. The number of blind is the largest in the age group 55–64 *i. e.* 45 or 0·44 per thousand, next comes the group 75 and over with 19 or 0·19 per thousand closely followed by the group 65–74 with 17 or 0·17 per thousand. Thus the total number of the blind in the age group 55 and over is 81 or 0·8 per thousand of the total blind persons of the district.

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 ..	6,512·4	21	Jhunjhunu ..	2,310·5
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	No. of females per 1000 males in 1951	S. No.	District	No. of females per 1000 males in 1941	No. of females per 1000 males in 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 ..	925	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.

Household.—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 .. 2·419 Jaisalmer.
(2) According to Enumeration Location Code .. 17 Jaisalmer

1 Area in sq. miles 15,967·5 Proportion to total area of the State. 12·3 P. C.

2. Population:—

		Persons	Males	Females	Females per 1000 males	P. C. of total Population of the State.
1951	T	102,743	56,668	46,075	813	0·67
	R	94,717	52,206	42,511	814	0·74
	U	8,026	4,462	3,564	799	0· 3
1941	T	93,246	51,589	41,657	807	0· 7
	R	85,906	47,698	38,208	801	0·73
	U	7,340	3,891	3,449	886	0·28

3. Density per square mile in .. 1951 .. 6; 1941 .. 6

4. Variation in population:—

	Actual	Percentage
1901—1911	+ 14,941	+20·4
1911—1921	— 20,659	—23·4
1921—1931	+ 8,603	+12·7
1931—1941	+ 16,991	+22·3
1941—1951	+ 9,497	+10·2
1901—1951 (in the last 50 years)	+ 29,373	+40·0

5. Mean decennial growth rate 1941—51 .. +9·7

6. Towns and villages classified by population

	No.	Population	P. C. of total population of District	Females per 1000 males
Cities	..	..	..	..
Towns other than Cities	1	8,026	7·8	799
Villages with a Population of:—				
Over 5,000	..	..	..	..
2,000 to 5,000	1	2,500	2·4	1,001
1,000 to 2,000	8	9,510	9·3	811
500 to 1,000	34	22,262	21·7	820
Less than 500	451	60,445	58·8	828
TOTAL ..	494	94,717	92·2	814

7. Occupied Houses and Households:—

	No. of occupied houses	No. of households	Persons per occupied house	Persons per household
T	20,771	21,538	5 0	5 0
R	19,180	19,653	5·0	5·0
U	1,591	1,885	5 0	4 0

8. Number of households per 100 Occupied Houses .. 103·69

9. Number of displaced persons:—

	Persons	Males	Females
T	1,072	598	474
R	377	227	150
U	695	371	324

10. Distribution of population by M/L Classes actual and per 1000.—

	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	36,551	356	9,412	92	25,711	250	675	7	753	7
R	36,406	384	9,339	99	25,703	271	667	7	697	7
U	145	18	73	9	8	1	8	1	56	7

	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	66,192	644	44,131	429	13,178	128	401	4	8,482	83
R	58,311	616	42,128	445	11,326	120	142	1	4,715	50
U	7,881	982	2,003	250	1,852	231	259	32	3,767	469

11. Distribution of population by Religion:—

Religion	Persons	Percentage of total population of the District
Hindus	76,737	74 7
Sikhs	44	0·04
Jains	724	0·704
Buddhists	..	..
Zoroastrians	..	..
Muslims	25,237	24 65
Christians	1	Insignificant
Jews	..	..
Others	..	..

12. Literates:—

	Actual			Percentage		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
T.	4,403	3,959	444	4·3	7·0	1·0
R.	2,145	1,997	148	2 2	3·8	0·35
U.	2,258	1,962	296	28·1	43·9	8·3

13. Distribution by Economic status:—

	Actual
Self-supporting persons	38,845
Earning dependants	11,325
Non-earning dependants	52,573

14. Average population per Tehsil 20,549

15. Average area per Tehsil .. 3,193·5

16. Towns with their Code No:—

17/1/81 Jaisalmer.

N. B.—The first number represents the district, second tehsil and the third town.

17. Tracts comprised in this District:—

73 Jaisalmer Sub-Division,
74 Bap Sub-Division Rural.
75 Jaisalmer District urban Non-City.

18. Tehsils with their Code No:—

	Household Population			Literates	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
17/ 1/ Jaisalmer ..	27,231	14,651	12,580	2,335	328
17/ 6/ Ramgarh (4 to 8) ..	10,639	5,856	4,783	227	1
17/10/ Samkhaba (9 to 11) ..	13,453	7,633	5,820	231	11
17/13/ Vinjorai or Fatehgarh (12 to 14)	17,717	9,857	7,860	579	15
17/15/ Bap (15 to 16) ..	32,749	17,815	14,934	587	89

N. B. —Figures in item No 14, 15, and 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 Jaisalmer and for each of its Tehsils, number of villages, occupied houses, and total rural population by sexes. Serial No. 9 shows the urban population of the district which is the population of Jaisalmer town for this is the only town in the district.

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.

The area of this district as published in the Census report of 1941, according to Surveyor General was 16,062 sq. miles while it is 15,967·5 in 1951. Similarly according to local authorities it was 15,980 sq. miles in 1941 and 16,062 in 1951. The difference is probably due to revised survey.

It consists of Jaisalmer, Ramgarh, Sam, Fatehgarh and Bap Tehsils.

N. B. In Sub-division Bap there is only one tehsil of the same name.

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	**Jaisalmer District Total**	**(15,967·5) 16,062**	**494**	**1**	**20,771**	**102,743**	**56,668**	**46,075**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**	**16,062**	**494**	**1**	**19,180**	**94,717**	**52,206**	**42,511**
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	12,142	390	1	12,010	61,831	34,308	27,523
4	Jaisalmer Tehsil Rural .. .	3,620	121	1	4,114	19,871	10,822	9,049
5	Ramgarh Tehsil Rural	2,800	39	..	2,099	10,760	5,977	4,783
6	Sam Tehsil Rural	4,100	145	..	2,464	13,482	7,651	5,831
7	Fatehgarh Tehsil Rural	1,622	85	..	3,333	17,718	9,858	7,860
8	Bap Sub-Division Rural	3,920	104	..	7,170	32,886	17,898	14,988
9	Jaisalmer District Urban	..	..	1	1,591	8,026	4,462	3,564

A. II—Variation in Population during fifty years

Explanatoy 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.

Year	Persons	Variation	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	73,370	..	39,389	..	33,981	..
1911	88,311	+ 14,941	48,500	+ 9,111	39,811	+ 5,830
1921	67,652	— 20,659	37,882	— 10,618	29,770	— 10,041
1931	76,255	+ 8,603	42,342	+ 4,460	33,913	+ 4,143
1941	93,246	+ 16,991	51,589	+ 9,247	41,657	+ 7,744
1951	102,743	+ 9,497	56,668	+ 5,079	46,075	+ 4,418
Net Variation (1901—1951)		+ 29,373	..	+ 17,279	..	+ 12,094

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 of the tehsils of the District. There is no village with a population

N. B.—In Sub-division Bap there is only one Tehsil of the same name.

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total number of inhabited towns and villages	Total Population			Towns and villages Total		
			Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	**Jaisalmer District**	**495**	**102,743**	**56,668**	**46,075**	**493**	**50,987**	**41,230**
2	Jaisalmer Sub-Division ..	391	69,857	38,770	31,087	390	34,308	27,523
3	Jaisalmer Tehsil	122	27,897	15,284	12,613	121	10,822	9,049
4	Ramgarh Tehsil	39	10,760	5,977	4,783	39	5,977	4,783
5	Sam Tehsil	145	13,482	7,651	5,831	145	7,651	5,831
6	Fatehgarh Tehsil	85	17,718	9,858	7,860	85	9,858	7,860
7	Bap Sub-Division	104	32,886	17,898	14,988	103	16,679	13,707

A. III—Towns and Villages

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Towns and villages with a population of 2,000—10,000—(*Concld.*)								
		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	**Jaisalmer District** ..	**1**	**1,219**	**1,281**	**1**	**4,462**	**3,564**	..	..	..
2	Jaisalmer Sub-Division ..	..	..	..	1	4,462	3,564	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer Tehsil	..	..	..	1	4,462	3,564	..	..	..
4	Ramgarh Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Sam Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Fatehgarh Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bap Sub-Division ..	1	1,219	1,281	..	..	..	..	..	..

Classified by Population

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

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)	
451	**33,503**	**26,942**	**34**	**12,234**	**10,028**	**8**	**5,250**	**4,260**	**2**	**5,681**	**4,845**	1
368	25,718	20,576	19	6,622	5,312	3	1,968	1,635	1	4,462	3,564	2
115	8,648	7,252	5	1,608	1,322	1	566	475	1	4,462	3,564	3
35	3,959	3,163	3	1,172	914	1	846	706	..	..	..	4
140	6,028	4,476	5	1,623	1,355	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
78	7,033	5,685	6	2,219	1,721	1	556	454	..	..	..	6
83	7,785	6,366	15	5,612	4,716	5	3,282	2,625	1	1,219	1,281	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
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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 this town falls is shown under the name of the 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

There is only one town Jaisalmer in this district and the same figures represent the population of the district.

Town and Year	Tehsil	Persons	Variation	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jaisalmer (M) (CLASS V)	Jaisalmer						
1901 ..		7,137	..	3,575	..	3,562	..
1911 ..		7,420	+ 283	3,667	+ 92	3,753	+ 191
1921 ..		4,835	—2,585	2,433	—1,234	2,402	—1,351
1931 ..		7,120	+ 2,285	3,706	+ 1,273	3,414	+ 1,012
1941 ..		7,340	+ 220	3,891	+ 185	3,449	+ 35
1951 ..		8,026	+ 686	4,462	+ 571	3,564	+ 115
Net Variation (1901—1951)		..	+ 889	..	+ 887	..	+ 2

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

Explanatory Note:—

This table gives the number of persons (including dependants) in Jaisalmer town which is the only town in the district according to principal means of livelihood instead of religion as in past censuses, but the 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

Serial No.	Name of Town	Population			LIVELIHOOD CLASSES												Serial No.
					Non-Agricultural Classes								*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		IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		I, II & III.—Cultivators, cultivating labourers and their dependants		
		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)	
1	Jaisalmer Town (M)	8,026	4,462	3,564	1,061	942	992	860	133	126	2,199	1,568	25	31	52	37	1

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" (Live lihood 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 men tioned 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 table.

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 "Employe s", "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-supporting 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 in 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

AGRICULTURAL

ALL

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total Population			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	**Jaisalmer District Total**	**102,743**	**56,668**	**46,075**	**36,551**	**20,030**	**16,521**	**12,267**	**3,789**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**	**94,717**	**52,206**	**42,511**	**36,406**	**19,953**	**16,453**	**12,222**	**3,786**
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	61,831	34,308	27,523	11,145	6,251	4,894	3,731	638
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	32,886	17,898	14,988	25,261	13,702	11,559	8,491	3,148
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**	**8,026**	**4,462**	**3,564**	**145**	**77**	**68**	**45**	**3**

AGRICULTURAL

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

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	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)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total**	**13,869**	**11,842**	**8,718**	**3,210**	**3,790**	**6,907**	**1,361**	**1,725**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**	**13,863**	**11,840**	**8,715**	**3,210**	**3,787**	**6,906**	**1,361**	**1,724**
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	3,334	2,814	2,195	458	565	1,483	574	873
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	10,529	9,026	6,520	2,752	3,222	5,423	787	851
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**	**6**	**2**	**3**	..	**3**	**1**	..	**1**

NON-AGRICULTURAL

ALL CLASSES

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total			S.C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S.C. (ii) Non-earning dependants	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total**	**66,192**	**36,638**	**29,554**	**20,562**	**2,227**	**12,388**	**24,158**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**	**58,311**	**32,253**	**26,058**	**18,074**	**2,069**	**10,854**	**20,854**
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	50,686	28,057	22,629	15,831	1,468	9,342	18,719
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	7,625	4,196	3,429	2,243	601	1,512	2,135
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**	**7,881**	**4,385**	**3,496**	**2,488**	**158**	**1,534**	**3,304**

NON-AGRICULTURAL

Persons (including dependants) who derive

VI.—Commerce

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	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	**Jaisalmer District Total**	**7,189**	**5,989**	**3,948**	**281**	**2,614**	**4,276**	**627**	**1,432**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**	**6,197**	**5,129**	**3,382**	**261**	**2,200**	**3,436**	**615**	**1,432**
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	5,805	4,658	3,194	245	2,028	2,995	583	1,418
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	392	471	188	16	172	441	32	14
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**	**992**	**860**	**566**	**20**	**414**	**840**	**12**	..

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)	
5,460	**10,567**	**2,333**	**2,165**	**5,369**	**4,043**	**3,193**	**486**	**1,321**	**3,196**	**855**	**361**	**1**
5,429	**10,503**	**2,302**	**2,164**	**5,328**	**4,011**	**3,167**	**483**	**1,307**	**3,167**	**854**	**361**	**2**
1,379	3,151	1,141	1,105	2,614	1,845	1,451	170	607	1,459	556	216	3
4,050	7,352	1,161	1,059	2,714	2,166	1,716	313	700	1,708	298	145	4
31	**64**	**1**	**1**	**41**	**32**	**26**	**3**	**14**	**29**	**1**	..	**5**

CLASSES—(*Contd.*)

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.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	M.	F.	
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	
383	**292**	**205**	**63**	**153**	**186**	**25**	**43**	**409**	**344**	**151**	**30**	**196**	**278**	**62**	**36**	**1**
378	**289**	**201**	**63**	**152**	**183**	**25**	**43**	**384**	**313**	**139**	**30**	**183**	**247**	**62**	**36**	**2**
182	120	61	2	110	108	11	10	121	115	24	8	97	101	..	6	3
196	169	140	61	42	75	14	33	263	198	115	22	86	146	62	30	4
5	**3**	**4**	..	**1**	**3**	..	..	**25**	**31**	**12**	..	**13**	**31**	..	..	**5**

CLASSES—(*Contd.*)

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from

V—Production other than cultivation

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	
(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	
3,688	**3,169**	**24,392**	**19,739**	**13,528**	**1,458**	**8,052**	**16,844**	**2,812**	**1,437**	**1**
3,325	**3,135**	**23,331**	**18,797**	**12,986**	**1,427**	**7,761**	**15,953**	**2,584**	**1,417**	**2**
2,884	2,442	20,292	16,406	11,498	949	6,579	14,673	2,215	784	3
441	693	3,039	2,391	1,488	478	1,182	1,280	369	633	4
363	**34**	**1,061**	**942**	**542**	**31**	**291**	**891**	**228**	**20**	**5**

CLASSES—(*Contd.*)

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	M.	F.	
(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	
214	**187**	**103**	**4**	**109**	**178**	**2**	**5**	**4,843**	**3,639**	**2,983**	**484**	**1,613**	**2,860**	**247**	**295**	**1**
81	**61**	**18**	**1**	**61**	**56**	**2**	**4**	**2,644**	**2,071**	**1,683**	**390**	**832**	**1,409**	**124**	**282**	**2**
58	40	5	..	53	37	..	3	1,902	1 525	1,134	274	682	1,014	86	237	3
23	21	13	1	8	19	2	1	742	546	554	106	150	395	38	45	4
133	**126**	**85**	**3**	**48**	**122**	..	**1**	**2,199**	**1,563**	**1,295**	**104**	**781**	**1,451**	**123**	**13**	**5**

B. II—Secondary Means

NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR

Livelihood Classes	*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)
										JAISALMER
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**3,408**	**509**	**3,079**	**392**	**329**	**117**	**10,243**	**1,789**	**8,968**	**568**
All Agricultural Classes	**308**	**387**	**213**	**312**	**95**	**75**	**670**	**343**	**281**	**13**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	90	74	..	..	90	74	321	3	246	2
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	183	313	180	312	3	1	306	297	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	7	..	5	..	2	..	43	26	35	8
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	28	..	28	..	..	..	..	17	..	3
All Non-Agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**3,100**	**122**	**2,866**	**80**	**234**	**42**	**9,573**	**1,446**	**8,687**	**555**
V Production other than cultivation ..	2,313	36	2,125	12	188	24	7,116	1,080	6,370	428
VI Commerce	656	67	628	58	28	9	1,896	203	1,817	91
VII Transport	1	1	1	..	..	1	4	..	4	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	130	18	112	10	18	8	557	163	496	36

NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR

Livelihood Classes	*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)	**9,796**	**2,626**	**6,142**	**704**	**3,654**	**1,922**	**840**	**226**	**666**	**48**
All Agricultural Classes	**7,220**	**1,807**	**5,612**	**634**	**1,608**	**1,173**	**470**	**114**	**389**	**38**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,876	155	1,268	66	608	89	32	106	21	33
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	5,171	1,625	4,245	565	926	1,060	436	6	366	5
III Cultivating labourers	57	14	45	1	12	13	1	..	1	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	116	13	54	2	62	11	1	2	1	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**2,576**	**819**	**530**	**70**	**2,046**	**749**	**370**	**112**	**277**	**10**
V Production other than cultivation ..	2,061	670	302	55	1,759	615	56	37	48	10
VI Commerce	355	106	120	4	235	102	205	63	142	..
VII Transport	6	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	3	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	154	43	104	11	50	32	106	12	84	..

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													
1,275	**1,221**	**462**	**241**	**331**	**52**	**131**	**189**	**85**	**9**	**78**	**1**	**7**	**8**
389	**330**	**246**	**113**	**154**	**42**	**92**	**71**	**7**	**4**	**7**	..	..	**4**
75	1	82	77	14	38	68	39	5	1	5	..	..	**1**
306	297	161	21	140	3	21	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	18	3	8	..	..	3	8	2	..	2	..	..	..
..	14	..	7	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	3
886	**891**	**216**	**128**	**177**	**10**	**39**	**118**	**78**	**5**	**71**	**1**	7	**4**
746	652	213	109	174	9	39	100	26	3	24	..	2	3
79	112	..	15	..	..	..	15	10	1	10	..	..	1
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	127	3	1	3	1	..	..	42	1	37	1	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)
174	**178**	**192**	..	**185**	..	**7**	..	**1,131**	**1,860**	**717**	**161**	**414**	**1,699**
81	**76**	**98**	..	**98**	..	..	..	**514**	**574**	**476**	**138**	**38**	**436**
11	73	13	..	13	..	..	..	17	92	14	8	3	84
70	1	85	..	85	..	..	..	496	475	461	127	35	348
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	1	3	..	4
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	**102**	**94**	..	**87**	..	**7**	..	**617**	**1,286**	**241**	**23**	**376**	**1,263**
8	27	10	..	10	..	..	..	119	23	49	7	70	16
63	63	4	..	2	..	2	..	270	1,132	50	2	220	1,130
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
22	12	78	..	73	..	5	..	228	130	142	14	86	116

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)
										JAISALMER
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural)	**3,349**	**508**	**3,054**	**392**	**295**	**116**	**10,082**	**1,789**	**8,823**	**568**
All Agricultural Classes	**308**	**387**	**213**	**312**	**95**	**75**	**670**	**343**	**281**	**13**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	90	74	..	..	90	74	321	3	246	2
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	183	313	180	312	3	1	306	297	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	7	..	5	..	2	..	43	26	35	8
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	28	..	28	..	..	..	..	17	..	3
All Non-agricultural Classes (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**3,041**	**121**	**2,841**	**80**	**200**	**41**	**9,412**	**1,446**	**8,542**	**555**
V Production other than cultivation ..	2,286	36	2,122	12	164	24	7,031	1,080	6,292	428
VI Commerce	653	67	625	58	28	9	1,876	203	1,797	91
VII Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	102	18	94	10	8	8	503	163	451	36

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)	**9,511**	**2,596**	**6,063**	**700**	**3,448**	**1,896**	**728**	**226**	**584**	**48**
All Agricultural Classes	**7,207**	**1,807**	**5,599**	**634**	**1,608**	**1,173**	**470**	**114**	**389**	**38**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,867	155	1,259	66	608	89	32	106	21	33
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	5,170	1,625	4,244	565	926	1,060	436	6	366	5
III Cultivating labourers	56	14	44	1	12	13	1	..	1	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	114	13	52	2	62	11	1	2	1	..
All Non-agricultural Classes (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**2,304**	**789**	**464**	**66**	**1,840**	**723**	**258**	**112**	**195**	**10**
V Production other than cultivation ..	1,879	650	299	54	1,580	596	40	37	38	10
VI Commerce	323	105	90	3	233	102	147	63	88	..
VII Transport	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	100	34	75	9	25	25	71	12	69	..

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)
DISTRICT RURAL													
1,259	**1,221**	**461**	**240**	**330**	**52**	**131**	**188**	**47**	**9**	**45**	**1**	**2**	**8**
389	**330**	**246**	**112**	**154**	**42**	**92**	**70**	**7**	**4**	**7**	..	..	**4**
75	1	82	77	14	38	68	39	5	1	5	..	..	**1**
306	297	161	20	140	3	21	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	18	3	8	..	..	3	8	2	..	2	..	..	..
..	14	..	7	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	**3**
870	**891**	**215**	**128**	**176**	**10**	**39**	**118**	**40**	**5**	**38**	**1**	**2**	**4**
739	652	212	109	173	9	39	100	26	3	24	..	2	**3**
79	112	..	15	..	..	..	15	10	1	10	..	..	1
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	127	3	1	3	1	..	..	4	1	4	1	..	..

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM

Earning dependants		*Transport*						*Other services and miscellaneous sources*					
		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)
141	**178**	**108**	..	**108**	..	..	..	**930**	**1,851**	**582**	**159**	**348**	**1,692**
81	**76**	**98**	..	**98**	..	..	..	**511**	**574**	**474**	**138**	**37**	**436**
11	73	13	..	13	..	..	..	14	92	12	8	2	84
70	1	85	..	85	..	..	..	496	475	461	127	35	348
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	3	..	4
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	**102**	**10**	..	**10**	..	..	..	**419**	**1,277**	**108**	**21**	**311**	**1,256**
2	27	7	..	7	..	..	..	101	22	43	7	58	15
59	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	227	1,132	11	2	216	1,130
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
2	12	3	..	3	..	..	..	91	122	54	12	37	110

B. II—Secondary Means

NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR

Livelihood Classes	*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)
									JAISALMER SUB-	
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural)	**3,052**	**128**	**2,856**	**76**	**196**	**52**	**8,363**	**784**	**7,732**	**358**
All Agricultural Classes	**119**	**30**	**94**	**1**	**25**	**29**	**156**	**68**	**111**	**2**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	25	29	..	..	25	29	101	3	101	2
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	87	1	87	1	..	..	45	65	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	5	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from).	**2,933**	**98**	**2,762**	**75**	**171**	**23**	**8,207**	**716**	**7,621**	**356**
V Production other than cultivation ..	2,196	18	2,059	12	137	6	5,947	392	5,469	234
VI Commerce	650	67	622	58	28	9	1,839	202	1,764	91
VII Transport	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	1	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	87	13	81	5	6	8	420	122	387	31

NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR

Livelihood Classes	*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).	**4,964**	**1,435**	**2,228**	**238**	**2,736**	**1,197**	**641**	**205**	**528**	**43**
All Agricultural Classes	**2,751**	**783**	**1,782**	**198**	**969**	**585**	**417**	**104**	**339**	**33**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	1,386	69	865	35	521	34	22	102	12	33
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	1,325	704	886	162	439	542	395	..	327	..
III Cultivating labourers	40	6	31	..	9	6	..	..	..	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**2,213**	**652**	**446**	**40**	**1,767**	**612**	**224**	**101**	**189**	**10**
V Production other than cultivation ..	1,810	524	294	29	1,516	495	37	32	37	10
VI Commerce	315	97	83	2	232	95	116	57	83	..
VII Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	88	31	69	9	19	22	71	12	69	..

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)
DIVISION RURAL													
631	**426**	**34**	**110**	**3**	..	**31**	**110**	**38**	**6**	**38**	**1**	..	**5**
45	**66**	2	4	..	..	**2**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	..	..	**1**
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	..	..	..
45	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	4	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
586	**369**	32	**106**	**3**	..	**29**	**106**	**37**	**5**	**37**	**1**	..	**4**
478	158	32	88	**3**	..	29	88	**23**	3	23	..	..	3
75	111	..	15	..	..	..	15	10	**1**	10	..	..	1
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	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)
113	**162**	**9**	..	**9**	..	..	..	**739**	**1,704**	**421**	**109**	**318**	**1,595**
78	**71**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**352**	**442**	**330**	**93**	**22**	**349**
10	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	1	..	83
68	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	352	356	330	90	22	266
..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
..	2	—	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	**91**	9	—	**9**	..	..	—	**387**	**1,262**	**91**	**16**	**296**	**1,246**
..	22	7	..	7	..	..	..	94	16	39	4	55	12
33	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	1,132	10	2	215	1,130
	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	12	2	—	2	—	—	..	68	114	42	10	26	104

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)
										BAP SUB-
Total All Classes (both Agricultural & Non-agricultural)	**297**	**380**	**198**	**316**	**99**	**64**	**1,719**	**1,005**	**1,091**	**210**
All Agricultural Classes	**189**	**357**	**119**	**311**	**70**	**46**	**514**	**275**	**170**	**11**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	65	45	..	..	65	45	220	—	145	..
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	96	312	93	311	3	1	261	232	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	2	..	..	..	2	..	33	26	25	8
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	17	..	3
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**108**	**23**	**79**	**5**	**29**	**18**	**1,205**	**730**	**921**	**199**
V Production other than cultivation. ..	90	18	63	..	27	18	1,084	688	823	194
VI Commerce	3	..	3	..	—	..	37	1	33	..
VII Transport	—	..	—	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources.	15	5	13	5	2	..	83	41	64	5

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 & Non-agricultural)	**4,547**	**1,161**	**3,835**	**462**	**712**	**699**	**87**	**21**	**56**	**5**
All Agricultural Classes	**4,456**	**1,024**	**3,817**	**436**	**639**	**588**	**53**	**10**	**50**	**5**
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	481	86	394	31	87	55	10	4	9	..
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	3,845	921	3,358	403	487	518	41	6	39	5
III Cultivating labourers	16	8	13	1	3	7	1	..	1	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	114	9	52	1	62	8	1	..	1	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**91**	**137**	**18**	**26**	**73**	**111**	**34**	**11**	**6**	..
V Production other than cultivation. ..	69	126	5	25	64	101	3	5	1	..
VI Commerce	8	8	7	1	1	7	31	6	5	..
VII Transport	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	12	3	6	..	6	3	..	..	..	..

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)
DIVISION RURAL													
628	**795**	**427**	**130**	**327**	**52**	**100**	**78**	**9**	**3**	**7**	..	**2**	**3**
344	**264**	**244**	**108**	**154**	**42**	**90**	**66**	**6**	**3**	**6**	..	..	**3**
75	..	82	77	14	38	68	39	5	1	5	..	..	
261	232	161	20	140	3	21	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	18	1	4	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	14	..	7	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	2
284	**531**	**183**	**22**	**173**	**10**	**10**	**12**	**3**	..	**1**	..	**2**	..
261	494	180	21	170	9	10	12	3	..	1	..	2	..
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	36	3	1	3	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)
.. **31**	**16**	**99**	..	**99**	..	..	..	**191**	**147**	**161**	**50**	**30**	**97**
3	**5**	**98**	..	**98**	..	..	..	**159**	**132**	**144**	**45**	**15**	**87**
1	4	13	..	13	..	..	..	14	8	12	7	2	1
2	1	85	..	85	..	..	..	144	119	131	37	13	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	1	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	**11**	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	**32**	**15**	**17**	**5**	**15**	**10**
2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	4	3	3	3
26	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	23	8	12	2	11	6

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)
									JAISALMER	
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural)	**59**	**1**	**25**	..	**34**	**1**	**161**	..	**145**	..
All Agricultural Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-agricultural Classes .. (Persons who derive their Principal means of *livelihood from)*	**59**	**1**	**25**	..	**34**	**1**	**161**	..	**145**	..
V Production other than cultivation ..	27	..	3	..	24	..	85	..	78	..
VI Commerce	3	..	3	..	..	..	20	..	20	..
VII Transport	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	28	..	18	..	10	..	54	..	45	..

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
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Total All Classes (both Agricultural and Non-agricultural)	**285**	**30**	**79**	**4**	**206**	**26**	**112**	..	**82**	..
All Agricultural Classes ..	**13**	..	**13**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Cultivating labourers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-agricultural Classes (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from)	**272**	**30**	**66**	**4**	**206**	**26**	**112**	..	**82**	..
V Production other than cultivation ..	182	20	3	1	179	19	16	..	10	..
VI Commerce	32	1	30	1	2	..	58	..	54	..
VII Transport	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	54	9	29	2	25	7	35	..	15	..

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)
DISTRICT URBAN.													
16	..	**1**	**1**	**1**	..	..	**1**	**38**	..	**33**	..	**5**	..
..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	**38**	..	**33**	..	**5**	..
7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	33	..	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)
30	..	**84**	..	**77**	..	**7**	..	**201**	**9**	**135**	**2**	**66**	**7**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	**2**	..	**1**	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	**84**	..	**77**	..	**7**	..	**198**	**9**	**133**	**2**	**65**	**7**
6	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	18	1	6	..	12	1
4	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	**43**	..	39	..	4	..
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	75	..	70	..	5	..	137	8	88	2	49	6

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**22,348**	**20,191**	**2,157**	**14**	**1**	**1,579**	**155**	**18,598**	**2,001**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** .	**19,858**	**17,855**	**2,003**	**14**	**1**	**847**	**84**	**16,994**	**1,918**
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural ..	17,129	15,690	1,439	14	1	495	73	15,181	1,365
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural ..	2,729	2,165	564	..	..	352	11	1,813	553
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**2,490**	**2,336**	**154**	..	..	**732**	**71**	**1,604**	**83**

Sub-division 0·2 Rearing of small animals and insects — Sub-division 0·3

Serial	Administrative Unit	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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**33**	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**33**	..
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..
5	**Jaisalmar District Urban**..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sub-division 0·5 Hunting (Including trapping and game propagation) — Sub-division

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sub-division 1·0 Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified — Sub-division 1·1

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**13**	..	..	..	**13**	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**13**	..	..	..	**13**	..	..	..	..	..

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)	
10,328	**836**	**8**	..	**29**	..	**10,291**	**836**	**10,267**	**829**	**8**	..	**19**	..	**10,240**	**829**	**1**
10,312	**832**	**8**	..	**29**	..	**10,275**	**832**	**10,259**	**829**	**8**	..	**19**	..	**10,232**	**829**	**2**
9,195	555	8	..	29	..	9,158	555	9,175	554	8	..	19	..	9,148	554	3
1,117	277	..	..	..	..	1,117	277	1,084	275	..	..	..	..	1,084	275	4
16	**4**	..	..	..	..	**16**	**4**	**8**	..	..	..	..	..	**8**	..	**5**

Plantation Industries						Sub-division 0·4 Forestry, woodcutting 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)	
..	..	**10**	..	**23**	..	**28**	**7**	..	..	..	..	**28**	**7**	**1**
..	..	**10**	..	**23**	..	**20**	**3**	..	..	..	..	**20**	**3**	**2**
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	20	1	3
..	..	10	..	23	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	**8**	**4**	..	..	..	..	**8**	**4**	**5**

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)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	**34**	**4**	..	..	**13**	..	**21**	**4**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	**20**	**4**	..	..	..	..	**20**	**4**	**2**
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	**14**	..	..	..	**13**	..	**1**	..	**5**

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
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S.D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Se	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 2·0 Food Industries otherwise unclassified								Sub-division 2·1	
		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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**13**	**12**	..	..	..	..	**13**	**12**	**7**	**49**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**7**	**39**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**13**	**12**	..	..	..	..	**13**	**12**	..	**10**

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 2·3 Sugar Industries								Sub-division	
		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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**3**	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**3**	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
4	**Bap S. D. R.** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	**21**	**4**	..	..	..	..	**21**	**4**	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	**20**	**4**	..	..	..	..	**20**	**4**	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5

Salt, saltpetre and saline substances						*Division 2 Processing and 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)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	**2,024**	**539**	..	..	**2**	**22**	**2,022**	**517**	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,847**	**512**	..	..	**2**	**22**	**1,845**	**490**	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,595	337	..	..	1	22	1,594	315	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	252	175	..	..	1	..	251	175	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	**177**	**27**	..	..	..	..	**177**	**27**	5

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)	
..	..	**1**	**22**	**6**	**27**	**67**	**6**	..	..	..	..	**67**	**6**	1
..	..	**1**	**22**	**6**	**17**	**43**	**2**	..	..	..	..	**43**	2	2
..	..	..	22	..	4	37	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	3
..	..	1	..	6	13	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	10	**24**	**4**	..	..	..	..	**24**	**4**	5

2·4 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
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**710**	**273**	..	..	..	..	**710**	**273**	**272**	**51**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	664	272	..	..	..	..	**664**	**272**	**258**	**51**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	558	178	..	..	..	..	558	178	222	39
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	106	94	..	..	..	..	106	94	36	12
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**46**	**1**	..	..	..	..	**46**	**1**	**14**	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 2·9 Leather, leather products and footwear								*Division 3*	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(219)	(220)	(221)	(222)	(223)	(224)	(225)	(226)	(227)	(228)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**891**	**135**	..	..	..	..	**891**	**135**	**127**	**7**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**811**	**135**	..	..	..	..	**811**	**135**	**105**	**7**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	714	81	..	..	..	..	714	81	83	5
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	97	54	..	..	..	..	97	54	22	2
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**80**	..	..	..	..	..	**80**	..	**22**	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 3·1 Iron and Steel (Basic manufacture)								Sub-division 3·2	
		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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 3.4 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies								Sub-division 3·5	
		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)
	Jaisalmer District Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4**	..
	Jaisalmer District Rural ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jaisalmer District Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4**	..

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

Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods

Sub-division 2·8 Textile Industries 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	
(205)	(206)	(207)	(208)	(209)	(210)	(211)	(212)	(213)	(214)	(215)	(216)	(217)	(218)	
..	..	1	..	271	51	61	13	..	..	..	..	61	13	1
..	..	1	..	257	51	61	13	..	..	..	..	61	13	2
..	..	1	..	221	39	61	13	..	..	..	..	61	13	3
..	..	..	..	36	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Processing and 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)	
..	..	1	1	126	6	111	5	..	..	1	..	110	5	1
..	..	..	1	105	6	93	5	..	..	..	..	93	5	2
..	..	..	1	83	4	83	3	..	..	..	..	83	3	3
..	..	..	..	22	2	10	2	..	..	..	..	10	2	4
..	..	1	..	21	..	18	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	5

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)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Machinery (other than electric machinery) including Engineering Workshops

Sub-division 3·6 Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertiliser and Power Alcohol

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	
(277)	(278)	(279)	(280)	(281)	(282)	(283)	(284)	(285)	(286)	(287)	(288)	(289)	(290)	
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	12	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	12	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	197	5	..	..	..	..	197	5	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	92	5	..	..	..	..	92	5	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	92	4	..	..	..	..	92	4	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	105	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 4·3 Cement—Cement pipes & other cement products								Sub-division 4·4	
		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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	345	39
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	39
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	22
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	17
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 4·6 Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures								Sub-division	
		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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	405	28	3	..	4	..	398	28	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	382	28	3	..	4	..	375	28	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	340	26	3	..	4	..	333	26	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	42	2	..	..	..	..	42	2	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**	23	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..

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

Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified						*Division 4 Processing and Manufacture—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	
(301)	(302)	(303)	(304)	(305)	(306)	(307)	(308)	(309)	(310)	(311)	(312)	(313)	(314)	
..	..	..	..	12	..	1,015	72	5	..	4	..	1,006	72	1
..	..	..	..	12	..	702	72	5	..	4	..	693	72	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	605	52	5	..	4	..	596	52	3
..	..	..	..	12	..	97	20	..	..	..	..	97	20	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	313	..	..	..	..	..	313	..	5

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
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

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	..	..	..	343	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	..	..	..	226	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2	..	..	..	171	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	55	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

4·7 Furniture and fixtures						Sub-division 4·8 Paper and paper 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	
(373)	(374)	(375)	(376)	(377)	(378)	(379)	(380)	(381)	(382)	(383)	(384)	(385)	(386)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Sub-division 4·9 *Printing and Allied Industries* — *Division 5*

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**68**	..	..	..	..	..	**68**	..	**35**	**24**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**7**	**6**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**68**	..	..	..	..	..	**68**	..	**28**	**18**

Sub-division 5·1 Construction and maintenance—Buildings — Sub-division 5·2 Bridges and

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**28**	**5**	..	..	..	**5**	**28**	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**28**	**5**	..	..	..	**5**	**28**	..	..	..

Sub-division 5·4 Construction and Maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works — Sub-division 5·5

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sub-division 5·7 Sanitary Works and services—Including scavengers — *Division 6*

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(459)	(460)	(461)	(462)	(463)	(464)	(465)	(466)	(467)	(468)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**7**	**6**	..	..	**1**	..	**6**	**6**	**3,948**	**281**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**7**	**6**	..	..	**1**	..	**6**	**6**	**3,382**	**261**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,194	245
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	7	6	..	..	1	..	6	6	188	16
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**566**	**20**

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

Construction and Utilities

Sub-division 5·0 Construction and maintenance of works—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	
(397)	(398)	(399)	(400)	(401)	(402)	(403)	(404)	(405)	(406)	(407)	(408)	(409)	(410)	
..	..	1	5	34	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	1	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	1	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	5	28	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Construction and maintenance—Roads, other Transport Works

Sub-division 5·3 Construction and Maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines

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	
(421)	(422)	(423)	(424)	(425)	(426)	(427)	(428)	(429)	(430)	(431)	(432)	(433)	(434)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply

Sub-division 5·6 Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply

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	
(445)	(446)	(447)	(448)	(449)	(450)	(451)	(452)	(453)	(454)	(455)	(456)	(457)	(458)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	5

Commerce

Sub-division 6·0 Retail trade 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	
(469)	(470)	(471)	(472)	(473)	(474)	(475)	(476)	477)	(478)	(479)	(480)	(481)	(482)	
..	..	13	1	3,935	280	788	25	..	..	6	..	782	25	1
..	..	12	1	3,370	260	650	25	..	..	5	..	645	25	2
..	..	11	1	3,183	244	497	19	..	..	4	..	493	19	3
..	..	1	..	187	16	153	6	..	..	1	..	152	6	4
..	..	1	..	565	20	138	..	..	..	1	..	137	..	5

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 6.1 Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)								Sub-division 6.2	
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(483)	(484)	(485)	(486)	(487)	(488)	(489)	(490)	(491)	(492)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**2,539**	**211**	..	..	**1**	..	**2,538**	**211**	**73**	**9**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**2,383**	**202**	..	..	**1**	..	**2,382**	**202**	**8**	**9**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	2,379	200	..	..	1	..	2,378	200	8	9
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**..	**156**	**9**	..	..	..	..	**156**	**9**	**65**	..

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**7**	..	..	..	..	..	**7**	..	**114**	**12**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**2**	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	**69**	**12**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	12
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**..	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	**45**	..

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**27**	**7**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**25**	**6**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	**1**

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 7.0 Transport and 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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**102**	**4**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**17**	**1**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**85**	3

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

Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(493)	(494)	(495)	(496)	(497)	(498)	
..	..	..	1	73	8	1
..	..	..	1	8	8	2
..	..	..	1	8	8	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	65	..	5

Sub-division 6.3 Retail trade in textiles and leather goods

Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(499)	(500)	(501)	(502)	(503)	(504)	(505)	(506)	
400	17	..	..	..	..	400	17	1
245	7	..	..	..	..	245	7	2
229	4	..	..	..	..	229	4	3
16	3	..	..	..	..	16	3	4
155	10	..	..	..	..	155	10	5

Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(517)	(518)	(519)	(520)	(521)	(522)	
..	..	6	..	108	12	1
..	..	6	..	63	12	2
..	..	6	..	63	12	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	45	..	5

Sub-division 6.6 Real Estate

Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(523)	(524)	(525)	(526)	(527)	(528)	(529)	(530)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Money lending, Banking and other financial business

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(541)	(542)	(543)	(544)	(545)	(546)	
..	..	..	..	27	7	1
..	..	..	..	25	6	2
..	..	..	..	12	1	3
..	..	..	..	13	5	4
..	..	..	..	2	1	5

Division 7 Transport, Storage and Communications

Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(547)	(548)	(549)	(550)	(551)	(552)	(553)	(554)	
105	4	..	..	47	..	58	4	1
18	1	..	..	6	..	12	1	2
5	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
13	1	..	..	4	..	9	1	4
87	3	..	..	41	..	46	3	5

Transport by road

Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(565)	(566)	(567)	(568)	(569)	(570)	
..	..	45	..	57	4	1
..	..	6	..	11	1	2
..	..	2	..	3	..	3
..	..	4	..	8	1	4
..	..	39	..	46	3	5

Sub-division 7.2 Transport by water

Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(571)	(572)	(573)	(574)	(575)	(576)	(577)	(578)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 7·3 Transport by air								Sub-division	
		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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 7·6 Postal Services								Sub-division	
		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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	2	..	..	..	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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,438**	**49**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**673**	**11**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	10
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	1
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**765**	**38**

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 8·2 Educational Services and Research								Sub-division	
		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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**24**	**14**	..	..	**23**	**14**	**1**	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**12**	**1**	..	..	**11**	**1**	**1**	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	12	1	..	..	11	1	1	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**12**	**13**	..	..	**12**	**13**	..	..	..	..

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

7·4 Railway transport						Sub-division 7·5 Storage and warehousing								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	
(589)	(590)	(591)	(592)	(593)	(594)	(595)	(596)	(597)	(598)	(599)	(600)	(601)	(602)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

7·7 Telegraph Services						Sub-division 7·8 Telephone 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	
(613)	(614)	(615)	(616)	(617)	(618)	(619)	(620)	(621)	(622)	(623)	(624)	(625)	(626)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Health, Education and Public Administration						Sub-division 8·1 Medical and other Health 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	
(637)	(638)	(639)	(640)	(641)	(642)	(643)	(644)	(645)	(646)	(647)	(648)	(649)	(650)	
..	..	1,339	49	99	..	106	25	..	..	8	25	98	..	1
..	..	672	11	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2
..	..	384	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	288	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4
..	..	667	38	98	..	103	25	..	..	5	25	98	..	5

8·3 Army, Navy and Air Force						Sub-division 8·4 Police (other than village watchmen)								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	
(661)	(662)	(663)	(664)	(665)	(666)	(667)	(668)	(669)	(670)	(671)	(672)	(673)	(674)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	171	1	..	..	171	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	152	1	..	..	152	1	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	120	1	..	..	120	1	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	5

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 8·8 Employees of the Union Government								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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**473**	**1**	..	..	**473**	**1**	..	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**26**	**1**	..	..	**26**	**1**	..	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	22	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**447**	..	..	..	**447**	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sub-division 9·0 Services otherwise unclassified								Sub-division 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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**317**	**89**	**1**	**1**	**50**	**12**	**266**	**76**	**71**	**126**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**276**	**88**	**1**	**1**	**50**	**12**	**225**	**75**	**64**	**85**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	224	71	1	1	35	6	188	64	52	81
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	52	17	..	..	15	6	37	11	12	4
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**41**	**1**	..	..	..	..	**41**	**1**	**7**	**41**

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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)	
..	..	132	..	..	..	532	8	..	..	532	8	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	480	8	..	..	480	8	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	260	8	..	..	260	8	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	4
..	..	132	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	5

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)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	341	1	1	130	77	1,006	263	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	789	297	1	1	121	49	667	247	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	609	235	1	1	74	39	534	195	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	180	62	..	..	47	10	133	52	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	348	44	..	..	9	28	339	16	5

9·1 Domestic services (but not including services members of family households to one another)						Sub-division 9·2 Barbers and beauty shops								
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	
(733)	(734)	(735)	(736)	(737)	(738)	(739)	(740)	(741)	(742)	(743)	(744)	(745)	(746)	
..	..	25	52	46	74	373	11	..	..	21	10	352	1	1
..	..	18	24	46	61	162	11	..	..	20	10	142	1	2
..	..	6	20	46	61	121	10	..	..	..	10	121	..	3
..	..	12	4	..	..	41	1	..	..	20	..	21	1	4
..	..	7	28	..	13	211	..	..	..	1	..	210	..	5

Hotels, restaurants and eating houses						Sub-division 9·5 Recreation 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	
(757)	(758)	(759)	(760)	(761)	(762)	(763)	(764)	(765)	(766)	(767)	(768)	(769)	(770)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	270	113	..	..	1	3	269	110	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	224	111	..	..	..	3	224	108	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	166	73	..	..	..	3	166	70	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	58	38	..	..	..	..	58	38	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	46	2	..	..	1	..	45	2	5

B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No	Administrative Unit	Economically				
		Total persons deriving their income otherwise than through productive activities			(i) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(795)	(796)	(797)	(798)	(799)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**441**	**371**	**70**	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**285**	**219**	**66**	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	170	141	29	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	115	78	37	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**156**	**152**	**4**	..	..

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

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)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	105	2	..	..	33	..	72	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	62	2	..	..	33	..	29	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	33	..	13	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	16	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	5

Inactive Persons								
(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.		Serial No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(800)	(801)	(802)	(803)	(804)	(805)	(806)	(807)	
6	2	..	..	365	68	..	..	1
4	1	..	..	215	65	..	..	2
4	1	..	..	137	28	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	78	37	..	..	4
2	1	..	..	150	3	..	..	5

C.—SERIES 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 1,000 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 household, 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 Households	Total household population			Total No. of sample households
			Persons	Males	Females	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Jaisalmer District Total ..	21,538	101,789	55,812	45,977	17
2	Jaisalmer District Rural ..	19,653	94,405	51,981	42,424	14
3	Jaisalmer S. D. Rural ..	12f377	61,656	34,166	27,490	4
4	Bap S. D. Rural	7,276	32,749	17,815	14,934	10
5	Jaisalmer District Urban ..	1,885	7,384	3,831	3,553	3

S. No.	Administrative Unit	Sample households										
		Sample of household population			Size of households							
					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	Jaisalmer District Total ..	73	49	24	5	7	10	52	2	14	..	..
2	Jaisalmer District Rural ..	56	39	17	5	7	7	35	2	14	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D Rural ..	15	10	5	2	4	1	4	1	7	..	..
4	Bap S. D. Rural	41	29	12	3	3	6	31	1	7	..	..
5	Jaisalmer District Urban ..	17	10	7	..	..	3	17	..	..	..	..

S. No.	Administrative Unit	Sample households					
		Composition of households					
		Heads of household 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	Jaisalmer District Total ..	16	8	11	4	22	12
2	Jaisalmer District Rural ..	13	6	7	2	19	9
3	Jaisalmer S. D. Rural ..	4	2	4	2	2	1
4	Bap S. D. Rural	9	4	3	..	17	8
5	Jaisalmer District Urban ..	3	2	4	2	3	3

S. No	Administrative Unit	Sample household											
		Composition of households											
		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	Jaisalmer District Total ..	1	..	26	11	22	13	30	9	19	15	..	..
2	Jaisalmer District Rural ..	1	..	18	7	20	10	22	5	17	12	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. Rural ..	1	..	4	3	5	2	7	2	3	3	..	..
4	Bap S. D. Rural	..	..	14	4	15	8	15	3	14	9	..	..
5	Jaisalmer District Urban ..	..	..	8	4	2	3	8	4	2	3	..	..

C.II—Livelihood Classes

Explanatory Note:—This table shows for each tract in this District

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)
									JAISALMER DISTRICT
Total ..	**10,074**	**5,650**	**4,424**	**534**	**376**	**1,389**	**1,244**	**38**	**22**
0	98	58	40	6	4	23	3	..	..
1— 4	1,027	620	407	76	42	79	62	2	..
5—14	2,262	1,289	973	127	112	254	279	7	2
15—24	1,696	998	698	121	56	226	259	12	7
25—34	1,557	757	800	70	70	256	285	11	5
35—44	1,398	787	611	64	35	295	161	4	6
45—54	1,113	652	461	38	40	178	138	1	2
55—64	568	321	247	26	13	47	37	1	..
65—74 ..	283	152	131	6	3	31	15	..	..
75 and over ..	72	16	56	..	1	..	5	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									JAISALMER DISTRICT
Total ..	**9,355**	**5,254**	**4,101**	**532**	**372**	**1,388**	**1,244**	**37**	**22**
0	50	35	15	6	4	25	3	..	..
1— 4	937	569	368	76	40	79	62	2	..
5—14	2,051	1,141	910	126	111	254	279	7	2
15—24	1,619	940	679	121	56	226	259	11	7
25—34	1,500	740	760	69	70	255	285	11	5
35—44	1,326	753	573	64	35	295	161	4	6
45—54	1,062	633	429	38	40	178	138	1	2
55—64	528	302	226	26	13	47	37	1	..
65—74	233	136	97	6	2	31	15	..	..
75 and over ..	49	5	44	..	1	..	5	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									JAISALMER SUB-DIVISION
Total ..	**5,995**	**3,455**	**2,540**	**251**	**154**	**323**	**255**	**12**	**7**
0	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
1— 4	708	419	289	27	15	41	41	..	..
5—14	1,362	835	527	67	46	120	52	4	..
15—24	968	594	374	52	24	54	60	4	2
25—34 ..	834	443	391	45	29	38	26	3	2
35—44	749	385	364	20	13	30	17	1	2
45—54	704	420	284	24	19	18	33	..	1
55—64	425	240	185	10	5	9	16	..	..
65—74	201	112	89	3	2	13	7	..	..
75 and over ..	41	4	37	..	1	..	3	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									BAP SUB-DIVISION
Total ..	**3,360**	**1,799**	**1,561**	**281**	**218**	**1,065**	**989**	**25**	**15**
0	47	32	15	3	4	23	3	..	..
1— 4	229	150	79	49	25	38	21	2	..
5—14	689	306	383	59	65	134	227	3	2
15—24	651	346	305	69	32	172	199	7	5
25—34	666	297	369	24	41	217	259	8	3
35—44	577	368	209	44	22	265	144	3	4
45—54	358	213	145	14	21	160	105	1	1
55—64	103	62	41	16	8	38	21	1	..
65—74	32	24	8	3	..	18	8	..	..
75 and over ..	8	1	7	..	..	..	2	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									JAISALMER DISTRICT
Total	**719**	**396**	**323**	**2**	**4**	**1**	..	**1**	..
0	48	23	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
1— 4	90	51	39	..	2	..	..	..	..
5—14	211	148	63	1	1	..	..	..	..
15—24	77	58	19	..	..	..	..	1	..
25—34	57	17	40	1	..	1	..	..	..
35—44	72	34	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
45—54	51	19	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
55—64	40	19	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
65—74	50	16	34	..	1	..	..	..	..
75 and over ..	23	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

by Age Groups

the sample population arranged according to age groups and distributed in 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)
TOTAL										
36	**29**	**2,473**	**1,935**	**731**	**576**	**22**	**17**	**427**	**225**	**Total**
..	1	15	13	8	1	1	1	5	17	0
12	2	317	208	87	68	3	2	44	23	1— 4
18	7	554	383	198	135	5	2	126	53	5—14
1	3	416	285	125	65	7	2	90	21	15—24
1	7	366	240	97	153	..	1	56	39	25—34
..	6	277	317	91	60	3	4	50	22	35—44
1	..	348	212	65	50	3	1	18	18	45—54
1	2	185	159	40	23	..	2	21	11	55—64
1	1	90	81	17	16	..	2	7	13	65—74
1	..	5	37	..	5	..	..	16	8	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated
RURAL										
34	**26**	**2,373**	**1,841**	**644**	**503**	**9**	**4**	**237**	**89**	**Total**
..	1	3	6	3	..	..	..	..	1	0
12	2	302	195	77	58	2	..	19	11	1— 4
16	7	509	367	169	119	2	2	58	23	5—14
1	3	409	280	116	60	3	..	53	14	15—24
1	7	262	229	91	144	..	1	51	19	25—34
..	6	277	299	82	55	1	..	30	11	35—44
1	..	338	204	58	40	1	..	18	5	45—54
1	..	182	155	39	19	..	1	6	1	55 64
1	..	87	71	9	6	..	..	2	3	65 - 74
1	..	4	35	..	2	..	..	..	1	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated
RURAL										
7	**5**	**2,084**	**1,607**	**604**	**461**	**6**	**3**	**163**	**48**	**Total**
..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	0
1	..	268	171	69	55	..	..	13	7	1— 4
4	1	425	309	162	106	2	2	51	11	5—14
..	2	342	224	111	52	3	..	28	10	15—24
1	2	240	192	79	130	..	1	37	9	25—34
..	..	233	275	79	52	..	..	22	5	35—44
..	..	310	189	56	40	1	..	11	2	45—54
1	..	175	145	39	19	..	..	6	..	55—64
..	..	87	71	9	6	..	..	..	3	65—74
..	..	4	31	..	1	..	..	..	1	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated
RURAL										
27	**21**	**289**	**234**	**49**	**42**	**3**	**1**	**69**	**41**	**Total**
..	1	3	6	3	..	..	..	.	1	0
11	2	34	24	8	3	2	..	6	4	1— 4
12	6	84	58	7	13	.	..	7	12	5—14
1	1	67	56	5	8	..	..	25	4	15—24
..	5	22	37	12	14	..	..	14	10	25—34
..	6	44	24	3	3	1	..	8	6	35—44
1	..	28	15	2	..	..	..	7	3	45—54
..	..	7	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	55—64
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	65—74
1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated
URBAN										
2	**3**	**100**	**94**	**87**	**73**	**13**	**13**	**190**	**136**	**Total**
..	..	12	7	5	1	1	1	5	16	0
..	..	15	13	10	10	1	2	25	12	1 - 4
2	..	45	16	29	16	3	..	68	30	5—14
..	..	7	5	9	5	4	2	37	7	15—24
..	..	4	11	6	9	..	..	5	20	25 - 34
..	..	..	18	12	5	2	4	20	11	35 - 44
..	..	10	8	7	10	2	1	..	13	45 - 54
..	2	3	4	1	4	..	1	15	10	55 - 64
..	1	3	10	8	10	..	2	5	10	65 - 74
..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	10	7	75 and over
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Age not stated

C. IV—Age and

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

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Sample Population								
		Total			Unmarried		Married		Widowed and Divorced	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**10,074**	**5,650**	**4,424**	**3,230**	**1,836**	**2,204**	**2,200**	**216**	**388**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**9,355**	**5,254**	**4,101**	**3,009**	**1,713**	**2,044**	**2,051**	**201**	**337**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	5,995	3,455	2,540	2,237	1,211	1,124	1,102	94	227
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	3,360	1,799	1,561	772	502	920	949	107	110
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**719**	**396**	**323**	**221**	**123**	**160**	**149**	**15**	**51**

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 15—24								Total	
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed and Divorced			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**998**	**698**	**544**	**168**	**452**	**489**	**2**	**41**	**757**	**800**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**940**	**679**	**541**	**165**	**399**	**474**	..	**40**	**740**	**760**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	594	374	393	102	201	238	..	34	443	391
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	346	305	148	63	198	236	..	6	297	369
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**58**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**53**	**15**	**2**	**1**	**17**	**40**

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 45—54								Total	
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed and Divorced			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**652**	**461**	**194**	**12**	**403**	**373**	**55**	**76**	**321**	**247**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**633**	**429**	**194**	**12**	**387**	**352**	**52**	**65**	**302**	**226**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	420	284	173	12	239	246	8	26	240	185
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	213	145	21	..	148	106	44	39	62	41
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**19**	**32**	..	..	**16**	**21**	**3**	**11**	**19**	**21**

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 75 and over					
		Total		Unmarried		Married	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**16**	**56**	..	**4**	**13**	**36**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**5**	**44**	..	**4**	**2**	**27**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	4	37	..	4	2	26
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	1	**7**	..	..	..	1
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**11**	12	..	..	**11**	**9**

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								Serial No.
Total		Total		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed and Divorced		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
58	40	620	407	1,289	973	1,114	877	172	95	3	1	1
35	15	539	368	1,141	910	971	821	137	88	3	1	2
3	..	419	289	835	527	760	493	72	33	3	1	3
32	15	150	79	306	383	211	328	95	55	..	..	4
23	25	51	39	148	63	143	56	5	7	..	..	5

Age 25—34						Age 35—44								Serial No.
Unmarried		Married		Widowed and Divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed and Divorced		
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)	
221	136	530	608	6	56	787	611	233	74	542	441	12	96	1
221	136	514	580	5	44	753	573	232	74	510	416	11	83	2
105	120	338	238	..	33	385	364	156	73	226	219	3	72	3
116	16	176	342	5	11	368	209	76	1	284	197	8	11	4
..	..	16	28	1	12	34	38	1	..	32	25	1	13	5

Age 55—64						Age 65—74								Serial No.
Unmarried		Married		Widowed and Divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed and Divorced		
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)	
143	117	63	68	115	62	152	131	103	1	29	90	20	40	1
143	117	50	50	109	59	136	97	103	1	15	64	18	32	2
128	117	34	43	78	25	112	89	100	1	12	59	..	29	3
15	..	16	7	31	34	24	8	3	..	3	5	18	3	4
..	..	13	18	6	3	16	34	..	..	14	26	2	8	5

Widowed and Divorced		Age not stated								Serial No.
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed and Divorced		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	
3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**102,743**	**56,668**	**46,075**	**3,959**	**444**	**52,709**	**45,631**	**5,650**	**4,424**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**94,717**	**52,206**	**42,511**	**1,997**	**148**	**50,209**	**42,363**	**5,254**	**4,101**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	61,831	34,308	27,523	1,410	54	32,898	27,464	3,455	2,543
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	32,886	17,898	14,988	587	86	17,311	14,899	1,799	1,561
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**8,026**	**4,462**	**3,564**	**1,962**	**296**	**2,500**	**3,268**	**396**	**323**

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**665**	**415**	**57**	**4**	**608**	**411**	**998**	**698**	**77**	**5**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**589**	**389**	**14**	**2**	**575**	**387**	**940**	**679**	**41**	**3**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	428	211	3	..	425	211	594	374	25	3
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	161	178	11	2	150	176	346	305	16	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**76**	**26**	**43**	**2**	**33**	**24**	**58**	**19**	**36**	**2**

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**652**	**461**	**26**	**2**	**626**	**459**	**321**	**247**	**10**	**3**	**311**	**244**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**633**	**429**	**13**	**2**	**620**	**427**	**302**	**226**	**3**	**1**	**299**	**225**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	420	284	7	2	413	282	240	185	3	1	237	184
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	213	145	6	..	207	145	62	41	..	..	62	41
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**19**	**32**	**13**	..	**6**	**32**	**19**	**21**	**7**	**2**	**12**	**19**

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)	
331	**32**	**5,319**	**4,392**	**678**	**447**	**624**	**558**	**8**	**4**	**616**	**554**	**1**
173	**15**	**5,081**	**4,086**	**604**	**383**	**552**	**521**	..	**1**	**552**	**520**	**2**
99	10	3,356	2,530	422	289	407	316	..	..	407	316	3
74	5	1,725	1,556	182	94	145	205	..	1	145	204	4
158	**17**	**238**	**306**	**74**	**64**	**72**	**37**	8	**3**	**34**	**34**	5

		AGE 25—34						AGE 35—44						Serial No.
Illiterate		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)	
921	**693**	**757**	**800**	**75**	**5**	**682**	**795**	**787**	**611**	**69**	**7**	**718**	**604**	**1**
899	**676**	**740**	**760**	**60**	**3**	**680**	**757**	**753**	**573**	**42**	**2**	**711**	**571**	**2**
569	371	443	391	41	1	402	390	385	364	20	2	365	362	3
330	305	297	369	19	2	278	367	368	209	22	..	346	209	4
22	**17**	**17**	**40**	**15**	**2**	**2**	**38**	**34**	**38**	**27**	**5**	**7**	**33**	5

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)	
152	**131**	9	2	**143**	**129**	**16**	**56**	..	..	**16**	**56**	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
136	**97**	..	1	**136**	**96**	**5**	**44**	..	..	**5**	**44**	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
112	89	..	1	112	88	4	37	..	..	**4**	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
24	8	..	..	24	8	1	7	..	..	**1**	**7**	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
16	**34**	**9**	**1**	7	**33**	**11**	**12**	..	..	**11**	**12**	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	10,074	5,650	4,424	58	40	194	85	225	128	84	76
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	9,355	5,254	4,101	35	15	178	79	211	116	73	66
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	5,995	3,455	2,540	3	..	146	61	135	90	58	44
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	3,360	1,799	1,561	32	15	32	18	76	26	15	22
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	719	396	323	23	25	16	6	14	12	11	10

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	96	35	207	69	88	109	95	94	282	148	104	58
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	82	30	194	64	72	102	82	89	275	145	98	57
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	48	30	155	44	43	33	62	36	173	119	51	35
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	34	..	39	20	29	69	20	53	102	26	47	22
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	14	5	13	5	16	7	13	5	7	3	6	1

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	85	61	183	170	78	111	64	24	71	44	71	75
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	74	58	180	161	76	107	63	23	69	41	69	72
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	58	18	91	104	30	26	38	22	49	11	48	47
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	16	40	89	57	46	81	25	1	20	30	21	25
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	11	3	3	9	2	4	1	1	2	3	2	3

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	89	44	46	71	54	19	155	134	61	6	66	97
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	87	40	44	69	48	17	151	125	57	4	65	92
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	34	4	34	69	48	10	80	83	43	4	28	80
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	53	36	10	..	..	7	71	42	14	..	37	12
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	2	4	2	2	6	2	4	9	4	2	1	5

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)	
117	118	236	214	121	87	95	42	112	80	60	135	179	108	1
107	107	224	210	112	78	80	37	96	70	40	126	159	104	2
80	94	197	103	74	58	44	10	74	54	18	91	120	68	3
27	13	27	107	38	20	36	27	22	16	22	35	39	36	4
10	11	12	4	9	9	15	5	16	10	20	9	20	4	5

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)	
115	35	58	77	40	56	127	138	84	53	56	25	47	47	1
110	34	54	73	38	56	124	132	75	53	48	24	44	47	2
52	22	29	8	37	15	97	87	33	42	33	5	31	23	3
58	12	25	65	1	41	27	45	42	11	15	19	13	24	4
5	1	4	4	2	..	3	6	9	..	8	1	3	..	5

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)	
124	168	72	93	77	17	9	49	8	49	129	107	92	53	1
121	157	71	88	77	15	6	49	8	47	124	102	85	51	2
81	79	48	11	51	15	5	33	2	43	77	64	37	..	3
40	78	23	77	26	..	1	16	6	4	47	38	48	51	4
3	11	1	5	..	2	3	..	..	2	5	5	7	2	5

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)	
45	28	50	52	72	68	47	3	42	40	38	28	48	6	1
44	26	48	47	70	64	47	3	39	38	37	23	46	3	2
..	26	4	24	34	46	36	3	4	38	2	10	25	3	3
44	..	44	23	36	18	11	..	35	..	35	13	21	..	4
1	2	2	5	2	4	..	..	3	2	1	5	2	3	5

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**121**	**110**	**88**	**56**	**77**	**48**	**66**	**38**	**53**	**64**	**47**	**50**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**117**	**104**	**87**	**52**	**75**	**47**	**64**	**35**	**51**	**60**	**45**	**47**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	82	86	75	29	60	24	56	25	46	20	27	45
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	35	18	12	23	15	23	8	10	5	40	18	2
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**4**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**3**

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**20**	**21**	**38**	**8**	**37**	**23**	**24**	**30**	**24**	**5**	**5**	**18**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**20**	**20**	**37**	**5**	**34**	**19**	**22**	**29**	**22**	..	**4**	**16**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	20	20	36	5	32	15	14	29	14	..	4	16
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	1	..	2	4	8	..	8	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**2**

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**2**	**15**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**1**	..	..	**5**	**12**	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	**9**	..	**4**	..	**1**	..	..	**3**	**11**	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	9	..	4	..	1	.	..	2	5	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	2	6	3	2	1	..	..	..	**2**	**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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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)	
45	43	30	2	9	33	2	10	82	47	28	25	20	8	1
43	40	24	..	7	32	..	9	80	44	28	22	18	7	2
32	20	24	..	4	32	..	9	57	29	25	22	15	3	3
11	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	23	15	3	..	3	4	4
2	3	6	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	.	3	2	1	5

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)	
14	3	15	32	4	2	17	5	5	8	7	5	3	22	1
12	.	14	26	3	..	15	1	5	6	5	..	..	19	2
12	..	9	22	3	..	15	1	5	6	5	..	..	18	3
..	..	5	4	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
2		1	6	1	2	2	4	..	2	2	5	3	3	5

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)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	.		..	..	5

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)	
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	3
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	5

D. I—Languages

(*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	JAISALMER DISTRICT — Speakers as a mother tongue		
		Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	**Rajasthani Total**	**97,143**	**52,030**	**45,113**
	(a) Rajasthani	20,012	9,242	10,770
	(b) Bagri or Shekhawati	2	2	..
	(c) Dhundhari or Jaipuri	31	31	..
	(d) Harauti	3	..	3
	(e) Malvi, Rangari or Ahiri	4	.	4
	(f) Marwari	77,087	42,752	34,335
	(g) Mewari	3	3	..
	(h) Dhado	1	..	1
2	**Western Hindi Total**	**41**	**41**	..
	(a) Dangi	1	1	..
	(b) Hindi	37	37	..
	(c) Urdu	3	3	..
3	**Bihari**	**1**	**1**	..
4	**Bengali**	1	1	..
5	**Eastern Pahari**	**5**	**2**	**3**
6	**Gujrati**	**26**	**18**	**8**
7	**Marathi**	**42**	**42**	..
8	**Punjabi**	**132**	**122**	**10**
9	**Telgu**	**1**	**1**	..
10	**Sindhi**	**5,346**	**4,405**	**941**
11	**Tamil**	**4**	**4**	..
12	**Asiatic Languages**	**1**	**1**	..
	(a) Pasto	1	1	..
13	**American Languages**	..	..	..
	TOTAL OF ALL LANGUAGES	**102,743**	**56,668**	**46 075**

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.

JAISALMER DISTRICT

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	Sindhi	Marathi	Punjabi
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Rajasthani	97,143	846	146	..	691	7	1
2	Western Hindi	41	12	..	11	..	..	..
3	Bihari	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bengali	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
5	Eastern Pahari	5	2	2	..	..	..	..
6	Gujrati	26	7	1	6	..	..	..
7	Marathi	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Punjabi	132	23	9	14	..	..	..
9	Sindhi	5,346	224	224	..	..	..	..
10	Tamil	4	2	1	..	..	1	..
11	Telgu	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
12	Asian Vernaculars	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	European Languages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	American Languages	.	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Mother tongue	SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES—(*Concld.*)					
		Assami	Gujrati	Odiya	Sanskrit	Bhili	Bengali
	(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Rajasthani	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Western Hindi	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Bihari	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bengali	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Eastern Pahari	..	..	..	.		..
6	Gujrati	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Marathi	..	..	..	..	.	..
8	Punjabi	..	..	..	..	.	..
9	Sindhi	..	..	..	..	..	.
10	Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Telgu	..	..	..	.	.	..
12	Asian Vernaculars	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	European Languages	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	American Languages	..	—	—	—	—	..

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**102,743**	**56,668**	**46,075**	**41,890**	**34,847**	**24**	**20**	**397**	**327**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**94,717**	**52,206**	**42,511**	**38,084**	**31,786**	**24**	**20**	**329**	**283**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	61,831	34,308	27,523	23,719	19,469	22	20	327	280
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	32,886	17,898	14,988	14,365	12,317	2	..	2	3
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**8,026**	**4,462**	**3,564**	**3,806**	**3,061**	..	..	**68**	**44**

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	**14,356**	**10,881**	**1**	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	**13,768**	**10,422**	**1**	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	10,239	7,754	1	..
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	..	..	..	..	3,529	2,668	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	**588**	**459**	..	..

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".

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total**	**4,351**	**2,403**	**1,948**	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**	**4,140**	**2,276**	**1,864**	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R.	3,863	2,121	1,742	..	..	..
4	Bap S. D. R.	277	155	122	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**	**211**	**127**	**84**	..	..	..

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 Jaisalmer District		
		Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	A. I—District within Rajasthan ..	**100,743**	**55,644**	**45,099**
1	Jaipur	104	79	25
2	Tonk	..	..	..
3	Sawai Madhopur ..	..	..	..
4	Bharatpur	..	..	..
5	Alwar	7	7	..
6	Jhunjhunu	..	..	..
7	Sikar	..	..	..
8	Bikaner	523	134	389
9	Churu	3	3	..
10	Ganganagar	..	..	..
11	Jodhpur	5,128	2,067	3,061
12	Barmer	77	25	52
13	Jalore	18	5	13
14	Pali	1	1	..
15	Nagaur	33	17	16
16	Jaisalmer	94,806	53,282	41,524
17	Sirohi	..	..	..
18	Udaipur	17	12	5
19	Dungarpur	..	..	..
20	Banswara	..	..	..
21	Chittorgarh	4	1	3
22	Bhilwara	..	..	..
23	Kotah	15	11	4
24	Bundi	7	..	7
25	Jhalawar	..	..	..
	A—II—States in India beyond Rajasthan	**823**	**510**	**313**
1	Ajmer	2	1	1
2	Assam	..	..	..
3	West Bengal	5	2	3
4	Bihar	1	1	..
5	Bombay	117	67	50
6	Hyderabad	..	..	..
7	Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..
8	Madras	3	2	1
9	Madhya Pradesh ..	389	252	137
10	Mysore	..	..	..
11	Madhya Bharat ..	80	47	33
12	Orissa	..	..	..
13	PEPSU ..	..	..	..
14	Punjab	60	40	20
15	Saurashtra	26	19	7
16	Travancore Cochin ..	..	..	..
17	Uttar Pradesh ..	138	77	61
18	Delhi	2	2	..
	Total A ..	**101,566**	**56,154**	**45,412**
	B—Countries in Asia Beyond India			
1	Pakistan	1,171	509	662
2	Nepal	5	4	1
3	Burma	..	..	..
4	Afganistan	1	1	..
	Total B ..	**1,177**	**514**	**663**
	C—Countries in Europe			
1	England	..	..	..
2	France	..	..	..
	Total C ..	..	..	..
	D—Countries in Africa			
1	Africa	..	..	..
	Total D ..	..	..	..
	E—Countries in America			
1	Canada	..	..	..
	Total E ..	..	..	..
	F— Countries in Australia			
1	Newzealand	..	..	..
	Total F ..	..	..	..
	G—At Sea	..	..	..
	Total G ..	..	..	..
	Birth Place not Returned	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL OF POPULATION ..	**102,743**	**56,668**	**46,075**

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

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

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**1,072**	**578**	**474**	..	..	**5**	**5**	..	..	..	..	**250**	**198**	**171**	**127**	**21**	**4**	**151**	**140**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**377**	**227**	**150**	..	..	**5**	**5**	..	..	..	..	**106**	**74**	**71**	**51**	**1**	...	**44**	**20**
3	Jaisalmer S. D. R. ..	322	200	122	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	103	71	62	41	..	..	30	5
4	Bap S. D. R. ..	55	27	28	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	9	10	1	..	14	15
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**695**	**371**	**324**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**144**	**124**	**100**	**76**	**20**	4	**107**	**120**

D. VI—Non-Indian Nationals

No person is found in this District belonging to Non-Indian Nationality.

D. VII—Educational

Explanatory Note.—This table shows educational standards of population. Persons who do not come up to 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			Literates			Middle School		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**4,245**	**3,817**	**428**	**3,876**	**3,464**	**412**	**168**	**158**	**10**
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	**2,085**	**1,938**	**147**	**1,952**	**1,805**	**147**	**76**	**76**	..
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural ..	1,397	1,346	51	1,314	1,263	51	55	55	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural ..	688	592	96	638	542	96	21	21	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**2,160**	**1,879**	**281**	**1,924**	**1,659**	**265**	**92**	**82**	**10**

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	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	**10**	**10**	..	**3**	**3**	..	**1**	**1**	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	**3**	**3**	..	**1**	**1**	..
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural ..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	**10**	**10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
113	110	3	5	5	..	83	80	3	59	56	3	4	4	..	1
30	30	..	5	5	..	22	22	..	8	8	.	4	4	..	2
12	12	..	2	2	..	15	15	..	6	6	..	2	2	..	3
18	18	..	3	3	..	7	7	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	4
83	80	3	..	..	..	61	58	3	51	48	3	..	..	..	5

Standards—(*Concld.*)

Veterinary			Commerce			Legal			Medical			Others			Serial No.
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	3
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

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 is only two 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)
	Jaisalmer District									
1	**Total** ..	**16,062**	**102,743**	**56,668**	**46,075**	**93,246**	**+10·2**	**+22·3**	**6**	**6**
2	**Rural** ..	**16,056**	**94,717**	**52,206**	**42,511**	**85,906**	**+10·3**	**+24·3**	**6**	**5**
3	**Urban** ..	**6**	**8,026**	**4,462**	**3,564**	**7,340**	**9·3**	**3·1**	**1,338**	**1,223**
	Jaisalmer Sub-Division									
4	**Total** ..	**12,142**	**69,857**	**38,770**	**31,087**	..	..	..	**6**	..
5	Rural ..	12,136	61,831	34,308	27,523	..	..	..	5	..
6	Urban ..	6	8,026	4,462	3,564	..	..	..	**1,338**	..
	Jaisalmer Tehsil—									
7	Total ..	3,620	27,897	15,284	12,613	..	..	..	8	..
8	Rural ..	3,614	19,871	10,822	9,049	..	..	..	5	..
9	Urban ..	6	8,026	4,462	3,564	..	..	..	1,338	..
10	Jaisalmer Town ..	..	8,026	4,462	3,564	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramgarh Tehsil									
11	Total ..	2,800	10,760	5,977	4,783	..	..	..	4	..
12	Rural ..	2,800	10,760	5,977	4,783	..	..	..	..	..
13	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sam Khaba Tehsil—									
14	Total ..	4,100	13,482	7,651	5,831	..	..	..	3	..
15	Rural ..	4,100	13,482	7,651	5,831	..	..	..	3	..
16	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fetehgarh (Vanjorai) Tehsil—									
17	Total ..	1,622	17,718	9,858	7,860	..	..	..	11	..
18	Rural ..	1,622	17,718	9,858	7,860	..	..	..	11	..
19	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bap Sub-Division									
20	**Total** ..	**3,920**	**32,886**	**17,898**	**14,988**	..	..	..	**8**	..
21	Rural ..	3,920	32,886	17,898	14,988	..	..	..	8	..
22	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bap Tehsil—									
23	Total ..	3,920	32,886	17,898	14,988	..	..	..	8	..
24	Rural ..	3,920	32,886	17,898	14,988	..	..	..	8	..
25	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

E—Summary Figures by dministrative 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)
	Jaisalmer District								
1	**Total ..**	**5,369**	**4,043**	**13,869**	**11,842**	**383**	**292**	**409**	**344**
2	**Rural ..**	**5,328**	**4,011**	**13,863**	**11,840**	**378**	**289**	**384**	**313**
3	**Urban ..**	**41**	**32**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**25**	**31**
	Jaisalmer Sub-Division								
4	**Total ..**	**2,655**	**1,877**	**3,340**	**2,816**	**187**	**123**	**146**	**146**
5	Rural ..	2,614	1,845	3,334	2,814	182	120	121	115
6	Urban ..	41	32	6	2	5	3	25	31
	Jaisalmer Tehsil—								
7	Total ..	742	583	509	405	7	8	135	142
8	Rural ..	701	551	503	403	2	5	110	111
9	Urban ..	41	32	6	2	5	3	25	31
10	Jaisalmer Town	41	32	6	2	5	3	25	31
	Ramgarh Tehsil—								
11	Total ..	7	2	113	93	21	13	..	..
12	Rural ..	7	2	113	93	21	13	..	..
13	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sam-Khaba Tehsil—								
14	Total ..	73	60	142	103	108	80	5	2
15	Rural ..	73	60	142	103	108	80	5	2
16	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fetehgarh (Vanjorai) Tehsil—								
17	Total ..	1,833	1,232	2,576	2,215	51	22	6	2
18	Rural ..	1,833	1,232	2,576	2,215	51	22	6	2
19	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bap Sub-Division								
20	**Total ..**	**2,714**	**2,166**	**10,529**	**9,026**	**196**	**169**	**263**	**198**
21	Rural ..	2,714	2,166	10,529	9,026	196	169	263	198
22	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bap Tehsil—								
23	Total ..	2,714	2,166	10,529	9,026	196	169	263	198
24	Rural ..	2,714	2,166	10,529	9,026	196	169	263	198
25	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Serial No.	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)
	Jaisalmer District								
1	**Total** ..	**24,392**	**19,739**	**7,189**	**5,989**	**214**	**187**	**4,843**	**3,639**
2	**Rural** ..	**23,331**	**18,797**	**6,197**	**5,129**	**81**	**61**	**2,644**	**2,071**
3	**Urban** ..	**1,061**	**942**	**992**	**860**	**133**	**126**	**2,199**	**1,568**
	Jaisalmer Sub-Division								
4	**Total** ..	**21,353**	**17,348**	**6,797**	**5,518**	**191**	**166**	**4,101**	**3,093**
5	Rural ..	20,292	16,406	5,805	4,658	58	40	1,902	1,525
6	Urban ..	1,061	942	992	860	133	126	2,199	1,568
	Jaisalmer Tehsil—								
7	Total ..	8,550	7,163	2,146	1,849	137	131	3,058	2,332
8	Rural ..	7,489	6,221	1,154	989	4	5	859	764
9	Urban ..	1,061	942	992	860	133	126	2,199	1,568
10	Jaisalmer Town—	1,061	942	992	860	133	126	2,199	1,568
	Ramgarh Tehsil—								
11	Total ..	5,344	4,378	121	116	48	32	323	149
12	Rural ..	5,344	4,378	121	116	48	32	323	149
13	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sam-Khaba Tehsil—								
14	Total ..	3,109	2,350	3,930	3,037	4	2	280	197
15	Rural ..	3,109	2,350	3,930	3,037	4	2	280	197
16	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fetehgarh (Vanjorai) Tehsil—								
17	Total ..	4,350	3,457	600	516	2	1	440	415
18	Rural ..	4,350	3,457	600	516	2	1	440	415
19	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bap Sub-Division								
20	**Total** ..	**3,039**	**2,391**	**392**	**471**	**23**	**21**	**742**	**546**
21	Rural ..	3,039	2,391	392	471	23	21	742	546
22	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bap Tehsil—								
23	Total ..	3,039	2,391	392	471	23	21	742	546
24	Rural ..	3,039	2,391	392	471	23	21	742	546
25	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	
	(1)	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)	Males (11)	Females (12)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	213	126	87	91	66	16	10	18	10	1	1
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	198	117	81	85	62	13	8	18	10	1	1
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	137	81	56	56	42	12	7	13	7	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural ..	61	36	25	29	20	1	1	5	3	1	1
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	15	9	6	6	4	3	2	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 0								Age 1—4							
		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	(1)	M. (13)	F. (14)	M. (15)	F. (16)	M. (17)	F. (18)	M. (19)	F. (20)	M. (21)	F. (22)	M (23)	F. (24)	M. (25)	F. (26)	M. (27)	F. (28)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 5—9								Age 10—14							
		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	(1)	M. (29)	F. (30)	M. (31)	F. (32)	M (33)	F, (34)	M. (35)	F. (36)	M. (37)	F. (38)	M. (39)	F. (40)	M. (41)	F. (42)	M. (43)	F. (44)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	1	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	12	2	3	..	2	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	1	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	12	2	3	..	2	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Age 15—24							
		Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	(1)	Males (45)	Females (46)	Males (47)	Females (48)	Males (49)	Females (50)	Males (51)	Females (52)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total** ..	2	2	5	2	4	1	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural** ..	2	2	3	1	4	1	..	..
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural ..	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban** ..	..	..	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	**Jaisalmer District Total**	11	4	1	2	5	1	1	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**	11	4	1	1	5	1	1	..
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	9	2	1	..	4	..	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	2	2	..	1	1	1	1	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

AGE 35—44

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total**	12	3	2	2	2	2	..	1
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**	9	3	2	2	2	2	..	1
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	8	1	2	2	2	2	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	**Jaisalmer District Total**	10	14	2	1	1	2	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**	9	13	2	1	1	2	..	..
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	6	7	1	1	..	2	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	3	6	1	..	1	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**	1	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	**Jaisalmer District Total**	24	21	..	1	..	1	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**	23	19	..	1	..	1	..	..
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	14	17	..	1	..	1	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Jaisalmer District Urban	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

Local "KA" Infirmities—(*Concld.*)

AGE 65—74

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	(1)	Males (85)	Females (86)	Males (87)	Females (88)	Males (89)	Females (90)	Males (91)	Females (92)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total**	9	8	..	..	..	2	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**	8	7	..	..	..	2	..	..
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	8	7	..	..	..	2	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**	1	1	..	—	..	..	—	..

AGE 75 AND OVER

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	(1)	Males (93)	Females (94)	Males (95)	Females (96)	Males (97)	Females (98)	Males (99)	Females (100)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total**	10	9	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	5	3	..	—	..	..	..	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

AGE NOT STATED

Serial No.	Administrative Unit	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	(1)	Males (101)	Females (102)	Males (103)	Females (104)	Males (105)	Females (106)	Males (107)	Females (108)
1	**Jaisalmer District Total**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	**Jaisalmer District Rural**	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	.
3	Jaisalmer Sub-Division Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bap Sub-Division Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..
5	**Jaisalmer District Urban**	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	

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 sep rated 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

---

* *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 for 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, 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 only a small income 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, this Index removes the defects pointed out in the Census Tables published in the previous Census which did not show actual occupations but their groups only.

Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations

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

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group		Name of Occupation	Jaisalmer District.		
				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	**Total of all Divisions**		**All Industries and Services**	**28,348**	**20,191**	**2,157**
2	**Division**	**0**	**Primary industries not elsewhere specified**	**11,164**	**10,328**	**836**
3	**Sub-Division**	**0·1**	**Stock Raising**	**11,096**	**10,267**	**829**
4	**Total Group**	**0·11**	**Herdsmen and shepherds**	**4,849**	**4,803**	**46**
5	Group	0·11	Cattle grazing	4,781	4,770	11
6	Group	0·11	Sheep and goat grazing	68	33	35
7	**Total Group**	**0·12**	**Breeders and keepers of cattle and Buffaloes**	**6,247**	**5,464**	**783**
8	Group	0·12	Cattle breeding	6,247	5,464	783
9	**Sub-Division**	**0·3**	**Plantation industries**	**33**	**33**	..
10	**Total Group**	**0·30**	**All other plantation but not including the cultivation of special crops in conjunction, with ordinary cultivation of field crops**	**33**	**33**	..
11	Group	0·30	Vegetable growing	33	33	..
12	**Sub-Division**	**0·4**	**Forestry and wood cutting**	**35**	**28**	**7**
13	**Total Group**	**0·42**	**Collectors of forest produce and lac**	**2**	**1**	**1**
14	Group	0·42	Resin collecting	2	1	1
15	**Total Group**	**0·43**	**Wood cutters**	**29**	**27**	**2**
16	Group	0·43	Grass and wood cutters	29	27	2
17	**Total Group**	**0·44**	**Cowdung Cake makers**	**4**	..	**4**
18	Group	0·44	Cowdung Cake makers	4	..	4
19	**Division**	**1**	**Mining and Quarrying**	**38**	**34**	**4**
20	**Sub-Division**	**1·0**	**Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified -including mining and quarrying of such materials as precious and semi precious stones, asbestos gypsum, sulphur, asphalt, bitumen**	**13**	**13**	..
21	**Total Group**	**1·0**	**—Do—**	**13**	**13**	..
22	Group	1·0	Emerald mines workers	13	13	..
23	**Sub-Division**	**1·5**	**Stone-quarrying, Clay Sand and pits**	**25**	**21**	**4**
24	**Total Group**	**1·5**	**—Do—**	**25**	**21**	**4**
25	Group	1·5	Clay miners	4	..	4
26	Group	1·5	Employees stone quarries	21	21	..
27	**Division**	**2**	**Processing and Manufacture-Foodstuffs, Textiles Leathers and Products thereof**	**2,563**	**2,024**	**539**
28	**Sub-Division**	**2·0**	**Food industries otherwise unclassified**	**25**	**13**	**12**
29	**Total Group**	**2·00**	**Other food industries**	**25**	**13**	**12**
30	Group	2·00	Sweet meat makers	13	13	..
31	Group	2·00	Badi (moong), Condiments makers	12	..	12
32	**Sub-Division**	**2·1**	**Grains and pulses**	**56**	**7**	**49**
33	**Total Group**	**2·11**	**Hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual dehusking and flour grinding**	**42**	..	**42**
34	Group	2·11	Flour grinding	42	..	42
35	**Total Group**	**2·12**	**Millers of cereals and pulses**	**14**	**7**	**7**
36	Group	2·12	Flour milling	14	7	7
37	**Sub-Division**	**2·2**	**Vegetable oil and dairy products**	**73**	**67**	**6**
38	**Total Group**	**2·21**	**Vegetable oil pressers and refiners**	**43**	**37**	**6**
39	Group	2·21	Oil presser	43	37	6
40	**Total Group**	**2·22**	**Manufacturers of hydrogenated oil**	**30**	**30**	..

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

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group		Name of Occupation	Jaisalmer District		
				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
41 Group	..	2·22	Vegetable ghee manufacturers	30	30	..
42 Sub-Division	..	**2·3**	**Sugar Industries**	**3**	**3**	..
43 Total Group	..	**2·31**	**Gur manufacturers**	**3**	**3**	..
44 Group	..	2·31	Gur manufacturers	3	3	..
45 Sub-Division	..	**2·6**	**Cotton textiles**	**983**	**710**	**273**
46 Total Group	..	**2·62**	**Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving**	**848**	**617**	**231**
47 Group	..	2·62	Cloth weaving	848	617	231
48 Total Group	..	**2·63**	**Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing preparation and sponging**	**135**	**93**	**42**
49 Group	..	2·63	Cloth dyeing and printing	135	93	42
50 Sub-Division	..	**2·7**	**Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods**	**323**	**272**	**51**
51 Total Group	..	**2·71**	**Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners** ..	**323**	**272**	**51**
52 Group	..	2·71	Tailors	323	272	51
53 Sub-Division	..	**2·8**	**Textile industries otherwise unclassified**	**74**	**61**	**13**
54 Total Group	..	**2·81**	**Jute pressing, bailing, spinning and weaving** ..	**30**	**17**	**13**
55 Group	..	2·81	Jute bags makers	30	17	13
56 Total Group	..	**2·82**	**Woollen spinning and weaving**	**44**	**44**	..
57 Group	..	2·82	Workers in wool	44	44	..
58 Sub-Division	..	**2·9**	**Leather products and footwear**	**1,026**	**891**	**135**
59 Total Group	..	**2·90**	**Makers and repairers of all other leather products** ..	**1,026**	**891**	**135**
60 Group	..	2·90	Makers of leather articles	854	759	95
61 Group	..	2·90	Leather work	172	132	40
62 Division	..	**3**	**Processing and manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof**	**134**	**127**	**7**
63 Sub-Division	..	**3·0**	**Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified**	**116**	**111**	**5**
64 Total Group	..	**3·01**	**Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements**	**37**	**32**	**5**
65 Group	..	3·01	Iron work (Blacksmiths)	37	32	5
66 Total Group	..	**3·02**	**Workers in copper, brass and bell metal**	**70**	**70**	..
67 Group	..	3·02	Copper and brass utensils makers	70	70	..
68 Total Group	..	**3·03**	**Workers in other metals**	**9**	**9**	..
69 Group	..	3·03	Tinners	9	9	..
70 Sub-Division	..	**3·5**	**Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including engineering workshops.**	**4**	**4**	..
71 Group	..	3·5	Machinery Work	4	4	..
72 Sub-Division	..	**3·7**	**Medical and pharmaceutical preparations**	**2**	..	**2**
72A Group	..	3·7	Chemists	2	..	2
73 Sub-Division	..	**3·8**	**Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified**	**12**	**12**	..
74 Total Group	..	**3·81**	**Manufacture of perfumes, Cosmatic and other toilet preparations**	**12**	**12**	..
75 Group	..	3·81	Perfumers	12	12	..
76 Division	..	**4**	**Processing and manufacture—Not elsewhere specified** ..	**1,087**	**1,015**	**72**
77 Sub-Division	..	**4·0**	**Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified** ..	**202**	**197**	**5**
78 Total Group	..	**4·04**	**Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of Jewellery and ornaments**	**199**	**194**	**5**
79 Group	..	4·04	Gold and silver ornament makers	199	194	5
80 Total Group	..	**4·00**	**Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries, including bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc**	**3**	**3**	..
81 Group	..	4·00	Bone toy makers	3	3	..
82 Sub-Division	..	**4·4**	**Non-metallic mineral products**	**384**	**345**	**39**

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

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group		Name of Occupation	Jaisalmer District		
				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
83 Total Group	..	**4·41**	**Potters and makers of earthenware**	**384**	**345**	**39**
84 Group	..	4·41	Potters	384	345	39
85 Sub-Division	..	**4·6**	**Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures**	**433**	**405**	**28**
86 Total Group	..	**4·61**	**Sawyers**	**17**	**17**	..
87 Group	..	4·61	Sawyers	17	17	..
88 Total Group	..	**4·62**	**Carpenters, turners and joiners**	**407**	**379**	**28**
89 Group	..	4·62	Wooden work	407	379	28
90 Total Group	..	**4·64**	**Basket makers**	**9**	**9**	..
91 Group	..	4·64	Basket and window makers	9	9	..
92 Sub-Division	..	**4·9**	**Printing and allied industries**	**68**	**68**	..
93 Total Group	..	**4·91**	**Printers, lithographers, engravers**	**68**	**68**	..
94 Group	..	4·91	Printing and press work	68	68	..
95 Division	..	**5**	**Construction and utilities**	**59**	**35**	**24**
96 Sub-Division	..	**5·1**	**Construction and maintenance-Buildings**	**33**	**28**	**5**
97 Total Group	..	**5·10**	**Other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials**	**33**	**28**	**5**
98 Group	..	5·10	Labourers in building works	33	28	5
99 Sub-Division	..	**5·6**	**Works and Services Domestic and industrial water supply**	**13**	..	**13**
100 Group	..	5·6	Water bearers	13	..	13
101 Sub-Division	..	**5·7**	**Sanitary works and services including scavengers** ..	**13**	**7**	**6**
102 Group	..	5·7	Scavengers	13	7	6
103 Division	..	**6**	**Commerce**	**4,229**	**3,948**	**287**
104 Sub-Division	..	**6·0**	**Retail trade otherwise unclassified**	**813**	**788**	**25**
105 Total Group	..	**6·03**	**Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers**	**1**	**1**	..
106 Group	..	6·03	Stationery goods sellers	1	1	..
107 Total Group	..	**6·00**	**General store keepers, shop keepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified** ..	**812**	**787**	**25**
108 Group	..	6·00	General merchants	630	608	22
109 Group	..	6·00	Sellers of pedlars goods	120	117	3
110 Group	..	6·00	Gold and Silver merchants	24	24	..
111 Group	..	6·00	Bangle sellers	10	10	..
112 Group	..	6·00	Mill stone dealers	1	1	..
113 Group	..	6·00	Commission agents shop	3	3	..
114 Group	..	6·00	Earthen vessel sellers	23	23	..
115 Group	..	6·00	Dealers in gugal (Risen)	1	1	..
116 Sub-Division	..	**6·1**	**Retail trade in foodstuffs (including Beverages and narcotics)**	**2,750**	**2,539**	**211**
117 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**	**2,732**	**2,523**	**209**
118 Group	..	6·11	Grain merchants	14	9	5
119 Group	..	6·11	Kirana merchants	114	114	..
120 Group	..	6·11	Vegetable sellers	175	152	23
121 Group	..	6·11	Provision dealers	6	6	..

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

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group		Name of Occupation	Jaisalmer District		
				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
122 Group	..	6·11	Ghee and oil sellers	2,395	2,223	172
123 Group	..	6·11	Pakodi sellers	1	1	..
124 Group	..	6·11	Papad bari sellers	9	..	9
125 Group	..	6·11	Sweetmeat sellers	15	15	..
126 Group	..	6·11	Gum dealers	3	3	..
127 Total Group	..	**6·12**	**Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice in shops**	**2**	..	2
128 Group	..	6·12	Liquor contractors	2	..	2
129 Total Group	..	**6·15**	**Retail dealers in pan, bidis and cigarettes** ..	**16**	**16**	..
130 Group	..	6·15	Betel shop	16	16	..
131 Sub-Division	..	6·2	**Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)**	**82**	**73**	**9**
132 Total Group	..	**6 20**	**Retail dealers (including hawkers and street-vendors) in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung and all other fuel except petroleum**	**82**	73	9
133 Group	..	6·20	Kerosene oil shop	1	1	..
134 Group	..	6·20	Firewood sellers	81	72	9
135 Sub-Division	..	**6·3**	**Retail trade in textile and leather Goods-Retail trade (including hawkers and street-vendors) in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair, wearing apparel, made up textile goods, skin, leather, furs, feathers, etc.**	**417**	400	17
136 Group	..	6·3	Dealers in leather	23	20	**3**
137 Group	..	6·3	Dealers in wool	9	6	3
138 Group	..	6·3	Cloth dealers	203	202	1
139 Group	..	6·3	Leather shoes dealers	166	166	..
140 Group	..	6·3	Readymade cloth shops	10	..	10
141 Group	..	6·3	Cotton yarn sellers	6	6	..
142 Sub-Division	..	**6·4**	**Wholesale trade in foodstuffs. Wholesale dealers in grains and pulses, sweet meats, sugar and spices, dairy products, eggs and poultry, animals for food, fodder for animals, other foodstuffs, wholesale dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja**	**7**	**7**	..
143 Group	..	6·4	Wholesale dealers in grain	7	7	..
144 Sub-Division	..	**6·5**	**Wholesale trade in Commodities other than foodstuffs**	**126**	**114**	**12**
145 Group	..	6·5	Wholesale dealers in sheep and goats	36	36	..
146 Group	..	6·5	Wholesale dealers in cattle	80	72	8
147 Group	..	6·5	Wholesale grocers	6	6	..
148 Group	..	6·5	Dealers in bullocks	4	..	4
149 Sub-Division	..	**6 8**	**Money lending, banking and other financial business** ..	**34**	**27**	**7**
150 Group	..	6·8	Money lending	34	27	7
151 Division ..	..	**7**	**Transport, Storage and Communications**	**109**	**105**	**4**
152 Sub-Division	..	**7·1**	**Transport by road-Owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven and other vehicles (excluding domestic servants) palki, etc., bearers of owners, pack elephant, camel, ass and bullock owners and drivers, porters and messengers persons engaged in road transport not otherwise classified, including freight transport by road, the operation of fixed facilities for road transport such as toll roads, highway, bridges, terminals and parking facilities** ..	**106**	**102**	4
153 Group ..	..	7·1	Motor drivers	45	45	..
154 Group ..	..	7·1	Mule cars	1	1	..
155 Group	..	7·1	Motor cleaners	11	11	..
156 Group	..	7·1	Tonga drivers	6	6	..

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

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group		Name of Occupation	Jaisalmer District		
				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
157 Group ..	..	7·1	Bullock cart drivers	10	9	1
158 Group ..	..	7·1	Porters	9	9	..
159 Group ..	..	7·1	Transport on camels	21	18	3
160 Group	..	7·1	Motor conductors	3	3	..
161 Sub-Division	..	**7·3**	**Transport by air—Persons concerned with air fields and aircraft other than construction of airfield and airports**	**1**	**1**	..
162 Group	..	7·3	Employees in aeroplane office	1	1	..
163 Sub-Division	..	**7·6**	**Postal Services .. ..**	**2**	**2**	..
164 Group ..	..	7·6	Employees in post office	2	2	..
**165 Division .. ..

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

S. No.	Code Number of Occupational group		Name of Occupation	Jaisalmer District		
				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
194 Group	..	8·7	Employees in collectors office	2	2	..
195 Group	..	8·7	Managers Agricultural Department	7	7	..
196 Group	..	8·7	Employees in land record Department ..	4	4	..
197 Sub-Division	..	**8·8**	**Employees of the Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under any division or Sub-division) .. ..**	**477**	**476**	**1**
198 Group	..	8·8	Employees of Government of India	477	476	1
199 Division	..	**9**	**Services not elsewhere specified .. ..**	**1,478**	**1,137**	**341**
200 Sub-Division	..	**9·0**	**Services otherwise unclassified .. ..**	**406**	**317**	**89**
201 Group	..	9·0	Non-Governmental work	284	213	71
202 Group	..	9·0	Astrologers	3	3	..
203 Group	..	9·0	Labourers	88	70	18
204 Group	..	9·0	Miscellaneous services	31	31	..
205 Sub-Division	..	**9·1**	**Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another) ..**	**197**	**71**	**126**
206 Total Group	..	**9·11**	**Private motor drivers and cleaners .. ..**	4	4	..
207 Group	..	9·11	Private motor drivers		4	..
208 Total Group	..	**9·12**	**Cooks .. ..**	3	3	..
209 Group	..	9·12	Cooks	3	3	..
210 Total Group	..	**9·10**	**Other domestic services .. .. ..**	**190**	**64**	**126**
211 Group	..	9·10	Domestic servants	190	64	126
212 Sub-Division	..	**9 2**	**Barbers and beauty shops-Barbers hair dressers and wig makers, tattooers, shampooers, bath houses ..**	**384**	**373**	**11**
213 Group	..	9·2	Barbers	373	373	..
214 Group	..	9·2	Female hair dressers	11	..	11
215 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, wrestlers reciters, exhibitors of Curiosities and wild animals, radio broadcasting studious**	**383**	**270**	**113**
216 Group	..	9 5	Employees in cinema	6	3	3
217 Group	..	9·5	Music	377	267	110
218 Sub-Division	..	**9·6**	**Legal and business services .. .. ..**	**1**	**1**	..
219 Total Group	..	**9·63**	**Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and their employees (not being State Servants) .. .. ..**	**1**	**1**	..
220 Group	..	9·63	Surveyors	1	1	..
221 Sub-Division	..	**9·8**	**Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services.. ..**	**107**	**105**	**2**
222 Total Group	..	**9·81**	**Priests, ministers, monks, nuns, sadhus religious mendicants, and other religious workers .. ..**	**99**	**97**	**2**
223 Group	..	9·81	Worshippers	56	54	2
224 Group	..	9·81	Sermon preachers and reciters	34	34	..
225 Group	..	9 81	Sages (Sadhus)	9	9	..
226 Total Group	..	**9·82**	**Servants in religious edifices, burial and burial grounds, Pilgrims conductors and circumcissers etc .. ..**	**8**	**8**	..
227 Group	..	9·82	Priests (prayer conductors)	8	8	..