

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 18

RAJASTHAN

PART II-A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

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PREFACE

This volume, the first and foremost among Census publications contains data about our population, area and residential houses for administrative and territorial units from state to tehsil and town level, thus providing answer to the basic census questions: 'how many are we? and, where do we live?' Besides presenting the growth of population since 1901, the volume also reflects the complexion of rural population of the state in the Table A-3 'Villages Classified by Population Size'. The rise in urban population since 1901 as reflected in towns of various categories has been brought out both at the state level and in relation to individual towns. Urban Aggromerations comprising either two proximate towns taken together or a town and its out-growth have been delineated and given separately. Finally, the Standard Urban Areas which were listed out in 1971 according to certain specific criteria prescribed under this census concept have been studied in depth and their demographic data updated with reference to 1981 Census.

Those interested in making a comparative study of the data and the information contained in this volume with its counterpart 1971 Volume 'Part II A: 'General Population Tables' would find that the Primary Census Abstract—the population profile up to tehsil and town level included in the earlier volume now forms part of another volume entitled 'II-B : Primary Census Abstract' which has been published separately in order to meet the urgent demands of the data-users.

A special feature of 1981 series is the publication of a separate volume on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population under the title 'Special Primary Census Abstract (Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe)' so as to facilitate the task of planners and administrators in planning schemes for their welfare.

In the General Note which precedes the tables and annexures an outline of census work and elucidation of concepts relating to census questions and tables have been included so that the readers may have necessary background for making a better and fuller use of the data contained in this volume.

I am beholden to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, & Census Commissioner India, for his spontaneous, ever-willing and unfailing guidance throughout our endeavours. We are extremely grateful to Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Dy. Registrar General, Shri S. C. Srivastava, Central Tabulat' ficer and their colleagues at the headquarters for their sustained support and thoughtful suggestions given during the course of preparation of this volume.

In the Directorate Shri S. R. Luhadia, Deputy Director and his team of zealous workers headed by Shri R. C. Bhargava, Assistant Director deserve commendation for their excellent performance in preparing the volume and giving the same its present form. The other members of staff who did a commendable job for this volume are listed over-leaf. Shri M. M. Goyal, Investigator and official incharge of printing spared no pains to see the volume through press and to ensure its timely release.

We are highly thankful to the Director, Printing Government of India and the Manager Government of India Press, Faridabad for their cooperation in getting the volume printed according to schedule.

It is earnestly hoped that this volume will fulfil the demands of basic data for planners and administrators of welfare schemes in particular and other data users in general.

JAIPUR
January 1, 1983

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PART II-A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

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1981 CENSUS—PUBLICATION PLAN

The Rajasthan 1981 Census Publications, which will have series No. 18 in All India Series, will be published in the following parts :—

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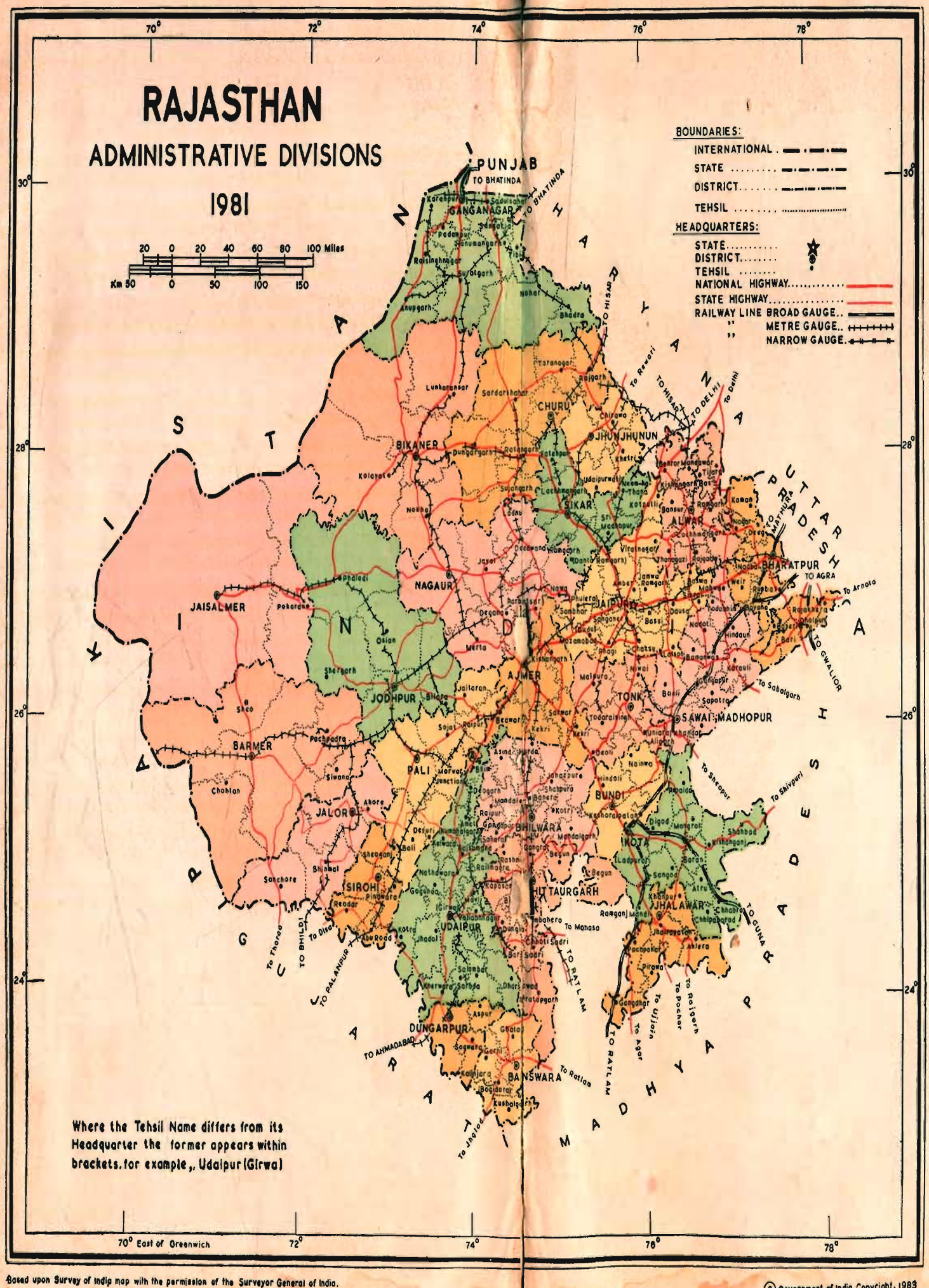
Part I-A	Administration Report—for Enumeration
Part I-B	Administration Report—for Tabulation
Part II-A	General Population Tables (The Present Volume)
Part II-B	Primary Census Abstract (Published)
Part III	General Economic Tables
Part IV	Social and Cultural Tables
Part V	Migration Tables
Part VI	Fertility Tables
Part VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population (Published)
Part VIII	Household Tables
Part IX	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part X-A	Town Directory
Part X-B	Survey Reports on Selected Towns
Part X-C	Survey Reports on Selected Villages
Part XI	Ethnographic Notes and Special Studies on SC and ST
Part XII	Census Atlas
Part XII-A	Administrative Atlas
Part XIII-A & B	Village & Town Directory, and Primary Census Abstract (District Census Handbook)

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RAJASTHAN
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
Km 50 0 50 100 150
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
HEADQUARTERS:
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RAILWAY LINE BROAD GAUGE
METRE GAUGE
NARROW GAUGE
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
ANNAGARH
GANGANAGAR
HANUMANGARH
SURATGARH
BIKANER
CHURU
JHUNJHUNUN
SIKAR
ALWAR
BHARATPUR
NAGAUR
JAISALMER
JODHPUR
AJMER
JAIPUR
TONK
SAWAI MADHOPUR
BARMER
PALI
JALOR
SIROHI
BHILWARA
BUNDI
KOTA
CHITTAURGARH
JHALAWAR
UDAIPUR
DUNGARPUR
BANSWARA
Where the Tehsil Name differs from its Headquarter the former appears within brackets. for example,, Udaipur (Girwa)
70° East of Greenwich
Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
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GENERAL NOTE

The basic data of 1981 Census are presented in this volume in the following five main tables :

A-1 Area, houses and population

A-2 Decadal variation in population since 1901

A-3 Villages classified by population size

A-4 Towns and urban agglomerations classified by population in 1981 with variation since 1901

A-5 Standard Urban Areas

This set of statistical tables is based on full count of population in the 1981 Census by canvassing the two main documents viz. individual slip and household schedule containing demographic, social, cultural and economic information about each household and all its members. The profile of male and female population is presented in relation to area units of the State in terms of district, tehsil, town, city and urban agglomeration. Besides decadal variation of population, the distribution of villages by population size, the changes in area and jurisdiction of districts since 1971 Census and a picture of population in conformity to jurisdiction of various units as on 1-3-81, the reference day for census count is also drawn in these tables. The data have been compiled manually from the Census record of each of the smallest unit called the Enumeration Block.

The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) as the main table is called seeks to provide data relating to occupied residential houses, households, population by sex, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, literates and educated persons, main workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers engaged in household industry and other workers, marginal workers and non-workers, in respect of each administrative unit upto tehsil and town. However, the Urban and Village Primary Census Abstracts which form part of all District Census Hand Books (Part XIII-B) will give out this information for each village and urban ward.

The 1981 Census Count

The 1981 Enumeration Operations were conducted throughout the State during the period between February 9 and February 28, 1981. On the night of the 28th February'81 people with no roofs or shelter constituting the houseless population were enumerated. The Enumerators revisited the households situated in their respective blocks between 1st and 5th March '81 to update their records with reference to sunrise of the 1st March 81 by taking into account new births and deaths that had taken place between their last visit to the household and the reference day besides including the visitors who had not been enumerated elsewhere. Thus all persons usually residing in a household and found alive at sunrise of March 1, 1981 —the reference day for the decennial Census were enumerated.

Preparatory Measures

The preparation for 1981 Census started as long back as February 1978 when the first Data Users' Conference was held in New Delhi to discuss ideas and the concepts behind required questions to be asked in relation to each individual and household. Representatives of the Central and State Governments, Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organisation, Universities and Research Organisations etc., were invited to attend this conference. The ideas thrown up by this conference were, thereafter, studied by an expert body which was formed to finalise the Census questionnaires. These questionnaires were then adopted for a pilot study in 9 States (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal) from the 12th to 21st June, '78. In the pilot study, two schedules, i.e., Individual Slip and Population Record were canvassed in 20 rural and 10 urban units in each State. In Rajasthan the pilot study was conducted only in two districts namely Udaipur and Sawai Madhopur. The pilot stud revealed quite a few operational problems and defects in the original questionnaire which were, therefore, subjected to further scrutiny by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.

On the basis of experience gained in the pilot study, the first pre-test was held in September-October '78 in all States and Union Territories (except Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Pondicherry) by engaging the Census staff. In Rajasthan, the first pre-test which was held from the 15th to 30th September 1978 covered ten selected units of Jaipur district only. Data on migration and fertility were collected on a sample basis in addition to the data collected by the pilot study. Household sampling was also resorted to in a few selected States including Rajasthan.

After the pilot study and first pre-test the second Data Users' Conference was convened by the Registrar General, India in December'78 and detailed discussions were held on the schedules and instructions, on the basis of which the second pre-test was conducted in June '79. Unlike the pilot study and the first pre-test, enumeration personnel of the second pre-test were appointed from amongst teachers and patwaris and their work was closely supervised by the staff deputed from the Census Directorate. During the pilot study and the first pre-test the schedules and instructions were issued in English while for the second pre-test Hindi was used for this purpose. For the second pre-test 10 units (5 Rural and 5 Urban) were selected in each of five districts namely Jaipur, Jhunihunun, Sikar, Churu and Tonk. The rural and urban units were selected from the same tehsil.

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Schedules canvassed in the 1981 Census

The Schedules adopted for the 1981 Census are as under :

(i) Houselist

(ii) Enterprise List

(iii) Household Schedule

(iv) Individual Slip (Universal) and Individual Slip (Sample)

The Establishment Schedule which was canvassed along with the Houselist at the 1971 Census was dropped in view of the Government decision to integrate with 1980 Houselisting Operations, Economic Census also which was scheduled to be conducted in 1982, the earlier having been conducted in 1977. Therefore, Enterprise List, the main document of Economic Census was canvassed on behalf of the Central Statistical Organisation. The aforesaid schedules meant for the 1981 Census as also the instructions for filling these up were translated in Hindi and got printed in adequate number. The specimen of each of the above schedules has been reproduced as Annexure 'A'. The Instructions to Enumerators for filling up Household Schedule and Individual Slip are reproduced as Annexure 'B'.

Houselist

The Houselist Schedule was canvassed during the Houselisting Operations which were held in various states and union territories at different points of time in 1980. In Rajasthan, the operations was conducted during the period between 15th September and 11th October, 1980. The Houselisting Operations were originally scheduled to commence on the 25th March 1980. The mid-term poll for the State Legislative Assembly, however, necessitated its postponement by about five months.

Operation were preceded by numbering of houses, which involved painting the house number at the door of each house or structure in a systematic manner. Simultaneously two other documents viz., layout sketch and notional map of each enumerator's blocks were prepared showing the housing units and their numbers. All this helped in drawing up a systematic geographical frame for ensuring complete coverage at the Census. Besides basic particulars of housing in the houselist, information about the household population was also collected. This broadly indicated a rough estimate of the population envisaged to be counted at the sun-rise of March 1, 1981.

Briefly, the Houselist (schedule) contains the identity particulars of Census houses, the uses to which they are put, the identification particulars of households, number of persons living in the Census houses and the number of physically handicapped persons found in all households. The latter is a new item added to the houselist in the Census 1981. The information about physically handicapped was included because of the genuine demand received from the Social Welfare Department and other data users for the determination of the number of disabled in the country. After 1931 Census, all attempts to obtain data on the disabled were given up. However, this time it was thought desirable to meet atleast partly, the demand for such data and therefore, certain questions eliciting only the total number of the totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb, were included in the houselist. The intention was to provide a frame on the basis of which further surveys could be carried out.

In the Houselisting Operations, as mentioned above, the Economic Census was also combined and thus the Enterprise List developed by the Central Statistical Organisation was canvassed in each household alongwith the Houselist. The filled-in Enterprise Lists were later handed over to the Central Statistical Organisation through the State Bureau of Statistics for processing and presentation of data by that organisation.

The information on housing conditions and facilities which was part of the Houselist Schedule in 1971 Census has now been transferred to the Household Schedule.

Household Schedule

The Household Schedule has been re-introduced in the 1981 Census because the consensus in the Data Users' Conference was that the schedule would yield useful data. This schedule which had earlier been canvassed for the 1961 Census was considerably modified and enlarged in scope. This schedule which has been filled up for every household has two parts— the first part comprising information relating to the households and the second part called the Population Record, is a record of information on the individual members of the household.

The information in Part-I covers household size, number of couples living in the household, housing conditions, and amenities available to households, ownership of house/site, land and household cultivation. Besides identifying whether the head of the family belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe the Schedule seeks information on religion of the head of household and the language mainly spoken in the household. The Population Record contains the list of members of the household and their demographic and economic characteristic as abstracted from the Individual Slip. The information on housing conditions and facilities which was part of the Houselist in 1971 has now been transferred to the Household Schedule. However, some new items have been added, important among which are :

1. Religion of the head of the household;
2. Language mainly spoken in the household;
3. Number of married couples in the households;
4. Availability of drinking water;
5. Electricity and toilet facilities available to the household;
6. Households living in rented house and the fact of ownership of house/site in the village or town of enumeration.

Individual Slip

The frame of questionnaire in the Individual Slip, the key census document has also been enlarged in scope and depth. For the first time in Indian Census a few items of individual information have been canvassed on a sample basis. It was felt and rightly so, that certain general characteristics of our population need not be presented at smallest area levels could be canvassed on a sample basis to save on costs. Therefore, sampling at the Enumeration stage has been adopted in relation to migration and fertility characteristics which would be presented at district or State level, as they would not be of great utility at lower levels of presentation.

The methodology of sampling was evolved in consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation and other expert bodies. Ideally, a sample of households would have been desirable but a realistic appraisal of conditions clearly indicated that household sampling would not be feasible thus necessitating the present sampling. Of the total number of enumeration blocks in the State 20% blocks were selected on the basis of systematic sampling and in these sample blocks six additional questions relating to migration and fertility were included in Individual Slip. In the non-sample blocks these questions were not at all canvassed. In order to distinguish the records of the sample and non-sample blocks, the Individual Slips of sample blocks were printed in blue with the questions relating to migration and fertility being included only in such slips. The Individual Slips, also called Universal Slips meant for non-sample blocks which did not include these questions, were printed in black.

1981 Census Universal Individual Slip barring fertility and migration questions generally follows the pattern of 1971 Census in respect of demographic, social and cultural items, however, adding a new item of school attendance. The items included are: relationship to head of the household, sex, marital status, religion, mother tongue, other languages spoken, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, literacy and educational level.

A significant difference is, however, noticeable in framing of economic questions, for 1981 Census. The 'Work' concept of 1961 and 1971 Censuses as opposed to the 'income' or 'economic independence' concept of the earlier censuses has been adopted for 1981 Census. But the different criteria for classification of persons as workers have been taken into account. While in 1961 and 1971 Censuses different approaches, viz., usual status and current status, formed yardstick with reference period of one year and one week for seasonal and regular work respectively, at the 1981 Census the 'usual status' approach was adopted uniformly for all types of work. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses classification as workers and non-workers were classified by consideration of different criteria. While, in 1961, a person qualified as a worker if he had worked regularly during the 'last season' or if he had worked 'at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding fortnight', at the 1971 Census, a person was treated as a worker only if he spent his time mainly in work or if he had worked 'at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding week'.

Further the dichotomy of worker/non-worker of 1961 and 1971 Censuses is discarded at the 1981 Census and instead a trichotomy viz., main-workers, marginal workers and non-workers is adopted. For main-workers the measuring rod of engagement in work for the 'major part of the year', i.e. atleast for 183 days is adopted. Those who worked only for sometime during the last year but not 'for the major part' are treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the last one year are considered non-workers. This trichotomy partially permits a comparison of 1981 economic data with that of 1971 and 1961 Censuses. Thus the main-workers of 1981 Census can be expected to correspond to the workers of 1971 and the main-workers and marginal workers of 1981 together would correspond to the workers of 1961.

The sample Individual Slip seeks additional information on migration, age at marriage and fertility. While some of this information was also collected in the 1971 Individual Slip on a universal basis, further details of migration and fertility are included in the present sample slip. These particulars relate to 'reason for migration' and 'number of children ever born' and 'number of children surviving (by sex) for every married woman'. Thus the fertility question will now cover current as well as cumulated fertility.

Population Record

As stated earlier, Population Record forms the second part of the Household Schedule and contains the list of the members of the household alongwith their social, demographic and economic characteristics as abstracted from their Individual Slips. Columns 1 to 7 of this schedule have been canvassed directly from households and the remaining columns have been copied out by the enumerators from the Individual Slips pertaining to that household.

Compilation and Tabulation

The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) and some connected tables had been generated by breaking the Individual Slip pads and manual sorting of the Individual Slips till the 1971 Census. As a distinct departure from this procedure the tabulation system of 1981 Census has completely eliminated breaking of pads and manual sorting of the Individual Slips. This time the pads, whether they relate to the Individual Slips or the Household Schedules have not been broken at all. Thus the data for the Primary Census Abstract have been obtained by compilation of information available in Part-II of the Household Schedule, namely the Population Record. To achieve this object the format of the Population Record has been so designed that all the relevant entries of the Individual Slips are correctly copied down in the schedule so that only by compiling the totals for the household in a separate

compilation sheet, the P.C.A. could be prepared. Further, in order to avoid mistakes and repetition, separate columns for males and females have been provided so that one has only to total up the columns to arrive at the final tally. In 1971 Census the purpose of the Population Record which was not used for the compilation of P.C.A. was quite different. Hence no separate columns for males and females were provided therein.

Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Schedule

As in 1971 Census, a separate count of degree holders and technical personnel was taken by giving to each one of them a questionnaire for this purpose. The questions on the schedule were finalised by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Enumerator was required to leave one or more of these schedules, according to requirement with the household wherever he came across a graduate or post graduate as also one with a technical diploma or degree, for being filled by such eligible person(s). The Enumerator was required to collect the filled-in Schedule(s), from the respondents during his revisional round or even earlier before completing the enumeration of his area. In this schedule apart from the name, date of birth, designation and address, marital status, home state, particulars regarding the academic and professional qualifications, specialisations, technical skills through experience, present status i.e. whether employed, self-employed student, trainee, apprentice, retired or unemployed or trying for job etc. were collected. Besides, information regarding visits abroad for study or training in employment was also gathered for each such individual. After the enumeration was over the filled-in schedules were sent to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for further processing of data.

Preparation of Maps

The primary objective of the Census is that every person in the country should be enumerated only once and without any omission. In order to achieve this, maps for all the districts, tehsils and towns were obtained from the concerned state authorities. Wherever these authenticated maps were not available, the 1971 tehsil and town maps were updated at the Directorate on the basis of information made available to us in regard to jurisdictional changes. All such maps were thoroughly scrutinised and administrative boundaries marked thereon taking into consideration all changes, that had taken place since 1971.

In pursuance of a communication received from Government of India, administrative boundaries were frozen by the state government a year in advance of the census enumeration. The State Government did made some changes even after the issue of its orders. However, all such changes including a case of Jaipur District from where 16 villages were transferred to Alwar District were accommodated in the final administrraive frame prepared for the actual count. Interestingly these villages were re-transferred to Jaipur District, a little before the enumeration, This change obviously could not be incorporated in our scheme, and thus for purposes of 1981 Census these villages were considered a part of Alwar District.

After identifying every village on the tehsil maps, code number was allotted to each village in a special series which formed part of what is called location code. A notional map was prepared for every village and ward/block of a town at the time of Houselisting Operations showing therein the location of every Census House. The notional maps proved extremely helpful at the time of Enumeration. This not only served as an outline frame for a clear demarcation of an Enumerator's jurisdiction but also enabled him to cover every household in his block. At the same time the Enumerator could take note of additions that might have taken place after the preparation of the notional maps at the time of houselisting operations by keeping a check on the house-numbering shown on the maps. All this envisaged a complete coverage of all houses and the people inhabiting therein.

Rural-Urban Areas

As in the previous censuses, Census data is being presented by rural and urban area, the village or town being recognised as the smallest administrative unit. In all censuses throughout the world this dichotomy of rural and urban areas is accepted for presentation and publication of data. But the distinction between rural and urban population is not amenable to a single definition which would be applicable to all countries.

It is now common knowledge that a revenue village with distinct surveyed boundaries is the smallest and basic unit for various administrative and developmental purposes. Although a revenue village may consist of several outliving hamlets, the entire village is considered one unit for presentation of data. For unsurveyed populated areas within forest areas, each habitation located within recognised boundaries of a forest range officer's jurisdiction is treated as one unit.

Similarly, urban areas are specifically defined for Census purposes. As in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, for 1981 Census too urban areas include :

(a) All places with a municipality or cantonment board or notified town area;

(b) All other places that satisfied the following criteria :

(i) a minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) atleast 75% of the main working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity;

(iii) a population of atleast, 400 per km^2 (or 1,000 per sq. mile).

The criteria for urban areas in 1981 is slightly different from earlier censuses in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc., were earlier treated as non-agricultural workers and therefore, contributed to the 75% criterion in 1961 and 1971

Censuses. In 1981 Census, however, such workers are treated at par with cultivators and agricultural labourers for the purpose of this classification.

Standard Urban Areas

The concept of Standard Urban Area introduced in 1971 Census has also been followed for 1981 Census. The essential requirements for the constitution of a Standard Urban Area are :

(i) it should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000;

(ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have mutual socio-economic links with the core town; and,

(iii) in all probability this entire area should get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades.

Certain Standard Urban Areas were determined on this basis for 1971 and accordingly basic data were presented for 1951, 1961 & 1971 for such areas and their components. Similar data is being presented for the Standard Urban Areas in 1981. The idea is to bring out definite data for such areas for four to five decades so that the urbanisation process in these areas can be studied in depth. There are, however, some minor changes in the Standard Urban Areas in 1981 Census as compared to those of 1971.

Urban Agglomeration

Apart from town/city, the 1971 concept of urban agglomeration also figures prominently in the present Census. Very often large railway colonies, university campuses, military camps etc., come up outside the statutory limits of a city or town, however close to the core town they may be. Such areas may not, by themselves, qualify to be considered towns but if they form a continuous spread with the town, they are their outgrowths and deserve to be treated as urban. Such towns together with their outgrowths have been considered one urban unit and called "urban agglomeration." An urban agglomeration may thus constitute:

(a) a city with continuous outgrowth, (the part of outgrowth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages);

(b) one town with similar outgrowths or two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (a) above ; or

(c) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

The Census Hierarchy

The Census being a subject appearing under the Union List of our Constitution, the Registrar General and ex-officio Census Commissioner of India is responsible for conducting the decennial Census of the country. He is assisted by several officers at his headquarters at New Delhi. For each of the States and Union Territories an officer is appointed or designated as Director of Census Operations, who is directly responsible to the Census Commissioner of India for organising and supervising the Census Operations within his area.

Traditionally, on the eve of Census taking, the entire administrative machinery at the district level including officials working in Local bodies is also called upon to assist the Director of Census Operations in conducting the massive operations. Obviously, this time too the Collector and District Magistrate was designated as District Census Officer. He was assisted either by Additional District Magistrate or, in his absence, by the Sub-Divisional Officer (Hqrs.) who was appointed as Additional Census Officer. Sub-Divisional Officers were called upon to supervise the work both in urban and rural areas under their jurisdiction. But at the field level, Tehsildar played a key role as Census Charge Officer for the entire rural area of his tehsil, while for each municipal town, Municipal Commissioner or the Executive Officer functioned as a Municipal Census Officer. The Supervisors and Enumerators who are the ground-level Census functionaries were mostly appointed from amongst the school teachers and revenue staff. On an average, each enumerator was allotted an area having population around 600-700 persons. To oversee the work of every 4 or 5 enumerators, a Supervisor was appointed. Some reserve personnel was also appointed and trained. The Enumerators and Supervisors were part time functionaries who undertook census work more out of a sense of duty to lend a helping hand in a great national task than for the meagre remuneration which was finally paid to them. Thus, in all, 26 District Census Officers, 26 Additional District Census Officers, 26 Dy. District Census Officers, 81 Sub-Divisional Census Officers, 197 Tehsil Census Officers, 201 Municipal Census Officers were appointed for supervision and control of Operations. About 62,000 Enumerators and 12,000 Supervisors (including training Supervisors) almost all part time workers were drafted for the smooth conduct of 1981 Census.

Since the Economic Census was also integrated with the work of 1981 Census, the district level officers and staff of the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics were actively involved both for training & supervision. The District Statistical Officers were appointed as Deputy District Census Officers and most of the Statistical Assistants were appointed Training Supervisors. At the Directorate level the whole State was divided into six regions and for each such region, a Deputy Director, generally an officer from the cadre of State Administrative Services was made incharge. These officers were assisted by one or two officials of the Directorate.

As stated above the Enumeration workers perform their duties largely as a labour of love. Until 1951 Census, the Enumerators were not paid anything at all. In 1961 and 1971 a nominal honorarium which included the cost of house-numbering

material also was paid It is a tribute to census enumerators that they fulfilled their responsibilities at considerable inconvenience to themselves probably for no other reason except the realisation that they were entrusted with a vital national task. For the 1981 Census, the rate of honorarium for the Supervisors and Enumerators was asunder :—

	Rate of Honorarium	
	Supervisors	Enumerators
Houselisting Operations (including Enterprise List)	35	35
Enumeration :		
(a) Universal Blocks	70	70
(b) Sample Blocks	70	100

The honorarium brought little solace to the enumerators as it could not be considered a remuneration commensurate with the onerous work which they were called upon to under-take.

Training

The need for intensive training for such detailed task of great magnitude and importance can not be overemphasised. Each one in the Census hierarchy has to be very clear about what his duties and responsibilities are. Basically he must understand all census concepts clearly and thoroughly. To begin with the task of training, the Directors of Census Operations were imparted training by the Census Commissioner in both phases of the operations i.e., Houselisting Operations and Enumeration Operations separately in the course of regional conferences. For each of these operations, in turn, the Director of Census Operations gave intensive training to district and charge level Census Officers, which was followed by another round of detailed and extensive training by the Regional Deputy Directors of the Census Operations. After this the Charge Officers themselves trained the Supervisors and Enumerators assisted by the Training Supervisors appointed in each District in sufficient numbers. The task of training though seemingly tough and arduous proved to be rather interesting and exhilarating, at times, thrilled as the trainings appeared to be after going, as it were, through the mill and the grinding of a class-room atmosphere re-enacted and re-lived for the duration of training.

For each of the two operations three training classes were organised at various convenient centres within a Charge with the sole intention that the enumerators and supervisors did not have to travel long distances to attend training classes. In these classes practical demonstrations were also given in order to ensure that every enumerator had followed the instructions clearly. Thus a good part of the training consisted of demonstrations and practical exercises on the ground in households of nearby village/town. The mistakes found during the practical exercises were fully discussed after each practice enumeration. Supplementary instruction books were also issued in both these phases. They mainly contained some typical examples relating to the prevalent conditions of the State besides typical and likely questions and their suitable answers. With a view to assist the trainers in their work, several roll-up charts were prepared and distributed among the trainers. All this done to ensure that the trainer was enabled to impart training in a systematic manner without leaving any thing undiscussed or unattended.

The Census Act

The Census is conducted under the Census Act (Act No. XXXVII of 1948) (See Annexure 'C'). This act empowers the Central Government to notify and conduct a Census in the whole or part of the country. The Census Commissioner of India and the Directors of the Census Operations in each State and Union Territories are appointed to supervise the taking of Census. The act confers upon the States or such authority to whom the State Government delegate powers to appoint census officers at various levels to supervise and control the conduct of Census. The act authorises the Census takers to ask the prescribed census questions. The act enjoins upon the individual respondents to answer the questions truthfully. The law lays downs that the information collected at the census will be used only for statistical purposes and the information about the individuals will be kept confidential for it cannot be produced as evidence in a court of law. The act empowers officers to secure various types of assistance from the local bodies or other persons in order to complete the task.

Provisional Totals

Soon after the enumeration was over, the provisional totals were quickly communicated by Enumerators to Charge Officers through their Supervisors. The Charge Officers then compiled the figures for the entire Charge and sent the same to the Director of Census Operations through the concerned District Census Officers by the quickest possible means. The District Census Officers, on the other part compiled the figures for the entire district and communicated to the Director of Census Operations as well as to the Registrar General, India, directly. The Director of Census Operations worked out the provisional totals of population for the State as a whole on the basis of information received from the Charge Officers and District Census Officers. After tallying and finalising, the provisional totals were released by the Registrar General, in the form of Paper-I of 1981 on the 18th April '81 upto State level within a period of less than 15 days of the completion of Census enumeration. The State Director of Census Operations released the provisional figures at the district level to the press through the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Rajasthan at a Press Conference specially convened for this purpose.

Post Enumeration Check (PEC)

A Post Enumeration Check is essential for such a systematic and comprehensive enquiry as the population census. It goes into the coverage and validity of the results. It was carried out in March-April 1981 in 200 selected blocks spread over in all the districts of the State. The results of this survey are given at Annexure-D.

Besides PEC survey, a study called Census Evaluation Study (CES) was also undertaken using Sample Registration Scheme records. The objective of the Census Evaluation Study is to quantify the extent of omission of children at younger ages and the ascertainment of the correctness of age-reporting of children in census with the help of births recorded in Sample Registration System. This study was conducted simultaneously with PEC Survey in 144 selected SRS blocks spread over in various districts of the State.

Computerisation

For the first time in 1981 Census the entire data processing, barring some minimum manual compilations, is being carried out on electronic computer. In the 1971 Census though the tabulation of individual data for urban areas (on 20% sample) was made on electronic computer the rural data (10% sample) were processed manually. In the 1981 Census, except for the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) and Table H-2, all other processing is being carried out on the electronic computer. Direct Data Entry Systems are being used to speed up the data input. Even so, considering the magnitude of the population size of the country and various States, the tabulation of individual data had to be limited to the sample area in order to produce them within a reasonable time. Hence the main tables of 1981 Census individual data are being produced on the basis of a 20% sample with computer.

Yet another major departure in the 1981 Census from the usual census practice is in the method of manual processing. In the past few censuses all manual tabulations were made by sorting the Individual Slips. As stated earlier, in the 1981 Census the Individual Slip pads as well as the Household Schedule books have not been broken and thus remained intact. The PCA has been compiled from the Enumerator's Abstract prepared from the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule). The 20% sample for the main tabulation of individual data on computor is an area sample. This is the same sample of blocks in which the sample Individual Slip has been canvassed. For this sample, the universal as well as the sample slip data are being processed.

For the tabulation of Houselist data a 20% systematic sample of census houses has been selected and processed on computer. The data on physically handicapped has, however, been prepared manually, on full count basis.

The Household Schedule data are being tabulated on a full count basis. For this purpose the data on Part I and column totals in Part-II of the Household Schedule are being computerised. Besides, a 20% sample of a part of the individual data (relationship to head, age, sex and marital status, etc.) contained in Part-II of the Household Schedule is also being computerised for producing certain tables.

An advance tabulation of important individual data at the national level based on 5% sample is also being carried out as the preliminary data processing operations on the Individual Slip will take considerable time so that the main tabulations of the Individual Slip data can be expected to flow from the computer by about 1983. After completion of main census tabulations it is proposed to computerise the remaining 80 percent of Individual Slip data and produce special tabulations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Tabulation

According to the tabulation plan of the 1981 Census, the following series of tables will be prepared :

A-Series	: General Population Tables
B-Series	: General Economic Tables
C-Series	: Social and Cultural Tables
D-Series	: Migration Tables
E-Series	: Fertility Tables
H-Series	: Tables on Houses and Disabled population
HH-Series	: Household Tables
SC-Series	: Special Tables for Scheduled Castes
ST-Series	: Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes

Village and Town Directories

It is also envisaged that the G-Series tables relating to data on graduate and technical personnel will be presented by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of the Department of Science and Technology.

Publications

The 1981 Census tables will be published as 32 separate Series of volumes for all-India and for each State and Union Territory. The publication series will be as under :

Series No.	Territorial Unit
1	INDIA
	States :
2	Andhra Pradesh
3	Assam
4	Bihar
5	Gujarat
6	Haryana
7	Himachal Pradesh
8	Jammu & Kashmir
9	Karnataka
10	Kerala
11	Madhya Pradesh
12	Maharashtra
13	Manipur
14	Meghalaya

15 Nagaland
16 Orissa
17 Punjab
18 Rajasthan
19 Sikkim
20 Tamil Nadu
21 Tripura
22 Uttar Pradesh
23 West Bengal

Union Territories :

24 Andaman & Nicobar Islands
25 Arunachal Pradesh
26 Chandigarh
27 Dadra & Nagar Haveli
28 Delhi
29 Goa, Daman & Diu
30 Lakshadweep
31 Mizoram
32 Pondicherry

In each of the above series the different series of table will be brought out as different parts. Apart from these, District Census Handbooks will be published for each district in the country. These will contain the Village and Town Primary Census Abstracts and the Village and Town Directories. The latter comprise compilations of statistics, external to the census relating to the villages and towns, which in conjunction with census data will be very useful to data users.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE—A CENSUS SCHEDULES

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Name of State/Union Territory.....Code No.....
Name of District.....Code No.....
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc...Code No.....

Name of Village/Town.....Code No.....
Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet .....Code No.....
Enumerator's Block No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List).	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises ? If yes, fill Enterprise List.	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indtcate number of those who are totally			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													
Total	××	(a)	×××	(a)	×××	××							×××

Signature of Enumerator.....Date.....

Signature of field Supervisor.....Date.....

Signature of office Compiler.....Date.....

Note : (a) Count No. of entries and give total.

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)
ENTERPRISE LIST

Page No.....

1. State/Union Territory..... Code No..... 5. Name or No of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet..... Code No.....
2. District..... Code No..... 6. Enumerator's Block No.....
3. Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc..... Code No.. 7. C. D. Block..... Code No.....
4. Village/Town..... Code No.. 8. Rural/Urban..... Code No .....

Line number of Houselist (col 1 of HL)	Census house No. (col. 3 of HL)	Sl. No of enterprise (col 4 of HL)	Sl. No of enterprise (col. 7 of HL)	Description of activity of enterprise	Code	Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)	Power/fuel used for activity**	Number of persons usually working daily: Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in col. 5) — Total (including Unpaid workers) — Males	Females	Total	Hired — Males	Females	Total	Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col. 5) — Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired	Remarks
1	1(i)	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total	×	[a]	[a]	×	×	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]			[c] [ ]			[c] [ ]		[c] [ ]	×××

Signature of Enumerator..... Date.....
Signature of Supervisor..... Date.....

(a) Count number of entries and give total
(b) Count number of entries with code 1 and give total.
(c) Count number of entries and give total in the bracket

*Type of ownership- private-1, cooperative-2, central govt.-3 state govt.-4, local body-5, others-6.

**Power/fuel used for activity —without power-1, electricity-2, coal/soft coke/wood-3, petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 | **HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE** | Book No._____ **CONFIDENTIAL**

Part I : Household Particulars | Form No._____

Location Code _____ Serial number of household(Col 7 of abridged household) _____ Type of household, whether Institutional or houseless*_____

1. Name of head of household _____
2. Religion of the head of household _____
**3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste write (1)/If scheduled tribe write (2) _____
4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household _____
5. Language mainly spoken in the household _____
6. Does the household live in owned house ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____
7. If 'No' in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____
8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household :

(a) WALL — Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1) | Mud (2) | Unburnt bricks (3) | Wood (4) | Burnt bricks (5) | G.I. sheets or other metal sheets (6) | Stone (7) | Cement concrete (8) | Ekra (9) | Others (0) _____

(b) ROOF — Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1) | Tiles, slate or shingle (2) | Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3) | Asbestos cement sheets (4) | Brick, stone and lime (5) | Stone (6) | Concrete R.C.C., R.B.C. (7) | Others (8) _____

(c) FLOOR — Mud (1) | Wood/planks (2) | Bamboo or logs (3) | Brick, stone and lime (4) | Cement (5) | Mosaic/tiles (6) | Others (7) _____

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD :

(a) Drinking water supply (i) Source : Well (1) | Tap (2) | Hand pump/tube well (3) | River/canal (4) | Tank (5) | Others (6) _____

(ii) Within premises (1)/Outside premises (2) _____

(b) Electricity : Yes (1)/No (2) _____ ; (c) Toilet (for Urban areas only) Yes (1)/No (2) _____

10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household _____
11. Number of married couples usually living in the household _____
12. Does the household cultivate land ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____ 13. If 'Yes' in 12, category — Owned (1) | Rented (2) | Owned and rented (3) _____
14. If Rented, enter local name of tenancy _____
15. Total population of the household (Total of Col. 2 of part II Population Record) _____

*For institutional write 'I', for houseless write 'O'.

** Consult list supplied to you. If not belonging to S.C./S.T., put cross (×) in the box.

MALE

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)	Sex		Age	Marital status	Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14A	
			Male	Female			Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	(a)	X X X			X	X	(a)	(a)				

Checked with reference to individual slip

Compiler.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Record

CONFIDENTIAL

	M A L E								F E M A L E													
Serial No.	Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work		Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14 A		Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work	
	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No	Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
									(a)	(a)												

Checked and found correct

Supervisor.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Signature of Enumerator.....

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1 Record location code on each schedule and form, etc.

2 Do not leave any household or person uncovered in your block.

3 Do not forget to enter columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record before starting individual enumeration.

4 Do not forget to make repeated enquiries about young children, newly born babies and visitors not enumerated elsewhere.

5 Enter serial number of mother if present in the household against her son and daughter aged 10 years and below.

6 While making entries for names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, check names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes with list supplied to you by your supervisor.

7 Write legibly.

8 Do not do overwriting.

9 Do not hesitate to ask your supervisor if you have doubt on any matter.

10 Do not allow your work of filling up of entries in the Population Record to accumulate. It should be completed for enumeration done at the end of each day's work.

11 Do not misplace or lose any of your forms or papers while performing duties as census enumerator.

12 During revisional round, fill in fresh slips for newly born babies and update the Population Record.

13 Cover households which have shifted to your block after your first visit but before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, if not enumerated already in some other block.

14 In case of any death in your block before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, cancel slip of that person if enumerated by you and make necessary corrections in the Population Record also.

15 While ticking for information in columns 8 to 35 in the Population Record, make sure that columns 8 to 21 refer to males and columns 22 to 35 to females.

16 Check totals of columns in the Population Record before posting in working sheets for enumerator's abstract.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Universal) — CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No. .....

Slip No. .....

Location Code ..... ( ) Sl. No. of Household [ ]

1 Name .....

2 Relationship to head .....

3 Male (1)/Female (2) .....

4 Age .....

5 Marital status .....

6 Mother tongue .....

7 Two other languages known .....

8 Religion .....

9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2) .....

10 Name of caste/tribe .....

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) .....

12 Educational attainment .....

13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No(2) .....

14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes / No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) .....

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....

15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW) / No in 14B (H/ST D/R/B/I O) .....

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service .....

(iv) Class of worker .....

15B 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No / 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW) .....

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service .....

(iv) Class of worker .....

16 If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth .....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence .....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* .....

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration .....

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage .....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year .....

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

ANNEXURE-B

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND INDIVIDUAL SLIP

STEPS PRIOR TO ENUMERATION AND FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART I—HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

Population Census is a great national task which we are called upon to undertake every ten years. It provides valuable information about the land and the people at a given point of time. It provides the trends in the population and its various characteristics which are essential for planning. It has become indispensable for effective and efficient public administration besides serving the needs of scholars, businessmen, industrialists, planners, electoral authorities, *etc.* A Census, therefore, has become a regular feature in progressive countries, whatever be their size & political set-up, and it is conducted at regular intervals for fulfilling well-defined objectives.

As a census enumerator, you are performing a duty which is of great national importance. The data we provide through the census are very much needed by the public and Government organisations for many aspects of economic and social planning and form the very basis for the delineation of electoral constituencies. You are privileged to be a census enumerator. At the same time, your responsibilities are great. You have to fulfil them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty.

You will recall that as a preliminary to the census enumeration, the house numbering and houselisting operations have been conducted sometime ago. On the basis of the Houselists, enumeration blocks have been carved out, one of which has been allotted to you for enumeration during February-March, 1981. You have also been provided with an Abridged Houselist in the prescribed form which furnishes the identification particulars of your enumeration block and the details of buildings, census houses, the uses to which census houses are put, household numbers, names of heads of households and the serial number of each household. In addition, in the remarks column certain details like reasons for vacancy, place(s) where houseless persons can be found, *etc.*, have been noted.

It is quite likely that you may have been associated with the houselisting operations and you are already familiar with the preparation of Notional Map and Layout Sketch and the concepts and definitions of the terms like building, census house, census household, *etc.*, and the manner in which the Houselist has been prepared. But in order to refresh your memory, these terms are explained below. If you have not been associated with the houselisting operations, please read these instructions carefully more than once.

The Notional Map, as its very name indicates, is a map which is not drawn to scale. It is prepared for the entire village or urban block and is meant to show the location of each enumeration block within the village or town. Whether it is for a village or an urban block, the Notional Map will have to show the general topographical details of the entire village or urban block. The topographical details which should be indicated on the Notional Map would include permanent features and land marks, such as the village site, well-known roads, hills, rivers, nalas, *etc.*, as also railway lines and similar clearly recognisable features. It is important that the boundaries of panchayats, patwaris' circles or *halkas* or hamlets are distinguished if possible, and the names of hamlets would also be entered wherever known by a particular name. For the purposes of the preparation of Notional Map, you are provided with a separate sheet. In the case of very large villages when there are many blocks, it may be difficult to indicate the outline of the entire village. In such cases, it is sufficient if you show in the Notional Map the block assigned to you.

Having prepared the Notional Map, you would have to prepare the detailed Layout Sketch of your block. The Layout Sketch is in fact a detailed map of the block assigned to you in which, will be shown the streets and the buildings on the streets. The main purpose of this Layout Sketch is to clearly present the streets in the block and the buildings, so that based on the Layout Sketch, enumeration can be carried out. As in the case of the Notional Map, in the Layout Sketch also, important topographical details should be shown. However, it is not a document which is drawn to a scale. It is a free-hand drawing. In order to be able to draw the Layout Sketch, it would be necessary for you to go round the village or the block assigned to you, so that you become familiar with the area, the way the streets run and the main topographical features. Having gone round the village or block, you should start from one end of the village or block and draw a Sketch. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries, wherever possible, should also be indicated by the survey numbers that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owner of the field on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any.

In the Layout Sketch, every single building or house should be shown. *Pucca* and *Kutcha* houses must be shown by signs like a square for a *Pucca* house and a triangle for a *Kutcha* house, further classifying them as wholly or partly residential or wholly non-residential by shading as follows :



Pucca houses, whether wholly or partly residential

Pucca houses, wholly non-residential.

Kutcha houses, whether wholly or partly residential.

Kutcha houses, wholly non-residential.

It is difficult to give a comprehensive and detailed definition of the terms *Pucca* and *Kucha* houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *Pucca* or *Kutcha* for the purpose of depicting them on the Layout Sketches will facilitate their identification. Also as *Kutcha* houses are not likely to be long-lasting, any one referring to the Layout Sketches a few years later, can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of preparation of Layout Sketches a *Pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials :

Wall material—Burnt bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, Ekra, *etc.*

Roof material—Tiles, G. C. I (galvanized corrugated iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheets R.B.C. (reinforced brick concrete), R.C.C. (reinforced cement concrete) and timber, *etc.*

Houses, the walls and/or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, loosely packed stone, *etc.*, may be treated as *Kutcha* houses..

Numbering of buildings and census houses

When once the location of every building or house is demarcated on the Sketch, it will be a simple matter to decide on numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain numbers. No hard or fast rule can be laid down as to the direction in which the house-numbers should run, *i.e.*, left to right or in a clockwise order or North-west to South-east and so on. Much depends on the layout. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed, it should be alright. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the Sketch and with the help of arrow marked at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run, should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the house numbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this Sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering given in the Layout Sketch would be convenient or any change is needed for after all the Sketch is only a rough one and the actual Sketch of buildings on ground may suggest a more convenient order of numbering at some place. Having satisfied yourself that the numbering has gone on right lines, you may ink them.

In urban areas, very detailed plans showing location of every building or house along every road and street in your block should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas, it may be necessary to have a number of sketches each covering a limited area. A Layout Sketch of your block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then, each building and house should be located on this Sketch. It will facilitate your work and of others if the wholly non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses by hatching, as indicated earlier in this section. Here again, the important permanent buildings such as town hall, large office buildings, court buildings, post office, hostel, school, church, market building, *etc.*, should be indicated on the map.

Definition of Building, Census House and Household

You have to give numbers to 'Buildings' and 'Census Houses' in all areas. The instructions given hereafter will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. A building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for housenumbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes part of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

Building : A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, work-sheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, *etc.* It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence, office-*cum*-residence, *etc.*

Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate building and given a separate number. On the other hand, you may come across cases, particularly in large cities, of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases, while the structure looks like one building, the flats are owned by different persons. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure should be treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

Sometimes in metropolitan cities the local authorities may have considered the flats in a block or in large colonies as separate buildings and numbered them as such. If the housenumbering system of the local authorities is adopted as such, you may treat each such flat as a separate building because this would avoid your having to renumber these.

If within a large enclosed area there are separate structures owned by different persons then each such structure should be treated as one or more separate buildings. Sometimes there may be a number of structures within an enclosed area or compound owned by an undertaking or company or government which are occupied by their employees. Each such structure should be treated as a separate building. If such buildings have a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrance from a common courtyard or staircase and occupied by different households each such flat or block should be considered as a separate census house.

Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should be treated as buildings and census houses, as the case may be.

If there is more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage *etc.*, only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on, provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(*i*) If in a village the locality consists of a number of streets, buildings should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-west to South-east. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continue with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city enumeration block, the numbering will have to run along the axis of the street and not in any arbitrary geographical direction.

(iii) International numerals, *i.e.*, 1, 2, 3....., *etc.*, should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either *Pucca* or *Kutcha* is found after the housenumbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, *e.g.*, 10/1

Note : These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2), *etc.*, as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

Census House : A Census House is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, *etc.*, used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons, then each such building should be treated as one or more separate buildings. You may come across cases where within an enclosed compound there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government, actually in occupation of different persons. For example, I.O.C. colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building should be reckoned as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there be flats in occupation of different households, each such flat should be treated as a separate census house.

It may be difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance to the common staircase or courtyard. By definition this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household, it is not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case, singleness of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat should be treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together should be treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household, then each such room should be treated as a separate census house.

In case of hostels, hotels, *etc.*, even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/hotel building should be treated as one census house. But if such hostels/hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the

main hostel/hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, *baithak, etc.* Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattleshed, workshed, *etc.*, they should be treated as separate census houses.

It is also possible that a household uses another structure, *e.g.*, a *baithak*, separated from the main residence by some distance or by other structures or by a road. In such cases, it may become necessary to treat that separate structure used as *baithak*, as a separate census house.

It is usual to find in municipal towns and cities that every site, whether built upon or not, is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites, even if they are enclosed by a compound wall, should not be listed for census purposes. Only cases where a structure with roof has come up should be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas, the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and census houses and numbered and listed.

Pump houses, temples and other similar structures must also be numbered and given census house numbers. These are places where people can also live. Obviously, such structures need not be numbered if they are so small that no person can live in them.

Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets after the building number as 10(1), 10(2), *etc.*, or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), *etc.*

Household : A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, *ashrams, etc.* These are called 'Institutional households'. There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'household'.

If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from the common kitchen, they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

You have been provided with a filled in Abridged Houselist form for your enumeration block in which the identification particulars and Section 2 will have been filled. You will notice that Section 2 runs from page 1 through page 14 of the Abridged Houselist booklet and pages 15 and 16 deal with Section 3. Section 1 on page 1 and Section 3 on pages 15 and 16 of the Abridged Houselist will have to be filled in by you as per instructions issued by your superior officers.

You will be required to canvass the Household Schedule for each household and Individual Slip containing 16 questions with parts for each individual in your jurisdiction. If you are an enumerator in a sample area 6 additional questions will have to be canvassed. The operations will be carried out in two stages :

(a) Enumeration during the period February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981, and

(b) Revisional round between March 1, 1981 and March 5, 1981.

These will involve the following steps :

(i) Preparation of Notional Map and Layout Sketch of your enumeration block,

(ii) Updating the Abridged Houselist,

(iii) Filling up of the Household Schedule, Part I—Household Particulars,

(iv) Filling up of the Household Schedule, Part II—Population Record, columns 1 to 7,

(v) Filling up of the Individual Slip for each individual in that household,

(vi) Filling up of columns 8 through 35 of Household Schedule, Part II—Population Record with reference to the entries in Individual Slips filled for each member of that household,

(vii) Revisional round and updating of records,

(viii) Filling up of the enumerator's working sheet for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract,

(ix) Filling up of the Enumerator's Abstract,

(x) Filling up of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist,

(xi) Handing over all documents to your Supervisor, the documents being the Notional Map, the Layout Sketch, all filled in Household Schedules, all filled in Individual Slips, filled in and updated Abridged Houselist, the working sheets for preparing Enumerator's Abstract, the filled in Enumerator's Abstract and all blank Household Schedule books, Individual Slip pads and other blank forms.

Reference date and enumeration period

The reference date for the 1981 Census will be the sunrise of **March 1, 1981** which implies that the census is expected to provide a snap shot of the population of the country as it exists on the sunrise of **March 1, 1981** It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country at this fixed point of time. Therefore, the enumeration period has been fixed from February 9 to February 28. Thus, you will have to actually commence your work of enumeration on February 9 and complete the work on February 28, 1981. During this period, you will have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate all households and every person living in households as will be explained later in this book. On the night of February 28, 1981, you will be required to count the houseless households. Thereafter, in order to bring the information upto date with reference to the census moment, which is sunrise of March 1, 1981, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction on a re-visit from March 1, to March 5, 1981 and enumerate any fresh arrivals in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of the said date, update the Population Record or fill in fresh Household Schedule if a whole household has moved into your area and has not been enumerated elsewhere. Fill in fresh Individual Slips in appropriate cases. As a corollary, you will have also to cancel the Individual Slips relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of March 1, 1981. Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of March 1, 1981, need not be taken note of by you.

Preparation of Notional Map and Layout Sketch

You will be required to prepare a Notional Map and Layout Sketch of your enumeration block for which necessary drawing sheets have been supplied to you. The instructions for preparing the Notional Map and Layout Sketch have been given in a paragraph earlier. Please go through these instructions carefully and draw the Notional Map and Layout Sketch for your enumeration block.

While drawing the Layout Sketch you may come across new constructions which have not been reflected in the Abridged Houselist supplied to you. These constructions, will have to be shown in the Layout Sketch at the appropriate places and assigned building numbers with oblique strokes. Thus, if a new building either *Pucca* or *Kutcha* is found in the midst of buildings already numbered it should be given a new number which may bear sub-number of the adjacent building number, *e.g.*, 10/1. These new structures should not be numbered as 10 (1) or 10(2), *etc.*, as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up between building number 10 and building number 11.

Updating the Abridged Houselist

As mentioned earlier you will have been provided with an Abridged Houselist for your enumeration block. In this form the identification particulars and Section 2 will have been filled.

As you go round your enumeration block carrying out enumeration, you will have to correct Section 2 and fill Section 3 as the case may be, in the Abridged Houselist. Please carry out the corrections in Section 2 and additions in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist as you go round your block. Do not put this work off because it is essential to ensure that no building, census house or household is missed or not covered and that the present situation is fully reflected in the Abridged Houselist.

Filling up of Household Schedule

The Household Schedule consists of two parts. The first part incorporates the Household Particulars and the second part comprises the Population Record of which columns 1 to 7 should be filled in by you before you take up filling up of the Individual Slips.

Part I—Household Particulars : You will have to record the Book No. and Form No. at the top right hand corner of this form. Book No. is given on the cover page of the Household Schedule book and you have merely to copy this number on each Household Schedule form. The Form No. will run serially from 1 for each book.

Location Code

At the top on the left hand side of the schedule you will find Location Code. The Location Code numbers have been allotted to each State, District, Tehsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block/Circle or town, village (each separated by oblique stroke) and enumeration block (E.B.) number within brackets. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have already indicated to you the complete Location Code number of the rural or urban block assigned to you and noted these particulars on the cover page of the booklet. You should enter on each form the complete Location Code number of your enumeration block, comprising State/District/Tehsil, *etc.* or town

village or ward and enumeration block numbers (within brackets). Please note that the code for town is to be given in Roman numbers while codes for all other units will be given in international numerals.

Location Code is a device by which every village or town in a Tehsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block/Circle of every District in a State/Union Territory is identified by a combination of numbers. The enumeration blocks for villages and towns have also been assigned numbers and these constitute the last element of the Location Code and is recorded in the Location Code within brackets. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly identify the enumeration block within a village or a town. Thus, Code No. 2/10/3/46(138) would mean enumeration block No. 138 falling in village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 in State No. 2. Similarly, Location Code 10/6/II/5(22) would mean enumeration block No. 22 falling in ward No. 5 of town No. II in District No. 6 of State No. 10.

If you have, by any chance, been put in-charge of more than one rural or urban enumeration block, please make sure that you have *separate books and pads for each rural or urban enumeration block*. Do not use the same book or pad for different enumeration blocks even if blank forms are available in a particular book or pad.

Please check that the Location Code tallies with the Location Code indicated is the filled in Abridged Houselist supplied to you. If they do not tally, refer the matter immediately to your Supervisor for further instructions.

Serial number of household

The serial number of the household as given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist will have to be entered in the Household Schedule at the appropriate place. As you will notice, serial number of household has been entered in Section 2 of the Abridged Houselist in a continuous manner. If, however, you come across a household during the course of enumeration, which does not find mention in the Abridged Houselist, you should enter the particulars of this household in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist as per instructions given. You may come across a new household in the following situations :

(i) A household has moved into a new building which has come up after the houselisting operations;

(ii) A household has moved into an existing building or census house which was not used for residential purposes before;

(iii) A new household has come in by sharing accommodation with other household(s) who were existing at the time of houselisting.

However, you may come across a new household which has replaced a household listed during the houselisting operations. In such a case, the serial number of the household given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist need not be changed. You should merely change the name of the head of the household in column 6 in Section 2 and adopt the serial number already entered in column 7 for this new household. Similarly, if the head of household has changed, you have merely to make change in column 6 of the Abridged Houselist and no change in the serial number given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist is called for. Please do not forget to read the instructions for filling up the Abridged Houselist and updating the same *before you start filling up* the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip.

Type of household

At the top right hand corner, below the Book No. and Form No. of the Household Schedule, you will have to record the type of household, whether institutional or houseless by symbols as per instructions given in the foot note of the form itself. There are three types of households, *viz.*, normal, institutional and houseless. While you are enumerating the members of the household, you will come to know whether the household falls in the category of normal household or institutional household or houseless household. For institutional write 'I' and for houseless households write 'O'. For normal household no entry need be made.

Q. 1 : Name of head of household

The head of the household for census purposes is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Thus, the head of the household need not necessarily be the oldest male member but may be a female or even a younger member of either sex. However, you need not enter into an argument about this. You should record as head of the household the name of the person who is actually acknowledged as such.

In respect of institutional households such as hostels, boarding houses, messes, jails, *etc.*, the warden or the manager or the superintendent, who has administrative responsibility or who, by common consent, is regarded as the head, should be recorded as the head of the household. In such cases, write warden, manager, superintendent, jailor, *etc.*, as the case may be, or write the name of the person if there is no designation. If in a census house, in which there is an institutional household, separate families are also living, then each such family should be treated as a census household and a separate Household Schedule should be filled. In such cases, care should be taken to enter the name of the head of the household and not that of the head of the institution.

Q. 2 : Religion of the head of household

You have to record the religion of the head of the household as given by him against this question. While writing the religion, you have to write the abbreviations as follows on the line against this question and *not* in any of the dotted boxes provided at the end of the dotted line against this question :

For Hindus	—write H
For Muslims	—write M

For Christians	—write C
For Sikhs	—write S
For Buddhists	—write B
For Jains	—write J

For 'others' record actual religion as returned fully. If a person says that he has no religion, it may be recorded accordingly. If a person refuses to state his religion, you may write 'religion not stated'. You should not enter into any argument with the household for filling up this question. You are bound to record faithfully whatever religion is returned by the head of the household. For institutional households, put '×' against this question.

Q. 3 : Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S. T.

You will be supplied with a list of Scheduled Castes (S.C.) and Scheduled Tribes (S.T.) in relation to your State/Union Territory by your Supervisor. While filling up the Household Schedule you will have to ascertain from the head whether he is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. If in reply to this question, the answer is in the affirmative you have to record '1' in the case of a Scheduled Caste or '2' in the case of a Scheduled Tribe in the box provided against this question. If the head returns himself as Scheduled Caste, you have to check his religion. He or she should belong to Hinduism or Sikhism. A person belonging to a Scheduled Caste cannot belong to any other religion. Persons who belong to a religion other than Hinduism and Sikhism will not be treated as a member of any of the Scheduled Castes. But a member of a Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion. In case of institutional and non-S.C./S.T. head of household, write '×' in the box.

Q. 4 : Name of caste/tribe of head of household

If you have recorded '1' or '2' for Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, against Question 3 you have to enter here the name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe which finds place in the list provided to you. You have to be careful that only that name of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes should be entered which is given in the list pertaining to your State/Union Territory. If the head returns any other name which does not find a place in the list, it is not to be recorded and the head should be told that you are authorised to record only those castes and tribes which are given in your list in relation to the State or Union Territory concerned. It is quite likely that at this point the head might return the name of the caste or tribe which finds mention in your list. If, however, the head returns any other name which does not find place in the list it should not be recorded and the entry in Question 3, if any, in the box should be corrected accordingly. In case the head replies that he does not belong to S.C. or S.T., you have to put '×' on the line and *not* in the box against this question. For institutional and non-S.C./S.T. households, write '×' on the line.

Q. 5 : Language mainly spoken in the household

You have to ascertain from the head of the household about the language which is mainly spoken in the household. You have to record the answer faithfully as returned. There may be cases where one or two persons of the household may be speaking other languages also, but the language to be recorded here is the one which is spoken mostly by the members of the household among themselves. The language spoken in the household should not be confused with the mother tongue of each individual member of the household. For institutional households put '×' on the line. Do not enter anything in the dotted boxes against this question.

Q. 6 : Does the household live in owned house ?

If a household is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent, then the household may be considered as living in owned house. This should be recorded by putting '1' in the box provided against this question. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding the fact that all instalments have not been paid.

If the household lives in a rented house or in the house which is not owned, write '2' in the box. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free, even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house, as for example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies, *etc.* In such cases, the answer would be 'No' and you should write '2' in the box. For institutional and houseless households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 7 : If 'No' in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration?

If you have recorded '2' in the box for Question 6, *i.e.*, the household does not live in its owned house then you have to ask this question. You have to enquire whether that particular household owns a house of its own or a house site elsewhere in the place of enumeration *i. e.*, elsewhere in the village or town of enumeration. If the answer to the question is in the affirmative, *i.e.*, 'Yes' you have to record '1' in the box provided against this question. If the answer is in the negative, *i.e.*, 'No' and the head of the household replies that this household does not have a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration you have to indicate it by recording '2' in the box provided. It is obvious that this question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households because you will have to put a cross (×) against Question 6 for such households.

Q. 8 : Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household

This question has been divided into three parts, *i.e.* (a) material of wall; (b) material of roof;

(c) material of floor. For your convenience the description of the predominant construction material has been indicated within rectangles under each item, *i. e.*, wall, roof and floor. A numerical code for a group of materials has been indicated. What you have to do is to enquire about the material and enter the appropriate code in the box provided with reference to the description given within the rectangles for each of the materials of wall, roof and floor respectively. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the box.

(a) Material of wall

For material of wall, 10 codes have been provided which are indicated in the schedule itself. In order to determine the material of wall you have to take into account the material out of which the major portions of the walls of the house are made and then select the appropriate code. The code thus selected should be entered in the box provided against this question.

(b) Material of roof

For material of roof, 8 codes have been provided. These are indicated in the schedule itself. For determining the material of the roof, you have to take into account the material out of which the outer roof exposed to the weather and *not* the ceiling, is made, *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, wood, mud, *etc.* If the roof is mainly made of bricks and stone and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will not be mud, cement or lime but it will be bricks, stone, *etc.*, which constitute the fabric of the roof. In multi-storeyed buildings the intervening floor will constitute the roof of the lower floor. After ascertaining the material of the roof you have to give the suitable numerical code in the box provided against this question.

(c) Material of floor

For material of floor, 7 codes have been provided as indicated in the schedule itself. For the material of floor you have again to take the major portion of material out of which the floor of the house is made. For example, if in a house only the drawing room has mosaic floor while all other rooms and corridors have just cement flooring, the material of floor to be recorded here will be 'cement', *i.e.* code 5. Again, if a house has tiled floor in the bath room and all other rooms have cement floor the material of floor will again be 'cement'. For multi-storeyed buildings the floor of the upper storeys will be determined in the usual manner as discussed above. It may be noted that the material of the roof of the intervening floors of multi-storeyed buildings does not automatically become the material of floor of the upper storeys. The floor material of the upper storey could be different from the fabric of the roof for the lower storey. For example, in a two storeyed building, the roof of the ground floor could be RCC while the floor material of the first floor could be mosaic.

It is again emphasised that while recording the materials of wall, roof and floor you have only to give the code number in the box provided against this question and *not* description.

Q. 9 : Facilities available to the household

This question is divided into three parts, *i.e.*, drinking water supply, electricity and toilet. The latter is meant for urban areas only. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the boxes.

(a) Drinking water supply

This question relating to drinking w ater supply has been divided into two sub-parts. The first sub-part deals with the source of drinking water supply. The sources have been put within blocks along with international numerical code against each. You have to enter the appropriate numerical code in the box provided.

If a household gets drinking water from two or more sources throughout the year, the source availed of during the greater part of the year should be recorded. After recording the numerical code in the box, proceed further for recording the answer of the sub-part (ii) of the same question, namely, whether the drinking water supply is within the premises or outside premises. If the water supply is available within the premises write '1' in the box provided. If the water supply is not available within the premises, write '2' in the box provided.

You may have a problem in determining whether water supply is available within the premises or not. Local conditions vary tremendously in this country. We may have a well, a hand pump or tube well within the house or even the backyard of the house opening to a river or canal. In all such cases, if within the house site the source of water is located, we may take it that drinking water supply is available within the premises. Otherwise it is not available within the premises.

(b) Electricity

If electricity is available to the household, enter '1' in the box; if it is not available record '2' in the box. It should be noted that we are concerned with the availability of electricity to the household as distinct from actual use of electricity by the household. The household may or may not be using electricity at the time of the visit but the fact that it is available is what we are interested in.

(c) Toilet (for urban areas only)

This question is to be canvassed for urban areas only. If toilet facilities are available to the household within the premises of the house, write '1' in the box, otherwise record '2'.

Q. 10 : Number of living rooms in occupation of household

A room should have four walls with a doorway with a roof over head and should be wide and long

enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.*, it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of atleast 1½ metres, and 2 metres in height. A room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking, *etc.*, should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattleshed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located, which are not normally usable for living or sleeping are excluded from the definition of a living room for the purpose of this question.

One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human-beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut, *etc.*, may by itself be construed to be a room.

In certain parts of the country, particularly in rural areas, the pattern of housing may present some problems. For example, a household may be in occupation of several huts put to different uses such as main residence, sitting room, store and even for sleeping at night. By strict application of the definition each one will be reckoned as a census house, but this does not reflect the real situation. While huts used as store or cattleshed pose no problems, those used as sleeping rooms beyond the main residence, should be counted as rooms rather than separate census houses.

If a garage is used by a servant and he lives in it as a separate household, it should be reckoned as a room available to the servant's household. If the servant is considered as a member of the household then the garage room should be reckoned as an additional room of the household. Write the number of rooms available to household in the box provided.

A living room which is shared by more than one households will not be counted for any of them. In other words, only living room exclusively in possession of the household will be counted. For example, if two households share a single living room and therefore neither has a living room exclusively write "No regular room" in the line and also enter "0" in the box in the Household Schedule of each of the households. If two households have a living room each but in addition also share a common living room, then common room will not be counted for either of the households. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 11 : Number of married couples usually living in the household

Enter the number of married couples usually living in the household in the box provided against this question. Count those couples who are usually living together in the household even if one of the spouses is temporarily absent and therefore not included as part of that household for the purpose of enumeration in Part II. You may take into consideration such persons for arriving at the number of couples.

This question must be canvassed for houseless households also. However, in the case of institutional households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 12 : Does the households cultivate land

Enquire if the household is cultivating land or not. If the household cultivates land, enter '1' in the box provided, otherwise record '2' in the box. For determining whether a household is cultivating land or not, it would be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon, will be regarded as cultivating household for the purpose of this question. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it cannot be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household. For the purpose of this question either the head of the household or one of the usual members of the family should be cultivating land. This need not be the main activity. The land may be either owned or taken on rent in cash or kind. The size of land cultivated is irrelevant. The land cultivated need not be in the place of enumeration. It may be anywhere.

A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

Please note that cultivation is reckoned as such on the basis of the growing of certain crops only. In other words, a household will be considered as cultivating land if the household is engaged in growing the following crops only :

(i) **Cereal and millet crops** : Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, *etc.*

(ii) **Pulses** : Arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, *etc.*

(iii) **Fibre crops** : Raw cotton jute, mesta, sunhemp and kindred fibre crops.

(iv) **Oil seeds** : Sesamum, ground-nut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor, *etc.*

(v) **Cash crops** : Sugarcane.

The growing of the following crops *will not be considered as cultivation* :

(i) **Plantation crops** : Tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom, *etc.*

(ii) **Edible-nuts (other than ground-nut)** : Walnut, almond, cashewnut, *etc.*

(iii) **Fruits** : Bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges, *etc.*

(iv) Coconut.

(v) Ganja, cinchona, opium and medicina plants.

(vi) Betel-nuts (a

(vii) Flowers

(viii) Roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom).

(ix) Vegetables.

(x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

This question must be canvassed in the case of houseless households also. However, in the case of institutional households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 13 : If 'Yes' in 12, category

If you have noted code '1' against Question 12, *i.e.*, the household is cultivating land, enquire whether the land is owned, rented or partly owned and partly rented. If it is owned record '1', if it is entirely rented record code '2' and if it is partly owned and partly rented record code '3'. Enter the appropriate code in the box. Encroached land will be treated as 'rented', because it does not belong to the person cultivating it.

Q. 14 : If Rented, enter local name of tenancy

If in Question 13 you have recorded 2 or 3, *i.e.*, the household cultivates rented land either wholly or in combination with owned land, ask the local name of the tenancy. This local name should be recorded fully. For example, a household may be cultivating land taken on mortgage. It is known by different names in different parts of the country, like *sudbharna, etc.* Again, a household may be cultivating land as a 'share cropper' and the tenancy is known by different names in different parts of the country, like *Batai, tehai, bargadar, etc.*. You may also come across cases where the household cultivates land taken on cash rent locally known in some parts of the country as *Lagan Par, etc.* You have to record the local name of the tenancy in all such cases. If a household cultivates different parcels of rented land under different systems of tenancy, record here the local name of tenancy relating to the largest parcel of such rented land.

Q. 15 : Total population of the household

Enter the total population of the household in the box provided. This should be done after you fill up columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record. Total of entries in column 2 of the Population Record should be copied here.

FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART II—POPULATION RECORD COLUMNS 1 TO 7

Part II of Household Schedule gives the format of the Population Record. There are altogether 35 columns in this form. You have already been told that columns 1 to 7 of this form should be filled up first before you take up the enumeration of the individual members of the household. It must be re-emphasised that it is absolutely necessary to fill up columns 1 to 7 of this form after you have filled in Part I of the Household Schedule and before you take up individual enumeration of the members of the household. This will mainly help you in counting all members of the household, missing none, and in recording age of the individuals more precisely.

The next question that arises is as to who are the persons to be enumerated in the household. In other words, it is necessary to know who are the persons who are eligible for enumeration. Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration or who are known to be usual residents of the household and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are expected to return before the February 28, 1981 are eligible to be enumerated as members of the household concerned. So also, visitors, who may be present in the household which is being enumerated by you and who have been away from their place of usual residence during the entire enumeration period will also be treated as residents of the household.

Thus, when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons :

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, *i. e.*, from February 9 to February 28, 1981 (both days inclusive);

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (February 9—28, 1981) but are not present at the time of your visit;

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before February 28, 1981; and

(iv) Visitors who are present in the household censused by you and are away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the household where they are actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

Please note that if a person has been away from his normal or usual place of residence throughout the enumeration period, he will not be eligible for enumeration as a member of the household in which he is a normal resident. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place but has been absent from that place for the entire enumeration period, will be enumerated by you if he is found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again, in case they move from this place.

Col. 1 : Serial No.

This column relates to serial number and hardly calls for any explanation. However, in entering the members of the household in the Population Record it would be better if some system is followed. After entering the name and other particulars of the head of the household (columns 1—7), you should cover the near relations such as wife or husband of the head of the household, sons and daughters, each son's wife and children, each daughter's husband and children, then other relations such as brothers, sisters, mother, father, *etc.*, of the head of the household, then domestic servants, visitors, boarders if any, *etc.* Please see that all these persons must form part of the household and must be entitled to be enumerated in terms of the eligibility criteria spelt out in the various paragraphs. Such a system of listing and entering of particulars in the Population Record will ensure that omissions are avoided, particularly of small children. It will also help in cross-checking replies regarding age.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION—You must ask probing questions regarding relations such as unmarried sisters, parents, domestic servants and children. Otherwise, the head of the household may not indicate that there are such persons as members of the household. *Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children because they are often liable to be left out of the count.*

Col. 2 : Name

Again, this question hardly calls for any explanation. The name of the person enumerated, starting with the head of the household, should be entered here. At this point you may please recall the provisions of Section 8(2) of the Census Act.

Do not insist on the name of the female member of the household if the respondent does not volunteer to give it. Similarly, do not insist on a female

respondent giving the name of her husband or of any other relation if by custom she is forbidden to do so. In the case of infants also some times the name may not be forthcoming. In all such cases it should suffice if in this column, you write so and so's wife or sister or mother or father or son or daughter as the case may be. It needs hardly any re-emphasis that the members of the household should be enumerated and entered in a systematic order as discussed above. In the case of an institutional household, there may be a non-resident 'Head'. He is not eligible to be enumerated as a member of this household.

Household Schedule form which contains Population Record would have been supplied to you in sufficient quantity. For each household you have to fill one form. Even of a form has been filled in for a one member household and there is enough space to enter particulars of another household you should *not make further use of the form. You should take* up a fresh form for each household. However, if in a large household there are more persons than what the Population Record form can accommodate, you should continue the entries on the next form, but do not forget to write the word "continued" on the top of the next Household Schedule and Population Record which you are using. The word "continued" should be written in capital letters and re-write the Location Code and Serial No. of the household in the second Household Schedule form also. Other entries in Part I of the second Household Schedule form need not to be filled in such cases.

Col. 3 : Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)

In this column you will have to record the relationship to head in full. In the case of the head write 'Head'. For others write the full relationship. Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece' or 'uncle' 'aunt' but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother, father's or mother's sister's husband (for uncle), or father's or mother's sister or father's or mother's brother's wife (for aunt). Son or daughter will include adopted son or adopted daughter or step son/daughter. For brother-in-law, write wife's brother or sister's husband as the case may be. For grandson, write son's son or daughter's son as the case may be. In the case of visitors, boarders or domestic servants/cooks, *etc.*, who are enumerated as members of the household, write visitor, boarder or domestic servant/cook, as the case may be. In the case of an institutional household, however, all the members of the household should be treated as unrelated. It is possible that in a hostel, the resident superintendent's son or daughter also happens to be a boarder, while the superintendent himself/herself is the head. Even here the relationship of his/her son/daughter should be recorded as unrelated, because it is an institutional household.

In the case of children of age 10 years and below, please enquire if the mother of the child is present in the household, *i.e.*, she is eligible for enumeration in this household and you have entered her name in column 2 of the Population Record and other particulars in columns 3 to 7. In such a case, please note serial number of the mother (column 1 gives her serial number) against the child's name in column 3 after 'relationship to head' within brackets. For purpose of this question, step mother or adopted mother will not be reckoned.

However, there may be cases, where the mother though alive has not been enumerated in this household because she was not present during the enumeration period and hence, not eligible to be enumerated here. Please note that in such cases, no attempt should be made to record her name here for the purpose of this question.

The following illustration will help you in understanding the instructions better :

Sl. No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital status
			M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Smt. ABC	Head	√	√	53	W
2.	Shri DEF	Son			32	M
3.	Smt. GHI	Son's wife		√	25	M
4.	Shri JKL	Son's son (3)	√		5	NM
	and so on					

Cols. 4 & 5 : Sex

For males, put tick (√) in column 4 and for female put tick (√) in column 5 against the particular person. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, put tick (√) under column 4. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to head recorded under columns 2 and 3 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly. It is obvious that there cannot be a tick in both columns 4 and 5 in the same line.

Col. 6 : Age

Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday in the column. Very often there is a tendency on the part of individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded.

In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age in completed years must be shown as '0', as they have not yet completed one year of age. As has been stated earlier make sure that infants even if one day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only.

Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons, particularly in the rural areas often times do not give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by

stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event, *etc.*, well-known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age, who may be living in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can then easily say whether he was older or younger than such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more precisely.

The advantage of recording all eligible members of the household in the Population Record columns 1 to 7 first should now be obvious to you. For, you will have an opportunity of checking the consistency of the age reported for each member of the household in relationship to the age of other members. In case of any doubt you can certainly check back with the respondent and ascertain correct age which should be recorded here.

Please recall the instructions which have been given under column 3—Relationship to head. You are required to indicate against the name of a child of age 10 years and below the serial number of the mother in brackets in column 3. When you find that the age of any child whose details you are entering in the Population Record is 10 years or below, please go back to column 3 to make sure that you have entered the serial number of the mother in brackets against the name of such a child, provided of course that the mother has also been enumerated as part of this household.

Col. 7 : Marital status

In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

NM	:	Never married;
M	:	Currently married;
W	:	Widowed;
S	:	Separated or Divorced.

The entry is to be made in the manner indicated below.

(a) For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'.

(b) For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality, write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union.

(c) For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'.

(d) For a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not re-married write 'S'.

(e) For an independent woman return her marital status as declared by her.

This question must be answered for all persons irrespective of age. For very young children, though we may know that they are not married, the appropriate abbreviation must be entered.

'M' is the abbreviation for 'currently married'. The word 'currently' does not mean 'recently'. It only means 'at present'. For example, a man may be 80 years old and may have been married 50 years ago, if his wife is still alive and the marriage subsists, they are 'currently married'.

The only conditions for the marital status to be reckoned as 'currently married' are that the man and woman are both alive and that their marriage subsists, *i.e.*, they are not divorced or separated. Please note that we are not concerned with the legality of a union.

Having filled in Part I—Household Particulars and columns 1 to 7 of Part II—Population Record, you are now set for taking up individual enumeration of all the members of the household listed in column 2 of the Population Record. Column 8 to column 35 of the Population Record are to be entered with reference to the entries made in the Individual Slip. The instructions for making the entries in column 8 to column 35 are given later, after the instructions on the Individual Slip.

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

You have been told that you will be required to canvass the Household Schedule for each household and an Individual Slip, containing 16 questions with parts, for each individual in the household enumerated in your jurisdiction. If you are an enumerator in a sample area, 6 additional questions will have to be canvassed. The operations will be carried out in two stages, (a) enumeration during the period February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981 and (b) revisional round between March 1, 1981 and March 5, 1981. You have also been told that the reference date for the 1981 Census will be the sunrise of **March 1, 1981.**

You have also been told as to who are the persons to be enumerated in a particular household of your jurisdiction. The instructions are briefly recapitulated below:

"Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration or who are known to be usual residents of the household and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are expected to return before the February 28, 1981 are eligible to be enumerated as members of the household concerned. So also, visitors who may be present in the household which is being enumerated by you and who have been away from their place of usual residence during the entire enumeration period will also be treated as residents of the household.

Thus, when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons :

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, *i.e.*, from February 9 to February 28, 1981 (both days inclusive);

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (February 9—28, 1981) but are not present at the time of your visit;

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before February 28, 1981; and

(iv) Visitors who are present in the household censused by you and are away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the household where they are actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

Please note that if a person has been away from his normal or usual place of residence throughout the enumeration period, he will not be eligible for enumeration as a member of the household in which he is a normal resident. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place but has been absent from that place for the entire enumeration period, will be enumerated by you if he is found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again, in case they move from this place."

You have been told that columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule) should be filled up first before you take up the enumeration of the individual particulars of the household. You have also been told how columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record are to be filled. The concepts and definitions associated with each column have also been explained at appropriate places. You are now set for taking up the individual enumeration of all the members of the household listed in column 2 of the Population Record.

You will be required to fill up an Individual Slip (Universal) for each member of the household. If you are an enumerator of a sample block or you have been asked to canvass the sample questions also in your block, you will have to canvass the relevant questions contained in the Sample Slip which will be found on the reverse of the Individual Slip (Universal) for each person. The instructions for filling up the Individual Slip (Universal) are given hereafter. Those for filling up the Sample Slip will be given at the end of the instructions of the Individual Slip (Universal).

INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

A specimen of the Individual Slip (Universal) is given on page 17. Please note that this document is marked 'Confidential' which means that the particulars entered in this slip will have to be treated as confidential. Your attention at this stage is invited to the relevant provisions of the Census Act, 1948 reproduced under Annexure—C of this book

Pad No. and Slip No.

On the right hand top corner of the slip will be found Pad No. and Slip No. You will have to note the Pad No. on each slip of the pad. The Pad No. will have been indicated on the cover page of the pad supplied to you by your Charge Officer/Supervisor. The Slip Nos. for each pad will run from 1 to 50 or 1 to 25, as the case may be. In some pads, the actual number of Individual

Slips may, by mistake in binding, be a little more or little less. The last serial number in such pads will, therefore, vary accordingly. The idea is that every slip should be allotted the Pad No. already assigned by your Charge Officer as well as the distinct serial number on each slip in a sequence starting from 1

Location Code

You will have to note the Location Code on each slip. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have already indicated to you the complete Location Code of the rural or urban block assigned to you and noted these particulars on the cover page of the pad. The Location Code consists of five elements, namely, State/Union Territory code, District code, Tehsil/Taluk/PS/Development Block/Circle or Town code, village or the ward code (each separated by oblique stroke) and enumeration block (EB) number within brackets. It is possible that the State, District and Charge code (Tehsil, *etc.* or Town) would have been rubber-stamped on each slip of the pads supplied to you. In such cases, you will have to enter the remaining two elements, namely, village or ward and EB code. If, however, no such rubber-stamping has been done, you will have to write the full Location Code consisting of the aforesaid five elements, as given by your Charge Officer or Supervisor, on each Individual Slip. It is advisable to note the Location Code on each slip at home before starting actual enumeration, so that you do not waste your valuable time in the field in filling up the Location Code. Please note that the code for town is to be given in Roman numbers, while codes for all other units will be given in international numerals. For example, Location Code 2/10/3/46 (138) would mean enumeration block No. 138 falling in village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 in State No. 2. Similarly Location Code 10/6/II/5(22) would mean enumeration block No. 22 falling in ward No. 5 of Town No. II in District No. 6 of State No. 10.

If by any chance, you have been put in charge of more than one enumeration block, *please make sure that you have separate pads for each enumeration block*. Do not use the same pad for different enumeration blocks even if blank forms are available in a particular pad.

Please note that the Location Code tallies with the Location Code indicated in the filled in Abridged Houselist and the Household Schedule on the basis of which you are enumerating the individuals in a particular household.

Sl. No. of Household

The serial number of the household as given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist supplied to you will have been entered by you in the Household Schedule at the appropriate place. This number has to be entered on each slip of the members in relation to a particular household.

Q. 1 : Name

This question hardly calls for any explanation. It is obvious that the name of each member of the household will have to be filled against this question on different slips.

Please remember that you have to fill in one Individual Slip for each member of the household recorded in Column 2 of the Population Record. Please also remember to fill the slips relating to the members of the household in the sequence in which the names of the members of the household have been entered in column 2 of the Population Record.

Q. 2 : Relationship to head

It will be noticed that enough space has been provided for writing the relationship to head. You should record the relationship to head in full. In the case of the head of the household, write "Head." Please do not write anything in the dotted boxes.

Q. 3 : Male (1)/Female (2)

For male, write '1' and for female, write '2' in the box provided against this question. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write '1' in the box. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to head recorded under columns 2 and 3 respectively of the Population Record that you have noted the sex correctly.

Q. 4 : Age

Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday in the rectangle provided against this question. The age should be recorded in international numerals. Very often, there is a tendency on the part of individuals to return 'years running' rather than 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded. In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age in completed years must be shown as '0' as they have not yet completed one year of age. Make sure that infants even if one day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only.

Q. 5 : Marital status

You will have to use the following abbreviations in answering this question :

For never-married,	write	'NM'
For currently married,	write	'M'
For widowed,	write	'W'
For separated or divorced,	write	'S'

The entry as above will have to be made on the line and *not* in the dotted box.

NOTE : *The entries in questions 1 to 5 correspond to the entries in columns 2 to 7 of the*

Population Record and you will be well-advised to make a tally of the entries as and when you are filling up an Individual Slip for each of the members entered in Column 2 of the Population Record.

Q. 6 : Mother tongue

Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother should be recorded. In case of doubt, the language mainly spoken in the household may be recorded.

Record mother tongue in full, whatever be the name of the language returned by the respondent and *do not use abbreviations*. Please note the following :

(a) You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is a dialect of another language,

(b) You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue,

(c) You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him/her and try to record any language other than what is returned, and

(d) If you have reasons to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, the mother tongue is not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother tongue as *actually* returned by the respondent and make a report to your supervisory officers for verification. *You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.*

The mother tongue as returned by the respondent should be recorded in full on the lines. You should *not* write any thing in the four dotted boxes provided against this question.

At this point, you may please recall the definition of a household. Since a household may consist of persons related by blood or of unrelated persons or a mix of both, it is absolutely necessary to ask of every person about his mother tongue because the mother tongue of each member of a household need not necessarily be the same—these may be different for different persons in the household.

Q. 7 : Two other languages known

You have recorded the mother tongue in Question 6. Enquire whether the person knows any other languages, Indian or foreign, and write languages returned by him/her on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes, against this question. In case he/she does not know any language apart from his/her mother tongue, put 'x' on the line against this question.

The number of languages recorded under this question should not be more than *two*. These languages should be other than the mother tongue of the person enumerated and these should be recorded one after the other in the order in which the person speaks and understands them best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. The person need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he/she has a working knowledge of these two languages to enable him/her to converse in those languages with understanding. Please do not write anything in the dotted boxes.

Q. 8 : Religion

In answering this question, use the following abbreviations :

For Hindus,	write 'H'
For Muslims,	write 'M'
For Christians,	write 'C'
For Sikhs,	write 'S'
For Buddhists,	write 'B'
For Jains,	write 'J'

For the others, record the actual religion as returned fully.

If the person says that he has no religion this answer may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here. You should also not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue. Do not write any thing in the dotted boxes, but write on the line.

Q. 9 : Whether S.C. (1)/S.T. (2)

You have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to your State/Union Territory. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and if he does, write '1' for Scheduled Caste and '2' for Scheduled Tribe in the box provided against this question. For a person who is not a member of any Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, put '×' in the box.

If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe returns his/her caste or tribe by a synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe, it should be reckoned as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe only if the name finds place in the list furnished to you. Similarly, if the answer to this question is in general terms, like Harijan/Girijan or Achhut/Adivasi, you should not reckon the person enumerated as belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. In such a case, you should ascertain the name of the caste/tribe fully and if that name finds place in your list, you should reckon the person as belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself/herself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' or 'Girijan', as the case may be, or repeats the

synonym or generic name of a caste or tribe, please tell him/her that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him/her to give the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. This may bring out the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, and record '1' or '2' in the box as may be applicable. If the person merely claims to be a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, but says that he/she does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, as reflected in the list supplied to you, he/she will not be reckoned as belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

Scheduled Castes can belong to Hindu or Sikh religion. If a person belongs to S.C., he/she will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to Question 8 : Religion. Scheduled Tribes can belong to any religion.

Q. 10 : Name of caste/tribe

For the person recorded as a Scheduled Caste, *i.e.*, code '1' in the box against Question 9, write the name of the caste in full on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes. For those for whom code '2' (that is S.T.) is recorded in the box against Question 9, write the name of the tribe in full on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes.

Please check that the name of caste/tribe, as the case may be, appears in the list of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes supplied to you by your Charge Officer or Supervisor.

For those persons for whom '×' has been recorded against Question 9, there will be no entry in Question 10 and you should put a cross on the line.

Q. 11 : Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)

Definition of a literate : A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

For a person who is literate, *i.e.*, who can both read and write with understanding in any language write '1' in the box provided against this question. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instruction Booklet (provided the person is familiar with the language used in the booklet) and similarly, for writing, he/ she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

For a person who is illiterate, *i.e.*, who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language, write '2' in the box against this question. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Q. 12 : Educational attainment

This question will be asked of only those who are literate and for whom '1' has been recorded against Question 11. For a person who is illiterate and for whom '2' has been recorded in the answer to Question 11, there is no question of ascertaining the educational attainment even if he/she had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case, you should put a dash (—). We are insisting that a dash (—) should be put if there is no educational attainment and *not* a cross (×), because we want to avoid confusion with 10th standard which a cross may signify. You will have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for literates, *i.e.*, for whom '1' is recorded in answer to Question 11.

For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him/ her will be one that he/she has actually passed and *not* the one in which he/she is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, for a person studying, say, in the 4th year of M.B.,B.S., his/her educational attainment should be 3rd year of M.B.,B.S., which is the highest level he/she has actually attained. You must record the actual standard passed such as, III standard, VIII standard, 1st year B.Com., *etc.*. However, if a person merely says that he/she has passed primary, middle, matriculation, school final, secondary or other definite levels, record him/her as such.

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level or of varying levels such as B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.,B.S. or B.A. (Maths.) and B.E. (Bachelor of Engineering), both the technical and general qualifications should be recorded against this question. In the case of pass courses, indicate the degree only.

In recording the educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, the major subject such as B. Sc. (Maths.), M.A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany), B.Sc. (Agriculture). *etc.*, should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully. For example, M.A. (Hindi) and Diploma in Library Science or M.A. (Soc.) and Diploma in Labour Relations. Adequate space has been provided in the slip and you are urged to record the qualifications accurately and in sufficient detail. This information is vital for manpower planning and should receive your careful attention.

Whenever, you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree and those with certificates from the Industrial Training Institutes (ITI), you will have to issue to such persons 'Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule' and ask the person (s) concerned to fill the schedule which will be collected by you during your revisional round between March 1 to 5, 1981. You will be supplied with adequate number of Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules and you are urged to issue as many schedules as there might be graduates or post-graduates or technical diploma or degree holders in the household that you have enumerated. This information will be readily available when you have ascertained information regarding educational attainment against Question 12 of the Individual Slip. While issuing the Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule for each eligible person in the household, you should note the Location Code on the schedule while issuing it. You should put a tick (√) against Question 12 of the person concerned for whom a Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule has been issued. You will be required to furnish a statement giving the number of blank schedules issued to you, number of schedules issued to eligible persons, number of filled in schedules collected by you and number of blank schedules returned by you to your Supervisor. Therefore, it is necessary that you identify the persons with the help of a tick (√) against Question 12 of the person concerned or whom a schedule has been issued in order to give an accurate count of schedules issued to eligible persons. During your revisional round between March 1 and 5, 1981 about which instructions are given in this booklet, you must please collect all the filled in Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules issued by you to the members of the households in your jurisdiction and hand them over to your Supervisor. While collecting the Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule, you must put a reverse stroke (\) on the tick (√) against Question 12 of the individual concerned for whom you have put the tick, while issuing the schedule. When you do this, the marking will appear as (✗) to signify that the filled in schedule in respect of that individual has been collected. If, however, any particular individual in a household says that he has not been able to find time to fill in the schedule, you may please request him to do so immediately and post it at the nearest post office or letter box. The individual may be told that he has to fold the form, paste and post it. No postage will be required as this will be paid by the addressee.

Q. 13. Attending school/college, Yes (1)/No (2)

After you have recorded the answer to Question 12, you have further to ask whether the person whom you are enumerating is attending any school or college. If the answer is 'Yes', you have to record '1' in the box provided against this question. If the answer is 'No', you should record '2' in the box. *Please note that illiterates (code 2 against Question 11) can be found attending school.* Therefore, this question should be asked of all persons, including elderly men and women.

In recording answers to this question you are not required to ascertain whether the school/college being attended by the person enumerated is a recognised or unrecognised institution. The choice should be left to the respondent as to whether the person is attending school/college. Thus, if a person is receiving education through a correspondence course or attending some vocational course or attending the Adult Education Programme and returns himself as attending school/college, he/she will be entered as such and code '1' will be recorded in the box against this question.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

In the 1981 Census we intend collecting information regarding the economic activity of the people in great detail so that those who use these data have the type of information they want. The economic questions consist of three parts, namely :

I. Q. 14A Worked any time at all last year?
Yes

No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

Q. 14B If Yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2)

II. Q.15A Main activity last year?
Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)

No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

Q. 15B
14B Yes—Any other work any time last year? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No

14B No—Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

III. Q. 16 If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work? Yes (1)/No (2).

These questions must be canvassed for every person, irrespective of age or sex. *Every person must be asked Question 14A, including the very young or very old and the answer to this question must be filled in.* The other questions will have to be filled in in the case of those to whom they are applicable. The instructions for filling these questions follow.

These questions are meant to get details of the work done by the people with reference to last year. We may, therefore, first consider what is meant by 'work' and what the 'reference period' is.

Definition of work

Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

Reference period

In all the questions, the reference period is the one year preceding the date of enumeration. Certain types of work such as agriculture, household industry,

like, *gur* making etc., are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or parts of the year, depending on the local circumstances. In such cases what we are concerned with is the broad time-span of the agricultural seasons preceding the enumeration.

Explanation

There should be no confusion regarding these questions. What we are trying to find out is the number of workers and since workers can be full-time workers or seasonal workers or marginal workers, it is necessary to collect data that will give us the correct picture. This is what Questions 14A and 14B and Questions 15A and 15B seek to do. The detailed explanation and instructions for each of these questions are given separately but it will be useful if we look at these together to understand their purpose better.

Question 14A seeks to find out if a person has done any work at all during the last year or whether he or she did not work at all and if it is the latter, how the person spent his/her time as a non-worker. Then Question 14B seeks to find out who among the person returning 'Yes' in Question 14A had worked for the major part of the year. By major part of the year, it is intended to find out how many had worked for 183 days or more or in other words, worked for 6 months or more. Those who have worked for 183 days or more, will answer 'Yes' for Question 14B. For them code '1' has to be recorded in the box. But those who have worked for less than six months or 183 days will say 'No', and for them code '2' is to be recorded in the box for this question. Question 15A seeks to elicit information on the main activity of the workers in Question 14B, *i.e.*, those for whom '1' has been recorded in the box. It will also elicit information about the main activity of the 'marginal workers' covered in Question 14B, *i.e.*, those who have returned 'No' and for whom '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B.

The person may have worked for six months or 183 days or more in more than one activity. For example, he/she may have worked for 3 months in cultivation, one month in *gur* making and 3 months as agricultural labourer. In Question 15A, he/she is required to indicate which of these three activities according to him/her was his/her main ativity, *i.e.*, in which capacity he/she spent more time. In the instant case since the person has spent three months each in cultivation and as agricultural labourer the choice as to which of these two would be his/her main activity should be left to him/her. Those who have returned 'No' for Question 14B, *i.e.*, those have worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year and for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box, will have to state whether according to them, they were engaged mainly in household duties, or as student, or dependent or as retired person, rentier, or beggar or inmates of institutions, and if not in any of these categories, the person(s) should be put under 'Others' in Question 15A.

In Question 15 B, details of secondary work or marginal work are sought to be obtained. Those who have worked for the major part of the year *i.e.*, those for whom '1' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B, may have had secondary work and this should be entered in Question 15B. Those who have not worked for the major part of the year and for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B, must have done some marginal work and these details will be entered in Question 15B. It is important that probing questions are asked to elicit correct information in this question.

In Question 16, it is proposed to ask all persons returning 'No' in Question 14A, *i.e.* H/ST/D/R/B/I/O in Question 14A or 'No' in Question 14B, *i.e.* code '2' in Question 14B, whether he or she has been seeking work or is available for work.

It will thus be seen that these questions on economic aspects have been so designed as to identify all the workers, regular or seasonal, and non-workers with reference to the activities during the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. It is very important to remember that the period referred to in Question 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B is one year preceding the enumeration. Thus, if in some areas, a person has been a cultivator or an agricultural labourer, or has worked in an industry, *etc.*, only in one season, *i.e.*, less than 6 months/183 days, he/she is not to be treated as a worker for Question 14B. His/Her economic activity will be reflected in Question 15B. Thus, all those returning 'Yes' in Question 14A must be netted as 'Yes' in Question 14B or in Question 15B or both.

Certain important points that need special emphasis are the following and these should be kept in mind :

(i) A person who normally works but has been absent from work during the reference period on account of illness, holiday, temporary closure, strike, *etc.*, must be treated as engaged in the work he/she would otherwise have been doing but for his/her temporary absence.

(ii) Persons under training such as apprentices, with or without stipends or wages, should be treated as workers.

(iii) A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined yet, should not be treated as engaged in this work.

(iv) A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time workers should not be treated as a worker for Question 14B even though he or she may be recroded as 'Yes' in Question 14A. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity for major part of the year but at the same time does also attend to some

household chores or attends a night school, *etc.*, he or she would be treated basically as a worker for Question 14B and categorised suitably in Question 15A.

(v) A person, who merely receives an income, such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged for some part of the year in some economic activity. Similarly, beggars, pensioners, receivers of agricultural or non-agricultural royalty or of rents or dividends who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

(vi) An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purpose of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work, such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle for wages or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, *etc.*, or any other work like cultivation, *etc.*, she should be treated as working under Question 14A.

(vii) A man or woman who is doing household duties may be producing or making something *only* for the domestic consumption of the household and not for sale. Such a person is not a worker, even though from his or her point of view the activity is productive.

(viii) For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail, he/she should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he/she should be recorded for the kind of work he/she was doing before he/she was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long-term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded, but 'I' should be recorded. A question arises as to what should be deemed to be long-term. For census purposes, inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions if detained for 6 months or more should be recorded as 'I'.

(ix) A full-time public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a full-time political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his/her party will be recorded as a worker and entered accordingly. Such persons will include members of Parliament, State Legislatures, Local authorities, *etc.*

Each of the economic questions can now be considered in detail. *Please study these instructions carefully. It will help if you read the general introduction given above and those that follow more than once so that the concepts and the scope of the questions are familiar to you.*

Q. 14A : Worked any time at all last year ? Yes ——— No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

This question is intended to divide the population into two broad streams on the basis of a liberal definition of work. The reference period is one year. This question is expected to net all workers irrespective of the amount of time they have spent on work. In other words, this question will find out the number of all workers which will include full-time workers, part-time workers, marginal workers and even workers whose contribution would otherwise be considered insignificant.

The reference period is one year and this includes the agricultural seasons also. A person may have worked as cultivator or as an agricultural labourer throughout the year or in some season such as only *kharif* or *rabi*, or only for a few days. In all these cases this person has worked at some time in the year and the answer to this question should be 'Yes'. 'Yes' should be written on the line and *not* in the dotted box. One may have been a cultivator, an agricutural labourer, or engaged in a household industry or any other work. The definitions of these terms are given later, but the important point is that we are determining the fact that one has done some work some time during the last one year.

Obviously, probing questions will have to be asked specially in the case of those who are not regular workers. *It is particularly important to ask such probing questions regarding the work done at any time last year or any of the seasons in the reference period in the case of women and children in the rural areas.* Women and children in the rural areas work in the fields in the sowing, harvesting or other seasons and this may be on their own land or as labourers on someone else's land. This is usually seasonal work only, while they run the house and do all the household work. Unless questions are asked about such work, the usual answer may be that they do only household work.

It must be remembered that a man or a woman who is doing only household duties or making something only for domestic consumption (and *not* for sale) is not doing any work in census terminology. It is true that a housewife may be working harder than the others in the home because she has to cook, look after the children, run the house, *etc.*, but for the purposes of census, she is not a worker.

In this question every worker (even marginal workers) will be indentified and in their cases the answer will be 'Yes'. You must enquire regarding each person that you enumerate, whether he or she

has worked any time at all during the last year. Even if the person has worked only for a few days, you have to record him/her as 'Yes', against this question.

If the individual has not worked at all during the last year, the answer will be 'No'. Then ascertain how he or she spent his or her time and record 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O', as the case may be, below the line against this question.

In Question 14A, we are trying to find out whether a person has worked any time or has been a non-worker throughout. If he or she is a non-worker throughout, the category has also to be ascertained which is as follows :

(i) Household duties	— H
(ii) Students	— ST
(iii) Dependents	— D
(iv) Retired persons or rentiers	— R
(v) Beggars, *etc.*	— B
(vi) Inmates of institutions	— I
(vii) Other non-workers	— O

The symbols which should be used to indicate these categories are also shown above against each category.

The definitions of the seven categories of non-workers are given in the following paragraphs.

Household duties—H

This covers all persons who are engaged in unpaid home duties and who do no other work or have not done any work at all during the last one year. Such persons should be entered as 'H'.

If a person who normally attends to household duties is also engaged in some economic activity, then he or she is a worker for the purposes of Question 14A and not a non-worker. For example, a housewife may help in family cultivation or agriculture or make and sell cowdung cakes at odd times, or prepare *papad, achar, etc.* and sell them. She is a worker and should be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A though she is mainly housewife. On the other hand, a woman may be working in a factory or office or as a labourer or cultivator and may also be attending to household duties. Such a person is of course a worker and will be categorised appropriately in Question 15A later, and she will be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A.

It will be necessary for you to ask probing questions, particularly in the case of women, to find out if they have any economic activity, even if it is marginal, apart from household duties. if they have, they would be workers for the purposes of Question 14A, but the fact that they are mainly engaged in household duties will reflected in Questions 14B and 15A as we will see later.

Students—ST

This will cover all full-time students and children attending school. For student, write 'ST'.

If a student participates in some economically productive work, say by helping sometimes as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, or in household industry, trade or business, such student should be treated as a worker for the purposes of Question 14 A *and not as a student*. In such cases, even though such a person is no doubt mainly a student, he or she is a worker for the purposes of Question 14A. The fact that such a person is mainly a student, will be reflected in Questions 14B and 15A, as we shall see later.

Please note that a person has to be a full-time student for being classified as 'ST' in Question 14A. For example, a person who is mainly attending to household duties but taking a correspondence course or attending part-time classes will not be classified as 'ST' but would be 'H' in Question 14A.

Please do not presume that a person does not do any work because he is a student. It is very important to ask probing questions from students so as to net marginal workers.

Please note that in most houses, the daughters help in the household work though they are studying full-time. In such cases, we are more interested in finding out if they are students and for this purpose you must ask if such girls are students or not. If they are, they should be recorded as 'ST' and *not* as 'H'.

Dependents—D

This category includes all dependents such as infants or children *not* attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.

Dependents will include even able-bodied persons who cannot be categorised in any other category of non-worker but are dependent on others. However, if such a person who is dependent on others for subsistence is seeking work, he or she should be categorised as 'O'.

If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised as 'H' rather than 'D'. As you are aware, many persons may be dependents in the general sense of the word but are also doing household work, studying or looking for work. In such cases, they should be entered as 'H', 'ST' or 'O' as the case may be, and *not* as 'D'. It is, therefore, necessary for you to ask whether a person who is said to be a dependent is studying or looking for work, *etc.*, and if so, categorise him or her accordingly rather than as 'D'. Such persons would particularly include unemployed daughters, sisters, brothers, *etc.*

Retired persons or Rentiers—R

A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work, *i.e.*, not employed again in some full-time work or not engaged in some other work such as cultivation, business, trade, *etc.* or a person

who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he/she does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted for a person coming under this category in the space provided.

However, in such cases also a careful probe is necessary. A retired person may be drawing pension and be doing some work, as for example, a retired engineer may be working as a contractor. In such cases, he/she is a worker and should be entered as such.

Beggars, etc.— B

This will cover beggars, vagrants or cases such as persons without indication of source of income and those with unspecified sources of subsistence who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

For such persons, 'B' should be written in the space provided.

Inmates of institutions—I

This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such pesons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing, *etc.*, in such institutions. But an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly, a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution should be recorded for the kind of work he/she was doing before he/she was admitted into the hospital or institution. But for a long-term undertrial prisoner or convict in a prison or for long-term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should *not* be recorded, but 'I' should be recorded. A person will be considered as "long-term" if he or she is in such an institution for 6 months or more.

Other non-workers—O

This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the above *six categories* but who are looking for work. They should be noted as 'O' in the space provided. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is looking for work will come under this category. A person who is merely spending his/her time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he or she reports that he or she is not engaged in any other activity *but is seeking work* will come under this category.

It must be noted that this category includes only those who do not fall into any of the other categories of non-workers discussed earlier. There may be cases of students who may be seeking work and quite prepared to give up studies if they got a job. Such persons are students (ST) for Question 14A. The fact that they are seeking jobs will be reflected in Question 16. Thus, category 'O' need not necessarily represent all those who are seeking work.

Q. 14 B : If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2).

As mentioned earlier, through Question 14A you have classified all people into two broad streams of workers and non-workers. In doing so, workers would include all those who have worked irrespective of the quantum of their contribution to the economy. Even marginal workers are categorised as workers in Question 14A.

Having found out that the person had worked any time at all during the last year (Yes in 14A), you have now to ascertain whether the person worked for the major part of last year. By major part of last year, is meant that the person had worked for 183 days or more, or in other words worked for six months or more. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative you should record '1' in the box against Question 14B. If the person has worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year, you should record '2' for that person in this question.

A person may have worked in different capacities during last year. For example, he/she may have worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as a cultivator for 2 months. There could even be breaks in between the different types of work performed by him/her. In computing whether the person worked for major part of the year, you should reckon all the three spells of economic activity and if it satisfies the concept of work for major part of the year, treat him/her as 'Yes' for Question 14B and record '1' in the box. Similarly if the total period of work falls short of six months or 183 days, treat him/her as 'No' and record '2' in the box for that person.

Q. 15A : Main activity last year ?

Yes in 14B (C/AL/ HHI/OW)

No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

In Question 14B you would have ascertained whether a person had worked for major part of the year or not. Now in Question 15A, you will be required to ascertain his or her main activity during last year. That is to say how he or she engaged himself or herself mostly. Main activity of a person who was engaged in more than one activity will be reckoned in terms of time disposition. For example, if a person has worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as cultivator for 2 months and for him/her, you have recorded '1' in the box against Question 14B, then that person will be reckoned as daily wage labourer for Question 15A and you will record 'OW' on the line (and *not* in the box), since he/she spent more time in this activity than as a cultivator or agricultural labourer. Similarly, for a person for whom you have recorded '2' in the box in Question 14B, you

should ascertain how he or she spent his/her time mostly as a non-worker and record the appropriate symbol below the line in the space provided and *not* in the box.

The main activity of workers is classified into four categories, *viz.*, cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry, and other work. These terms are explained below.

Cultivator

For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Go vernment or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation.

A person who has given out his/her land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, *etc.*, and other crops such as sugarcane, groundnuts tapioca, *etc.*, and pulses, raw jute and kindered fibre crop, cotton, *etc.*, and *does not* include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. For a person who is a cultivator, write 'C' in the space provided.

Agricultural labourer

A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in the cultivation but he/she merely works in another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she works.

For a person who returns his/her economic activity as agricultural labourer, write 'AL' in the space provided.

Important

For certain reasons, the growing of certain crops is not considered as agriculture. If a person is engaged in the growing of such crops he or she will *not* be considered as a cultivator or agricultural labourer.

You must remember that a person can be classified as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer *only on the basis of the crops grown.* The growing of the following crops is considered as cultivation. Therefore, a person who grows thess crops or who works on land on which these crops are grown can be classified either as a cultivator or an agricultural labourer as the case may be.

(i) **Cereal and millet crops** : Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, *etc.*

(ii) **Pulses** : Arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari etc.

(iii) **Fibre crops** : Raw cotton, jute, mesta, sunhemp and kindred fibre crops.

(iv) **Oil seeds** : Sesamum, ground-nut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor, *etc.*

(v) **Cash crops** : Sugarcane.

The growing of the following crops *will not be considered as cultivation:*

(i) **Plantation crops** : Tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom, *etc.*

(ii) **Edible nuts (other than ground-nut)** : Walnut, almond, cashewnut, *etc.*

(iii) **Fruits** : Bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges, *etc.*

(iv) Coconut.

(v) Ganja, cinchona, opium and medicinal plants.

(vi) Betal-nuts (areca)

(vii) Flowers.

(viii) Roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom).

(ix) Vegetables.

(x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

Please remember that you must use the abbreviations given in the instructions, namely, 'C' or 'AL'. It will be evident that you will have to ask a specific question regarding the crops grown in all cases where one merely says he/she is a cultivator or an agricultural labourer.

Household Industry

For a person who returns his/her main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles or goods such, as handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, *bidi* rolling, pottery manufacture, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring, *etc.*, it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the space provided.

Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The

industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

There may be an industry which is being run by a large joint family of more than 10 persons and where power is used or more than 20 persons where power is not used. In such cases, though only family members are involved, this will not be treated as 'HHI'. Thus, the meaning of the term 'run on the scale of a registered factory' refers to such cases even if these are not registered as such.

The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion will apply in urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a Household Industry. It should be located within the precints of the house where the members live in the case of urban areas.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a Pleader or Doctor or Barber, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, *Dhobi*, Astrologer, *etc.*, or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his/her own Household Industry may be working in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his/her own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and record as per instructions given above.

As mentioned earlier, a Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling of goods. However, a household can be engaged in certain other activities collectively but these may not qualify for being considered as Household Industries.

Certain activities even though conducted by members of the same household will not constitute a Household Industry. These are indicated below and therefore the members of the family working in such industries will be classified as 'OW' and *not* 'HHI'.

(i) Plantation work.

(ii) Livestock maintenance and production such as cattle, goats, sheep breeding, poultry farms, bee-keeping, rearing of silk worm and production of cocoons and *raw silk* production of milk, eggs, honey, wax, bones, *etc.*

(iii) Hunting, trapping and selling of the catch.

(iv) Forestry and logging: log, fuel, charcoal production, gathering and selling of fodder and other forest produce, *etc.*

(v) Fishing including rearing of fish, collection of pearls, shells, sea products, *etc.*

(vi) Mining and quarrying.

In our country Household Industry is a very important part of our economy. We must get accurate data regarding those engaged in 'HHI'. You must carefully read these instructions and understand them. The main points are again indicated below.

'HHI' stands for worker in Household Industry. The main characteristics of the Household Industry are the following :

(a) One or more members of the household must participate. Participation by hired labour must be minimum.

(b) The activity should relate to some production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods.

(c) The goods produced should not be for consumption by the household itself but should be wholly or partly for sale.

(d) In an urban area the industry must be carried on *in the precincts of the house in which the household lives.* In the rural areas, the industry may be anywhere within the limits of the village.

(e) The activity should not be on the scale of a Registered Factory.

(f) Professions such as those practised by Pleader, Doctor, Barber, Musician, Dancer, *Dhobi*, Astrologer, *etc.*, will not be 'HHI'.

Other workers

All workers, *i.e.*, those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in Household Industry, are 'Other Workers'—'OW'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, *etc.* In effect, all those who work in any field of economic activity other than cultivator, agricultural labourer or household industry, are 'Other Workers'. They will be entered as 'OW'.

You will recall that it was mentioned that the growing of certain crops is not agriculture. Those engaged in this activity would have to be classified as 'OW'.

Q. 15 A—Further explanation

In Question 15A we are trying to find out what a person's main activity is. You will see that if a person is recorded as a worker in Question 14A but has not worked for the major part of the year, the answer in Question 14B would be 'No' *i.e.*, for him/her you would have recorded '2' in the box against Question 14B. In such a case, you must find out what such a person has been doing mostly. He or she may have mainly been doing household duties, or studying, or being a dependent or rentier or beggar or lodged in an institution or may fall under the category 'O' described earlier. In any case, even for these persons, we are interested in finding out their work details, though this may not be what they were mostly doing. The work details will be obtained through Question 15B, as we will see later where the marginal or secondary work of a person is netted.

Question 15A gives information about all workers on the basis of what they have been doing mostly.

If in reply to Question 14A a person has said that he/she has worked any time at all in the last one year (or season) you would have entered him or her as 'Yes' against Question 14A. What you have now to do is to find out if this is what this person did or does mostly, *i.e.*, whether it is his or her main work, on which the greater part of his/her time is spent. You do this in Question 14B, where you ascertain whether the person has worked for major part of the year, *i.e.*, for six months or 183 days or more or less than six months or 183 days. In the latter case you have recorded code '2' in the box against Question 14B. At this stage you may recall the instructions given under Question 15A where it has been stated that the person may have been engaged in more than one activity and for the purposes of Question 15A, his/her main activity has been identified. In such a case his/her secondary work will be reflected in Question 15B, as we will see later. Similarly, such persons who are identified as non-workers for their main activity in Question 15A as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O will give details of their marginal work (on the basis of which they were recorded as 'Yes', in Question 14A) will be reflected in Question 15B.

What is meant by main activity or the work that a person has been doing mostly can be easily understood from the following examples:

(a) A person is a cultivator (C) but during the non-agricultural season works as a construction worker or as a *hamali* (OW). He/she is a cultivator mainly and next 'other worker'. He/she should be recorded as 'C' in Question 15A and 'OW' in Question 15B.

(b) A housewife (H), is generally engaged in running her household but works on the family land during the sowing or harvesting season (C). She is mainly engaged in household duties and should be recorded as 'H' for Question 15A and as 'C' for Question 15B. In this example, if she works as an agricultural labourer or in a Household Industry, she would be 'AL' or 'HHI' as the case may be, for Question 15B.

(c) A person may be mainly an agricultural labourer (AL) but may have worked in a Khandsari sugar factory during the lean season (OW). He would be 'AL' for Question 15A and 'OW' for Question 15B.

(d) A student (ST) may be working for a few hours in a shop to earn some money for fees, *etc.* (OW). He/she is mainly 'ST' for Question15A and 'OW' for Question 15B.

(e) A person who is mainly a cultivator (C) also keeps cows and sells the milk. He/she would be entered as 'C' in Question 15A and 'OW' in Question 15B .

These examples will help you to understand the concepts better.

In the case of those who are mainly engaged in Household Industry (HHI) or as other workers (OW), certain details should be collected regarding name of establishment, description of work, nature of industry, trade, profession or service, and class of worker. These details will have to be filled in Question 15A (i) to 15A (iv).

As you will see from the Question itself, these parts are applicable to persons for whom you have recorded 'HHI' or 'OW' against Question 15A. If the economic activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against Question 15A, there is no need to fill in the sub-sections (i) to (iv) of this question. Similarly, if an individual has been recorded as 'No' against Question 14B, *i.e.*, code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, has been recorded in Question 15A, sub-sections (i) to (iv) will not apply. In such cases a cross (x) may be put on each of the lines against these sub-sections.

Q. 15A (i) : Name of establishment

Record here the name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office, *etc.* In respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, *etc.* If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, in the case of a household industry, like hand pounding of rice, *gur* making, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy, *etc.*, enter

the proprietor's name and the type of shop so that if necessary a link can be established between the various sub-sections of this question. For example, instead of 'No particular name' the entry could read as 'Babulal's Paint shop', *etc.* For defence and other similar, personnel as may be indicated to you, put a cross (x) on the line.

Q. 15A (ii) : Description of work

Under this question, the description of the actual work, *i.e.*, the occupation that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of the type of industry, trade, profession or service that he/she may be working in and which is to be recorded under sub-section (iii) of Question 15A.

His/her actual work or occupation should always be given in sufficient detail. If, for example, a person is merely recorded as 'clerk' with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him/her by the type of work he/she does. He/she may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book-keeping or accounting. Similarly, if a person were merely to be recorded as a technician, it will not help to determine what type of technician/mechanic he/she is, whether computer-technician or a meter-mechanic or a locomotive-mechanic, *etc.* The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question. Similarly in a trading establishment there could be a proprietor, cashier, book-keeper, salesman, *etc.*

It is necessary to describe the actual occupation adequately. It is not enough to say that one is a Government official. Whether one is a Bill-clerk or Section Officer, Tehsildar, Police Chowkidar or Research Officer, *etc.* has to be spelt out. There may be Assistant Directors, Deputy Directors, *etc.* doing different functions. It is necessary to describe the occupation adequately in their case for proper classification, *e.g.* Assistant Director (Agriculture), Assistant Director(Soil Conservation), Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics), Deputy Director (Health), Sub-Inspector (Excise), Treasury Officer, Village Officer (Revenue), Panchayat Secretary, Malaria Control Officer, Traffic Inspector (Transport Department), *etc.*

It has been found in the past that a very large number of persons are recorded merely as 'general labourers'. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work the person is mostly engaged as a labourer, such as a road mazdoor, a loader or an unloader in a market, a construction labourer, *etc.*

For those in defence and similar service, it is enough if it is merely noted as 'Service'. Other details need not be given. For other Government servants full details must be given and the description of the work should be as detailed as possible.

Q. 15A (iii) : Nature of industry, trade or service

The answer to this question will have to be given in detail to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock, *etc.*, (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying, (iii) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing, (iv) Construction, (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply, (vi) Transport and Communications, (vii) Trade and Commerce, (viii) Professions and Services. In order to enable us to classify a person properly, full details of the nature of the industry, trade, profession or service should be given. Please avoid vague answers. Full details of the type of industry, trade, profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. It is not enough to say 'plantation' or 'livestock'. You should say whether it is tea plantation or banana plantation or sheep rearing or cattle breeding. Similarly, it is not enough to say 'manufacturing'. You should say whether it is manufacturing of cotton textile in handloom or manufacturing *khadi* textile or manufacturing silk textile. Likewise mere 'trade' is not enough. It should be recorded as wholesale trading in food grains or pulses or retail trading in spices or grocery and so on. For defence and similar personnel, write 'Service'.

You must describe the nature of industry, profession, trade or service or whatever it is, in as detailed a manner as possible. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or processed should be given. In the case of service, please describe fully the nature of the service to which the person belongs, except in the case of defence or similar other personnel.

Important

There need be no confusion as to the scope of Questions 15A (ii) and 15A (iii). Question 15A (iii) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service, *i.e.*, the sector of economy in which a person is engaged in work and Question 15A (ii) represents the occupation or the actual work the person performs in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he/she is engaged. Thus, for example, if the answer to Question 15A(iii) is 'cotton textile manufacture in mill,' the answer to Question 15 A (ii) could be 'chemical engineer' or 'bill clerk' or 'accountant' or 'labourer' or 'truck driver' or the 'managing director' of that industry and so on. Similarly, in Question 15A (iii) the nature of service may be some department of State Government Service and in Question 15A (ii) the description of work may be 'bill clerk' or 'accountant', 'director of the department,' 'jeep driver' in the department, *etc.* Again, against Question 15A (iii) the answer may be 'private medical practice' and in Question 15A (ii) 'orthopaedic surgeon,' or 'nurse' or a 'sweeper', *etc.*, working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home.

Q. 15A (iv) : Class of worker

For a person who is :

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Question 15A (ii), write.....ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in Question 15A(ii) under 'Others' for wages or salary in cash or kind. write..... EE

(iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as member of cooperative, write.....SW

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) in a family enterprise along with other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind, write.....FW.

An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to get the work mentioned in his/her case in Question 15A (ii) performed. That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his/her own personal work but also for giving work to others for carrying out the activity mentioned in Question 15A (iii). Please note that a person who employs domestic servants for household duties is not an employer. So also, a person who has subordinates under him/her in an office where he/she himself/herself is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he/she has the power to appoint another person in his/her office on behalf of his/her own employer. A head of department or a local manager of a company, may have the power to appoint people, but they are themselves employees of someone else, in this case, government or the main office of the company and cannot, therefore, be an employer. A government servant irrespective of the post he/she holds is an 'employee'.

An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, *etc.*, and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers. Please note that a cook or domestic servant engaged by someone is an employee. The fact that his master may himself/herself be an employee is irrelevant.

A Single Worker is a person who works by himself/herself. He/She is not employed by any one else and in his/her turn does not employ anybody else. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's cooperative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' cooperatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'. Political workers and social workers are to be treated as "SW".

A Family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of *dhoties* where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately, will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. Family workers must be related by ties of blood or marriage but such workers can belong to different households Thus, what is important is that such workers must necessarily be related even though they may be living in different households. The family workers may or may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work or the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Please note the following important cases:

(a) In the case of persons engaged in Household Industry, *i.e.*, in the case of persons for whom the answer to Question 15A is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers generally, *viz.*, Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There may not be a formal 'Employer.' Household Industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head along with the members of the household is working in a Household Industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family Workers'. If the head alone is working with the occasional assistance of hired worker(s), whose role should be secondary as indicated above, he/she should be treated as a 'Single Worker', although one might argue that in effect he/she becomes an employer. The hired workers are of course employees.

(b) Members of the household who help solely in household duties, *i.e.*, economically non-productive work, should not be treated as Family Workers. In fact, they are not workers.

(c) Members of a producer's cooperative society who have no other occupation or work except this, should be categorised as Single Worker—SW.

(d) In the case of partnership in which all the partners are related, treat them as Family Workers—FW. The partnership firm may or may not employ others, but this will not change the category of the partners. They would be 'FW'.

(e) In the case of a partnership firm in which some of the partners are not related, treat all the partners, including those that may be related, as Single Worker—SW. The firm may or may not employ others, but this will not change the category of the partners. They will all be 'SW'.

(f) Full-time political workers and social workers should be treated as 'SW'.

(g) Doctors and lawyers who do not employ any person should be treated as 'SW'. One may come across doctors and lawyers

employing certain persons on a regular basis in the doctor's dispensary or clinic or in the lawyer's office or chamber. In this case the doctor or lawyer would become an 'Employer' and so 'ER' should be recorded. However sometimes lawyers have been found to take the help of clerks who remain attached to them on a regular basis but without being formally employed on wages. The clerk usually earns his remuneration independently from the lawyer's clients. In such a case, both the lawyer and the clerk should be treated as Single Workers—SW.

14B Yes—Any other work any time last year? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No

Q. 15B ————————————————————

14B No—Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

You will recall that in Question 14A you have identified all those who have done any work at all in the last one year. In Question 14B, you must have categorised them either 'Yes', *i.e.* code '1' or 'No', *i. e.*, code '2'. In Question 15A you have divided these persons on the basis of what they have been mostly doing. It is quite possible that those who have been categorised as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' in Question 15A, based on the type of work they have been doing mostly, may have done some other work in addition to what they have been doing mostly. Similarly, a person who is mostly doing household duties, or is mainly a student, or mainly a dependent or a rentier or a beggar or belongs to the categories of 'I' and 'O' must have done some work at some time during the last one year. This is the information we are trying to get in Question 15B.

Please note the way in which Question 15B has been worded. This question deals with two separate situations. The first relates to those persons who have worked for the major part of last year and may or may not have some other secondary work. The second part relates to persons who have worked at any time in the last year but not for the major part of the year. In the case of those who have worked in the major part last year, you would have entered code '1' in Question 14B and you would have categorised them as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' in Question 15A. Such persons may or may not have had secondary work in addition to their main work. If, on inquiry, you find that such a person has had any other work any time last year, you would have to enter on the line, 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW', depending upon the type of work and score out the answer 'No ' printed on the line.

If a person who has worked any time last year, but has not worked for the major part of the last year, you would have recorded code '2' in Question 14B and in Question 15A you would have categorised such a person as 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O'. Such a person must have done some work any time last year and this is the work which we are trying to catch in Question 15B so far as such a person is concerned. For such a person after inquiry, you will have to enter the appropriate category, *viz.*, 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' below the line in Question 15B.

This question is meant to elicit information on the secondary or marginal work which a person might have done any time at all during the last one year, apart from the main work or other activity which will have come out in Question 15A, . It is obvious that, irrespective of whether the answer is 'Yes' or 'No', *i.e.*, code '1' or '2' in Question 14B, there could be an answer in Question 15B because a full time worker may have done some other work or a person who is essentially a non-worker, though he/she has not done any work over the major part of the last year, might also have done some work occasionally. This, therefore, should give us details of secondary and marginal work in respect of both workers and those who are mainly non-workers.

This question should be asked of every person who has returned 'Yes' against Question 14A. *It is re-emphasised that all those who have answered 'Yes' against Question 14A and for whom you have recorded 'Yes' or 'No', i. e., code '1' or '2' in Question 14B, this Question 15B should be asked without fail.* In answer to this question if the individual says 'Yes' then you should find out the type of work and categorise him or her as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' as the case may be. These abbreviations refer to Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry, and Other Workers and have been fully explained earlier in the instructions under Question 15A. You may refer to these again before recording the appropriate category on the line. It is sufficient if you write the category on the line. If the respondent gives reply in the negative it should be indicated by the word 'No' on the line. Please do not make any entry in the dotted box.

Ask of each person if, besides what he /she had already returned as his/her main activity against Question 15A, he/she participated in any other work or did any work any time last year. A number of unpaid family workers participating in household enterprises who might have returned themselevs mainly as 'H' or' ST' or 'R' under Question 15A will be netted here for their involvement in such economic activity. Mere rendering of service for one's own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife even if she may work much more than a paid servant in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purposes of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless at least a part of the product is sold. A boy who is categorised as a student under Question 15A, can have a marginal work, say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, who is shown as 'ST' under Question 15A also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any marginal work.

Any other work or secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economically productive work, even if marginal, in addition to whatever is his/her activity under Question 15A. If a person whose economic activity is shown, as a clerk in a government office or a teacher, also attends to some cultivation even by way of direction or supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as 'any other work any time last year' under Question 15B. A person's main activity may be cultivation and his secondary work may be money lending. Again, main activity may be agricultural labourer and secondary work could be sugar factory labourer or *vice versa.*

After it is established that the person is doing some work and he or she has been recorded accordingly in Question 15B in any of the categories of C, AL, HHI, OW you have to proceed further and fill up the details of sub-sections of Question 15B (i) to (iv) in respect of entries 'HHI' or 'OW' only. The instructions for filling up the details in these sub-sections will be the same as given under Question 15A and are explained in detail in paragraphs earlier For those who are recorded as 'C' or 'AL' or for whom you have entered 'No' in Question 15B, you have to put a '×' against these sub-sections on the line.

Important

It must particularly be noted that if there is an entry 'No', *i.e.*, code '2' in Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, in Question 15A, there must be an entry in Question 15B and this *cannot be blank or cross* (×). This is because a person who has worked any time at all last year, and has been entered as 'Yes' in Question 14A, must be reflected, somewhere. Since the person has not worked in major part of the year as reflected by code '2' in Question 14B and also H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, in Question 15A, the work done by him/her and netted in Question 14A, must therefore, be reflected in Question 15B. Again, a person who has worked in major part of the year and for whom code '1' has been recorded in Question 14B, you may have recorded as 'C', or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' for his main activity in Question 15A. It is quite possible that he /she may have done some other work, though not on the scale of main activity. This secondary work should also be reflected in Question 15B. You will thus appreciate that probing questions are essential and you must ask questions again and again to find out if a person has had some secondary work and marginal work in the case of those for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B and record the same in Question 15B.

It would follow that if the answer to Question 14A is 'No', *i.e.* you have recorded H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, there will be a cross (×) on the lines against each of the Question 14B, 15A including sub-sections and 15B including sub-sections.

Q. 16: If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work? Yes (1)/No (2)

This question is intended to elicit some information on the number of unemployed. If an individual has replied that he/she has not worked at all last year or during the major part of last year under Question 14A or 14B respectively and you have recorded 'No' against either of these two questions you have to ask from him or her whether he or she is seeking work or available for work ? This question should be asked of all persons for whom you have recorded H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, either in question 14A or in Question 15A. Seeking work means that the person may have got himself/herself registered in the employment exchanges or he/she may be applying for jobs or he/she may have made other efforts for a job, such as looking into the newspaper advertisements with a view to applying for a job, the intention being in suitable cases, this person will offer himself/herself as a candidate. It may be remembered that seeking work is more applicable in urban areas where there are facilities of employment exchanges and greater awareness about availability of jobs. In rural areas, there may be no facilities of employment exchanges. The person may be available for work but not actually seeking work either because of lack of knowledge of work being available or absence of employment exchanges.

As mentioned earlier, we are mainly interested in obtaining information on the unemployed. You may come across people who already held jobs or do not normally want to take up employment but may give you such general answers that they would not mind taking up work if the salary is attractive enough. We are not interested in such persons since they obviously are already employed or are not really job seekers. You will have to make a probe to get the facts. However, generally speaking, if in answer to this question, a person says that he is seeking or is available for work, you must enter code '1' in the box.

If the person replies that he/she is seeking or available for work, you have to record '1' in the box provided. In case his/her reply is 'No' you have to record '2' in the box.

It should be remembered that if the answer to Question 14B is 'Yes' and you have recorded '1' in the box against this Question and in Question 15A you have recorded C/AL/HHI/OW, as the case may be, Question 16 is not applicable. You should put a cross (×) on the line against this question and *not* in the box.

Important

You must read the explanations and instructions on the economic questions very carefully. Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B should be canvassed together, otherwise, the full and correct answers will not be available and you may have to make corrections. For example, if a lady is asked whether she is working, the usual answer is that she is working, because household work is naturally considered as work by her. It is only if you ask further questions as to what she mostly does that her marginal work, if any, will come out and you will get a correct picture of the facts. *It is advisable to ask questions covering Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B together and then fill up the details.*

Certain situations would call for some explanation so that the enumerator is clear in his/her mind regarding classifying such activities. A few typical cases are indicated below.

(a) If a sweet-meat maker, *i.e.* a *Halwai* makes sweets and sells them also, this would be manufacturing and can be a 'HHI' too in appropriate cases.

(b) If a *Halwai* only sells sweets, having brought them from some other place, he would be carrying on a trade and this would *not* be an industry.

(c) In many cases there are what are called tea shops, *dhabas*, *chat* shops, *etc.*, where eatables are prepared and sold. For example, in a *dhaba*, substantial meals such as *chapaties*, *dal*, *etc.*, are prepared and sold. This will not be an industry. It will be classified as service, namely, running eating place. Therefore, even if a household carried on this activity it will not be classified as 'HHI', but only as 'OW'.

(d) In many places, there are persons who keep small electrical or hand-mixers or fruit crushers and crush fruits to sell the juice. In such cases since the juice is produced for consumption on the spot and is not bottled as such for sale, such units are carrying on trade and *not* manufacturing. Therefore, even if a household carries on this business this would not be 'HHI', but 'OW'. On the other hand, if there are manufacturing units, whether big or small, which bottle juice and sell it as bottled, this would be manufacturing and should be classified as industry.

(e) Tailoring is an industry and a household that carries on tailoring on household industry basis can be 'HHI'.

(f) There may be cases of a person who sells cloth and also provides tailoring services. In such cases, the person may be asked which activity he considers more important, *i.e.*, the one on which he spends more time. If he says that he considers selling of cloth is more important then he is carrying on a trade. On the other hand, if the tailoring business is more important to him than the sale of cloth, such a person should then be considered as manufacturing. If a household carries on a business of this kind, this household will be considered as 'HHI' or non-HHI depending on whether the household is involved mainly in trade or manufacturing and taking into consideration the definition of 'HHI'.

Having filled in the Individual Slip, you may find it rewarding to go through all the entries. This will enable you to cross check the information, and gaps, if any, can be filled in then and there. This will obviate the need to visit the household again to collect the missing information.

You will be required to fill up Individual Slip (Universal) for all members of the household. During the course of your day's work you will have covered a large number of households and filled in the requisite number of Individual Slips. After completing the day's work, you must fill in columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record of the concerned household, in Part II of the Household Schedule.

ANNEXURE-B—*Contd.*

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(SAMPLE)

If you are an enumerator in a sample area, six additional questions as appearing in the Sample Individual Slip (specimen appearing on page 18) will have to be canvassed by you for each individual. The Sample Individual Slip will, however, be canvassed in all areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh UT, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi UT, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal. In the remaining states, this slip will be canvassed in sample blocks only but will include all the households in the sample block.

The Sample Slip contains six questions with sub-parts, dealing with migration and fertility. These questions appear on the reverse of the Universal Individual Slip. You will be required to canvass the Universal Individual Silp for every person in your block, irrespective of the age or sex, and then canvass the sample questions appearing on the reverse of the Individual Slip for each person in the household. It is obvious that the fertility questions will be applicable to women only, as will be explained at the appropriate place.

It is important for you to remember that both the slips should be canvassed for every person in your block, *i.e.*, in every block of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned above and the sample blocks of the remaining states. The term "Universal Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be canvassed in all the blocks in the country, while the term "Sample Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be asked only in the specified blocks, as stated above, in addition to those in the Universal Slip, except in the 19 States and Union Territories where it will be canvassed everywhere.

Q. 1 : Birth place

Certain details regarding the place in which the person enumerated was born are to be collected and entered in the sub-parts of this question. For defence and similar personnel as may be indicated to you, this question and its sub-parts are not applicable. The explanation and instructions as to how the four sub-parts are to be filled are as follows :

Q. 1 (a) : Place of birth

Write 'PL' for person born in the village or town where he/she is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put '×' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-part (a) and fill the other details against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

In indicating the birth place, only the full name of town or village would have to be indicated and not hamlet or mohalla/ward names. The name of a ward/hamlet should not be entered but the name of the town/village to which it belongs should be entered.

Q. 1 (b) : Rural (1)/Urban (2)

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth is a village or town at present. To enable a person to determine whether the place is a town or a village, he/she may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his/her birth is rural or urban, *e. g.*, existence of a local administrative body, industrial townships declared as towns, *etc.*

For a person born in a village, write '1' in the box.

For a person born in a town/city, write '2' in the box.

For a person born in a foreign country, put '×' in the box against this sub-part and also against sub-part (c) on the line.

If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known' on the line.

Q. 1 (c) : District

For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration, write 'D' on the line.

For a person born in another district of the Stat of enumeration, or in a district in some other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district.

If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

Q. 1 (d) : State/Country

For persons born within the State of enumeration, write '×' against this sub-part on the line. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-parts (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer ; that 'PL' might have already been written against sub-part (a) or 'D' is written against sub-part (c) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-part (c).

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For persons born outside the State of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/ Union Territory where born.

For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent state of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

For a person born on the high seas, record 'born at sea', against this sub-part and put '×' against sub-parts (a), (b) and (c).

If a person was born in a train, boat or bus or aircraft, *etc.*, within the country, write the particulars in sub-parts (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Q. 2 : Last residence

The answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he/she had another place of normal residence irrespective of his/her place of birth, before he/she came to the present place where he/ she is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration but because of his/her work or for studies, *etc.*, he/she had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he/she should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his/ her enumeration here. For defence and similar personnel, this question is not applicable.

The immediate previous village or town of residence is relevant only if he/she had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are within the same city of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had another place of residence than the village where he/she is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he/she should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he/she or his/her family normally resides. In the case of a person who is enumerated elsewhere than in his normal place of residence because of eligibility criteria the place of his immediate previous normal residence will be recorded as the place of last residence. Similarly, if a person is enumerated at a place other than his place of birth and if he had no other place of normal residence before coming to the place of enumeration, the place of birth would be the place of last residence.

It would not be possible to specify the duration of stay which will qualify for reckoning last residence. The circumstances of each case would have to be taken into consideration, in deciding whether a person has had a last residence or not. For example, an officer who has been transferred for a short period, must be considered as moving from his/her place of previous posting which would become his/her place of last residence, irrespective of his/her stay in the new posting. However, temporary movement like women moving into a hospital for delivery, a person moving into a hospital for treatment. *etc.*, at a place other than their usual residence, will be ignored and these places will not be treated as the last residence. In the case of a child born in a hospital into which the mother has moved temporarily for delivery which is different from the usual place of residence of the mother, the place where the hospital is, will be treated as the place of last residence for the child, though the place where the hospital is will not be the place of the last residence of the mother.

Q. 2 (a) : Place of last residence

For a person who has been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay), write 'PL' against sub-part (a) and put '×' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d). But for a person who had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town or his actual previous residence against this sub-part (a) and fill the other details against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d)

Q. 2 (b) : Rural (1) Urban (2)

For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration, ascertain if the place of last previous residence is rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence is a town/city, write '2' in the box, and for 'Rural', write '1'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country, write '×'.

For a person whose immediate previous residence cannot be classified, write 'not known'.

Rural or urban status has to be determined with reference to the status existing at the time of enumeration.

Q. 2 (c) : District

For a person who had previously resided in another place, *i.e.*, for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-part (a), you have to fill in this sub-part after enquiry.

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration, write 'D'.

For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or in a district in any other State/ Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he/she cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

For a person whose last previous residence was outside India, write '×' against this sub-part.

Q. 2. (d) : State/Country

For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration, write '×' against this sub-part but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/ Union Territory.

For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country, write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming, write the name of the continent.

Q. 3 : Reasons for migration from place of last residence

The question will be asked in the case of a person for whom information has been recorded in Question 2, *i.e.*, last residence. However, please note that this question will not be canvassed in the case of those for whom you may have written 'PL' against place of last residence. This is because they have had no place of last residence. In all the other cases you must find out the reasons for migration from the place of last residence and note the reasons by entering the appropriate code. The codes which must be entered for the various reasons for migration are as follows :

(a)	Employment . . .	1
(b)	Education	2
(c)	Family moved . . .	3
(d)	Marriage	4
(e)	Others	5

These codes have been printed at the bottom of the Sample Slip. You must enter a code depending on the reasons for migration in the box against this question. For defence and similar personnel as may be indicated to you by the Director of Census Operations, this question will also not apply, since you will not have canvassed the Questions 1 and 2 of the Sample Slip.

A person will have moved for employment in the following cases given on next page :

(a) If he or she has moved in search of a job or hoping to get a job.

(b) Because he/she has got a job and has moved to take up the job.

(c) Having already got a job, he/she has moved because of a transfer, even if this is on promotion.

If a person has moved for any of these reasons, note code '1' in the box.

A person can be said to have moved for educational purposes if he or she has moved to the place of enumeration from his/her place of last residence for joining a school/college or any other type of educational institution either for the first time or for continuing his/ her studies. However, please note that if this particular person has moved along with his/ her family because the entire family has moved due to any reason, you must note that this person has not moved for educational purposes. In such a case the right code to be entered will be code '3', namely, 'Family moved'.

The reason 'Family moved' code '3' will refer to cases where the entire family moves. Such cases will come up if the head of the household or the person on whom the family is dependent has moved due to any reason such as transfer, *etc.* There are cases where one or more member of the family move along with the person who has moved in search of employment or education or for other reasons. While the person who has moved for a particular reason will be assigned the appropriate code, the other members who moved along with that person will be assigned code '3', *i.e.*, 'Family moved'.

If a person has moved consequent on getting married, assign code '4' for that person.

Code '5' 'Others' will include all other reasons for migration not covered by employment, education, family moved or marriage. This may include cases like movement due to retirement, movement for economic reasons such as setting up of shops, starting of a business, *etc.*

It is important to note that the reasons for migration are being noted for each person separately since in any case you will have to fill up Sample Individual Slips for each person separately. Therefore, in the same household, there may be cases where the reasons for migration are different for different members of the household. For example, if the head of the household is promoted and transferred, in his/her slip against Question 3 you will have to assign code '1' because his/her movement is consequent on employment, while the spouse and other dependents should be assigned code '3' because the family moves. There are also cases, particularly from the rural areas to urban areas, where a boy or a girl moves to a town or city for higher studies and in order to look after him or her an elderly person also moves. In such a case, in the case of the person who moves for higher studies the reasons for migration will be 'Education' code '2' while in the case of the elderly person, the reason will be 'Others' code '5'. If in case the entire family has moved along with the student, for all the other members of the family you will have to assign code '3' 'Family moved'. It is, therefore, necessary for you to make careful enquiries and not to get confused with the different reasons which may be applicable to different persons of the same household.

In particular, please note that you must make detailed enquiries in the case of any unrelated

members of the household, such as cook, servant, *etc.* In their cases, their movement from the place of last residence may have been due to employment. Similarly, in the case of those members of the household who are rather distantly related to the head of the household, you must also make such detailed enquiries.

It must be remembered that the reason 'Family moved', code '3', can only come up in cases where some other member of the family has moved for any of the other reasons mentioned in the Sample Slip. The members of the family moved because either the head of the household or the person on whom the family depends has moved because of employment or for any other reason.

Please note that in the case of every person who has come into India from any other country as a result of partition or has been repatriated, the reasons for migration will be noted as 'Others', code '5' and not any other code.

Q. 4 : Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration

Note here the period in completed years of the continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated. This will apply even to a person born at the place of enumeration. But this question does not apply to defence and similar personnel.

If he/she had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime, *i.e.*, in Question 2 another place of last residence is reported and has come back to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the *latest continuous residence*. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour, *etc.*, that should not be taken as a break in the period of his/her continuous residence here.

If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence, *i.e.*, 'PL' has been noted in Question 2 (a), then '×' may be put against Question 4 in the box.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, write '0' in the box.

Q. 5 : For all ever-married women only

This question will be asked in the case of all ever-married women. It will not be asked for a woman who has never been married. Please note that the term 'ever;-married does not necessarily mean 'currently married'. The 'ever;-married' would include all women who may be currently married, the widowed, the separated and the divorced. This Question, in other words, will be asked of all women except those who are 'Never Married'. For all women for whom 'M' or 'W' or 'S' is entered in *Question 5 of the Universal Slip, this question* will be asked. In the case of women who are 'NM' in Question 5 of the Universal Slip, put '×' in all parts of this question.

Q. 5 (a) : Age at marriage

You should ascertain the age at which the woman, whom you are enumerating, was married and record that age in completed years. If a woman has been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

Q. 5 (b) : Number of children surviving at present

In this question, you will have to find out how many of the children born are still surviving, *i.e.*, at the time of enumeration.

Please note that the children need not necessarily be staying with the mother, *i.e.*, the woman you are enumerating. They may be elsewhere due to any reason. What is important is whether they are alive, not where they live. They may be anywhere, even outside the country. The important point is the number alive.

Having ascertained this number, enter the details by sex and total in the boxes provided.

If there are no male or female children surviving at the time of enumeration, write '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 5 (c) : Number of children ever born alive

You should ascertain the total number of children that the woman you are enumerating gave birth to from the time she got married. If married, more than once, all the children born to her should be ascertained.

The number of children born would include all children born alive, even if later unfortunately any child died. Many persons, specially older people may only count children living with them. It is, therefore, essential to enquire about the number of children living at home, those living elsewhere and also those who were born alive but who are unfortunately not alive now. Even if the child died within a few hours of of his/her birth, he/she should be included in the count. Still births, *i.e.*, childern born dead should not be included in counting this number of childern ever born. You will have to ask politely but appropriate questions for getting this information.

You should ensure that all live births are ascerrained irrespective of whether the children are alive now.

It is our experience that the birth of a child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually living at the time of enumeration. The children who are born but may have died before the enumeration may not be indicated by the *respondent unless you make detailed enquiries.* This would be particularly true in the case

of children who may have died as infants. There is, therefore, need for a detailed probe to ensure that you get the correct number.

Ascertain the number of children ever born alive by sex and write the figures in international numerals in the boxes provided. Also give the total in the box provided.

If the woman reports that she has had no male or female children born alive, write, '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 6 : For currently married women only

This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only, *i.e.*, all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Question 5 of the Universal Slip. For all others, a cross (×) may be put against this question on the line.

Any child born alive during last one year

You sh ascertain if the currently married woman, whom you are enumerating, gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. If the respondent is not able to reckon one year, you can find out if a child was born alive in 1980 to the woman you are enumerating on or after any of the festival indicated to you by the Director of Census Operations. Only if the child was born alive, and even if the child had died soon after birth, the answer should be 'Yes', to this question. *Still birth, i.e., a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose.* So while you should make sure that every case of birth of a child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration. Infant deaths are still high in the country. There is a chance of a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about. It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration. Therefore, where the initial answer to this question is 'No', you should ask a specific question if there has been a case of a child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date. This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sentiments of the respondent. Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows :

"It has been found in some houses that a child was born and had died soon after or a few days or months later and such cases had not been reported. It is my hope that there are no such cases here. Am I right?"

This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'No' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. A similar probe to eliminate still births may also be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'Yes' under this question, you might ask if the child is here in the house. If the answer is 'Yes', no further Question is needed. If 'No', you might ask where the child has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or that it has gone elsewhere. If dead, then you might ask when the child died and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth. If the answer is 'Yes', then enter 'Yes' in the space below the question ; if the answer is 'No' enter 'No' in the space. Do not write in the dotted box.

In a case where the woman has had twins or multiple births, please write 2, 3. *etc.*, next to 'Yes' as the case may be, thus 'Yes' (2) or 'Yes' (3).

NOTE : You may find on your revisional round from March 1 to March 5, 1981 that a child is born to a currently married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of **March 1, 1981.** You will have to take this into account and correct the answers against Question 6 accordingly. You must enquire specifically, if any such birth has taken place. While ignoring still births all other births where the child was born alive even if it did not survive long should be taken into account.

FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART II—POPULATION RECORD COLUMNS 8 TO 35

As mentioned in the instructions relating to the filling up of columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule), columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record have to be entered with reference to the entries in the Individual Slip. For each member of the household, you will have filled up an Individual Slip. You will be required to copy out or to enter the relevant particulars from the Individual Slip in the line relating to that person in column 8 to column 35 of the Population Record. The following instructions tell you how to do this.

Please note that you should not allow this work to fall into arrears. You must fill up these columns in the case of those households whom you have enumerated each day at the end of the day itself. This would save you a lot of trouble and will also ensure that there are no errors.

It would be noticed that columns 8 to 21 relate to males and columns 22 to 35 relate to females. Column 1 placed between columns 13 and 14 is a mere copy of column 1 already entered by you. This is repeated on page 3 of the Household Schedule to facilitate your work, by obviating the need to trace back the entries for columns 14 onwards to column 1 on page 2. The instructions that follow will indicate how the entries from the Individual Slip should be carried over to the appropriate columns (8 to 35) of the Population Record separately for males and females.

Cols. 8 & 22 : Name of Scheduled Caste

For each person recorded in column 2 of the Population Record, check whether in the corresponding Individual Slip (Universal), '1' is recorded in the box against Question 9. If so, copy out the name of the Scheduled Caste written against Question 10 of the Individual Slip in column 8 if the person is a male or in column 22 if the person is a female on the corresponding line. Please do not make any mistake in copying out the correct spelling.

Cols. 9 & 23 : Name of Scheduled Tribe

As in the previous paragraph, for these columns also, you will have to check from the corresponding Individual Slip of the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record if code '2' is recorded in the box against Question 9. If so, the name of the Scheduled Tribe written against Question 10 of the Individual Slip should be copied in column 9 of the Population Record for males and in column 23 for females.

It must be noted that if there is a cross (×) against Question 9 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, the corresponding columns 8 and 22 and 9 and 23 of the Population Record should be left blank.

Cols. 10 & 24 : Literate

For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check from the corresponding Individual Slip whether '1' is recorded in the box against Question 11. If so, put a tick (√) under column 10 for males or a tick (√) mark under column 24 for females in the corresponding line.

Cols. 11 & 25 : Illiterate

As in the previous paragraph, check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 11 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record and if so, give tick (√) mark under column 11 for males or tick (√) mark under column 25 for females in the corresponding line.

Cols. 12 & 26 : Entry in Q. 14A of Individual Slip 'Yes'

For the person entered in column 2, check whether 'Yes' is recorded against Question 14A of the corresponding Individual Slip. If the person is a male, put tick (√) under column 12 and if female, put tick (√) under column 26.

Cols. 13 & 27 : Entry in Q. 14A of Individual Slip 'No'

As in the preceding paragraph, check if 'No', *i.e.*, 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O' is entered against Question 14A of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so and if the person is a male, put a tick (√) under column 13 and if female, put a tick (√) under column 27.

Cols. 14 & 28 : Entry in Q. 14B of Individual Slip 'Yes'

For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check against Question 14B of the corresponding Individual Slip if '1' is entered in the box. If so, put a tick (√) under column 14 for male, but if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 28 in the corresponding line.

Cols. 15 & 29 : Entry in Q. 14B of Individual Slip 'No'

Check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 14B of the Individual Slip in respect of the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, put tick (√) under column 15 in the case of a male, but if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 29 in the corresponding line.

Cols. 16 & 30 : Entry in Q. 15A of Individual Slip 'C'

For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check if 'C' is recorded against

Question 15A of the corresponding Individual Slip and if so, put the tick (√) under column 16 if male, and if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 30 of the corresponding line.

Cols. 17 & 31, 18 & 32, 19 & 33: Entry in Q. 15A of Individual Slip 'AL'/'HHI'/'O '

As in the previous paragraph, check from Question 15A of the Individual Slip relating to the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record whether 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' is entered for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, a tick (√) should be put under the appropriate column 17 or 18 or 19, as the case may be, in case the person is a male and under column 31 or 32 or 33, as the case may be, if the person is a female.

Cols. 20 & 34 : Whether seeking/available for work 'Yes'

For the person recorded in column 2 of the Population Record, check from the corresponding Individual Slip whether '1' is entered in the box against Question 16. If so, put a tick (√) under column 20 in the case of male, but if the person is a female, the tick (√) should be put under column 34.

Cols. 21 & 35 : Whether seeking/available for work 'No'

As in the previous paragraph, check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 16 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, put a tick (√) under column 21 in the case of a male and if female, put the tick (√) under column 35.

Please note that there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in columns 8 and 22, column 9 and column 23, column 10 and column 24, column 11 and column 25, column 12 and column 26, column 13 and column 27, column 14 and column 28, column 15 and column 29, column 16 and column 30, column 17 and column 31, column 18 and column 32 column 19 and column 33, column 20 and column 34, and column 21 and column 35 just as there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in columns 4 and 5 of the Population Record.

Similarly, there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in both columns 10 and 11, 12 and 13, 14 and 15, 20 and 21, 24 and 25, 26 and 27, 28 and 29, and 34 and 35. It will be obvious from the form itself that there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in more than one of the columns 16, 17, 18, 19 and 30, 31, 32, 33.

Having entered these particulars in columns 8 to 35 for all the persons enumerated in the household, you will have to strike the totals . Instructions for striking totals for columns 2, 8, 9, 22 and 23 are given in the foot-note of the form itself. However, this is recapitulated for your facility. Count the number of entries in column 2 and enter the figure against the total for this column. You will notice that the last serial number would tally with the total given under column 2. Similarly, for striking totals for columns 8, 9 , 22 and 23, count the number of entries under each column and enter the figure in the relevant rectangle against the total. In striking totals for columns 4, 5, 10 to 21, and 24 to 35, there should be no difficulty. You have marely to count the ticks (√) under different columns and enter the total in the cell provided for writing the total.

Having struck the totals, your job in respect of this Household Schedule form is over and you should sign at the bottom right hand corner and give date also. At this point, you must please remember that Question 15 of Part I of the Household Schedule, *i.e.*, total population of the household will have to be filled after you have derived the total of column 2 of Part II of Population Record taking into account the extra forms you may have used in the case of large households.

APPENDIX-I

LIST OF A FEW TYPICAL INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED ON A HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS

Foodstuffs

Production of flour by village chakkis or flour mills; milling or dehusking of paddy; grinding of chillies, turmeric, *etc.*; production of gur, khandsari, boora, *etc.*; production of pickles, chutney, jams, *etc.*; processing of cashewnuts; making of dried vegetables; manufacture of sweetmeats and bakery products; production of butter, ghee, *etc.*; slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish; fish curing, *etc.*; oil pressing ghani.

Beverages

Manufacture of country liquor, toddy; production of soda water, ice, ice cream, sharbats, *etc.*; processing of coffee, *etc.*

Tobacco Products

Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cherroots, tobacco, snuff, *etc.*

Textile Cotton

Cotton ginning, carding, presssing and baling, spinning, *etc.*; dyeing and bleaching of cloth; weaving in handlooms or powerlooms or manufacture of khadi; cloth printing; making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine *etc.*

Textile Jute, Wool or Silk

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the material concerned.

Textile Miscellaneous

Making of durries, carpets, hosiery, embroidery work; lace garland making; manufacture of chrochet headgear, making of newar, bed covers, (curtains, pillow, pillow cases, *etc.*); making of mattress, quilt (*rezai*), *etc.*; making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery; making of brushes, brooms, *etc.*, from coconut fibres; coir spinning; manufacture and repair of umbrellas; manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton), *etc.*

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products

Sawing and planing of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, *etc.*, wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work; match splinters, plywood and veneers, *etc.*; making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, *etc.*, baskets and broomsticks, caning of chairs; making of chicks and khas khas tatties; making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, *etc.*

Paper and Paper Products

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand; making of envelopes, paper made articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, *etc.*

Printing and Publishing

Printing works, lithography, block-making, book binding, *etc.*

Leather and Leather Products

Flaying and processing of hides and skins; making leather footwear, wearing apparel of leather and fur; repair of shoes or other leather products.

Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

Vulcanising tyres and tubes; manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear; manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of toys, paints, colours, *etc.*; manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics; manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods; manufacture of ink, candles, bootpolish, *etc.*

Non-metallic Mineral Products—other than Petroleum and Coal

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, cement statues, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products; making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys; manufacture of glass products, *etc.*

Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bell metal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, *etc.*; nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy; manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as plough-share, *etc.*; making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery; manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, *etc.*

Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

Manufacture of small machine tools and parts; repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, *etc.*

Transport Equipment

Repairing and servicing of automobiles; manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges; manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles such as bullock carts, wheel barrow, *etc.*

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment; goldsmithy, silver filigree industry; gold covering work, bidriware; repair of musical instruments, fountain pens; making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods; repairing of petromax lights; making of buttons and beads from conch-shell and horn goods.

APPENDIX-II

CLASSIFIED LIST OF OCCUPATIONS *i.e.*, DESCRIPTION OF WORK

(Questions 15A and 15B)

Professional, Technical and Related Workers

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher, *etc.*, in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below.) Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining, *etc.* In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, *etc.* Physiologists and dentists, *etc.*, should be recorded. As regards teachers, state if they are university teachers, secondary school, middle school, primary school or kindergarten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists, archaeologists, nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists such as economists, statisticians, geographers, historians, anthropologists, *etc.*, as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, *etc.*, draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers, *etc.*, who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

(Do not merely say Government Officer, an officer in a private firm or concern but give further particulars.) They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm, manufacturing establishment or a catering eastablishment or a transport company and so on. Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of a firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative officials, aircrafts and ship officers, *etc.*

Clerical Workers

(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furnish further particulars.) State clearly the type of work done such as, cashier, accountant, stenographer, typist, computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard, brakeman, traffic controller, railway ticket inspector postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher, *etc.*, office workers would also include peons, daftries, *etc.*

Sale Workers

(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details). It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business concern engages himself in wholesaleor retail trade. Salesman or shop assistants, agents of insurance, brokers in share, auctioners, commercial, travellers, hawkers and street vendors, money lenders, pawn brokers, *etc.*, will also be covered.

Service Workers

(Thes are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward, *etc.* Give precise particulars.) Hotel and restaurant keepers, house-keepers, matrons, and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related house-keeping service workers, building care-takers sweepers, cleaners, and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gate keepers, *etc.*, other service workers.

Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, etc. and related workers

Deep sea fishermen, inland river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest product gatherers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers, hunters, bird trappers, *etc.*, will be covered.

Production and other related workers, Transport equipment Operators and Labourers

(This may cover a very large variety of craftsmen and operators, *etc.*, whose work will have to be given in adequate detail.) Examples : minerals, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, *etc.*, tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers; saddle makers, leather cutters, *etc.*, blacksmiths furnacemen, moulders, *etc.*, cart builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers, *etc.*, stone cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, *etc.*, jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linemen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, *etc.*, printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers snuff or zarda makers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, *etc.*

APPENDIX-III

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

(Do not merely say plantation or fishing, *etc.*, but indicate the appropriate details as given here.)

Plantation Crops

Indicate the type of plantation such as tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betal nuts, *etc.*

Livestock Production

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheeps, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm, *etc.*, Production of wool, raw silk *etc.*, are also covered in this.

Agricultural Services

Indicate what type of agricultural service *e.g.*, pest destroying, spraying, operation of irrigation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services), grading agricultural and livestock products, soil conservation, soil testing, *etc.*

Hunting

Indicate hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purpose only.

Forestry and Logging

Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting of trees, *etc.*, this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, *etc.*

Fishing

Sea, coastal and inland water fishing, pisci-culture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, *etc.*

MINING AND QUARRYING

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details.) Indicate what is mined such as coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, gold, silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones, mica, gypsum *etc.*

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here.)

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat, dairy products; canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables; fish, grain mill products; bakery products; sugar; bora; common salt; edible oils including vanaspati; processing of tea or coffee; manufacture of ice; animal feeds, starch, *etc.*

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Rectifying and blending of spirits, wine industries; country liquor and toddy, carbonated water industries, bidi, cigar, cigarette, zerda, snuff, *etc.*

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling; spinning weaving, and finishing of cotton in textile mills; printing; dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha); khadi production; weaving, *etc.* in handloom and power-looms, *etc.*

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing; weaving and finishing in mills and other than in mills, dyeing and bleaching; printing of silk, synthetic textiles, *etc.*

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Spinning and pressing and baling of jute and mesta; dyeing; printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Textile products

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear) knitting mills, manufacture of all types of threads; cordage, ropes, *etc.*; embroidery; carpets; rain coats; hats; made up textile goods (except garments), oil cloth, tarpaulin ; coir and coir products, linoleum, padding, wadding, *etc.* are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products; sawing and planing of wood; wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels, *etc.* beams, posts, doors and windows, wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles; *etc.*, cork products; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, *etc.*

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

Manufacture of pulp; paper, paper boards and news-prints; container and paper boxes; printing and publishing of newspapers; periodicals, books, *etc.*, engraving, block making, book binding, *etc.*

Leather and Fur Products

Tanning, currying, *etc.*, of leather; footwear (excluding repair); coats, gloves, currying, dyeing, *etc.*, of fur, fur and skin rugs, *etc.*

Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tube industries; footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber; rubber and plastic products; petroleum refineries; production of coal-tar in coke ovens, *etc.*

Chemical and Chemical Products

Manufacture of chemicals such as acids, alkalis, gases, *etc.*, fertilizers and pesticides; paints, varnishes, drugs and medicines; perfumes, cosmetics, lotions; synthetic resins, *etc.*, explosive and ammunition and fireworks, *etc.*

Non-metallic Mineral Products

Structural clay products; glass and glass products; earthen ware and earthen pottery; china ware and porcelain ware, cement, lime and plaster; asbestos, cement, *etc.*

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and steel industries; casting foundries; ferroalloys; copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing, *etc.*

Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Metal cans from tin-plate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe, *etc.*; structural metal products; metal furniture and fixture; hand tools; utensils cutlery, *etc.*

Machinery, Machine tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery

Agricultural machinery, cranes; road rollers; boilers, diesel engine; refrigerators, air conditioners, *etc.*

Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts

Electrical motors, generators, transformers, insulated wires and cables; dry and wet batteries; radio, television, *etc* ; X-ray apparatus; electric computors, *etc.*

Transport Equipments and Parts

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts; Railway wagons; coaches, *etc.*, rail road equipments; motor vehicles; bicycles; aircrafts; push-carts and hand-carts, *etc.*

Other Manufacturing Industries

Do not say other manufacturing industries but write clearly what is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments; photographic and optical goods; watches; minting of coins; musical instruments, *etc.*

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, *e.g.* manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution; water supply, *i.e.*, collection, purification and distribution of water, *etc.*

CONSTRUCTION

(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars. Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, road, railways, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electric projects, industrial plants activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles marble, brick, *etc.* construction of electrical installation *etc.*, should be given.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses; foodstuff; textiles and textile products, *e.g.*, garments, shirtings, *etc.*, beverages, intoxicants like wines, opium, ganja, tobacco *etc.*; wholesale trade in animals, straw and fodder is also covered in this.

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics and Glass

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals, fuel lighting products; toilets; porcelain, glass utensil, crockery, *etc.*

All types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Agricultural and industrial machinery, *e.g.*, harvesters, threshers. *etc.*, electrical machinery, transport equipments, *etc.*

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products, building materials; clocks, *etc.* eye-glasses, *etc* ; medical and surgical instruments; precious metals stones and jewellery, *etc.*

Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water, *etc.*

Retail Trade in Textiles

Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail trade is concerned with. Dealers in textile (non ready-made), ready-made garments, are some examples.

Retail Trade in Others

Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is, like medical shops, booksellers, building material, *etc.*

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars.) Indicate what kind of transport such as railways, tramways, motor buses, bullock carts, ekka, tonga *etc.*, ocean and coastal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, *etc.* It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal, telegraph, wireless, telephone, *etc.*

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Indicate clearly whether services belong to banking; credit institutions other than banks, *e.g.*, loan societies, agricultural credit institutions, *etc.*, money lenders, financiers, *etc.* provident services, insurance carriers life, fire marine accident, health, *etc.* It also includes business services, *e.g.* purchase and sale agents and brokers; auctioneering; accounting; data processing, engineering; advertising services, *etc*; legal services rendered by advocates, barristers, pleaders, *etc.*

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

It should be clearly indicated whether service belongs to public administration, union government, state government, police service, quasi-government bodies, sanitary services, education, scientific and research, *etc.*

Personal Services

Do not merely say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, service relating to laundaries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair dressing, photographic studios, international and other extra territorial bodies, *etc.*

ANNEXURE-C

THE CENSUS ACT, 1948

Act No. XXXVII of 1948

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR CERTAIN MATTERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE TAKING OF CENSUS

3rd September, 1948

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the taking of Census in India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such Census;

It is hereby enacted as follows :

Short title and extent

1. This Act, may be called the Census Act. 1948.

2. It extends to the whole of India.

Rule of construction respecting enactments not extending to Jammu and Kashmir

2. Any reference in this Act to the Indian Penal Code or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir be construed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State.

Central Government to take Census

3. The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare its intention of taking a Census in the whole or any part of the territories to which this Act extends, whenever it may consider it necessary or desirable so to do, and thereupon the Census shall be taken.

Appointment of Census Staff

4. (1) The Central Government may appoint a Census Commissioner to supervise the taking of the Census throughout the area in which the Census is intended to be taken, and Directors of Census Operations to supervise the taking of the Census within the several States.

(2) The State Government may appoint persons as Census-Officers to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of the Census within any specified local area and such persons, when so appointed, shall be bound to serve accordingly.

(3) A declaration in writing, signed by any authority authorised by the State Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census Officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(4) The State Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing Census Officers conferred by sub-section (2).

Status of Census authorities as public servants

5. The Census Commissioner, all Directors of Census Operations and all Census Officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Discharge of duties of Census Officers in certain cases

6. (1) Where the District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf, by a written order so directs:—

(a) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to the naval, military or air forces or of any vessel of war, of India;

(b) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel;

(c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institutions;

(d) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, emigration depot or club;

(e) every manager or officer of a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment; and

(f) every occupant of immovable property wherein at the time of the taking of the Census persons are living;

shall perform such of the duties of a Census Officer in relation to the persons who at the

time of the taking of the Census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house, or are present on or in such immovable property or are employed under him as may be specified in the order.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to Census Officers shall apply, so far as may be, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which under this section he is directed to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under Section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance

7. The District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order which shall have effect throughout the extent of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon :—

(a) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders and farmers and assignees of land revenue, or their agents;

(b) all members of the district, municipal, panchayat and other local authorities and officers and servants of such authorities; and

(c) all officers and members of staff of any factory, firm or establishment, to give such assistance as shall be specified in the order towards the taking of a Census of the persons who are, at the time of the taking of the Census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or in the premises of factories, firms and other establisments or within the areas for which such local authorities are established, as the case may be, and the persons to whom an order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall, while acting in pursuance of such order be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Asking of question and obligation to answer

8. (1) A Census-Officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer such questions to the best of his knowledge or belief :

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to permit access and affixing of numbers

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow Census Officers such access thereto as they may require for the purpose of the Census and as having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable and shall allow them to paint on, or affix to, the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the Census.

Occupier or Manager to fill up schedule

10. (1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf, a Census Officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be, at the time of the taking of the Census.

(2) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be, shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the Census Officer to such person as the Census Officer may direct.

Penalties

11. (1 (a) Any Census Officer of any person lawfully required to given assistance towards the taking of a Census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder, or, any person who hinders or obstructs another person in perforing any such duty, or in obeying any such order, or

(b) any Census Officer who intentionally puts any offiensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State

Government, discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purposes of, a Census return, or

(c) any sorter, compiler or other member of the Census staff who removes, secrets, damages or destroys any Census document or deals with any Census document in a manner likely to falsify or impair the tabulations of Census results, or

(d) any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a Census Officer which he is legally bound by Section 8 to answer, or

(e) any person occupying any house enclosure, vessel or other place who refuses to allow a Census Officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by Section 9 to allow, or

(f) any person who removes, obliterates, alters, or damages any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purpose of the Census, or

(g) any person who, having been required under Section 10 to fill up a schedule, knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of that section, or makes any false return thereunder, or

(h) any person who trespasses into a Census Office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under part (b) or (c) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Sanction required for prosecution

12. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the State Government or of an authority authorised in this behalf by the State Government.

Operation of other laws not barred

13. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred to in Section 12.

Jurisdiction

14. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the Second class shall try, whether under this Act or under any other law, any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

Records of Census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence

15. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a Census Officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under Section 10, and not withstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

Temporary suspension of other laws as to mode of taking Census in municipalities.

16. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a Census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority, in consultation with the Director of Census Operations or with such other authority as the State Government may authorise in this behalf, shall, at the time appointed for the taking of any Census cause the Census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by or under this Act.

Grant of Statistical Abstract

17. The Census Commissioner or any Director of Census Operations, or such person as the State Government may authorise in this behalf may, if he so thinks fit, at the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, cause abstracts to be prepared and supplied containing any such statistical information as can be derived from the Census returns for India or any State, as the case may be, being information which is not contained in any published report and which in his opinion it is reasonable for that authority or person to require.

Power to make rules

18. (1) The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government may make rules providing for the appointment of Census Officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of Census Officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a Census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons.

ANNEXURE-D

NOTE ON THE POST ENUMERATION CHECK

Introduction

The twelfth decennial population census of India was taken between 9 February and 5 March, 1981 with reference date as 1st March, 1981. The Census in Jammu & Kashmir State was taken during April-May, 1981 with reference date as 6th May, 1981. No census could be taken in Assam owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in that State.

A Post Enumeration Check (PEC) was conducted soon after the 1981 Census to assess the extent of omission and duplication in the census. 14 major States and the Union Territory of Delhi, which together accounted for 97 per cent of the censused population, were covered in this survey.

Objectives

Objective of the survey was to provide answers to the questions :—

(i) How accurate has been the census count ? (coverage error).

(ii) How precisely have the particulars of some important characteristics of the individuals been recorded in the census ? (content error).

The coverage error investigated in PEC consists of two components:—

(1) Omission or duplication of persons due to omission or duplication of entire household (Type I error).

(2) Omission or duplication of individuals in the censused household (type II error).

Sample Size

At the national level about 4,000 enumeration blocks were selected for PEC. These were allocated to the various states in proportion to the projected population as on 1st March, 1981. The enumeration blocks were selected systematically from the frame of enumeration blocks prepared for conducting the census. Of the 4,000 blocks, the PEC was not conducted in Assam as no census could be taken in that State. The effective sample size, therefore, was 3862 enumeration blocks.

Procedure for measuring Coverage Errors

For measuring type I error, all the households in the sample blocks were re-listed. Houseless were not re-listed. 10 per cent sub-sample of censused households were selected from each block for the collection of data on coverage of errors of type II.

In each State, the content error schedule was canvassed in the 10 per cent sub-sample of households in 50 blocks.

Method of Data Collection

There were three stages of work in PEC. These were;

(a) Listing and Enumeration.

(b) Desk match between PEC and the corresponding census records.

(c) Field reconciliation.

At the listing stage, all the census houses in the selected enumeration block were listed and members of the 10 per cent sub-sample of the households were re-enumerated. The particulars collected regarding each household were matched with those in the corresponding abridged houselist of the enumeration block. A match was established if census house No., the use to which the census house is put and the name of the head of household tallied. Similarly the particulars of the individuals collected in the selected household were compared with the corresponding population records entry by entry to see if name, relationship to head and marital status tally. Wherever the particulars did not match, a fresh team visited the enumeration block to re-concile entries relating to the household/person which had not matched unequivocally. After this stage, every household person was classified as enumerated in the census or omitted in the census or duplicated in the census. Thus, the method adopted was external unitary check.

Organisation of field work

On the basis of work norms and available resources, it was decided that each enumerator would canvass the schedules in two enumeration blocks. Most of the supervisors and enumerators were drawn from the State DCO's office supplemented by fresh recruits, wherever needed. In a few States, experienced Investigators of other agencies like Bureaus of Economics & Statistics were also involved.

Independence of operations

To ensure independence of operations, instructions were issued that an entirely different set of persons should be engaged for relisting and re-enumeration operations on one hand and desk match and field reconciliation operations on the other. The enumerators were interchanged in such a manner

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that persons doing basic relisting and re-enumeration did not do desk match or field reconciliation of the same block.

The salient results of the P.E.C.

(1) There is a net under-count in the census.

(2) The net omission rate is 17·95 persons per thousand with a PRSE (Percentage Relative Standard Error) of 4·69. The net omission rate for males/females are 17·10 and 18·85 per thousand respectively and do not differ significantly. The rural urban difference are, however, significant. In the rural areas, the net omission rate is 15·0 per thousand, while in urban areas it is 27·6 per thousand.

The rates are presented zone-wise. The zones are as follows:

Southern Zone : Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Eastern Zone : Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal.

Central Zone : Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Western Zone : Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Northern Zone : Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan.

The omission is highest in the Central Zone (25·50 per thousand) followed by the North Zone (21·81 per thousand). The West Zone rate is closer to the all India rates. In both the South and East Zones, the omission rates are lower than the all India rate.

The table below gives the net omission rates zone-wise:—

Net omission rate per 1000 enumerated persons— India and Zones.

Zone	M	F	P
Southern	15·55	14·71	15·14
Eastern	11·52	11·95	11·72
Central	22·66	28·64	25·50
Western	17·09	16·95	17·03
Northern	19·70	23·20	21·81
India	17·10	18·85	17·95

The omission rates are almost the same as observed in the 1971 Census.

Omission rates by age groups have also been derived through the survey. It is noticed that the omission rate in the age group 0-4 is higher than the corresponding rate in the other age groups, being 26·98/1000.

The omission rates do not differ significantly by literacy, being 17·75 in the case of literates and 18·06 in the case of illiterates per thousand.

The omission rate is 11·53/1000 in the case of members of nuclear families and 39·86/1000 for others. A nuclear family is defined as consisting of head of the household, wife/husband and sons/daughters.

Analysis of omission rates by marital status indicates that the widowed/divorced/separated tend to be omitted more. In the case of the widowed/divorced/separated, the omission rate is 23·64/1000 as against 20·20/1000 in the case of the never married and 14·65/1000 in the case of married. The omission rates are higher in the case of females among the married and widowed/divorced/separated being 16·65/1000 and 25·51/1000 respectively as against 12·53/1000 and 17.92/1000 respectively in the case of males. In the case of the never married omission rates among females and males are very close being 19·85/1000 and 20·51/1000 respectively.

ANNEXURE-E

LIST OF TABULATIONS

The list of tabulations of different series, along with the priority for their generation and publication, the levels of presentation in All India and State volumes, is given below. Among these the advance tabulations at national level are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Priority	Series/Table No.	Title	Lowest level of presentation	
			All India Volume	State Volume
1	2	3	4	5
	A—SERIES : GENERAL POPULATION TABLES			
Priority I	A-1	Area, Houses and Population	District	Tehsil & Town
	Appendix-1	Statement showing 1981 territorial units and changes during 1971-81	District	Tehsil
	Appendix-2	Number and population of villages with population 5,000 and over and of towns with population under 5,000	District	Tehsil
	Appendix-3	Houseless and Institutional population	District	Tehsil & Town
	A-2	Decadal variation in population since 1901	State	District
	Appendix	States and District at the 1981 Census showing 1971 area and population according to territorial jurisdiction in 1971, change in population of 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981	District	District
	A-3	Villages classified by population size	District	Tehsil
	A-4	Towns and urban agglomerations classified by population in 1981 with variation since 1901	Town	Town
	Appendix-1	New Towns added in 1981 and towns in 1971 declassified in 1981	Town	Town
	Appendix-2	Places with a population of under 5,000 classified as towns for the first time in 1981	Town	Town
	Appendix-3	Places with a population of under 5,000 in 1971 which were towns in 1971 but have been declassified in 1981	Town	Town
	Appendix-4	Changes between 1971 and 1981 in area and population of towns and reasons for change in area	Town	Town
	A-5	Standard Urban Areas	Town & Outgrowth of town	Town & Outgrowth of town
		Union/State Primary Census Abstract	District	Tehsil & Town
		Urban/Village Primary Census Abstract	—	Ward & Village
	Appendix	Total, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population-Urban block wise	—	Urban block
	B—SERIES : GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES			
Priority I	*B-1	Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers classified by age; and sex	State	District
	B-1 Part A	Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas classified by age and sex	State, U.A. & City	District, U.A. City
	*B-2	Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by age, sex and literacy—Urban	State	District
	*B-3	Main workers classified by industrial category, age and sex	State, U.A. & City	District U.A. City
	*B-4 Part A	Main workers classified by industrial category, educational level and sex—Urban	State	District

1	2	3	4	5
	*B-4 Part B	Main workers classified by industrial category, educational level and sex—Rural	State	District
	*B-5 Part A	Main workers by age, sex and educational level—Urban .	State	District
	*B-5 Part B	Main workers by age, sex and educational level—Rural .	State	District
	B-6	Other work of main workers and work of marginal workers by broad category cross-classified by main activity .	State	District
	*B-7	Marginal workers by industrial category, age and sex .	State	District
	*B-8 Part A	Marginal workers by industrial category and non-workers by educational level and sex—Urban	State	State
	*B-8 Part B	Marginal workers by industrial category and non-workers by educational level and sex—Rural	State	State
	*B-9	Persons seeking/available for work by marginal workers/non workers, age and sex	State	District
	*B-10 Part A	Persons seeking/available for work by age, sex and educational level—Urban	State	State
	*B-10 Part B	Persons seeking/available for work by age, sex and educational level—Rural	State	State
Priority II	B-11	Female main workers classified by industrial category, age and marital status	State	State
	B-12	Industrial classification of main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and by divisions, major groups and minor groups . . .	State	District
	*B-13	Main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs by household industry and non-household industry	State	State
	B-14	Industrial classification of main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on household industry basis by sex and class of worker	State	District
	B-15	Classification of main workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by class of worker, age and sex	State	District
	B-16	Industrial classification of main workers in non-household indusrty, trade, business, profession or service by class of worker and sex	State	District
	B-17	Industrial classification of marginal workers engaged in work other than cultivation and agricultural labour by sex	State	District
	*B-18	Occupational classification of main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex . . .	State	State
	B-19	Occupational classification of main workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by class of worker and sex	State	State
	B-20 Part A	Occupational classification of main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and age—Urban	State	District
	B-20 Part B	Occupational classification of main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and age—Rural	State	District
	B-21 Part A	Occupational classification of main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and educational level—Urban	State	District
	B-21 Part B	Occupational classification of main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and euducational level—Rural	State	District
	B-22	Marginal workers and non-workers by main activity, age, sex and whether seeking/available for work . . .	State	State

1	2	3	4	5
	C—SERIES : SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES			
Priority I	*C-1	Age, sex and marital status	State	District
	*C-2	Age, sex and level of education—All areas . . .	State	District
	*C-2 SC	Age, sex and level of education for SC—All areas . .	State	District
	*C-2 ST	Age, sex and level of education for ST—All areas . .	State	District
	*C-2 Part A	Age, sex and level of education—Urban	State	District
	*C-2 SC Part A	Age, sex and level of education for SC—Urban . .	State	District
	*C-2 ST Part A	Age, sex and level of education for ST—Urban . . .	State	District
	*C-3 Part A	Attending school/college by completed level of education, age and sex—Urban	State	District
	*C-3 Part B	Attending school/college by completed level of education, age and sex—Rural	State	District
	*C-4	Children (Ages 5-14) by single year of age, school attending and economic activity	State	District
	*C-4 SC	Children of Scheduled Castes (Ages 5-14) by single year of age, School attending and economic activity .	State	District
	*C-4 ST	Children of Scheduled Tribes (Ages 5-14) by single year of age, school attending and economic activity .	State	District
	*C-5	Single Year Age Returns	State	State
	*C-6	Population by five year age groups and sex . . .	State	District
Priority II	C-7	Mother Tongue (Alphabetical order)	State	State
	C-8	Bilingualism	State	State
	*C-9	Religion	State	District
	C-10	Households by composition and size	State & City	District & City
	D—SERIES : MIGRATION TABLES			
Priority I	*D-1	Population classified by place of birth	State	District
	*D-2	Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration	State	State
	*D-3	Migrants by sex, place of last residence, duration of residence and reason for migration	State	State
	*D-4	Main workers, marginal workers, non-workers, those seeking/available for work and literacy among migrants reporting, 'Employment' as reason for migration by age, sex and duration of residence	State & City	State & City
Priority II	D-5	Migrants from rural areas within State of enumeration reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence—Urban	State & City	State & City
	D-6	Migrants from urban areas within the State of enumeration reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence—Urban	State & City	State & City
	D-7	Migrants from rural areas outside the State of enumeration reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence—Urban	State & City	State & City
	D-8	Migrants from urban areas outside the State of enumeration reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence—Urban	State & City	State & City
	*D-9	Migrants reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration, now seeking/available for work by age, sex educational level and duration of residence—Urban . .	State & City	State & City
	D-10	Migrants reporting 'Education' as reason for migration, now seeking/available for work by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence—Urban	State & City	State & City
	D-11	Migrants from place of last residence to cities by age, sex, marital status and educational level . .	City	City

1	2	3	4	5
	D-12	Migrant workers of cities reporting 'Employme . ' as reason for migration by duration of residence, education level, occupational divisions and sex . . .	City	City
	D-13	Persons born in other districts of the State and enumerated in this district	@	@
		F—SERIES : FERTILITY TABLES		
Priority I	* F-1 Part A	Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Age at Marriage and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Urban	State	State
	* F-1 Part B	Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Age at Marriage and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Rural	State	State
	* F-2 Part A	Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Age at Marriage and Educational Level—Urban .	State	State
	* F-2 Part B	Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Age at Marriage and Educational level—Rural .	State	State
	F-3 Part A	Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Age at Marriage and Occupation—Urban . .	State	State
	F-3 Part B	Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Age at Marriage and Occupation—Rural . .	State	State
	* F-4 Part A	Currently Married Women by Present Age and Religion and Births to them during the last year by Birth Order—Urban	State	State
	* F-4 Part B	Currently Married Women by Present Age and Religion and Births to them during the last year by Birth Order—Rural	State	State
	* F-5 Part A	Currently Married Women by Present Age and Educational Level and Births to them during last year by Birth Order—Urban	State	State
	* F-5 Part B	Currently Married Women by Present Age and Educational Level and Births to them during last year by Birth Order—Rural	State	State
	* F-6 Part A	Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age and Births to them during last year by Birth Order—Urban	State	State
	* F-6 Part B	Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age and Births to them during last year by Birth Order—Rural	State	State
	F-7 Part A	Currently Married Women by Present Age and Occupation and Births to them during last year by Birth Order—Urban	State	State
	F-7 Part B	Currently Married Women by Present Age and Occupation and Births to them during last year by Birth Order—Rural	State	State
	* F-8 Part A	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Religion and Births to them during last year—Urban	State	State
	* F-8 Part B	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Religion and Births to them during last year—Rural	State	State
	* F-9 Part A	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Educational Level and Births to them during last year—Urban	State	State
	* F-9 Part B	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Educational Level and Births to them during last year—Rural	State	State
	* F-10 Part A	Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Births to them during last year—Urban . . .	State	State
	* F-10 Part B	Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Births to them during last year—Rural . . .	State	State

1	2	3	4	5
	F-11 Part A	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Occupation and Births to them during last year—Urban	State	State
	F-11 Part B	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Occupation and Births to them during last year—Rural	State	State
	* F-12 Part A	Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Religion and Total Childern Ever Born to them by Sex—Urban	State	State
	* F-12 Part B	Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Religion and Total Childern Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural	State	State
	* F-13 Part A	Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Educational Level and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Urban	State	State
	* F-13 Part B	Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Educational Level and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural	State	State
	* F-14 Part A	Ever Married Woman of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age and Parity and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Urban . .	State	State
	* F-14 Part B	Ever Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age and Parity and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural	State	State
	F-15 Part A	Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Occupation and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Urban	State	State
	F-15 Part B	Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Occupation and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural	State	State
	F-16 Part A	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Parity and Religion and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Urban	State	State
	F-16 Part B	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Parity and Religion and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural	State	State
	F-17 Part A	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Parity and Educational Level and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Urban . .	State	State
	F-17 Part B	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Parity and Educational Level and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural . . .	State	State
	F-18 Part A	Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Parity and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Urban	State	State
	F-18 Part B	Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Parity and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural	State	State
	F-19 Part A	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Parity and Occupation and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Urban	State	State
	F-19 Part B	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Parity and Occupation and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural . . .	State	State
Priority II	F-20	Currently Married Women by Present Age and Births to them during last year by Birth Order	@	District
	F-21	Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present Age and Parity and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex	@	District
	F-22	Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present Age and Age at Marriage	@	District
	* F-23 Part A	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Number of Surviving Children and Religion and their Total Surviving Children by Sex—Urban .	State	State
	* F-23 Part B	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Number of Surviving Children and Religion and their Total Serviving Children by Sex—Rural .	State	State

1	2	3	4	5
	*F-24 Part A	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Number of Surviving Children and Educational level and their Total Surviving Children by Sex—Urban .	State	State
	*F-24 Part B	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Number of Surviving Children and Educational level and their Total Surviving Children by Sex—Rural	State	State
	F-25 Part A	Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Number of Surviving Children and their Total Surviving Children—Urban	State	State
	F-25 Part B	Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Number of Surviving Children and their Total Surviving Children—Rural	State	State
	F-26 Part A	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Number of Surviving Children and Occupation and their Total Surviving Children by Sex—Urban .	State	State
	F-26 Part B	Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Number of Surviving Children and Occupation and their Total Survivlng Children by Sex—Rural . .	State	State
	F-27	Currently Married Women by Present Age and Number of Surviving Children and their Total Surviving Children by sex	@	District
	F-28	Currently Married Women by Duration of Marriage and Births to them during last year by Birth Order. .	State	District
	H-SERIES : TABLES ON HOUSES AND DISABLED POPULATION			
Priority I	H-1	Census Houses and the uses to which they are put	State	District & City
	H-2	Disabled population by type of disability . . .	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	HH—SERIES : HOUSEHOLD TABLES			
Priority I	HH-1 Part A	Distribution of households by predominant materials of roof, wall and floor of Census houses occupied by them—Urban	State & City	District & City
	HH-1 Part B	Distribution of households by predominant materials of roof, wall and floor of Census houses occupied by them—Rural	State	District
	HH-2	Households by size of household and number of rooms occupied	State & City	District & City
	HH-3	Households by number of married couples usually living in households and number of rooms occupied . .	State & City	District & City
	HH-4	Household, members of households and married couples usually living in households by number of rooms occupied	State & City	District & City
	HH-5	Households cultivating and not cultivating land by household size and tenure status of house occupied . . .	District	Tehsil
	HH-5 SC	Scheduled Caste households cultivating and not cultivating land by household size and tenure status of house occupied	District	Tehsil
	HH-5 ST	Scheduled Tribe households cultivating and not cultivating land by household size and tenure status of house occupied	District	Tehsil
	HH-6 Part A	Households and population by availability of electricity and toilet facilities and tenure status of house occupied—Urban	State & City	District & Town
	HH-6 Part B	Households and population by availability of electricity and tenure status of house occupied—Rural . . .	State	District
	HH-7	Households by source of drinking water . . .	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	HH-8	Households cultivating and not cultivating land by tenure and household size	District & City	Tehsil & Town

1	2	3	4	5
	HH-8 SC	Scheduled Caste households cultivating and not cultivating land by tenure and household size . . .	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	HH-8 ST	Scheduled Tribe households cultivating and not cultivating land by tenure and household size . . .	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	HH-9	Households by size and number of main workers .	State	District
	HH-9 SC	Scheduled Caste households by size and number of main workers	State	District
	HH-9 ST	Scheduled Tribe households by size and number of main workers	State	District
	HH-10	Households by size and number of members seeking/available for work	State	District
	HH-10 SC	Scheduled Caste households by size and number of members seeking/available for work	State	District
	HH-10 ST	Scheduled Tribe households by size and number of members seeking/available for work	State	District
	HH-11	Households by size and number of literate members .	State	District
	HH-11 SC	Scheduled Caste households by size and number of literate members	State	District
	HH-11 ST	Scheduled Tribe households by size and number of literate members	State	District
	HH-12	Members of cultivating and non-cultivating households classified as main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking/available for work	State	District
	HH-12 SC	Members of cultivating and non-cultivating Scheduled Caste households classified as main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking/available for work .	State	District
	HH-12 ST	Members of cultivating and non-cultivating Scheduled Tribe households classified as main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking/available for work . . .	State	District
	HH-13 SC	Scheduled Caste households and population classified by literacy, main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking/available for work	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	HH-13 ST	Scheduled Tribe households and population classified by literacy, main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking/available for work . . .	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	HH-14 SC	Households and population by literacy for each Scheduled Caste	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	HH-14 ST	Households and population by literacy for each Scheduled Tribe	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	HH-15	Household population by religion of head of household	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	Appendix	Details of religions shown under 'other religions and pursuasions' in main Table HH-15 : Religion . .	State	District
	HH-16	Households and household population by language mainly spoken in the household	District & City	Tehsil & Town
Priority II	HH-17	Households cultivating rented land, members of households and cultivators among them by tenancy . .	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	HH-17 SC	Scheduled Caste households cultivating rented land, members of households and cultivators among them by tenancy	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	HH-17 ST	Scheduled Tribe households cultivating rented land, members of households and cultivators among them by tenancy	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	SC-SERIES : SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.			
Priority II	SC-1	Industrial category of main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking/available for work by sex for Scheduled Castes	District & City	Tehsil & Town

1	2	3	4	5
	SC-2	Industrial category of work of marginal workers of Scheduled Castes by seeking/available not seeking/available for work and sex	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	SC-3	Marginal workers and non-workers by sex, type of activity and educational level for Scheduled Castes	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	SC-4	Marginal workers of Scheduled Castes by main activity cross-classified by industrial category of marginal work and sex	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	SC-5	Age and marital status for Scheduled Castes--All areas	District	Tehsil
	SC-6 Part A	Education in urban areas only for Scheduled Castes	City	Town
	SC-6 Part B	Education in rural areas only for Scheduled Castes	District	Tehsil
	ST-SERIES : SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES			
Priority II	ST-1	Industrial category of main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking/available for work by sex for Scheduled Tribes	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	ST-2	Industrial category of work of marginal workers of Scheduled Tribes by seeking/available not seeking/available for work and sex	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	ST-3	Marginal workers and non-workers by sex, type of activity and educational level for Scheduled Tribes	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	ST-4	Marginal workers of Scheduled Tribes by main activity cross classified by industrial category of marginal work and sex	District & City	Tehsil & Town
	ST-5	Age and marital status for Scheduled Tribes-All areas	District	Tehsil
	ST-6 Part A	Education in urban areas only for Scheduled Tribes	City	Town
	ST-6 Part B	Education in rural areas only for Scheduled Tribes	District	Tehsil
	ST-7	Religion for Scheduled Tribes	State	District
	ST-8	Mother tongue for Scheduled Tribes	State	District
	ST-9	Bilingualism for Scheduled Tribes	State	State
	†VILLAGE DIRECTORY			
		Amenities and land use		
	Appendix-1	Tehsil-wise abstract of educational, medical and other amenities		
	Appendix-2	Land utilisation data in respect of non-municipal towns (Census towns)		
	Appendix-3**	Tehsil-wise list of villages where no educational or medical and public health facilities etc. are available		
	Appendix-4	List of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges		
	†TOWN DIRECTORY			
	Statement 1	Status and growth history		
	Statement 2	Physical aspects and location of towns, 1979		
	Statement 3	Municipal Finance, 1978-79		
	Statement 4	Civic and other amenities, 1979		
	Statement 4A	Civic and other amenities in notified slums, 1979		
	Statement 5	Medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities, 1979		
	Statement 6	Trade, commerce, industry and banking, 1979		

* The table will also be presented as Advance Tabulation at National level.
@ Will not be presented in the volume.
** No format for this Appendix is prescribed as it is only a list.
† Will be presented only in District Census Handbooks.

ANNEXURE–F

PUBLICATION PLAN

For all-India and for each State and Union Territory the Census tabulations and reports will be published according to the following plan :

Part No. and Subject covered	Sub-Part No. if any, and the topics covered
Part-I—Administration Report (for official use only)	Part I A—Administration Report—Enumeration.
	Part I B—Administration Report—Tabulation.
Part II—General Population Tables	Part II A—General Population Tables—A-Series.
	Part II B—Primary Census Abstract.
Part III—General Economic Tables	Part III A—B-Series Tables of first priority economic activity, industrial category of main workers, marginal workers and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level, sex and non-workers and marginal workers by type of activity seeking/available for work and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level and sex.
	Part III B—B-Series Tables of second priority covering industrial classification of main workers and marginal workers, occupational classification and class of worker of main workers and main activity and seeking/available for work of marginal workers and non-workers and their cross-classification by age, sex and educational level.
Part IV—Social and Cultural Tables	Part IV-A—C-Series Tables of first priority covering age, sex and marital status composition of the population, single year age returns, educational level and school attendance.
	Part IV-B—C-Series Tables of second priority covering mother tongue, bilingualism and religion of population and household composition.
Part V—Migration Tables	Part V-A—D-Series Tables of first priority covering distribution of population by place of birth, migrants by place of last residence, by duration of residence and reason for migration and economic activity of migrants reporting 'Employment' as reason and their cross-classification by age and literacy.
	Part V-B—D-Series Tables of second priority covering migration for 'employment' to urban areas from rural and urban and within State and outside State Origins, their composition by age, sex and educational level and seeking/available for work and duration of last residence.
Part VI—Fertility Tables	Part VI-A—F-Series Tables of first priority. This Part will cover the age at marriage pattern, current fertility and cumulated fertility for ever married and currently married women by present age and du ion of marriage at State and district levels. At State level the further cross-classification by the socio-economic factors, religion, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, educational level and occupation will be covered.
	Part VI-B—F-Series Tables of second priority covering the surviving children of currently married women by present age and duration of marriage, religion etc., and also current fertility by duration of marriage at district level.
Part VII—Tables on Houses and Disabled Population	H-Series Tables covering census houses and their uses and the disabled population by type of disability, with analytical notes.

1	2
Part VIII—Household Tables	Part VIII A—HH-Series Tables covering material of construction of houses occupied by households, housing facilities available to households, household size and number of couples living in households and households by number of main workers, seeking/available for work and literate members, cultivating and non-cultivating households by tenure of land for general and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe households, literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and economic activity of members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households. These tables will also cover the household population by religion of head of household and language mainly spoken in the household. Part VIII-B—This part will contain tables HH-17, HH-17 SC & HH-17 ST on tenancy. Part VIII-C—Report on Households. This will be an analytical report of the data presented in Parts VIII-A and VIII-B.
Part IX—Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	The SC and ST Series of tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, covering industrial categories of main workers and marginal workers, type of activity of marginal workers and non-workers, Seeking/available for work among marginal workers and non-workers, age, sex, marital status, composition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their educational level (for each Caste/Tribe separately). These tables also cover for Scheduled Tribes, their composition by religion, mother tongue and bilingualism.
Part X—Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns and Villages	Part X-A—Town Directory. Part X-B—Survey Reports on selected towns. Part X-C—Survey Reports on selected villages.
Part XI	Ethnographic notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Part XII—Census Atlas	Union and State/Union Territory Census Atlases.
Part XIII—District Census Handbook	Part XIII-A—Village and Town Directory. Part XIII-B—Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract.

TABLE A-1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

TABLE A-1 : AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Fly-leaf

Table A-1—the basic population table of the 1981 Census corresponds to the general population table A-1 of the 1971, 1961 and 1951 censuses. This table furnishes the population by sex for the administrative units viz., state, district, tehsil/town separately for urban and rural areas. This table also presents the area (in sq. kms.), density of population, number of villages (inhabited and uninhabited), towns, occupied residential houses and households for each of the units. Portrayal of population beginning with State and districts is followed by tehsils and towns in each district with data for urban agglomerations being given separately.

Three appendices pertaining to this table are :

Appendix-1 : This appendix shows the 1981 administrative units upto tehsil level alongwith their constituent units as at 1971 Census. It also brings out all jurisdictional changes i.e., particulars of areas added to or taken away from each administrative unit during the inter-censal period (1971-81).

Appendix-2 : This appendix gives number of villages having population of 5,000 and above besides number of towns having population below 5,000 alongwith their population for each unit. Normally, places with population exceeding 5,000 are declared towns and those with less than 5,000 population are treated as villages. But for census purposes, certain places with less than 5,000 population also have been considered towns and some places with over 5,000 figures as villages on the basis of prescribed criteria. Such places are included in this appendix.

Appendix-3 : The population figures, by sex, of Houseless and Institutional households among the total households are presented in main table A-1. In this appendix, the information is also given upto tehsil and town levels including urban agglomerations.

Jurisdictional Changes during 1971-81 : No inter-state transfer of area took place between 1971-81. However, inter-district transfers of area between Jaipur and Alwar districts, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer districts, Udaipur and Chittaurgarh districts and Kota and Jhalawar districts did take place during the inter-censal period. Details of the area transferred are available in Appendix-I to table A-1. On account of these inter-district transfers certain adjustments of population have been made in order to study the decadal variation of population through the past censuses. This is brought out in the statement below :

District	Adjusted/ Unadjusted Population	Census Years							
		1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jaipur	Adjusted	2,469,760	1,891,410	1,516,445	1,181,859	1,038,014	930,888	1,134,942	1,204,862
	Unadjusted	2,482,385	1,901,756	1,524,493	1,188,131	1,043,522	935,828	1,140,965	1,211,256
Alwar	Adjusted	1,403,787	1,100,372	870,041	851,663	775,723	725,710	819,479	859,438
	Unadjusted	1,391,162	1,090,026	861,993	845,391	770,215	720,770	813,456	853,044
Jodhpur	Adjusted	1,151,649	884,759	672,109	558,389	443,654	382,545	434,954	424,461
	Unadjusted	1,152,712	885,663	672,653	558,841	444,013	382,855	435,306	424,805
Jaisalmer	Adjusted	167,824	141,242	109,658	96,958	78,646	69,224	87,162	75,551
	Unadjusted	166,761	140,338	109,114	96,506	78,287	68,914	86,810	75,207
Udaipur	Adjusted	1,803,542	1,426,703	1,163,269	989,482	829,706	725,034	682,753	552,101
	Unadjusted	1,803,680	1,426,840	1,163,344	989,546	829,759	725,081	682,797	552,137
Chittaurgarh	Adjusted	945,119	747,705	614,521	543,535	458,720	401,016	376,137	305,017
	Unadjusted	944,981	747,568	614,446	543,471	458,667	400,969	376,093	304,981
Kota	Adjusted	1,142,108	847,126	669,148	635,052	561,145	521,938	536,874	461,580
	Unadjusted	1,143,870	848,389	670,060	635,918	561,910	522,649	537,606	462,209
Jhalawar	Adjusted	623,763	491,872	405,036	374,596	330,140	299,617	301,449	253,651
	Unadjusted	622,001	490,609	404,124	373,730	329,375	298,906	300,717	253,022

In case of transfer between Jaipur and Alwar districts initially 16 villages of Kotputli tehsil of Jaipur district were ordered to be made part of Behror tehsil of Alwar district by a state government notification and accordingly the administrative frame for 1981 Census was amended by incorporating this change. Later, by another notification the State government transferred back these 16 villages to Kotputli tehsil of Jaipur district. As the preparations for 1981 Census had already been completed, it was not possible to revise the census frame with the result that for census taking these villages were treated as part of Alwar district (Behror tehsil). Consequently, the census data of these 16 villages has been included in Alwar district and not in Jaipur district. The readers would bear with this seemingly anomalous position.

Besides, six inter-tehsil changes in Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Udaipur and Bundi districts have taken place during the period 1971-81. Details of all such jurisdictional changes (inter-district as well as inter-tehsil) are given in Annexure to Appendix-I to Table A-1.

Area Figures : Statistics of area in sq. km. is available in column 3 of Table A-1. Area figures have been adopted from two sources. The figures for the total area of the State and districts have been made available by the Surveyor General, India. Since the Surveyor General's area figures are not available below district level for rural/urban areas separately, data for individual towns was collected from the municipal and other local authorities. The rural area figures for a district have been derived by subtracting the total urban area from the total geographical area of that district. District data thus derived for rural and urban areas separately have been added up to give the rural/urban area total for the State.

At the tehsil level, however, totals have been arrived at by adding the actual urban and rural area figures, the later having been obtained by adding up the area figures of all its constituent villages. Thus it will be seen that while urban area figures in the tehsil will add up to the urban component at the district level, the same is not true for rural area in-as-much as the tehsil level rural area figures will not add up to the rural areas as reported at the district level. At the district level, the total area has been given in sq. km. upto one place of decimal. While it has been given upto two decimal places in case of urban centres, for rural areas it is given upto one decimal place only.

The total area of Rajasthan State works out to 342, 239 sq. km. Jaisalmer with its 38,401 sq. km., area is the largest district in the State while Dungarpur with an area of only 3,770 sq. km., remains smallest among the districts. The following statement gives the geographical area figures as supplied by Surveyor General as well as ranking of districts based on area. The next subsequent statement indicates the placing of Rajasthan among States and Union Territories of the country in terms of geographical area :

Ranking of districts in terms of area

State/District	Area in Km² by Surveyor General	Proportion to total area of the State	Ranking of district
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN	**342,239**	**100·00**	—
1. Ganganagar	20,634	6·03	5
2. Bikaner	27,244	7·96	3
3. Churu	16,830	4·92	8
4. Jhunjhunun	5,928	1·73	22
5. Alwar	8,380	2·45	17
6. Bharatpur	8,100	2·37	18
7. Sawai Madhopur	10,527	3·08	14
8. Jaipur	14,068	4·11	9
9. Sikar	7,732	2·26	19
10. Ajmer	8,481	2·48	16
11. Tonk	7,194	2·10	20
12. Jaisalmer	38,401	11·22	1
13. Jodhpur	22,850	6·68	4
14. Nagaur	17,718	5·18	6
15. Pali	12,387	3·62	11
16. Barmer	28,387	8·29	2
17. Jalor	10,640	3·11	13
18. Sirohi	5,136	1·50	24
19. Bhilwara	10,455	3·05	15
20. Udaipur	17,279	5·05	7
21. Chittaurgarh	10,856	3·17	12
22. Dungarpur	3,770	1·10	26
23. Banswara	5,037	1·47	25
24. Bundi	5,550	1·62	23
25. Kota	12,436	3·63	10
26. Jhalawar	6,219	1·82	21

Ranking of States/Union Territories in terms of area

States/Union Territories	Area in Km² given by Surveyor General	Proportion to total area of India	Ranking of States/Union Territory
1	2	3	4
INDIA	**3,287,263@**	**100·00**	—
STATES :			
1. Andhra Pradesh	275,068	8·37	5
2. Assam	78,438	2·39	14
3. Bihar	173,877	5·29	9
4. Gujarat	196,024	5·96	7
5. Haryana	44,212	1·34	17
6. Himachal Pradesh	55,673	1·69	15
7. Jammu and Kashmir*	222,236	6·76	6
8. Karnataka	191,791	5·83	8
9. Kerala	38,863	1·18	18
10 Madhya Pradesh	443,446	13·49	1
11. Maharashtra	307,690	9·36	3
12. Manipur	22,327	0·68	19
13. Meghalaya	22,429	0·68	20
14. Nagaland	16,579	0·50	22
15. Orissa	155,707	4·74	10
16. Punjab	50,362	1·53	16
17. RAJASTHAN	342,239	10·41	2
18. Sikkim	7,096	0·22	25
19. Tamil Nadu	130,058	3·96	11
20. Tripura	10,486	0·32	23
21. Uttar Pradesh	294,411	8·96	4
22. West Bengal	88,752	2·70	12
UNION TERRITORIES :			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	0·25	24
2. Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	2·55	13
3. Chandigarh	114	N	30
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	0·01	28
5. Delhi	1,483	0·05	27
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814	0·12	26
7. Lakshadweep	32	N	31
8. Mizoram	21,081	0·64	21
9. Pondicherry	492	0·02	29

NOTE : * Includes area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. @ Provisional.

Urban Areas : Traditionally Census data have been classified into urban and rural categories. In India, this classification was adopted for the first time in 1951 when all Census data were presented separately for rural and urban areas. A fairly strict definition of urban area was, however, accepted from 1961 Census onwards. In 1981 Census the criteria (discussed earlier in detail in the general note under title Rural-Urban Areas) for treating an urban area is, by and large, the same as that of 1961 and 1971 censuses with the only variation that males working in activities such as fishing, logging, etc., were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity in 1961 and 1971 censuses whereas in the 1981 Census these activities are treated as on par with cultivation and agriculture labour for the purpose of this criteria.

Thus there are two distinct types of urban units :

(a) Those declared urban by virtue of a statutory notification and known by the nomenclature appearing therein, such as Municipal Council, Municipal Board, Cantonment Board, Notified Area Committee etc.

(b) Places considered otherwise rural being villages but treated as urban in Census because they satisfy the prescribed criteria for categorising them as Census Town the nomenclature used to distinguish them from statutory towns under (a).

The following chart shows the changing definitic of towns between 1891 and 1981 :

Tests of eligibility for places to

1981	1971	1961	1951	1941
1	2	3	4	5
1. Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation
2. Municipal area	Municipal area	Municipal Area	Municipal area	Municipal area
3. Town Committee	Town Committee	Town Committee	Town Area Committee	—
4. Notified Area Committee	Notified Area Committee	Notified Area Committee	Civil lines not included in municipal limits	All civil lines not included in municipal limits.
5. Cantonment Board	Cantonment Board	Cantonment Board	Cantonment	Cantonment
6. Selected places with (a) density of not less than 400 persons per Km²; (b) a minimum population of 5,000; and (c) at least 75 percent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activities.	Selected places with (a) density of not less than 400 persons per Km²; (b) a population of 5,000; (c) three-fourths of the working population should be outside agriculture; (d) or any other place which, according to the Director, possesses pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.	Selected places with (a) density of not less than 1000 per sq. mile; (b) a population of 5,000; (c) three-fourths of the working population should be working outside agriculture; (d) or any other place, which, according to the Superintendent of the state, possesses pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.	Test prescribed for distinguishing towns from villages in different states were based on ideas common to all states, but they were not identical nor had they been applied with meticulous uniformity. In the case of princely states, the definition of town was applied a little indiscriminately.	Every continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town.

The Urban Agglomeration, a concept introduced in 1971, is also adopted for the 1981 Census. Very often large railway colonies, university campuses, military camps etc., come up outside the statutory limits of the city or town, though at the same time adjoining o the town. Such areas may not, by themselves, qualify to be treated as towns. But if they form a continuous spread with the town they constitute its outgrowth and, therefore, deserve to be treated as urban. Such towns together with their outgrowths have been considered one urban unit called 'Urban Agglomeration'.

be treated as towns, 1891-1981

1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
6	7	8	9	10
Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation
Municipal area	Municipal area	Municipal area	Municipal area	Municipal area or any place brought under some similar regulation for police or sanitary purposes.
All civil lines not included in municipal limits	All civil lines not included in municipal limits	All civil lines not included in municipal limits	All civil lines not included in municipal limits	
Cantonment	Cantonment	Cantonment	Cantonment	Cantonment
Every other continuous collection houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial Superintendent decide to treat as urban. In making this decision consideration was given to (a) the character of the population; (b) relative density of the dwellings; (c) importance in trade, historic associations and to avoid treating as towns overgrown villages without urban characteristics.	Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes. In Indian states where there were no municipalities, this definition was required to be extensively applied. Note: "In dealing with questions arising under head (6), the provincial Superintendents will have regard to the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations and will bear in mind that it is undesirable to treat as towns over grown villages, which have no urban characteristics."	Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes. Note : However, a few places, chiefly in the Native states which did not satisfy the requirements were treated as towns for special purposes. "The Provincial Superintendents were however, instructed, when considering the question of treating places as towns on the basis of their population, to take care to, exclude such as are merely overgrown villages and have no urban features. It is true that the discretion thus allowed has occasionally led to a certain want of uniformity.	Every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes.	(a) Every place where the proportion of the trading and industrial population to the total is equal to or greater than that of the agricultural population; (b) every other continuous group of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 people.

In Rajasthan following Urban Agglomerations (U.A.) have been declared for 1981 Census :

1. Bikaner City U.A. comprising (i) Bikaner City and its three outgrowths located in (i) Bichhwal village, (ii) Gangashahar town and (iii) Bhinasar town.
2. Sardarshahar U.A. (Churu District) consisting of Sardarshahar town and its outgrowth located in Sardarshahar revenue village.

3. Churu U.A. consisting of the Churu Town and its outgrowth located in Churu revenue village.

4. Pilani U.A. (Jhunjhunun District) : Pilani Town and Vidyavihar Town.

5. Gangapur U.A. (Sawai Madhopur District) : Gangapur Town and its outgrowth located in Gangapur Village.

6. Sawai Madhopur U.A. comprising (i) Sawai Madhopur Town and (ii) Man Town.

7. Phulera U.A. (Jaipur District) : Phulera Town and its outgrowth falling in Phulera Village.

8. Jaipur City U.A. constituted by (i) Jaipur City, (ii) Amber Town and (iii) Sanganer Town.

9. Bandikui U.A. (Jaipur District) : Bandikui Town and its outgrowth located in Bandikui Village of Baswa Tehsil.

10. Chittaurgarh U.A. (Chittaurgarh District) : Chittaurgarh Town and its outgrowth located in Senthi Village of Chittaurgarh Tehsil.

11. Banswara U.A. (Banswara District) : Banswara Town and its outgrowth located in Bhawanpura and Thikariya Villages of Banswara Tehsil.

12. Bundi U.A. (Bundi District) : Bundi Town and its outgrowth located in Bundi Village of Bundi Tehsil.

The following statement indicates the progress in the number of towns between 1901 and 1981. While compiling the statement, those constituents of urban agglomerations in 1981 which were also regarded as separate towns in any previous Census have been treated as separate units for the purpose of this study. For ascertaining the number of towns in a particular Census year, those which were declassified and not treated as urban in a particular year have been excluded from reckoning in that year whilof thers declared towns have been added in that particular Census year.

Progress in the number of Towns 1901-1981

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**201**	**157**	**145**	**227**	**157**	**150**	**147**	**138**	**135**
1. Ganganagar	16	12	10	11	6	5	3	2	2
2. Bikaner	6	6	6	7	3	1	1	1	1
3. Churu	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	6	6
4. Jhunjhunun	14	12	11	15	9	9	9	9	9
5. Alwar	5	4	3	11	7	7	7	7	7
6. Bharatpur	12	9	9	17	10	10	10	10	10
7. Sawai Madhopur	7	6	5	14	8	8	8	6	6
8. Jaipur	18	11	10	23	14	14	14	13	13
9. Sikar	9	7	7	11	7	7	7	7	7
10. Ajmer	8	8	8	9	7	7	7	7	7
11. Tonk	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	5
12. Jaisalmer	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13. Jodhpur	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6
14. Nagaur	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8
15. Pali	12	6	5	10	7	6	6	6	6
16. Barmer	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
17. Jalor	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2
18. Sirohi	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5
19. Bhilwara	6	4	3	7	5	5	5	5	5
20. Udaipur	9	6	6	12	7	7	7	7	7
21. Chittaurgarh	8	7	6	7	7	6	5	5	5
22. Dungarpur	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	1
23. Banswara	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
24. Bundi	5	4	4	6	4	4	4	2	2
25. Kota	11	6	5	7	6	5	5	5	5
26. Jhalawar	6	5	4	9	4	4	4	4	4

From the statement, it would be observed that of the 201 urban units as many as 135 existed in 1901 also and their number rose to 157 in 1971. Thus 66 new towns have come up during the past 80 years of which 44 were added during the last decade alone. Most of the districts have contributed to this increase. However, Alwar and Jodhpur districts have recorded a decrease. In 1901, there were seven towns in Alwar district while it has only five now. Similarly, in Jodhpur district, as against six in 1901 there are only four towns in 1981. Jaisalmer is the only district in the State which continues to have only two towns since 1901, whereas Barmer and Sirohi districts have the same number of towns both in 1901 and 1981 censuses. Ganganagar district has registered a phenomenal growth with number of towns going up from 2 in 1901 to 16 in1981.

On the whole there has been a steady growth of towns upto 1951 Census. In 1961, however, there was a sharp fall in their number at the State level as well as in all the districts except Churu, Jaisalmer, Nagaur and Banswara wherein the number remained constant. This is mainly due to the applicability of a rigid and uniform definition of an urban area in 1961 Census.

The following statement sketches the progress in urban population of the State and districts between 1901-81. The statement which then follows gives the indices of the figures included in the statement taking 1901 as base for the facility of easy comparison:

Progress in Urban Population of State/District 1901-1981

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**7,210,508**	**4,543,761**	**3,281,478**	**2,955,275**	**2,117,101**	**1,729,205**	**1,475,335**	**1,475,829**	**1,550,656**
1. Ganganagar	418,299	229,769	149,952	90,913	48,116	26,963	11,787	7,924	7,096
2. Bikaner	335,085	237,151	188,026	148,988	136,801	85,927	69,410	55,826	53,075
3. Churu	344,659	258,628	208,043	185,102	154,268	112,258	86,794	63,732	57,096
4. Jhunjhunun	251,267	162,036	127,320	140,326	93,719	81,055	67,586	73,806	72,144
5. Alwar	196,201	126,882	87,892	98,838	85,538	75,591	71,927	74,604	95,301
6. Bharatpur	321,700	205,095	156,968	150,222	124,513	107,558	106,147	115,233	134,123
7. Sawai Madhopur	206,090	142,086	96,129	96,229	67,508	61,096	54,607	58,567	62,826
8. Jaipur	1,250,532	745,876	499,315	435,364	261,189	221,086	187,714	201,933	239,697
9. Sikar	278,936	177,548	143,697	148,284	107,977	93,960	79,463	82,885	81,904
10. Ajmer	616,406	432,110	365,607	327,591	231,376	194,823	176,651	153,013	146,173
11. Tonk	143,844	109,194	73,386	72,700	65,409	59,494	51,557	58,984	58,001
12. Jaisalmer	32,927	24,347	13,646	13,143	11,668	11,636	9,268	13,234	14,262
13. Jodhpur	579,845	368,238	265,210	223,270	168,339	130,141	103,802	114,557	113,835
14. Nagaur	237,077	154,956	120,657	99,579	79,747	70,185	55,656	57,453	60,210
15. Pali	234,765	108,431	76,735	90,129	54,892	42,873	37,488	42,709	43,724
16. Barmer	98,229	56,225	39,710	32,767	21,994	16,255	13,962	13,946	14,376
17. Jalor	72,790	29,528	24,714	28,051	15,470	13,196	11,302	12,838	11,988
18. Sirohi	97,001	75,717	57,747	44,843	29,775	27,228	23,416	24,124	23,367
19. Bhilwara	188,563	116,306	63,433	67,505	39,812	33,023	29,710	29,436	31,478
20. Udaipur	355,119	221,899	159,999	147,979	89,226	70,793	60,122	56,012	73,007
21. Chittaurgarh	162,421	97,874	67,689	63,154	52,369	40,211	30,932	28,900	31,533
22. Dungarpur	44,126	31,257	21,410	21,742	19,117	17,601	17,134	14,883	6,094
23. Banswara	55,187	33,204	24,830	19,685	16,292	13,513	11,319	10,259	7,038
24. Bundi	99,829	65,548	51,739	47,758	35,102	32,058	26,281	24,558	23,814
25. Kota	498,094	275,051	160,080	111,858	78,663	64,508	56,098	58,756	57,798
26. Jhalawar	91,516	58,805	37,544	49,255	28,221	26,173	25,202	27,657	30,696

Indices of Growth in Urban Population of Districts 1901-1981

(1901 = 100)

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**465**	**293**	**212**	**191**	**137**	**112**	**95**	**95**	**100**
1. Ganganagar	5,895	3,238	2,113	1,281	678	380	166	112	100
2. Bikaner	631	447	354	281	258	162	131	105	100
3. Churu	604	453	364	324	270	197	152	112	100
4. Jhunjhunun	348	225	176	195	130	112	94	102	100
5. Alwar	206	133	92	104	90	79	75	78	100
6. Bharatpur	240	153	117	112	93	80	79	86	100
7. Sawai Madhopur	328	226	153	153	107	97	87	93	100
8. Jaipur	522	311	208	182	109	92	78	84	100
9. Sikar	341	217	175	181	132	115	97	101	100
10. Ajmer	422	296	250	224	158	133	121	105	100
11. Tonk	248	188	127	125	113	103	89	102	100
12. Jaisalmer	231	171	96	92	82	82	65	93	100
13. Jodhpur	509	323	233	196	148	114	91	101	100
14. Nagaur	394	257	200	165	132	117	92	95	100
15. Pali	537	248	176	206	126	98	86	98	100
16. Barmer	683	391	276	228	153	113	97	97	100
17. Jalor	607	246	206	234	129	110	94	107	100
18. Sirohi	415	324	247	192	127	117	100	103	100
19. Bhilwara	599	369	202	214	126	105	94	94	100
20. Udaipur	486	304	219	203	122	97	82	77	100
21. Chittaurgarh	515	310	215	200	166	128	98	92	100
22. Dungarpur	724	513	351	357	314	289	281	244	100
23. Banswara	784	472	353	280	231	192	161	146	100
24. Bundi	419	275	217	201	147	135	110	103	100
25. Kota	862	476	277	194	136	112	97	102	100
26. Jhalawar	298	192	122	160	92	85	82	90	100

It would be noticed from the statements that the urban population is growing at phenomenal pace. During the past eighty years it has multiplied four and a half times from about 16 lacs to more than 72 lacs. Interestingly, the net addition of 43 lacs recorded during the last thirty years is three times of additional increase of 14 lacs registered in the urban population in the first half of the century. In the past decade alone nearly 27 lac more persons found themselves merged in the stream of urban population.

At the district level the highest and the fastest growth has been recorded in Ganganagar district where the urban population has multiplied fiftynine times during the past eighty years. The other districts which have registered faster than the state average growth in State are Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara and Kota. Alwar district, on the other hand, has proved rather slow growing with its urban population having merely doubled during the past eighty years. Alwar is closely followed by Bharatpur, Tonk and Jaisalmer districts in this regard.

In all, 44 villages have been declared urban centres during the decade 1971-81, thus adding about 5 lacs or 7 percent to the total urban population of the state. This development has indirectly affected, to some extent, the decennial urban growth of the State as also of the districts in which they are located. The new urban centres are listed below :

District	Name of the Town
Ganganagar	1. Rawatsar
	2. Peelibanga
	3. Vijainagar
	4. Kesrisinghpur
Jhunjhunun	5. Gothra
	6. Mandrela
Alwar	7. Tijara
Bharatpur	8. Kumher
	9. Nagar
	10. Bhusawar
Sawai Madhopur	11. Todra
Jaipur	12. Bassi
	13. Lalsot
	14. Manoharpur
	15. Shahpura
	16. Baswa
	17. Naraina
	18. Viratnagar
Sikar	19. Losal
	20. Reengus
Nagaur	21. Kuchera
	22. Mundwa
Pali	23. Nimaj
	24. Jaitaran
	25. Takhatgarh
	26. Raipur
	27. Ranikhurd
	28. Khudala

District	Name of the Town
Barmer	29. Siwana
Jalor	30. Sanchore
	31. Ahore
Bhilwara	32. Mandal
	33. Asind
Udaipur	34. Fatehnagar
	35. Amet
	36. Kanod
Chittaurgarh	37. Rawatbhata
Bundi	38. Kaprain
Kota	39. Mangrol
	40. Sangod
	41. Antah
	42. Suket
	43. Kaithoon
Jhalawar	44. Aklera

The urban units are classified into six categories according to their size of population as indicated below :

Class I — Population 1,00,000 & above
Class II — Population 50,000 to 99,999
Class III — Population 20,000 to 49,999
Class IV — Population 10,000 to 19,999
Class V — Population 5,000 to 9,999
Class VI — Population less than 5,000

The following statement shows the number and population of places not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981, arranged by their districts and size class of town :—

Number and Population of places not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 arranged by Districts and Size

State/District	Total		Class-I		Class-II		Class-III		Class-IV		Class-V		Class-VI	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RAJASTHAN	**44**	**535,115**	..	..	..	..	**1**	**25,914**	**35**	**438,249**	**8**	**70,952**	..	..
1. Ganganagar	4	65,178	..	..	..	..	1	25,914	2	29,526	1	9,738	..	..
2. Bikaner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Churu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Jhunjhunun	2	26,515	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,216	1	9,299	..	..
5. Alwar	1	12,199	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12,199	..	..	..	..
6. Bharatpur	3	35,294	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	35,294	..	..	..	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	1	7,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,048	..	..
8. Jaipur	7	86,569	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	76,591	1	9,978	..	..
9. Sikar	2	26,607	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26,607	..	..	..	..
10. Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Tonk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Jaisalmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaur	2	22,256		..	..	..	..	..	2	22,256	..	..	..	..
15. Pali	6	64,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	56,027	1	8,123	..	..
16. Barmer	1	14,605	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14,605	..	..	..	..
17. Jalor	2	24,351	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24,351	..	..	..	..
18. Sirohi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bhilwara	2	22,847	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13,386	1	9,461	..	..
20. Udaipur	3	33,559	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	23,908	1	9,651	..	..
21. Chittaurgarh	1	17,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,700	..	..	..	..
22. Dungarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Banswara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Bundi	1	10,296	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,296	..	..	..	..
25. Kota	5	55,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	47,783	1	7,654	..	..
26. Jhalawar	1	10,504	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,504	..	..	..	..

It would be observed that out of the 44 towns newly added to the list of towns, the maximum number of 35 towns is contributed by towns falling in class IV followed by 8 towns in Class V and one in Class III, there being no increase among Class I, II and VI towns. Among the districts, Jaipur ranks first with the inclusion of 7 towns. The only Class III town added during the last decade is located in Ganganagar district.

As is well known, village as a unit is constituted by the limits of its revenue boundaries as demarcated by settlement authorities after the conduct of survey and settlement operations. Thus a revenue village need not be a single agglomeration of habitations and may have certain outlying hamlets too. None-the-less it always has a definite surveyed boundary which encompasses hamlets as well.

In a few past censuses, the Census Operations were conducted only in the populated villages. But since1961, the depopulated or uninhabited revenue villages have also been included in the list of villages. Thus a revenue village having well defined boundaries and a separate set of land records with or without any population or with its population spread over in compact locality or even if the population is spread over in one or more identifiable clusters of population known as hamlets or 'Dhanis' is accepted as a census unit. Since the hamlets do not have well demarcated boundaries or area distinctly marked nor do they have any independent set of revenue records, they naturally form part of those revenue villages in which they happen to be located.

On the other hand, there may be certain unsurveyed villages within reserved forest areas. Such forest habitations have also been treated as census block. Therefore, the number of inhabited/uninhabited villages in columns 5 and 6 of Table A-1 includes not only revenue villages but such forest units as well. Thus the number in column 6 gives the number of all uninhabited villages which gives the number of deserted or uninhabited villages including both revenue and forest units, while in column 5 the number of only inhabited villages is given.

Finally, there are some villages, which have been fully merged in the neighbouring towns while there are a few cases of contiguous villages which together have been declared as towns. Naturally, these urbanised places have not been included in the list of villages. On the contrary, some villages have been partly merged or included in the towns. In such cases, the area which has not been merged with the towns is considered rural and shown as an independent village in its own right bearing its original name. The statement below brings out the distribution of number of inhabited and uninhabited villages separately, besides number of towns in the State and districts. The statement that follows next gives an idea of the variation in each district during 1951-81 :

Districtwise number of villages and towns in 1981

District	Total Number of villages	Number of uninhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages	Number of towns
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	**37,124**	**2,156**	**34,968**	**201**
1. Ganganagar	4,516	630	3,886	16
2. Bikaner	673	102	571	6
3. Churu	900	45	855	11
4. Jhunjhunun	692	3	689	14
5. Alwar	1,947	55	1,892	5
6. Bharatpur	1,995	129	1,866	12
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,657	123	1,534	7
8. Jaipur	2,810	104	2,706	18
9. Sikar	837	24	813	9
10. Ajmer	939	16	923	8
11. Tonk	1,089	72	1,017	6
12. Jaisalmer	515	53	462	2
13. Jodhpur	706	1	705	4
14. Nagaur	1,249	26	1,223	10
15. Pali	836	18	818	12
16. Barmer	864	11	853	3
17. Jalor	612	10	602	4
18. Sirohi	446	13	433	5
19. Bhilwara	1,569	57	1,512	6
20. Udaipur	3,145	28	3,117	9
21. Chittaurgarh	2,360	216	2,144	8
22. Dungarpur	837	5	832	2
23. Banswara	1,463	18	1,445	2
24. Bundi	737	12	725	5
25. Kota	2,141	240	1,901	11
26. Jhalawar	1,589	145	1,444	6

Number of inhabited villages at each Census 1951-1981

State/District	Number of inhabited villages			
	1981	1971	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	**34,968**	**33,305**	**32,241**	**31,693**
1. Ganganagar	3,886	2,386	1,538	1.353
2. Bikaner	571	540	525	533
3. Churu	855	850	843	855
4. Jhunjhunun	689	693	693	687
5. Alwar	1,892	1,869	1,853	1,817
6. Bharatpur	1,866	1,868	1,838	1,838
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,534	1,531	1,524	1,513
8. Jaipur	2,706	2,683	2,694	2,627
9. Sikar	813	810	798	807
10. Ajmer	923	954	950	927
11. Tonk	1,017	1,006	1,002	986
12. Jaisalmer	462	432	485	481
13. Jodhpur	705	702	716	716
14. Nagaur	1,223	1,216	1,199	1,188
15. Pali	818	824	826	843
16. Barmer	853	837	822	808
17. Jalor	602	595	591	609
18. Sirohi	433	423	417	416
19. Bhilwara	1,512	1,508	1,500	1,449
20. Udaipur	3,117	3,116	3,159	2,997
21. Chittaurgarh	2,144	2,123	2,025	2.052
22. Dungarpur	832	825	816	807
23. Banswara	1,445	1,439	1,426	1,392
24. Bundi	725	729	718	723
25. Kota	1,901	1,905	1,860	1,854
26. Jhalawar	1,444	1,441	1,423	1,415

Our rural population constituting about 79 percent of the aggregate population resides in 34,968 villages. The urban people inhabit 201 urban centres. The Census Operations have revealed that there has been a decline in the number of populated villages in six districts viz., Jhunjhunun, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Pali, Bundi and Kota between 1971-81, while others have returned a rising trend. Similar variations which were observed during previous censuses also may be due to the following reasons :

(a) Consequent upon extension in the municipal limits the neighbouring villages were fully merged in the core town by government notifications and were, therefore, deleted from the village lists,

(b) Places treated as villages in 1971 Census were declared towns before 1981 thus calling for their omission from the village lists.

(c) In a few cases small villages were merged with their large sized neighbours.

(d) Some villages were transferred to other districts because of inter-district transfers under government notification.

The trends in rural population make an equally interesting study. The statement which follows reveals the growth of rural population during 1901-81 ;

Progress in Rural population of State/District

State/District	Rural Population								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**27,051,354**	**21,222,045**	**16,874,124**	**13,015,499**	**11,746,758**	**10,018,769**	**8,817,313**	**9,507,680**	**8,743,434**
1. Ganganagar	1,611,669	1,164,242	887,471	539,217	485,858	318,473	158,806	198,144	136,346
2. Bikaner	513,664	335,998	256,489	194,103	178,617	148,955	129,242	150,944	137,382
3. Churu	834,807	615,811	450,968	338,548	301,172	253,371	212,273	235,617	203,090
4. Jhunjhunun	960,316	767,194	592,330	448,410	397,284	324,464	285,554	295,275	269,428
5. Alwar	1,574,972	1,275,905	1,012,480	771,203	766,125	700,132	653,783	744,875	764,137
6. Bharatpur	1,562,432	1,285,111	992,915	757,177	736,828	633,264	619,201	705,666	762,536
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,329,780	1,051,442	847,445	668,943	615,017	542,877	494,194	551,737	552,256
8. Jaipur	2,170,042	1,723,884	1,392,095	1,081,081	920,670	816,928	743,174	933,009	965,165
9. Sikar	1,098,309	865,100	676,589	528,034	506,607	427,199	383,132	386,555	384,720
10. Ajmer	823,960	715,619	610,940	492,386	453,587	393,517	347,708	391,593	381,642
11. Tonk	639,791	516,636	424,343	334,221	264,381	237,781	203,659	217,444	202,800
12. Jaisalmer	210,155	143,477	127,596	96,515	85,290	57,010	59,956	73,928	61,289
13. Jodhpur	1,087,946	783,411	619,549	448,839	390,050	313,513	278,743	320,397	310,626
14. Nagaur	1,391,592	1,107,201	814,291	664.250	576,630	498,249	431,806	501,658	464,007
15. Pali	1,039,739	861,571	728,947	570,727	500,694	430,190	365,830	413,918	350,113
16. Barmer	1,020,663	718,580	610,084	444,515	372,535	292,009	267,476	285,572	298,726
17. Jalor	830,283	638,422	522,358	395,502	352,868	309,671	267,586	287,536	259,375
18. Sirohi	445,048	348,098	294,556	244,948	205,985	189,374	165,365	165,560	139,598
19. Bhilwara	1,121,816	938,584	802,364	661,017	592,316	497,002	433,444	406,674	321,149
20. Udaipur	2,001,840	1,581,643	1,266,704	1,015,290	900,256	758,913	664,912	626,741	479,094
21. Chittaurgarh	1,070,073	847,245	680,016	551,367	491,166	418,509	370,084	347,237	273,484
22. Dungarpur	638,719	499,001	385,534	286,501	255,165	209,943	172,138	144,309	94,009
23. Banswara	831,413	621,382	450,415	336,874	283,621	247,157	208,205	177,209	158,312
24. Bundi	487,153	383,473	286,271	232,760	214,272	184,664	160,787	194,172	147,413
25. Kota	1,061,690	867,057	687,046	557,290	556,389	496,637	465,840	478,118	403,782
26. Jhalawar	693,482	564,958	454,328	355,781	346,375	303,967	274,415	273,792	222,955

The rural population figures clearly indicate that the rate of growth is not as high as that of urban population. Even so, in the past eighty years the rural folks have multiplied more than three times from 1901 base of 87 lacs to 270 lac souls. While nearly 43 lac persons were added in the rural population during the first fifty years (1901-51) the net increase in the last thirty years has been to the extent of 140 lacs In the past ten years alone about 58 lac new arrivals joined the rural population, outnumbering the figures added during the first fifty years of the present century. The trend is noticeable in all censuses except that of 1921 both at the state and district levels.

Census Houses and Households

Columns 8 and 9 of Table A-1 give the number of occupied residential houses and households for the state, districts, tehsils, urban agglomerations, cities and towns. Houses which are used wholly or partly for the purpose of residence by one or more households are designated as occupied residential houses. The concepts of a 'census house' and 'census households' as adopted at the 1981 Census are discussed in 'Instructions to Enumerators for filling up Household Schedule, Individual Slip and Population Record' (Annexure-B to General Note) which readers may find useful to consult before going through the figures.

The figures of occupied residential houses shown in this table pertain to the census houses actually used as residence (dwellings) or residence in combination with other use(s) on the census day and their number, therefore, includes besides wholly residential houses, workshops, factories, shops, offices etc., wherein one or more persons like watchman, peon, driver, attendent etc., were found residing at the time of census count. But this number does not include those completely non residential houses which, at the time of the census, were either vacant or where no person was found to be residing.

The statement that follows contains the number of persons per 100 occupied census houses, number of persons per 100 households, sex-ratio and percentages of rural and urban components to total population at the State and districts level separately for rural, and urban areas.

Persons per 100 occupied residential census houses and per 100 households, number of females per 1,000 males, percentage of rural and urban population to total population in state and districts.

State/District	Persons per 100 occupied census houses			Persons per 100 households			No. of Females per 1000 Males			Percentage of Rural and Urban to total population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	**598**	**601**	**588**	**588**	**592**	**574**	**919**	**930**	**877**	**100**	**78·95**	**21·05**
1. Ganganagar	637	641	624	614	623	581	874	888	821	100	79·39	20·61
2. Bikaner	665	664	666	643	643	644	891	906	869	100	60·52	39·48
3. Churu	705	697	724	681	679	685	954	956	948	100	70·78	29·22
4. Jhunjhunun	672	672	674	657	658	655	956	969	910	100	79·26	20·74
5. Alwar	644	652	586	642	649	584	892	900	834	100	88·92	11·08
6. Bharatpur	641	649	606	637	645	597	831	828	847	100	82·93	17·07
7. Sawai Madhopur	595	599	572	593	597	569	867	867	862	100	86·58	13·42
8. Jaipur	618	655	562	614	650	559	894	910	865	100	63·44	36·56
9. Sikar	691	676	754	662	654	695	963	965	952	100	79·75	20·25
10. Ajmer	571	571	572	568	569	566	922	948	888	100	57·20	42·80
11. Tonk	609	609	608	603	604	599	928	933	905	100	81·64	18·36
12. Jaisalmer	562	571	512	541	546	509	811	822	745	100	86·45	13·55
13. Jodhpur	631	646	605	624	641	593	909	928	875	100	65·23	34·77
14. Nagaur	646	641	672	631	630	633	958	965	913	100	85·44	14·56
15. Pali	546	542	565	532	534	521	946	961	886	100	81·58	18·42
16. Barmer	594	601	535	587	595	519	904	911	830	100	91·22	8·78
17. Jalor	577	580	543	573	577	533	942	948	879	100	91·94	8·06
18. Sirohi	526	526	526	519	519	519	963	981	881	100	82·10	17·90
19. Bhilwara	511	508	527	504	502	518	942	948	905	100	85·61	14·39
20. Udaipur	524	523	528	515	514	520	977	995	886	100	84·93	15·07
21. Chittaurgarh	512	513	508	504	505	495	951	961	889	100	86·82	13·18
22. Dungarpur	568	570	538	559	561	529	1,045	1,056	900	100	93·54	6·46
23. Banswara	598	604	521	588	594	513	984	992	879	100	93·78	6·22
24. Bundi	569	575	543	549	553	530	887	886	891	100	82·99	17·01
25. Kota	561	571	541	549	560	528	888	905	852	100	68·07	31·93
26. Jhalawar	586	591	555	577	582	547	926	930	901	100	88·34	11·66

It would be seen from the above statement that the highest average of 705 persons per 100 occupied census houses is found in Churu district while the lowest average of 511 human being is noticed in Bhilwara district. In rural areas also Churu and Bhilwara districts have recorded the highest (697 persons) and the lowest averages (508 persons) respectively. In the urban areas, Sikar district has returned the highest average of 754 persons while Chittaurgarh district gives out the lowest average of 508 persons per 100 occupied census houses.

In considering the proportion of population per 100 households, a similar pattern is noticed. Churu district has recorded the highest average of 681 and 679 persons per 100 households in its total and rural areas respectively while the lowest is revealed by Bhilwara district with 504 persons in total and 502 in rural areas. Similarly in urban localities of the State, Sikar district with an average of 695 and Chittaurgarh district with 495 persons have returned the highest and the lowest averages respectively.

The sex-ratio of the State (women per thousand men) which works out to 919 according to 1981 Census has continued to be adverse to women. However, varying as it does from place to place, it ranges from 811 in jaisalmer to 1045 in Dungarpur district.

Rural and Urban areas has revealed sex-ratio as 930 and 877 respectively. However, significantly sex-ratio is universally high in villages as compared to towns and varies from 822 in Jaisalmer district to 1056 in Dungarpur district. The urban areas have reported sex-ratio ranging from 745 in Jaisalmer district to 952 in Sikar district. Dungarpur district having recorded the highest sex-ratio is a solitary exception among all other districts in which sex-ratio adverse to women has been reported from everywhere.

As already mentioned nearly 79 percent of our people continue to live in villages with only 21 percent persons finding a place in the urban localities. In other words, every fifth person in the State is now an urban dweller.

Within the State, twelve districts have bigger share of rural population, that is, higher than the State average, the most notable being Banswara district (93·78%) followed by Dungarpur (93·54%), Jalor (91·94%), Barmer (91.22%) and Alwar (88·92%) districts. However, in the process of urbanisation, the district of Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Churu, on the other hand, have brought about a larger proportion of urban population as compared to the state average. All of them except Churu have one city over a lac of population.

TABLE A-1 : AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Notes for the Table

Table A-1

1. District 'total' of area figures represents 'Geographical Area' supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Rural area figures for districts are derived by substracting the urban area from the total area of the district. However, the total area figures of the tehsil will not tally with the district figures because the former represent land use area and are derived from the land records.

2. Density per sq. km. shown under column 4 for urban area of State/District/Tehsil have been worked out by using the area figures computed upto two places of decimals obtained by adding the area of individual towns in the respective units. However, for total and rural areas the density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one decimal place only.

3. Places treated as town for the first time in 1981 Census are printed in italics.

4. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census which continue as towns in 1981 Census are shown with asterisk on their left.

5. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of an urban unit :

"*M*"	: *Municipality*
"CT"	: Census Town
"NAC"	: Notified Area Committee
"CB"	: Cantonment Board
"UA"	: Urban Agglomeration
"OG"	: Outgrowth of a city/town.

Appendix-1

1. Units which remained unaffected by territorial changes during 1971—81 have not been shown in this Appendix.

2. A separate annexure to this Appendix depicting particulars of the villages under transfer has also been provided.

Appendix-2

Tehsil which does not have any village with a population of 5,000 or over, or a town with a population under 5,000 has been omitted from this Appendix.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of house holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN STATE	**T**	**342,239·0**	**100**	**34,968**	**2,156**	**201**	**5,726,680**	**5,824,961**	**34,261,862**	**17,854,154**	**16,407,708**
	R	**337,741·7**	**80**	**34,968**	**2,156**	..	**4,500,703**	**4,567,680**	**27,051,354**	**14,013,454**	**13,037,900**
	U	**4,497·3**	**1,603**	..	..	**201**	**1,225,977**	**1,257,281**	**7,210,508**	**3,840,700**	**3,369,808**
1. Ganganagar District	**T**	**20,634·0**	**98**	**3,886**	**630**	**16**	**318,541**	**330,680**	**2,029,968**	**1,083,134**	**946,834**
	R	**20,527·4**	**79**	**3,886**	**630**	..	**251,467**	**258,712**	**1,611,669**	**853,484**	**758,185**
	U	**106·6**	**3,925**	..	..	**16**	**67,074**	**71,968**	**418,299**	**229,650**	**188,649**
1. Karanpur Tehsil	T	826·8	138	194	43	2	19,552	19,993	114,167	60,335	53,832
	R	809·7	110	194	43	..	15,184	15,548	89,177	46,778	42,399
	U	17·1	1,462	..	..	2	4,368	4,445	24,990	13,557	11,433
Kesrisinghpur (M)	U	12·24	796	..	..	1	1,698	1,718	9,738	5,246	4,492
Karanpur (M)	U	4·85	3,145	..	..	1	2,670	2,727	15,252	8,311	6,941
2. Ganganagar Tehsil	T	992·1	282	279	34	1	44,875	47,906	279,762	152,968	126,794
	R	986·0	158	279	34	..	25,085	26,159	156,070	83,761	72,309
	U	6·1	20,311	..	..	1	19,790	21,747	123,692	69,207	54,485
Ganganagar (M)	U	6·09	20,311	..	..	1	19,790	21,747	123,692	69,207	54,485
3. Padampur Tehsil	T	846·9	138	229	18	2	18,621	19,137	116,580	61,407	55,173
	R	842·2	118	229	18	..	15,746	16,093	99,273	52,071	47,202
	U	4·7	3,675	..	..	2	2,875	3,044	17,307	9,336	7,971
*Padampur (M)	U	3·46	3,102	..	..	1	1,820	1,865	10,734	5,734	5,000
Gajsinghpur (M)	U	1·25	5,258	..	..	1	1,055	1,179	6,573	3,602	2,971
4. Sadulsahar Tehsil	T	768.0	127	178	35	1	15,409	15,585	97,912	52,321	45,591
	R	766·0	111	178	35	..	13,327	13,491	85,244	45,480	39,764
	U	2·0	6,366	..	..	1	2,082	2,094	12,668	6,841	5,827
*Sadulsahar (M)	U	1·99	6,366	..	..	1	2,082	2,094	12,668	6,841	5,827
5. Sangaria Tehsil	T	662·7	144	164	24	1	14,277	15,031	95,294	50,940	44,354
	R	659·1	116	164	24	..	11,380	11,943	76,292	40,567	35,725
	U	3·6	5,278	..	..	1	2,897	3,088	19,002	10,373	8,629
Sangaria (M)	U	3·60	5,278	..	..	1	2,897	3,088	19,002	10,373	8,629
6. Tibi Tehsil	T	736·7	129	222	26	..	14,813	14,883	95,370	50,373	44,997
	R	736·7	129	222	26	..	14,813	14,883	95,370	50,373	44,997
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

State/District/Tehsil/ Town/U.A./City/	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq.Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of house holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
7. Hanumangarh Tehsil	T	1,228.8	173	334	59	1	32,629	34,246	212,369	113,938	98,431
	R	1,217·0	125	334	59	..	23,157	23,744	152,298	80,572	71,726
	U	11·8	5,078	..	..	1	9,472	10,502	60,071	33,366	26,705
Hanumangarh (M)	U	11·83	5,078	..	...	1	9,472	10,502	60,071	33,366	26,705
8. Raisinghnagar Tehsil	T	1,368·4	96	326	43	1	21,975	23,152	130,709	69,600	61,109
	R	1,364·0	83	326	43	..	19,359	20,089	113,640	60,121	53,519
	U	4·4	3,915	..	..	1	2,616	3,063	17,069	9,479	7,590
Raisinghnagar (M)	U	4·36	3,915	..	..	1	2,616	3,063	17,069	9,479	7,590
9. Suratgarh Tehsil	T	4,088·6	60	588	97	2	39,296	40,602	245,910	131,318	114,592
	R	4,050·3	49	588	97	..	30,935	32,020	198,243	105,248	92,995
	U	38·3	1,244	..	..	2	8,361	8,582	47,667	26,070	21,597
Pilibanga (M)	U	27·60	647	..	..	1	2,825	2,905	17,852	9,641	8,211
Suratgarh (M)	U	10·73	2,779	..	..	1	5,536	5,677	29,815	16,429	13,386
10. Nohar Tehsil	T	4,111·7	65	331	81	2	38,248	38,870	266,027	139,155	126,872
	R	4,099·7	53	331	81	..	31,119	31,407	217,433	113,298	104,135
	U	12·0	4,050	..	..	2	7,129	7,463	48,594	25,857	22,737
Rawatsar (M)	U	9·00	2,879	..	..	1	3,928	4,015	25,914	13,799	12,115
Nohar (M)	U	3·00	7,560	..	..	1	3,201	3,448	22,680	12,058	10,622
11. Bhadra Tehsil	T	1,776·8	98	171	42	1	24,487	25,096	174,869	91,148	83,721
	R	1,774·8	86	171	42	..	21,503	21,880	152,301	79,149	73,152
	U	2·0	11,284	..	..	1	2,984	3,216	22,568	11,999	10,569
Bhadra (M)	U	2·00	11,284	..	..	1	2,984	3,216	22,568	11,999	10,569
12. Anupgarh Tehsil	T	3,775·8	53	870	128	2	34,359	36,179	200,999	109,631	91,368
	R	3,771·2	47	870	128	..	29,859	31,455	176,328	96,066	80,262
	U	4·6	5,410	..	..		4,500	4,724	24,671	13,565	11,106
Anupgarh (M)	U	1·31	9,921	..	..	1	2,372	2,494	12,997	7,261	5,736
Vijainagar (M)	U	3·25	3,592	..	..	1	2,128	2,230	11,674	6,304	5,370
2. Bikaner District	T	**27,244·0**	**31**	**571**	**102**	**6**	**127,694**	**131,932**	**848,749**	**448,752**	**399,997**
	R	**27,078·5**	**19**	**571**	**102**	..	**77,414**	**79,930**	**513,664**	**269,473**	**244,191**
	U	**165·5**	**2,025**	..	..	**6**	**50,280**	**52,002**	**335,085**	**179,279**	**155,806**
1. Bikaner Tehsil	T	8,643·0	53	156	20	5	70,184	72,875	458,285	245,054	213,231
	R	8,488·7	17	156	20	..	23,325	24,396	147,319	78,386	68,933
	U	154·3	2,015	..	..	5	46,859	48,479	310,966	166,668	144,298

A-1, AREA HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
Bikaner U.A.	U	73·79	3,899	..	..	3	43,364	44,980	287,712	154,844	132,868
(a) Bikaner	U	60·09	4,261	..	..	..	38,711	40,195	256,057	138,629	117,428
(i) Bikaner (M)	U	38.09	6,647	..	..	1	38,147	39,630	253,174	136,975	116,199
(ii) Urban Outgrowth of Bichhwal Village (O.G.)*	U	22·00	131	..	..	..	564	565	2,883	1,654	1,229
(b) Gangashahar (M)	U	12·00	1,766	..	..	1	3,289	3,339	21,192	10,761	10,431
(c) Bhinasar (M)	U	1·70	6,155	..	..	1	1,364	1,446	10,463	5,454	5,009
Napasar (C.T.)	U	76·52	160	..	..	1	1,854	1,855	12,259	6,259	6,000
Deshnok (M)	U	4·00	2,749	..	..	1	1,641	1,644	10,995	5,565	5,430
2. Lunkaransar Tehsil	T	6,231·7	18	149	22	..	16,534	17,120	114,195	59,941	54,254
	R	6,231·7	18	149	22	..	16,534	17,120	114,195	59,941	54,254
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kolayat Tehsil	T	7,925·9	12	148	55	..	15,012	15,735	94,327	50,253	44,074
	R	7,925·9	12	148	55	..	15,012	15,735	94,327	50,253	44,074
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nokha Tehsil	T	3,836·6	47	118	5	1	25,964	26,202	181,942	93,504	88,438
	R	3,825·4	41	118	5	..	22,543	22,679	157,823	80,893	76,930
	U	11·2	2,159	..	..	1	3,421	3,523	24,119	12,611	11,508
Nokha (M)	U	11·17	2,159	..	..	1	3,421	3,523	24,119	12,611	11,508
3. Churu District	T	**16,830·0**	**70**	**855**	**45**	**11**	**167,320**	**173,225**	**1,179,466**	**603,759**	**575,707**
	R	**16,592·7**	**50**	**855**	**45**	..	**119,718**	**122,878**	**834,807**	**426,844**	**407,963**
	U	**237·3**	**1,453**	..	..	**11**	**47,602**	**50,347**	**344,659**	**176,915**	**167,744**
1. Faranagar Tehsil	T	1,798·3	61	91	14	1	15,146	15,569	109,315	55,995	53,320
	R	1,792·0	52	91	14	..	12,905	13,266	93,880	48,129	45,751
	U	6·3	2,470	..	..	1	2,241	2,303	15,435	7,866	7,569
Taranagar (M)	U	6·25	2,470	..	..	1	2,241	2,303	15,435	7,866	7,569
2. Rajgarh Tehsil	T	2,212·3	93	185	2	1	29,542	30,131	205,722	105,696	100,026
	R	2,199·5	80	185	2	..	25,150	25,553	175,343	89,890	85,453
	U	12·8	2,379	..	..	1	4,392	4,578	30,379	15,806	14,573
Rajgarh (M)	U	12·77	2,379	..	..	1	4,392	4,578	30,379	15,806	14,573

Note :—*Urbanised portion of Bichhwal Village comprising of Lalgarh Palace, Urmal dairy, R.C.P. Colony, R.A.C. Battalion, Woollen Mills etc. located in Bichhwal Village of Bikaner Tehsil.

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
3. Sardarshahar Tehsil	T	3,839·6	50	162	16	1	26,678	27,446	191,440	98,769	92,671
	R	3,799·6	36	162	16	..	19 099	19,431	135,052	69,575	65,477
	U	40·0	1,410	..	..	1	7,579	8,015	56,388	29,194	27,194
Sardarshahar U.A.	U	40.00	1,410	..	..	1	7,579	8,015	56,388	29,194	27,194
(i) Sardarshahar (M)	U	36·00	1,541	..	..	1	7,489	7,922	55,473	28,511	26,962
(ii) Sardarshahar (O.G.)*	U	4·00	229	..	..	..	90	93	915	683	232
4. Churu Tehsil	T	1,599·0	102	89	2	2	22,527	23,945	163,624	84,187	79,437
	R	1,526·0	62	89	2	..	13,483	13,879	93,916	47,644	46,272
	U	73·0	955	..	..	2	9,044	10,066	69,708	36,543	33,165
Churu U.A.	U	68·00	913	..	..	1	8,035	8,973	62,070	32,746	29,324
(i) Churu (M)	U	28·00	2,208	..	..	1	7,994	8,932	61,811	32,602	29,209
(ii) Churu (O.G.)@	U	40·00	6	..	..	..	41	41	259	144	115
Ratan Nagar (M)	U	5·00	1,528	..	..	1	1,009	1,093	7,638	3,797	3,841
5. Dungargarh Tehsil	T	3,020·3	41	89	5	1	18,520	18,931	125,051	63,910	61,141
	R	2,994·5	32	89	5	..	14,266	14,504	95,975	49,183	46,792
	U	25·8	1,127	..	..	1	4,254	4,427	29,076	14,727	14,349
Dungargarh (M)	U	25·80	1,127	..	..	1	4,254	4,427	29,076	14,727	14,349
6. Ratangarh Tehsil	T	1,614·2	95	93	2	2	22,339	23,192	152,642	77,594	75,048
	R	1,559·0	60	93	2	..	13,631	14,325	94,040	47,743	46,297
	U	55·2	1,063	..	..	2	8,708	8,867	58,602	29,851	28,751
Ratangarh (M)	U	50·20	864	..	..	1	6,405	6,472	43,366	22,283	21,083
Rajaldesar (M)	U	4·95	3,078	..	..	1	2,303	2,395	15,236	7,568	7,668
7. Sujangarh Tehsil	T	2,653·4	87	146	4	3	32,568	34,011	231,672	117,608	114,064
	R	2,629·2	56	146	4	..	21,184	21,920	146,601	74,680	71,921
	U	24·2	3,518	..	..	3	11,384	12,091	85,071	42,928	42,143
Bidasar (M)	U	9·00	1,979	..	..	1	2,531	2,671	17,814	8,886	8,928
Chhapar (M)	U	10·00	1,171	..	..	1	1,836	1,908	11,711	5,745	5,966
Sujangarh (M)	U	5·18	10,723	..	..	1	7,017	7,512	55,546	28,297	27,249
4. Jhunjhunun District	T	**5,928·0**	**204**	**689**	**3**	**14**	**180,217**	**184,272**	**1,211,583**	**619,313**	**592,270**
	R	**5,778·3**	**166**	**689**	**3**	..	**142,942**	**145,916**	**960,316**	**487,753**	**472,563**
	U	**149·7**	**1,679**	..	..	**14**	**37,275**	**38,356**	**251,267**	**131,560**	**119,707**

Note :—*Urbanised Portion of Sardarshahar Village.
@Urbanised Portion of Churu Village.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1. Jhunjhunun Tehsil	T	1,579·0	186	206	1	4	43,186	44,362	294,087	146,985	147,102
	R	1,546·5	135	206	1	..	31,036	31,683	208,638	103,431	105,207
	U	32·5	2,629	..	..	4	12,150	12,679	85,449	43,554	41,895
Bissau (M)	U	16·00	856	..	..	1	1,932	2,001	13,694	6,803	6,891
Mandawa (M)	U	4·00	3,222	..	..	1	1,946	1,949	12,886	6,233	6,653
Jhunjhunun (M)	U	9·64	4,894	..	..	1	6,652	7,014	47,177	24,423	22,754
Baggar (M)	U	2·89	4,046	..	..	1	1,620	1,715	11,692	6,095	5,597
2. Chirawa Tehsil	T	1,272·1	208	163	1	5	39,426	39,589	265,080	137,457	127,623
	R	1,234·1	159	163	1	..	29,217	29,298	196,535	100,620	95,915
	U	38.0	1,804	..	..	5	10,209	10,291	68,545	36,837	31,708
Pilani U.A.	U	10·00	2,605	..	..	2	3,717	3,747	26,052	14,946	11,106
(a) Pilani(M)	U	5·00	3,405	..	..	1	2,436	2,456	17,027	9,037	7,990
(b) Vidyavihar (M)	U	5·00	1,805	..	..	1	1,281	1,291	9,025	5,909	3,116
Mandrela (M)	U	9·00	1,033	..	..	1	1,380	1,384	9,299	4,600	4,699
Chirawa (M)	U	9·00	2,316	..	..	1	3,201	3,212	20,841	10,810	10,031
Surajgarh (M)	U	10·00	1,235	..	..	1	1,911	1,948	12,353	6,481	5,872
3. Khetri Tehsil	T	1,470·6	208	191	..	2	46,105	47,359	306,522	159,915	146,607
	R	1,457.0	190	191	..	..	40,383	41,407	276,712	143,239	133,473
	U	13·6	2,198	..	..	2	5,722	5,952	29,810	16,676	13,134
Gothra (C.T.)	U	9·31	1,849	..	..	1	3,644	3,842	17,216	9,871	7,345
Khetri (M)	U	4·25	2,963	..	..	1	2,078	2,110	12,594	6,805	5,789
4. Udaipurwati Tehsil	T	1,564.1	221	129	1	3	51,500	52,962	345,894	174,956	170,938
	R	1,498·5	186	129	1	..	42,306	43,528	278,431	140,463	137,968
	U	65·6	1,029	..	..	3	9,194	9,434	67,463	34,493	32,970
Mukandgarh (M)	U	12·56	949	..	..	1	1,599	1,605	11,917	6,035	5,882
Nawalgarh (M)	U	18·00	2,152	..	..	1	5,041	5,244	38,727	19,636	19,091
Udaipurwati (M)	U	35·00	481	..	..	1	2,554	2,585	16,819	8,822	7,997
5. Alwar District	**T**	**8,380·0**	**211**	**1,892**	**55**	**5**	**275,084**	**276,065**	**1,771,173**	**935,898**	**835,275**
	R	**8,250·6**	**191**	**1,892**	**55**	..	**241,631**	**242,494**	**1,574,972**	**828,920**	**746,052**
	U	**129·4**	**1,516**	..	..	**5**	**33,453**	**33,571**	**196,201**	**106,978**	**89,223**
1. Behror Tehsil	T	812·5	263	189	5	..	32,738	32,765	213,466	110,007	103,459
	R	812·5	263	189	5	..	32,738	32,765	213,466	110,007	103,459
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residencial houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Unin-habited				Persons	Males	Females
2. Mandawar Tehsil	T	574·7	226	134	..	..	19,348	19,385	129,703	67,533	62,170
	R	574·7	226	134	..	..	19,348	19,385	129,703	67,533	62,170
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kishangarh Bas Tehsil	T	748·6	225	215	7	1	25,231	25,255	168,542	88,693	79,849
	R	726·7	210	215	7	..	22,764	22,788	152,580	80,159	72,421
	U	21·9	728	..	..	1	2,467	2,467	15,962	8,534	7,428
*Khairthal (M)	U	21·94	728	..	..	1	2,467	2,467	15,962	8,534	7,428
4. Tijara Tehsil	T	674·6	192	197	5	1	19,758	19,789	129,538	68,581	60,957
	R	654·9	179	197	5	..	17,773	17,794	117,339	62,169	55,170
	U	19·7	619	..	..	1	1,985	1,995	12,199	6,412	5,787
Tijara (M)	U	19·70	619	..	..	1	1,985	1,995	12,199	6,412	5,787
5. Bansur Tehsil	T	674·5	182	123	1	..	18,974	19,018	122,896	64,516	58,380
	R	674·5	182	123	1	..	18,974	19,018	122,896	64 516	58,380
	U		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Alwar Tehsil	T	1,102·7	283	199	9	1	49,267	49,392	311,548	167,959	143,589
	R	1,022·7	162	199	9	..	24,225	24,264	165,753	87,956	77,797
	U	80·0	1,822	..	..	1	25,042	25,128	145,795	80,003	65,792
Alwar (M)	U	80·00	1,822	..	..	1	25,042	25,128	145,795	80,003	65,792
7. Ramgarh Tehsil	T	579·8	193	154	1	..	17,234	17,266	111,712	58,890	52,822
	R	579·8	193	154	1	..	17,234	17,266	111,712	58,890	52,822
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Thanagazi Tehsil	T	1,055·2	105	139	13	..	17,795	17,816	110,970	58,257	52,713
	R	1,055·2	105	139	13	..	17,795	17,816	110,970	58,257	52,713
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rajgarh Tehsil	T	1,406·0	138	235	12	1	31,895	31,933	194,089	102,749	91,340
	R	1,399·7	129	235	12	..	29,265	29,294	179,890	95,102	84,788
	U	6·3	2,272	..	..	1	2,630	2,639	14,199	7,647	6,552
Rajgarh (M)	U	6·25	2,272	..	..	1	2,630	2,639	14,199	7,647	6,552
10. Lachhmangarh Tehsil	T	1,137·0	245	307	2	1	42,844	43,446	278,709	148,713	129,996
	R	1,135·5	238	307	2	..	41,515	42,104	270,663	144,331	126,332
	U	1·5	5,364	..	..	1	1,329	1,342	8,046	4,382	3,664
Kherli (M)	U	1·50	5,364	..	..	1	1,329	1,342	8,046	4,382	3,664

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
6. Bharatpur District	**T**	**8,100·0**	**233**	**1,866**	**129**	**12**	**293,981**	**295,943**	**1,884,132**	**1,028,749**	**855,383**
	R	**7,966·7**	**196**	**1,866**	**129**	..	**240,864**	**242,093**	**1,562,432**	**854,557**	**707,875**
	U	**133·3**	**2,412**	..	..	**12**	**53,117**	**53,850**	**321,700**	**174,192**	**147,508**
1. Kaman Tehsil	T	713·9	248	239	20	1	27,901	28,115	177,397	94,089	83,308
	R	708·4	223	239	20	..	24,578	24,712	157,946	83,653	74,293
	U	5·5	3,537	..	..	1	3,323	3,403	19,451	10,436	9,015
Kaman (M)	U	5·50	3,537	..	..	1	3,323	3,403	19,451	10,436	9,015
2. Nagar Tehsil	T	456·2	258	163	8	1	17,886	17,967	117,843	62,791	55,052
	R	455·4	234	163	8	..	16,062	16,106	106,393	56,606	49,787
	U	0·8	15,267	..	..	1	1,824	1,861	11,450	6,185	5,265
Nagar (M)	U	0·75	15,267	..	..	1	1,824	1,861	11,450	6,185	5,265
3. Deeg Tehsil	T	492·7	262	112	11	1	20,113	20,367	129,240	69,892	59,348
	R	490·3	206	112	11	..	15,487	15,600	101,155	54,771	46,384
	U	2·4	11,654	..	..	1	4,626	4,767	28,085	15,121	12,964
Deeg (M)	U	2·41	11,654	..	..	1	4,626	4,767	28,085	15,121	12,964
4. Nadbai Tehsil	T	446·8	257	110	4	1	17,377	17,489	114,736	62,300	52,436
	R	431·9	239	110	4	..	15,537	15,613	103,126	56,015	47,111
	U	14·9	779	..	..	1	1,840	1,876	11,610	6,285	5,325
Nadbai (M)	U	14·91	779	..	..	1	1,840	1,876	11,610	6,285	5,325
5. Bharatpur Tehsil	T	950·8	352	263	30	2	53,031	53,260	334,664	182,043	152,621
	R	908·0	239	263	30	..	32,337	32,511	216,606	117,801	98,805
	U	42·8	2,756	..	..	2	20,694	20,749	118,058	64,242	53,816
Kumher (M)	U	8·00	1,598	..	..	1	2,055	2,057	12,784	6,842	5,942
Bharatpur (M)	U	34·83	3,023	..	..	1	18,639	18,692	105,274	57,400	47,874
6. Weir Tehsil	T	599·6	254	143	7	2	23,781	24,001	152,024	82,028	69,996
	R	576·2	224	143	7	..	20,240	20,437	128,786	69,782	59,004
	U	23·4	991	..	..	2	3,541	3,564	23,238	12,246	10,992
Bhusawar (M)	U	21·44	516	..	..	1	1,707	1,723	11,060	5,743	5,317
Weir (M)	U	2·00	6,089	..	..	1	1,834	1,841	12,178	6,503	5,675
7. Bayana Tehsil	T	812·1	175	156	19	1	23,287	23,317	141,758	78,105	63,653
	R	803·1	151	156	19	..	19,909	19,938	121,085	67,061	54,024
	U	9·0	2,297	..	..	1	3,378	3,379	20,673	11,044	9,629
Bayana(M)	U	9·00	2,297	..	..	1	3,378	3,379	20,673	11,044	9,629

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
8. Rupbas Tehsil	T	536·9	245	142	15	..	20,802	20,907	131,411	71,761	59,650
	R	536·9	245	142	15	..	20,802	20,907	131,411	71,761	59,650
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Baseri Tehsil	T	999·5	118	123	5	..	18,871	18,913	117,508	65,634	51,874
	R	999·5	118	123	5	..	18,871	18,913	117,508	65,634	51,874
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Bari Tehsil	T	810·2	151	120	5	1	18,487	19,003	122,462	68,348	54,114
	R	793·9	120	120	5	..	14,478	14,677	95,063	53,354	41,709
	U	16·3	1,680	..	..	1	4,009	4,326	27,399	14,994	12,405
Bari (M)	U	16.31	1,680	..	..	1	4,009	4,326	27,399	14,994	12,405
11. Dholpur Tehsil	T	813·7	317	218	3	1	39,503	39,613	257,665	143,169	114,496
	R	805·5	265	218	3	..	32,360	32,434	213,290	119,106	94,184
	U	8·2	5,405	..	..	1	7,143	7,179	44,375	24,063	20,312
Dholpur (M)	U	8·21	5,405	..	..	1	7,143	7,179	44,375	24,063	20,312
12. Rajakhera Tehsil	T	365·3	239	77	2	1	12,942	12,991	87,424	48,589	38,835
	R	355·3	197	77	2	..	10,203	10,245	70,063	39,013	31,050
	U	10·0	1,736	..	..	1	2,739	2,746	17,361	9,576	7,785
Rajakhera (M)	U	10·00	1,736	..	..	1	2,739	2,746	17,361	9,576	7,785
7. Sawai Madhopur District	T	**10,527·0**	**146**	**1,534**	**123**	**7**	**258,054**	**259,025**	**1,535,870**	**822,859**	**713,011**
	R	**10,404·0**	**128**	**1,534**	**123**	..	**222,012**	**222,824**	**1,329,780**	**712,172**	**617,608**
	U	**123·0**	**1,677**	..	..	**7**	**36,042**	**36,201**	**206,090**	**110,687**	**95,403**
1. Mahwa Tehsil	T	470·0	269	151	1	..	20,884	20,929	126,436	67,448	58,988
	R	470·0	269	151	1	..	20,884	20,929	126,436	67,448	58,988
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Todabhim Tehsil	T	529·5	253	135	6	1	22,693	22,704	133,734	71,600	62,134
	R	524·5	230	135	6	..	20,494	20,501	120,461	64,626	55,835
	U	5·0	2,655	..	..	1	2,199	2,203	13,273	6,974	6,299
Todabhim (M)	U	5·00	2,655	..	..	1	2,199	2,203	13,273	6,974	6,299
3. Hindaun Tehsil	T	637·7	299	120	6	1	31,005	31,115	190,548	102,752	87,796
	R	625·7	236	120	6	..	24,278	24,319	147,842	79,976	67,866
	U	12·0	3,559	..	..	1	6,727	6,796	42,706	22,776	19,930
Hindaun(M)	U	12.00	3,559	..	..	1	6,727	6,796	42,706	22,776	19,930
4. Nadoti Tehsil	T	650·5	125	74	10	..	13,471	13,489	81,186	43,202	37,984
	R	650·5	125	74	10	..	13,471	13,489	81,186	43,202	37,984
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
5. Bamanwas Tehsil	T	721·1	136	124	21	..	16,219	16,270	97,821	51,933	45,888
	R	721·1	136	124	21	..	16,219	16,270	97,821	51,933	45,888
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Gangapur Tehsil	T	645·5	252	109	8	1	27,267	27,332	162,792	87,162	75,630
	R	638·5	183	109	8	..	19,261	19,304	116,766	62,413	54,353
	U	7·0	6,622	..	..	1	8,006	8,028	46,026	24,749	21,277
Gangapur City U.A.	U	6·95	6,622	..	..	1	8,006	8,028	46,026	24,749	21,277
(i) Gangapur City (M)	U	3·45	11,712	..	..	1	6,878	6,881	40,407	21,657	18,750
(ii) Gangapur (O.G.)*	U	3·50	1,605	..	..	..	1,128	1,147	5,619	3,092	2,527
7. Karauli Tehsil	T	1,822·9	114	234	10	1	34,435	34,638	208,052	113,721	94,331
	R	1,787·9	95	234	10	..	28,008	28,211	170,098	93,333	76,765
	U	35·0	1,084	..	..	1	6,427	6,427	37,954	20,388	17,566
Karauli (M)	U	35·00	1,084	..	..	1	6,427	6,427	37,954	20,388	17,566
8. Sapotra Tehsil	T	1,398·0	77	136	13	..	17,324	17,404	107,554	57,900	49,654
	R	1,398·0	77	136	13	..	17,324	17,404	107,554	57,900	49,654
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Bonli Tehsil	T	1,004·5	128	156	19	..	21,734	21,781	128,284	67,713	60,571
	R	1,004·5	128	156	19	..	21,734	21,781	128,284	67,713	60,571
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Sawai Madhopur Tehsil	T	1,691·4	135	185	12	3	40,243	40,502	228,403	121,453	106,950
	R	1,627·4	100	185	12	..	27,560	27,755	162,272	85,653	76,619
	U	64·0	1,034	..	..	3	12,683	12,747	66,131	35,800	30,331
Sawai Madhopur U.A.	U	59·00	1,001	..	..	2	11,370	11,434	59,083	31,961	27,122
(a) Sawai Madhopur(M)	U	8·00	3,517	..	..	1	5,133	5,137	28,139	14,950	13,189
(b) *Man Town (M)	U	51·00	607	..	..	1	6,237	6,297	30,944	17,011	13,933
Todra (C.T.)	U	4·96	1,421	..	..	1	1,313	1,313	7,048	3,839	3,209
11. Khandar Tehsil	T	958·2	74	110	17	..	12,779	12,861	71,060	37,975	33,085
	R	958·2	74	110	17	..	12,779	12,861	71,060	37,975	33,085
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Jaipur District	T	**14,068·0**	**243**	**2,706**	**104**	**18**	**553,927**	**557,300**	**3,420,574**	**1,806,452**	**1,614,122**
	R	**13,593·3**	**160**	**2,706**	**104**	..	**331,445**	**333,736**	**2,170,042**	**1,136,080**	**1,033,962**
	U	**474·7**	**2,634**	..	..	**18**	**222,482**	**223,564**	**1,250,532**	**670,372**	**580,160**

Note :—*Railway Colony—Urbanised portion of Gangapur Village.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Unin-habited				Persons	Males	Females
1. Kotputli Tehsil	T	762·1	233	108	2	1	27,019	27,180	177,345	93,057	84,288
	R	742·1	210	108	2	..	23,556	23,672	155,629	81,372	74,257
	U	20·0	1,086	..	..	1	3,463	3,508	21,716	11,685	10,031
Kotputli (M)	U	20·00	1,086	..	..	1	3,463	3,508	21,716	11,685	10,031
2. Viratnagar Tehsil	T	970·8	216	126	5	3	32,261	32,407	209,516	109,182	100,334
	R	928·5	185	126	5	..	26,411	26,538	171,953	89,654	82,299
	U	42·3	887	..	..	3	5,850	5,869	37,563	19,528	18,035
Shahpura (M)	U	7·00	1,810	..	..	1	1,932	1,935	12,669	6,661	6,008
Manoharpur (M)	U	3·33	4,479	..	..	1	2,280	2,287	14,916	7,833	7,083
Viratnagar (M)	U	32·00	312	..	..	1	1,638	1,647	9,978	5,034	4,944
3. Amber Tehsil	T	1,224·0	241	216	2	2	41,825	42,086	294,837	153,726	141,111
	R	1,185·5	211	216	2	..	35,006	35,249	249,961	130,230	119,731
	U	38·5	1,165	..	..	2	6,819	6,837	44,876	23,496	21,380
Chomu (M)	U	22·53	1,279	..	..	1	4,308	4,313	28,822	15,098	13,724
Amber (N.A.C.)†	U	16·00	1,003	..	..	1	2,511	2,524	16,054	8,398	7,656
4. Phulera Tehsil	T	1,437·7	167	185	2	4	36,934	37,445	239,769	125,153	114,616
	R	1,368·3	138	185	2	..	27,839	28,190	188,354	97,648	90,706
	U	69·4	741	..	..	4	9,095	9,255	51,415	27,505	23,910
Jobner (M)	U	10·00	768	..	..	1	1,315	1,342	7,683	4,266	3,417
Sambhar (M)	U	10·24	1,722	..	..	1	3,116	3,160	17,633	9,221	8,412
Phulera U.A.	U	13·16	1,189	..	..	1	2,964	3,021	15,651	8,477	7,174
(i) Phulera(M)	U	9·16	1,225	..	..	1	2,037	2,044	11,224	6,014	5,210
(ii) Phulera (O.G.)*	U	4·00	1,107	..	..	..	927	977	4,427	2,463	1,964
Naraina (M)	U	36·00	290	..	..	1	1,700	1,732	10,448	5,541	4,907
5. Jaipur Tehsil	T	568·8	1,853	101	..	1	188,724	189,463	1,054,211	566,130	488,081
	R	387·6	199	101	..	..	11,071	11,167	77,046	40,950	36,096
	U	181·2	5,392	..	..	1	177,653	178,296	977,165	525,180	451,985
Jaipur (M)†	U	181·23	5,392	..	..	1	177,653	178,296	977,165	525,180	451,985
6. Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil	T	1,356·4	151	249	12	..	31,647	31,886	204,828	107,322	97,506
	R	1,356·4	151	249	12	..	31,647	31,886	204,828	107,322	97,506
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note :—†Consolidated figures of Jaipur urban Agglomeration which spread over in Jaipur Tehsil, Amber Tehsil and Sanganer Tehsil are given at the end as an Annexure.
*Railway Colony — Urbanised portion of Phulera Village.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq.Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residenial houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				In habited	Unin-habited				Persons	Males	Females
7. Baswa Tehsil	T	633·0	267	169	3	2	27,435	27,643	169,088	89,412	79,676
	R	601·7	234	169	3	..	22,513	22,693	141,085	74,370	66,715
	U	31·3	896	..	..	2	4,922	4,950	28,003	15,042	12,961
Baswa (M)	U	28·09	432	..	..	1	1,912	1,931	12,130	6,365	5,765
Bandikui U.A.	U	3·18	4,992	..	..	1	3,010	3,019	15,873	8,677	7,196
(i) Bandikui (M)	U	2·00	5,255	..	..	1	1,779	1,788	10,510	5,594	4,916
(ii) Bandikui (O.G.)*	U	1·18	4,545	..	..	..	1,231	1,231	5,363	3,083	2,280
8. Dudu Tehsil	T	1,336·1	86	115	9	..	17,572	17,819	114,600	59,928	54,672
	R	1,336·1	86	115	9	..	17,572	17,819	114,600	59,928	54,672
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Sanganer Tehsil	T	635·6	226	206	5	1	20,899	21,105	143,783	76,163	67,620
	R	622·7	196	206	5	..	17,322	17,500	121,842	64,279	57,563
	U	12·9	1,706	..	..	1	3,577	3,605	21,941	11,884	10,057
Sanganer (M)	U	12·86	,706	..	..	1	3,577	3,605	21,941	11,884	10,057
10. Bassi Tehsil	T	653·2	198	204	5	1	20,330	20,428	129,403	67,648	61,755
	R	633·2	187	204	5	..	18,405	18,492	118,272	61,723	56,549
	U	20·0	557	..	..	1	1,925	1,936	11,131	5,925	5,206
Bassi (M)	U	20·00	557	..		1	1,925	1,936	11,131	5,925	5,206
11. Dausa Tehsil	T	943·8	200	227	14	1	30,684	30,826	188,913	99,434	89,479
	R	934·7	173	227	14	..	26,314	26,396	161,701	84,738	76,963
	U	9·1	2,987	..	..	1	4,370	4,430	27,212	14,696	12,516
Dausa (M)	U	9·11	2,987	..	..	1	4,370	4,430	27,212	14,696	12,516
12. Sikrai Tehsil	T	502·2	242	135	1	..	20,283	20,328	121,467	63,761	57,706
	R	502·2	242	135	1	..	20,283	20,328	121,467	63,761	57,706
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Phagi Tehsil	T	1,120·8	93	147	4	..	15 38	15 852	104 342	54,611	49,731
	R	1,120·8	93	147	4	..	15,738	15,852	104,342	54,611	49,731
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note:—*Railway Colony—Urbanised portion of Bandikui Village.

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km	Population per Sq. Km	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of house holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Unin-habited				Persons	Males	Females
14. Chaksu Tehsil	T	811·4	141	256	26	1	17,750	17,872	114,182	59,781	54,401
	R	770·8	130	256	26	..	15,455	15,561	99,969	52,298	47,671
	U	40·6	350	..	..	1	2,295	2,311	14,213	7,483	6,730
Chaksu (M)	U	40·62	350	..	..	1	2,295	2,311	14,213	7,483	6,730
15. Lalsot Tehsil	T	871·2	177	262	14	1	24,826	24,960	154,290	81,144	73,146
	R	861·8	161	262	14	..	22,313	22,393	138,993	73,196	65,797
	U	9·4	1,624	..	..	1	2,513	2,567	15,297	7,948	7,349
Lalsot (M)	U	9·42	1,624	..	..	1	2,513	2,567	15,297	7,948	7,349
9. Sikar District	**T**	**7,732·0**	**178**	**813**	**24**	**9**	**199,396**	**208,171**	**1,377,245**	**701,778**	**675,467**
	R	**7,529·4**	**146**	**813**	**24**	..	**162,395**	**168,043**	**1,098,309**	**558,890**	**539,419**
	U	**202·6**	**1,376**	..	..	**9**	**37,001**	**40,128**	**278,936**	**142,888**	**136,048**
1. Fatehpur Tehsil	T	1,101·2	153	114	..	2	24,103	24,857	168,399	83,016	85,383
	R	1,063·2	92	114	..	..	14,712	15,073	97,745	48,305	49,440
	U	38·0	1,859	..	..	2	9,391	9,784	70,654	34,711	35,943
Ramgarh (M)	U	10·00	1,957	..	..	1	2,594	2,755	19,570	9,577	9,993
Fatehpur(M)	U	28·00	1,824	..	..	1	6,797	7,029	51,084	25,134	25,950
2. Lachhmangarh Tehsil	T	1,241·7	142	144	1	1	26,990	27,264	176,128	87,710	88,418
	R	1,233·7	119	144	1	..	22,746	22,946	146,913	72,873	74,040
	U	8·0	3,652	..	..	1	4,244	4,318	29,215	14,837	14,378
Lachhmangarh (M)	U	8·00	3,652	..	..	1	4,244	4,318	29,215	14,837	14,378
3. Sikar Tehsil	T	1,510·2	208	146	..	1	44,618	47,077	314,750	161,082	153,668
	R	1,490·7	142	146	..	..	31,910	32,275	211,780	107,312	104,468
	U	19·5	5,281	..	..	1	12,708	14,802	102,970	53,770	49,200
Sikar (M)	U	19·50	5,281	..	..	1	12,708	14,802	102,970	53,770	49,200
4. Neem Ka Thana Tehsil	T	1,197·1	175	118	4	1	29,734	31,418	209,220	109,120	100,100
	R	1,182·1	164	118	4	..	27,635	29,058	193,954	100,961	92,993
	U	15·0	1,018	..	..	1	2,099	2,360	15,266	8,159	7,107
Neem Ka Thana (M)	U	15·00	1,018	..	..	1	2,099	2,360	15,266	8,159	7,107
5. Sri Madhopur Tehsil	T	1,411·5	215	157	11	3	41,593	44,851	302,896	156,201	146,695
	R	1,360·6	188	157	11	..	35,011	37,975	256,297	131,900	124,397
	U	50·9	915	..	..	3	6,582	6,876	46,599	24,301	22,298
Khandela (M)	U	4·00	3,941	..	..	1	2,346	2,352	15,763	8,040	7,723
Sri Madhopur (M)	U	16·92	1,091	..	..	1	2,591	2,788	18,461	9,709	8,752
Reengus (M)	U	30·00	413	..	..	1	1,645	1,736	12,375	6,552	5,823

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Unin-habited				Persons	Males	Females
6. Danta Ramgarh Tehsil	T	1,419·1	145	134	8	1	32,358	32,704	205,852	104,649	101,203
	R	1,347·9	142	134	8	..	30,381	30,716	191,620	97,539	94,081
	U	71·2	200	..	..	1	1,977	1,988	14,232	7,110	7,122
Losal (M) .	U	71·23	200	..	..	1	1,977	1,988	14,232	7,110	7,122
10. Ajmer District	**T**	**8,481·0**	**170**	**923**	**16**	**8**	**252,046**	**253,760**	**1,440,366**	**749,362**	**691,004**
	R	**8,039·2**	**102**	**923**	**16**	..	**144,232**	**144,925**	**823,960**	**422,904**	**401,056**
	U	**441·8**	**1,395**	..	..	**8**	**107,814**	**108,835**	**616,406**	**326,458**	**289,948**
1. Ajmer Tehsil	T	2,272·9	283	177	..	3	110,433	111,307	642,765	338,219	304,546
	R	1,971·0	113	177	..	..	38,743	38,861	223,188	115,783	107,405
	U	301·9	1,390	..	..	3	71,690	72,446	419,577	222,436	197,141
Pushkar (M)	U	16·34	573	..	..	1	1,767	1,834	9,368	5,110	4,258
Ajmer (M)	U	262·64	1,430	..	..	1	64,743	65,407	375,593	197,851	177,742
Nasirabad (C.B.)	U	22·93	1,510	..	..	1	5,180	5,205	34,616	19,475	15,141
2. Kishangarh Tehsil	T	1,797·0	115	154	6	1	34,338	34,455	207,504	108,547	98,957
	R	1,697·0	86	154	6	..	23,394	23,480	145,472	75,482	69,990
	U	100·0	620	..	..	1	10,944	10,975	62,032	33,065	28,967
Kishangarh (M)	U	100·00	620	..	..	1	10,944	10,975	62,032	33,065	28,967
3. Beawar Tehsil	T	1,474·0	207	317	6	2	57,147	57,569	305,435	156,622	148,813
	R	1,446·3	138	317	6	..	37,501	37,727	200,246	101,135	99,111
	U	27·7	3,799	..	..	2	19,646	19,842	105,189	55,487	49,702
Beawar (M)	U	17·69	5,088	..	..	1	16,672	16,769	89,998	47,235	42,763
Vijaynagar (M)	U	10·00	1,519	..	..	1	2,974	3,073	15,191	8,252	6,939
4. Sarwar Tehsil	T	1,043·5	86	104	3	1	15,141	15,237	89,966	46,225	43,741
	R	1,038·5	78	104	3	..	13,392	13,471	80,751	41,463	39,288
	U	5·0	1,843	..	..	1	1,749	1,766	9,215	4,762	4,453
Sarwar (M)	U	5·00	1,843	..	..	1	1,749	1,766	9,215	4,762	4,453
5. Kekri Tehsil	T	1,801·1	108	171	1	1	34,987	35,192	194,696	99,749	94,947
	R	1,793·9	97	171	1	..	31,202	31,386	174,303	89,041	85,262
	U	7·2	2,825	..	..	1	3,785	3,806	20,393	10,708	9,685
Kekri (M)	U	7·22	2,825	..	..	1	3,785	3,806	20,393	10,708	9,685
11. Tonk District	**T**	**7,194·0**	**109**	**1,017**	**72**	**6**	**128,616**	**129,879**	**783,635**	**406,530**	**377,105**
	R	**7,040·3**	**91**	**1,017**	**72**	..	**104,972**	**105,869**	**639,791**	**331,028**	**308,763**
	U	**153·7**	**936**	..	..	**6**	**23,644**	**24,010**	**143,844**	**75,502**	**68,342**

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Unin-habited				Persons	Males	Females
1. Malpura Tehsil	T	1,512·1	91	121	8	1	21,715	21,990	137,442	71,037	66,405
	R	1,466·7	81	121	8	..	18,623	18,870	119,448	61,577	57,871
	U	45·4	397	..	..	1	3,092	3,120	17,994	9,460	8,534
Malpura (M)	U	45·35	397	..	..	1	3,092	3,120	17,994	9,460	8,534
2. Niwai Tehsil	T	1,031·6	120	189	12	1	20,056	20,120	123,376	64,074	59,302
	R	1,021·3	105	189	12	..	17,310	17,354	107,415	55,559	51,856
	U	10·3	1,556	..	..	1	2,746	2,766	15,961	8,515	7,446
Niwai (M)	U	10·26	1,556	..	..	1	2,746	2,766	15,961	8,515	7,446
3. Todaraisingh Tehsil	T	1,019·4	89	108	9	1	14,918	15,060	90,947	46,622	44,325
	R	965·3	80	108	9	..	12,531	12,662	77,068	39,467	37,601
	U	54·1	256	..	..	1	2,387	2,398	13,879	7,155	6,724
Todaraisingh (M) .	U	54·14	256	..	..	1	2,387	2,398	13,879	7,155	6,724
4. Tonk Tehsil	T	2,918·9	74	251	14	1	34,106	34,416	215,013	111,741	103,272
	R	2,904·4	47	251	14	..	22,092	22,168	137,360	71,403	65,957
	U	14·5	5,344	..	..	1	12,014	12,248	77,653	40,338	37,315
Tonk (M) .	U	14·53	5,344	..	..	1	12,014	12,248	77,653	40,338	37,315
5. Deoli Tehsil	T	1,271·7	99	156	10	1	22,070	22,371	126,040	65,769	60,271
	R	1,244·3	92	156	10	..	20,003	20,256	114,881	59,443	55,438
	U	27·4	407	..	..	1	2,067	2,115	11,159	6,326	4,833
Deoli (M) .	U	27·44	407	..	..	1	2,067	2,115	11,159	6,326	4,833
6. Uniara Tehsil	T	987·5	92	192	19	1	15,751	15,922	90,817	47,287	43,530
	R	985·5	85	192	19	..	14,413	14,559	83,619	43,579	40,040
	U	2·0	3,599	..	..	1	1,338	1,363	7,198	3,708	3,490
Uniara (M)	U	2·00	3,599	..	..	1	1,338	1,363	7,198	3,708	3,490
12. Jaisalmer District	**T**	**38,401·0**	**6**	**462**	**53**	**2**	**43,222**	**44,957**	**243,082**	**134,204**	**108,878**
	R	**38,269·7**	**5**	**462**	**53**	..	**36,786**	**38,486**	**210,155**	**115,337**	**94,818**
	U	**131·3**	**251**	..	..	**2**	**6,436**	**6,471**	**32,927**	**18,867**	**14,060**
1. Jaisalmer Tehsil	T	28,669·6	4	346	48	1	22,702	23,731	126,506	70,630	55,876
	R	28,543·3	4	346	48	..	18,337	19,341	104,465	57,891	46,574
	U	126·3	175	..	..	1	4,365	4,390	22,041	12,739	9,302
Jaisalmer (M)	U	126·27	175	..	..	1	4,365	4,390	22,041	12,739	9,302

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
2. Pokaran Tehsil	T	9,606·9	12	116	5	1	20,520	21,226	116,576	63,574	53,002
	R	9,601·9	11	116	5	..	18,449	19,145	105,690	57,446	48,244
	U	5·0	2,177	..	..	1	2,071	2,081	10,886	6,128	4,758
Pokaran (M)	U	5·00	2,177	..	..	1	2,071	2,081	10,886	6,128	4,758
13. Jodhpur District	T	**22,850·0**	**73**	**705**	**1**	**4**	**264,384**	**267,368**	**1,667,791**	**873,531**	**794,260**
	R	**22,664·4**	**48**	**705**	**1**	..	**168,481**	**169,658**	**1,087,946**	**564,220**	**523,726**
	U	**185·6**	**3,125**	..	..	**4**	95,903	**97,710**	**579,845**	**309,311**	**270,534**
1. Phalodi Tehsil	T	7,511·0	30	128	..	1	35,478	35,797	228,774	119,783	108,991
	R	7,501·0	27	128	..	..	30,961	31,087	200,235	104,591	95,644
	U	10·0	2,854	..	..	1	4,517	4,710	28,539	15,192	13,347
Phalodi (M)	U	10·00	2,854	..	..	1	4,517	4,710	28,539	15,192	13,347
2. Osian Tehsil	T	4,248·4	56	135	..	..	35,884	36,060	237,805	123,207	114,598
	R	4,248·4	56	135	..	..	35,884	36,060	237,805	123,207	114,598
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Shergarh Tehsil	T	3,817·3	49	92	..	..	29,903	30,022	188,145	97,861	90,284
	R	3,817·3	49	92	..	..	29,903	30,022	188,145	97,861	90,284
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Jodhpur Tehsil	T	3,339·1	218	191	1	1	116,085	118,197	726,490	384,637	341,853
	R	3,260·5	68	191	1	..	32,645	33,216	220,145	114,151	105,994
	U	78·6	6,445	..	..	1	83,440	84,981	506,345	270,486	235,859
Jodhpur (M)	U	78·57	6,445	..	..	1	83,440	84,981	506,345	270,486	235,859
5. Bilara Tehsil	T	3,359·5	85	159	..	2	47,034	47,292	286,577	148,043	138,534
	R	3,262·5	74	159	..	..	39,088	39,273	241,616	124,410	117,206
	U	97·0	464	..	..	2	7,946	8 019	44,961	23,633	21,328
Pipar City (M)	U	20·00	1,048	..	..	1	3,705	3,708	20,955	10,983	9,972
Bilara (M)	U	77·00	312	..	..	1	4,241	4,311	24,006	12,650	11,356
14. Nagaur District	T	**17,718·0**	**92**	**1,223**	**26**	**10**	**252,222**	**258,183**	**1,628,669**	**831,985**	**796,684**
	R	**17,448·5**	**80**	**1,223**	**26**	..	**216,962**	**220,755**	**1,391,592**	**708,084**	**683,508**
	U	**269·5**	**880**	..	..	**10**	**35,260**	**37,428**	**237,077**	**123,901**	**113,176**
1. Ladnu Tehsil	T	1,529·9	85	91	2	1	19,051	19,699	130,184	64,925	65,259
	R	1,468·6	64	91	2	..	13,800	14,331	94,212	46,933	47,279
	U	61·3	587	..	..	1	5,251	5,368	35,972	17,992	17,980
Ladnu (M)	U	61·26	587	..	..	1	5,251	5,368	35,972	17,992	17,980

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
2. Deedwana Tehsil	T	1,637·6	118	147	2	1	28,653	29,157	192,632	96,276	96,356
	R	1,623·5	104	147	2	..	24,929	25,343	168,695	83,590	85,105
	U	14·1	1,695	..	..	1	3,724	3,814	23,937	12,686	11,251
Deedwana (M)	U	14·12	1,695	..	..	1	3,724	3,814	23,937	12,686	11,251
3. Jayal Tehsil	T	1,948·1	71	116	..	..	21,164	21,632	138,717	70,623	68,094
	R	1,948·1	71	116	..	..	21,164	21,632	138,717	70,623	68,094
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Nagaur Tehsil	T	4,740·2	68	209	4	3	49,544	50,018	324,154	167,549	156,605
	R	4,659·5	54	209	4	..	38,417	38,503	253,893	130,529	123,364
	U	80·7	870	..	..	3	11,127	11,515	70,261	37,020	33,241
Nagaur (M)	U	31·84	1,508	..	..	1	7,585	7,833	48,005	25,597	22,408
Mundwa (M)	U	47·36	230	..	..	1	1,762	1,854	10,904	5,580	5,324
Kuchera (M)	U	1·52	7,468	..	..	1	1,780	1,828	11,352	5,843	5,509
5. Nawa Tehsil	T	1,507·1	125	120	..	2	28,548	30,137	188,05	95,780	92,273
	R	1,441·1	105	120	..	..	22,923	24,176	151,305	76,934	74,371
	U	66·0	557	..	..	2	5,625	5,961	36,748	18,846	17,902
Kuchaman City (M)	U	31·00	870	..	..	1	3,966	4,151	26,973	13,784	13,189
Nawa (M)	U	35·00	279	..	..	1	1,659	1,810	9,775	5,062	4,713
6. Degana Tehsil	T	1,905·1	88	175	6	..	27,739	28,040	167,128	85,296	81,832
	R	1,905·1	88	175	6	..	27,739	28,040	167,128	85,296	81,832
	U	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Parbatsar Tehsil	T	2,198·9	127	205	..	2	42 964	44,279	279,547	143,140	136,407
	R	2,175·5	106	205	..	..	36,444	37,103	231,508	117,709	113,799
	U	23·4	2,056	..	..	2	6,520	7,176	48,039	25,431	22,608
Makrana (M)	U	7·13	5,703	..	..	1	5,376	5,901	40,663	21,524	19,139
Parbatsar (M)	U	16·24	454	..	..	1	1,144	1,275	7,376	3,907	3,469
8. Merta Tehsil	T	2,238·3	93	160	12	1	34,559	35,221	208,254	108,396	99,858
	R	2,214·3	84	160	12	..	31,546	31,627	186,134	96,470	89,664
	U	24·0	922	..	..	1	3,013	3,594	22,120	11,926	10,194
Merta City (M)	U	24·00	922	..	..	1	3,013	3,594	22,120	11,926	10,194
15. Pali District	**T**	**12,387·0**	**103**	**818**	**18**	**12**	**233,533**	**239,608**	**1,274,504**	**654,784**	**619,720**
	R	**12,125·1**	**86**	**818**	**18**	..	**191,975**	**194,565**	**1,039,739**	**530,323**	**509,416**
	U	**261·9**	**897**	..	..	**12**	**41,558**	**45,043**	**234,765**	**124,461**	**110,304**

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sp. Km.	Population Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1. Jaitaran Tehsil	T	1,334·0	103	84	7	2	24,608	24,901	137,835	71,148	66,687
	R	1,277·0	90	84	7	..	20,537	20,737	114,559	58,991	55,568
	U	57·0	408	..	..	2	4,071	4,164	23,276	12,157	11,119
Jaitaran (M)	U	0·55	20,498	..	..	1	1,971	2,042	11,274	5,973	5,301
Nimaj (M)	U	56·48	213	..	..	1	2,100	2,122	12,002	6,184	5,818
2. Sojat Tehsil	T	1,635·5	90	106	1	2	26,956	27,766	146,783	75,348	71,435
	R	1,614·9	72	106	1	..	21,262	21,654	115,612	59,010	56,602
	U	20·6	1,513	..	..	2	5,694	6,112	31,171	16,338	14,833
Sojat (M)	U	12·00	2,024	..	..	1	4,447	4,745	24,292	12,674	11,618
Sojat Road (C.T.)	U	8·60	800	..	..	1	1,247	1,367	6,879	3,664	3,215
3. Raipur Tehsil	T	1,059·7	117	82	4	1	22,837	23,287	124,034	63,884	60,150
	R	1,049·7	108	82	4	..	20,951	21,373	113,478	58,404	55,074
	U	10·0	1,056	..	..	1	1,886	1,914	10,556	5,480	5,076
Raipur (M)	U	10·00	1,056	..	..	1	1,886	1,914	10,556	5,480	5,076
4. Pali Tehsil	T	3,006·2	86	160	3	1	46,055	48,514	258,956	135,900	123,056
	R	2,993·2	56	160	3	..	30,254	30 415	167,388	85,979	81,409
	U	13·0	7,071	..	..	1	15,801	18,099	91,568	49,921	41,647
Pali (M)	U	12·95	7,071	..	..	1	15,801	18,099	91,568	49,921	41,647
5. Marwar Junction Tehsil	T	1,401·3	108	111	..	..	28,487	28,927	151,901	77,852	74,049
	R	1,401·3	108	111	..	..	28,487	28,927	151,901	77,852	74,049
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Desuri Tehsil	T	1,278·8	129	126	..	2	30,335	31,204	164,725	83,554	81,171
	R	1,184·9	117	126	..	..	25,362	26,176	138,134	69,813	68,321
	U	93·9	283	..	..	2	4,973	5,028	26,591	13,741	12,850
Rani Khurd (C.T.)	U	8·24	986	..	..	1	1,443	1,467	8,123	4,338	3,785
Sadri (M)	U	85·62	216	..	..	1	3,530	3,561	18,468	9,403	9,065
7. Bali Tehsil	T	2,441·0	119	149	3	4	54,255	55,009	290,270	147,098	143,172
	R	2,373·6	101	149	3	..	45,122	45,283	238 667	120,274	118,393
	U	67·4	766	..	..	4	9,133	9,726	51,603	26,824	24,779
Takhatgarh (M)	U	34·00	327	..	..	1	2,016	2,047	11,106	5,545	5,561
*Sumerpur (M)	U	9·75	1,564	..	..	1	2,574	2,792	15,246	8,072	7,174
Khudala (C.T.)	U	18·90	587	..	..	1	2,001	2,244	11,089	5,924	5,165
Bali (M)	U	4·70	3,013	..	..	1	2,542	2,643	14,162	7,283	6,879

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
16. Barmer District	**T**	**28,387·0**	**39**	**853**	**11**	**3**	**188,309**	**190,600**	**1,118,892**	**587,648**	**531,244**
	R	**28,316·9**	**36**	**853**	**11**	..	**169,964**	**171,656**	**1,020,663**	**533,976**	**486,687**
	U	**70·1**	**1,401**	..	..	**3**	**18,345**	**18,944**	**98,229**	**53,672**	**44,557**
1. Sheo Tehsil	T	6,756·0	15	84	1	..	17,221	17,307	101,198	54,803	46,395
	R	6,756·0	15	84	1	..	17,221	17,307	101,198	54,803	46,395
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Barmer Tehsil	T	11,368·6	44	382	3	1	84,737	85,847	505,565	265,083	240,482
	R	11,358·3	40	382	3	..	73,775	74,410	450,011	234,214	215,797
	U	10·3	5,399	..	..	1	10,962	11,437	55,554	30,869	24,685
Barmer (M)	U	10·29	5,399	..	..	1	10,962	11,437	55,554	30,869	24,685
3. Pachpadra Tehsil	T	3,542·1	50	154	4	1	28,952	29,523	176,625	92,118	84,507
	R	3,518·4	42	154	4	..	24,169	24,636	148,555	76,760	71,795
	U	23·7	1,184	..	..	1	4,783	4,887	28,070	15,358	12,712
Balotra (M)	U	23·71	1,184	..	..	1	4,783	4,887	28,070	15,358	12,712
4. Chohtan Tehsil	T	4,696·1	43	144	3	..	34,566	34,896	202,766	107,307	95,459
	R	4,696·1	43	144	3	..	34,566	34,896	202,766	107,307	95,459
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Siwana Tehsil	T	2,021·4	66	89	..	1	22,833	23,027	132,738	68,337	64,401
	R	1,985·3	60	89	..	..	20,233	20,407	118,133	60,892	57,241
	U	36·1	404	..	..	1	2,600	2,620	14,605	7,445	7,160
Siwana (M)	U	36·13	404	..	..	1	2,600	2,620	14,605	7,445	7,160
17. Jalor District	**T**	**10,640·0**	**85**	**602**	**10**	**4**	**156,449**	**157,605**	**903,073**	**465,067**	**438,006**
	R	**10,572·2**	**79**	**602**	**10**	..	**143,037**	**143,956**	**830,283**	**426,328**	**403,955**
	U	**67·8**	**1,073**	..	..	**4**	**13,412**	**13,649**	**72,790**	**38,739**	**34,051**
1. Jalor Tehsil	T	2,216·3	99	114	1	1	39,361	39,486	218,523	111,792	106,731
	R	2,210·1	88	114	1	..	34,573	34,668	194,423	98,792	95,631
	U	6·2	3,881	..	..	1	4,788	4,818	24,100	13,000	11,100
Jalor (M)	U	6·21	3,881	..	..	1	4,788	4,818	24,100	13,000	11,100
2. Ahore Tehsil	T	1,842·9	86	122	3	1	28,885	28,994	157,985	80,119	77,866
	R	1,835·4	80	122	3	..	26,910	27,019	147,374	74,784	72,590
	U	7·5	1,415	..	..	1	1,975	1,975	10,611	5,335	5,276
Ahore (M)	U	7·50	1,415	..	..	1	1,975	1,975	10,611	5,335	5,276

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
3 Sanchore Tehsil	T	3,006·8	71	159	2	1	34,002	34,566	213,458	111,382	102,076
	R	2,967·4	67	159	2	..	31,735	32,159	199,718	103,841	95,877
	U	39·4	349	..	..	1	2,267	2,407	13,740	7,541	6,199
Sanchore (M)	U	39·41	349	..	..	1	2,267	2,407	13,740	7,541	6,199
4. Bhinmal Tehsil	T	3,406.2	92	207	4	1	54,201	54,559	313,107	161,774	151,333
	R	3,391·5	85	207	4	..	49,819	50,110.	288,768	148,911	139,857
	U	14·7	1,656	..	..	1	4,382	4,449	24,339	12,863	11,476
Bhinmal (M)	U	14·70	1,656	..	..	1	4,382	4,449	24,339	12,863	11,476
18. Sirohi District	**T**	**5,136·0**	**106**	**433**	**13**	**5**	**103,009**	**104,535**	**542,049**	**276,178**	**265,871**
	R	**5,089·8**	**87**	**433**	**13**	..	**84,559**	**85,832**	**445,048**	**224,609**	**220,439**
	U	**46·2**	**2,100**	..	..	**5**	**18,450**	**18,703**	**97,001**	**51,569**	**45,432**
1. Sheoganj Tehsil	T	894·7	97	64	2	1	16,730	16,819	87,151	44,375	42,776
	R	890·4	79	64	2	..	13,712	13,783	70,384	35,677	34,707
	U	4·3	3,908	..	..	1	3,018	3,036	16,767	8,698	8,069
Sheoganj (M)	U	4·29	3,908	..	..	1	3,018	3,036	16,767	8,698	8,069
2. Sirohi Tehsil	T	1,176·9	99	80	4	1	22,849	23,106	115,943	58,225	57,718
	R	1,168·9	79	80	4	..	18,114	18,360	92,040	45,567	46,473
	U	8·0	2,988	..	..	1	4,735	4,746	23,903	12,658	11,245
Sirohi (M)	U	8·00	2,988	..	..	1	4,735	4,746	23,903	12,658	11245
3. Pindwara Tehsil	T	1,170·9	106	97	2	1	23,188	23,689	124,297	62,407	61,890
	R	1,164·9	96	97	2	..	20,876	21,356	111,959	56,125	55,834
	U	6·0	2,056	..	..	1	2,312	2,333	12,338	6,282	6,056
Pindwara (M)	U	6·00	2,056	..	..	1	2,312	2,333	12,338	6,282	6,056
4. Abu Road Tehsil	T	876·1	124	80	1	2	20,117	20,456	108,882	57,189	51,693
	R	848·2	77	80	1	..	11,732	11,868	64,889	33,258	31,631
	U	27·9	1,577	..	..	2	8,385	8,588	43,993	23,931	20,062
Mount Abu (M)	U	15·54	818	..	..	1	2,502	2,587	12,713	7,414	5,299
Abu Road (M)	U	12·35	2,533	..	..	1	5,883	6,001	31,280	16,517	14,763
5. Reodar Tehsil	T	1,088·8	97	112	4	..	20,125	20,465	105,776	53,982	51,794
	R	1,088·8	97	112	4	..	20,125	20·465	105,776	53,982	51,794
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bhilwara District	**T**	**10,455·0**	**125**	**1,512**	**57**	**6**	**256,487**	**259,912**	**1,310,379**	**674,923**	**635,456**
	R	**10,213·8**	**110**	**1,512**	**57**	..	**220,692**	**223,495**	**1,121,816**	**575,947**	**545,869**
	U	**241·2**	**782**	..	..	**6**	**35,795**	**36,417**	**188,563**	**98,976**	**89,587**

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km	Population per Sq. Km	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1. Asind Tehsil	T	1,123·1	131	196	..	1	28,024	28,180	146,811	74,334	72,477
	R	1,111·1	124	196	..	..	26,370	26,505	137,350	69,414	67,936
	U	12·0	788	..	..	1	1,654	1,675	9,461	4,920	4,541
Asind (M)	U	12·00	788	..	..	1	1,654	1,675	9,461	4,920	4,541
2 Hurda Tehsil	T	616·0	118	67	2	..	13,798	14,042	72,427	37,880	34,547
	R	616·0	118	67	2	..	13,798	14,042	72,427	37,880	34,547
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Shahpura Tehsil	T	1,145·3	106	131	4	1	22,680	22,950	121,383	62,504	58,879
	R	1,088·8	94	131	4	..	19,165	19,321	102,054	52,408	49,646
	U	56·5	342	..	..	1	3,515	3,629	19,329	10,096	9,233
Shahpura (M)	U	56·52	342	..	..	1	3,515	3,629	19,329	10,096	9,233
4. Jahazpur Tehsil	T	1,077·7	116	168	13	1	23,924	24,140	124,811	65,077	59,734
	R	1,032.4	109	168	13	..	21,589	21,794	112,483	58,726	53,757
	U	45·3	272	..	..	1	2,335	2,346	12,328	6,351	5,977
Jahazpur (M)	U	45·30	272	..	..	1	2,335	2,346	12,328	6,351	5,977
5. Mandal Tehsil	T	1,220·2	115	160	4	1	27,570	27,804	140,213	70,984	69,229
	R	1,165·0	109	160	4	..	24,949	25,175	126,827	64,170	62,657
	U	55·2	243	..	..	1	2,621	2,629	13,386	6,814	6,572
Mandal (M)	U	55·18	243	..	..	1	2,621	2,629	13,386	6,814	6,572
6. Banera Tehsil	T	679·8	106	81	4	..	14,171	14,408	72,265	36,748	35,517
	R	679·8	106	81	4	..	14,171	14,408	72,265	36,748	35,517
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Bhilwara Tehsil	T	904·9	256	124	1	1	45,366	46,038	231,423	120,512	110,911
	R	835·0	130	124	1	..	21,901	22,156	108,798	55,564	53,234
	U	69·9	1,754	..	..	1	23,465	23,882	122,625	64,948	57,677
Bhilwara (M)	U	69·93	1,754	..	..	1	23,465	23,882	122,625	64,948	57,677
8. Raipur Tehsil	T	519·2	124	87	2	..	12,584	12,633	64,405	32,319	32,086
	R	519·2	124	87	2	..	12,584	12,633	64,405	32,319	32,086
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Sahara Tehsil	T	646·9	135	91	6	1	16,682	17,227	87,020	43,841	43,179
	R	644·6	117	91	6	..	14,477	14,971	75,586	37,994	37,592
	U	2·3	4,907	..	..	1	2,205	2,256	11,434	5,847	5,587
Gangapur (M)	U	2·33	4,907	..	..	1	2,205	2,256	11,434	5,847	5,587

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km	Population per Sq. Km	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
10. Kotri Tehsil	T	924·0	108	127	..	..	20,423	20,663	99,809	51,666	48,143
	R	924·0	108	127	..	..	20,423	20,663	99,809	51,666	48,143
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Mandalgarh Tehsil	T	1,483·1	101	280	21	..	31,265	31,827	149,812	79,058	70,754
	R	1,483·1	101	280	21	..	31,265	31,827	149,812	79,058	70,754
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Udaipur District	**T**	**17,279·0**	**136**	**3,117**	**28**	**9**	**449,962**	**457,402**	**2,356,959**	**1,191,999**	**1,165,050**
	R	**17,086·5**	**117**	**3,117**	**28**	..	**382,710**	**389,092**	**2,001,840**	**1,003,572**	**998,268**
	U	**192·5**	**1,845**	..	..	**9**	**67,252**	**68,310**	**355,119**	**188,337**	**166,782**
1. Bhim Tehsil	T	687·4	130	93	1	..	18,209	18,357	89,455	43,795	45,660
	R	687·4	130	93	1	..	18,209	18,357	89,455	43,795	45,660
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deogarh Tehsil	T	617·0	113	130	3	1	13,710	13,896	69,750	35,167	34,583
	R	593·0	96	130	3	..	11,169	11,339	56,919	28,611	28,308
	U	24·0	535	..	..	1	2,541	2,557	12,831	6,556	6,275
Deogarh (M)	U	24·00	535	..	..	1	2,541	2,557	12,831	6,556	6,275
3. Amet Tehsil	T	523·6	136	136	1	1	13,768	13,858	71,061	35,954	35,107
	R	515·6	117	136	1	..	11,697	11,771	60,363	30,527	29,836
	U	8·0	1,337	..	..	1	2,071	2,087	10,698	5,427	5,271
Amet (M)	U	8·00	1,337	..	..	1	2,071	2,087	10,698	5,427	5,271
4. Kumbhalgarh Tehsil	T	788·4	128	161	..	..	20,857	21,152	100,572	50,364	50,208
	R	788·4	128	161	..	..	20,857	21,152	100,572	50,364	50,208
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Rajsamand Tehsil	T	619·3	189	131	2	1	22,161	22,980	117,346	59,168	58,178
	R	564·3	159	131	2	..	16,825	17,555	89,854	44,942	44,912
	U	55.0	500	..	..	1	5,336	5,425	27,492	14,226	13,266
Rajsamand (M)	U	55·00	500	..	..	1	5,336	5,425	27,492	14,226	13,266
6. Railmagra Tehsil	T	608·1	142	91	3	..	16,786	17,351	86,653	43,784	42,869
	R	608·1	142	91	3	..	16,786	17,351	86,653	43,784	42,869
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Nathdwara Tehsil	T	924·3	176	197	2	1	33,499	33,654	162,534	81,257	81,277
	R	912·3	151	197	2	..	28,915	29,020	137,678	68,370	69,308
	U	12·0	2,071	..	..	1	4,584	4,634	24,856	12,887	11,969
Nathdwara (M)	U	12·00	2,071	..	..	1	4,584	4,634	24,856	12,887	11,969

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km	Population per Sq. Km	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
8. Mavli Tehsil	T	808·6	188	139	..	1	30,542	30,691	152,259	77,178	75,081
	R	793·6	175	139	..	..	28,033	28,151	139,049	70,375	68,674
	U	15·0	881	..	..	1	2,509	2,540	13,210	6,803	6,407
Fatehnagar(M)	U	15·00	881	..	..	1	2,509	2,540	13,210	6,803	6,407
9. Gogunda Tehsil	T	877·9	120	146	1	..	20,671	20,942	105,282	52,894	52,388
	R	877·9	120	146	1	..	20,671	20,942	105,282	52,894	52,388
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Vallabhnagar Tehsil	T	980·9	169	263	6	2	33,195	33,356	165,782	83,187	82,595
	R	971·0	148	263	6	..	28,789	28,892	143,965	72,108	71,857
	U	9·9	2,206	..	..	2	4,406	4,464	21,817	11,079	10,738
Bhinder (M)	U	3·89	3,128	..	..	1	2,377	2,411	12,166	6,093	6,073
Kanod (M)	U	6·00	1,609	..	..	1	2,029	2,053	9,651	4,986	4,665
11. Girwa Tehsil	T	1,736·6	250	222	..	1	82,159	83,142	433,330	228,135	205,195
	R	1,672·5	120	222	..	..	38,667	38,861	200,742	102,688	98,054
	U	64·1	3,629	..	..	1	43,492	44,281	232,588	125,447	107,141
Udaipur (M)	U	64·10	3,629	..	..	1	43,492	44,281	232,588	125,447	107,141
12. Kotra Tehsil	T	1,133·8	90	301	3	..	17,303	18,212	101,983	52,660	49,323
	R	1,133·8	90	301	3	..	17,303	18,212	101,983	52,660	49,323
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jhadol Tehsil	T	1,469·7	79	255	1	..	20,729	21,111	116,181	58,888	57,293
	R	1,469·7	79	255	1	..	20,729	21,111	116,181	58,888	57,293
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Dhariawad Tehsil	T	1,202·8	106	242	2	..	22,605	23,971	127,971	65,214	62,757
	R	1,202·8	106	242	2	..	22,605	23,971	127,971	65,214	62,757
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Sarada Tehsil	T	1,082·7	140	157	..	..	28,541	28,920	151,248	74,931	76,317
	R	1,082·7	140	157	..	..	28,541	28,920	151,248	74,931	76,317
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Salumbar Tehsil	T	934·4	153	220	2	1	27,156	27,385	143,088	70,784	72,304
	R	929·9	141	220	2	..	24,843	25,063	131,461	64,872	66,589
	U	4·5	2,584	..	..	1	2,313	2,322	11,627	5,912	5,715
Salumbar (M)	U	4·50	2,584	..	..	1	2,313	2,322	11,627	5,912	5,715
17. Kherwara Tehsil	T	1,088·6	149	233	1	..	28,071	28,424	162,464	78,549	83,915
	R	1,088·6	149	233	1	..	28,071	28,424	162,464	78,549	83,915
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km	Population per Sq. Km	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
21. Chittaurgarh District	**T**	**10,856·0**	**114**	**2,144**	**216**	**8**	**240,743**	**244,776**	**1,232,494**	**631,699**	**600,795**
	R	**10,706·9**	**100**	**2,144**	**216**	..	**208,750**	**211,986**	**1,070,073**	**545,730**	**524,343**
	U	**149·1**	**1,090**	..	..	**8**	**31,993**	**32,790**	**162,421**	**85,969**	**76,452**
1. Rashmi Tehsil	T	450·0	130	75	9	..	12,110	12,225	58,684	29,258	29,426
	R	450·0	130	75	9	..	12,110	12,225	58,684	29,258	29,426
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Gangrar Tehsil	T	721·5	122	157	..	..	18,202	18,707	88,343	44,712	43,631
	R	721·5	122	157	..	..	18,202	18,707	88,343	44,712	43,631
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Begun Tehsil	T	2,361·4	68	371	93	2	32,639	33,385	161,000	84,026	76,974
	R	2,333·2	57	371	93	..	26,628	27,120	131,960	68,681	63,279
	U	28·2	1,031	..	..	2	6,011	6,265	29,040	15,345	13,695
Begun (C.T.)	U	6·63	1,710	..	..	1	2,175	2,269	11,340	5,847	5,493
Rawatbhata (C.T.)	U	21·53	822	..	..	1	3,836	3,996	17,700	9,498	8,202
4. Chittaurgarh Tehsil	T	723·7	192	186	13	1	27,413	28,084	138,995	72,409	66 586
	R	667·4	141	186	13	..	18,248	18,710	94,005	47,804	46,201
	U	56·3	799	..	..	1	9,165	9,374	44,990	24,605	20,385
Chittaurgarh U.A.	U	56·32	799	..	..	1	9,165	9,374	44,990	24,605	20,385
(i) Chittaurgarh (M)	U	41·76	1,014	..	..	1	8,507	8,716	42,332	23,093	19,239
(ii) Senthi Village (O.G.)*	U	14·56	183	..	..	..	658	658	2,658	1,512	1,146
5. Kapasan Tehsil	T	914·2	147	182	4	1	27,282	27,436	134,219	68,301	65,918
	R	887·4	136	182	4	..	24,587	24,723	120,361	61,181	59,180
	U	26·8	518	..	..	1	2,695	2,713	13,858	7,120	6,738
Kapasan(M)	U	26·75	518	..	..	1	2,695	2,713	13,858	7,120	6,738
6. Bhadesar Tehsil	T	539·1	140	161	7	..	15,567	15,708	75,545	38,472	37,073
	R	539·1	140	161	7	..	15,567	15,708	75,545	38,472	37,073
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Nimbahera Tehsil	T	816·4	149	151	21	1	22,878	23,519	121,833	3,026	58,807
	R	811·4	116	151	21	..	17,552	18,010	94,070	48,328	45,742
	U	5·0	5,553	..	..	1	5,326	5,509	27,763	14,698	13,065
Nimbahera (M)	U	5·00	5,553	..	..	1	5,326	5,509	27,763	14,698	13,065
8. Chhoti Sadri Tehsil	T	703·0	118	138	12	1	15,485	15,801	82,655	42,344	40,311
	R	696·0	101	138	12	..	13,223	13,519	70,509	36,044	34,465
	U	7·0	1,735	..	..	1	2,262	2,282	12,146	6,300	5,846
Chhoti Sadri (M)	U	7·00	1,735	..	..	1	2,262	2,282	12,146	6,300	5,846

Note :—*Urbanised portion of Senthi Village.

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km	Population per Sq. Km	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Unin-habited				Persons	Males	Females
9. Bari Sadri Tehsil	T	504·7	152	134	11	1	15,326	15,355	76,712	38,695	38,017
	R	491·7	132	134	11	..	13,008	13,018	64,991	32,765	32,226
	U	13·0	902	..	..	1	2,318	2,337	11,721	5,930	5,791
Bari Sadri (M)	U	13·00	902	..	..	1	2,318	2,337	11,721	5,930	5,791
10. Dungla Tehsil	T	494·0	134	99	6	..	13,480	13,757	66,298	33,615	32,683
	R	494·0	134	99	6	..	13,480	13,757	66,298	33,615	32,683
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Pratapgarh Tehsil	T	2,154·7	106	490	40	1	40,361	40,799	228,210	116,841	111,369
	R	2,141·9	96	490	40	..	36,145	36,489	205,307	104,870	100,437
	U	12·8	1,789	..	..	1	4,216	4,310	22,903	11,971	10,932
Pratapgarh (M)	U	12·80	1,789	..	..	1	4,216	4,310	22,903	11,971	10,932
22. Dungarpur District	T	**3,770·0**	**181**	**832**	**5**	**2**	**120,317**	**122,172**	**682,845**	**333,951**	**348,894**
	R	**3,752·8**	**170**	**832**	**5**	..	**112,115**	**113,830**	**638,719**	**310,724**	**327,995**
	U	**17·2**	**2,560**	..	..	**2**	**8,202**	**8,342**	**44,126**	**23,227**	**20,899**
1. Dungarpur Tehsil	T	1,673·2	207	429	..	1	58,996	59,784	345,582	171,183	174,399
	R	1,663·0	191	429	..	..	53,753	54,417	318,026	156,169	161,857
	U	10·2	2,691	..	..	1	5,243	5,367	27,556	15,014	12,542
Dungarpur (M)	U	10·24	2,691	..	..	1	5,243	5,367	27,556	15,014	12,542
2. Aspur Tehsil	T	683·3	179	142	2	..	23,383	23,731	121,994	58,171	63,823
	R	683·3	179	142	2	..	23,383	23 731	121,994	58,171	63,823
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sagwara Tehsil	T	1,454·3	148	261	3	1	37,938	38,657	215,269	104,597	110,672
	R	1,447·3	137	261	3	..	34,979	35,682	198,699	96,384	102,315
	U	7·0	2,367	..	..	1	2,959	2,975	16,570	8,213	8,357
Sagwara (M)	U	7·00	2,367	..	..	1	2,959	2,975	16,570	8,213	8,357
23. Banswara District	T	**5,037·0**	**176**	**1,445**	**18**	**2**	**148,263**	**150,831**	**886,600**	**446,837**	**439,763**
	R	**5,002·8**	**166**	**1,445**	**18**	..	**137,661**	**140,077**	**831,413**	**417,467**	**413,946**
	U	**34·2**	**1,612**	..	..	**2**	**10,602**	**10,754**	**55,187**	**29,370**	**25,817**
1. Ghatol Tehsil	T	1,268·2	142	310	6	..	30,585	31,059	180,001	90,488	89,513
	R	1,268·2	142	310	6	..	30,585	31,059	180,001	90,488	89,513
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Garhi Tehsil	T	710·6	214	166	1	..	25,508	25,964	152,041	75,290	76,751
	R	710·6	214	166	1	..	25,508	25,964	152,041	75,290	76,751
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km	Population per Sq. Km	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
3. Banswara Tehsil	T	1,182·9	193	320	5	1	40,094	40,859	228,866	116,860	112,006
	R	1,150·9	157	320	5	..	30,792	31,446	180,796	91,232	89,564
	U	32·0	1,502	..	..	1	9,302	9,413	48,070	25,628	22,442
Banswara U.A.	U	32·00	1,502	..	..	1	9,302	9,413	48,070	25,628	22,442
(i) Banswara (M)	U	27·00	1,731	..	..	1	8,836	8,947	46,749	24,757	21,992
(ii) Banswara (O.G.)*	U	5·00	264	..	..	..	466	466	1,321	871	450
4. Bagidora Tehsil	T	859·7	196	259	..	..	27,234	27,618	168,823	85,110	83,713
	R	859·7	196	259	..	..	27,234	27,618	168,823	85,110	83,713
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kushalgarh Tehsil	T	1,046·3	150	390	6	1	24,842	25,331	156,869	79,089	77,780
	R	1,044·1	143	390	6	..	23,542	23,990	149,752	75,347	74,405
	U	2·2	3,177	..	..	1	1,300	1,341	7,117	3,742	3,375
Kushalgarh (M)	U	2·24	3,177	..	..	1	1,300	1,341	7,117	3,742	3,375
24. Bundi District	T	**5,550·0**	**106**	**725**	**12**	**5**	**103,078**	**106,912**	**586,982**	**311,022**	**275,960**
	R	**5,408·4**	**90**	**725**	**12**	..	**84,699**	**88,062**	**487,153**	**258,241**	**228,912**
	U	**141·6**	**705**	..	..	**5**	**18,379**	**18,850**	**99,829**	**52,781**	**47,048**
1. Hindoli Tehsil	T	1,341·3	93	149	..	..	21,545	22,175	124,341	65,869	58,472
	R	1,341·3	93	149	..	..	21,545	22,175	124,341	65,869	58,472
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nainwa Tehsil	T	1,158·5	93	164	3	1	18,714	19,175	108,038	56,803	51,235
	R	1,154·6	85	164	3	..	16,830	17,287	98,040	51,603	46,437
	U	3·9	2,570	..	..	1	1,884	1,888	9,998	5,200	4,798
Nainwa (M)	U	3·89	2,570	..	..	1	1,884	1,888	9,998	5,200	4,798
3. Bundi Tehsil	T	1,928·7	111	253	6	1	38,204	39,747	213,648	113,853	99,795
	R	1,905·9	87	253	6	..	29,429	30,858	165,621	88,479	77,142
	U	22·8	2,110	..	..	1	8,775	8,889	48,027	25,374	22,653
Bundi U.A.	U	22·76	2,110	..	..	1	8,775	8,889	48,027	25,374	22,653
(i) Bundi (M)	U	20·23	2,360	..	..	1	8,723	8,837	47,736	25,221	22,515
(ii) Bundi (O.G.)†	U	2·53	115	..	..	..	52	52	291	153	138
4. Keshoraipatan Tehsil	T	1,195·4	118	159	3	3	24,615	25,815	140,955	74,497	66,458
	R	1,080·5	92	159	3	..	16,895	17,742	99,151	52,290	46,861
	U	114·9	364	..	..	3	7,720	8,073	41,804	22,207	19,597

Note :—*Urbanised portion of Bhawanpura and Thikariya villages.
†Urbanised portion of Bundi village.

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km	Population per Sq. Km	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Unin-habited				Persons	Males	Females
Lakheri (M)	U	25·00	802	..	..	1	3,786	3,797	20,060	10,477	9,583
Kaprain (M)	U	64·00	161	..	..	1	1,779	1,978	10,296	5,478	4,818
Keshoraipatan (M)	U	25·91	442	..	..	1	2,155	2,298	11,448	6,252	5,196
25. Kota District	T	**12,436·0**	**125**	**1,901**	**240**	**11**	**277,917**	**283,886**	**1,559,784**	**826,308**	**733,476**
	R	**12,121·9**	**88**	**1,901**	**240**	..	**185,807**	**189,578**	**1,061,690**	**557,407**	**504,283**
	U	**314·1**	**1,586**	..	..	**11**	**92,110**	**94,308**	**498,094**	**268,901**	**229,193**
1. Pipalda Tehsil	T	1,124·3	111	215	11	1	22,459	22,960	125,014	65,610	59,404
	R	1,110·9	109	215	11	..	21,743	22,151	120,857	63,405	57,452
	U	13·4	310	..	..	1	716	809	4,157	2,205	1,952
Indergarh (M)	U	13·39	310	..	..	1	716	809	4,157	2,205	1,952
2. Digod Tehsil	T	909·6	109	156	9	..	16,842	17,383	99,052	52,033	47,019
	R	909·6	109	156	9	..	16,842	17,383	99,052	52,033	47,019
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Mangrol Tehsil	T	949·0	130	147	9	2	21,149	21,708	123,168	64,280	58,888
	R	942·0	105	147	9	..	16,804	17,252	99,374	51,886	47,488
	U	7·0	3,399	..	..	2	4,345	4,456	23,794	12,394	11,400
Mangrol (M)	U	5·00	2,572	..	..	1	2,311	2,355	12,858	6,656	6,202
Antah (M)	U	2·00	5,468	..	..	1	2,034	2,101	10,936	5,738	5,198
4. Baran Tehsil	T	626·2	172	97	4	1	19,310	19,579	107,884	57,018	50,866
	R	612·3	108	97	4	..	11,562	11,713	65,884	34,487	31,397
	U	13·9	3,026	..	..	1	7,748	7,866	42,000	22,531	19,469
Baran (M)	U	13·88	3,026	..	..	1	7,748	7,866	42,000	22,531	19,469
5. Kishanganj Tehsil	T	1,431·0	58	171	28	..	14,875	15,035	82,410	43,089	39,321
	R	1,431·0	58	171	28	..	14,875	15,035	82,410	43,089	39,321
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Shahbad Tehsil	T	1,469·3	43	147	89	..	11,755	11,977	63,323	33,433	29,890
	R	1,469·3	43	147	89	..	11,755	11,977	63,323	33,433	29,890
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ladpura Tehsil	T	1,540·9	295	140	42	2	83,551	85,468	455,236	246,033	209,203
	R	1,310·5	65	140	42	..	14,753	15,069	85,039	44,807	40,232
	U	230·4	1,607	..	..	2	68,798	70,399	370,197	201,226	168,971
Kota (M)	U	221·36	1,618	..	..	1	66,886	68,473	358,241	195,109	163,132
Kaithoon (M)	U	9·00	1,328	..	..	1	1,912	1,926	11,956	6,117	5,839

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq.·Km	Population per Sq. Km	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
8. Ramganj Mandi Tehsil	T	797·6	165	149	15	2	23,739	24,910	131,280	69,196	62,084
	R	778·1	139	149	15	..	19,446	20,470	108,096	56,930	51,166
	U	19·5	1,188	..	..	2	4,293	4,440	23,184	12,266	10,918
Ramganj Mandi (M)	U	10·82	1,435	..	..	1	2,956	3,006	15,530	8,238	7,292
Suket (C.T.)	U	8·70	880	..	..	1	1,337	1,434	7,654	4,028	3,626
9. Sangod Tehsil	T	1,057·8	107	196	15	1	19,186	19,393	112,676	58,953	53,723
	R	1,042·9	97	196	15	..	17,091	17,261	100,643	52,660	47,983
	U	14·9	808	..	..	1	2,095	2,132	12,033	6,293	5,740
Sangod (M)	U	14·89	808	..	..	1	2,095	2,132	12,033	6,293	5 740
10. Atru Tehsil	T	860·3	100	128	2	..	15,092	15,350	86,392	45,285	41,107
	R	860·3	100	128	2	..	15,092	15,350	86,392	45,285	41,107
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chhipabarod Tehsil	T	828·8	114	170	9	1	16,358	16,441	94,574	49,637	44,937
	R	822·8	102	170	9	..	14,480	14,524	84,106	44,064	40,042
	U	6·0	1,745	..	..	1	1,878	1,917	10,468	5,573	4,895
*Chhipabarod (M)	U	6·00	1,745	..	..	1	1,878	1,917	10,468	5,573	4,895
12. Chhabra Tehsil	T	790·8	100	185	7	1	13,601	13,682	78,775	41,741	37,034
	R	781·8	85	185	7	..	11,364	11,393	66,514	35,328	31,186
	U	9·0	1,362	..	..	1	2,237	2,289	12,261	6,413	5,848
Chhabra (M)	U	9·00	1,362	..	..	1	2,237	2,289	12,261	6,413	5,848
26. Jhalawar District	T	**6,219.0**	**126**	**1,444**	**145**	**6**	**133,909**	**135,962**	**784,998**	**407,522**	**377,476**
	R	**6,161.6**	**113**	**1,444**	**145**	..	**117,413**	**119,232**	**693,482**	**359,384**	**334,098**
	U	**57·4**	**1,596**	..	..	**6**	**16,496**	**16,730**	**91,516**	**48,138**	**43,378**
1. Khanpur Tehsil	T	949·7	113	186	17	..	18,444	18,855	107,572	56,229	51,343
	R	949·7	113	186	17	..	18,444	18,855	107,572	56,229	51,343
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Jhalrapatan Tehsil	T	1,268·3	145	349	42	2	31,009	31,749	184,396	96,071	88,325
	R	1,235·2	112	349	42	..	22,831	23,442	138,334	71,634	66,700
	U	33·1	1,391	..	..	2	8,178	8,307	46,062	24,437	21,625
Jhalawar (M)	U	12·95	2,259	..	..	1	5,318	5,390	29,257	15,796	13,461
Jhalrapatan (M)	U	20·17	833	..	..	1	2,860	2,917	16,805	8,641	8,164
3. Aklera Tehsil	T	1,398·8	120		52	1	29,491	29,796	167,805	87,313	80,492
	R	1,392·9	113		52	..	27,574	27,850	157,301	81,733	75,568
	U	5·9	1,7 96	..	..	1	1,917	1,946	10,504	5,580	4,924
Aklera (M)	U	5·85	1,796	..	..	1	1,917	1,946	10,504	5,580	4,924

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km	Population per Sq. Km	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Unin-habited				Persons	Males	Females
4. Pachpahar Tehsil	T	711·4	139	134	8	1	16,616	16,828	98,558	51,234	47,324
	R	705·9	116	134	8	..	13,362	13,543	81,630	42,146	39,484
	U	5·5	3,067	..	..	1	3,254	3,285	16,928	9,088	7,840
Bhawani Mandi (M)	U	5·52	3,067	..	..	1	3,254	3,285	16,928	9,088	7,840
5. Pirawa Tehsil	T	1,010·0	124	201	15	2	21,445	21,664	125,233	64,600	60,633
	R	997·1	108	201	15	..	18,298	18,472	107,211	55,567	51,644
	U	12·9	1,402	..	..	2	3,147	3,192	18,022	9,033	8,989
Sunel (M)	U	4·50	2,169	..	..	1	1,743	1,760	9,759	4,820	4,939
Pirawa (M)	U	8·35	990	..	..	1	1,404	1,432	8,263	4,213	4,050
6. Gangdhar Tehsil	T	914·6	111	181	11	..	16,904	17,070	101,434	52,075	49,359
	R	914·6	111	181	11	..	16,904	17,070	101,434	52,075	49,359
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

ANNEXURE

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km	Population per Sq. Km	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	Number of occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Unin-habited				Persons	Males	Females
Jaipur U.A.	U	210·09	4,832	..	..	3	183,741	184,425	1,015,160	545,462	469,698
Jaipur (M)	U	181·23	5,392	..	..	1	177,653	178,296	977,165	525,180	451,985
Amber (NAC)	U	16·00	1,003	..	..	1	2,511	2,524	16,054	8,398	7,656
Sanganer (M)	U	12·86	1,706	..	..	1	3,577	3,605	21,941	11,884	10,057

TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-1

Statement showing 1981 Territorial Units and Changes during 1971-81

State/District/Tehsil	1971 Territorial Unit	Area added		Name of State/ District/Tehsil etc. from which area is substracted	Area substracted		Name of State/ District/Tehsil etc. to which area is added	Net area Change in Km² (+) or (—)
		Name	Area in Km²		Name	Area in Km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	**RAJASTHAN**		NO INTER-STATE TRANSFERS					WR
1. Ganganagar District			NO INTER-DISTRICT TRANSFERS					
1. Sangaria Tehsil	Sangaria Tehsil	..	..	..	*10 Villages were transferred to Hanumangarh Tehsil of the same District	32·47	Hanumangarh Tehsil	(—)32·47
2. Hanumangarh Tehsil	Hanumangarh Tehsil	10 Villages were transferred from Sangaria Tehsil	32·47	Sangaria Tehsil	..	..	..	(+) 32·47
2. Bikaner District			NO INTER-DISTRICT TRANSFERS					
1. Bikaner Tehsil	Bikaner Tehsil	2 Villages were transferred from Kolayat Tehsil	64.88	Kolayat Tehsil	..	..	..	(+) 64·88
2. Kolayat Tehsil	Kolayat Tehsil	..	..	..	*2 Villages were transferred to Bikaner Tehsil of the same District	64·88	Bikaner Tehsil	(—)64·88
3. Jhunjhunun District			NO INTER-DISTRICT TRANSFERS					
1. Jhunjhunun Tehsil	Jhunjhunun Tehsil	2 Villages were transferred from Chirawa Tehsil	31·89	Chirawa Tehsil	..	..	..	(+)31·89
2. Chirawa Tehsil	Chirawa Tehsil	..	..	..	*2 Villages were transferred to Jhunjhunun Tehsil of the same District	31·89	Jhunjhunun Tehsil	(—)31·89
4. Alwar District	Alwar District	16 Villages were transferred from Kotputli Tehsil of Jaipur District to Behror Tehsil of Alwar District	80·76	Jaipur District	..	..	..	(+)80·76

TABLE A- 1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-1

Statement showing 1981 Territorial Units and Changes during1971-81

State/District/Tehsil	1971 Territorial Unit	Area added		Name of State/ District/Tehsil etc. from which area is substracted	Area substracted		Name of State/ District/Tehsil etc. to which area is added	Net area Change in Km² (+) or (—)
		Name	Area in Km2		Name	Area in Km²		
1. Behror Tehsil	Behror Tehsil	16 Villages were transferred from Kotputli Tehsil of Jaipur District	80·76	Kotputli Tehsil of Jaipur District	..	..		(+)80·76
2. Alwar Tehsil	Alwar Tehsil	..	..	..	*143 Villages were transferred to newly formed Ramgarh Tehsil of the same District	541·83	Ramgarh Tehsil	(—)541·83
3. Ramgarh Tehsil	Newly formed after 1971 Census	(i) 143 Villages were transferred from Alwar Tehsil	541·83	Alwar Tehsil	..	..	..	(+)579·76
		(ii) 12 Villages were transferred from Lachhmangarh Tehsil	37.93	Lachhmangarh Tehsil	..	..	..	
4. Lachhmangarh Tehsil	Lachhmangarh Tehsil	..	..	..	*12 Villages were transferred to newly formed Ramgarh Tehsil of the same District	37·93	Ramgarh Tehsil	(—)37·93
5. Jaipur District	Jaipur District	..	..	..	*16 Villages of Kotputli Tehsil were transferred to Behror Tehsil of Alwar District	80·76	Alwar District	(—)80·76
1. Kotputli Tehsil	Kotputli Tehsil	..	..	..	*16 Villages were transferred to Behror Tehsil of Alwar District	80·76	Behror Tehsil of Alwar District	(—)80. 76
6. Jaisalmer District	Jaisalmer District	1 Village (Chhayan II) was transferred from Phalodi Tehsil of Jodhpur District to Pokaran Tehsil of Jaisalmer District	79·16	Jodhpur District	..	..	..	(+)79.16
1. Pokaran Tehsil	Pokran Tehsil	1 Village (Chhayan II) was transferred from Phalodi Tehsil of Jodhpur District	79·16	Phalodi Tehsil of Jodhpur District.	..	..	..	(+)79·16

TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-1

Statement showing 1981 Territorial Units and Changes during 1971-81

State/District/ Tehsil	1971 Territorial Unit	Area added		Name of State/ District/Tehsil etc. from which area is substracted	Area substracted		Name of State/ District/Tehsil etc. to which area is added	Net area Change in Km² (+) or (—)
		Name	Area in Km²		Name	Area in Km²		
7. Jodhpur District	Jodhpur District	..	..	..	*1 Village (Chhayan II) of Phalodi Tehsil was transferred to Pokaran Tehsil of Jaisalmer District	79·16	Jaisalmer District	(—)79.16
1. Phalodi Tehsil	Phalodi Tehsil	..	..	..	*1 Village (Chhayan II) was transferred to Pokaran Tehsil of Jaisalmer District	79·16	Pokaran Tehsil of Jaisalmer District	(—) 79·16
8. Udaipur District	Udaipur District	..	..	..	*3 Villages of Dhariawad Tehsil were transferred to Bari Sadri Tehsil of Chittaurgarh District	1·57	Chittaurgarh District	(—) 1·5
1. Girwa Tehsil	Girwa Tehsil	1 Village (Mayda) was transferred from Dhariawad Tehsil of Udaipur District	11·39	Dhariawad Tehsil	..	..	..	(+)11·39
2. Dhariawad Tehsil	Dhariawad Tehsil	..	..	..	*(I) 3 Villages were transferred to Bari Sadri Tehsil of Chittaurgarh District	1·57	Bari Sadri Tehsil of Chittaurgarh District	(—)12·96
					*(II) 1 Village (Mayda) was transferred to Girwa Tehsil of the same District	11·39	Girwa Tehsil	
9. Chittaurgarh District	Chittaurgarh District	3 Villages were transferred from Dhariawad Tehsil of Udaipur District to Bari Sadri Tehsil of Chittaurgarh District	1·57	Udaipur District	..	..	..	(+)1·57
1. Bari Sadri Tehsil	Bari Sadri Tehsil	3 Villages were transferred from Dhariawad Tehsil of Udaipur District	1·57	Dhariawad Tehsil of Udaipur District	..	..	..	(+)1·57

TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-1

Statement showing 1981 Territorial Units and Changes during 1971-81

State/District Tehsil	1971 Territorial Unit	Area added		Name of State/ District/Tehsil etc. from which area is substracted	Area substracted		Name of State/ District/Tehsil etc. to which area is added	Net area Change in Km² (+) or (—)
		Name	Area in Km²		Name	Area in Km²		
10. **Bundi District**			NO INTER-DISTRICT TRANSFERS					
1. Hindoli Tehsil	Hindoli Tehsil	--	..	..	*2 Villages were transferred to Nainwa Tehsil of the same District	53·66	Nainwa Tehsil	(—)53·66
2. Nainwa Tehsil	Nainwa Tehsil	2 Villages were transferred from Hindoli Tehsil	53·66	Hindoli Tehsil	..	..	..	(+)53·66
11. **Kota District**	Kota District	..	..	..	*13 Villages of Sangod Tehsil were transferred to Jhalrapatan Tehsil of Jhalawar District	124·16	Jhalawar District	(—)124·16
1. Sangod Tehsil	Sangod Tehsil	..	..	..	*13 Villages were transferred to Jhalrapatan Tehsil of Jhalawar District	124·16	Jhalrapatan Tehsil of Jhalawar District	(—)124·16
12. **Jhalawar District**	Jhalawar District	13 Villages were transferred from Sangod Tehsil of Kota District to Jhalrapatan Tehsil of Jhalawar District	124·16	Kota District	..	..	..	(+)124.16
1. Jhalrapatan Tehsil	Jhalrapatan Tehsil	13 Villages were transferred from Sangod Tehsil of Kota District	124·16	Sangod Tehsil of Kota District	..	..	..	(+)124·16

Note :—*The details of these villages are given in the Annexure to Appendix-1 to Table A-1.

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX-1 TO TABLE A-1

Particulars of Villages under transfer

1971 Territorial Units	Name of the Village location code within bracket	Area in Km²
1	2	3
1. Villages transferred from Sangaria Tehsil to Hanumangarh Tehsil (Ganganagar District) (Vide Notification No. F.9(3) Rev. Gr. 1/74, dated 6-5-75)		
Sangaria Tehsil	1. (38) 20 M M K	2·96
	2. (39) 18 M M K	3·93
	3. (42) 14 M M K	3·25
	4. (43) 10 D L P	2·98
	5. (44) 11 D L P	4·49
	6. (45) 9 D L P	3·00
	7. (46) 8 D L P	2·31
	8. (47) 7 D L P	3·30
	9. (48) 10 M M K	3·11
	10. (49) 12 M M K	3·14
	Total	32·47
2. Villages transferred from Kolayat Tehsil to Bikaner Tehsil (Bikaner District) (Vide Notification No. 9(18) Rev. Gr. 1/74, dated 18-6-76)		
Kolayat Tehsil	1. (147) Kolasar	16·57
	2. (148) Meghasar	48·31
	Total	64·88
3. Villages transferred from Chirawa Tehsil to Jhunjhunun Tehsil (Jhunjhunun District) (Vide Notification No. 2(12) Rev. Gr. 1/72, dated 15-10-73)		
Chirawa Tehsil	1. (187) Madunda Khurd	11·95
	2. (188) Madunda Kalan	19·94
	Total	31·89
4. Villages transferred from Lachhmangarh Tehsil to newly formed Ramgarh Tehsil (Alwar District) (Vide Notification No. F. 2(26) Rev./c/70, dated 7-6-1971 and No. F.9(10) Rev. 1/73, dated 8-6-1974)		
Lachhmangarh Tehsil	1. (142) Hasanpur	1·33
	2. (143) Tilwad	5·34
	3. (144) Khanpur Khurd	1·78
	4. (145) Indpura	4·20
	5. (146) Jahanpur	2·86
	6. (147) Singraka	1·33
	7. (148) Sahajpur	2·77
	8. (149) Malpur	5·08
	9. (150) Govindpura	1·15
	10. (151) Sarmor	3·44
	11. (152) Barwara	4·70
	12. (153) Chirwai	3·95
	Total	37·93

1971 Territorial Units	Name of the Village location code within bracket	Area in Km²
1	2	3
5. Villages transferred from Alwar Tehsil to newly formed Ramgarh Tehsil (Alwar District) (Vide Notification No. F. 2(26) Rev./c/70, dated 7-6-1971 and No. F. 9(10) Rev. 1/73, dated 8-6-1974)		
Alwar Tehsil	1. (1) Todli	3·20
	2. (2) Khoh	5·40
	3. (3) Warispur	0·83
	4. (4) Tismar	1·33
	5. (5) Rasoolpur	1·87
	6. (6) Dhaneta	6·73
	7. (7) Kharkhari	1·27
	8. (8) Kota Kalan	1·72
	9. (9) Bujaka	4·48
	10. (10) Nikach	6·28
	11. (11) Nakhnol	3·30
	12. (12) Khohra Karmali	6·90
	13. (13) Odaka	1·34
	14. (14) Balrampur	1·08
	15. (15) Patan Bhan	1·94
	16. (16) Kala Ghata	1·88
	17. (17) Kalsa Bara	1·91
	18. (18) Raghunathgarh	12·92
	19. (19) Nagla Chirawada	9·10
	20. (20) Pata	7·34
	21. (21) Rupbas	1·43
	22. (22) Raswara	2·17
	23. (23) Nagli Mubarikpur	0·67
	24. (24) Kharkhara	1·80
	25. (25) Padawada	1·73
	26. (26) Nawadi	0·95
	27. (27) Aklimpur	1·66
	28. (28) Nawada	2·24
	29. (29) Samanpur	0·95
	30. (30) Gujarpur Kalan	1·19
	31. (31) Bandholi	5·41
	32. (32) Nagal Nagali	2·48
	33. (33) Adinaka	1·76
	34. (34) Khilora	6·76
	35. (35) Mukandbas	3·20
	36. (36) Kota Khurd	3·97
	37. (37) Kaririya	3·98
	38. (38) Nakachpur	2·25
	39. (39) Oontwal	5·85
	40. (40) Bari Pokhar	2·16
	41. (41) Loharwari	3·15
	42. (42) Choroti Pahar	4·51
	43. (43) Sahdoli	10·51
	44. (44) Chaprada	3·41
	45. (45) Balwandka	2·81
	46. (46) Kesroli	2·09
	47. (47) Batesara	1.71
	48. (48) Goleta	3·06
	49. (49) Dadoli	2·00
	50. (50) Kamalpur	2·33
	51. (51) Rundh Dhuninath	4·37

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX-1 TO TABLE A-1

1	2	3
Alwar Tehsil—*contd.*	52. (52) Manipura with chak Minapura.	3·39
	53. (53) Agyara	5·58
	54. (54) Sankhala	1·24
	55. (55) Bahala	7·64
	56. (56) Bagarmeo	5·24
	57. (57) Nagla Banjirka	10·39
	58. (58) Nadaka	3·73
	59. (59) Piproli	6·00
	60. (60) Choki	2·75
	61. (61) Berawas	8·92
	62. (62) Goha	2·45
	63. (63) Nagla Balaiya	1·59
	64. (64) Sarheta	1·99
	65. (65) Bodhori	1·37
	66. (66) Bardod	2·35
	67. (67) Dohali	6·20
	68. (68) Nibali	8·71
	69. (69) Bijawa	4·32
	70. (70) Khojaka	2·60
	71. (71) Shekhpur.	4·70
	72. (72) Baramada	2·55
	73. (73) Danwari	3·93
	74. (74) Mubarikpur	13·63
	75. (75) Nagliwal	2·39
	76. (76) Khohar	3·79
	77. (77) Hajipur	3·57
	78. (78) Mohammadpur	2·84
	79. (79) Nogaonwa	16·20
	80. (80) Podipur	1·35
	81. (81) Mandapur	2·33
	82. (82) Naharpur Khurd	0·97
	83. (83) Alampur	2·60
	84. (84) Baharipur	1·57
	85. (85) Chidwa	1·20
	86. (86) Sherpur	3·61
	87. (87) Golki	1·45
	88. (88) Khedli	1·55
	89. (89) Alawalpur	3·15
	90. (90) Moonpur	6·56
	91. (91) Rasgan	12·49
	92. (92) Khairthala	0·92
	93. (93) Bakayanka	1·18
	94. (94) Sunheda	3·28
	95. (95) Khushpuri	2·58
	96. (96) Rabbaka	1·22
	97. (97) Mansirpur	1·20
	98. (98) Tikri	2·07
	99. (99) Chomu	6·35
	100. (100) Odela	3·01
	101. (101) Karoli Jageer	1.22
	102. (102) Jakopur	1·01
	103. (103) Karoli Khalsa	1·53
	104. (104) Manki	5·16
	105. (105) Gujarpur Khurd	1·25
	106. (106) Madala Kalan	2·10
	107. (107) Madala Khurd	2·92
	108. (108) Lallawandi	6·20
	109. (109) Puthi	6·29
	110. (110) Ramgarh	4·52
	111. (111) Khedi	4·53
	112. (112) Doli	4·24
	113. (113) Khanpur Kalan	2·51
	114. (114) Mastabad	3·42
Alwar Tehsil—*contd*	115. (115) Meokhera	2·84
	116. (116) Bamani Khera	2·79
	117. (117) Gungdod	3·67
	118. (118) Bagar Rajput	6·71
	119. (119) Nagli Megha	5·88
	120. (120) Mundpuri	2·94
	121. (121) Bamboli	8·00
	122. (122) Lalpuri	2·55
	123. (123) Jatpur	6·53
	124. (124) Gujarwas	3·29
	125. (125) Rundh Khoonteta	0·57
	126. (126) Khoonteta Khurd	1·90
	127. (127) Nagal Tappa	3·47
	128. (128) Pali	3·01
	129. (129) Khoonteta Kalan	4·43
	130. (130) Choroti Istmudar.	3·36
	131. (131) Nasopur	3·32
	132. (132) Moonpur	2·92
	133. (133) Sahajpur	5·23
	134. (134) Jugrawar	6·37
	135. (135) Kanor	1·45
	136. (136) Ladpur	2·12
	137. (137) Sainthali	9·00
	138. (138) Bilaspur	2·74
	139. (139) Nagal Alak	1·45
	140. (140) Milakpur	7·10
	141. (141) Alawara	10·79
	142. (154) Jadoli	3·12
	143. (155) Mangleshpur	3·21
	Total	541·83

6. Villages transferred from Kotputli Tehsil of Jaipur District to Behror Tehsil (Alwar District)

(Vide Notification No. F. 9(5) Gr. 1/80 Jp., dated 3-4-80)

Kotputli Tehsil	1. (179) Keshwana Rajput	7·35
	2. (180) Malpura	4·73
	3. (181) Mordha	7·20
	4. (182) Keshwana Gurjar	3·28
	5. (183) Paniyala	10·16
	6. (184) Kedki Mukar	4·25
	7. (185) Kaluhera	2·85
	8. (186) Banka	4·01
	9. (187) Sanghera	10·09
	10. (188) Bijahera	3·47
	11. (189) Sekhpur	3·36
	12. (190) Molahera	4·58
	13. (191) Kharkar	2·21
	14. (192) Gopalpura	4·70
	15. (193) Ramsinghpura	5·66
	16. (194) Kherki Veerbhan	2·86
	Total	80·76

7. Village Chhayan II transferred from Phalodi Tehsil of Jodhpur District to Pokaran Tehsil (Jaisalmer District)

(Vide Notification No. F. 2(66) Raj. Gr. I 1/66, dated 30-10-72)

Phalodi Tehsil	1. (42) Chhayan II	79·16
	Total	79·16

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX-1 TO TABLE A-1

1	2	3
8. Village Mayada transferred from Dhariawad Girwa Tehsil (Udaipur District) Tehsil to		
(Vide Notification No. F. 2(26) Raj. Gr. 1/71, dated 14-6-73)		
Dhariawad Tehsil	1. (222) Mayada .	11·39
	Total .	11·39
9. Villages transferred from Dhariawad Tehsil of District to Bari Sadri Tehsil (Chittaurgarh District)		Udaipur
(Vide Notification No. F. 2(42) Raj. Gr. 1/70, dated 3-2-73)		
Dhariawad Tehsil	1. (105) Kahara A (Jageer)	0·74
	2. (106) Kahara B (Chak)	0·19
	3. (107) Kahara C (Jageer)	0·64
	Total	1·57
10. Villages transferred from Hindoli Tehsil to Tehsil (Bundi District)		Nainwa
(Vide Notification No. F. 9(1) Rev. Gr. 1/76, dated 3-5-79)		
Hindoli Tehsil	1. (35) Jajawar . .	45·11
	2. (36) Takla . . .	8·55
	Total	53·66

1	2	3
11. Villages transferred from Sangod Tehsil of Kota District to Jhalrapatan Tehsil (Jhalawar District)		
(Vide Notification No. F 9(6) Rev. 1/73, dated 5-7-75)		
Sangod Tehsil	1. (1) Kishanpura .	7·12
	2. (2) Golban . .	15·74
	3. (3) Mashalpura .	13·12
	4. (4) Haripura Khurd .	12·14
	5. (5) Kanpura . .	17·16
	6. (6) Raipura . .	27·06
	7. (7) Gagron . .	7·64
	8. (8) Kjlagati .	1·13
	9. (9) Nolav . .	3·36
	10. (10) Gavari . .	10·48
	11. (11) Prempura @ Laxmipura	2·95
	12. (12) Mortuka . .	1·80
	13. (13) Narayanpura .	4·46
	Total	124·16

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-2

Number and population of Villages with population of 5,000 and over and of Towns with population under 5,000

State/District/Tehsil	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the State
RAJASTHAN	**342**	**2,295,318**	**8·49**	**1**	**4,157**	**0·06**
1. Ganganagar District	**15**	**91,454**	**0·34**	—	—	—
1. Karanpur Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Ganganagar Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Padampur Tehsil	1	5,112	0·02	—	—	—
4. Sadulsahar Tehsil	1	7,083	0·03	—	—	—
5. Sangaria Tehsil	1	5,913	0·02	—	—	—
6. Tibi Tehsil	2	13,295	0·05	—	—	—
7. Hanumangarh Tehsil	3	20,456	0·07	—	—	—
8. Raisinghnagar Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Suratgarh Tehsil	1	5,171	0·02	—	—	—
10. Nohar Tehsil	2	12,795	0·05	—	—	—
11. Bhadra Tehsil	3	16,352	0·06	—	—	—
12. Anupgarh Tehsil	1	5,277	0·02	—	—	—
2. Bikaner District	**6**	**42,351**	**0·16**	—	—	—
1. Bikaner Tehsil	1	10,433	0·04	—	—	—
2. Lunkaransar Tehsil	2	12,554	0·05	—	—	—
3. Kolayat Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Nokha Tehsil	3	19,364	0·07	—	—	—
3. Churu District	**5**	**31,318**	**0.12**	—	—	—
1. Taranagar Tehsil	1	7,072	0·03	—	—	—
2. Rajgarh Tehsil	1	5,191	0·02	—	—	—
3. Sardarshahar Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Churu Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Dungargarh Tehsil	1	6,536	0·02	—	—	—
6. Ratangarh Tehsil	1	7,139	0·03	—	—	—
7. Sujangarh Tehsil	1	5,380	0·02	—	—	—
4. Jhunjhunun District	**22**	**157,276**	**0·58**	—	—	—
1. Jhunjhunun Tehsil	2	13,181	0·05	—	—	—
2. Chirawa Tehsil	2	13,916	0·05	—	—	—
3. Khetri Tehsil	5	39,307	0·14	—	—	—
4. Udaipurwati Tehsil	13	90,872	0·34	—	—	—
5. Alwar District	**17**	**109,353**	**0·41**	—	—	—
1. Behror Tehsil	2	14,106	0·05	—	—	—
2. Mandawar Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kishangarh Bas Tehsil	2	10,804	0·04	—	—	—
4. Tijara Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Bansur Tehsil	2	18,000	0·07	—	—	—
6. Alwar Tehsil	1	6,101	0·02	—	—	—
7. Ramgarh Tehsil	2	11,702	0·04	—	—	—
8. Thanagazi Tehsil	2	15,561	0·06	—	—	—
9. Rajgarh Tehsil	2	10,077	0·04	—	—	—
10. Lachhmangarh Tehsil	4	23,002	0·09	—	—	—

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-2

Number and population of Villages with population of 5,000 and over and of Towns with population under 5,000

State/District/Tehsil	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the State
6. Bharatpur District	**9**	**57,950**	**0·22**	—	—	—
1. Kaman Tehsil	1	5,033	0·02	—	—	—
2. Nagar Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Deeg Tehsil	2	10,777	0·04	—	—	—
4. Nadbai Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Bharatpur Tehsil	2	13,122	0·05	—	—	—
6. Weir Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Bayana Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Rupbas Tehsil	1	6,602	0·03	—	—	—
9. Baseri Tehsil	2	14,458	0·05	—	—	—
10. Bari Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Dholpur Tehsil	1	7,958	0·03	—	—	—
12. Rajakhera Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Sawai Madhopur District	**15**	**95,815**	**0·35**	—	—	—
1. Mahwa Tehsil	2	15,535	0·06	—	—	—
2. Todabhim Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Hindaun Tehsil	2	11,817	0·04	—	—	—
4. Nadoti Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Bamanwas Tehsil	1	5,248	0·02	—	—	—
6. Gangapur Tehsil	2	12,071	0·04	—	—	—
7. Karauli Tehsil	1	5,162	0·02	—	—	—
8. Sapotra Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Bonli Tehsil	3	21,177	0·08	—	—	—
10. Sawai Madhopur Tehsil	3	18,949	0·07	—	—	—
11. Khandar Tehsil	1	5,856	0·02	—	—	—
8. Jaipur District	**35**	**241,882**	**0·89**	—	—	—
1. Kotputli Tehsil	4	26,607	0·10	—	—	—
2. Viratnagar Tehsil	4	24,870	0·09	—	—	—
3. Amber Tehsil	5	35,541	0·13	—	—	—
4. Phulera Tehsil	4	34,774	0·13	—	—	—
5. Jaipur Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil	3	19,061	0·07	—	—	—
7. Baswa Tehsil	1	5,344	0·02	—	—	—
8. Dudu Tehsil	5	29,947	0·11	—	—	—
9. Sanganer Tehsil	2	17,525	0·06	—	—	—
10. Bassi Tehsil	1	5,167	0·02	—	—	—
11. Dausa Tehsil	1	9,729	0·04	—	—	—
12. Sikrai Tehsil	2	13,777	0·05	—	—	—
13. Phagi Tehsil	1	7,502	0·03	—	—	—
14 Chaksu Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Lalsoti Tehsil	2	12,038	0·04	—	—	—
9. Sikar District	**28**	**195,084**	**0·72**	—	—	—
1. Fatehpur Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Lachhmangarh Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Sikar Tehsil	4	22,847	0·08	—	—	—
4. Neem Ka Thana Tehsil	8	56,812	0·21	—	—	—
5. Sri Madhopur Tehsil	9	65,206	0·24	—	—	—
6. Danta Ramgarh Tehsil	7	50,219	0·19	—	—	—

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-2

Number and population of Villages with population of 5,000 and over and of Towns with population under 5,000

State/District/Tehsil	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the State
10. Ajmer District	**11**	**67,194**	**0·25**	—	—	—
1. Ajmer Tehsil	5	30,415	0·11	—	—	—
2. Kishangarh Tehsil	1	5,932	0·02	—	—	—
3. Beawar Tehsil	3	17,972	0·07	—	—	—
4. Sarwar Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kekri Tehsil	2	12,875	0·05	—	—	—
11. Tonk District	**5**	**30,815**	**0·11**	—	—	—
1. Malpura Tehsil	3	19,639	0·07	—	—	—
2. Niwai Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Todaraisingh Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Tonk Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Deoli Tehsil	1	6,041	0·02	—	—	—
6. Uniara Tehsil	1	5,135	0·02	—	—	—
12. Jaisalmer District	**2**	**17,067**	**0·06**	—	—	—
1. Jaisalmer Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Pokaran Tehsil	2	17,067	0·06	—	—	—
13. Jodhpur District	**26**	**184,072**	**0·68**	—	—	—
1. Phalodi Tehsil	5	40,358	0·15	—	—	—
2. Osian Tehsil	8	56,034	0·21	—	—	—
3. Shergarh Tehsil	7	45,307	0·17	—	—	—
4. Jodhpur Tehsil	1	5,570	0·02	—	—	—
5. Bilara Tehsil	5	36,803	0·13	—	—	—
14. Nagaur District	**23**	**163,105**	**0·60**	—	—	—
1. Ladnu Tehsil	2	11,103	0·04	—	—	—
2. Deedwana Tehsil	2	14,437	0·05	—	—	—
3. Jayal Tehsil	3	21,726	0·08	—	—	—
4. Nagaur Tehsil	4	32,364	0·12	—	—	—
5. Nawa Tehsil	2	11,284	0·04	—	—	—
6. Degana Tehsil	1	5,663	0·02	—	—	—
7. Parbatsar Tehsil	2	16,675	0·06	—	—	—
8. Merta Tehsil	7	49,853	0·19	—	—	—
15. Pali District	**28**	**185,729**	**0·69**	—	—	—
1. Jaitaran Tehsil	3	21,487	0·08	—	—	—
2. Sojat Tehsil	1	9,494	0·04	—	—	—
3. Raipur Tehsil	4	27,658	0·10	—	—	—
4. Pali Tehsil	2	11,488	0.04	—	—	—
5. Marwar Junction Tehsil	4	26,174	0·10	—	—	—
6. Desuri Tehsil	4	24,439	0·09	—	—	—
7. Bali Tehsil	10	64,989	0·24	—	—	—
16. Barmer District	**15**	**111,043**	**0·41**	—	—	—
1. Sheo Tehsil	1	6,196	0·02	—	—	—
2. Barmer Tehsil	6	38,556	0·14	—	—	—
3. Pachpadra Tehsil	3	25,913	0·10	—	—	—
4. Chohtan Tehsil	2	13,202	0·05	—	—	—
5. Siwana Tehsil	3	27,176	0·10	—	—	—

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-2

Number and population of Villages with population of 5,000 and over and of Towns with population under 5,000

State/District/Tehsil	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the State
17. Jalor District	**14**	**87,616**	**0·32**	—	—	—
1. Jalor Tehsil	6	39,741	0·15	—	—	—
2. Ahore Tehsil	1	5,023	0·02	—	—	—
3. Sanchore Tehsil	2	12,572	0·04	—	—	—
4. Bhinmal Tehsil	5	30,280	0·11	—	—	—
18. Sirohi District	**7**	**42,556**	**0·16**	—	—	—
1. Sheoganj Tehsil	1	5,466	0·02	—	—	—
2. Sirohi Tehsil	2	12,355	0·05	—	—	—
3. Pindwara Tehsil	2	12,167	0·04	—	—	—
4. Abu Road Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Reodar Tehsil	2	12,568	0·05	—	—	—
19. Bhilwara District	**18**	**117,426**	**0.43**	—	—	—
1. Asind Tehsil	1	5,865	0·02	—	—	—
2. Hurda Tehsil	3	23,111	0·09	—	—	—
3. Shahpura Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Jahazpur Tehsil	2	10,401	0·04	—	—	—
5. Mandal Tehsil	2	14,201	0·05	—	—	—
6. Banera Tehsil	1	7,975	0·03	—	—	—
7. Bhilwara Tehsil	2	11,707	0·04	—	—	—
8. Raipur Tehsil	1	5,206	0·02	—	—	—
9. Sahara Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Kotri Tehsil	2	11,970	0·04	—	—	—
11. Mandalgarh Tehsil	4	26,990	0·10	—	—	—
20. Udaipur District	**13**	**89,361**	**0·33**	—	—	—
1. Bhim Tehsil	3	22,428	0·08	—	—	—
2. Deogarh Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Amet Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Kumbhalgarh Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Rajsamand Tehsil	1	5,207	0·02	—	—	—
6. Railmagra Tehsil	2	10,331	0·04	—	—	—
7. Nathdwara Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mavli Tehsil	1	7,102	0·03	—	—	—
9. Gogunda Tehsil	1	6,141	0·02	—	—	—
10. Vallabhnagar Tehsil	1	7,153	0·03	—	—	—
11. Girwa Tehsil	1	6,547	0·02	—	—	—
12. Kotra Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Jhadol Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Dhariawad Tehsil	1	6,129	0·02	—	—	—
15. Sarada Tehsil	1	12,202	0·05	—	—	—
16. Salumbar Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Kherwara Tehsil	1	6,121	0·02	—	—	—
21. Chittaurgarh District	**5**	**30,751**	**0·11**	—	—	—
1. Rashmi Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Gangrar Tehsil	2	12,235	0·04	—	—	—
3. Begun Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Chittaurgarh Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX-2

Number and population of Villages with population of 5,000 and over and of Towns with population under 5,000

State/District/Tehsil	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the State
21. Chittaurgarh Distt. (Concld.)						
5. Kapasan Tehsil	1	7,202	0·03	—	—	—
6. Bhadesar Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Nimbahera Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Chhoti Sadri Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Bari Sadri Tehsil	1	6,078	0·02	—	—	—
10. Dungla Tehsil	1	5,236	0·02	—	—	—
11. Pratapgarh Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Dungarpur District	**2**	**10,992**	**0·04**	—	—	—
1. Dungarpur Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Aspur Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Sagwara Tehsil	2	10,992	0·04	—	—	—
23. Banswara District	**6**	**37,717**	**0·14**	—	—	—
1. Ghatol Tehsil	1	6,835	0·02	—	—	—
2. Garhi Tehsil	2	12,416	0·05	—	—	—
3. Banswara Tehsil	2	11,300	0·04	—	—	—
4. Bagidora Tehsil	1	7,166	0·03	—	—	—
5. Kushalgarh Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Bundi District	**2**	**12,499**	**0·05**	—	—	—
1. Hindoli Tehsil	1	6,845	0·03	—	—	—
2. Nainwa Tehsil	1	5,654	0·02	—	—	—
3. Bundi Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Keshoraipatan Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Kota District	**6**	**40,159**	**0·15**	1	4,157	**0·06**
1. Pipalda Tehsil	1	7,000	0·03	1	4,157	0·06
2. Digod Tehsil	1	6,751	0·02	—	—	—
3. Mangrol Tehsil	1	7,919	0·03	—	—	—
4. Baran Tehsil	1	5,157	0·02	—	—	—
5. Kishanganj Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Shahbad Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Ladpura Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Ramganj Mandi Tehsil	2	13,332	0·05	—	—	—
9. Sangod Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Atru Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Chhipabarod Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Chhabra Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Jhalawar District	**7**	**44,733**	**0·17**	—	—	—
1. Khanpur Tehsil	2	13,842	0·05	—	—	—
2. Jhalrapatan Tehsil	1	5,391	0·02	—	—	—
3. Aklera Tehsil	1	5,825	0·02	—	—	—
4. Pachpahar Tehsil	1	6,009	0·03	—	—	—
5. Pirawa Tehsil	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Gangdhar Tehsil	2	13,666	0·05	—	—	—

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-3

(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN STATE	**Total**	**39,294**	**166,815**	**97,841**	**68,974**	**11,008**	**126,161**	**112,043**	**14,118**
	Rural	**31,119**	**134,391**	**78,599**	**55,792**	**5,128**	**38,781**	**33,728**	**5,053**
	Urban	**8,175**	**32,424**	**19,242**	**13,182**	**5,880**	**87,380**	**78,315**	**9,065**
1. Ganganagar District	**Total**	**2,979**	**13,663**	**8,203**	**5,460**	**1,039**	**8,405**	**7,600**	**805**
	Rural	**2,512**	**11,605**	**6,973**	**4,632**	**501**	**3,025**	**2,706**	**319**
	Urban	**467**	**2,058**	**1,230**	**828**	**538**	**5,380**	**4,894**	**486**
1. Karanpur Tehsil	T	111	810	372	438	63	686	675	11
	R	78	644	276	368	11	84	77	7
	U	33	166	96	70	52	602	598	4
Kesrisinghpur (M)	U	6	20	12	8	17	158	157	1
Karanpur (M)	U	27	146	84	62	35	444	441	3
2. Ganganagar Tehsil	T	276	1,304	722	582	205	2,362	2,128	234
	R	174	902	483	419	43	232	227	5
	U	102	402	239	163	162	2,130	1,901	229
Ganganagar (M)	U	102	402	239	163	162	2,130	1,901	229
3. Padampur Tehsil	T	110	544	325	219	29	190	186	4
	R	89	466	279	187	14	73	69	4
	U	21	78	46	32	15	117	117	—
* Padampur (M)	U	9	39	19	20	6	25	25	—
Gajsinghpur (M)	U	12	39	27	12	9	92	92	—
4. Sadulsahar Tehsil	T	35	156	86	70	24	148	148	—
	R	31	141	77	64	15	46	46	—
	U	4	15	9	6	9	102	102	—
* Sadulsahar (M)	U	4	15	9	6	9	102	102	—
5. Sangaria Tehsil	T	340	798	553	245	31	404	314	90
	R	293	679	463	216	11	97	91	6
	U	47	119	90	29	20	307	223	84
Sangaria (M)	U	47	119	90	29	20	307	223	84
6. Tibi Tehsil	T	89	499	285	214	19	130	128	2
	R	89	499	285	214	19	130	128	2
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Hanumangarh Tehsil	T	491	2,158	1,354	804	183	1,414	1,238	176
	R	398	1,723	1,119	604	38	269	250	19
	U	93	435	235	200	145	1,145	988	157
Hanumangarh (M)	U	93	435	235	200	145	1,145	988	157
8. Raisinghnagar Tehsil	T	161	679	395	284	10	237	226	11
	R	139	582	347	235	6	112	102	10
	U	22	97	48	49	4	125	124	1
Raisinghnagar (M)	U	22	97	48	49	4	125	124	1

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-3

(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
9. Suratgarh Tehsil	T	380	1,887	1,174	713	173	1,343	1,136	207
	R	356	1,789	1,102	687	144	1,133	930	203
	U	24	98	72	26	29	210	206	4
Pilibanga (M)	U	2	11	5	6	1	52	51	1
Suratgarh (M)	U	22	87	67	20	28	158	155	3
10. Nohar Tehsil	T	209	1,203	754	449	105	524	482	42
	R	128	771	457	314	67	236	194	42
	U	81	432	297	135	38	288	288	—
Rawatsar (M)	U	42	215	144	71	6	52	52	—
Nohar (M)	U	39	217	153	64	32	236	236	—
11. Bhadra Tehsil	T	116	543	305	238	73	331	321	10
	R	104	472	272	200	59	235	225	10
	U	12	71	33	38	14	96	96	—
Bhadra (M)	U	12	71	33	38	14	96	96	—
12. Anupgarh Tehsil	T	661	3,082	1,878	1,204	124	636	618	18
	R	633	2,937	1,813	1,124	74	378	367	11
	U	28	145	65	80	50	258	251	7
Anupgarh (M)	U	—	—	—	—	25	108	101	7
Vijainagar (M)	U	28	145	65	80	25	150	150	—
2. Bikaner District	**Total**	**2,352**	**9,187**	**5,623**	**3,564**	**403**	**4,457**	**3,879**	**578**
	Rural	**2,240**	**8,448**	**5,253**	**3,195**	**192**	**1,405**	**1,302**	**103**
	Urban	**112**	**739**	**370**	**369**	**211**	**3,052**	**2,577**	**475**
1. Bikaner Tehsil	T	1,058	4,297	2,494	1,803	286	3,817	3,263	554
	R	960	3,589	2,145	1,444	81	846	767	79
	U	98	708	349	359	205	2,971	2,496	475
Bikaner U.A.	U	96	706	347	359	200	2,933	2,463	470
(a) Bikaner	U	73	243	140	103	187	2,913	2,453	460
(i) Bikaner (M)	U	73	243	140	103	179	2,712	2,252	460
(ii) Urban Outgrowth of Bichhwal village (O.G.)*	U	—	—	—	—	8	201	201	—
(b) Gangashahar (M)	U	6	61	24	37	10	10	—	10
(c) Bhinasar (M)	U	17	402	183	219	3	10	10	—
Napasar (C.T.)	U	—	—	—	—	2	18	18	—
Deshnok (M)	U	2	2	2	—	3	20	15	5
2. Lunkaransar Tehsil	T	413	1,327	831	496	45	216	200	16
	R	413	1,327	831	496	45	216	200	16
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kolayat Tehsil	T	827	3,389	2,169	1,220	33	187	187	—
	R	827	3 389	2,169	1,220	33	187	187	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Nokha Tehsil	T	54	174	129	45	39	237	229	8
	R	40	143	108	35	33	156	148	8
	U	14	31	21	10	6	81	81	—
Nokha (M)	U	14	31	21	10	6	81	81	—

Note : *Urbanised portion of Bichhwal Village comprising of Lalgarh Palace, Urmal Dairy, R.C.P. Colony, R.A.C. Batallion, Woollen Mills etc. located in Bichhwal village of Bikaner Tehsil.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-3

(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
3. Churu District	**Total**	**540**	**2,527**	**1,441**	**1,086**	**478**	**5,574**	**4,857**	**717**
	Rural	**292**	**1,583**	**894**	**689**	**210**	**1,025**	**969**	**56**
	Urban	**248**	**944**	**547**	**397**	**268**	**4,549**	**3,888**	**661**
1. Taranagar Tehsil	T	41	187	105	82	28	93	86	7
	R	38	175	101	74	26	84	77	7
	U	3	12	4	8	2	9	9	—
Taranagar (M)	U	3	12	4	8	2	9	9	—
2. Rajgarh Tehsil	T	60	313	165	148	70	551	535	16
	R	60	313	165	148	56	349	334	15
	U	—	—	—	—	14	202	201	1
Rajgarh (M)	U	—	—	—	—	14	202	201	1
3. Sardarshahar Tehsil	T	79	501	290	211	78	1,150	968	182
	R	68	430	247	183	41	211	202	9
	U	11	71	43	28	37	939	766	173
Sardarshahar U.A.	U	11	71	43	28	37	939	766	173
(i) Sardarshahar (M)	U	11	71	43	28	24	415	298	117
(ii) Sardarshahar (O.G.)*	U	—	—	—	—	13	524	468	56
4. Churu Tehsil	T	160	689	387	302	166	2,607	2,275	332
	R	15	97	53	44	12	37	36	1
	U	145	592	334	258	154	2,570	2,239	331
Churu U.A.	U	140	549	315	234	150	2,554	2,223	331
(i) Churu (M)	U	140	549	315	234	148	2,540	2,209	331
(ii) Churu (O.G.)**	U	—	—	—	—	2	14	14	-
Ratan Nagar (M)	U	5	43	19	24	4	16	16	—
5. Dungargarh Tehsil	T	57	285	161	124	33	155	151	4
	R	43	220	125	95	30	130	126	4
	U	14	65	36	29	3	25	25	—
Dungargarh (M)	U	14	65	36	29	3	25	25	—
6. Ratangarh Tehsil	T	71	197	141	56	48	484	399	85
	R	16	79	57	22	19	107	89	18
	U	55	118	84	34	29	377	310	67
Ratangarh (M)	U	53	116	82	34	28	364	310	54
Rajaldesar (M)	U	2	2	2	—	1	13	—	13
7. Sujangarh Tehsil	T	72	355	192	163	55	534	443	91
	R	52	269	146	123	26	107	105	2
	U	20	86	46	40	29	427	338	89
Bidasar (M)	U	—	—	—	—	7	56	21	35
Chhapar (M)	U	1	12	7	5	2	29	29	—
Sujangarh (M)	U	19	74	39	35	20	342	288	54
4. Jhunjhunun District	**Total**	**518**	**2,390**	**1,294**	**1,096**	**372**	**6,864**	**5,810**	**1,054**
	Rural	**403**	**1,870**	**1,024**	**846**	**195**	**1,007**	**806**	**201**
	Urban	**115**	**520**	**270**	**250**	**177**	**5,857**	**5,004**	**853**

Note : *Urbanised portion of Sardarshahar Village.
**Urbanised portion of Churu Village.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-3

(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1. Jhunjhunun Tehsil	T	96	425	223	202	129	1,411	1,116	295
	R	36	196	98	98	37	165	156	9
	U	60	229	125	104	92	1,246	960	286
Bissau (M)	U	1	3	1	2	5	77	77	—
Mandawa (M)	U	3	12	7	5	3	19	19	—
Jhunjhunun (M)	U	49	175	96	79	56	405	391	14
Baggar (M)	U	7	39	21	18	28	745	473	272
2. Chirawa Tehsil	T	95	475	247	228	76	4,030	3,339	691
	R	48	223	116	107	28	212	80	132
	U	47	252	131	121	48	3,818	3,259	559
Pilani U.A.	U	8	25	14	11	30	3,539	2,981	558
(a) Pilani (M)	U	1	18	7	11	4	373	362	11
(b) Vidyavihar (M)	U	7	7	7	—	26	3,166	2,619	547
Mandrela (M)	U	—	—	—	—	2	12	12	—
Chirawa (M)	U	33	176	94	82	11	172	171	1
Surajgarh (M)	U	6	51	23	28	5	95	95	—
3. Khetri Tehsil	T	233	967	526	441	94	876	864	12
	R	226	938	517	421	68	304	298	6
	U	7	29	9	20	26	572	566	6
Gothra (C.T.)	U	—	—	—	—	5	313	313	—
Khetri (M)	U	7	29	9	20	21	259	253	6
4. Udaipurwati Tehsil	T	94	523	298	225	73	547	491	56
	R	93	513	293	220	62	326	272	54
	U	1	10	5	5	11	221	219	2
Mukandgarh (M)	U	—	—	—	—	2	76	76	—
Nawalgarh (M)	U	1	10	5	5	8	130	128	2
Udaipurwati (M)	U	—	—	—	—	1	15	15	—
5. Alwar District	**Total**	**460**	**2,195**	**1,195**	**1,000**	**660**	**7,663**	**7,472**	**191**
	Rural	**390**	**1,865**	**1,028**	**837**	**420**	**2,426**	**2,367**	**59**
	Urban	**70**	**330**	**167**	**163**	**240**	**5,237**	**5,105**	**132**
1. Behror Tehsil	T	33	178	95	83	80	496	496	—
	R	33	178	95	83	80	496	496	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mandawar Tehsil	T	25	104	63	41	14	110	69	41
	R	25	104	63	41	14	110	69	41
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kishangarh Bas Tehsil	T	59	282	142	140	18	127	127	—
	R	42	191	101	90	10	68	68	—
	U	17	91	41	50	8	59	59	—
*Khairthal (M)	U	17	91	41	50	8	59	59	—
4. Tijara Tehsil	T	26	112	78	34	66	432	427	5
	R	22	93	65	28	61	386	381	5
	U	4	19	13	6	5	46	46	—
Tijara (M)	U	4	19	13	6	5	46	46	—
5. Bansur Tehsil	T	36	179	100	79	17	66	66	—
	R	36	179	100	79	17	66	66	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Alwar Tehsil	T	103	481	267	214	323	5,541	5,416	125
	R	61	293	173	120	123	684	681	3
	U	42	188	94	94	200	4,857	4,735	122
Alwar (M)	U	42	188	94	94	200	4,857	4,735	122

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-3

(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Totai Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
7. Ramgarh Tehsil . .	T	15	66	40	26	19	169	165	4
	R	15	66	40	26	19	169	165	4
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Thanagazi Tehsil . .	T	59	283	146	137	44	168	165	3
	R	59	283	146	137	44	168	165	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Rajgarh Tehsil . .	T	44	194	101	93	28	250	246	4
	R	40	178	92	86	11	76	75	1
	U	4	16	9	7	17	174	171	3
Rajgarh (M) . . .	U	4	16	9	7	17	174	171	3
10. Lachhmangarh Tehsil .	T	60	316	163	153	51	304	295	9
	R	57	300	153	147	41	203	201	2
	U	3	16	10	6	10	101	94	7
Kherli (M) . . .	U	3	16	10	6	10	101	94	7
6. Bharatpur District . .	**Total**	**295**	**1,432**	**839**	**593**	**443**	**3,991**	**3,547**	**444**
	Rural	**228**	**1,126**	**658**	**468**	**174**	**1,323**	**1,271**	**52**
	Urban	**67**	**306**	**181**	**125**	**269**	**2,668**	**2,276**	**392**
1. Kaman Tehsil . . .	T	36	150	82	68	26	485	479	6
	R	36	150	82	68	19	274	273	1
	U	—	—	—	—	7	211	206	5
Kaman (M) . . .	U	—	—	—	—	7	211	206	5
2. Nagar Tehsil . .	T	30	151	76	75	16	73	67	6
	R	11	66	31	35	2	12	12	—
	U	19	85	45	40	14	61	55	6
Nagar (M) . . .	U	19	85	45	40	14	61	55	6
3. Deeg Tehsil . . .	T	32	158	90	68	22	229	228	1
	R	29	144	82	62	12	64	64	—
	U	3	14	8	6	10	165	164	1
Deeg (M) . . .	U	3	14	8	6	10	165	164	1
4. Nadbai Tehsil . . .	T	30	139	80	59	4	8	8	—
	R	25	107	64	43	—	—	—	—
	U	5	32	16	16	4	8	8	—
Nadbai (M) . . .	U	5	32	16	16	4	8	8	—
5. Bharatpur Tehsil . .	T	64	275	171	104	179	1,430	1,315	115
	R	48	209	130	79	21	139	139	—
	U	16	66	41	25	158	1,291	1,176	115
Kumher (M) . .	U	—	—	—	—	7	53	52	1
Bharatpur (M) . .	U	16	66	41	25	151	1,238	1,124	114
6. Weir Tehsil . . .	T	40	184	110	74	23	439	183	256
	R	37	175	103	72	6	69	69	—
	U	3	9	7	2	17	370	114	256
Bhusawar (M) . .	U	3	9	7	2	7	297	46	251
Weir (M) . . .	U	—	—	—	—	10	73	68	5
7. Bayana Tehsil . . .	T	7	49	22	27	31	226	221	5
	R	7	49	22	27	23	116	112	4
	U	—	—	—	—	8	110	109	1
Bayana (M) . . .	U	—	—	—	—	8	110	109	1

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-3

(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
8. Rupbas Tehsil	T	6	99	69	30	18	155	155	—
	R	6	99	69	30	18	155	155	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Baseri Tehsil	T	4	16	14	2	15	116	115	1
	R	4	16	14	2	15	116	115	1
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Bari Tehsil	T	30	137	82	55	47	415	366	49
	R	9	37	18	19	28	233	189	44
	U	21	100	64	36	19	182	177	5
Bari (M)	U	21	100	64	36	19	182	177	5
11. Dholpur Tehsil	T	15	72	41	31	34	238	238	—
	R	15	72	41	31	15	76	76	—
	U	—	—	—	—	19	162	162	—
Dholpur (M)	U	—	—	—	—	19	162	162	—
12. Rajakhera Tehsil	T	1	2	2	—	28	177	172	5
	R	1	2	2	—	15	69	67	2
	U	—	—	—	—	13	108	105	3
Rajakhera (M)	U	—	—	—	—	13	108	105	3
7. Sawai Madhopur District	**Total**	**814**	**3,358**	**2,186**	**1,172**	**385**	**2,490**	**2,124**	**366**
	Rural	**689**	**3,044**	**1,989**	**1,055**	**206**	**1,371**	**1,048**	**323**
	Urban	**125**	**314**	**197**	**117**	**179**	**1,119**	**1,076**	**43**
1. Mahwa Tehsil	T	37	178	98	80	25	134	123	11
	R	37	178	98	80	25	134	123	11
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Todabhim Tehsil	T	8	49	24	25	16	75	72	3
	R	6	38	17	21	11	49	46	3
	U	2	11	7	4	5	26	26	—
Todabhim (M)	U	2	11	7	4	5	26	26	—
3. Hindaun Tehsil	T	59	233	138	95	57	631	332	299
	R		147	87	60	11	398	110	288
	U	24	86	51	35	46	233	222	11
Hindaun (M)	U	24	86	51	35	46	233	222	11
4. Nadoti Tehsil	T	17	94	53	41	7	34	34	—
	R	17	94	53	41	7	34	34	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Bamanwas Tehsil	T	25	135	75	60	13	62	61	1
	R	25	135	75	60	13	62	61	1
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Gangapur Tehsil	T	61	203	117	86	33	209	192	17
	R	39	169	94	75	14	93	84	9
	U	22	34	23	11	19	116	108	8
Gangapur City U.A.	U	22	34	23	11	19	116	108	8
(i) Gangapur City (M)	U	3	4	4	—	17	105	101	4
(ii) Gangapur (O.G.)*	U	19	30	19	11	2	11	7	4

Note : *Railway Colony –Urbanised portion of Gangapur Village.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-3

(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
7. Karauli Tehsil . .	T	179	713	646	67	82	616	593	23
	R	172	690	636	54	36	232	231	1
	U	7	23	10	13	46	384	362	22
Karauli (M) . .	U	7	23	10	13	46	384	362	22
8. Sapotra Tehsil . . .	T	81	427	266	161	25	87	87	—
	R	81	427	266	161	25	87	87	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Bonli Tehsil . . .	T	52	270	149	121	23	110	110	—
	R	52	270	149	121	23	110	110	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Sawai Madhopur Tehsil .	T	236	804	470	334	88	443	434	9
	R	166	644	364	280	25	83	76	7
	U	70	160	106	54	63	360	358	2
Sawai Madhopur U.A. .	U	70	160	106	54	63	360	358	2
(a) Sawai Madhopur (M)	U	4	14	7	7	26	176	174	2
(b)* Man Town (M) .	U	66	146	99	47	37	184	184	—
Todra (C.T.) . . .	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Khandar Tehsil . .	T	59	252	150	102	16	89	86	3
	R	59	252	150	102	16	89	86	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Jaipur District . . .	**Total**	**2,383**	**10,824**	**6,224**	**4,600**	**1,149**	**15,713**	**14,261**	**1,452**
	Rural	**1,494**	**6,956**	**3,905**	**3,051**	**245**	**1,746**	**1,621**	**125**
	Urban	**889**	**3,868**	**2,319**	**1,549**	**904**	**13,967**	**12,640**	**1,327**
1. Kotputli Tehsil . .	T	40	202	110	92	69	437	426	11
	R	38	191	103	88	24	190	180	10
	U	2	11	7	4	45	247	246	1
Kotputli (M) . . .	U	2	11	7	4	45	247	246	1
2. Viratnagar Tehsil . .	T	33	413	234	179	38	283	273	10
	R	74	371	203	168	19	213	204	9
	U	9	42	31	11	19	70	69	1
Shahpura (M) . . .	U	1	5	3	2	13	36	35	
Manoharpur (M) . .	U	7	33	26	7	5	21	21	—
Viratnagar (M) . .	U	1	4	2	2	1	13	13	—
3. Amber Tehsil . .	T	119	580	339	241	41	247	244	3
	R	101	507	291	216	14	71	71	—
	U	18	73	48	25	27	176	173	3
Chomu (M) . . .	U	5	28	19	9	22	130	127	3
Amber (NAC) . .	U	13	45	29	16	5	46	46	—

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-3

(Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
4. Phulera Tehsil	T	296	1,277	729	548	93	720	715	5
	R	186	930	528	402	17	70	70	—
	U	110	347	201	146	76	650	645	5
Jobner (M)	U	9	36	18	18	40	441	441	—
Sambhar (M)	U	22	44	33	11	19	108	106	2
Phulera U.A.	U	50	149	86	63	7	62	60	2
(i) Phulera (M)	U	1	4	2	2	7	62	60	2
(ii) Phulera (O.G.)*	U	49	145	84	61	—	—	—	—
Naraina (M)	U	29	118	64	54	10	39	38	1
5. Jaipur Tehsil	T	802	3,648	2,187	1,461	665	12,293	11,039	1,254
	R	96	484	272	212	16	92	92	—
	U	706	3,164	1,915	1,249	649	12,201	10,947	1,254
Jaipur (M)	U	706	3,164	1,915	1,249	649	12,201	10,947	1,254
6. Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil	T	87	458	244	214	43	289	281	8
	R	87	458	244	214	43	289	281	8
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Baswa Tehsil	T	174	598	321	277	14	50	36	14
	R	173	597	320	277	3	17	4	13
	U	1	1	1	—	11	33	32	1
Baswa (M)	U	1	1	1	—	1	3	3	—
Bandikui U.A.	U	—	—	—	—	10	30	29	1
(i) Bandikui (M)	U	—	—	—	—	9	28	27	1
(ii) Bandikui (O.G.)@	U	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
8. Dudu Tehsil	T	86	387	191	196	11	91	74	17
	R	86	387	191	196	11	91	74	17
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sanganer Tehsil	T	187	920	505	415	51	536	472	64
	R	176	852	473	379	41	349	339	10
	U	11	68	32	36	10	187	133	54
Sanganer (M)	U	11	68	32	36	10	187	133	54
10. Bassi Tehsil	T	92	414	244	170	9	91	84	7
	R	84	376	221	155	3	14	12	2
	U	8	38	23	15	6	77	72	5
Bassi (M)	U	8	38	23	15	6	77	72	5
11. Dausa Tehsil	T	72	370	222	148	57	235	232	3
	R	70	364	219	145	15	45	45	—
	U	2	6	3	3	42	190	187	3
Dausa (M)	U	2	6	3	3	42	190	187	3
12. Sikrai Tehsil	T	34	162	91	71	11	167	116	51
	R	34	162	91	71	11	167	116	51
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Phagi Tehsil	T	114	428	278	150	11	50	50	—
	R	114	428	278	150	11	50	50	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

1. * Railway Colony—Urbanised portion of Phulera Village.
2. @Railway Colony—Urbanised portion of Bandikui Village.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-3

(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
14. Chaksu Tehsil	T	111	566	297	269	17	101	96	5
	R	95	480	254	226	8	55	50	5
	U	16	86	43	43	9	46	46	—
Chaksu (M)	U	16	86	43	43	9	46	46	—
15. Lalsot Tehsil	T	86	401	232	169	19	123	123	—
	R	80	369	217	152	9	33	33	—
	U	6	32	15	17	10	90	90	—
Lalsot (M)	U	6	32	15	17	10	90	90	—
9. Sikar District	**Total**	**780**	**4,051**	**2,292**	**1,759**	**401**	**3,216**	**2,979**	**237**
	Rural	**586**	**3,073**	**1,783**	**1,290**	**198**	**1,385**	**1,301**	**84**
	Urban	**194**	**978**	**509**	**469**	**203**	**1,831**	**1,678**	**153**
1. Fatehpur Tehsil	T	77	455	222	233	69	539	443	96
	R	46	233	117	116	24	72	70	2
	U	31	222	105	117	45	467	373	94
Ramgarh (M)	U	3	18	7	11	16	163	141	22
Fatehpur (M)	U	28	204	98	106	29	304	232	72
2. Lachhmangarh Tehsil	T	97	540	288	252	61	698	692	6
	R	91	516	277	239	27	426	421	5
	U	6	24	11	13	34	272	271	1
Lachhmangarh (M)	U	6	24	11	13	34	272	271	1
3. Sikar Tehsil	T	203	1,057	585	472	156	1,267	1,158	109
	R	67	418	238	180	66	483	431	52
	U	136	639	347	292	90	784	727	57
Sikar (M)	U	136	639	347	292	90	784	727	57
4. Neem Ka Thana Tehsil	T	107	533	296	237	24	191	187	4
	R	103	512	289	223	13	75	71	4
	U	4	21	7	14	11	116	116	—
Neem Ka Thana (M)	U	4	21	7	14	11	116	116	—
5. Sri Madhopur Tehsil	T	128	724	428	296	48	285	266	19
	R	117	681	405	276	30	117	99	18
	U	11	43	23	20	18	168	167	1
Khandela (M)	U	2	15	7	8	5	68	67	1
Sri Madhopur (M)	U	7	16	8	8	11	84	84	—
Reengus (M)	U	2	12	8	4	2	16	16	—
6. Danta Ramgarh Tehsil	T	168	742	473	269	43	236	233	3
	R	162	713	457	256	38	212	209	3
	U	6	29	16	13	5	24	24	—
Losal (M)	U	6	29	16	13	5	24	24	—
10. Ajmer District	**Total**	**1,494**	**4,993**	**3,001**	**1,992**	**410**	**9,390**	**7,462**	**1,928**
	Rural	**538**	**2,571**	**1,393**	**1,178**	**95**	**795**	**735**	**60**
	Urban	**956**	**2,422**	**1,608**	**814**	**315**	**8,595**	**6,727**	**1,868**

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
APPENDIX-3
(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U A./CityTown	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1. Ajmer Tehsil	*T*	*840*	*1,996*	*1,360*	*636*	*283*	*7,690*	*5,899*	*1,791*
	R	89	428	247	181	32	345	317	28
	U	751	1,568	1,113	455	251	7,345	5,582	1,763
Pushkar (M)	U	63	81	58	23	66	403	341	62
Ajmer (M)	U	664	1,365	986	379	183	6,863	5,162	1,701
Nasirabad (CB)	U	24	122	69	53	2	79	79	—
2. Kishangarh Tehsil	T	117	506	267	239	39	793	779	14
	R	86	403	214	189	23	177	168	9
	U	31	103	53	50	16	616	611	5
Kishangarh (M)	U	31	103	53	50	16	616	611	5
3. Beawar Tehsil	T	248	1,148	659	489	53	654	552	102
	R	103	536	293	243	21	208	189	19
	U	145	612	366	246	32	446	363	83
Beawar (M)	U	96	466	258	208	29	397	319	78
Vijaynagar (M)	U	49	146	108	38	3	49	44	5
4. Sarwar Tehsil	T	87	439	235	204	9	104	87	17
	R	79	400	212	188	7	37	34	3
	U	8	39	23	16	2	67	53	14
Sarwar (M)	U	8	39	23	16	2	67	53	14
5. Kekri Tehsil	T	202	904	480	424	26	149	145	4
	R	181	804	427	377	12	28	27	1
	U	21	100	53	47	14	121	118	3
Kekri (M)	U	21	100	53	47	14	121	118	3
11. Tonk District	**Total**	**626**	**2,807**	**1,592**	**1,215**	**250**	**3,786**	**2,200**	**1,586**
	Rural	**537**	**2,434**	**1,391**	**1,043**	**100**	**2,003**	**473**	**1,530**
	Urban	**89**	**373**	**201**	**172**	**150**	**1,783**	**1,727**	**56**
1. Malpura Tehsil	T	179	691	404	287	54	265	256	9
	R	177	683	400	283	33	122	115	7
	U	2	8	4	4	21	143	141	2
Malpura (M)	U	2	8	4	4	21	143	141	2
2. Niwai Tehsil	T	40	190	105	85	43	1,822	301	1,521
	R	38	163	96	67	27	1,687	167	1,520
	U	2	27	9	18	16	135	134	1
Niwai (M)	U	2	27	9	18	16	135	134	1
3. Todaraisingh Tehsil	T	84	377	216	161	11	48	48	—
	R	83	376	215	161	1	4	4	—
	U	1	1	1	—	10	44	44	—
Todaraisingh (M)	U	1	1	1	—	10	44	44	—
4. Tonk Tehsil	T	122	577	320	257	57	675	622	53
	R	75	374	209	165	17	88	88	—
	U	47	203	111	92	40	587	534	53
Tonk (M)	U	47	203	111	92	40	587	534	53

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
APPENDIX-3
(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
5. Deoli Tehsil	T	128	628	343	285	58	868	867	1
	R	97	501	274	227	9	58	57	1
	U	31	127	69	58	49	810	810	—
Deoli (M)	U	31	127	69	58	49	810	810	—
6. Uniara Tehsil	T	73	344	204	140	27	108	106	2
	R	67	337	197	140	13	44	42	2
	U	6	7	7	—	14	64	64	—
Uniara (M)	U	6	7	7	—	14	64	64	—
12. Jaisalmer District	**Total**	**1,740**	**6,684**	**4,555**	**2,129**	**385**	**3,927**	**3,864**	**63**
	Rural	**1,703**	**6,505**	**4,434**	**2,071**	**237**	**1,825**	**1,788**	**37**
	Urban	**37**	**179**	**121**	**58**	**148**	**2,102**	**2,076**	**26**
1. Jaisalmer Tehsil	T	1,092	4,383	2,759	1,624	217	2,698	2,666	32
	R	1,065	4,262	2,685	1,577	111	1,092	1,082	10
	U	27	121	74	47	106	1,606	1,584	22
Jaisalmer (M)	U	27	121	74	47	106	1,606	1,584	22
2. Pokaran Tehsil	T	648	2,301	1,796	505	168	1,229	1,198	31
	R	638	2,243	1,749	494	126	733	706	27
	U	10	58	47	11	42	496	492	4
Pokaran (M)	U	10	58	47	11	42	496	492	4
13. Jodhpur District	**Total**	**906**	**4,464**	**3,127**	**1,337**	**791**	**8,338**	**7,442**	**896**
	Rural	**573**	**2,501**	**1,495**	**1,006**	**384**	**2,196**	**1,746**	**450**
	Urban	**333**	**1,963**	**1,632**	**331**	**407**	**6,142**	**5,696**	**446**
1. Phalodi Tehsil	T	79	236	151	85	40	469	452	17
	R	79	236	151	85	34	272	271	1
	U	—	—	—	—	6	197	181	16
Phalodi (M)	U	—	—			6	197	181	16
2. Osian Tehsil	**T**	**60**	**319**	**173**	**146**	**100**	**600**	**536**	**64**
	R	**60**	**319**	**173**	**146**	**100**	**600**	**536**	**64**
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Shergarh Tehsil	T	75	263	158	105	105	465	297	168
	R	75	263	158	105	105	465	297	168
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Jodhpur Tehsil	T	442	2,393	1,899	494	450	6,193	5,575	618
	R	147	639	378	261	88	597	408	189
	U	295	1,754	1,521	233	362	5,596	5,167	429
Jodhpur (M)	U	295	1,754	1,521	233	362	5,596	5,167	429
5. Bilara Tehsil	T	250	1,253	746	507	96	611	582	29
	R	212	1,044	635	409	57	262	234	28
	U	38	209	111	98	39	349	348	1
Pipar City (M)	U	4	20	9	11	6	183	182	1
Bilara (M)	U	34	189	102	87	33	166	166	—

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
APPENDIX-3
(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
14. Nagaur District	**Total**	**635**	**3,305**	**1,824**	**1,481**	**565**	**4,336**	**4,062**	**274**
	Rural	**557**	**2,882**	**1,588**	**1,294**	**288**	**1,978**	**1,865**	**113**
	Urban	**78**	**423**	**236**	**187**	**277**	**2,358**	**2,197**	**161**
1. Ladnu Tehsil	T	14	104	61	43	32	445	340	105
	R	12	91	52	39	15	164	159	5
	U	2	13	9	4	17	281	181	100
Ladnu (M)	U	2	13	9	4	17	281	181	100
2. Deedwana Tehsil	T	64	358	190	168	59	649	626	23
	R	52	302	159	143	30	375	353	22
	U	12	56	31	25	29	274	273	1
Deedwana (M)	U	12	56	31	25	29	274	273	1
3. Jayal Tehsil	T	79	411	217	194	20	122	118	4
	R	79	411	217	194	20	122	118	4
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Nagaur Tehsil	T	112	587	344	243	143	1,002	935	67
	R	100	514	304	210	27	244	229	15
	U	12	73	40	33	116	758	706	52
Nagaur (M)	U	2	5	5	—	103	631	580	51
Mundwa (M)	U	5	24	12	12	8	60	59	1
Kuchera (M)	U	5	44	23	21	5	67	67	—
5. Nawa Tehsil	T	51	236	120	116	21	201	195	6
	R	43	210	107	103	12	81	76	5
	U	8	26	13	13	9	120	119	1
Kuchaman City (M)	U	3	14	4	10	2	62	61	1
Nawa (M)	U	5	12	9	3	7	58	58	—
6. Degana Tehsil	T	91	467	252	215	16	118	110	8
	R	91	467	252	215	16	118	110	8
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Parbatsar Tehsil	T	144	757	419	338	154	751	701	50
	R	106	536	296	240	91	350	300	50
	U	38	221	123	98	63	401	401	—
Makrana (M)	U	37	220	122	98	33	171	171	—
Parbatsar (M)	U	1	1	1	—	30	230	230	—
8. Merta Tehsil	T	80	385	221	164	120	1,048	1,037	11
	R	74	351	201	150	77	524	520	4
	U	6	34	20	14	43	524	517	7
Merta City (M)	U	6	34	20	14	43	524	517	7
15. Pali District	**Total**	**2,151**	**8,779**	**5,054**	**3,725**	**390**	**3,953**	**3,312**	**641**
	Rural	**1,726**	**6,905**	**4,019**	**2,886**	**190**	**1,900**	**1,382**	**518**
	Urban	**425**	**1,874**	**1,035**	**839**	**200**	**2,053**	**1,930**	**123**
1. Jaitaran Tehsil	T	124	571	330	241	38	287	283	4
	R	89	394	242	152	17	98	95	3
	U	35	177	88	89	21	189	188	1

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
APPPENDIX-3
(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
Jaitaran (M)	U	24	107	60	47	21	189	188	1
Nimaj (M)	U	11	70	28	42	—	—	—	—
2. Sojat Tehsil	T	233	838	507	331	66	478	440	38
	R	205	735	443	292	21	170	170	—
	U	28	103	64	39	45	308	270	38
Sojat (M)	U	8	16	7	9	43	301	263	38
Sojat Road (C.T.)	U	20	87	57	30	2	7	7	—
3. Raipur Tehsil	T	259	1,035	609	426	31	196	188	8
	R	235	932	546	386	24	143	136	7
	U	24	103	63	40	7	53	52	1
Raipur (M)	U	24	103	63	40	7	53	52	1
4. Pali Tehsil	T	679	2,537	1,479	1,058	60	623	586	37
	R	432	1,441	871	570	28	113	101	12
	U	247	1,096	608	488	32	510	485	25
Pali (M)	U	247	1,096	608	488	32	510	485	25
5. Marwar Junction Tehsil	T	342	1,497	852	645	16	456	360	96
	R	342	1,497	852	645	16	456	360	96
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Desuri Tehsil	T	111	508	271	237	79	733	684	49
	R	106	484	261	223	43	367	353	14
	U	5	24	10	14	36	366	331	35
Rani Khurd (C.T.)	U	—	—	—	—	6	85	85	—
Sadri (M)	U	5	24	10	14	30	281	246	35
7. Bali Tehsil	T	403	1,793	1,006	787	100	1,180	771	409
	R	317	1,422	804	618	41	553	167	386
	U	86	371	202	169	59	627	604	23
Takhatgarh (M)	U	14	47	29	18	12	53	40	13
*Sumerpur (M)	U	38	151	93	58	15	127	118	9
Khudala (C.T.)	U	31	157	76	81	14	236	236	—
Bali (M)	U	3	16	4	12	18	211	210	1
16. Barmer District	**Total**	**1,089**	**4,611**	**2,781**	**1,830**	**441**	**3,146**	**3,029**	**117**
	Rural	**996**	**4,217**	**2,544**	**1,673**	**228**	**1,390**	**1,317**	**73**
	Urban	**93**	**394**	**237**	**157**	**213**	**1,756**	**1,712**	**44**
1. Sheo Tehsil	T	65	323	185	138	41	215	200	15
	R	65	323	185	138	41	215	200	15
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Barmer Tehsil	T	333	1,336	856	480	192	1,324	1,301	23
	R	300	1,229	782	447	76	432	421	11
	U	33	107	74	33	116	892	880	12
Barmer (M)	U	33	107	74	33	116	892	880	12
3. Pachpadra Tehsil	T	456	1,930	1,142	788	146	1,059	1,005	54
	R	397	1,644	980	664	53	314	277	37
	U	59	286	162	124	93	745	728	17
Balotra (M)	U	59	286	162	124	93	745	728	17

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-3

(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
4. Chohtan Tehsil	T	129	475	273	202	28	298	294	4
	R	129	475	273	202	28	298	294	4
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Siwana Tehsil	T	106	547	325	222	34	250	229	21
	R	105	546	324	222	30	131	125	6
	U	1	1	1	—	4	119	104	15
Siwana (M)	U	1	1	1	—	4	119	104	15
17. Jalor District	**Total**	**1,219**	**6,084**	**3,447**	**2,637**	**216**	**1,785**	**1,727**	**58**
	Rural	**979**	**4,949**	**2,763**	**2,186**	**135**	**923**	**889**	**34**
	Urban	**240**	**1,135**	**684**	**451**	**81**	**862**	**838**	**24**
1. Jalor Tehsil	T	131	541	307	234	79	677	651	26
	R	95	411	235	176	44	194	176	18
	U	36	130	72	58	35	483	475	8
Jalor (M)	U	36	130	72	58	35	483	475	8
2. Ahore Tehsil	T	139	616	321	295	20	411	391	20
	R	139	616	321	295	17	391	381	10
	U	—	—	—	—	3	20	10	10
Ahore (M)	U	—	—	—	—	3	20	10	10
3. Sanchore Tehsil	T	577	2,949	1,686	1,263	68	410	401	9
	R	440	2,355	1,305	1,050	48	168	164	4
	U	137	594	381	213	20	242	237	5
Sanchore (M)	U	137	594	381	213	20	242	237	5
4. Bhinmal Tehsil	T	372	1,978	1,133	845	49	287	284	3
	R	305	1,567	902	665	26	170	168	2
	U	67	411	231	180	23	117	116	1
Bhinmal (M)	U	67	411	231	180	23	117	116	1
18. Sirohi District	**Total**	**1,221**	**4,744**	**2,769**	**1,975**	**289**	**2,272**	**2,027**	**245**
	Rural	**996**	**4,024**	**2,342**	**1,682**	**89**	**442**	**389**	**53**
	Urban	**225**	**720**	**427**	**293**	**200**	**1,830**	**1,638**	**192**
1. Sheoganj Tehsil	T	96	427	246	181	52	200	133	67
	R	78	352	201	151	33	95	70	25
	U	18	75	45	30	19	105	63	42
Sheoganj (M)	U	18	75	45	30	19	105	63	42
2. Sirohi Tehsil	T	199	692	419	273	66	723	682	41
	R	189	637	390	247	16	86	64	22
	U	10	55	29	26	50	637	618	19
Sirohi (M)	U	10	55	29	26	50	637	618	19
3. Pindwara Tehsil	T	286	1,140	636	504	27	137	132	5
	R	269	1,072	599	473	19	86	82	4
	U	17	68	37	31	8	51	50	1
Pindwara (M)	U	17	68	37	31	8	51	50	1
4. Abu Road Tehsil	T	306	1,056	626	430	138	1,196	1,064	132
	R	126	534	310	224	15	159	157	2
	U	180	522	316	206	123	1,037	907	130
Mount Abu (M)	U	62	152	95	57	94	825	698	127
Abu Road (M)	U	118	370	221	149	29	212	209	3

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
APPENDIX-3
(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
5. Reodar Tehsil	T	334	1,429	842	587	6	16	16	—
	R	334	1,429	842	587	6	16	16	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Bhilwara District	**Total**	**1,316**	**5,737**	**3,206**	**2,531**	**196**	**1,972**	**1,891**	**81**
	Rural	**1,176**	**5,041**	**2,819**	**2,222**	**151**	**1,178**	**1,139**	**39**
	Urban	**140**	**696**	**387**	**309**	**45**	**794**	**752**	**42**
1. Asind Tehsil	T	89	374	209	165	18	237	232	5
	R	74	320	177	143	15	153	148	5
	U	15	54	32	22	3	84	84	—
Asind (M)	U	15	54	32	22	3	84	84	—
2. Hurda Tehsil	T	82	283	159	124	37	389	369	20
	R	82	283	159	124	37	389	369	20
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Shahpura Tehsil	T	62	359	181	178	18	244	238	6
	R	47	292	150	142	12	98	96	2
	U	15	67	31	36	6	146	142	4
Shahpura (M)	U	15	67	31	36	6	146	142	4
4. Jahazpur Tehsil	T	76	353	187	166	18	175	174	1
	R	71	330	175	155	12	97	97	—
	U	5	23	12	11	6	78	77	1
Jahazpur (M)	U	5	23	12	11	6	78	77	1
5. Mandal Tehsil	T	52	212	120	92	10	102	97	5
	R	51	205	113	92	7	59	54	5
	U	1	7	7	—	3	43	43	—
Mandal (M)	U	1	7	7	—	3	43	43	—
6. Banera Tehsil	T	68	255	150	105	1	21	21	—
	R	68	255	150	105	1	21	21	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Bhilwara Tehsil	T	181	898	500	398	26	413	376	37
	R	95	446	243	203	4	30	30	—
	U	86	452	257	195	22	383	346	37
Bhilwara (M)	U	86	452	257	195	22	383	346	37
8. Raipur Tehsil	T	16	103	51	52	1	5	5	—
	R	16	103	51	52	1	5	5	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sahara Tehsil	T	65	329	191	138	6	62	62	—
	R	47	236	143	93	1	2	2	—
	U	18	93	48	45	5	60	60	—
Gangapur (M)	U	18	93	48	45	5	60	60	—
10. Kotri Tehsil	T	208	917	521	396	4	49	49	—
	R	208	917	521	396	4	49	49	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
APPENDIX-3
(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
11. Mandalgarh Tehsil	T	417	1,654	937	717	57	275	268	7
	R	417	1,654	937	717	57	275	268	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Udaipur District	**Total**	**3,115**	**13,800**	**7,846**	**5,954**	**514**	**9,980**	**9,093**	**887**
	Rural	**2,779**	**12,477**	**7,131**	**5,346**	**235**	**2,962**	**2,729**	**233**
	Urban	**336**	**1,323**	**715**	**608**	**279**	**7,018**	**6,364**	**654**
1. Bhim Tehsil	T	45	190	97	93	10	81	77	4
	R	45	190	97	93	10	81	77	4
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Deogarh Tehsil	T	68	255	133	122	13	61	60	1
	R	61	229	119	110	5	12	11	1
	U	7	26	14	12	8	49	49	—
Deogarh (M)	U	7	26	14	12	8	49	49	—
3. Amet Tehsil	T	69	296	168	128	2	28	28	—
	R	45	224	130	94	1	9	9	—
	U	24	72	38	34	1	19	19	—
Amet (M)	U	24	72	38	34	1	19	19	—
4. Kumbhalgarh Tehsil	T	74	414	234	180	8	115	112	3
	R	74	414	234	180	8	115	112	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Rajsamand Tehsil	T	21	90	51	39	19	158	158	—
	R	10	52	31	21	1	26	26	—
	U	11	38	20	18	18	132	132	—
Rajsamand (M)	U	11	38	20	18	18	132	132	—
6. Railmagra Tehsil	T	129	423	269	154	4	84	84	—
	R	129	423	269	154	4	84	84	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Nathdwara Tehsil	T	131	656	338	318	18	152	146	6
	R	102	547	277	270	16	116	113	3
	U	29	109	61	48	2	36	33	3
Nathdwara (M)	U	29	109	61	48	2	36	33	3
8. Mavli Tehsil	T	113	510	277	233	22	305	288	17
	R	96	444	240	204	21	299	288	11
	U	17	66	37	29	1	6	—	6
Fatehnagar (M)	U	17	66	37	29	1	6	—	6
9. Gogunda Tehsil	T	197	808	473	335	6	71	70	1
	R	197	808	473	335	6	71	70	1
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Vallabhnagar Tehsil	T	109	460	244	216	13	364	363	1
	R	102	432	226	206	5	38	38	—
	U	7	28	18	10	8	326	325	1
Bhinder (M)	U	4	19	11	8	2	42	42	—
Kanod (M)	U	3	9	7	2	6	284	283	1
11. Girwa Tehsil	T	388	1,741	907	834	291	7,026	6,329	697
	R	154	778	395	383	59	707	651	56
	U	234	963	512	451	232	6,319	5,678	641
Udaipur (M)	U	234	963	512	451	232	6,319	5,678	641

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
APPENDIX-3
(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
12. Kotra Tehsil	T	798	3,117	1,784	1,333	19	286	282	4
	R	798	3,117	1,784	1,333	19	286	282	4
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Jhadol Tehsil	T	286	1,515	841	674	25	355	352	3
	R	286	1,515	841	674	25	355	352	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Dhariawad Tehsil	T	239	999	637	362	18	123	117	6
	R	239	999	637	362	18	123	117	6
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Sarada Tehsil	T	157	803	548	255	10	175	170	5
	R	157	803	548	255	10	175	170	5
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Salumbar Tehsil	T	132	682	385	297	12	151	148	3
	R	125	661	370	291	3	20	20	—
	U	7	21	15	6	9	131	128	3
Salumbar (M)	U	7	21	15	6	9	131	128	3
17. Kherwara Tehsil	T	159	841	460	381	24	445	309	136
	R	159	841	460	381	24	445	309	136
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Chittaurgarh District	**Total**	**3,467**	**13,930**	**8,006**	**5,924**	**256**	**2,990**	**2,806**	**184**
	Rural	**2,902**	**12,107**	**6,980**	**5,127**	**150**	**1,120**	**1,047**	**73**
	Urban	**565**	**1,823**	**1,026**	**797**	**106**	**1,870**	**1,759**	**111**
1. Rashmi Tehsil	T	75	319	189	130	6	40	40	—
	R	75	319	189	130	6	40	40	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Gangrar Tehsil	T	138	556	304	252	5	36	36	—
	R	138	556	304	252	5	36	36	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Begun Tehsil	T	708	2,593	1,517	1,076	52	373	364	9
	R	501	2,089	1,248	841	31	230	223	7
	U	207	504	269	235	21	143	141	2
Begun (C.T.)	U	23	74	36	38	2	36	36	—
Rawatbhata (C.T.)	U	184	430	233	197	19	107	105	2
4. Chittaurgarh Tehsil	T	574	2,186	1,195	991	39	1,029	1,023	6
	R	401	1,567	869	698	13	86	84	2
	U	173	619	326	293	26	943	939	4
Chittaurgarh U.A.	U	173	619	326	293	26	943	939	4
(i) Chittaurgarh (M)	U	152	551	286	265	26	943	939	4
(ii) Senthi Village (O.G.)*	U	21	68	40	28	—	—	—	—
Kapasan Tehsil	T	147	621	362	259	49	246	245	1
	R	119	511	300	211	43	181	180	1
	U	28	110	62	48	6	65	65	—
Kapasan (M)	U	28	110	62	48	6	65	65	—
6. Bhadesar Tehsil	T	148	698	401	297	5	48	48	—
	R	148	698	401	297	5	48	48	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note : *Urbanised portion of Senthi Village.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
APPENDIX-3
(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
7. Nimbahera Tehsil	T	680	2,768	1,594	1,174	36	298	246	52
	R	598	2,528	1,451	1,077	12	145	93	52
	U	82	240	143	97	24	153	153	—
Nimbahera (M)	U	82	240	143	97	24	153	153	—
8. Chhoti Sadri Tehsil	T	162	804	470	334	11	174	170	4
	R	147	755	443	312	3	19	19	—
	U	15	49	27	22	8	155	151	4
Chhoti Sadri (M)	U	15	49	27	22	8	155	151	4
9. Bari Sadri Tehsil	T	118	530	318	212	8	110	96	14
	R	101	450	273	177	4	56	56	—
	U	17	80	45	35	4	54	40	14
Bari Sadri (M)	U	17	80	45	35	4	54	40	14
10. Dungla Tehsil	T	236	1,013	556	457	4	41	41	—
	R	236	1,013	556	457	4	41	41	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Pratapgarh Tehsil	T	481	1,842	1,100	742	41	595	497	98
	R	438	1,621	946	675	24	238	227	11
	U	43	221	154	67	17	357	270	87
Pratapgarh (M)	U	43	221	154	67	17	357	270	87
22. Dungarpur District	**Total**	**479**	**2,250**	**1,233**	**1,017**	**188**	**2,650**	**2,384**	**266**
	Rural	**430**	**1,986**	**1,095**	**891**	**130**	**1,423**	**1,357**	**66**
	Urban	**49**	**264**	**138**	**126**	**58**	**1,227**	**1,027**	**200**
1. Dungarpur Tehsil	T	119	660	374	286	109	1,368	1,197	171
	R	94	510	296	214	79	548	495	53
	U	25	150	78	72	30	820	702	118
Dungarpur (M)	U	25	150	78	72	30	820	702	118
2. Aspur Tehsil	T	216	906	495	411	15	312	300	12
	R	216	906	495	411	15	312	300	12
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Sagwara Tehsil	T	144	684	364	320	64	970	887	83
	R	120	570	304	266	36	563	562	1
	U	24	114	60	54	28	407	325	82
Sagwara (M)	U	24	114	60	54	28	407	325	82
23. Banswara District	**Total**	**736**	**3,179**	**1,797**	**1,382**	**190**	**2,731**	**2,389**	**342**
	Rural	**562**	**2,467**	**1,411**	**1,056**	**97**	**1,782**	**1,611**	**171**
	Urban	**174**	**712**	**386**	**326**	**93**	**949**	**778**	**171**
1. Ghatol Tehsil	T	60	306	170	136	25	256	240	16
	R	60	306	170	136	25	256	240	16
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Garhi Tehsil	T	147	534	332	202	16	313	278	35
	R	147	534	332	202	16	313	278	35
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Banswara Tehsil	T	393	1,627	917	710	109	1,084	932	152
	R	227	928	539	389	25	328	326	2
	U	166	699	378	321	84	756	606	150

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
APPENDIX-3
(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
Banswara U.A.	U	166	699	378	321	84	756	606	150
(i) Banswara (M)	U	138	620	332	288	84	756	606	150
(ii) Banswara (O.G.)*	U	28	79	46	33	—	—	—	—
4. Bagidora Tehsil	T	41	197	103	94	14	260	232	28
	R	41	197	103	94	14	260	232	28
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kushalgarh Tehsil	T	95	515	275	240	26	818	707	111
	R	87	502	267	235	17	625	535	90
	U	8	13	8	5	9	193	172	21
Kushalgarh (M)	U	8	13	8	5	9	193	172	21
24. Bundi District	**Total**	**1,944**	**7,560**	**4,600**	**2,960**	**50**	**779**	**674**	**105**
	Rural	**1,739**	**7,066**	**4,264**	**2,802**	**33**	**336**	**321**	**15**
	Urban	**205**	**494**	**336**	**158**	**17**	**443**	**353**	**90**
1. Hindoli Tehsil	T	309	1,293	888	405	9	124	124	—
	R	309	1,293	888	405	9	124	124	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Nainwa Tehsil	T	179	781	475	306	3	26	26	—
	R	178	780	475	305	1	10	10	—
	U	1	1	—	1	2	16	16	—
Nainwa (M)	U	1	1	—	1	2	16	16	—
3. Bundi Tehsil	T	866	3,150	1,888	1,262	29	584	494	90
	R	770	2,787	1,668	1,119	14	157	157	—
	U	96	363	220	143	15	427	337	90
Bundi U.A.	U	96	363	220	143	15	427	337	90
(i) Bundi (M)	U	96	363	220	143	15	427	337	90
(ii) Bundi (O.G.)@	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Keshoraipatan Tehsil	T	590	2,336	1,349	987	9	45	30	15
	R	482	2,206	1,233	973	9	45	30	15
	U	108	130	116	14	—	—	—	—
Lakheri (M)	U	1	7	2	5	—	—	—	—
Kaprain (M)	U	20	25	25	—	—	—	—	—
Keshoraipatan (M)	U	87	98	89	9	—	—	—	—
25. Kota District	**Total**	**5,196**	**20,845**	**11,783**	**9,062**	**466**	**5,034**	**4,507**	**527**
	Rural	**3,379**	**13,807**	**7,792**	**6,015**	**206**	**1,582**	**1,335**	**247**
	Urban	**1,817**	**7,038**	**3,991**	**3,047**	**260**	**3,452**	**3,172**	**280**
1. Pipalda Tehsil	T	424	1,494	888	606	18	132	127	5
	R	382	1,341	804	537	8	84	82	2
	U	42	153	84	69	10	48	45	3
Indergarh (M)	U	42	153	84	69	10	48	45	3
2. Digod Tehsil	T	567	2,079	1,208	871	3	30	30	—
	R	567	2,079	1,208	871	3	30	30	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes : *Bhawanpura and Theekariya Industrial Areas (Urbanised portion of Bhawanpura and Theekariya Villages)
@Urbanised portion of Bundi Village.

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
APPENDIX-3
(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
3. Mangrol Tehsil	T	487	2,017	1,152	865	10	54	50	4
	R	460	1,853	1,066	787	4	20	16	4
	U	27	164	86	78	6	34	34	—
Mangrol (M)	U	11	70	38	32	1	18	18	—
Antah (M)	U	16	94	48	46	5	16	16	—
4. Baran Tehsil	T	213	1,013	552	461	49	330	321	9
	R	116	583	322	261	1	5	5	—
	U	97	430	230	200	48	325	316	9
Baran (M)	U	97	430	230	200	48	325	316	9
5. Kishanganj Tehsil	T	158	763	412	351	37	263	196	67
	R	158	763	412	351	37	263	196	67
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Shahbad Tehsil	T	212	1,050	577	473	33	383	376	7
	R	212	1,050	577	473	33	383	376	7
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Ladpura Tehsil	T	1,854	7,400	4,180	3,220	198	2,916	2,620	296
	R	326	1,617	866	751	43	176	132	44
	U	1,528	5,783	3,314	2,469	155	2,740	2,488	252
Kota (M)	U	1,524	5,747	3,300	2,447	153	2,705	2,453	252
Kaithoon (M)	U	4	36	14	22	2	35	35	—
8. Ramganj Mandi Tehsil	T	809	3,037	1,704	1,333	34	301	275	26
	R	761	2,823	1,589	1,234	16	185	174	11
	U	48	214	115	99	18	116	101	15
Ramganj Mandi (M)	U	44	200	108	92	18	116	101	15
Suket (C.T.)	U	4	14	7	7	—	—		—
9. Sangod Tehsil	T	168	729	412	317	8	63	63	—
	R	168	729	412	317	6	18	18	—
	U	—	—	—	—	2	45	45	—
Sangod (M)	U	—	—	—	—	2	45	45	—
10. Atru Tehsil	T	157	577	321	256	13	207	155	52
	R	157	577	321	256	13	207	155	52
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Chhipabarod Tehsil	T	70	336	193	143	49	232	171	61
	R	43	247	134	113	37	179	119	60
	U	27	89	59	30	12	53	52	1
*Chhipabarod (M)	U	27	89	59	30	12	53	52	1
12. Chhabra Tehsil	T	77	350	184	166	14	123	123	—
	R	29	145	81	64	5	32	32	—
	U	48	205	103	102	9	91	91	—
Chhabra (M)	U	48	205	103	102	9	91	91	—
26. Jhalawar District	**Total**	**839**	**3,416**	**1,923**	**1,493**	**81**	**719**	**645**	**74**
	Rural	**713**	**2,882**	**1,631**	**1,251**	**39**	**233**	**214**	**19**
	Urban	**126**	**534**	**292**	**242**	**42**	**486**	**431**	**55**

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
APPENDIX-3
(Houseless and Institutional Population)

State/District/Tehsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1. Khanpur Tehsil . .	T	247	1,073	586	487	11	79	76	3
	R	247	1,073	586	487	11	79	76	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Jhalrapatan Tehsil . .	T	165	690	406	284	27	350	293	57
	R	124	482	284	198	9	42	32	10
	U	41	208	122	86	18	308	261	47
Jhalawar (M) . . .	U	15	145	80	65	15	251	204	47
Jhalrapatan (M) . .	U	26	63	42	21	3	57	57	—
3. Aklera Tehsil . .	T	133	471	270	201	19	93	92	1
	R	119	400	233	167	7	21	21	—
	U	14	71	37	34	12	72	71	1
Aklera (M) . . .	U	14	71	37	34	12	72	71	1
4. Pachpahar Tehsil . .	T	161	647	346	301	9	53	47	6
	R	92	403	217	186	3	19	13	6
	U	69	244	129	115	6	34	34	—
Bhawani Mandi (M) .	U	69	244	129	115	6	34	34	—
5. Pirawa Tehsil . .	T	91	325	196	129	10	96	89	7
	R	89	314	192	122	4	24	24	—
	U	2	11	4	7	6	72	65	7
Sunel (M) . . .	U	—	—	—	—	1	22	15	7
Pirawa (M) . . .	U	2	11	4	7	5	50	50	—
6. Gangdhar Tehsil . .	T	42	210	119	91	5	48	48	—
	R	42	210	119	91	5	48	48	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE A-2

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

TABLE A-2 : DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Fly-leaf

Historically, the geographical limits of the State have undergone some changes since the beginning of this century. The population data of past censuses, therefore, need to be adjusted in order to provide for a meaningful comparison with 1981 population statistics. The adjusted population for the nine censuses from 1901 to 1981 for State and Districts conforming to the present jurisdiction has been given in Table A-2. This table corresponds to Table A-II of 1971, 1961 and 1951 Censuses.

Decadal variation in population is shown in absolute figures in column 4 and, in terms of percentages in column 5. The figures given in columns 3, 6 and 7 for earlier decades have been adjusted for the present boundaries of the State and Districts. Briefly, this table, seeks to depict comparable data about the growth of our population during the last eighty years.

Adjustment of Population

The recasting of population of districts and tehsils was done on the basis of instructions issued by the Registrar General's Office which were uniformly adopted in each State. With a view to recasting the statistics of previous censuses, efforts were made to collect and compile all the information relating to territorial changes that had taken place during 1971-81. With the help of this information it became possible to work out the figures of transferred portions according to 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses as data were readily available upto village level in the Primary Census Abstracts given in the District Census Handbook of the respective census years. The population figures of unaffected districts and tehsils as revealed in the previous censuses have been obtained from the concerned census reports of 1971. As regards transferred villages their population figures have been taken from the published statistics as given in the Primary Census Abstracts in the District Census Handbooks of 1951, 1961 and 1971. The population of the transferred areas according to 1971 Census so obtained has been subtracted from 1971 Census population of tehsil/district from which the area has been transferred and added to the tehsil/district in which the area has been included in order to obtain the adjusted population of 1971. A similar procedure has been adopted to adjust 1961 and 1951 population figures.

For Censuses prior to 1951 an attempt was made to work out the data with the aid of the State census tables or the village statistics published after earlier censuses. In case, however, it was found that the actual figures could not be worked out with the help of census or other publications, the population of transferred areas was estimated in the following manner :—

(i) The population of an area transferred in a referrent census prior to 1951 was estimated on the assumption that its proportion of the population to the total population of its district/tehsil etc., at the time of transfer was the same in the particular previous census as it turned out to be in 1951 Census.

(ii) Distribution by sex-components of the population so estimated for a previous census was worked out on the basis of male/female distribution of population in that particular previous census of the district, tehsil etc., in which it was situated at the time of the transfer. If the transfers involved more than one State, the results so obtained were to be communicated to the Census Directorate of the neighbouring State from or to which the territories have been transferred so as to make them tally with the estimates worked out by the other State independently. This procedure was considered essential in order to ensure complete correspondence between the totals both at District and State levels. However, there was no such case in Rajasthan.

(iii) It was also assumed that necessary adjustments were made in the census tables of 1951 for all transfers of area prior to the data of that census. If, however, any omission came to the notice necessary adjustments were to be made. No such omission has been reported in our State.

A statement illustrating the method of estimation of population prior to 1951 is given below by way of illustration. For better understanding, the case of actual transfer of territory from Jaipur district to Alwar district has been taken.

Table illustrating the method of Estimation of Previous Censuses Population for Transferred Territories

Description	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JAIPUR DISTRICT								
A. Jaipur District Population as at 1971 Census . . .	1,211,256	1,140,965	935,828	1,043,522	1,188,131	1,524,493	1,901,756	2,482,385
Deduct :								
B. Population of 16 Villages of Kotputli Tehsil transferred in 1971-81 to Alwar district .	(5) 6,394	(4) 6,023	(3) 4,940	(2) 5,508	(1) 6,272	8,048*	10,346*	12,625*
Adjusted Population .	1,204,862	1,134,942	930,888	1,038,014	1,181,859	1,516,445	1,891,410	2,469,760
ALWAR DISTRICT								
A. Alwar District Population as at 1971 Census . . .	853,044	813,456	720,770	770,215	845,391	861,993	1,090,026	1,391,162
Add :								
B. Population of 16 Villages of Kotputli Tehsil of Jaipur District transferred to Behror Tehsil of Alwar District in 1971-81	6,394	6,023	4,940	5,508	6,272	8,048	10,346	12,625
Adjusted Population .	859,438	819,479	725,710	775,723	851,663	870,041	1,100,372	1,403,787

Note : *The population of villages for 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses have been taken for transferred areas from respective DCHB wherever available and for the back decades (1901 to 1941) their population have been estimated as per method and calculations given below :—

Method of Estimation ;—

$$\frac{\text{1951 Population of Area Transferred} \times \text{Concerning Decade's Population of the District}}{\text{1951 Population of the District}}$$

Calculations ;

$$(1)\ \frac{8{,}048 \times 1{,}188{,}131}{1{,}524{,}493} \quad (2)\ \frac{8{,}048 \times 1{,}043{,}522}{1{,}524{,}493} \quad (3)\ \frac{8{,}048 \times 935{,}828}{1{,}524{,}493} \quad (4)\ \frac{8{,}048 \times 1{,}140{,}965}{1{,}524{,}493} \quad (5)\ \frac{8{,}048 \times 1{,}211{,}256}{1{,}524{,}493}$$

This table is followed by an Appendix which like its counterpart of 1971 gives for each District the 1971 and 1981 area and population figures and the 1971 population adjusted to 1981 jurisdiction alongwith the increase and decrease in population purely on account of jurisdictional changes. Suitable footnotes have been given to explain each such change at the end of the Appendix.

Since Table A-2 deals with total areas only (not by rural/urban breakup), a statement showing the percentage variation in the total, rural and urban population separately from 1901 to 1981 for the State and Districts is given below for better comparison and understanding :

Statement showing the Percentage of Decadal Variation of Population from 1901 to 1981 for Total, Rural and Urban

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Urban	1901 to 1981	1971 to 1981	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
	RAJASTHAN	**Total**	**+232·83**	**+ 32·97**	**+ 27·83**	**+ 26·20**	**+ 15·20**	**+ 18·01**	**+ 14·14**	**— 6·29**	**+ 6·70**
		Rural	**+209·39**	**+ 27·47**	**+ 25·77**	**+ 29·65**	**+ 10·80**	**+ 17·25**	**+ 13·63**	**— 7·26**	**+ 8.74**
		Urban	**+365·00**	**+ 58·69**	**+ 38·47**	**+ 11·04**	**+ 39·59**	**+ 22·43**	**+ 17·21**	**— 0·03**	**— 4·83**
1.	Ganganagar	T	+1,315·18	+ 45·62	+ 34·37	+ 64·64	+ 18·01	+ 54·58	+102·49	— 17·22	+ 43·66
		R	+1,082·04	+ 38·43	+ 31·19	+ 64·59	+ 10·98	+ 52·56	+100·54	— 19·85	+ 45·32
		U	+5,794·86	+ 82·05	+ 53·23	+ 64·94	+ 88·95	+ 78·45	+128·75	+ 48·75	+ 11·67
2.	Bikaner	T	+345·64	+ 48·09	+ 28·94	+ 29·56	+ 8·77	+ 34·29	+ 18·24	— 3·93	+ 8·57
		R	+273·89	+ 52·88	+ 31·00	+ 32·14	+ 8·67	+ 19·91	+ 15·25	— 14·38	+ 9·87
		U	+531·34	+ 41·30	+ 26·13	+ 26·20	+ 8·91	+ 59·21	+ 23·80	+ 24·33	+ 5·18
3.	Churu	T	+353·32	+ 34·88	+ 32·69	+ 25·85	+ 14·98	+ 24·56	+ 22·26	— 0·09	+ 15·05
		R	+311·05	+ 35·56	+ 36·55	+ 33·21	+ 12·41	+ 18·87	+ 19·36	— 9.91	+ 16·02
		U	+503·65	+ 33·26	+ 24·31	+ 12·39	+ 19·99	+ 37·42	+ 29·34	+ 36·19	+ 11·62
4.	Jhunjhunun	T	+254·71	+ 30·39	+ 29·12	+ 22·24	+ 19·90	+ 21·08	+ 14·83	— 4·32	+ 8·05
		R	+256·43	+ 25·17	+ 29·52	+ 32·10	+ 12·87	+ 22·44	+ 13·63	— 3·29	+ 9·59
		U	+248·29	+ 55·07	+ 27·27	— 9·27	+ 49·73	+ 15·62	+ 19·93	— 8·43	+ 2·30
5.	Alwar	T	+106·09	+ 26·17	+ 27·57	+ 26·47	+ 2·16	+ 9·79	+ 6·89	— 11·44	— 4·65
		R	+106·11	+ 23·34	+ 26·12	+ 31·29	+ 0·66	+ 9·43	+ 7·09	— 12·23	— 2·52
		U	+105·88	+ 54·63	+ 44·36	— 11·07	+ 15·55	+ 13·16	+ 5·09	— 3·59	— 21·72
6.	Bharatpur	T	+110·13	+ 26·43	+ 29·60	+ 26·72	+ 5·35	+ 16·27	+ 2·13	— 11·64	— 8·45
		R	+104·90	+ 21·58	+ 29·43	+ 31·13	+ 2·76	+ 16·35	+ 2·27	— 12·25	— 7·46
		U	+139·85	+ 56·85	+ 30·66	+ 4·49	+ 20·65	+ 15·76	+ 1·33	— 7·88	— 14·08
7.	Sawai Madhopur	T	+149·70	+ 28·68	+ 26·49	+ 23·32	+ 12·11	+ 13·01	+ 10·05	— 10·08	— 0·78
		R	+140·79	+ 26·47	+ 24·07	+ 26·68	+ 8·77	+ 13·29	+ 9·85	— 10·43	— 0·09
		U	+228·03	+ 45·05	+ 47·81	— 0·10	+ 42·54	+ 10·49	+ 11·88	— 6·76	— 6·78
8.	Jaipur	T	+183·90	+ 38·50	+ 30·58	+ 24·73	+ 28·31	+ 13·86	— 11·51	— 17·98	— 5·80
		R	+124·84	+ 25·88	+ 23·83	+ 28.77	+ 17·42	+ 12·70	+ 9·92	— 20·35	— 3·33
		U	+421·71	+ 67·66	+ 49·38	+ 14·69	+ 66·69	+ 18·14	+ 17·78	— 7·04	— 15·75
9.	Sikar	T	+195·15	+ 32·09	+ 27·11	+ 21·29	+ 10·04	+ 17·93	+ 12·66	— 1·46	+ 0·60
		R	+185·48	+ 26·96	+ 27·86	+ 28·13	+ 4·23	+ 18·59	+ 11.50	— 0·89	+ 0·48
		U	+240·56	+ 57·10	+ 23·56	— 3·09	+ 37·33	+ 14·92	+ 18·24	— 4·13	+ 1·20

Statement showing the Percentage of Decadal Variation of Population from 1901 to 1981 for Total, Rural and Urban

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Urban	1901 to 1981	1971 to 1981	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
10.	Ajmer	T	+172·89	+ 25·50	+ 17·53	+ 19·09	+ 20·24	+ 14·94	+ 13·16	— 3·72	+ 3·18
		R	+115·90	+ 15·14	+ 17·13	+ 24·08	+ 9·28	+ 13·07	+ 14·61	— 11·21	+ 2·61
		U	+321·70	+ 42·65	+ 18·19	+ 11·60	+ 41·58	+ 18·76	+ 10·29	+ 15·45	+ 4·68
11.	Tonk	T	+200·47	+ 25·22	+ 25·74	+ 22·32	+ 23·39	+ 10·94	+ 16·48	— 7·67	+ 5·99
		R	+215·48	+ 23·84	+ 21·75	+ 26·96	+ 26·42	+ 11·19	+ 16·75	— 6·34	+ 7·22
		U	+148·00	+ 31·73	+ 48·79	+ 0·94	+ 11·15	+ 9·94	+ 15·39	— 12·59	+ 1·69
12.	Jaisalmer	T	+221·75	+ 44·84	+ 18·82	+ 28·80	+ 13·10	+ 23·28	+ 13·61	— 20·58	+ 15·37
		R	+242·89	+ 46·47	+ 12·45	+ 32·20	+ 13·16	+ 27·28	+ 11·77	— 18·90	+ 20·62
		U	+130·87	+ 35·24	+ 78·42	+ 3·83	+ 12·64	+ 0·28	+ 25·55	— 29·97	— 7·21
13.	Jodhpur	T	+292·92	+ 44·82	+ 30·17	+ 31·64	+ 20·37	+ 25·86	+ 15·97	— 12·05	+ 2·47
		R	+250·24	+ 38·87	+ 26·45	+ 38·03	+ 15·07	+ 24·41	+ 12·47	— 13·00	+ 3·15
		U	+409·37	+ 57·46	+ 38·85	+ 18·78	+ 32·63	+ 29·35	+ 25·37	— 9·39	+ 0·63
14.	Nagaur	T	+210·69	+ 29·04	+ 35·00	+ 22·40	+ 16·37	+ 15·47	+ 16·61	— 12·81	+ 6·66
		R	+199·91	+ 25·69	+ 35·97	+ 22·59	+ 15·20	+ 15·73	+ 15·39	— 13·92	+ 8·11
		U	+293·75	+ 53·00	+ 28·43	+ 21·17	+ 24·87	+ 13·62	+ 26·11	— 3·13	— 4·58
15.	Pali	T	+223·61	+ 31·39	+ 20·40	+ 21·91	+ 18·95	+ 17·44	+ 17·29	— 11·67	+ 15·94
		R	+196·97	+ 20·68	+ 18·19	+ 27·72	+ 13·99	+ 16·39	+ 17·59	— 11·62	+ 18·22
		U	+436·92	+116·51	+ 41·31	— 14·86	+ 64·19	+ 28·03	+ 14·36	— 12·22	— 2·32
16.	Barmer	T	+257·36	+ 44·41	+ 19·24	+ 36·14	+ 20·98	+ 27·98	+ 9·53	— 6·04	— 4·34
		R	+241·67	+ 42·04	+ 17·78	+ 37·25	+ 19·32	+ 27·58	+ 9·17	— 6·34	— 4·40
		U	+583·28	+ 74·71	+ 41·59	+ 21·19	+ 48·98	+ 35·31	+ 16·42	+ 0·11	— 2·99
17.	Jalor	T	+232·79	+ 35·20	+ 22·10	+ 29·16	+ 14·99	+ 14·08	+ 15·77	— 7·15	+ 10·69
		R	+220·11	+ 30·05	+ 22·22	+ 32·07	+ 12·08	+ 13·95	+ 15·73	— 6·94	+ 10·86
		U	+507·19	+146·51	+ 19·48	— 11·90	+ 81·33	+ 17·23	+ 16·76	— 11·96	+ 7·09
18.	Sirohi	T	+232·62	+ 27·90	+ 20·30	+ 21·57	+ 22·92	+ 8·84	+ 14·74	— 0·48	+ 16·40
		R	+218·81	+ 27·85	+ 18·18	+ 20·25	+ 18·92	+ 8·77	+ 14·52	— 0·12	+ 18·60
		U	+315·12	+ 28·11	+ 31·12	+ 28·78	+ 50·61	+ 9·35	+ 16·28	— 2·93	+ 3·24
19.	Bhilwara	T	+271·60	+ 24·22	+ 21·84	+ 18·84	+ 15·25	+ 19·26	+ 14·44	+ 6·20	+ 23·67
		R	+249·31	+ 19·52	+ 16·98	+ 21·38	+ 11·60	+ 19·18	+ 14·66	+ 6·58	+ 26·63
		U	+499·03	+ 62·13	+ 83·35	— 6·03	+ 69·56	+ 20·56	+ 11·15	+ 0·93	— 6·49

Statement Showing the Percentage of Decadal Variation of Population from 1901 to 1981 for Total, Rural and Urban

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Urban	1901 to 1981	1971 to 1981	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
20.	Udaipur	T	+326·91	+ 30·69	+ 26·41	+ 22·65	+ 17·56	+ 19·26	+ 14·44	+ 6·19	+ 23·66
		R	+317·84	+ 26·57	+ 24·86	+ 24·76	+ 12·78	+ 18·62	+ 14·14	+ 6·09	+ 30·82
		U	+386·42	+ 60·04	+ 38·69	+ 8·12	+ 65·85	+ 26·04	+ 17·75	+ 7·34	— 23·28
21.	Chittaurgarh	T	+304·07	+ 30·41	+ 26·40	+ 21·67	+ 13·06	+ 18·49	+ 14·39	+ 6·61	+ 23·32
		R	+291·27	+ 26·30	+ 24·59	+ 23·33	+ 12·26	+ 17.36	+ 13.08	+ 6·58	+ 26.97
		U	+415·08	+ 65·95	+ 44·59	+ 7·18	+ 20·59	+ 30·24	+ 30·00	+ 7·03	— 8·35
22.	Dungarpur	T	+582·14	+ 28·78	+ 30·30	+ 32·02	+ 12·38	+ 20·54	+ 20·22	+ 18·90	+ 59·03
		R	+579·42	+ 28·00	+ 29·43	+ 34·57	+ 12·28	+ 21·54	+ 21·96	+ 19·28	+ 53·51
		U	+624·09	+ 41·17	+ 45·99	— 1·53	+ 13·73	+ 8·61	+ 2·73	+ 15·12	+144·22
23.	Banswara	T	+436·20	+ 35·44	+ 37·74	+ 33·29	+ 18·89	+ 15·05	+ 18·74	+ 17·10	+ 13·38
		R	+425·17	+ 33·80	+ 37·96	+ 33·70	+ 18·78	+ 14·75	+ 18·71	+ 17·49	+ 11·94
		U	+684·13	+ 66·21	+ 33·73	+ 26·14	+ 20·83	+ 20·57	+ 19·38	+ 10·33	+ 45·77
24.	Bundi	T	+242·81	+ 30·72	+ 32·84	+ 20·49	+ 12·49	+ 15·07	+ 15·85	— 14·48	+ 27·74
		R	+230·47	+ 27·04	+ 33·95	+ 22·99	+ 8·63	+ 16·03	+ 14·85	— 17·19	+ 31·72
		U	+319·20	+ 52·30	+ 26·69	+ 8·34	+ 36·05	+ 9·50	+ 21·98	+ 7·02	+ 3·12
25.	Kota	T	+237·92	+ 36·57	+ 34·82	+ 26·60	+ 5·37	+ 13.17	+ 7·51	— 2·78	+ 16·31
		R	+162·94	+ 22·45	+ 26·20	+ 23·28	+ 0·16	+ 12·03	+ 6·61	— 2·57	+ 18·41
		U	+761·78	+ 81·09	+ 71·82	+ 43·11	+ 42·20	+ 21·94	+ 14·99	— 4·52	+ 1·66
26.	Jhalawar	T	+209·48	+ 25·85	+ 26·81	+ 21·44	+ 8·13	+ 13·47	+ 10·19	— 0·61	+ 18·84
		R	+211·04	+ 22·75	+ 24·35	+ 27·70	+ 2·72	+ 13·95	+ 10·77	+ 0·23	+ 22·80
		U	+198·14	+ 55·63	+ 56·63	— 23·78	+ 74·53	+ 7·82	+ 3·85	— 8·88	— 9·90

Growing steadily over the years Rajasthan's population has more than doubled during the past thirty years, having risen from 1.59 crores in 1951 to 3·42 crores in 1981 Census. Except for a fall in the total population in the decade 1911-21, the State has continue to register a larger growth rate over the successive decades. The highest growth rate, however, has been recorded during 1971-81. In absolute terms, State's population has increased by about 240 lacs during the past 80 years (1901-81). Of this, about 57 lac persons were added during the first fifty years of the present century, while the past ten years alone yielded a net addition of 85 lac persons. This additional component is nearly 28 lacs more than the net recorded increase over the first fifty years from 1901-51.

In 1981 Census, Rajasthan has registered a growth rate of 32·97 percent as compared to the growth rate to 27·83 percent during the previous decade. The census statistics further reveal that apart from the setback received during 1911-21 when epidemics were rampant in many parts of the State, the population had been rising at the rate of 14 to 18 percent every ten years upto nineteen forties. Thereafter, it attained an accelerated rate of 26·20 percent during the decade 1951-61, 27·83 percent in 1961-71 and finally during 1971-81 an all time record rate of 32·97 percent. Similar trends are observed in relation to rural and urban population.

During the past eight decades, Ganganagar district recorded the highest growth with 1315·18 percent and Alwar lowest with 106·09 percent. In rural areas the highest growth of 1082·04 percent is again brought out in Ganganagar district while the lowest 104·90 percent is visible in Bharatpur distict. For urban areas too the maximum growth rate (5794·86 percent) is observed in Ganganagar district while the lowest (105·88 percent) is reported in Alwar district.

Looking back into past again, we observe that during 1901-11 all the districts except Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur and Barmer have recorded increase in growth rate. During 1911-21, there was decrease in the growth rate in all the districts except Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara districts where the rate of growth varied from 6·19 percent in Udaipur district to 18·90 percent in Dungarpur district. Since 1921 the growth rate has been continuously on plus side in all the districts. While the same trend is apparent in rural population of the districts, urban population indicated minus rate during 1951-61 in nine districts namely Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Pali, Jalor, Bhilwara, Dungarpur and Jhalawar.

Sex Ratio (1901-81)

Sex ratio which is an important demographic indicator helps in studying the birth rate, death rate and availability of manpower etc. It is also an essential element in studying the future growth of population. It is an accepted fact that male and female births can never be equal. In Rajasthan, as in most of other parts of the country, there has been a preponderance of males over females. The following statement shows the changes in sex ratio in the State and district during the last 80 years :

Changes in Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 Males)
1901—1981

State/District	Total Rural Urban	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	**Total**	**905**	**908**	**896**	**907**	**906**	**921**	**908**	**911**	**919**
	Rural	**898**	**904**	**896**	**908**	**907**	**919**	**913**	**919**	**930**
	Urban	**947**	**936**	**897**	**903**	**897**	**928**	**882**	**875**	**877**
1. Ganganagar	T	853	818	857	797	814	836	842	874	874
	R	847	813	851	801	818	847	852	886	888
	U	975	977	936	752	773	776	784	817	821
2. Bikaner	T	916	904	885	890	863	925	910	901	891
	R	890	880	883	899	892	900	906	908	906
	U	987	974	891	875	828	958	916	892	869
3. Churu	T	932	922	926	924	908	939	938	946	954
	R	899	889	887	892	901	902	917	935	956
	U	1,060	1,058	1,027	1,000	923	1,011	985	973	948
4 Jhunjhunun	T	884	906	878	878	881	956	943	928	956
	R	858	883	854	862	865	948	950	934	969
	U	984	1,002	985	948	954	983	911	903	910

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Alwar . .	T	922	914	884	892	890	897	892	887	892
	R	919	915	880	892	889	898	895	892	900
	U	946	904	923	894	902	884	857	835	834
6. Bharatpur .	T	859	841	820	837	840	835	842	840	831
	R	853	839	819	833	837	832	845	840	828
	U	895	855	830	861	857	850	826	837	847
7. Sawai Madhopur	T	870	869	859	873	884	879	870	864	867
	R	869	868	861	875	882	874	872	866	867
	U	880	881	842	861	901	919	851	852	862
8. Jaipur . . .	T	903	913	882	895	914	918	890	890	894
	R	899	909	882	903	918	921	901	903	910
	U	919	931	885	868	898	912	860	860	865
9. Sikar . .	T	877	899	886	913	920	972	964	961	963
	R	854	876	865	896	904	955	957	960	965
	U	996	1,016	991	994	998	1,039	996	966	952
10. Ajmer . .	T	898	885	836	903	902	925	913	910	922
	R	897	905	894	942	930	946	934	931	948
	U	899	837	731	828	850	895	879	877	888
11. Tonk . .	T	915	905	911	915	903	925	910	909	928
	R	897	900	900	911	898	909	910	911	933
	U	979	924	959	932	922	1,003	909	901	905
12. Jaisalmer . .	T	870	837	808	851	829	817	802	810	811
	R	839	807	781	832	815	820	795	823	822
	U	1,010	1,027	1,002	961	932	793	874	739	745
13. Jodhpur . .	T	888	891	870	885	885	900	888	900	909
	R	869	873	861	890	888	901	898	916	928
	U	943	944	892	873	879	899	865	865	875
14. Nagaur . .	T	914	928	900	920	912	936	945	942	958
	R	903	921	889	911	909	929	949	948	965
	U	1,005	986	986	988	938	985	921	899	913
15. Pali . . .	T	946	938	934	954	943	946	943	950	946
	R	937	931	930	948	942	948	948	959	961
	U	1,025	1,005	977	1,016	955	933	897	881	886
16. Barmer . .	T	874	880	860	891	873	868	868	887	904
	R	871	877	859	889	870	866	868	892	911
	U	926	941	886	935	921	902	868	817	830
17. Jalor . . .	T	898	916	911	910	921	918	919	932	942
	R	893	912	906	908	922	914	921	934	948
	U	1,008	1,009	,043	941	910	964	870	878	879
18. Sirohi . .	T	917	937	936	946	947	965	948	958	963
	R	926	952	962	961	957	965	960	968	981
	U	869	841	771	847	882	964	889	909	881
19. Bhilwara . .	T	920	931	940	943	943	934	906	910	942
	R	919	931	939	941	943	935	909	915	948
	U	927	944	952	959	943	924	868	870	905

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20. Udaipur . .	T	920	932	940	943	943	960	940	957	977
	R	916	933	943	948	950	965	949	970	995
	U	944	915	909	883	878	932	865	871	886
21. Chittaurgarh .	T	911	928	939	942	944	959	933	930	951
	R	906	927	940	943	944	961	937	935	961
	U	956	935	923	926	941	938	899	889	889
22. Dungarpur .	T	1,000	1,012	987	988	970	1,003	991	1,015	1,045
	R	993	1,007	990	985	970	1,003	995	1,021	1,056
	U	1,123	1,070	961	1,023	968	1,001	930	931	900
23. Banswara . .	T	1,022	1,025	1,011	1,009	996	983	971	978	984
	R	1,019	1,024	1,010	1,009	997	984	973	980	992
	U	1,085	1,050	1,044	1,019	973	964	938	937	879
24. Bundi . .	T	930	932	916	916	918	913	897	885	887
	R	919	924	912	912	913	905	897	884	886
	U	999	994	939	942	945	951	896	891	891
25. Kota . . .	T	940	937	926	931	919	930	897	884	888
	R	942	937	928	935	924	935	910	902	905
	U	930	944	910	901	886	903	844	830	852
26. Jhalawar . .	T	932	927	920	920	928	954	928	919	926
	R	923	916	913	915	927	951	929	922	930
	U	1,003	1,039	989	974	948	977	914	894	901

It is quite obvious that sex ratio in Rajasthan has never remained static or uniform. From 905 and 908 in respective 1901 and 1911 Censuses, it declined to 896 in 1921, when it seems the epidemics took a larger toll of the fair sex. The ratio again rose to 907 in 1931. However, in 1941, it declined marginally and stood at 906 but again spurted to 921 in 1951. Greatly declining as it did in 1961 to the level of 908 for no apparent reason, the sex ratio recouped a little and became 911 in 1971. Finally in 1981 Census it stands at the level of 919. Comparable and similar trends are noticeable in the rural areas also. However, in urban areas the ratio has sharply declined from 947 in 1901 to 877 in 1981.

Among districts Dungarpur and Banswara were, in 1901, the only ones to have sex ratio favouring females. While Dungarpur had an equal number of males and females in 1901, females outnumbered males in district Banswara. In 1911, while both Dungarpur and Banswara districts had an excess of fair sex over males, Banswara district alone continued to maintain the trend of females outnumbering males until 1931. Thereafter, this district lost this status and till now retains sex ratio favouring men. On the other hand, Dungarpur district while maintaining a sex ratio favouring fair sex until 1921 lost this characteristic in 1931 and thus the preponderance of males prevailed until 1941. In 1951, however, it regained its traditional female strength. After a little setback in 1961, it recouped its female birth potential in 1971 which has finally entitled it to the distinction of being the only district in the State having predominant female population and a sex ratio favouring females. Surprising as it may sound, except for 1921 when Jaisalmer district recorded the lowest sex ratio. Ganganagar district has had the lowest sex ratio amongst the various districts of Rajasthan since 1901. In 1951, however, the lowest ratio was recorded in Jaisalmer district which still sustain and retains its acquired and so-called, disfavour to fair sex. It is rather intriguing to note that in 1941 and 1961, somehow, no district as a whole seems to have favoured female births while in other censuses at least one district, if not more, did have this singular distinction.

It has earlier been mentioned that the sex ratio worked out for the State as a whole during various censuses has never been uniform or static. The same can be said in relation to all the districts of the State as no single district has shown a sustained increase or decrease in ratio through the past 80 years between now and 1901.

TABLE—A-2 :.DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Notes for the Table

The population data for the 1981 Census posted in columns 3, 6 and 7 respectively have been derived from columns 10, 11 and 12 of Table A-1. The population for the back decades i.e. 1901-1971 have been recasted. Population of each district has been adjusted as close as practicable to its present set-up i.e., as on 1st March 1981. The decade variation and percentage decade variation posted in columns 4 and 5 have been calculated on the basis of population for each census year.

An appendix to this table spells out the adjustments necessary to bring the 1971 Census Population of the district to the jurisdiction of the district as at the time of the 1981 Census.

Below the appendix short notes showing the changes in area for districts according to Gazette notification of the State Government have been given.

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	**1901**	**10,294,090**	—	—	**5,403,989**	**4,890,101**
	1911	**10,983,509**	+ **689,419**	+ **6.70**	**5,756,206**	**5,227,303**
	1921	**10,292,648**	— **690,861**	— **6·29**	**5,429,378**	**4,863,270**
	1931	**11,747,974**	**+1,455,326**	**+14·14**	**6,160,610**	**5,587,364**
	1941	**13,863,859**	**+2,115,885**	**+18·01**	**7,274,679**	**6,589,180**
	1951	**15,970,774**	**+2,106,915**	**+15·20**	**8,313,883**	**7,656,891**
	1961	**20,155,602**	**+4,184,828**	**+26·20**	**10,564,082**	**9,591,520**
	1971	**25,765,806**	**+5,610,204**	**+27·83**	**13,484,383**	**12,281,423**
	1981	**34,261,862**	**+8,496,056**	**+32·97**	**17,854,154**	**16,407,708**
1. Ganganagar	1901	143,442	—	—	77,403	66,039
	1911	206,068	+ 62,626	+43·66	113,327	92,741
	1921	170,593	— 35,475	—17·22	91,865	78,728
	1931	345,436	+174,843	+102.49	192,237	153,199
	1941	533,974	+188,538	+54·58	294,396	239,578
	1951	630,130	+ 96,156	+ 18·01	343,192	286,938
	1961	1,037,423	+407,293	+64·64	563,231	474,192
	1971	1,394,011	+356,588	+34·37	743,892	650,119
	1981	2,029,968	+635,957	+45·62	1,083,134	946,834
2. Bikaner	1901	190,457	—	—	99,407	91,050
	1911	206,770	+ 16,313	+ 8·57	108,583	98,187
	1921	198,652	— 8,118	— 3·93	105,365	93,287
	1931	234,882	+ 36,230	+18·24	124,256	110,626
	1941	315,418	+ 80,536	+34·29	169,264	146,154
	1951	343,091	+ 27,673	+ 8·77	178,257	164,834
	1961	444,515	+101,424	+29·56	232,699	211,816
	1971	573,149	+128,634	+28·94	301,439	271,710
	1981	848,749	+275,600	+48·09	448,752	399,997
3. Churu	1901	260,186	—	—	134,659	125,527
	1911	299,349	+ 39,163	+ 15·05	155,726	143,623
	1921	299,067	— 282	— 0·09	155,284	143,783
	1931	365,629	+66,562	+ 22·26	190,057	175,572
	1941	455,440	+89,811	+ 24·56	238,681	216,759
	1951	523,650	+68,210	+ 14·98	270,062	253,588
	1961	659,011	+135,361	+25·85	340,048	318,963
	1971	874,439	+215,428	+32·69	449,279	425,160
	1981	1,179,466	+305,027	+34·88	603,759	575,707
4. Jhunjhunun	1901	341,572	—	—	181,338	160,234
	1911	369,081	+ 27,509	+ 8·05	193,692	175,389
	1921	353,140	— 15,941	— 4·32	188,072	165,068
	1931	405,519	+ 52,379	+14·83	215,880	189,639
	1941	491,003	+ 85,484	+21·08	260,986	230,017
	1951	588,736	+ 97,733	+19·90	300,988	287,748
	1961	719,650	+130,914	+22·24	370,457	349,193
	1971	929,230	+209,580	+29·12	481,873	447,357
	1981	1,211,583	+282,353	+30·39	619,313	592,270

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
5. Alwar	1901	859,438	—	—	447,083	412,355
	1911	819 479	— 39,959	— 4·65	428,153	391,326
	1921	725,710	— 93,769	—11·44	385,190	340,520
	1931	775,723	+ 50,013	+ 6·89	410,054	365,669
	1941	851,663	+ 75,940	+ 9·79	450,555	401,108
	1951	870,041	+ 18,378	+ 2·16	458,692	411,349
	1961	1,100,372	+230,331	+26·47	581,570	518,802
	1971	1,403,787	+303,415	+27·57	743,972	659,815
	1981	1,771,173	+367,386	+26·17	935,898	835,275
6. Bharatpur	1901	896,659	—	—	482,229	414,430
	1911	820,899	— 75,760	— 8·45	445,900	374,999
	1921	725,348	— 95,551	—11·64	398,438	326,910
	1931	740,822	+ 15,474	+ 2·13	403,196	337,626
	1941	861,341	+120,519	+16·27	468,207	393,134
	1951	907,399	+ 46,058	+ 5·35	494,430	412,969
	1961	1,149,883	+242,484	+26·72	624,090	525,793
	1971	1,490,206	+340,323	+29·60	810,026	680,180
	1981	1,884,132	+393,926	+26·43	1,028,749	855,383
7. Sawai Madhopur	1901	615,082	—	—	328,838	286,244
	1911	610,304	—4,778	— 0·78	326,462	283,842
	1921	548,801	— 61,503	—10·08	295,150	253,651
	1931	603,973	+ 55,172	+10·05	322,386	281,587
	1941	682,525	+ 78,552	+13·01	362,319	320,206
	1951	765,172	+ 82,647	+12·11	407,181	357,991
	1961	943,574	+178,402	+23·32	504,531	439,043
	1971	1,193,528	+249,954	+26·49	640,298	553,230
	1981	1,535,870	+342,342	+28·68	822,859	713,011
8. Jaipur	1901	1,204,862	—	—	633,111	571,751
	1911	1,134,942	— 69,920	— 5·80	593,247	541,695
	1921	930,888	—204,054	—17·98	494,516	436,372
	1931	1,038,014	+107,126	+11·51	547,665	490,349
	1941	1,181,859	+143,845	+13·86	617,635	564,224
	1951	1,516,445	+334,586	+28·31	790,520	725,925
	1961	1,891,410	+374,965	+24·73	1,000,798	890,612
	1971	2,469,760	+578,350	+30·58	1,307,019	1,162,741
	1981	3,420,574	+950,814	+38·50	1,806,452	1,614,122
9. Sikar	1901	466,624	—	—	248,551	218,073
	1911	469,440	+ 2,816	+ 0·60	247,203	222,237
	1921	462,595	— 6,845	— 1·46	245,285	217,310
	1931	521,159	+ 58,564	+12·66	272,433	248,726
	1941	614,584	+ 93,425	+17·93	320,161	294,423
	1951	676,318	+ 61,734	+10·04	342,885	333,433
	1961	820,286	+143,968	+21·29	417,763	402,523
	1971	1,042,648	+222,362	+27·11	531,650	510,998
	1981	1,377,245	+334,597	+32·09	701,778	675,467
10. Ajmer	1901	527,815	—	—	278,090	249,725
	1911	544,606	+ 16,791	+ 3·18	288,876	255,730
	1921	524,359	— 20,247	— 3·72	285,625	238,734
	1931	593,340	+ 68,981	+13·16	311,764	281,576
	1941	681,963	+ 88,623	+14·94	358,503	323,460
	1951	819,977	+138,014	+20·24	425,906	394,071
	1961	976,547	+156,570	+19·09	510,446	466,101
	1971	1,147,729	+171,182	+17·53	600,762	546,967
	1981	1,440,366	+292,637	+25·50	749,362	691,004

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
11. Tonk	1901	260,801	—	—	136,214	124,587
	1911	276,428	+ 15,627	+ 5·99	145,125	131,303
	1921	255,216	— 21,212	— 7·67	133,519	121,697
	1931	297,275	+ 42,059	+16·48	155,210	142,065
	1941	329,790	+ 32,515	+10·94	173,309	156,481
	1951	406,921	+ 77,131	+23·39	211,336	195,585
	1961	497,729	+ 90,808	+22·32	260,589	237,140
	1971	625,830	+128,101	+25·74	327,806	298,024
	1981	783,635	+157,805	+25·22	406,530	377,105
12. Jaisalmer	1901	75,551	—	—	40,409	35,142
	1911	87,162	+11,611	+15·37	47,438	39,724
	1921	69,224	—17,938	—20·58	38,286	30,938
	1931	78,646	+ 9,422	+13·61	42,494	36,152
	1941	96,958	+18,312	+23·28	53,009	43,949
	1951	109,658	+12,700	+13·10	60,364	49,294
	1961	141,242	+31,584	+28·80	78,362	62,880
	1971	167,824	+26,582	+18·82	92,714	75,110
	1981	243,082	+75,258	+44·84	134,204	108,878
13. Jodhpur	1901	424,461	—	—	224,839	199,622
	1911	434,954	+ 10,493	+ 2·47	229,975	204,979
	1921	382,545	— 52,409	—12·05	204,624	177,921
	1931	443,654	+ 61,109	+15·97	235,382	208,272
	1941	558,389	+114,735	+25·86	296,184	262,205
	1951	672,109	+113,720	+20·37	353,709	318,400
	1961	884,759	+212,650	+31·64	468,656	416,103
	1971	1,151,649	+266,890	+30·17	606,223	545,426
	1981	1,667,791	+516,142	+44·82	873,531	794,260
14. Nagaur	1901	524,217	—	—	273,824	250,393
	1911	559,111	+ 34,894	+ 6·66	290,028	269,083
	1921	487,462	— 71,649	—12·81	256,609	230,853
	1931	568,434	+ 80,972	+16·61	296,037	272,397
	1941	656,377	+ 87,943	+15·47	343,231	313,146
	1951	763,829	+107,452	+16·37	394,575	369,254
	1961	934,948	+171,119	+22·40	480,586	454,362
	1971	1,262,157	+327,209	+35·00	649,865	612,292
	1981	1,628,669	+366,512	+29·04	831,985	796,684
15. Pali	1901	393,837	—	—	202,369	191,468
	1911	456,627	+ 62,790	+15·94	235,607	221,020
	1921	403,318	— 53,309	—11·67	208,513	194,805
	1931	473,063	+ 69,745	+17·29	242,050	231,013
	1941	555,586	+ 82,523	+17·44	285,892	269,694
	1951	660,856	+105,270	+18·95	339,626	321,230
	1961	805,682	+144,826	+21·91	414,615	391,067
	1971	970,002	+164,320	+20·40	497,462	472,540
	1981	1,274,504	+304,502	+31·39	654,784	619,720
16. Barmer	1901	313,102	—	—	167,087	146,015
	1911	299,518	— 13,584	— 4·34	159,317	140,201
	1921	281,438	— 18,080	— 6·04	151,308	130,130
	1931	308,264	+ 26,826	+ 9·53	162,976	145,288
	1941	394,529	+ 86,265	+27·98	210,677	183,852
	1951	477,282	+ 82,753	+20·98	255,501	221,781
	1961	649,794	+172,512	+36·14	347,811	301,983
	1971	774,805	+125,011	+19·24	410,648	364,157
	1981	1,118,892	+344,087	+44·41	587,648	531,244

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
17. Jalor	1901	271,363	—	—	142,952	128,411
	1911	300,374	+ 29,011	+10·69	156,802	143,572
	1921	278,888	— 21,486	— 7·15	145,901	132,987
	1931	322,867	+ 43,979	+15·77	169,079	153,788
	1941	368,338	+ 45,471	+14·08	191,732	176,606
	1951	423,553	+ 55,215	+14·99	220,879	202,674
	1961	547,072	+123,519	+29·16	285,081	261,991
	1971	667,950	+120,878	+22·10	345,814	322,136
	1981	903,073	+235,123	+35·20	465,067	438,006
18 Sirohi	1901	162,965	—	—	84,997	77,968
	1911	189,684	+ 26,719	+16·40	97,905	91,779
	1921	188,781	— 903	— 0·48	97,499	91,282
	1931	216,602	+ 27,821	+14·74	111,323	105,279
	1941	235,760	+ 19,158	+ 8·84	121,077	114,683
	1951	289,791	+ 54,031	+22·92	147,479	142,312
	1961	352,303	+ 62,512	+21·57	180,853	171,450
	1971	423,815	+ 71,512	+20·30	216,504	207,311
	1981	542,049	+118,234	+27·90	276,178	265,871
19. Bhilwara	1901	352,627	—	—	183,662	168,965
	1911	436,110	+ 83,483	+23·67	225,790	210,320
	1921	463,154	+ 27,044	+ 6·20	238,711	224,443
	1931	530,025	+ 66,871	+14·44	272,851	257,174
	1941	632,128	+102,103	+19·26	325,289	306,839
	1951	728,522	+ 96,394	+15·25	376,720	351,802
	1961	865,797	+137,275	+18·84	454,253	411,544
	1971	1,054,890	+189,093	+21·84	552,393	502,497
	1981	1,310,379	+255,489	+24·22	674,923	635,456
20. Udaipur	1901	552,101	—	—	287,559	264,542
	1911	682,753	+130,652	+23·66	353,480	329,273
	1921	725,034	+ 42,281	+ 6·19	373,691	351,343
	1931	829,706	+104,672	+14·44	427,121	402,585
	1941	989,482	+159,776	+19·26	509,171	480,311
	1951	1,163,269	+173,787	+17·56	593,394	569,875
	1961	1,426,703	+263,434	+22·65	735,573	691,130
	1971	1,803,542	+376,839	+26·41	921,663	881,879
	1981	2,356,959	+553,417	+30·69	1,191,909	1,165,050
21. Chittaurgarh	1901	305,017	—	—	159,632	145,385
	1911	376,137	+ 71,120	+23·32	195,101	181,036
	1921	401,016	+ 24,879	+ 6·61	206,837	194,179
	1931	458,720	+ 57,704	+14·39	236,217	222,503
	1941	543,535	+ 84,815	+18·49	279,649	263,886
	1951	614,521	+ 70,986	+13·06	313,762	300,759
	1961	747,705	+133,184	+21·67	386,790	360,915
	1971	945,119	+197,414	+26·40	489,760	455,359
	1981	1,232,494	+287,375	+30·41	631,699	600,795
22. Dungarpur	1901	100,103	—	—	50,050	50,053
	1911	159,192	+59,089	+59·03	79,105	80,087
	1921	189,272	+30,080	+18·90	95,233	94,039
	1931	227,544	+38,272	+20·22	114,480	113,064
	1941	274,282	+46,738	+20·54	139,241	135,041
	1951	308,243	+33,961	+12·38	153,912	154,331
	1961	406,944	+98,701	+32·02	204,342	202,602
	1971	530,258	+123,314	+30·30	263,116	267,142
	1981	682,845	+152,587	+28·78	333,951	348,894

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
23. Banswara	1901	165,350	—	—	81,782	83,568
	1911	187,468	+ 22,118	+13·38	92,576	94,892
	1921	219,524	+ 32,056	+17·10	109,137	110,387
	1931	260,670	+ 41,146	+18·74	129,737	130,933
	1941	299,913	+ 39,243	+15·05	150,256	149,657
	1951	356,559	+ 56,646	+18·89	179,805	176,754
	1961	475,245	+118,686	+33·29	241,102	234,143
	1971	654,586	+179,341	+37·74	330,891	323,695
	1981	886,600	+232,014	+35·44	446,837	439,763
24. Bundi	1901	171,227	—	—	88,731	82,496
	1911	218,730	+ 47,503	+27·74	113,211	105,519
	1921	187,068	— 31,662	—14·48	97,635	89,433
	1931	216,722	+ 29,654	+15·85	113,101	103,621
	1941	249,374	+ 32,652	+15·07	130,038	119,336
	1951	280,518	+ 31,144	+12·49	146,652	133,866
	1961	338,010	+ 57,492	+20·49	178,193	159,817
	1971	449,021	+111,011	+32·84	238,158	210,863
	1981	586,982	+137,961	+30·72	311,022	275,960
25. Kota	1901	461,580	—	—	237,908	223,672
	1911	536,874	+ 75,294	+16·31	277,113	259,761
	1921	521,938	— 14,936	— 2·78	270,997	250,941
	1931	561,145	+ 39,207	+ 7·51	290,634	270,511
	1941	635,052	+ 73,907	+13·17	330,948	304,104
	1951	669,148	+ 34,096	+ 5·37	346,783	322,365
	1961	847,126	+177,978	+26·60	446,503	400,623
	1971	1,142,108	+294,982	+34·82	606,190	535,918
	1981	1,559,784	+417,676	+36·57	826,308	733,476
26. Jhalawar	1901	253,651	—	—	131,265	122,386
	1911	301,449	+ 47,798	+18·84	156,464	144,985
	1921	299,617	— 1,832	— 0·61	156,088	143,529
	1931	330,140	+ 30,523	+10·19	171,990	158,150
	1941	374,596	+ 44,456	+13·47	194,269	180,327
	1951	405,036	+ 30,440	+ 8·13	207,273	197,763
	1961	491,872	+ 86,836	+21·44	255,140	236,732
	1971	623,763	+131,891	+26·81	324,966	298,797
	1981	784,998	+161,235	+25·85	407,522	377,476

A--2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

State and District at the 1981 Census showing 1971 area and population according to Territorial Jurisdiction in 1971, change in population of 1971 adjusted to Jurisdiction of 1981

State/District	Area in 1981 (Km²)	1981 Population	Area in 1971 (Km²)	1971 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1971	Population in 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981	Neti increase or decrease between Cols. 5 and 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**342,239**	**34,261,862**	**342,214·0**	**25,765,806**	**25,765,806**	—
1. Ganganagar	20,634	2,029,968	20,629·0	1,394,011	1,394,011	—
2. Bikaner	27,244	848,749	27,231·0	573,149	573,149	—
3. Churu	16,830	1,179,466	16,829·0	874,439	874,439	—
4. Jhunjhunun	5,928	1,211,583	5,929·0	929,230	929,230	—
5. Alwar	8,380	1,771,173	8,382·0	1,391,162	1,403,787	+12,625
6. Bharatpur	8,100	1,884,132	8,093·0	1,490,206	1,490,206	—
7. Sawai Madhopur	10,527	1,535,870	10,593·0	1,193,528	1,193,528	—
8. Jaipur	14,068	3,420,574	14,000.0	2,482,385	2,469,760	—12,625
9. Sikar	7,732	1,377,245	7,732·0	1,042,648	1,042,648	—
10. Ajmer	8,481	1,440,366	8,479·0	1,147,729	1,147,729	—
11. Tonk	7,194	783,635	7,200·0	625,830	625,830	—
12. Jaisalmer	38,401	243,082	38,401·0	166,761	167,824	+1,063
13. Jodhpur	22,850	1,667,791	22,860·0	1,152,712	1,151,649	—1,063
14. Nagaur	17,718	1,628,669	17,718·0	1,262,157	1,262,157	—
15. Pali.	12,387	1,274,504	12,391·0	970,002	970,002	—
16. Barmer	28,387	1,118,892	28,387·0	774,805	774,805	—
17. Jalor	10,640	903,073	10,640·0	667,950	667,950	—
18. Sirohi	5,136	542,049	5,135.0	423,815	423,815	—
19. Bhilwara	10,455	1,310,379	10,450·0	1,054,890	1,054,890	—
20. Udaipur	17,279	2,356,959	17,267·0	1,803,680	1,803,542	—138
21. Chittaurgarh	10,856	1,232,494	10,858·0	944,981	945,119	+138
22. Dungarpur	3,770	682,845	3,770·0	530,258	530,258	—
23. Banswara.	5,037	886,600	5,037·0	654,586	654,586	—
24. Bundi	5,550	586,982	5,550·0	449,021	449,021	—
25. Kota	12,436	1,559,784	12,437·0	1,143,870	1,142,108	—1,762
26. Jhalawar	6,219	784,998	6,216·0	622,001	623,763	+1,762

Notes :

(a) 16 Villages of Kotputli Tehsil of Jaipur district with an area of 80.76 Km², Population 12,625 transferred to Alwar district vide Govt. Notification No. 9(5) Group I|80.

(b) As against footnote (a) above.

(c) One village of Phalodi tehsil of Jodhpur district with an area of 79.16 Km², population 1,063 transferred to Jaisalmer district vide Govt. Notification No. F. 2(66) Raj|Group-I|66 dated 30-10-1972.

(d) As against footnote (c) above.

(e) 3 villages of Dhariawad tehsil of Udaipur district with an area of 1.57 Km², population 138 transferred to Chittaurgarh district vide Govt. Notification No. F. 2(42)Raj|Group-I|70 dated 3-2-1973.

(f) As against footnote (e) above.

(g) 13 villages of Sangod tehsil of Kota district with an area of 124.16 Km², population 1.762 transferred to Jhalawar district vide Govt. Notification No. 9(6)Raj-I|73 dated 5-7-1975.

(h) As against footnote (g) above.

The area figures shown under columns 2 & 4 have been supplied by Surveyor General of India. The change in area between 1971-81 is due to revised computation.

TABLE A–3

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

TABLE A-3 : VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

Fly-leaf

Table A-3 corresponds to Table A-III of 1971, 1961 and 1951 censuses. It gives the total number of inhabited villages classified by seven broad population ranges: (i) Less than 200 (ii) 200-499 (iii) 500-999 (iv) 1,000-1,999 (v) 2,000-4,999 (vi) 5,000-9,999 (vii) 10,000 and above, besides indicating the rural population with breakup by sex. The figures are presented first for the State and are followed by District and Tehsil data.

A special annexure has also been added listing the names of villages in population ranges 2,000-4,999; 5,000-9,999 and 10,000 and above, an information which will be found immensely useful, by various government and private agencies.

The following statement gives the percentage spread of population in villages of various demographic sizes in the State and districts :

Percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population in 1981

State/District	Percentage of population living in villages of population size						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1000—1999	2000—4999	5000—9999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	**2·89**	**13.12**	**22·46**	**27.87**	**25·18**	**7·60**	**0·88**
1. Ganganagar District	8·83	18·63	18·51	23·27	25·09	5·67	..
2. Bikaner District	2·41	9·36	17·95	31·03	31·01	6·21	2·03
3. Churu District	0·87	8·30	23·82	41·52	21·74	3·75	..
4. Jhunjhunun District	0·23	5·67	14·48	31·10	32·14	12·82	3.56
5. Alwar District	1.67	12·33	27·28	30·07	21·70	6·28	0·67
6. Bharatpur District	1·93	11·77	26·28	33·87	22·44	3·71	..
7. Sawai Madhopur District	1·81	10·98	25·08	29·76	25·17	7·20	..
8. Jaipur District	2·45	14·45	22·77	23·15	26·03	9·48	1·67
9. Sikar District	0·51	4·42	16·95	30·64	29·72	15·77	1·99
10. Ajmer District	2·04	11·00	22·93	30·50	25·37	8·16	..
11. Tonk District	4·74	17·92	24·89	24·62	23·01	4·82	..
12. Jaisalmer District	6·92	23·55	24·01	26·06	11·34	3·11	5·01
13. Jodhpur District	0·53	3·78	10·61	26·34	41·82	13·91	3·01
14. Nagaur District	0·88	6·27	20·66	32·47	28·00	9·24	2·48
15. Pali District	0·63	6·10	16·54	28·40	30·47	17·86	..
16. Barmer District	1·35	5·46	15·32	27·18	39·81	8·49	2·39
17. Jalor District	0·48	3·30	14·53	34·49	36·65	10·55	..
18. Sirohi District	1·13	8·32	19·66	28·23	33·10	9·56	..
19. Bhilwara District	2·98	15·98	24·45	27·36	18·76	9·43	1·04
20. Udaipur District	4·34	17·68	25·90	26·94	20·67	3·86	0·61
21. Chittaurgarh District	7·16	23·58	27·82	22·14	16·43	2·87	..
22. Dungarpur District	2·58	14·69	25·06	28·77	27·18	1·72	..
23. Banswara District	4·92	22·45	27·33	25·59	15·17	4·54	..
24. Bundi District	2·92	20·43	28·63	23·73	21·73	2·56	..
25. Kota District	4·97	23·98	30·73	19·02	17·52	3.78	..
26. Jhalawar District	6·78	29·43	30·39	20·13	6·82	6·45	..

While we look through this statement, we observe that more than half of the rural citizenry belongs to villages having population range 1,000-4,999 while about 22 percent rural folk are found residing in villages with population between 500-999 persons. About 13 percent people live in revenue villages in the population range of 200-499. Of the remaining 11 percent population, while about 3 percent men and women are resident of villages having less than 200 souls, a mere 8 percent were found inhabiting villages in 5,000-9,999 demographic range and barely one percent in large villages with more than 10,000 of population.

In the village range 'Less than 200' the largest concentration is found in Ganganagar district (8.83 percent) and the lowest in Jhunjhunun district where only 0.23 percent of the total rural population resides in this category. In the next higher range (200-499) Jhalawar district tops the list because 29.43 percent of its total rural population is concentrated in this category while Jalor district finds itself at the bottom with only 3.30 percent of its rural population living in the villages of this range. As stated earlier, the major portion of rural folk are reported to be residents of the villages falling under the size-group of 1,000-1,999 and 2,000-4,999. Fifteen districts namely Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi and Dungarpur have more than 50 percent of their rural population living in villages falling in this range. Surprisingly, only eleven districts have villages in population size of ten thousand and above. The proportion of population living in such villages varies from 0.61 percent in Udaipur district to 5.01 percent in Jaisalmer district.

With a view to provide better comparability of data, an attempt has been made in the following statement to delineate population spread in terms of percentages and population sizes of villages for both 1971 and 1981 censuses.

Percentage of villages and population by class of villages in 1971 and 1981

State/District	Year	Less than 500		500—999		1000—1999		2000—4999		5000—9999		10000+	
		Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RAJASTHAN	**1971**	**59·39**	**21·79**	**23·47**	**26·02**	**12·03**	**25·89**	**4·58**	**20·69**	**0·50**	**5·07**	**0·03**	**0·54**
	1981	**52·29**	**16·01**	**24·41**	**22·45**	**15·64**	**27·88**	**6·68**	**25·18**	**0·92**	**7·60**	**0·06**	**0·88**
1. Ganganagar	1971	72·84	25·64	14·04	20·24	8·93	26·03	3·86	22·70	0·29	4·20	0·04	1·19
	1981	78·10	27·46	10·99	18·51	6·87	23·27	3·65	25·09	0·39	5·67	..	..
2. Bikaner	1971	59·81	20·99	21·48	25·56	13·89	30·97	4·82	22·48	..	..	..	..
	1981	47·28	11·77	22·42	17·95	19·44	31·03	9·81	31·01	0·88	6·21	0·17	2·03
3. Churu	1971	44·70	18·31	35·65	37·08	16·24	29·76	2·94	11·42	0·47	3·43	..	..
	1981	30·64	9·17	31·46	23·82	29·59	41·52	7·72	21·74	0·59	3·75	..	..
4. Jhunjhunun	1971	30·16	8·49	32·75	22·02	24·39	31·20	10·97	27·66	1·73	10·63	..	..
	1981	23·22	5·90	26·85	14·48	31·20	31·10	15·53	32·14	2·76	12·82	0·44	3·56
5. Alwar	1971	53·29	21·15	28·52	29·72	13·43	27·01	4·39	18·34	0·37	3·78	..	..
	1981	42·28	14·00	32·03	27·28	18·50	30·07	6·29	21·70	0·85	6·28	0·05	0·67
6. Bharatpur	1971	50·91	19·37	29·12	29·92	15·42	30·33	4·23	16·84	0·32	3·54	..	..
	1981	41·70	13·70	30·60	26·28	20·63	33·87	6·59	22·44	0·48	3·71	..	..

Percentage of villages and population by class of villages in 1971 and 1981

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Sawai Madhopur	1971	53·43	19·50	26·91	27·73	14·31	28·32	4·96	21·12	0·39	3·33	..	..
	1981	42·63	12·78	30·38	25·08	18·45	29·76	7·56	25·17	0.98	7·21	..	..
8. Jaipur	1971	61·91	23·18	22·29	23·95	9·95	20·98	5·07	23·02	0·67	7·03	0·11	1·84
	1981	52·48	16·90	25·72	22·77	13·56	23·15	6·95	26·03	1·18	9·48	0·11	1·67
9. Sikar	1971	30·98	8·56	35·56	24·22	21·73	27·40	9·63	26·66	1·98	11·87	0·12	1·29
	1981	22·51	4·93	31·00	16·95	29·77	30·64	13·28	29·72	3·20	15·77	0·24	1·99
10. Ajmer	1971	48·95	16·91	28·30	27·00	16·35	29·43	5·98	23·45	0·42	3·21	..	..
	1981	42·90	13·04	28·50	22·93	19·72	30·50	7·69	25·37	1·19	8·16	..	..
11. Tonk	1971	67·99	28·82	19·68	26·56	8·65	23·66	3·48	18·90	0·20	2·06	..	..
	1981	60·77	22·66	22·22	24·89	11·41	24·62	5·11	23·01	0·49	4·82	..	..
12. Jaisalmer	1971	83·33	43·86	11·11	23·66	3·94	15·89	1·39	11·38	0·23	5·21	..	..
	1981	73·59	30·47	15·80	24·01	8·44	26·06	1·73	11·34	0·22	3·11	0·22	5·01
13. Jodhpur	1971	33·62	7·72	26·64	17·46	24·79	31·17	13·67	36·32	1·28	7·33	..	..
	1981	24·11	4·31	22·84	10·61	28·37	26·34	20·99	41·82	3·26	13·91	0·43	3·01
14. Nagaur	1971	36·92	11·27	34·29	26·87	20·56	31·21	7·24	23·38	0·99	7·27	..	..
	1981	28·78	7·15	31·89	20·66	26·66	32·47	10·79	28·00	1·64	9·24	0·24	2·48
15. Pali	1971	37·74	9·98	29·98	20·71	20·51	27·10	9·34	27·15	2·43	15·06	..	..
	1981	28·97	6·73	28·61	16·54	25·92	28·40	13·08	30·47	3·42	17·86	..	..
16. Barmer	1971	45·40	12·31	27·60	23·03	17·32	28·67	8·84	28·92	0·72	5·59	0·12	1·48
	1981	33·88	6·81	24·74	15·32	23·33	27·18	16·30	39·81	1·52	8·49	0·23	2·39
17. Jalor	1971	26·05	7·04	34·96	23·75	27·23	34·83	11·09	30·08	0·67	4·30	..	..
	1981	18·77	3·78	27·08	14·53	33·89	34·49	17·94	36·65	2·32	10·55	..	..
18. Sirohi	1971	44·45	13·19	29·31	25·05	17·97	30·50	7·80	27·91	0·47	3·35	..	..
	1981	37·64	9·45	27·71	19·66	21·25	28·23	11·78	33·10	1·62	9·56	..	..
19. Bhilwara	1971	60·94	24·29	22·81	25·56	11·67	25·31	3·98	18·20	0·47	4·35	0·13	2·29
	1981	53·51	18·96	25·73	24·45	14·68	27·36	4·89	18·76	1·12	9·43	0·07	1·04
20. Udaipur	1971	68·13	29·43	19·45	26·53	9·24	24·70	2·92	16·39	0·26	3·15	..	..
	1981	59·00	22·02	23·55	25·90	12·45	26·94	4·59	20·67	0·38	3·86	0·03	0·61
21. Chittaurgarh	1971	76·97	39·72	15·78	27·00	5·46	18·81	1·65	11·36	0·09	1·27	0·05	1·84
	1981	68·42	30·74	20·29	27·82	8·21	22·14	2·85	16·43	0·23	2·87	..	..
22. Dungarpur	1971	59·76	24·99	24·36	28·75	11·64	26·83	4·12	18·35	0·12	1·08	..	..
	1981	49·16	17·27	27·16	25·06	16·23	28·77	7·21	27·18	0·24	1·72	..	..
23. Banswara	1971	73·25	37·94	18·69	29·99	6·18	19·12	1·74	11·23	0·14	1·72	..	..
	1981	63·11	27·37	22·35	27·33	11·14	25·59	2·98	15·17	0·42	4·54	..	..
24. Bundi	1971	67·35	33·47	21·81	28·27	7·96	21·16	2·61	13·37	0·27	3·73	..	..
	1981	54·90	23·35	28·00	28·63	11·72	23.73	5·10	21·73	0·28	2·56	..	..
25. Kota	1971	72·81	37·14	19·53	28·69	5·09	14·49	2·31	14·70	0·21	3·75	0·05	1·23
	1981	63·39	28·95	25·09	30·73	8·05	19·02	3·16	17·52	0·31	3·78	..	..
26. Jhalawar	1971	77·93	45·06	17·00	30·14	3.89	12·98	0·97	8·47	0·21	3·35	..	..
	1981	69·60	36·21	21·40	30·39	7·41	20·13	1·11	6·82	0·48	6·45	..	..

It would be observed from the statement that among more than 50 percent villages in the state each of them has less than 500 persons to support. About another quarter have, each of them, population ranging between 500 and 999 persons. Thus, among remaining less than 25 percent villages, each supports a population of more than a thousand persons. Even in this category each one among more than half of them has population upto 2,000 persons. There are, in all, 342 such villages in the State which together sustain a population of about 23 lakh, each covering a population between 5 and 10 thousand. Among them, only 21 villages have population of 10,000 persons and above in each of them.

A glance at the table would point out that the largest proportion of villages in size class 'Less than 500' lies in district Ganganagar (78.10 percent) while the smallest proportion obtains in district Jalor (18.77 percent). Eleven districts of the State constitute the category in which each district has more than half the number of its villages have, each, less than 500 population. There are 16 districts wherein more than 25 percent of villages have population between 500 to 999 in each one of them.

It is interesting to note that the proportion of smaller villages (population less than 200 persons) has gone down from 59.39 percent in 1971 to 52.29 percent in 1981. Correspondingly, while in 1971 about 22 percent people of the state used to live in this population-range of villages, now this proportion has come down to 16 percent. The same trend is visible in all the districts except Ganganagar where the number of smaller villages in this category has gone up from 72.84 percent in 1971 to 78.10 percent in 1981. The same is true of the proportion of population living in these villages. This may be due to the fact that in Ganganagar district as a result of colonisation and opening up of desert areas new chaks* have been formed out of bigger villages. The percentage of villages in other ranges also has gone up as compared with percentages of 1971 census.

Considering villages of larger size, it will be noticed that in 1971, Bikaner district had no village having more than 5,000 population. Now this district has five villages in range of 5,000-9,999 and one in the category of 10,000 and above population constituting 0.88 and 0.17 percent respectively of the total number of villages in the district. Similarly Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Udaipur districts which did not have even a single village in the population range of 10,000 and above in 1971, have now, all of them, atleast one village in this category. On the other hand, Ganganagar, Chittaurgarh and Kota districts did have one village each in this population range (10,000 and above) in 1971, but they do not have such a village in this category. This is possibly because of the fact that Rawatsar of Ganganagar district, Begun of Chittaurgarh district and Mangrol of Kota district which were villages in 1971 have been declared urban centres in 1981, necessitating the deletion of their names from list of villages.

*Chak : A Chak generally comprises of a few squares (each square : 25 bighas or 16 acres) of agricultural land.

TABLE A-3 : VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

Notes for the Table

The villages of 1981 Census have been classified into seven broad categories according to the size of their population. The categories according to population size are as under :

(a) Less than 200
(b) 200 — 499
(c) 500 — 999
(d) 1000 — 1999
(e) 2000 — 4999
(f) 5000 — 9999
(g) 10000 & above.

The figures for this table have been compiled by extracting the population of each village from the Primary Census Abstract. Uninhabited villages have been excluded from this table.

In columns 2 to 5 of this table, the total number of inhabited villages and the total rural population has been derived from columns 5, 10, 11 and 12 respectively of Table A-1.

Towards the end of this book a special annexure has been provided which details the names of villages in three population ranges (a) 10,000 and above, (b) 5000 to 9999 and (c) 2000 to 4999 persons. This information is in high demand by various government and private agencies.

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Tehsil	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	**34,968**	**27,051,354**	**14,013,454**	**13,037,900**
1. Ganganagar District	**3,886**	**1,611,669**	**853,484**	**758,185**
1. Karanpur Tehsil	194	89,177	46,778	42,399
2. Ganganagar Tehsil	279	156,070	83,761	72,309
3. Padampur Tehsil	229	99,273	52,071	47,202
4. Sadulsahar Tehsil	178	85,244	45,480	39,764
5. Sangaria Tehsil	164	76,292	40,567	35,725
6. Tibi Tehsil	222	95,370	50,373	44,997
7. Hanumangarh Tehsil	334	152,298	80,572	71,726
8. Raisinghnagar Tehsil	326	113,640	60,121	53,519
9. Suratgarh Tehsil	588	198,243	105,248	92,995
10. Nohar Tehsil	331	217,433	113,298	104,135
11. Bhadra Tehsil	171	152,301	79,149	73,152
12. Anupgarh Tehsil	870	176,328	96,066	80,262
2. Bikaner District	**571**	**513,664**	**269,473**	**244,191**
1. Bikaner Tehsil	156	147,319	78,386	68,933
2. Lunkaransar Tehsil	149	114,195	59,941	54,254
3. Kolayat Tehsil	148	94,327	50,253	44,074
4. Nokha Tehsil	118	157,823	80,893	76,930
3. Churu District	**855**	**834,807**	**426,844**	**407,963**
1. Taranagar Tehsil	91	93,880	48,129	45,751
2. Rajgarh Tehsil	185	175,343	89,890	85,453
3. Sardarshahar Tehsil	162	135,052	69,575	65,477
4. Churu Tehsil	89	93,916	47,644	46,272
5. Dungargarh Tehsil	89	95,975	49,183	46,792
6. Ratangarh Tehsil	93	94,040	47,743	46,297
7. Sujangarh Tehsil	146	146,601	74,680	71,921
4. Jhunjhunun District	**689**	**960,316**	**487,753**	**472,563**
1. Jhunjhunun Tehsil	206	208,638	103,431	105,207
2. Chirawa Tehsil	163	196,535	100,620	95,915
3. Khetri Tehsil	191	276,712	143,239	133,473
4. Udaipurwati Tehsil	129	278,431	140,463	137,968
5. Alwar District	**1,892**	**1,574,972**	**828,920**	**746,052**
1. Behror Tehsil	189	213,466	110,007	103,459
2. Mandawar Tehsil	134	129,703	67,533	62,170
3. Kishangarh Bas Tehsil	215	152,580	80,159	72,421
4. Tijara Tehsil	197	117,339	62,169	55,170
5. Bansur Tehsil	123	122,896	64,516	58,380
6. Alwar Tehsil	199	165,753	87,956	77,797
7. Ramgarh Tehsil	154	111,712	58,890	52,822
8. Thanagazi Tehsil	139	110,970	58,257	52,713
9. Rajgarh Tehsil	235	179,890	95,102	84,788
10. Lachhmangarh Tehsil	307	270,663	144,331	126,332

BY POPULATION SIZE

Less than 200			200—499			500—999		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7,861	**408,910**	**371,832**	**10,425**	**1,840,541**	**1,709,202**	**8,537**	**3,141,728**	**2,932,463**
2,147	**77,094**	**65,173**	**888**	**159,687**	**140,532**	**427**	**158,588**	**139,662**
44	1,490	1,281	96	17,078	15,310	35	12,727	11,621
98	3,569	3,043	99	19,355	16,564	44	16,046	14,191
70	3,326	2,887	115	20,806	19,131	27	10,015	9,062
116	3,693	3,265	14	2,266	2,073	17	7,765	5,574
122	3,425	2,979	10	1,389	1,284	4	1,510	1,289
164	4,977	4,207	15	2,812	2,459	10	4,099	3,697
225	6,061	4,992	38	6,506	5,665	23	8,644	7,727
113	4,880	4,257	151	27,592	24,582	47	16,795	15,149
370	12,313	10,441	92	16,931	14,377	76	28,057	25,027
166	4,175	3,626	38	7,135	6,452	44	17,133	15,700
71	1,464	1,341	18	3,698	3,415	31	11,857	10,772
588	27,721	22,854	202	34,119	29,220	69	23,940	19,853
127	**6,510**	**5,863**	**143**	**25,461**	**22,616**	**128**	**48,259**	**43,926**
37	1,847	1,595	43	7,681	6,623	28	10,588	9,381
29	1,693	1,575	40	7,444	6,758	48	18,131	16,526
47	2,101	1,852	42	7,023	6,210	28	10,610	9,486
14	869	841	18	3,313	3,025	24	8,930	8,533
67	**3,711**	**3,537**	**195**	**35,202**	**34,129**	**269**	**101,533**	**97,300**
13	530	490	23	4,151	3,999	25	9,324	9,049
11	597	616	43	7,570	7,399	62	23,207	22,294
10	639	616	45	8,336	7,998	58	22,076	20,749
3	196	197	14	2,472	2,429	34	12,776	12,449
8	633	554	20	3,592	3,569	24	9,090	8,721
5	248	262	21	3,649	3,506	26	9,750	9,378
17	868	802	29	5,432	5,229	40	15,310	14,660
17	**1,146**	**1,042**	**143**	**27,224**	**27,295**	**185**	**69,604**	**69,451**
8	517	533	59	10,948	11,337	65	22,924	23,890
3	163	148	32	6,298	6,136	51	20,247	19,756
4	319	234	36	6,613	6,535	46	17,697	17,222
2	147	127	16	3,365	3,287	23	8,736	8,583
234	**13,800**	**12,479**	**566**	**102,090**	**92,155**	**606**	**225,566**	**204,131**
11	556	501	33	6,031	5,666	60	22,641	21,405
6	388	347	25	4,685	4,357	55	21,407	19,459
27	1,686	1,541	70	11,664	10,762	77	27,696	24,909
33	1,798	1,647	75	13,497	12,005	64	24,497	21,944
11	714	646	26	4,581	4,082	52	19,337	17,716
25	1,525	1,286	60	11,218	9,950	60	21,774	19,530
23	1,624	1,415	55	9,774	8,937	45	16,979	15,379
32	1,452	1,319	38	6,818	6,090	32	11,362	10,438
44	2,703	2,493	78	14,091	12,724	60	22,390	19,972
22	1,354	1,284	106	19,731	17,582	101	37,843	33,379

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Tehsil	Total No. of inhabited villages	1,000—1,999		
		Number	Population	
			M	F
1	2	15	16	17
RAJASTHAN	**34,968**	**5,468**	**3,892,218**	**3,648,387**
1. Ganganagar District	**3,886**	**267**	**197,014**	**178,092**
1. Karanpur Tehsil	194	17	12,231	11,165
2. Ganganagar Tehsil	279	19	12,976	11,542
3. Padampur Tehsil	229	9	6,156	5,620
4. Sadulsahar Tehsil	178	22	17,136	15,581
5. Sangaria Tehsil	164	14	11,345	9,939
6. Tibi Tehsil	222	19	14,045	12,716
7. Hanumangarh Tehsil	334	23	16,465	15,150
8. Raisinghnagar Tehsil	326	14	9,494	8,398
9. Suratgarh Tehsil	588	36	26,156	23,451
10. Nohar Tehsil	331	57	43,021	39,584
11. Bhadra Tehsil	171	27	20,571	19,020
12. Anupgarh Tehsil	870	10	7,418	5,926
2. Bikaner District	**571**	**111**	**83,089**	**76,299**
1. Bikaner Tehsil	156	26	19,179	17,400
2. Lunkaransar Tehsil	149	24	17,053	15,392
3. Kolayat Tehsil	148	22	17,245	15,388
4. Nokha Tehsil	118	39	29,612	28,119
3. Churu District	**855**	**253**	**177,074**	**169,555**
1. Taranagar Tehsil	91	19	13,228	12,472
2. Rajgarh Tehsil	185	56	38,996	36,790
3. Sardarshahar Tehsil	162	42	30,541	28,756
4. Churu Tehsil	89	29	20,242	19,490
5. Dungargarh Tehsil	89	26	18,520	17,538
6. Ratangarh Tehsil	93	36	24,372	24,045
7. Sujangarh Teshil	146	45	31,175	30,464
4. Jhunjhunun District	**689**	**215**	**150,329**	**148,310**
1. Jhunjhunun Tehsil	206	55	36,450	37,953
2. Chirawa Tehsil	163	55	38,397	37,240
3. Khetri Tehsil	191	70	50,498	48,140
4. Udaipurwati Tehsil	129	35	24,984	24,977
5. Alwar District	**1,892**	**350**	**247,650**	**225,917**
1. Behror Tehsil	189	63	45,548	43,358
2. Mandawar Tehsil	134	37	24,767	22,988
3. Kishangarh Bas Tehsil	215	32	21,006	19,464
4. Tijara Tehsil	197	20	14,567	13,181
5. Bansur Tehsil	123	25	19,962	18,133
6. Alwar Tehsil	199	35	25,423	22,362
7. Ramgarh Tehsil	154	25	17,152	15,682
8. Thanagazi Tehsil	139	26	17,679	16,374
9. Rajgarh Tehsil	235	35	25,242	22,634
10. Lachhmangarh Tehsil	307	52	36,304	31,741

BY POPULATION SIZE

2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 & above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2,335	**3,537,206**	**3,273,549**	**321**	**1,066,500**	**989,566**	**21**	**126,351**	**112,901**
142	**213,069**	**191,304**	**15**	**48,032**	**43,422**	..	..	..
2	3,252	3,022	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	31,815	26,969	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	9,023	8,135	1	2,745	2,367	..	..	..
8	10,861	9,947	1	3,759	3,324	..	..	..
13	19,806	17,413	1	3,092	2,821	..	..	..
12	17,339	15,724	2	7,101	6,194	..	..	..
22	32,298	28,334	3	10,598	9,858	..	..	..
1	1,360	1,133	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	19,109	17,210	1	2,682	2,489	..	..	..
24	35,165	32,647	2	6,669	6,126	..	..	..
21	33,041	30,770	3	8,518	7,834	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	2,868	2,409	..	..	..
56	**83,554**	**75,736**	**5**	**16,661**	**15,257**	**1**	**5,939**	**4,494**
21	33,152	29,440	..	..	..	1	5,939	4,494
6	9,009	8,060	2	6,611	5,943	..	..	..
9	13,274	11,138	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	28,119	27,098		10,050	9,314	..	..	..
66	**93,474**	**87,974**		**15,850**	**15,468**	..	..	..
10	17,259	16,306		3,637	3,435	..	..	..
12	16,919	15,764		2,601	2,590	..	..	..
7	7,983	7,358		..	..	..	..	..
9	11,958	11,707		..	..	..	..	..
10	14,028	13,194		3,320	3,216	..	..	..
4	6,164	5,527	1	3,560	3,579	..	..	..
14	19,163	18,118	1	2,732	2,648	..	..	..
107	**158,856**	**149,783**	**19**	**62,811**	**60,286**	**3**	**17,783**	**16,396**
17	25,937	24,968	2	6,655	6,526	..	..	..
20	28,314	25,920	2	7,201	6,715	..	..	..
30	47,177	42,970	3	9,090	7,875	2	11,845	10,497
40	57,428	55,925	12	39,865	39,170	1	5,938	5,899
119	**181,804**	**160,027**	**16**	**52,456**	**46,409**	**1**	**5,554**	**4,934**
20	27,847	25,807	2	7,384	6,722	..	..	..
11	16,646	15,019	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	12,248	10,800	2	5,859	4,945	..	..	..
5	7,810	6,393	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	10,411	9,314	1	3,957	3,555	1	5,554	4,934
18	24,831	21,753	1	3,185	2,916	..	..	..
4	7,137	5,931	2	6,224	5,478	..	..	..
9	12,696	11,181	2	8,250	7,311	..	..	..
16	25,347	22,217	2	5,329	4,748	..	..	..
22	36,831	31,612	4	12,268	10,734	..	..	..

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Tehsil	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
6. Bharatpur District	**1,866**	**1,562,432**	**854,557**	**707,875**
1. Kaman Tehsil	239	157,946	83,653	74,293
2. Nagar Tehsil	163	106,393	56,606	49,787
3. Deeg Tehsil	112	101,155	54,771	46,384
4. Nadbai Tehsil	110	103,126	56,015	47,111
5. Bharatpur Tehsil	263	216,606	117,801	98,805
6. Weir Tehsil	143	128,786	69,782	59,004
7. Bayana Tehsil	156	121,085	67,061	54,024
8. Rupbas Tehsil	142	131,411	71,761	59,650
9. Baseri Tehsil	123	117,508	65,634	51,874
10. Bari Tehsil	120	95,063	53,354	41,709
11. Dholpur Tehsil	218	213,290	119,106	94,184
12. Rajakhera Tehsil	77	70,063	39,013	31,050
7. Sawai Madhopur District	**1,534**	**1,329,780**	**712,172**	**617,608**
1. Mahwa Tehsil	151	126,436	67,448	58,988
2. Todabhim Tehsil	135	120,461	64,626	55,835
3. Hindaun Tehsil	120	147,842	79,976	67,866
4. Nadoti Tehsil	74	81,186	43,202	37,984
5. Bamanwas Tehsil	124	97,821	51,933	45,888
6. Gangapur Tehsil	109	116,766	62,413	54,353
7. Karauli Tehsil	234	170,098	93,333	76,765
8. Sapotra Tehsil	136	107,554	57,900	49,654
9. Bonli Tehsil	156	128,284	67,713	60,571
10. Sawai Madhopur Tehsil	185	162,272	85,653	76,619
11. Khandar Tehsil	110	71,060	37,975	33,085
8. Jaipur District	**2,706**	**2,170,042**	**1,136,080**	**1,033,962**
1. Kotputli Tehsil	108	155,629	81,372	74,257
2. Viratnagar Tehsil	126	171,953	89,654	82,299
3. Amber Tehsil	216	249,961	130,230	119,731
4. PhuleraTehsil	185	188,354	97,648	90,706
5. Jaipur Tehsil	101	77,046	40,950	36,096
6. Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil	249	204,828	107 322	97,506
7. Baswa Tehsil	169	141,085	74,370	66,715
8. Dudu Tehsil	115	114,600	59,928	54,672
9. Sanganer Tehsil	206	121,842	64,279	57,563
10. Bassi Tehsil	204	118,272	61,723	56,549
11. Dausa Tehsil	227	161,701	84,738	76,963
12. Sikrai Tehsil	135	121,467	63,761	57,706
13. Phagi Tehsil	147	104,342	54,611	49,731
14. Chaksu Tehsil	256	99,969	52,298	47,671
15. Lalsot Tehsil	262	138,993	73,196	65,797
9. Sikar District	**813**	**1,098,309**	**558,890**	**539,419**
1. Fatehpur Tehsil	114	97,745	48,305	49,440
2. Lachhmangarh Tehsil	144	146,913	72,873	74,040
3. Sikar Tehsil	146	211,780	107,312	104,468
4. Neem Ka Thana Tehsil	118	193,954	100,961	92,993
5. Sri Madhopur Tehsil	157	256,297	131,900	124,397
6. Danta Ramgarh Tehsil	134	191,620	97,539	94,081
10. Ajmer District	**923**	**823,960**	**422,904**	**401,056**
1. Ajmer Tehsil	177	223,188	115,783	107,405
2. Kishangarh Tehsil	154	145,472	75,482	69,990
3. Beawar Tehsil	317	200,246	101,135	99,111
4. Sarwar Tehsil	104	80,751	41,463	39,288
5. Kekri Tehsil	171	174,303	89,041	85,262

BY POPULATION SIZE

Less than 200			200—499			500—999		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
255	**16,499**	**13,675**	**523**	**99,940**	**84,009**	**571**	**223,986**	**186,586**
47	3,580	3,018	90	16,152	14,802	56	20,822	18,398
31	2,261	1,995	52	10,118	9,044	51	18,878	16,481
21	1,159	1,008	26	4,894	4,148	28	10,860	9,301
11	642	610	26	4,864	4,106	31	12,189	10,370
47	2,743	2,310	73	13,825	11,716	71	27,171	23,163
11	673	582	39	7,897	6,662	48	19,126	16,075
19	1,116	826	51	9,836	7,864	50	20,110	16,333
8	547	476	34	6,205	5,271	60	24,165	20,099
16	754	548	35	6,744	5,195	36	14,903	12,061
17	1,125	784	28	5,093	3,961	40	15,971	12,545
16	1,069	856	59	12,385	9,600	73	28,877	23,047
11	839	662	10	1,927	1,640	27	10,914	8,803
227	**13,034**	**10,979**	**427**	**78,313**	**67,676**	**466**	**178,269**	**155,275**
24	1,422	1,259	51	9,810	8,566	38	14,514	12,588
13	847	747	40	7,439	6,413	41	15,505	13,798
1	75	52	12	2,318	2,027	53	20,713	17,440
6	489	406	13	2,207	1,894	31	11,119	9,920
21	1,116	934	42	7,704	6,949	30	11,387	10,099
13	794	658	29	5,546	4,797	24	9,056	7,878
47	2,509	2,003	78	14,485	11,661	58	23,165	19,000
29	1,505	1,245	32	5,238	4,513	40	15,390	13,260
17	866	799	50	9,407	8,409	61	23,651	21,198
31	2,277	1,923	44	7,754	6,853	60	22,248	19,978
25	1,134	953	36	6,405	5,594	30	11,521	10,116
512	**27,941**	**25,275**	**908**	**164,505**	**149,096**	**696**	**258,680**	**235,491**
3	190	201	15	2,832	2,454	37	14,498	13,165
17	785	777	24	4,509	4,170	30	11,574	10,485
29	1,551	1,374	54	9,976	9,006	57	22,210	20,144
32	1,809	1,583	53	9,590	8,857	50	18,057	16,770
20	1,115	1,060	31	5,631	5,060	28	10,376	9,419
41	2,237	2,041	78	14,449	13,199	66	24,187	22,004
25	1,259	1,141	51	9,354	8,163	48	17,632	16,195
10	693	559	42	7,675	6,929	35	13,421	12,415
52	2,806	2,574	82	15,013	13,380	50	18,654	16,928
36	1,986	1,792	91	16,483	14,997	50	17,648	16,244
52	2,510	2,354	72	13,049	11,875	58	22,109	19,902
15	818	674	39	7,627	7,111	39	14,876	13,237
25	1,548	1,455	62	11,156	10,208	37	13,914	12,754
85	4,977	4,395	111	18,350	16,972	47	16,038	14,547
70	3,657	3,295	103	18,811	16,715	64	23,486	21,282
50	**2,885**	**2,780**	**133**	**24,567**	**23,989**	**252**	**93,700**	**92,421**
5	234	248	30	5,230	5,345	42	16,064	16,552
4	351	322	30	5,924	6,097	52	18,182	18,847
3	224	215	14	2,738	2,658	45	16,620	16,383
10	655	561	21	3,939	3,551	29	11,711	10,853
13	751	687	24	3,955	3,684	38	14,100	13,381
15	670	667	14	2,781	2,654	46	17,023	16,405
130	**8,642**	**8,198**	**260**	**46,277**	**44,350**	**263**	**96,327**	**92,562**
16	912	848	30	5,810	5,349	43	16,088	15,131
18	1,140	1,034	39	7,529	7,081	49	17,530	16,519
83	5,398	5,168	109	18,015	17,788	76	27,627	27,369
6	384	387	38	7,217	6,804	36	13,357	12,692
13	808	761	44	7,706	7,328	59	21,725	20,851

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Tehsil	Total No. of inhabited villages	1,000—1,999		
		Number	Population	
			M	F
1	2	15	16	17
6. Bharatpur District	**1,866**	**385**	**289,605**	**239,603**
1. Kaman Tehsil	239	35	25,490	22,658
2. Nagar Tehsil	163	23	16,931	14,859
3. Deeg Tehsil	112	26	18,923	16,050
4. Nadbai Tehsil	110	33	26,064	21,868
5. Bharatpur Tehsil	263	53	40,287	33,808
6. Weir Tehsil	143	35	25,969	22,014
7. Bayana Tehsil	156	25	18,639	14,970
8. Rupbas Tehsil	142	31	23,568	19,439
9. Baseri Tehsil	123	23	17,787	13,733
10. Bari Tehsil	120	28	21,205	16,745
11. Dholpur Tehsil	218	49	37,343	29,590
12. Rajakhera Tehsil	77	24	17,399	13,869
7. Sawai Madhopur District	1,534	283	211,981	183,736
1. Mahwa Tehsil	151	29	22,428	19,771
2. Todabhim Tehsil	135	30	23,509	20,220
3. Hindaun Tehsil	120	38	29,657	25,216
4. Nadoti Tehsil	74	11	8,715	7,628
5. Bamanwas Tehsil	124	21	14,930	13,184
6. Gangapur Tehsil	109	28	20,250	17,867
7. Karauli Tehsil	234	34	26,190	21,733
8. Sapotra Tehsil	136	24	18,861	16,184
9. Bonli Tehsil	156	18	12,704	11,185
10. Sawai Madhopur Tehsil	185	36	25,911	22,355
11. Khandar Tehsil	110	14	9,726	8,393
8. Jaipur District	**2,706**	**367**	**263,141**	**239,133**
1. Kotputli Tehsil	108	30	21,267	19,485
2. Viratnagar Tehsil	126	27	20,074	18,220
3. Amber Tehsil	216	43	31,929	29,177
4. Phulera Tehsil	185	27	20,093	18,512
5. Jaipur Tehsil	101	15	12,220	10,320
6. Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil	249	44	30,017	27,543
7. Baswa Tehsil	169	27	19,401	17,348
8. Dudu Tehsil	115	15	10,815	9,890
9. Sanganer Tehsil	206	15	10 749	9,351
10. Bassi Tehsil	204	19	12,702	11,700
11. Dausa Tehsil	227	34	24,607	22,567
12. Sikrai Tehsil	135	32	21,329	19,488
13. Phagi Tehsil	147	13	9,283	8,544
14. Chaksu Tehsil	256	10	7,326	6,723
15. Lalsot Tehsil	262	16	11,419	10,265
9. Sikar District	813	**242**	**170,101**	**166,413**
1. Fatehpur Tehsil	114	34	22,576	23,249
2. Lachhmangarh Tehsil	144	45	30,222	30,954
3. Sikar Tehsil	146	57	41,227	40,130
4. Neem Ka Thana Tehsil	118	31	23,396	21,336
5. Sri Madhopur Tehsil	157	42	30,036	28,430
6. Danta Ramgarh Tehsil	134	33	22,644	22,314
10. Ajmer District	**923**	**182**	**128,742**	**122,603**
1. Ajmer Tehsil	177	62	45,480	42,704
2. Kishangarh Tehsil	154	32	23,072	21,332
3. Beawar Tehsil	317	35	24,482	24,263
4. Sarwar Tehsil	104	17	11,072	10,633
5. Kekri Tehsil	171	36	24,636	23,671

BY POPULATION SIZE

2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 & above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
123	**192,735**	**157,844**	**9**	**31,792**	**26,158**	..	..	..
10	14,915	13,078	1	2,694	2,339	..	..	..
6	8,418	7,408	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	13,052	10,983	2	5,883	4,894	..	..	..
9	12,256	10,157	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	26,428	22,033	2	7,347	5,775	..	..	..
10	16,117	13,671	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	17,360	14,031	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	13,690	11,439	1	3,586	3,016	..	..	..
11	17,534	13,791	2	7,912	6,546	..	..	..
7	9,960	7,674	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	35,071	27,503	1	4,370	3,588	..	..	..
5	7,934	6,076	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	**179,385**	**155,317**	**15**	**51,190**	**44,625**	..	..	..
7	10,965	9,578	2	8,309	7,226	..	..	..
11	17,326	14,657	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	20,671	17,856	2	6,542	5,275	..	..	..
13	20,672	18,136	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	13,977	12,293	1	2,819	2,429	..	..	..
13	20,304	17,545	2	6,463	5,608	..	..	..
16	24,190	20,000	1	2,794	2,368	..	..	..
11	16,906	14,452	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	10,035	8,853	3	11,050	10,127	..	..	..
11	18,336	16,588	3	10,027	8,922	..	..	..
4	6,003	5,359	1	3,186	2,670	..	..	..
188	**295,748**	**269,150**	**32**	**107,358**	**98,260**	**3**	**18,707**	**17,557**
19	28,686	26,244	4	13,899	12,708	..	..	..
24	39,740	36,749	4	12,972	11,898	..	..	..
28	46,183	42,870	4	12,589	11,544	1	5,792	5,616
19	30,271	28,128	3	10,850	10,145	1	7,068	6,711
7	11,638	10,237	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	26,286	23,804	3	10,146	8,915	..	..	..
17	23,889	21,359	1	2,835	2,509	..	..	..
8	11,726	10,530	5	15,598	14,349	..	..	..
5	7,885	6,977	1	3,325	3,123	1	5,847	5,230
7	10,259	9,294	1	2,645	2,522	..	..	..
10	17,391	15,608	1	5,072	4,657	..	..	..
8	11,921	10,609	2	7,190	6,587	..	..	..
9	14,722	13,256	1	3,988	3,514	..	..	..
3	5,607	5,034	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	9,574	8,451	2	6,249	5,789	..	..	..
108	**167,538**	**158,911**	**26**	**88,892**	**84,368**	**2**	**11,207**	**10,617**
3	4,201	4,046	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	18,194	17,820	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	34,835	33,903	4	11,668	11,179	..	..	..
19	31,742	29,398	7	23,584	21,725	1	5,934	5,569
31	49,698	46,369	9	33,360	31,846	..	..	..
19	28,868	27,375	6	20,280	19,618	1	5,273	5,048
71	**108,427**	**100,638**	**11**	**34,489**	**32,705**	..	..	..
21	31,709	28,742	5	15,784	14,631	..	..	..
15	23,207	21,096	1	3,004	2,928	..	..	..
11	16,470	15,694	3	9,143	8,829	..	..	..
7	9,433	8,772	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	27,608	26,334	2	6,558	6,317	..	..	..

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Tehsil	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
11. Tonk District	**1,017**	**639,791**	**331,028**	**308,763**
1. Malpura Tehsil	121	119,448	61,577	57,871
2. Niwai Tehsil	189	107,415	55,559	51,856
3. Todaraisingh Tehsil	108	77,068	39,467	37,601
4. Tonk Tehsil	251	137,360	71,403	65,957
5. Deoli Tehsil	156	114,881	59,443	55,438
6. Uniara Tehsil	192	83,619	43,579	40,040
12. Jaisalmer District	**462**	**210,155**	**115,337**	**94,818**
1. Jaisalmer Tehsil	346	104,465	57,891	46,574
2. Pokaran Tehsil	116	105,690	57,446	48,244
13. Jodhpur District	**705**	**1,087,946**	**564,220**	**523,726**
1. Phalodi Tehsil	128	200,235	104,591	95,644
2. Osian Tehsil	135	237,805	123,207	114,598
3. Shergarh Tehsil	92	188,145	97,861	90,284
4. Jodhpur Tehsil	191	220,145	114,151	105,994
5. Bilara Tehsil	159	241,616	124,410	117,206
14. Nagaur District	**1,223**	**1,391,592**	**708,084**	**683,508**
1. Ladnu Tehsil	91	94,212	46,933	47,279
2. Deedwana Tehsil	147	168,695	83,590	85,105
3. Jayal Tehsil	116	138,717	70,623	68,094
4. Nagaur Tehsil	209	253,893	130,529	123,364
5. Nawa Tehsil	120	151,305	76,934	74,371
6. Degana Tehsil	175	167,128	85,296	81,832
7. Parbatsar Tehsil	205	231,508	117,709	113,799
8. Merta Tehsil	160	186,134	96,470	89,664
15. Pali District	**818**	**1,039,739**	**530,323**	**509,416**
1. Jaitaran Tehsil	84	114,559	58,991	55,568
2. Sojat Tehsil	106	115,612	59,010	56,602
3. Raipur Tehsil	82	113,478	58,404	55,074
4. Pali Tehsil	160	167,388	85,979	81,409
5. Marwar Junction Tehsil	111	151,901	77,852	74,049
6. Desuri Tehsil	126	138,134	69,813	68,321
7. Bali Tehsil	149	238,667	120,274	118,393
16. Barmer District	**853**	**1,020,663**	**533,976**	**486,687**
1. Sheo Tehsil	84	101,198	54,803	46,395
2. Barmer Tehsil	382	450,011	234,214	215,797
3. Pachpadra Tehsil	154	148,555	76,760	71,795
4. Chohtan Tehsil	144	202,766	107,307	95,459
5. Siwana Tehsil	89	118,133	60,892	57,241
17. Jalor District	**602**	**830,283**	**426,328**	**403,955**
1. Jalor Tehsil	114	194,423	98,792	95,631
2. Ahore Tehsil	122	147,374	74,784	72,590
3. Sanchore Tehsil	159	199,718	103,841	95,877
4. Bhinmal Tehsil	207	288,768	148,911	139,857
18. Sirohi District	**433**	**445,048**	**224,609**	**220,439**
1. Sheoganj Tehsil	64	70,384	35,677	34,707
2. Sirohi Tehsil	80	92,040	45,567	46,473
3. Pindwara Tehsil	97	111,959	56,125	55,834
4. Abu Road Tehsil	80	64,889	33,258	31,631
5. Reodar Tehsil	112	105,776	53,982	51,794

BY POPULATION SIZE

Less than 200			200—499			500—999		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
268	**15,813**	**14,524**	**350**	**59,724**	**54,900**	**226**	**82,647**	**76,632**
13	856	815	34	5,728	5,363	36	13,058	12,356
50	2,814	2,635	70	12,007	10,716	45	16,674	14,883
20	1,032	1,019	37	6,260	5,889	26	9,738	9,375
71	4,221	3,793	91	15,496	14,478	50	17,808	16,386
31	1,938	1,748	58	10,313	9,346	36	13,738	12,764
83	4,952	4,514	60	9,920	9,108	33	11,631	10,868
195	**8,344**	**6,210**	**145**	**27,006**	**22,479**	**73**	**27,412**	**23,037**
173	6,895	5,077	115	20,835	17,367	40	14,898	12,432
22	1,449	1,133	30	6,171	5,112	33	12,514	10,605
55	**2,922**	**2,859**	**115**	**21,304**	**19,825**	**161**	**59,483**	**55,958**
13	756	722	27	4,628	4,100	22	7,533	6,900
12	420	471	15	3,179	2,876	32	12,704	11,911
4	195	169	8	1,528	1,414	15	5,571	5,083
17	1,046	991	41	7,105	6,802	53	19,419	18,170
9	505	506	24	4,864	4,633	39	14,256	13,894
112	**6,357**	**5,886**	**240**	**44,376**	**42,830**	**390**	**145,483**	**142,000**
10	518	449	19	3,907	3,849	29	10,739	11,208
6	317	322	27	5,007	4,901	50	18,356	18,869
10	667	596	23	4,209	3,978	33	12,345	11,974
24	1,070	916	37	6,867	6,390	68	25,718	24,221
10	620	601	16	2,973	2,906	40	14,766	14,166
14	767	724	48	8,394	8,145	57	21,510	20,900
15	874	855	33	6,480	6,361	71	26,426	26,055
23	1,524	1,423	37	6,539	6,300	42	15,623	14,607
62	**3,375**	**3,123**	**175**	**32,518**	**30,917**	**234**	**87,671**	**84,318**
7	393	360	16	2,917	2,663	20	7,358	7,024
5	296	255	26	4,860	4,680	33	12,797	12,327
11	519	466	20	3,979	3,581	16	6,089	5,721
8	395	356	38	7,139	6,917	52	19,378	18,391
7	322	306	29	5,166	4,972	30	11,221	10,916
16	995	978	25	4,589	4,429	35	12,512	12,233
8	455	402	21	3,868	3,675	48	18,316	17,706
129	**7,364**	**6,433**	**161**	**29,362**	**26,796**	**210**	**81,395**	**74,517**
15	866	719	16	2,809	2,568	19	8,018	6,755
60	3,504	3,011	78	14,570	13,163	85	32,749	30,207
34	1,794	1,661	34	6,008	5,628	39	14,077	13,381
10	598	511	19	3,462	3,103	40	16,022	14,143
10	602	531	14	2,513	2,334	27	10,529	10,031
38	**2,131**	**1,871**	**75**	**14,172**	**13,204**	**163**	**62,556**	**58,065**
5	215	197	7	1,210	1,142	30	11,674	10,979
15	873	796	17	3,281	3,137	31	11,992	11,414
12	779	678	19	3,653	3,280	49	18,731	16,991
6	264	200	32	6,028	5,645	53	20,159	18,681
59	**2,601**	**2,426**	**104**	**18,972**	**18,074**	**120**	**44,307**	**43,183**
8	285	158	14	2,628	2,445	20	7,402	7,241
9	353	367	18	3,489	3,465	21	7,933	7,927
15	759	727	21	3,531	3,559	25	9,289	9,047
12	629	562	23	4,055	3,790	21	8,023	7,801
15	635	612	28	5,269	4,815	33	11,660	11,167

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Tehsil	Total No. of inhabited villages	1,000—1,999		
		Number	Population	
			M	F
1	2	15	16	17
11. Tonk District	**1,017**	**116**	**81,413**	**76,096**
1. Malpura Tehsil	121	25	16,229	15,368
2. Niwai Tehsil	189	13	8,860	8,111
3. Todaraisingh Tehsil	108	17	12,064	11,487
4. Tonk Tehsil	251	32	23,345	21,638
5. Deoli Tehsil	156	20	15,004	13,952
6. Uniara Tehsil	192	9	5,911	5,540
12. Jaisalmer District	**462**	39	**30,182**	**24,579**
1. Jaisalmer Tehsil	346	16	12,019	9,053
2. Pokaran Tehsil	116	23	18,163	15,526
13. Jodhpur District	**705**	**200**	**147,440**	**139,133**
1. Phalodi Tehsil	128	31	23,684	21,536
2. Osian Tehsil	135	34	24,811	23,602
3. Shergarh Tehsil	92	30	20,596	20,090
4. Jodhpur Tehsil	191	51	36,200	33,588
5. Bilara Tehsil	159	54	42,149	40,317
14. Nagaur District	**1,223**	**326**	**227,840**	**224,029**
1. Ladnu Tehsil	91	24	16,822	16,895
2. Deedwana Tehsil	147	50	33,971	35,635
3. Jayal Tehsil	116	36	24,960	24,467
4. Nagaur Tehsil	209	48	36,670	34,875
5. Nawa Tehsil	120	32	23,095	22,397
6. Degana Tehsil	175	38	25,039	24,432
7. Parbatsar Tehsil	205	62	42,637	41,870
8. Merta Tehsil	160	36	24,646	23,458
15. Pali District	**818**	**212**	**150,459**	**144,810**
1. Jaitaran Tehsil	84	22	15,146	14,266
2. Sojat Tehsil	106	34	24,198	23,256
3. Raipur Tehsil	82	17	11,719	11,342
4. Pali Tehsil	160	46	32,942	31,067
5. Marwar Junction Tehsil	111	18	13,649	13,158
6. Desuri Tehsil	126	37	25,927	25,325
7. Bali Tehsil	149	38	26,878	26,396
16. Barmer District	**853**	**199**	**145,237**	**132,181**
1. Sheo Tehsil	84	15	11,311	9,648
2. Barmer Tehsil	382	89	64,427	59,202
3. Pachpadra Tehsil	154	29	19,911	18,441
4. Chohtan Tehsil	144	43	33,226	29,374
5. Siwana Tehsil	89	23	16,362	15,516
17. Jalor District	**602**	**204**	**147,033**	**139,337**
1. Jalor Tehsil	114	42	30,605	29,061
2. Ahore Tehsil	122	35	24,310	23,606
3. Sanchore Tehsil	159	50	36,348	33,989
4. Bhinmal Tehsil	207	77	55,770	52,681
18. Sirohi District	**433**	**92**	**63,423**	**62,219**
1. Sheoganj Tehsil	64	12	7,983	7,732
2. Sirohi Tehsil	80	21	14,792	15,398
3. Pindwara Tehsil	97	17	11,119	10,911
4. Abu Road Tehsil	85	18	12,179	11,551
5. Reodar Tehsil	112	24	17,350	16,627

BY POPULATION SIZE

2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 & above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
52	**75,556**	**71,671**	**5**	**15,875**	**14,940**	..	..	..
10	15,621	14,415	3	10,085	9,554	..	..	..
11	15,204	15,511	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	10,373	9,831	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	10,533	9,662	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	15,330	14,707	1	3,120	2,921	..	..	..
6	8,495	7,545	1	2,670	2,465	..	..	..
8	**13,255**	**10,584**	**1**	**3,489**	**3,053**	**1**	**5,649**	**4,876**
2	3,244	2,645	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	10,011	7,939	1	3,489	3,053	1	5,649	4,876
148	**236,810**	**218,140**	**23**	**78,944**	**72,371**	**3**	**17,317**	**15,440**
30	47,169	42,849	4	14,997	13,697	1	5,824	5,840
34	52,642	49,155	7	23,720	21,749	1	5,731	4,834
28	46,291	41,901	7	23,680	21,627	..	..	..
28	47,439	43,815	1	2,942	2,628	..	..	..
28	43,269	40,420	4	13,605	12,670	1	5,762	4,766
132	**199,961**	**189,725**	**20**	**66,089**	**62,493**	**3**	**17,978**	**16,545**
7	9,434	9,288	2	5,513	5,590	..	..	..
12	18,618	18,262	2	7,321	7,116	..	..	..
11	17,287	16,508	3	11,155	10,571	..	..	..
28	43,800	41,002	3	10,155	9,662	1	6,249	6,298
20	29,643	28,854	2	5,837	5,447	..	..	..
17	26,570	24,984	1	3,016	2,647	..	..	..
22	32,616	30,659	1	2,902	2,727	1	5,774	5,272
15	21,993	20,168	6	20,190	18,733	1	5,955	4,975
107	**161,760**	**155,059**	**28**	**94,540**	**91,189**	..	..	..
16	22,001	20,944	3	11,176	10,311	..	..	..
7	12,008	11,441	1	4,851	4,643	..	..	..
14	21,882	20,522	4	14,216	13,442	..	..	..
14	20,299	19,016	2	5,826	5,662	..	..	..
23	34,122	31,895	4	13,372	12,802	..	..	..
9	13,411	13,296	4	12,379	12,060	..	..	..
24	38,037	37,945	10	32,720	32,269	..	..	..
139	**212,146**	**194,189**	**13**	**45,547**	**41,104**	**2**	**12,925**	**11,467**
18	28,292	24,016	1	3,507	2,689	..	..	..
64	98,816	91,806	6	20,148	18,408	..	..	..
15	21,403	20,338	2	7,052	6,398	1	6,515	5,948
30	46,969	42,156	2	7,030	6,172	..	..	..
12	16,666	15,873	2	7,810	7,437	1	6,410	5,519
108	**155,611**	**148,687**	**14**	**44,825**	**42,791**	..	..	..
24	35,152	34,447	6	19,936	19,805	..	..	..
23	31,865	31,077	1	2,463	2,560	..	..	..
27	37,675	35,022	2	6,655	5,917	..	..	..
34	50,919	48,141	5	15,771	14,509	..	..	..
51	**73,759**	**73,528**	**7**	**21,547**	**21,009**	..	..	..
9	14,730	14,371	1	2,709	2,757	..	..	..
9	12,791	13,170	2	6,209	6,146	..	..	..
17	25,212	25,638	2	6,215	5,952	..	..	..
6	8,372	7,927	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	12,654	12,419	2	6,414	6,154	..	..	..

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State, District/Tehsil	Total No. of Inhabited villages	Total Rural Popul. ion		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
19. Bhilwara District	**1,512**	**1,121,816**	**575,947**	**545,869**
1. Asind Tehsil	196	137,350	69,414	67,936
2. Hurda Tehsil	67	72,427	37,880	34,547
3. Shahpura Tehsil	131	102,054	52,408	49,646
4. Jahazpur Tehsil	168	112,483	58,726	53,757
5. Mandal Tehsil	160	126,827	64,170	62,657
6. Banera Tehsil	81	72,265	36,748	35,517
7. Bhilwara Tehsil	124	108,798	55,564	53,234
8. Raipur Tehsil	87	64,405	32,319	32,086
9. Sahara Tehsil	91	75,586	37,994	37,592
10. Kotri Tehsil	127	99,809	51,666	48,143
11. Mandalgarh Tehsil	280	149,812	79,058	70,754
20. Udaipur District	**3,117**	**2,001,840**	**1,003,572**	**998,268**
1. Bhim Tehsil	93	89,455	43,795	45,660
2. Deogarh Tehsil	130	56,919	28,611	28,308
3. Amet Tehsil	136	60,363	30,527	29,836
4. Kumbhalgarh Tehsil	161	100,572	50,364	50,208
5. Rajsamand Tehsil	131	89,854	44,942	44,912
6. Railmagra Tehsil	91	86,653	43,784	42,869
7. Nathdwara Tehsil	197	137,678	68,370	69,308
8. Mavli Tehsil	139	139,049	70,375	68,674
9. Gogunda Tehsil	146	105,282	52,894	52,388
10. Vallabhnagar Tehsil	263	143,965	72,108	71,857
11. Girwa Tehsil	222	200,742	102,688	98,054
12. Kotra Tehsil	301	101,983	52,660	49,323
13. Jhadol Tehsil	255	116,181	58,888	57,293
14. Dhariawad Tehsil	242	127,971	65,214	62,757
15. Sarada Tehsil	157	151,248	74,931	76,317
16. Salumbar Tehsil	220	131,461	64,872	66,589
17. Kherwara Tehsil	233	162,464	78,549	83,915
21. Chittaurgarh District	**2,144**	**1,070,073**	**545,730**	**524,343**
1. Rashmi Tehsil	75	58,684	29,258	29,426
2. Gangrar Tehsil	157	88,343	44,712	43,631
3. Begun Tehsil	371	131,960	68,681	63,279
4. Chittaurgarh Tehsil	186	94,005	47,804	46,201
5. Kapasan Tehsil	182	120,361	61,181	59,180
6. Bhadesar Tehsil	161	75,545	38,472	37,073
7. Nimbahera Tehsil	151	94,070	48,328	45,742
8. Chhoti Sadri Tehsil	138	70,509	36,044	34,465
9. Bari Sadri Tehsil	134	64,991	32,765	32,226
10. Dungla Tehsil	99	66,298	33,615	32,683
11. Pratapgarh Tehsil	490	205,307	104,870	100,437
22. Dungarpur District	**832**	**638,719**	**310,724**	**327,995**
1. Dungarpur Tehsil	429	318,026	156,169	161,857
2. Aspur Tehsil	142	121,994	58,171	63,823
3. Sagwara Tehsil	261	198,699	96,384	102,315
23. Banswara District	**1,445**	**831,413**	**417,467**	**413,946**
1. Ghatol Tehsil	310	180,001	90,488	89,513
2. Garhi Tehsil	166	152,041	75,290	76,751
3. Banswara Tehsil	320	180,796	91,232	89,564
4. Bagidora Tehsil	259	168,823	85,110	83,713
5. Kushalgarh Tehsil	390	149,752	75,347	74,405

BY POPULATION SIZE

Less than 200			200—499			500—999		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
288	**17,268**	**16,166**	**521**	**91,987**	**87,242**	**389**	**140,852**	**133,399**
44	2,873	2,907	66	11,495	11,390	50	18,237	17,819
5	359	353	19	3,241	3,025	22	7,449	6,931
15	919	839	44	7,775	7,275	42	15,952	15,082
43	2,800	2,509	50	9,321	8,428	42	15,143	13,792
19	1,103	992	59	10,372	9,987	44	14,976	14,544
11	534	476	21	3,793	3,780	24	8,416	8,197
13	671	657	40	6,997	6,657	38	14,211	13,464
15	1,007	903	28	4,745	4,770	25	8,734	8,808
9	477	459	37	6,563	6,361	22	8,069	8,046
15	1,108	1,070	47	8,417	7,864	38	14,114	13,000
99	5,417	5,001	110	19,268	17,705	42	15,551	13,716
756	**43,887**	**42,998**	**1,083**	**177,812**	**176,104**	**734**	**258,892**	**259,654**
14	797	831	32	4,840	4,836	21	7,336	7,645
32	2,048	2,059	61	9,767	9,498	28	9,250	9,096
39	2,645	2,491	63	10,234	9,982	22	8,548	8,249
24	1,618	1,650	69	11,628	11,776	41	14,970	14,918
16	961	992	48	8,158	8,203	49	17,031	16,916
9	584	615	26	4,404	4,333	25	9,201	9,117
53	2,554	2,533	50	8,530	8,642	43	15,318	15,544
15	968	957	35	6,486	6,314	43	15,894	15,682
21	1,492	1,437	43	7,069	6,923	52	18,836	18,528
86	4,712	4,737	97	16,335	16,098	42	14,232	14,145
39	2,378	2,291	60	10,169	10,020	63	21,964	21,524
133	7,015	6,602	102	16,017	15,126	54	19,728	18,604
84	4,871	4,690	90	14,434	14,040	53	18,281	18,266
87	4,934	4,707	88	14,488	13,891	35	12,375	12,056
22	1,387	1,209	51	8,338	8,460	43	14,737	15,389
50	3,279	3,369	88	14,251	14,444	48	17,160	17,503
32	1,644	1,828	80	12,664	13,518	72	24,031	26,472
700	**39,141**	**37,453**	**767**	**128,287**	**124,045**	**435**	**151,313**	**146,338**
13	641	701	23	3,761	3,762	19	6,548	6,540
49	2,774	2,680	57	9,839	9,604	31	10,488	10,317
156	8,793	8,045	142	23,723	22,331	52	17,152	15,705
61	3,429	3,400	67	11,949	11,445	40	14,324	13,829
34	2,011	1,952	64	10,349	10,131	57	20,258	19,753
48	3,167	2,954	66	10,715	10,462	34	11,818	11,533
35	1,782	1,690	54	9,213	8,650	34	11,861	11,386
41	2,439	2,324	46	7,417	7,287	33	11,239	10,718
43	2,293	2,226	51	8,499	8,323	28	9,595	9,588
20	1,268	1,240	34	6,037	5,936	25	8,423	8,320
200	10,544	10,241	163	26,785	26,114	82	29,607	28,649
133	**7,958**	**8,531**	**276**	**45,927**	**47,864**	**226**	**77,488**	**82,583**
67	4,148	4,316	144	23,434	24,084	125	42,765	44,810
18	887	1,003	39	6,935	7,422	40	13,654	15,231
48	2,923	3,212	93	15,558	16,358	61	21,069	22,542
351	**20,619**	**20,322**	**562**	**93,416**	**93,245**	**324**	**113,621**	**113,609**
81	4,316	4,251	112	18,531	18,611	70	25,431	24,923
29	1,710	1,668	40	7,159	7,356	48	16,599	17,107
86	4,925	5,034	123	19,519	19,476	62	21,713	22,031
41	2,614	2,519	104	18,088	17,880	72	25,337	25,195
114	7,054	6,850	183	30,119	29,922	72	24,541	24,353

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Tehsil	Total No. of inhabited villages	1,000—1,999		
		Number	Population	
			M	F
1	2	15	16	17
19. Bhilwara District	**1,512**	**222**	**156,555**	**150,426**
1. Asind Tehsil	196	23	15,789	15,467
2. Hurda Tehsil	67	15	10,605	10,171
3. Shahpura Tehsil	131	22	15,093	14,639
4. Jahazpur Tehsil	168	24	16,712	15,377
5. Mandal Tehsil	160	30	22,665	22,477
6. Banera Tehsil	81	19	12,693	12,164
7. Bhilwara Tehsil	124	22	15,661	15,147
8. Raipur Tehsil	87	14	10,186	10,156
9. Sahara Tehsil	91	16	11,438	11,324
10. Kotri Tehsil	127	19	12,828	12,075
11. Mandalgarh Tehsil	280	18	12,885	11,429
20. Udaipur District	**3,117**	**388**	**268,613**	**270,688**
1. Bhim Tehsil	93	17	11,424	11,985
2. Deogarh Tehsil	130	7	4,251	4,377
3. Amet Tehsil	136	11	6,994	6,987
4. Kumbhalgarh Tehsil	161	21	13,417	13,327
5. Rajsamand Tehsil	131	11	7,157	7,334
6. Railmagra Tehsil	91	24	17,341	17,048
7. Nathdwara Tehsil	197	43	31,160	31,515
8. Mavli Tehsil	139	30	21,168	21,064
9. Gogunda Tehsil	146	23	15,691	15,755
10. Vallabhnagar Tehsil	263	26	17,210	17,210
11. Girwa Tehsil	222	36	26,758	25,625
12. Kotra Tehsil	301	11	8,385	7,903
13. Jhadol Tehsil	255	24	16,514	16,073
14. Dhariawad Tehsil	242	21	14,893	14,489
15. Sarada Tehsil	157	20	13,929	14,926
16. Salumbar Tehsil	220	23	16,166	16,823
17. Kherwara Tehsil	233	40	26,155	28,247
21. Chittaurgarh District	**2,144**	**176**	**120,675**	**116,215**
1. Rashmi Tehsil	75	15	10,496	10,599
2. Gangrar Tehsil	157	13	8,556	8,685
3. Begun Tehsil	371	16	11,643	10,675
4. Chittaurgarh Tehsil	186	13	9,206	8,900
5. Kapasan Tehsil	182	19	13,375	12,878
6. Bhadesar Tehsil	161	7	4,297	4,182
7. Nimbahera Tehsil	151	19	12,118	11,460
8. Chhoti Sadri Tehsil	138	13	9,162	8,629
9. Bari Sadri Tehsil	134	9	5,966	5,845
10. Dungla Tehsil	99	16	10,954	10,610
11. Pratapgarh Tehsil	490	36	24,902	23,752
22. Dungarpur District	**832**	**135**	**89,046**	**94,714**
1. Dungarpur Tehsil	429	62	40,646	42,029
2. Aspur Tehsil	142	34	21,129	23,867
3. Sagwara Tehsil	261	39	27,271	28,818
23. Banswara District	**1,445**	**159**	**106,910**	**105,854**
1. Ghatol Tehsil	310	35	23,270	23,238
2. Garhi Tehsil	166	34	23,153	23,250
3. Banswara Tehsil	320	37	24,931	24,606
4. Bagidora Tehsil	259	32	21,923	21,480
5. Kushalgarh Tehsil	390	21	13,633	13,280

BY POPULATION SIZE

2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 & above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
74	**107,580**	**102,915**	**17**	**55,104**	**50,657**	**1**	**6,601**	**5,064**
12	17,988	17,520	1	3,032	2,833	..	..	..
3	3,734	3,448	2	5,891	5,555	1	6,601	5,064
8	12,669	11,811	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	9,378	8,622	2	5,372	5,029	.	..	..
6	7,802	7,708	2	7,252	6,949	..	..	..
5	7,235	7,002	1	4,077	3,898	..	..	..
9	12,097	11,529	2	5,927	5,780	..	..	..
4	4,987	4,903	1	2,660	2,546	..	..	..
7	11,447	11,402	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	8,934	8,429	2	6,265	5,705	..	..	..
7	11,309	10,541	4	14,628	12,362	..	..	..
143	**208,182**	**205,649**	**12**	**39,495**	**37,664**	**1**	**6,691**	**5,511**
6	8,448	8,885	3	10,950	11,478	..	..	..
2	3,295	3,278	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2,106	2,127	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	8,731	8,537	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	9,001	8,894	1	2,634	2,573	..	..	..
5	6,870	6,809	2	5,384	4,947	..	..	..
8	10,808	11,074	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	22,107	21,307	1	3,752	3,350	..	..	..
6	6,649	6,761	1	3,157	2,984	..	..	..
11	16,005	16,128	1	3,614	3,539	..	..	..
23	38,040	35,426	1	3,379	3,168	..	..	..
1	1,515	1,088	..	..	..	..		..
4	4,788	4,224	..	..	..	..		..
10	15,233	14,776	1	3,291	2,838	..		..
20	29,849	30,822	..	..	..	1	6,691	5,511
11	14,016	14,450	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	10,721	11,063	1	3,334	2,787	..	..	..
61	90,693	85,162	5	15,621	15,130	..	..	..
5	7,812	7,824	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	6,844	6,321	2	6,211	6,024	..	..	..
5	7,370	6,523	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	8,896	8,627	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	11,543	10,909	1	3,645	3,557	..	..	..
6	8,475	7,942	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	13,354	12,556	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5,787	5,507	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3,337	3,241	1	3,075	3,003	..	..	..
3	4,243	4,031	1	2,690	2,546	..	..	..
9	13,032	11,681	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	**84,994**	**88,622**	**2**	**5,311**	**5,681**	..	..	..
31	45,176	46,618	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	15,566	16,300	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	24,252	25,704	2	5,311	5,681	..	..	..
43	63,359	62,741	6	19,542	18,175	..	..	..
11	15,380	15,215	1	3,560	3,275	..	..	..
13	20,556	21,067	2	6,113	6,303	..	..	..
10	13,990	13,271	2	6,154	5,146	..	..	..
9	13,433	13,188	1	3,715	3,451	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Tehsil	Total No. of Inhabited villages	Total Rural Population		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
24. Bundi District	**725**	**487,153**	**258,241**	**228,912**
1. Hindoli Tehsil	149	124,341	65,869	58,472
2. Nainwa Tehsil	164	98,040	51,603	46,437
3. Bundi Tehsil	253	165,621	88,479	77,142
4. Keshoraipatan Tehsil	159	99,151	52,290	46,861
25. Kota District	**1,901**	**1,061,690**	**557,407**	**504,283**
1. Pipalda Tehsil	215	120,857	63,405	57,452
2. Digod Tehsil	156	99,052	52,033	47,019
3. Mangrol Tehsil	147	99,374	51,886	47,488
4. Baran Tehsil	97	65,884	34,487	31,397
5. Kishanganj Tehsil	171	82,410	43,089	39,321
6. Shahbad Tehsil	147	63,323	33,433	29,890
7. Ladpura Tehsil	140	85,039	44,807	40,232
8. Ramganj Mandi Tehsil	149	108,096	56,930	51,166
9. Sangod Tehsil	196	100,643	52,660	47,983
10. Atru Tehsil	128	86,392	45,285	41,107
11. Chhipabarod Tehsil	170	84,106	44,064	40,042
12. Chhabra Tehsil	185	66,514	35,328	31,186
26. Jhalawar District	**1,444**	**693,482**	**359,384**	**334,098**
1. Khanpur Tehsil	186	107,572	56,229	51,343
2. Jhalrapatan Tehsil	349	138,334	71,634	66,700
3. Aklera Tehsil	393	157,301	81,733	75,568
4. Pachpahar Tehsil	134	81,630	42,146	39,484
5. Pirawa Tehsil	201	107,211	55,567	51,644
6. Gangdhar Tehsil	181	101,434	52,075	49,359

BY POPULATION SIZE

Less than 200			200—499			500—999		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
109	**7,515**	**6,706**	**289**	**52,835**	**46,699**	**203**	**73,729**	**65,736**
21	1,470	1,273	48	9,478	8,358	44	16,068	14,305
31	2,419	2,239	71	12,013	10,850	42	14,887	13,470
37	2,506	2,189	106	19,810	17,337	68	25,352	22,427
20	1,120	1,005	64	11,534	10,154	49	17,422	15,534
452	**27,851**	**24,919**	**753**	**133,957**	**120,627**	**477**	**171,079**	**155,195**
57	3,804	3,365	86	14,808	13,022	45	16,338	14,850
27	2,033	1,797	62	11,139	10,211	47	16,341	14,598
29	1,903	1,756	47	8,784	8,148	49	16,728	15,148
7	383	344	36	6,744	6,204	43	15,582	14,299
53	3,027	2,737	73	11,964	10,990	29	11,160	10,277
53	2,194	2,008	52	8,923	7,945	26	9,057	8,167
36	2,252	1,974	42	7,894	7,020	38	13,170	11,982
29	1,909	1,669	54	9,640	8,458	43	15,698	14,204
46	2,959	2,671	86	15,592	14,118	47	16,847	15,418
17	1,134	998	54	9,648	8,758	35	12,931	11,807
39	2,456	2,320	73	12,845	11,635	44	16,335	14,841
59	3,797	3,280	88	15,976	14,118	31	10,892	9,604
382	**24,502**	**22,484**	**623**	**105,620**	**98,504**	**309**	**109,288**	**101,434**
52	3,715	3,346	66	11,601	10,716	47	17,097	15,589
119	7,082	6,593	148	24,923	23,209	63	21,711	20,173
120	7,890	7,034	185	31,033	28,603	61	21,179	19,633
24	1,740	1,613	59	9,673	9,143	27	10,311	9,555
39	2,064	1,998	77	13,589	12,561	64	22,615	21,055
28	2,011	1,900	88	14,801	14,272	47	16,375	15,429

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Tehsil	Total No. of inhabited villages	1,000—1,999		
		Number	Population	
			M	F
1	2	15	16	17
24. Bundi District	**725**	**85**	**60,850**	**54,745**
1. Hindoli Tehsil	149	24	17,579	15,889
2. Nainwa Tehsil	164	12	8,307	7,387
3. Bundi Tehsil	253	29	21,140	18,850
4. Keshoraipatan Tehsil	159	20	13,824	12,619
25. Kota District	**1,901**	**153**	**105,559**	**96,331**
1. Pipalda Tehsil	215	18	11,927	11,140
2. Digod Tehsil	156	12	8,613	7,948
3. Mangrol Tehsil	147	16	12,149	10,971
4. Baran Tehsil	97	8	5,967	5,41[illegible]
5. Kishanganj Tehsil	171	10	6,883	6,37[illegible]
6. Shahbad Tehsil	147	12	7,819	7,152
7. Ladpura Tehsil	140	18	12,221	10,867
8. Ramganj Mandi Tehsil	149	14	9,315	8,592
9. Sangod Tehsil	196	11	7,377	6,699
10. Atru Tehsil	128	16	11,465	10,490
11. Chhipabarod Tehsil	170	11	7,160	6,501
12. Chhabra Tehsil	185	7	4,663	4,184
26. Jhalawar District	**1,444**	**107**	**72,257**	**67,369**
1. Khanpur Tehsil	186	15	10,456	9,500
2. Jhalrapatan Tehsil	349	14	9,414	8,779
3. Aklera Tehsil	393	24	15,827	14,785
4. Pachpahar Tehsil	134	20	13,316	12,400
5. Pirawa Tehsil	201	19	13,773	12,822
6. Gangdhar Tehsil	181	15	9,471	9,083

BY POPULATION SIZE

2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 & above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
37	**56,650**	**49,189**	**2**	**6,662**	**5,837**	..	..	..
11	17,596	15,480	1	3,678	3,167	..	..	..
7	10,993	9,821	1	2,984	2,670	..	..	..
13	19,671	16,339	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	8,390	7,549	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	**97,852**	**88,161**	**6**	**21,109**	**19,050**	..	..	..
8	12,753	11,850	1	3,775	3,225	..	..	..
7	10,390	9,231	1	3,517	3,234	..	..	..
5	8,214	7,654	1	4,108	3,811	..	..	..
2	3,079	2,709	1	2,732	2,425	..	..	..
6	10,055	8,946	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5,440	4,618	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	9,270	8,389	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	13,391	11,888	2	6,977	6,355	..	..	..
6	9,885	9,077	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	10,107	9,054	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5,268	4,745	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	**24,448**	**22,843**	7	**23,269**	**21,464**	..	..	..
4	6,075	5,635	2	7,285	6,557	..	..	..
4	5,725	5,334	1	2,779	2,612	..	..	..
2	2,817	2,675	1	2,987	2,838	..	..	..
3	4,042	3,828	1	3,064	2,945	..	..	..
2	3,526	3,208	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2,263	2,163	2	7,154	6,512	..	..	..

TABLE A–4

TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

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TABLE A-4 : TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Fly-leaf

The Table A-4 which corresponds to Table A-IV of 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses brings out the variation in urban population separately for males and females, decade variation and percentage decade variation for each town and urban agglomeration during the past eighty years. The area figures of towns and urban agglomerations are also shown in the table according to their size and status in census classification. The status and area figures are, however, given for 1971 and 1981 censuses only.

An urban agglomeration consists of one or more towns including in some cases villages or parts of a village which can be considered as urbanised and contiguous of the town or towns concerned. An urban agglomeration is by definition the continuous urban spread consisting of a core town and its adjoining urban outgrowth which may be either urban in their own right or rural. Arranged in the order of population size and class of towns, all towns and urban agglomerations have been grouped, as in 1971, into the following six classes according to population :

Class I Population of 100, 000 and above.
Class II Population of 50,000 to 99,999
Class III Population of 20,000 to 49,999
Class IV Population of 10,000 to 19,999
Class V Population of 5,000 to 9,999
Class VI Population of less than 5,000

Each urban agglomeration has been treated as a single unit for such classification, that is, the total population of all the components of an urban agglomeration has determined its size-class and position among all towns/U. A. However, under each urban agglomeration each of its component units has been listed with its respective area and population.

In conformity with Indian Census convention towns having a population of one lakh or above are termed as cities and are, naturally categorised as Class I.

At the beginning of the table, the sexwise break-up of urban population, decadal variation in absolute figures as well as in percentage are given for each census count since 1901. This is followed by similar information for Class I urban units (including all urban agglomerations) falling in Class I, which have been arranged in the descending order of their population size. Likewise the total population for other classes (II to VI) alongwith figures for each town/U.A. included in a particular class are given and arranged in the order of population. For the purpose of presentation of population figures of a town for the earlier censuses (1901 to 1971), the population figures as recorded in that particular census have been used i.e. they are not adjusted to conform to their present jurisdictions.

Classification of towns shown in the table is based on their 1981 population. However, as many towns have changed their category or class since 1901 the class totals shown in the table for previous censuses do not indicate the totals of respective population of all towns shown in a particular class in 1981. Instead the class figures give the totals of population of all towns included in a class in various censuses except for the towns which are now the constituents of urban agglomerations. Thus some of these towns might have come into a higher or lower class while a few others might not have been treated as towns in later censuses.

As the table shows the growth of urban population alone, the figures for previous censuses against towns which, they being rural, were not treated as towns in those censuses are not given. They are also not included in the class totals for any census. However, if any place was treated as a town in some census and declassified as rural in subsequent censuses and again classified as town, in such cases the population particulars are given only for those censuses in which it was a town and the word 'Declassified' is recorded against other census years in which it was declassified.

In striking class totals an urban agglomeration has been taken as a unit not only for 1981 but also for previous censuses. As mentioned earlier the population for any class in any past census has been worked out for the total number of towns of that particular class in that census. Thus the class-size totals include figures for towns which might have been individually withdrawn from urban status in a preceding or succeeding census.

On the other hand a constituent of an urban agglomeration has been reckoned not according to its class in a particular census but in conformity to the class of urban agglomeration as a whole in that census. In cases of amalgamation of towns, the merged units are considered absorbed in the unit in which it was amalgamated. Hence the unit as such which includes figures for the merged town as well, has been presented according to its class in each census. Where, however, a rural area has been merged with an urban area in a particular census, the population of only the urban area in censuses preceding that particular census year has been taken as the basis for deciding the class.

Two appendices supplement this table. While the first shows the new towns added in 1981, the other gives the reasons for the changes in area of towns between 1971 and 1981.

Annexures at the end provide the alphabetical list of towns and urban agglomeration of the State.

Urban areas in the State consist of 11 Class I towns or cities, 10 Class II 23 Class III, 101 Class IV, 23 Class V and only 1 Rural town making in all, 201 towns. These areas comprise 190 municipal towns, 1 cantonment board, 1 notified area committee besides 9 'Census-towns' which satisfy the criteria laid down for treating non-municipal areas as towns for census purposes. The criteria have already been discussed in detail in the 'General Note' under the heading 'Rural and Urban areas'. What is more relevant here, however, is not only the number of towns in each size-class but the contribution which these classes make to the total urban population. For this purpose while arriving at the total number of urban units in various census years, the constituents of an urban agglomeration where the constituents were reckoned as separate towns in their own right have been treated as separate towns and classified according to their own population and not according to the population of urban agglomeration. Where, however, urban agglomerations were formed by combining with outgrowth (s), the population of the outgrowth(s) has been added to the town whose outgrowth it was. The combined population of town and outgrowth (s) has been taken into account for determining the class of the towns in such cases. This has been done with a view to have a clear picture of the growth in the number of urban units during the successive decades.

The following statement outlines the growth in the number of towns by various class-sizes alongwith their population in the State and various districts since 1901. To make the position amply clear the percentage of UA's towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population for the state and districts since 1901 are also given according to the population of Urban Agglomeration in the statement that follows :

Growth in the number of cities and towns and their population in State and district 1901-1981

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
RAJASTHAN														
1901	**1**	**160,167**	**4**	**244,112**	**8**	**251,420**	**26**	**339,330**	**64**	**430,528**	**32**	**125,089**	**135**	**1,550,656**
1911	**1**	**137,098**	**3**	**201,310**	**9**	**260,921**	**24**	**318,863**	**60**	**397,995**	**41**	**159,642**	**138**	**1,475,829**
1921	**2**	**233,719**	**2**	**142,890**	**7**	**218,567**	**20**	**269,396**	**58**	**395,009**	**58**	**215 754**	**147**	**1,475 335**
1931	**2**	**263,703**	**2**	**180,663**	**9**	**293,783**	**26**	**360,237**	**64**	**453,089**	**47**	**177,730**	**150**	**1,729,205**
1941	**4**	**577,136**	**2**	**113,791**	**13**	**374,557**	**28**	**387,493**	**74**	**529,393**	**36**	**134,731**	**157**	**2,117,101**
1951	**4**	**785,593**	**4**	**263,650**	**20**	**564,701**	**36**	**470,614**	**96**	**642,472**	**67**	**228,245**	**227**	**2,955,275**
1961	**6**	**1,241,562**	**4**	**241,128**	**23**	**667,337**	**52**	**707,581**	**51**	**389,611**	**9**	**34,259**	**145**	**3,281,478**
1971	**7**	**1,860,326**	**7**	**488,251**	**31**	**910,133**	**67**	**936,859**	**41**	**331,693**	**4**	**16,499**	**157**	**4,543,761**
1981	**11**	**3,306,345**	**10**	**661,964**	**55**	**1,658,239**	**101**	**1,384,938**	**23**	**194,865**	**1**	**4,157**	**201**	**7,210,508**
1. Ganganagar														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7,096	2	7,096
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,133	1	2,791	2	7,924
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,137	2	6,650	3	11,787
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16,032	3	10,931	5	26,963
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,136	4	27,230	1	4,750	6	48,116
1951	..	..	..	..	1	36,437	1	10,836	5	33,585	4	10,055	11	90,913
1961	..	..	1	63,854	..	..	4	53,188	3	25,935	2	6,975	10	149,952
1971	..	..	1	90,042	1	32,532	6	84,142	2	14,007	2	9,046	12	229,769
1981	1	123,692	1	60,071	4	100,977	8	117,248	2	16,311	..	..	16	418,299
2. Bikaner														
1901	..	..	1	53,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	53,075
1911	..	..	1	55,826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55,826
1921	..	..	1	69,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	69,410
1931	..	..	1	85,927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	85,927
1941	1	127,226	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,187	1	4,388	3	136,801
1951	1	117,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	20,879	3	10,996	7	148,988
1961	1	150,634	..	..	..	..	1	10,696	4	26,696	..	..	6	188,026
1971	1	188,518	..	..	..	..	2	24,938	3	23,695	..	..	6	237,151
1981	1	256,057	..	..	2	45,311	3	33,717	..	..	..	..	6	335,085

Growth in the number of cities and towns and their population in State and district 1901-1981

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
3. Churu														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	37,453	2	15,507	1	4,136	6	57,096
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	53,302	1	5,904	1	4,526	6	63,732
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	57,268	5	29,526	..	..	9	86,794
1931	..	..	..	..	1	21,965	3	52,902	5	37,391	..	..	9	112,258
1941	..	..	..	..	4	100,250	2	23,932	4	30,086	..	..	10	154,268
1951	..	..	..	..	4	120,442	3	37,369	3	23,120	1	4,171	11	185,102
1961	..	..	..	..	4	131,191	4	55,845	2	16,644	1	4,363	11	208,043
1971	..	..	1	53,185	5	153,516	3	36,856	2	15,071	..	..	11	258,628
1981	..	..	3	174,004	3	102,821	4	60,196	1	7,638	..	..	11	344,659
4. Jhunjhunun														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24,594	7	47,550	..	..	9	72,144
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	27,325	7	46,481	..	..	9	73,806
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24,520	6	38,392	1	4,674	9	67,586
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31,174	7	49,881	..	..	9	81,055
1941	..	..	..	..	1	20,620	2	28,514	6	44,585	..	..	9	93,719
1951	..	..	..	..	2	47,316	2	22,861	9	61,615	2	8,534	15	140,326
1961	..	..	..	..	2	49,873	2	24,493	6	49,490	1	3,464	11	127,320
1971	..	..	..	..	2	58,589	5	61,355	5	42,092	..	..	12	162,036
1981	..	..	..	..	3	106,745	9	126,198	2	18,324	..	..	14	251,267
5. Alwar														
1901	..	..	1	56,771	..	..	1	11,008	3	18,503	2	9,019	7	95,301
1911	..	..	..	..	1	41,305	..	..	3	21,679	3	11,620	7	74,604
1921	..	..	..	..	1	44,760	..	..	2	13,733	4	13,434	7	71,927
1931	..	..	..	..	1	47,900	..	..	2	13,955	4	13,736	7	75,591
1941	..	..	1	54,143	..	..	..	..	2	16,545	4	14,850	7	85,538
1951	..	..	1	57,868	..	..	..	..	2	14,781	8	26,189	11	98,838
1961	..	..	1	72,707	..	..	1	12,048	..	..	1	3,137	3	87,892
1971	1	100,378	..	..	..	..	2	21,706	..	..	1	4,798	4	126,882
1981	1	145,795	..	..	..	..	3	42,360	1	8,046	..	..	5	196,201
6. Bharatpur														
1901	..	..	..	..	1	43,601	4	58,405	5	32,117	..	..	10	134,123
1911	..	..	..	..	1	33,918	3	44,470	5	32,536	1	4,309	10	115,233
1921	..	..	..	..	1	33,495	2	28,004	5	35,326	2	9,322	10	106,147
1931	..	..	..	..	1	30,173	3	40,801	4	27,329	2	9,255	10	107,558
1941	..	..	..	..	2	56,852	2	25,074	6	42,587	..	..	10	124,513
1951	..	..	..	..	2	57,972	2	25,368	6	43,560	7	23,322	17	150,222
1961	..	..	..	..	2	77,188	4	56,726	3	23,054	..	..	9	156,968
1971	..	..	1	69,902	2	54,132	4	63,424	2	17,637	..	..	9	205,095
1981	1	105,274	..	..	4	120,532	7	95,894	..	..	..	..	12	321,700
7. Sawai Madhopur														
1901	..	..	..	..	1	23,482	2	22,266	3	17,078	..	..	6	62,826
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	41,609	2	12,666	1	4,292	6	58,567
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19,579	3	22,724	4	12,304	8	54,607
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30,496	3	22,378	3	8,222	8	61,096
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	44,031	2	14,233	3	9,244	8	67,508
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	59,316	2	12,315	8	24,598	14	96,229
1961	..	..	..	..	4	87,476	..	..	1	8,653	..	..	5	96,129
1971	..	..	..	..	5	131,632	1	10,454	..	..	..	..	6	142,086
1981	..	..	..	..	5	185,769	1	13,273	1	7,048	..	..	7	206,090

Growth in the number of cities and towns and their population in State and district 1901-1981

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
						8. Jaipur								
1901	1	160,167	..	..	..	..	1	10,873	9	60,498	2	8,159	13	239,697
1911	1	137,098	..	..	..	..	1	11,094	7	41,259	4	12,482	13	201,933
1921	1	120,207	..	..	..	..	1	11,627	4	26,007	8	29,873	14	187,714
1931	1	144,179	..	..	..	..	1	12,593	5	35,199	7	29,115	14	221,086
1941	1	175,810	..	..	..	..	1	14,112	7	50,913	5	20,354	14	261,189
1951	1	291,130	..	..	..	..	4	48,326	12	76,585	6	19,323	23	435,364
1961	1	403,444	..	..	..	..	5	66,461	3	24,803	1	4,607	10	499,315
1971	1	615,258	..	..	1	20,180	7	94,920	2	15,518	..	..	11	745,876
1981	1	977,165	..	..	4	99,691	11	156,015	2	17,661	..	..	18	1,250,532
						9. Sikar								
1901	..	..	..	..	1	21,523	3	37,592	3	22,789	..	..	7	81,904
1911	..	..	..	..	1	22,317	3	39,678	3	20,890	..	..	7	82,885
1921	..	..	..	..	1	21,080	3	39,147	3	19,236	..	..	7	79,463
1931	..	..	..	..	1	26,297	3	45,417	3	22,246	..	..	7	93,960
1941	..	..	..	..	2	55,587	2	28,246	3	24,144	..	..	7	107,977
1951	..	..	..	..	2	70,891	2	31,827	7	45,566	..	..	11	148,284
1961	..	..	1	50,636	1	27,039	5	66,022	..	..	..	..	7	143,697
1971	..	..	1	70,987	2	57,087	4	49,474	..	..	..	..	7	177,548
1981	1	102,970	1	51,084	1	29,215	6	95,667	..	..	..	..	9	278,936
						10. Ajmer								
1901	..	..	1	73,839	2	44,422	1	12,663	1	7,053	2	8,196	7	146,173
1911	..	..	1	86,222	2	43,041	1	10,418	1	5,926	2	7,406	7	153,013
1921	1	113,512	..	..	1	22,362	1	19,651	2	15,150	2	5,976	7	176,651
1931	1	119,524	..	..	2	49,739	1	11,929	1	7,179	2	6,452	7	194,823
1941	1	147,258	..	..	1	36,720	2	32,263	1	8,245	2	6,890	7	231,376
1951	1	196,633	1	51,054	2	50,200	..	..	3	21,552	2	8,152	9	327,591
1961	1	231,240	1	53,931	2	49,392	1	12,394	3	18,650	..	..	8	365,607
1971	1	264,291	1	66,114	2	63,137	1	14,997	3	23,571	..	..	8	432,110
1981	1	375,593	2	152,030	2	55,009	1	15,191	2	18,583	..	..	8	616,406
						11. Tonk								
1901	..	..	..	..	1	38,759	..	..	1	6,502	3	12,740	5	58,001
1911	..	..	..	..	1	33,864	..	..	2	11,345	3	13,775	6	58,984
1921	..	..	..	..	1	30,374	..	..	1	5,373	4	15,810	6	51,557
1931	..	..	..	..	1	35,798	..	..	1	5,996	4	17,700	6	59,494
1941	..	..	..	..	1	38,650	..	..	3	17,903	2	8,856	6	65,409
1951	..	..	..	..	1	42,833	..	..	3	21,288	2	8,579	6	72,700
1961	..	..	..	..	1	43,413	1	10,622	3	19,351	..	..	5	73,386
1971	..	..	1	55,866	..	..	4	47,301	1	6,027	..	..	6	109,194
1981	..	..	1	77,653	..	..	4	58,993	1	7,198	..	..	6	143,844
						12. Jaisalmer								
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14,262	..	..	2	14,262
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13,234	..	..	2	13,234
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9,268	2	9,268
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,120	1	4,516	2	11,636
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,340	1	4,328	2	11,668
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13,143	..	..	2	13,143
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13,646	..	..	2	13,646
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,578	1	7,769	..	..	2	24,347
1981	..	..	..	..	1	22,041	1	10,886	..	..	..	..	2	32,927

Growth in the number of cities and towns and their population in State and district 1901-1981

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
13. Jodhpur														
1901	..	..	1	60,437	..	..	2	32,596	3	20,802	..	..	6	113,835
1911	..	..	1	59,262	1	20,494	1	13,825	2	16,162	1	4,814	6	114,557
1921	..	..	1	*73,480*	..	..	1	*12,801*	2	*12,858*	1	*4,663*	5	*103,802*
1931	..	..	1	94,736	..	..	1	14,982	3	20,423	..	..	5	130,141
1941	1	126,842	..	..	..	..	1	17,689	3	23,808	..	..	5	168,339
1951	1	180,717	..	..	..	..	3	36,762	1	5,791	..	..	5	223,270
1961	1	224,760	..	..	..	..	3	40,450	..	..	..	..	4	265,210
1971	1	317,612	..	..	..	..	3	50,626	..	..	..	..	4	368,238
1981	1	506,345	..	..	3	73,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	579,845
14. Nagaur														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24,126	4	28,235	2	7,849	8	60,210
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	23,082	4	29,974	1	4,397	7	57,453
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20,408	3	22,591	3	12,657	8	55,656
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	37,374	4	28,387	1	4,424	8	70,185
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	54,217	3	20,754	1	4,776	8	79,747
1951	..	..	..	..	1	20,914	4	59,283	3	19,382	..	..	8	99,579
1961	..	..	..	..	2	*48,121*	4	*59,358*	2	*13,178*	..	..	8	*120,657*
1971	..	..	..	..	3	87,917	3	53,441	2	13,598	..	..	8	154,956
1981	..	..	..	..	6	197,670	2	22,256	2	17,151	..	..	10	237,077
15. Pali														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	23,780	2	11,807	2	8,137	6	43,724
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	22,988	2	10,608	2	9,113	6	42,709
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,129	2	14,832	3	12,527	6	37,488
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,974	4	28,378	1	3,521	6	42,873
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24,146	3	21,473	2	9,273	7	54,892
1951	..	..	..	..	1	24,100	2	25,456	5	31,061	2	9,512	10	90,129
1961	..	..	..	..	1	33,303	2	29,143	1	9,855	1	4,434	5	76,735
1971	..	..	..	..	1	49,834	4	53,547	1	5,050	..	..	6	108,431
1981	..	..	1	91,568	1	24,292	8	103,903	2	15,002	..	..	12	234,765
16. Barmer														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11,182	1	3,194	3	14,376
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11,788	1	2,158	3	13,946
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12,326	1	1,636	3	13,962
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14,841	1	1,414	3	16,255
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12,051	1	7,765	1	2,178	3	21,994
1951	..	..	..	..	1	20,812	..	..	1	9,637	1	2,318	3	32,767
1961	..	..	..	..	1	27,600	1	12,110	..	..	..	..	2	39,710
1971	..	..	..	..	1	38,630	1	17,595	..	..	..	..	2	56,225
1981	..	..	1	55,554	1	28,070	1	14,605	..	..	..	..	3	98,229
17. Jalor														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,443	1	4,545	2	11,988
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	*12,838*	..	..	2	*12,838*
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11,302	..	..	2	11,302
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13,196	..	..	2	13,196
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15,470	..	..	2	15,470
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18,441	2	9,610	4	28,051
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24,714	..	..	..	..	2	24,714
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	29,528	..	..	..	..	2	29,528
1981	..	..	..	..	2	48,439	2	24,351	..	..	..	..	4	72,790

Growth in the number of cities and towns and their population in State and district 1901-1981

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
18. Sirohi														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12,312	3	11,055	5	23,367
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13,795	3	10,329	5	24,124
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14,396	3	9,020	5	23,416
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17,188	3	10,040	5	27,228
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19,436	3	10,339	5	29,775
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24,500	2	12,241	2	8,102	6	44,843
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	32,179	3	25,568	..	..	5	57,747
1971	..	..	..	..	1	25,331	2	30,803	2	19,583	..	..	5	75,717
1981	..	..	..	..	2	55,183	3	41,818	..	..	..	..	5	97,001
19. Bhilwara														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,346	1	8,974	3	12,158	5	31,478
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16,692	3	12,744	5	29,436
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17,396	3	12,314	5	29,710
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,402	1	9,298	3	13,323	5	33,023
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15,169	2	15,471	2	9,172	5	39,812
1951	..	..	..	..	1	29,668	1	11,609	3	17,005	2	9,223	7	67,505
1961	..	..	..	..	1	43,499	1	12,165	1	7,769	..	..	3	63,433
1971	..	..	1	82,155	..	..	1	15,334	2	18,817	..	..	4	116,306
1981	1	122,625	..	..	..	..	4	56,477	1	9,461	..	..	6	188,563
20. Udaipur														
1901	..	..	..	..	1	45,976	..	..	3	19,147	3	7,884	7	73,007
1911	..	..	..	..	1	33,229	..	..	2	10,885	4	11,898	7	56,012
1921	..	..	..	..	1	34,789	..	..	2	13,593	4	11,740	7	60,122
1931	..	..	..	..	1	44,035	..	..	3	19,239	3	7,519	7	70,793
1941	..	..	1	59,648	..	..	..	..	4	27,146	2	2,432	7	89,226
1951	..	..	1	89,621	..	..	1	12,341	6	36,532	4	9,485	12	147,979
1961	1	111,139	..	..	..	..	2	25,162	3	23,698	..	..	6	159,999
1971	1	161,278	..	..	..	..	2	33,135	3	27,486	..	..	6	221,899
1981	1	232,588	..	..	2	52,348	5	60,532	1	9,651	..	..	9	355,119
21. Chittaurgarh														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	27,908	1	3,625	5	31,533
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15,661	3	13,239	5	28,900
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	22,338	2	8,594	5	30,932
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,845	4	25,002	1	4,364	6	40,211
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13,505	5	34,033	1	4,831	7	52,369
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	37,016	4	26,138	..	..	7	63,154
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	43,116	3	24,573	..	..	6	67,689
1971	..	..	..	..	1	25,917	3	44,851	3	27,106	..	..	7	97,874
1981	..	..	..	..	3	95,656	5	66,765	..	..	..	..	8	162,421
22. Dungarpur														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,094	..	..	1	6,094
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,470	2	8,413	3	14,883
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12,866	1	4,268	3	17,134
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14,123	1	3,478	3	17,601
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14,870	1	4,247	3	19,117
1951		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16,487	2	5,255	4	21,742
1961		..	..	..	..	..	1	12,755	1	8,655	..	..	2	21,410
1971		..	..	..	..	..	2	31,257	..	..	..	..	2	31,257
1981		..	..	..	1	27,556	1	16,570	..	..	..	..	2	44,126

Growth in the number of cities and towns and their population in State and district 1901-1981

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
23. Banswara														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,038	..	..	1	7,038
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,665	1	2,594	2	10,259
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8,588	1	2,731	2	11,319
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,444	..	..	1	3,069	2	13,513
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12,772	..	..	1	3,520	2	16,292
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15,558	..	..	1	4,127	2	19,685
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19,566	1	5,264	..	..	2	24,830
1971	..	..	..	..	1	27,363	..	..	1	5,841	..	..	2	33,204
1981	..	..	..	..	1	48,070	..	..	1	7,117	..	..	2	55,187
24. Bundi														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19,313	..	..	1	4,501	2	23,814
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19,598	..	..	1	4,960	2	24,558
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16,105	..	..	3	10,176	4	26,281
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,991	1	6,530	2	7,537	4	32,058
1941	..	..	..	..	1	20,846	..	..	1	6,260	2	7,996	4	35,102
1951	..	..	..	..	1	22,697	..	..	2	13,867	3	11,194	6	47,758
1961	..	..	..	..	1	26,478	1	13,725	1	6,865	1	4,671	4	51,739
1971	..	..	..	..	1	34,492	1	15,908	2	15,148	..	..	4	65,548
1981	..	..	..	..	2	68,087	2	21,744	1	9,998	..	..	5	99,829
25. Kota														
1901	..	..	..	..	1	33,657	..	..	3	19,772	1	4,369	5	57,798
1911	..	..	..	..	1	32,753	..	..	3	21,214	1	4,789	5	58,756
1921	..	..	..	..	1	31,707	1	10,157	1	5,251	2	8,983	5	56,098
1931	..	..	..	..	1	37,876	1	11,471	1	5,462	2	9,699	5	64,508
1941	..	..	..	..	1	45,032	1	14,087	3	17,237	1	2,307	6	78,663
1951	..	..	1	65,107	1	20,419	..	..	4	24,012	1	2,320	7	111,858
1961	1	120,345	..	..	1	22,764	..	..	2	14,363	1	2,608	5	160,080
1971	1	212,991	..	..	1	29,809	1	11,185	2	18,411	1	2,655	6	275,051
1981	1	358,241	..	..	1	42,000	7	86,042	1	7,654	1	4,157	11	498,094
26. Jhalawar														
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14,315	1	7,955	2	8,426	4	30,696
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11,474	1	7,190	2	8,993	4	27,657
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16,068	2	9,134	4	25,202
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,442	1	6,316	2	9,415	4	26,173
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11,549	3	16,672	..	..	4	28,221
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12,186	4	23,889	4	13,180	9	49,255
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14,643	3	22,901	..	..	4	37,544
1971	..	..	..	..	1	20,035	2	23,504	2	15,266	..	..	5	58,805
1981	..	..	..	..	1	29,257	3	44,237	2	18,022	..	..	6	91,516

*Note :—The constituents of an urban agglomeration where the constituents were reckoned as separate towns in their own right have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of urban agglomeration, where however, U.A's were formed with outgrowth, the population of the outgrowth(s) was added to the town whose outgrowth it was. The combined population of town and outgrowth(s) was taken for determination of the class in the above statement.

Percentage of town in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population

State/District	1981		1971		1961		1951	
	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				CLASS I				
RAJASTHAN	**5·64**	**46·82**	**4·64**	**41·87**	**4·26**	**38·54**	**1·81**	**27·48**
1. Ganganagar	6·25	29·57	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bikaner	25·00	85·86	25·00	88·09	25·00	88·70	20·00	87·45
3. Churu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Jhunjhunun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Alwar	20·00	74·31	25·00	79·11	..	..	..	..
6. Bharatpur	8·34	32·72	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Jaipur	6·25	81·18	11·11	85·37	11·11	82·19	4·76	69·91
9. Sikar	11·11	36·92	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ajmer	12·50	60·93	12·50	61·16	12·50	63·25	11·11	60·02
11. Tonk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Jaisalmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jodhpur	25·00	87·32	25·00	86·25	25·00	84·75	20·00	80·94
14. Nagaur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Pali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Barmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Jalor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Sirohi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bhilwara	16·67	65·03	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Udaipur	11·11	65·50	16·67	72·68	16·67	69·46	..	..
21. Chittaurgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Dungarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Banswara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Bundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Kota	9·09	71·92	16·66	77·44	20·00	75·18	..	..
26. Jhalawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				CLASS II				
RAJASTHAN	**5·64**	**10.00**	**4·64**	**10·75**	**2·84**	**7·35**	**1·81**	**8·92**
1. Ganganagar	6·25	14·36	8·33	39·19	10·00	42·58	..	..
2. Bikaner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Churu	27·27	50·49	9·09	20·56	..	..	..	..
4. Jhunjhunun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Alwar	..	..	..	..	33·34	82·72	9·09	58·55
6. Bharatpur	..	..	11·11	34·08	..	..	..	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	16.67	28·67	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Sikar	11·11	18·31	14·29	39·98	14·29	35·24	..	..
10. Ajmer	25·00	24·66	12·50	15·30	12·50	14·75	11·11	15·59
11. Tonk	16·67	53·99	16·67	51·16	..	..	..	..
12. Jaisalmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Pali	8·33	39·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Barmer	33·34	56·55	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Jalor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Sirohi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bhilwara	..	..	25·00	70·64	..	..	..	..
20. Udaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·34	60·56
21. Chittaurgarl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Dungarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Banswara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Bundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Kota	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·28	58·21
26. Jhalawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

in each class to total urban population from 1901-1981 in State and District

1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				CLASS I					
2·60	**27·50**	**1·35**	**15·51**	**1·38**	**16·09**	**0·74**	**9·29**	**0·75**	**10·33**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33·33	93·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7·69	69·28	7·69	67·28	7·69	66·00	7·69	67·89	7·69	66·82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14·29	63·65	14·29	61·35	14·29	64·26	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20·00	75·35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				CLASS II					
1·30	**5·37**	**1·35**	**10·45**	**1·38**	**9·68**	**2·21**	**15·03**	**3·01**	***16·95***
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14·29	63·30	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·29	59·57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	14·29	56·35	14·28	50·51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	20·00	72·80	20·00	70·79	20·00	69·62	20·00	69·50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14·29	66·85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Percentage of town in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population

State/District	1981		1971		1961		1951	
	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			CLASS III					
RAJASTHAN	**26·67**	**21·94**	**20·53**	**20·47**	**16·31**	**20·34**	**9·05**	**19.31**
1. Ganganagar	25·00	24·14	8·33	14·16	..	..	9·09	40·08
2. Bikaner	25·00	7·20	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Churu	27·27	29·83	45·46	59·36	36·37	63·06	36·37	65·07
4. Jhunjhunun	30·77	52·85	27·27	48·54	20·00	39·17	13·34	33·72
5. Alwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bharatpur	33·33	37·47	22·22	26·39	22·22	49·17	11·77	38·59
7. Sawai Madhopur	50·00	61·47	80·00	92·64	80·00	91·00	..	..
8. Jaipur	18·75	6·22	11·11	2·71	..	..	..	..
9. Sikar	11·11	10·47	28·57	32·15	14·28	18·82	18·18	47·81
10. Ajmer	25·00	8·92	25·00	14·61	25·00	13·51	22·22	15·32
11. Tonk	..	..	..	..	20·00	59·16	16·67	58·92
12. Jaisalmer	50·00	66·94	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jodhpur	75·00	12·68	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaur	60·00	83·38	37·50	56·74	25·00	39·88	12·50	21·00
15. Pali	8·33	10·35	16·67	45·96	20·00	43·40	10·00	26·74
16. Barmer	33·33	28·58	50·00	68·71	50·00	69·50	33·34	63·52
17. Jalor	50·00	66·55	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Sirohi	40·00	56·89	20·00	33·46	..	..	..	..
19. Bhilwara	..	..	..	..	33·34	68·57	16·67	52·98
20. Udaipur	22·22	14·74	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Chittaurgarh	37·50	58·89	14·28	26·48	..	..	..	..
22. Dungarpur	50·00	62·45	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Banswara	50·00	87·10	50·00	82·41	..	..	..	..
24. Bundi	40·00	68·20	25·00	52·62	25·00	51·17	20·00	47·52
25. Kota	9·09	8·43	16·67	10·84	20·00	14·22	14·29	18·25
26. Jhalawar	16·67	31·97	20·00	34·07	..	..	..	..
			CLASS IV					
RAJASTHAN	**50·26**	**18·60**	**42·38**	**19·77**	**36·17**	**21·34**	**16·74**	**16·37**
1. Ganganagar	50·00	28·03	50·00	36·62	40·00	35·47	9·09	11·92
2. Bikaner	50·00	6·94	25·00	4·73	..	..	..	..
3. Churu	36·37	17·46	27·27	14·25	36·36	26·84	27·27	20·19
4. Jhunjhunun	61·54	43·45	36·37	29·78	20·00	21·96	13·33	16·29
5. Alwar	60·00	21·59	50·00	17·11	33·33	13·71	..	..
6. Bharatpur	58·33	29·81	44·45	30·93	44·45	36·14	11·76	16·89
7. Sawai Madhopur	16·67	6·44	20·00	7·36	..	..	28·57	61·64
8. Jaipur	62·50	11·19	66·67	11·17	55·56	13·31	19·05	11·10
9. Sikar	66·67	34·30	57·14	27·87	71·43	45·94	18·18	21·46
10. Ajmer	12·50	2·47	12·50	3·47	12·50	3·39	..	..
11. Tonk	66·67	41·01	66·67	43·32	20·00	14·47	..	..
12. Jaisalmer	50·00	33·06	50·00	68·09	..	..	..	..
13. Jodhpur	..	..	75·00	13·75	75·00	15·25	60·00	16·47
14. Nagaur	20·00	9·39	37·50	34·49	50·00	49·20	50·00	59·53
15. Pali	66·67	44·26	66·67	49·38	40·00	37·98	20·00	28·25
16. Barmer	33·33	14·87	50·00	31·29	50·00	30·50	..	..
17. Jalor	50·00	33·45	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	..	..
18. Sirohi	60·00	43·11	40·00	40·68	40·00	55·72	33·34	54·63
19. Bhilwara	66·67	29·95	25·00	13·18	33·33	19·18	16·67	17·20
20. Udaipur	55·56	17·04	33·33	14·93	33·33	15·73	8·33	8·34
21. Chittaurgarh	62·50	41·11	42·86	45·83	50·00	63·70	42·86	58·61
22. Dungarpur	50·00	37·55	100·00	100·00	50·00	59·58	..	..
23. Banswara	..	..	..	..	50·00	78·80	50·00	79·03
24. Bundi	40·00	21·78	25·00	24·27	25·00	26·53	20·00	27·25
25. Kota	63·64	17·27	16·67	4·07	..	..	..	..
26. Jhalawar	50·00	48·34	40·00	39·97	25·00	39·00	11·11	24·74

In each class to total urban population from 1901-1981 in State and District

1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	%of population
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				CLASS III					
9·09	**18·78**	**6·08**	**16·99**	**4·83**	**14·81**	**5·88**	**16·29**	**6·01**	**16·21**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40·00	64·99	11·11	19·57	..	..	..	..	..	..
11·11	22·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	14·29	63·37	14·29	62·23	14·28	55·37	..	..
20·00	45·66	10·00	28·05	10·00	31·56	10·00	29·43	10·00	32·51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·67	37·38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28·57	51·48	14·28	27·99	14·28	26·53	14·28	26·93	14·28	26.28
14·29	15·87	28·57	25·53	14·28	12·66	28·57	28·13	28·57	30·39
16·67	59·09	16·66	60·17	16·66	58·91	16·67	57·41	20·00	66·82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25·00	52·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	14.28	62·20	14·29	57·86	14·29	59·33	14·28	62·97
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25·00	59·39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20·00	60·18	20·00	58·71	20·00	56·52	20·00	55·74	20·00	58·23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				CLASS IV					
17·53	**17·59**	**17·57**	**21·12**	**14·48**	**19·19**	**18·38**	**22·50**	**18·80**	**20·97**
16·67	33·54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20·00	15·51	33·33	47·12	44·44	65·98	66·67	83·64	50·00	65·60
22·22	30·43	22·22	38·46	22·22	36·28	22·22	37·02	22·22	34·09
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·28	11·55
20·00	20·14	30·00	37·93	20·00	26·38	30·00	38·59	40·00	43·55
37·50	65·23	25·00	49·91	12·50	35·86	50·00	71·04	33·33	35·44
7·69	5·40	7·69	5·70	7·69	6·19	7·69	5·50	7·69	4·54
28·57	26·16	42·86	48·34	42·86	49·26	42·86	47·87	42·86	45·90
28·57	13·94	14·29	6·12	14·29	11·12	14·28	6·81	14·29	8·66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20·00	10·51	20·00	11·51	20·00	12·33	20·00	12·07	20·00	12·23
50·00	67·99	37·50	53·25	25·00	36·67	28·57	40·18	25·00	40·07
28·57	43·99	16·67	25·60	16·67	27·02	33·34	53·82	33·34	54·39
33·34	54·79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	25·00	46·48	25·00	45·96	25.00	44.79	25·00	47·16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14·28	25·79	16·66	26·97	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50·00	78·39	50·00	77·29	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	25·00	56·12	25·00	61·28	50·00	79·80	50·00	81·10
20·00	17·91	20·00	17·78	20·00	18·11	..	..	..	..
25·00	40·92	25·00	39·90	..	..	25·00	41·49	25·00	46·63

Percentage of town in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population

State/District	1981		1971		1961		1951	
	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS V								
RAJASTHAN	**11·28**	**2·58**	**25·16**	**6·78**	**34·75**	**11·49**	**41·18**	**20·51**
1. Ganganagar	12·50	3·90	16·67	6·09	30·00	17·30	45·46	36·94
2. Bikaner	..	..	50·00	7·18	75·00	11·30	40·00	8·10
3. Churu	9·09	2·22	18·18	5·83	18·18	8·00	27·27	12·49
4. Jhunjhunun	7·69	3·70	36·36	21·68	60·00	38·87	60·00	43·91
5. Alwar	20·00	4·10	..	..	..	..	18·18	14·95
6. Bharatpur	..	..	22·22	8·60	33·33	14·69	35·29	29·00
7. Sawai Madhopur	16·66	3·42	..	..	20·00	9·00	14·29	12·80
8. Jaipur	12·50	1·41	11·11	0·75	22·22	3·58	47·62	14·55
9. Sikar	..	..	..	..	..	..	63·64	30·73
10. Ajmer	25·00	3·02	37·50	5·46	37·50	5·10	33·34	6·58
11. Tonk	16·66	5·00	16·66	5·52	60·00	26·37	50·00	29·28
12. Jaisalmer	..	..	50·00	31·91	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
13. Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·00	2·59
14. Nagaur	20·00	7·23	25·00	8·77	25·00	10·92	37·50	19·47
15. Pali	16·67	6·39	16·66	4·66	20·00	12·84	50·00	34·46
16. Barmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33	29·41
17. Jalor	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	65·74
18. Sirohi	..	..	40·00	25·86	60·00	44·28	33·33	27·30
19. Bhilwara	16·66	5·02	50·00	16·18	33·33	12·25	33·33	16·16
20. Udaipur	11·11	2·72	50·00	12·39	50·00	14·81	50·00	24·69
21. Chittaurgarh	..	..	42·86	27·69	50·00	36·30	57·14	41·39
22. Dungarpur	..	..	..	..	50·00	40·42	50·00	75·83
23. Banswara	50·00	12·90	50·00	17·59	50·00	21·20	..	..
24. Bundi	20·00	10·02	50·00	23·11	25·00	13·27	20·00	12·04
25. Kota	9·09	1·54	33·33	6·69	40·00	8·97	57·14	21·47
26. Jhalawar	33·33	19·69	40·00	25·96	75·00	61·00	44·45	48·50
CLASS VI								
RAJASTHAN	**0·51**	**0·06**	**2·65**	**0·36**	**5·67**	**1·94**	**29·41**	**7·41**
1. Ganganagar	..	..	16·67	3·94	20·00	4·65	36·36	11·06
2. Bikaner	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·00	4·45
3. Churu	..	..	..	..	9·09	2·10	9·09	2·25
4. Jhunjhunun	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·33	6·08
5. Alwar	..	..	25·00	3·78	33·33	3·57	72·73	26·50
6. Bharatpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	41·18	15·52
7. Sawai Madhopur	..	..	..	..	..	..	57·14	25·56
8. Jaipur	..	..	..	..	11·11	0·92	28·57	4.44
9. Sikar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·22	2·49
11. Tonk	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33	11·80
12. Jaisalmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Pali	..	..	..	..	20·00	5·78	20·00	10·55
16. Barmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33	7·07
17. Jalor	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	34·26
18. Sirohi	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33	18·07
19. Bhilwara	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33	13·66
20. Udaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33	6·41
21. Chittaurgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Dungarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	24·17
23. Banswara	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	20·97
24. Bundi	..	..	..	..	25·00	9·03	40·00	13·19
25. Kota	9·09	0·84	16·67	0·96	20·00	1·63	14·29	2·07
26. Jhalawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	44·44	26·76

in each class to total urban population from 1901-1981 in State and District

1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
% of No. of towns	% of population	%of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				CLASS V					
46·75	**24·50**	**43·24**	**26·20**	**39·31**	**26·16**	**43·38**	**26·37**	**48·12**	**27·76**
66·67	56·59	40·00	59·46	33·33	43·58	50·00	64·78	..	..
33·33	3·79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40·00	19·50	55·56	33·31	55·56	34·02	16·67	9·26	33·33	27·16
66·67	47·57	77·78	61·54	66·67	56·80	77·78	62·98	77·78	65·91
28·57	19·34	28·57	18·46	28·57	19·09	42·86	29·06	42·86	19·42
60·00	34·20	40·00	25·41	50·00	33·28	50·00	28·24	50·00	23·94
25·00	21·08	37·50	36·63	37·50	41·61	33·33	21·63	50·00	27·18
46·16	17·53	38·46	15·92	30·77	13·86	53·85	20·43	69·23	25·24
42·86	22·36	42·86	23·67	42·86	24·21	42·86	25·20	42·86	27·82
14·28	3·56	14·28	3·69	28·57	8·58	14·29	3·87	14·29	4·83
50·00	27·37	16·67	10·08	16·67	10·42	33·33	19·24	20·00	11·21
50·00	62·91	50·00	61·19	..	..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
60·00	14·14	60·00	15·69	40·00	12·39	40·00	14·11	60·00	18·27
37·50	26·02	50·00	40·45	37·50	40·59	57·14	52·17	50·00	46·89
42·86	39·12	66·67	66·19	33·33	39·56	33·33	24·84	33·33	27·00
33·33	35·31	66·67	91·30	66·67	88·28	66·67	84·53	66·67	77·78
100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	50·00	62.09
40·00	65·28	40·00	63·13	40·00	61·48	40·00	57·18	40·00	52·69
25·00	24·96	25·00	28·16	25·00	27·92	25·00	26·94	25·00	28·51
57·14	30·42	42·86	27·18	28·57	22·61	28·57	19·43	42·86	26·23
71·43	64·99	66·67	62·18	60·00	72·22	40·00	54·19	80·00	88·50
66·67	77·78	66·67	80·24	66·67	75·09	33·33	43·47	100·00	100·00
..	..	..	..	50·00	75·87	50·00	74·71	100·00	100·00
25·00	17·83	25·00	20·37	..	..	..	..	..	..
60·00	21·91	20·00	8·47	20·00	9·36	60·00	36·11	60·00	34·21
75·00	59·08	25·00	24·13	50·00	63·76	25·00	26·00	25·00	25·92
				CLASS VI					
22·73	**6·26**	**30·41**	**9·73**	**38·62**	**14·07**	**29·41**	**10·52**	**23·31**	**7·78**
16·66	9·87	60·00	40·54	66·67	56·42	50·00	35·22	100·00	100·00
33·34	3·21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16·66	7·10	16·67	7·24
..	..	..	..	11·11	6·92	..	..	..	..
57·14	17·36	57·14	18·17	57·14	18·68	42·86	15·57	28·57	9·46
..	..	20·00	8·61	20·00	8·78	10·00	3·74	..	..
37·50	13·69	37·50	13·46	50·00	22·53	16·67	7·33	..	..
38·46	7·79	46·16	11·10	53·85	13·95	30·77	6·18	15·39	3·40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28·57	2·98	28·57	3·31	28·57	3·38	28·57	4·84	28·57	5·61
33·33	13·54	66·67	29·75	66·67	30·67	50·00	23·35	60·00	21·97
50·00	37·09	50·00	38·81	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	20·00	4·49	20·00	4·20	..	..
12·50	5·99	12·50	6·30	37·50	22·74	14·29	7·65	25·00	13·04
28·57	16·89	16·66	8·21	50·00	33·42	33·33	21·34	33·33	18·61
33·33	9·90	33·33	8·70	33·33	11·72	33·33	15·47	33·33	22·22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	37·91
60·00	34·72	60·00	36·87	60·00	38·52	60·00	42·82	60·00	47·31
50·00	23·04	50·00	25·36	50·00	26·12	50·00	28·27	50·00	24·33
28·57	2·73	42·86	10·62	57·14	19·53	57·14	21·24	42·86	10·80
14·29	9·22	16·67	10·85	40·00	27·78	60·00	45·81	20·00	11·50
33·33	22·22	33·33	19·76	33·33	24·91	66·67	56·53	..	..
50·00	21·61	50·00	22·71	50·00	24·13	50·00	25·29	..	..
50·00	22·78	50·00	23·51	75·00	38·72	50·00	20·20	50·00	18·90
..	..	40·00	15·04	40·00	16·01	20·00	8·15	20·00	7·56
..	..	50·00	35·97	50·00	36·24	50·00	32·51	50·00	27·45

It would be seen that the number of towns has fluctuated from decade to decade because of variations in definitions and concepts. Over successive Censuses towns have been declassified and new places classified as towns. Thus, commencing from 135 towns in 1901 the number has come up to 201 towns in the latest Census of 1981. Thus there has been a net increase of 66 towns during the past eighty years. There has been a constant and sustained increase over the decades except in 1961 Census when quite a good number of towns were declassified due to the application of a uniform and rigid definition of urban areas then adopted for the first time. Prior to 1961, the definition of urban areas was flexible and varied from state to state. Interestingly, most of the declassified towns were declared towns only in 1951.

Considering the distribution of towns by size-classes, one would notice a continuous increasing trend in the number of towns in Class I group while in other categories, there is a mixed trend. This implies that some towns have continued to grow bigger and bigger in terms of population from decade to decade. In fact, in the higher classes the increase is only due to movement from a lower class to a higher one resulting the rise in population in each decade. The statement which gives the percentage distribution of towns in various size-classes supports the conclusion that class V and VI towns have steadily yielded their numbers to higher classes. Class I to Class IV towns have grown during the decades with the result that their proportion to total urban units at each census year has continued to improve. Class I towns have increased more than ten fold since 1901-1981, while the increase in Class II, Class III and Class IV have been of the order of approximately two and a half times, seven times and four times respectively. On the other hand, in the case of Class V and Class VI towns, there has been a considerable fall in their numbers during the past 80 years. Now in 1981 there are only 23 towns in Class V as against 64 in 1901. In the case of Class VI towns, there is only one such town in 1981 while in 1901, the number was 32. More interesting is the fact that while in the earlier census years the contribution to urban population of the smaller size-classes was quite high, their share has been reduced considerably during the decades. In 1901 a little over 10 per cent of the total urban population resided in Class I towns while in 1981 this proportion has gone up to around 47 per cent. As against this, the proportion of urban dwellers residing in Class V and VI towns in 1901 which was about 28 and 8 per cent respectively, in 1981, it has gone down to 11 per cent in Class V and to merely half per cent in Class VI towns.

The proportion of population to urban population living in Class II towns has decreased from 16.95 per cent in 1901 to 10.00 per cent in 1981. A similar trend is noticed in case of Class IV towns where the proportion of urban dwellers has gone down from 20·97 per cent in 1901 to 18.60 per cent in 1981. However, in case of Class III towns there has been an all over rise in the proportion of urban dwellers raising their proportion from 16.21 per cent in 1901 to 21.94 per cent in 1981. Therefore it can safely be concluded that there has been a gradual increase in the number of bigger towns from census to census. Smaller towns also have the tendency to go up into a higher class. This is basically due to natural growth of population besides rapid industrial development especially after the independence which has pushed the towns into higher size-classes.

The statement below brings out the percentage of area of towns in each class to total urban area of Rajasthan as also density of population per sq. km. in each class for 1971 and 1981 Censuses :

Percentage of area of towns in each class to total urban area of State and density of population per Km² in each class

Class	1981		1971	
	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per Km²	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per Km²
1	2	3	4	5
Class I	24·90	3,012	22·06	2,274
Class II	8·16	1,962	6·79	1,897
Class III	24·18	1,453	13·10	1,872
Class IV	37·73	790	35·28	672
Class V	4·73	872	22·34	364
Class VI	0·30	310	0·43	1,011

It would be observed from the above statement that, as in 1971, class IV towns account for the major share of the total urban area. Surprisingly, their proportion has even increased in 1981 as compared to 1971. The proportion of area of Class IV towns was 35.28 per cent which, in 1981, has gone upto 37.73 per cent. The proportion of area of Class I towns has also increased from 22.06 per cent in 1971

to 24.90 per cent in 1981 and that of Class II towns from 6.79 per cent in 1971 to 8.16 per cent in 1981. A similar trend is seen in case of Class III towns. On the other hand, in regard to towns falling into Class V and VI, the proportions have declined as compared to their figures of 1971 Census. This can be attributed to two reasons, the first being that whenever a town moves from a lower class to higher class, the proportion of area of the lower class is bound to fall. Secondly, it can be due to the addition of new towns in a particular census year raising the proportion of a particular class in which they happen to fall.

The above statement also reveals that there has been an increase of density in each class of towns except Class III and VI in 1981 when the same is compared with the corresponding figures of 1971 Census. The density of population also increases generally as towns move from lower to higher classes.

The following statement gives the number of cities and towns of 1971 and 1981 Censuses arranged by size-classes (I to VI) for the State. The data given in the statement is helpful in studying the movement of the towns from one class to another during the last decade. For a better intra-group comparison among the Class I towns, they are further sub-divided into three categories *viz.*, (1) cities with one million and above population, (2) cities with 5 lac to less than 10 lac population and (3) cities with one lac and above population but less than 5 lac population:

Number and population of cities and towns of 1971 and 1981 Censuses arranged in six classes I to VI

State	Class of Towns	1981		1971		Increase and decrease in No. of towns	Increase and decrease in population of class	Percentage increase or decrease 1971-1981
		No. of towns	Total population	No. of towns	Total population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	**All Classes** . . .	**201**	**7,210,508**	**157**	**4,543,761**	**+44**	**+2,666,747**	**+ 58·69**
	Total Class I . .	11	3,306,345	7	1,860,326	+ 4	+1,446,019	+ 77·73
	(a) Cities with one million and above population .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Cities with 500,000 to 999,999 population .	2	1,483,510	1	615,258	+ 1	+868,252	+141·12
	(c) Cities with 100,000 to 499,999 population .	9	1,822,835	6	1,245,068	+ 3	+577,767	+46·40
	Class II . . .	10	661,964	7	488,251	+ 3	+173,713	+35·58
	Class III . . .	55	1,658,239	31	910,133	+24	+748,106	+82·20
	Class IV . . .	101	1,384,938	67	936,859	+34	+448,079	+47·83
	Class V . . .	23	194,865	41	331,693	—18	—136,828	—41.25
	Class VI . . .	1	4,157	4	16,499	— 3	—12,342	—74·80

It would be observed from the above statement that there has been a net addition of 26.67 lac persons between 1971-1981 to the urban area of the State. Of this, the contribution of Class I cities alone is nearly 54 per cent or, in other words the largest addition to urban population has been in the Class I category. Even in Class I category of cities, out of the net addition of 14.46 lac urban dwellers, about 8.68 lac belong to Jaipur and Jodhpur cities falling in the population bracket of more than 5 lac but less than 10 lac persons. While the rest are reported to have been added in the other nine cities with less than 5 lac population. Needless to mention, there is no single city (not Jaipur urban agglomeration) which has on its own crossed one million mark of population in 1981. The additions in urban population in other size, classes of towns are very much smaller than that attributable to Class I cities. In fact there has been a decrease in the number of urban dwellers in Class V and VI towns between 1971-81. This again is attributable to the fact that smaller towns have moved to higher classes.

In the following statement an attempt has been made to illustrate how cities and towns have moved up and down from one class to another from 1971 to 1981. These changes could be either because a particular town has gained population between 1971-81 pushing it to a higher size-class or its population has decreased to such an extent that it has now moved down to a lower size-class. Thus for purposes of classification of such movements, three categories are prescribed : (a) this category indicates the number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981 has received by a process of decrement from the next higher class range of 1971 while category (b) shows the number and population of towns which that particular class of 1981 has received by a process of increment from the next lower or any other lower range of 1971. The category (c) indicates the population and number of towns which that particular class of 1971 is passing down by a process of decrement to the next lower class range of 1981. However, in Rajasthan, there is no town which can be placed in the categories (a) and (c) mentioned above. In other words, no town of 1971 has either been declassified or has moved to a lower size-class. All the towns in the State hav added to their population between 1971-81 :

Movement of Cities and Towns from one Class

(a) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981
(b) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981
(c) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1971

(Increment and decrement of towns in the statement

No.	State/District	Category of movement	I			
			Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population
1		2	3	4	5	6
	RAJASTHAN	a	..	..	..	..
		b	II	4	313,086	454,561
		c	..	..	..	..
1.	Ganganagar	a	..	..	..	..
		b	II	1	90,042	123,692
		c	..	..	..	..
2.	Bikaner	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
3.	Churu	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
4.	Jhunjhunun	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
5.	Alwar	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
6.	Bharatpur	a	..	..	..	..
		b	II	1	69,902	105,274
		c	..	..	..	..
7.	Sawai Madhopur	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
8.	Jaipur	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
9.	Sikar	a	..	..	..	..
		b	II	1	70,987	102,970
		c	..	..	..	..
10.	Ajmer	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
11.	Tonk	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..

to another during 1971-1981

has received by a proceess of decrement from the next higher class range(s) of 1971
has received by a process of increment from the next lower or any other lower range of 1971
has passed down by a process of decrement to the next lower or any other lower range of 1981

relate to their territorial content in 1981)

II				III			
Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population	Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	7	270,749	432,243	(i) IV	30	487,312	724,454
				(ii) N	1	13,843	25,914
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	1	32,532	60,071	(i) IV	3	48,627	75,063
				(ii) N	1	13,843	25,914
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				IV	2	24,938	45,311
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	2	77,419	111,934				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				IV	1	15,241	20,841
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				IV	2	34,694	48,072
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				IV	3	42,885	70,869
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	1	34,929	51,084				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	1	37,406	62,032	IV	1	14,997	20,393
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Movement of Cities & Towns from one Class

(a) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981
(b) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981
(c) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1971

(Increment and decrement of towns in the statement

No.	State/District	Category of movement	IV			
			Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population
1		2	15	16	17	18
	RAJASTHAN	a	..	..	..	..
		d	**(i) V**	**28**	**245,007**	**339,095**
			(ii) VI	**1**	**4,571**	**12,997**
			(iii) N	**35**	**315,772**	**438,249**
		c	..	..	..	..
1.	Ganganagar	a	..	..	..	..
		b	(i) V	2	14,007	23,402
			(ii) VI	I	4,571	12,997
			(iii) N	2	18,377	29,526
		c	..	..	..	..
2.	Bikaner	a	..	..	..	..
		b	V	3	23,695	33,717
		c	..	..	..	..
3.	Churu	a	..	..	..	..
		b	V	1	9,681	11,711
		c	..	..	..	..
4.	Jhunjhunun	a	..	..	..	..
		b	(i) V	4	35,134	49,525
			(ii) N	1	6,290	17,216
		c	..	..	..	..
5.	Alwar	a	..	..	..	..
		b	N	1	8,529	12,199
		c	..	..	..	..
6.	Bharatpur	a	..	..	..	..
		b	(i) V	2	17,637	23,788
			(ii) N	3	26,748	35,294
		c	..	..	..	..
7.	Sawai Madhopur	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
8.	Jaipur	a	..	..	..	..
			(i) V	1	9,893	16,054
		b	(ii) N	6	56,312	76,591
		c	..	..	..	..
9.	Sikar	a	..	..	..	..
		b	N	2	20,469	26,607
		c	..	..	..	..
10.	Ajmer	a	..	..	..	..
		b	V	1	8,502	15,191
		c	..	..	..	..
11.	Tonk	a	..	..	..	..
		b	..	..	..	..
		c	..	..	..	..

to another during 1971-1981

has received by a process of decrement from the next higher class range(s) of 1971
has received by a process of increment from the next lower or any other lower range of 1971
has passed down by a process of decrement to the next lower or any other lower range of 1981

relate to their territorial content in 1981)

V				VI				VII (Not treated as town in 1981)			
Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population	Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population	Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) VI	2	9,273	14,619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) N	8	53,959	70,952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) VI	1	4,475	6,573								
(ii) N	1	6,780	9,738								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	7,730	9,299								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	1	4,798	8,046								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	7,031	7,048								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	7,781	9,978								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No.	State/District	Category of movement	Movement of Cities and Towns from one Class I			
			Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population
1		2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jaisalmer	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
13.	Jodhpur	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
14.	Nagaur	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
15.	Pali	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
16.	Barmer	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
17	Jalor	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
18.	Sirohi	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
19.	Bhilwara	a	..	..	..	..
		b	III	1	82,155	122,625
		c	..	..	..	..
20	Udaipur	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
21.	Chittaurgarh	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
22.	Dungarpur	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
23.	Banswara	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
24	Bundi	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
25	Kota	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
26.	Jhalawar	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..

to another during 1971-1981

II				III			
Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population	Class	No.	1971 Population	1981 Population
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				IV	1	16,578	22,041
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				IV	3	50,626	73,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				IV	3	53,441	73,030
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	1	49,834	91,568	IV	1	16,628	24,292
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	*1*	*38,630*	*55,554*	*IV*	*1*	*17,595*	*28,070*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				IV	2	29,528	48,439
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				IV	1	18,774	23,903
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				IV	2	33,135	52,348
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				IV	2	33,944	50,666
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				IV	1	19,773	27,556
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				IV	1	15,908	20,060
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Movement of Cities and Towns from one Class

No.	State/District	Category of movement	IV			
			Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population
1		2	15	16	17	18
12.	Jaisalmer	a	..	..	..	..
		b	V	1	7,769	10,886
		c	..	..	..	..
13.	Jodhpur	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
14.	Nagaur	a	..	..	..	..
		b	N	2	16,815	22,256
		c	..	..	..	..
15.	Pali	a	..	..	..	..
		b	N	5	40,969	56,027
		c	..	..	..	..
16.	Barmer	a	..	..	..	..
		b	N	1	10,610	14,605
		c	..	..	..	..
17.	Jalor	a	..	..	..	..
		b	N	2	15,771	24,351
		c	..	..	..	..
18.	Sirohi	a	..	..	..	..
		b	V	2	19,583	25,051
		c	..	..	..	..
19.	Bhilwara	a	..	..	..	..
		b (i)	V	2	18,817	23,762
		(ii)	N	1	10,483	13,386
		c	..	..	..	..
20.	Udaipur	a	..	..	..	..
		b (i)	V	3	27,486	36,624
		(ii)	N	2	17,524	23,908
		c	..	..	..	..
21.	Chittaurgarh	a	..	..	..	..
		b (i)	V	3	27,106	35,207
		(ii)	N	1	15,604	17,700
		c	..	..	..	..
22.	Dungarpur	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
23.	Banswara	a	..	..	..	..
		b				
		c	..	..	..	..
24.	Bundi	a	..	..	..	..
		(i)	V	1	7,286	11,448
		b (ii)	N	1	6,213	10,296
		c	..	..	..	..
25.	Kota	a	..	..	..	..
		b (i)	V	2	18,411	22,729
		c (ii)	N	4	37,147	47,783
26.	Jhalawar	a	..	..	..	..
		b	N	1	7,911	10,504
		c	..	..	..	..

to another during 1971-1981

V				VI				VII (Not treated as town in 1981)			
Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population	Class	No.	1971 population	1981 population	Class	No.	1971 population	1981 Population
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	5,653	8,123								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	6 778	9,461								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	7,394	9,651								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	4,812	7,654								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

It would be observed that four towns have been added to the list of class I cities in 1981. These are Sikar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara and Ganganagar. They all were class II towns in 1971. Similarly, seven class III towns of 1971 have now moved up in the next higher category and are now class II towns. Among 55 class III towns of 1981, 28 are such which were treated as class IV in 1971. One town, namely, Rawatsar of Ganganagar district has been added in the list of urban units for the first time in 1981. Earlier it was treated as rural area. Among class IV towns, there are, in all, 101 in 1981. Of this, 26 are such which were treated as class V in 1971 while Anupgarh town of Ganganagar district which was categorised as class VI town in 1971 has now become class IV town. Besides, 35 additional places which were rural in character in 1971 have been classified as towns in 1981 and come in this category of towns. Only 2 towns of class VI of 1971 attained higher status and have now come in the category of class V towns, besides 8 new towns which have been straight way added to this category.

It will make a more interesting reading if we glance through the statement given below which indicates the changes in the classification of urban units since 1901. The statement also includes the names of all those places which were considered urban in the respective censuses and which may have ceased to be treated as such in a subsequent censuses. The towns which are now part of any urban agglomeration have been shown as such :

District	Town	Classification of Urban Units in Census Years								
		1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ganganagar	Ganganagar	I	II	II	III	IV	V	..	..	..
	Hanumangarh	II	III	IV	V	V	VI	..	..	..
	Suratgarh	III	IV	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Rawatsar	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nohar	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	VI
	Bhadra	III	IV	IV	V	VI	VI	VI	..	..
	Sangaria	IV	IV	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Pilibanga	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Raisinghnagar	IV	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Karanpur	IV	IV	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..
	Anupgarh	IV	VI	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Sadulsahar	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vijainagar	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Padampur	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kesrisinghpur	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gajsinghpur	V	VI	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Hindumal Kot	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Bikaner	Bikaner	I	I	I	I	I	II	II	II	II
	Nokha	III	IV	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Gangashahar	U. C. of Bikaner U. A.	U. C. of Bikaner U. A.	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Napasar	IV	V	V	V	VI	..	..	..	..
	Deshnok	IV	V	V	V	V	..	..	..	..
	Bhinasar	U. C. of Bikaner U.A.	U. C. of Bikaner U.A.	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Lunkaransar	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..

District	Town	Classification of Urban Units in Census Years								
		1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Churu	Churu	II	II	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV
	Sardarshahar	II	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Sujangarh	II	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V
	Ratangarh	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Rajgarh	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	VI	VI
	Dungargarh	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	..	..
	Bidasar	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	..	..
	Taranagar	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
	Rajaldesar	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	..	..
	Chhapar	IV	V	V	V	V	..	..	..	..
	Ratan Nagar	V	V	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Jhunjhunun	Jhunjhunun	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Nawalgarh	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Pilani	III	IV	IV	IV	..	..	..	..	..
	Chirawa	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V
	Gothra	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Udaipurwati	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Bissau	IV	IV	Declassified	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Mandawa	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Khetri	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Surajgarh	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Mukandgarh	IV	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Baggar	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Mandrela	V	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Vidya vihar	U. C. of Pilani U. A.	U. C. of Pilani U.A.	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gudha	..	..	Declassified	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Parasrampura	..	..	Declassified	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Singhana	..	..	Declassified	VI	V	V	VI	V	V
Alwar	Alwar	I	I	II	II	II	III	III	III	II
	Khairthal	IV	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajgarh	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	IV
	Tijara	IV	..	Declassified	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Kherli	V	VI	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Behror	..	..	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	V	V
	Ramgarh	..	..	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	V
	Bahadurpur	..	..	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Govindgarh	..	..	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Kotkasim	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Lachhmangarh	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Nimrana	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Bharatpur	Bharatpur	I	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	III
	Dholpur	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Deeg	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Bari	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	IV	IV
	Bayana	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Kaman	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	IV
	Rajakhera	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Kumher	IV	..	Declassified	V	V	VI	VI	V	V
	Weir	IV	V	V	V	V	VI	VI	V	V
	Nadbai	IV	V	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..

District	Town	Classification of Urban Units in Census Years								
		1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	Nagar	IV	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhusawar	IV	..	Declassified	V	V	V	V	VI	V
	Sar Mathura	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Baseri	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Rupbas	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Sepau	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Pahari	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Sawai	Sawai Madhopur	II	III	III	IV	V	V	V	IV	IV
Madhopur	Gangapur City	III	III	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V
	Hindaun	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V	IV	IV
	Karauli	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	III
	Man Town	U. C. of S. Madhopur. U.A.	U. C. of S. Madhopur U.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Todabhim	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	VI	V	V
	Todra	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bamanwas	..	..	Declassified	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	V
	Bonli	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahwa	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Malarna Doongar	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Mandrail	..	..	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	..	..
	Wazirpur	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Khandar	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Sapotra	..	..	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	..	..
	Nadoti	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Jaipur	Jaipur	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	Sanganer	III	U. C. of Jaipur U. A.	Declassified	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Amber	IV	U. C. of Jaipur U. A.	V	V	V	VI	VI	..	..
	Chomu	III	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
	Dausa	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
	Kotputli	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
	Sambhar	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Bandikui	IV	IV	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Phulera	IV	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Lalsot	IV	..	Declassified	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Manoharpur	IV	..	Declassified	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	V
	Chaksu	IV	IV	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Shahpura	IV	..	Declassified	V	VI	V	VI	VI	V
	Baswa	IV	..	Declassified	VI	V	VI	VI	V	V
	Bassi	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Naraina	IV	..	Declassified	V	VI	VI	VI	V	V
	Viratnagar	V	..	Declassified	V	V	VI	VI	V	V
	Jobner	V	V	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Samod	..	..	Declassified	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Bhandarej	..	..	Declassified	V		..	..	..	..
	Phagi	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Mozamabad	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Paota	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Sikrai	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..

District	Town	Classification of Urban Units in Census Years								
		1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Sikar	Sikar	I	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III
	Fatehpur	II	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Lachhmangarh	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Ramgarh	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Sri Madhopur	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Khandela	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Neem-Ka-Thana	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Losal	IV	..	Declassified	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Reengus	IV	..	Declassified	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Guhala	..	..	Declassified	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Danta Ramgarh	..	..	Declassified	V	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	Ajmer	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	II	II
	Beawar	II	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III
	Kishangarh	II	III	III	III	IV	IV	V	IV	IV
	Nasirabad	III	III	III	III	IV	III	IV	III	III
	Kekri	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Vijaynagar	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Pushkar	V	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Sarwar	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Rupnagar	..	..	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Tonk	Tonk	II	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	III
	Malpura	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Niwai	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Todaraisingh	IV	IV	Declassified	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Deoli	IV	IV	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	V	..
	Uniara	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	III	IV	V	V	V	V	VI	V	V
	Pokaran	IV	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	V	V
Jodhpur	Jodhpur	I	I	I	I	I	II	II	II	II
	Phalodi	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Bilara	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
	Pipar	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
	Lohawat	..	..	Declassified	V	V	V	VI	VI	V
	Jodhpur Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	Merged in Jodhpur City	III	IV
Nagaur	Nagaur	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Makrana	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	..	..
	Ladnu	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V
	Kuchaman City	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	IV
	Deedwana	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	IV	V
	Merta City	III	IV	IV	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Kuchera	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	Declassified	VI
	Mundwa	IV	..	Declassified	V	V	V	VI	V	V
	Nawa	V	V	V	V	V	V	VI	V	V
	Parbatsar	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..	..

District	Town	Classification of Urban Units in Census Years								
		1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Pali	Pali	II	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Sadri	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	V
	Sumerpur	IV	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bali	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	VI	V	V
	Nimaj	IV	..	Declassified	V	V	V	VI	V	VI
	Jaitaran	IV	..	Declassified	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Takhatgarh	IV	..	Declassified	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Khudala	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Raipur	IV	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Rani Khurd	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sojat Road	V	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sojat	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	IV	IV
	Bagri	..	..	Declassified	V	VI	..	..	..	..
	Sewari	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Barmer	Barmer	II	III	III	III	IV	V	V	V	V
	Balotra	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Siwana	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pachpadra	..	..	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Jalor	Bhinmal	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	VI
	Jalor	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Sanchore	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ahore	IV	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Siana	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Sirohi	Sirohi	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
	Abu Road	III	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
	Sheoganj	IV	IV	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Mount Abu	IV	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Pindwara	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Roheda	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Erinpura Cantt.	..	..	..	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Bhilwara	Bhilwara	I	II	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Shahpura	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
	Mandal	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jahazpur	IV	V	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Gangapur	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Asind	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pur	..	Merged in Bhilwara City	Declassified	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Banera	..	..	Declassified	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Gulabpura	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	Udaipur	I	I	I	II	II	III	III	III	III
	Rajsamand	III	IV	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Nathdwara	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
	Fatehnagar	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deogarh	IV	V	V	V	V	V	VI	V	V
	Bhinder	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	VI	V
	Salumber	IV	V	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Amet	IV	..	Declassified	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Kanod	V	..	Declassified	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhim	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Dhariawad	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Kherwara Cantt.	..	..	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Kotra Cantt.	..	..	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI

District	Town	Classification of Urban Units in Census Years								
		1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Chittaurgarh	Chittaurgarh	III	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V
	Nimbahera	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	V
	Pratapgarh	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V
	Rawatbhata	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kapasan	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	..	..	..
	Chhoti Sadri	IV	V	V	V	V	V	VI	VI	V
	Bari Sadri	IV	V	V	V	V	..	..	..	..
	Begun	IV	V	Declassified	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Dungarpur	Dungarpur	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Sagwara	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	VI	..
	Galiakot	..	..	Declassified	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	..
	Sabla	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Banswara	Banswara	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V
	Kushalgarh	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	..
Bundi	Bundi	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
	Lakheri	III	IV	IV	VI	V	V	VI	..	..
	Keshoraipatan	IV	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	..	..
	Kaprain	IV	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Nainwa	V	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Lakheri A.C.C.	..	..	Merged in Lakheri Town	V	..	..	..	..	..
Kota	Kota	I	I	I	II	III	III	III	III	III
	Baran	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V
	Ramganj Mandi	IV	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Mangrol	IV	..	Declassified	V	V	VI	VI	VI	V
	Chhabra	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Sangod	IV	..	Declassified	V	V	VI	VI	V	VI
	Kaithoon	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Antah	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhipabarod	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suket	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indergarh	VI	VI	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhimganj Mandi	..	..	..	Merged in Kota City	VI	..	..	..	..
Jhalawar	Jhalawar	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	IV	IV
	hawani Mandi	IV	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
	Jhalrapatan	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Aklera	IV	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Sunel	V	V	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Pirawa	V	V	Declassified	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI
	Dag	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Gangdhar	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..
	Pachpahar	..	..	Declassified	VI	..	..	..	..	..

As would be seen from the above statement, 44 new towns have been added in 1981. Of these only one is in class III, 35 in class IV and 8 in class V. The following statement gives data for studying the percentage variation of population between 1971-81 by various classes of newly added towns in 1981 Census. It is interesting to note that percentage variation in population during 1971-81 in case of newly added towns in class III is quite high as compared to other lower classes although the only one town is involved.

Percentage variation of population 1971-1981 of places which were not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 classified by State/district and size class

State/District	Class	Number of towns	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage variation in 1981 population over 1971 i. e. $\frac{1981-1971}{1971} \times 100$
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN	**III**	**1**	**13,843**	**25,914**	**+87·20**
	IV	**35**	**315,772**	**438,249**	**+38·79**
	V	**8**	**53,959**	**70,952**	**+31·49**
1. Ganganagar	III	1	13,843	25,914	+87·20
	IV	2	18,377	29,526	+60·67
	V	1	6,780	9,738	+43·63
2. Jhunjhunun	IV	1	6,290	17,216	+173·70
	V	1	7,730	9,299	+20·30
3. Alwar	IV	1	8,529	12,199	+43·03
4. Bharatpur	IV	3	26,748	35,294	+31·95
5. Sawai Madhopur	V	1	7,031	7,048	+ 0·24
6. Jaipur	IV	6	56,312	76,591	+36·01
	V	1	7,781	9,978	+28·24
7. Sikar	IV	2	20,469	26,607	+29·99
8. Nagaur	IV	2	16,815	22,256	+32·36
9. Pali	IV	5	40,969	56,027	+36·75
	V	1	5,653	8,123	+43·69
10. Barmer	IV	1	10,610	14,605	+37·65
11. Jalor	IV	2	15,771	24,351	+54·40
12. Bhilwara	IV	1	10,483	13,386	+27·69
	V	1	6,778	9,461	+39·58
13. Udaipur	IV	2	17,524	23,908	+36·43
	V	I	7,394	9,651	+30·52
14. Chittaurgarh	IV	1	15,604	17,700	+13·43
15. Bundi	IV	1	6,213	10,296	+65·72
16. Kota	IV	4	37,147	47,783	+28·63
	V	1	4,812	7,654	+59·06
17. Jhalawar	IV	1	7,911	10,504	+32·78

The discussions in the foregoing paragraphs have not taken into consideration the population relating to urban agglomerations. The following statement gives the number of towns constituting urban agglomerations of each class during 1901–81 in State and various districts. While preparing this statement an urban agglomeration has been classified according to its population size. To be more specific, the urban agglomeration of 1981 has been treated as a single unit in the previous decades also and classified according to the derived population of urban agglomeration in that census.

Besides, there are cases where some towns have been merged in another town by a government notification. In such cases, the merged town of previous census has not been given the treatment of a separate unit from the one in which it is merged and only one unit is reckoned for classification of population. But if any such town falls within the purview of an urban agglomeration it has been left undisturbed.

The main idea of presenting this statement is that it gives, at a glance, a comparative picture of towns including urban agglomerations of 1981 Census during the last 80 years which is not available through the main Table A-4.

We have in all 12 urban agglomerations, the list of which is appended at the end of this note. Of these, four have been constituted by combining the neighbouring towns and the rest are those which comprise single core towns alongwith their outgrowths. It may, therefore, be noted that while considering an urban agglomeration as a single unit for Table A-4, as well as for the statement that follows, six towns *viz.*, Gangashahar and Bhinasar (urban components of Bikaner U.A.), Amber and Sanganer (urban components of Jaipur U.A.), Vidyavihar (urban component of Pilani U.A.) and Man Town (urban component of Sawai Madhopur U.A.) have been treated as part units of the aforesaid urban agglomerations and not as independent urban units in their own right. Hence for the purposes of this statement, we shall be considering only 195 urban units and not 201 units as the remaining 6 places have been considered as part of their respective urban agglomerations.

Number of towns of each class during 1901-1981

(An urban agglomeration has been classified according to total population)

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL CLASSES									
RAJASTHAN	**195**	**151**	**141**	**221**	**154**	**148**	**145**	136	**133**
1. Ganganagar	16	12	**10**	11	6	5	3	2	2
2. Bikaner	4	4	4	5	3	1	1	1	1
3. Churu	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	6	6
4. Jhunjhunun	13	11	10	15	9	9	9	9	9
5. Alwar	5	4	3	11	7	7	7	7	7
6. Bharatpur	12	9	9	17	10	10	10	10	10
7. Sawai Madhopur	6	5	5	14	8	8	8	6	6
8. Jaipur	16	9	9	21	13	13	13	13	13
9. Sikar	9	7	7	11	7	7	7	7	7
10. Ajmer	8	8	8	9	7	7	7	7	7
11. Tonk	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	5
12. Jaisalmer	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13 Jodhpur	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
14. Nagaur	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8
15. Pali	12	6	5	10	7	6	6	6	6
16. Barmer	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
17. Jalor	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2
18. Sirohi	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5
19. Bhilwara	6	4	3	6	4	4	4	4	4
20. Udaipur	9	6	6	12	7	7	7	7	7
21. Chittaurgarh	8	7	6	7	7	6	5	5	5
22. Dungarpur	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	1
23. Banswara	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
24. Bundi	5	4	4	6	4	4	4	2	2
25. Kota	11	6	5	7	6	5	5	5	5
26. Jhalawar	6	5	4	9	4	4	4	4	4
CLASS I									
RAJASTHAN	**11**	**7**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**
1. Ganganagar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bikaner	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
3. Churu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Jhunjhunun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Alwar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bharatpur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Jaipur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9. Sikar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ajmer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
11. Tonk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Jaisalmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
13. Jodhpur	1	1	1	1	1	..	..		..
14. Nagaur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Pali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Barmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Jalor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Sirohi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bhilwara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Udaipur	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Chittaurgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Dungarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23. Banswara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Bundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Kota	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Jhalawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of towns of each class during 1901-1981

(An urban agglomeration has been classified according to total population)

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
				CLASS II					
RAJASTHAN	**11**	**7**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**4**
1. Ganganagar	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bikaner	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
3. Churu	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Jhunjhunun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Alwar	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
6. Bharatpur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Sikar	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ajmer	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
11. Tonk	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Jaisalmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
14. Nagaur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Pali	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Barmer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Jalor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Sirohi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bhilwara	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Udaipur	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
21. Chittaurgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Dungarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Banswara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Bundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Kota	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
26. Jhalawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				CLASS III					
RAJASTHAN	**52**	**31**	**23**	**20**	**14**	**9**	**7**	**8**	**8**
1. Ganganagar	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bikaner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Churu	3	5	4	4	4	1	..	..	..
4. Jhunjhunun	4	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
5. Alwar	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
6. Bharatpur	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
7. Sawai Madhopur	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Jaipur	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Sikar	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
10. Ajmer	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
11. Tonk	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12. Jaisalmer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jodhpur	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
14. Nagaur	6	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
15. Pali	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
16. Barmer	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
17. Jalor	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Sirohi	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bhilwara	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
20. Udaipur	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
21. Chittaurgarh	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Dungarpur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Banswara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Bundi	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
25. Kota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26. Jhalawar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of towns of each class during 1901-1981

(An urban agglomeration has been classified according to total population)

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
CLASS IV									
RAJASTHAN	**98**	**64**	**51**	**37**	**27**	**26**	**21**	**25**	**25**
1. Ganganagar	8	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	
2. Bikaner	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Churu	4	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	3
4. Jhunjhunun	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5. Alwar	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Bharatpur	7	4	4	2	2	3	2	3	4
7. Sawai Madhopur	1	1	..	4	3	2	1	3	2
8. Jaipur	10	6	5	4	1	1	1	1	1
9. Sikar	6	4	5	2	2	3	3	3	3
10. Ajmer	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	1
11. Tonk	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Jaisalmer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jodhpur	..	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
14. Nagaur	2	3	4	4	4	3	2	2	2
15. Pali	8	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
16. Barmer	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
17. Jalor	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Sirohi	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bhilwara	4	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1
20. Udaipur	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
21. Chittaurgarh	5	3	3	3	1	1	..	..	..
22. Dungarpur	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Banswara	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
24. Bundi	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1
25. Kota	7	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
26. Jhalawar	3	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	1
CLASS V									
RAJASTHAN	**22**	**38**	**49**	**91**	**72**	**64**	**57**	**59**	**64**
1. Ganganagar	2	2	3	5	4	2	1	1	..
2. Bikaner	..	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
3. Churu	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	1	2
4. Jhunjhunun	1	4	6	9	6	7	6	7	7
5. Alwar	1	..	..	2	2	2	2	3	3
6. Bharatpur	..	2	3	6	6	4	5	5	5
7. Sawai Madhopur	1	..	1	2	2	3	3	2	3
8. Jaipur	2	1	2	10	6	5	4	7	9
9. Sikar	..	..	..	7	3	3	3	3	3
10. Ajmer	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1
11. Tonk	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	1
12. Jaisalmer	..	1	2	2	1	1	..	2	2
13. Jodhpur	..	..	..	1	3	3	2	2	3
14. Nagaur	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	4
15. Pali	2	1	1	5	3	4	2	2	2
16. Barmer	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	2
17. Jalor	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	1
18. Sirohi	..	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
19. Bhilwara	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
20. Udaipur	1	3	3	6	4	3	2	2	3
21. Chittaurgarh	..	3	3	4	5	4	3	2	4
22. Dungarpur	..	..	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
23. Banswara	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
24. Bundi	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
25. Kota	1	2	2	4	3	1	1	3	3
26. Jhalawar	2	2	3	4	3	1	2	1	1

Number of towns of each class during 1901-1981

(An urban agglomeration has been classified according to total population)

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
				CLASS VI					
RAJASTHAN	**1**	**4**	**8**	**65**	**35**	**45**	**56**	**40**	**31**
1. Ganganagar	..	2	2	4	1	3	2	1	2
2. Bikaner	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
3. Churu	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
4. Jhunjhunun	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
5. Alwar	..	1	1	8	4	4	4	3	2
6. Bharatpur	..	..	..	7	..	2	2	1	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	..	..	..	8	3	3	4	1	..
8. Jaipur	..	..	1	6	5	6	7	4	2
9. Sikar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ajmer	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2
11. Tonk	..	..	..	2	2	4	4	3	3
12. Jaisalmer	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
13. Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
14. Nagaur	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	2
15. Pali	..	..	1	2	2	1	3	2	2
16. Barmer	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
17. Jalor	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
18. Sirohi	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	3	3
19. Bhilwara	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2
20. Udaipur	..	..	..	4	2	3	4	4	3
21. Chittaurgarh	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	1
22. Dungarpur	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	..
23. Banswara	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
24. Bundi	..	..	1	2	2	2	3	1	1
25. Kota	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
26. Jhalawar	..	..	..	4	..	2	2	2	2

ANNEXURE-I

Alphabetical List of Towns

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Name of District
1.	Abu Road	Sirohi
2.	Ahore.	Jalor
3.	Ajmer.	Ajmer
4.	Aklera	Jhalawar
5.	Alwar	Alwar
6.	Amber	Jaipur
7.	Amet .	Udaipur
8.	Antah.	Kota
9.	Anupgarh	Ganganagar
10.	Asind	Bhilwara
11.	Baggar	Jhunjhunun
12.	Bali .	Pali
13.	Balotra	Barmer
14.	Bandikui	Jaipur
15.	Banswara	Banswara
16.	Baran	Kota
17.	Bari .	Bharatpur
18.	Bari Sadri	Chittaurgarh
19.	Barmer	Barmer
20.	Bassi	Jaipur
21.	Baswa	Jaipur
22.	Bayana	Bharatpur
23.	Beawar	Ajmer
24.	Begun.	Chittaurgarh
25.	Bhadra	Ganganagar
26.	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
27.	Bhawani Mandi	Jhalawar
28.	Bhilwara	Bhilwara
29.	Bhinasar	Bikaner
30.	Bhinder	Udaipur
31.	Bhinmal	Jalor
32.	Bhusawar	Bharatpur
33.	Bidasar	Churu
34.	Bikaner	Bikaner
35.	Bilara	Jodhpur
36.	Bissau	Jhunjhunun
37.	Bundi .	Bundi
38.	Chaksu	Jaipur
39.	Chhabra	Kota
40.	Chhapar	Churu
41.	Chhipabarod	Kota
42.	Chhoti Sadri	Chittaurgarh
43.	Chirawa	Jhunjhunun.
44.	Chittaurgarh	Chittaurgarh
45.	Chomu	Jaipur
46.	Churu	Churu
47.	Dausa	Jaipur
48.	Deedwana	Nagaur
49.	Deeg .	Bharatpur
50.	Deogarh	Udaipur
51.	Deoli .	Tonk
52.	Deshnok	Bikaner
53.	Dholpur	Bharatpur.
54.	Dungargarh	Churu
55.	Dungarpur	Dungarpur
56.	Fatehnagar	Udaipur
57.	Fatehpur	Sikar
58.	Gajsinghpur	Ganganagar
59.	Ganganagar	Ganganagar
60.	Gangapur	Bhilwara
61.	Gangapur City	Sawai Madhopur
62.	Gangashahar	Bikaner
63.	Gothra	Jhunjhunun
64.	Hanumangarh	Ganganagar
65.	Hindaun	Sawai Madhopur
66.	Indergarh	Kota
67.	Jahazpur	Bhilwara
68.	Jaipur	Jaipur
69.	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
70.	Jaitaran	Pali
71.	Jalor .	Jalor
72.	Jhalawar	Jhalawar
73.	Jhalrapatan	Jhalawar
74.	Jhunjhunun	Jhunjhunun
75.	Jobner	Jaipur
76.	Jodhpur	Jodhpur
77.	Kaithoon	Kota
78.	Kaman	Bharatpur
79.	Kanod	Udaipur
80.	Kapasan	Chittaurgarh
81.	Kaprain	Bundi
82.	Karanpur	Ganganagar
83.	Karauli	Sawai Madhopur
84.	Kekri	Ajmer
85.	Keshoraipatan	Bundi
86.	Kesrisinghpur	Ganganagar
87.	Khairthal	Alwar
88.	Khandela	Sikar
89.	Kherli	Alwar
90.	Khetri	Jhunjhunun
91.	Khudala	Pali
92.	Kishangarh	Ajmer
93.	Kota	Kota
94.	Kotputli	Jaipur
95.	Kuchaman City	Nagaur
96.	Kuchera	Nagaur
97.	Kumher	Bharatpur
98.	Kushalgarh	Banswara
99.	Lachhmangarh	Sikar
100.	Ladnu	Nagaur
101.	Lakheri	Bundi
102.	Lalsot	Jaipur
103.	Losal .	Sikar
104.	Makrana	Nagaur
105.	Malpura	Tonk
106.	Mandal	Bhilwara
107.	Mandawa	Jhunjhunun
108.	Mandrela	Jhunjhunun
109.	Mangrol	Kota

ANNEXURE-1
Alphabetical list of Towns

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Name of District
110.	Manoharpur	Jaipur
111.	Man Town	Sawai Madhopur
112.	Merta City	Nagaur
113.	Mount Abu	Sirohi
114.	Mukandgarh	Jhunjhunun
115.	Mundwa	Nagaur
116.	Nadbai	Bharatpur
117.	Nagar	Bharatpur
118.	Nagaur	Nagaur
119.	Nainwa	Bundi
120.	Napasar	Bikaner
121.	Naraina	Jaipur
122.	Nasirabad	Ajmer
123.	Nathdwara	Udaipur
124.	Nawa	Nagaur
125.	Nawalgarh	Jhunjhunun
126.	Neem Ka Thana	Sikar
127.	Nimaj	Pali
128.	Nimbahera	Chittaurgarh
129.	Niwai	Tonk
130.	Nohar	Ganganagar
131.	Nokhamandi	Bikaner
132.	Padampur	Ganganagar
133.	Pali	Pali
134.	Parbatsar	Nagaur
135.	Phalodi	Jodhpur
136.	Phulera	Jaipur
137.	Pilani	Jhunjhunun
138.	Pilibanga	Ganganagar
139.	Pindwara	Sirohi
140.	Pipar City	Jodhpur
141.	Pirawa	Jhalawar
142.	Pokaran	Jaisalmer
143.	Pratapgarh	Chittaurgarh
144.	Pushkar	Ajmer
145.	Raipur	Pali
146.	Raisinghnagar	Ganganagar
147.	Rajakhera	Bharatpur
148.	Rajaldesar	Churu
149.	Rajgarh	Churu
150.	Rajgarh	Alwar
151.	Rajsamand	Udaipur
152.	Ramganj Mandi	Kota
153.	Ramgarh	Sikar
154.	Rani Khurd	Pali
155.	Ratangarh	Churu
156.	Ratan Nagar	Churu
157.	Rawatbhata	Chittaurgarh
158.	Rawatsar	Ganganagar
159.	Reengus	Sikar
160.	Sadri	Pali
161.	Sadulsahar	Ganganagar
162.	Sagwara	Dungarpur
163.	Salumbar	Udaipur
164.	Sambhar	Jaipur
165.	Sanchore	Jalor
166.	Sanganer	Jaipur
167.	Sangaria	Ganganagar
168.	Sangod	Kota
169.	Sardarshahar	Churu
170.	Sarwar	Ajmer
171.	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur
172.	Shahpura	Jaipur
173.	Shahpura	Bhilwara
174.	Sheoganj	Sirohi
175.	Sikar	Sikar
176.	Sirohi	Sirohi
177.	Siwana	Barmer
178.	Sojat	Pali
179.	Sojat Road	Pali
180.	Sri Madhopur	Sikar
181.	Sujangarh	Churu
182.	Suket	Kota
183.	Sumerpur	Pali
184.	Sunel	Jhalawar
185.	Surajgarh	Jhunjhunun
186.	Suratgarh	Ganganagar
187.	Takhatgarh	Pali
188.	Taranagar	Churu
189.	Tijara	Alwar
190.	Todabhim	Sawai Madhopur
191.	Todaraisingh	Tonk
192.	Todra	Sawai Madhopur
193.	Tonk	Tonk
194.	Udaipur	Udaipur
195.	Udaipurwati	Jhunjhunun
196.	Uniara	Tonk
197.	Vidyavihar	Jhunjhunun
198.	Vijainagar	Ganganagar
199.	Vijaynagar	Ajmer
200.	Viratnagar	Jaipur
201.	Weir	Bharatpur

ANNEXURE - 2

Alphabetical list of Urban Agglomerations

S. No.	Name of U. A's.	Name of District
1	2	3
1.	**Bandikui U. A.**	Jaipur
	(i) **Bandikui** Town	
	(ii) Bandikui outgrowth	
2.	**Banswara U. A.**	Banswara
	(i) Banswara Town	
	(ii) Banswara outgrowth	
3.	Bikaner U. A.	Bikaner
	(a) **Bikaner**	
	(i) Bikaner City	
	(ii) Urban outgrowth of Bichhwal village	
	(b) Gangashahar town	
	(c) Bhinasar Town	
4.	**Bundi U. A.**	Bundi
	(i) **Bundi** Town	
	(ii) Bundi outgrowth	
5.	Chittaurgarh U. A.	Chittaurgarh
	(i) Chittaurgarh Town	
	(ii) Senthi Village outgrowth	
6.	Churu U. A.	Churu
	(i) **Churu** Town	
	(ii) Churu outgrowth	
7.	Gangapur City U. A.	Sawai Madhopur
	(i) Gangapur City Town	
	(ii) Gangapur outgrowth	
8.	Jaipur U. A.	Jaipur
	(a) Jaipur City	
	(b) Sanganer Town	
	(c) Amber Town	
9.	Phulera U. A.	Jaipur
	(i) Phulera Town	
	(ii) Phulera outgrowth	
10.	Pilani U. A.	Jhunjhunun
	(a) Pilani Town	
	(b) Vidyavihar Town	
11.	Sardarshahar U. A.	Churu
	(i) Sardarshahar Town	
	(ii) Sardarshahar outgrowth	
12.	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur
	(a) Man Town	
	(b) Sawai Madhopur Town	

TABLE-4 : TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS IN 1981 CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Notes for the Table

Names of towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 have been marked with an asterisk on their left while towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 have been printed in 'italics'.

Area figures for 1971 and 1981 shown under column 6 of the table for each town are those supplied by the local authorities in the respective censuses.

Area figures of "All Classes" have been derived by adding the area of each class. Similarly, the area figures shown for each class have been derived by adding the available area of Urban Agglomerations/ Towns falling under the respective class.

The total area of all Towns/Urban Agglomerations in "All Classes" for the State comes to 4496·89 Km^2 whereas the total urban area shown in Table A-1 and the Primary Census Abstract is 4497·3 Km^2. The difference of 0·4 Sq. Km. is mainly due to the fact that the urban area given in Table A-1 and the Primary Census Abstract have been derived by adding up the areas of each town within a Tehsil after rounding them upto one place of decimal instead of two places of decimal in the present table.

Towns and Urban Agglomerations have been classified in six ranges of population as explained in the Fly-leaf according to their respective population in 1981 Census. In each class range the Towns and Urban Agglomerations have been arranged according to their descending order of population in 1981. Constituents of an Urban Agglomeration have not been separately classified in these ranges and these have been shown in descending order of population below the respective Urban Agglomerations of which these are constituents.

There is not even a single case where a place with population under 5000 has been classified as town for the first time in 1981. Similarly, there is also, no case where a place with a population under 5000 which was town in 1971 has been declassified in 1981.

The following abbreviations are used for :

UA : Urban Agglomeration
OG : Outgrowth
M : Municipality
CT : Census Town

NAC : Notified Area Committee
CB : Cantonment Board
NA : Figures not available.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Class I 100,000 and above
Class II 50,000—99,999
Class III 20,000—49,999
Class IV 10,000—19,999
Class V 5,000—9,999
Class VI Less than 5,000

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		All Classes 12 Urban Agglomerations and 183 Towns								
		RAJASTHAN								
			1901			**1,550,656**	..	..	**796,476**	**754,180**
			1911			**1,475,829**	— 74,827	—4.83	**762,187**	**713,642**
			1921			**1,475,335**	—494	—0·03	**777,901**	**697,434**
			1931			**1,729,205**	+253,870	+17.21	**908,687**	**820,518**
			1941			**2,117,101**	+387,896	+22·43	**1,115,857**	**1,001,244**
			1951			**2,955,275**	+838,174	+39·59	**1,532,835**	**1,422,440**
			1961		**5,488·87**	**3,281,478**	+326,203	+11·04	**1,743,202**	**1,538,276**
			1971		**3,791·87**	**4,543,761**	**1,262,283**	+38.47	**2,423,388**	**2,120,373**
			1981		**4,496.89**	**7,210,508**	**2,666,747**	+58·69	**3,840,700**	**3,369,808**
		Class I (100,000 and over) 2 Urban Agglomerations and 9 Towns								
			1901			**160,167**	..	..	**83,854**	**76,313**
			1911			**137,098**	—23,069	—14·40	**70,846**	**66,252**
			1921			**237,408**	+100,310	+73·17	**134,067**	**103,341**
			1931			**268,279**	+30,871	+13·00	**146,574**	**121,705**
			1941			**582,266**	+313,987	+117·04	**314,774**	**267,492**
			1951			**812,023**	+229,757	+39·46	**427,108**	**384,915**
			1961		**524·96**	**1,264,632**	+452,609	+55·74	**679,284**	**585,348**
			1971		**836·60**	**1,902,212**	+637,580	+50·42	**1,024,905**	**877,307**
			1981		**1,120·90**	**3,375,995**	+1,473,783	+77·48	**1,814,527**	**1,561,468**
1. Jaipur U.A.		Jaipur	1901			160,167	..	..	83,854	76,313
			1911			137,098	—23,069	—14·40	70,846	66,252
			1921			123,896	—13,202	—9·63	66,470	57,426
			1931			148,755	+24,859	+20·06	80,560	68,195
			1941			180,940	+32,185	+21·64	96,186	84,754
			1951			304,380	+123,440	+68·22	160,471	143,909
			1961		104·40	410,376	+105,996	+34·82	221,118	189,258
			1971		258·57	636,768	+226,392	+55·17	342,836	293,932
			1981		210·09	1,015,160	+378,392	+59·42	545,462	469,698
(a) Jaipur		Jaipur	1901			160,167	..	..	83,854	76,313
			1911			137,098	—23,069	—14·40	70,846	66,252
			1921			120,207	—16,891	—12·32	64,382	55,825
			1931			144,179	+23,972	+19·94	77,933	66,246
			1941			175,810	+31,631	+21·94	93,479	82,331
			1951			291,130	+115,320	+65.59	153,631	137,499
			1961	(M)	64·75	403,444	+112,314	+38·58	217,422	186,022
			1971	(M)	206·06	615,258	+211,814	+52·50	331,400	283,858
			1981	(M)	181·23	977,165	+361,907	+58·82	525,180	451,985
(b) Sanganer		Jaipur	1951			6,843	..	..	3,464	3,379
			1961			DECLASSIFIED				
			1971	(C.T.)	12·86	11,617	..	..	6,170	5,447
			1981	(M)	12·86	21,941	+10,324	+88·87	11,884	10,057
(c) Amber		Jaipur	1921			3,689	..	..	2,088	1,601
			1931			4,576	+887	+24·04	2,627	1,949
			1941			5,130	+554	+12·11	2,707	2,423
			1951			6,407	+1,277	+24·89	3,376	3,031
			1961	(M)	39·65	6,932	+525	+8·19	3,696	3,236
			1971	(M)	39·65	9,893	+2,961	+42·71	5,266	4,627
			1981	(NAC)	16·00	16,054	+6,161	+62·28	8,398	7,656

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
2.	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	1901			79,109*	..	..	41,502	37,607
			1911			79,756*	+647	+0·82	41,838	37,918
			1921			73,480	—6,276	—7·87	39,747	33,733
			1931			94,736	+21,256	+28·93	52,165	42,571
			1941			126,842	+32,106	+33·89	68,815	58,027
			1951			180,717	+53,875	+42·47	96,389	84,328
			1961	(M)	75.50	224,760	+44,043	+24·37	121,712	103,048
			1971	(M)	230·18	317,612	+92,852	+41·31	171,039	146,573
			1981	(M)	78.57	506,345	+188,733	+59·42	270,486	235,859
3.	Ajmer	Ajmer	1901			73,839	..	..	39,467	34,372
			1911			86,222	+12,383	+16·77	47,354	38,868
			1921			113,512	+27,290	+31·65	67,597	45,915
			1931			119,524	+6,012	+5·30	66,014	53,510
			1941			147,258	+27,734	+23·20	79,898	67,360
			1951			196,633	+49,375	+33·53	103,472	93,161
			1961	(M)	55·76	231,240	+34,607	+17·60	122,561	108,679
			1971	(M)	47·19	264,291	+33,051	+14·29	140,113	124,178
			1981	(M)	262·64	375,593	+111,302	+42·11	197,851	177,742
4.	Kota	Kota	1901			33,657	..	..	17,588	16,069
			1911			32,753	—904	—2·69	16,949	15,804
			1921			31,707	—1,046	—3·19	16,790	14,917
			1931			37,876	+6,169	+19·46	20,259	17,617
			1941	@		47,339	+9,463	+24·98	25,424	21,915
			1951			65,107	+17,768	+37·53	34,474	30,633
			1961	(M)	193·58	120,345	+55,238	+84·84	65,894	54,451
			1971	(M)	141·23	212,991	+92,646	+76.98	117,318	95,673
			1981	(M)	221·36	358,241	+145,250	+68·20	195,109	163,132
5.	Bikaner U.A.	Bikaner	1901			53,075	..	..	26,709	26,366
			1911			55,826	+2,751	+5·18	28,275	27,551
			1921			69,410	+13,584	+24·33	36,712	32,698
			1931			85,927	+16,517	+23·80	45,832	40,095
			1941			127,226	+41,299	+48·06	69,875	57,351
			1951			130,293	+3,067	+2·41	66,776	63,517
			1961		59.75	166,772	+36,479	+28·00	87,715	79,057
			1971		59.75	208,894	+42,122	+25·26	111,373	97,521
			1981		73.79	287,712	+78,818	+37·73	154,844	132,868
	(a) Bikaner	Bikaner	1901			53,075	..	..	26,709	26,366
			1911			55,826	+2,751	+5·18	28,275	27,551
			1921			69,410	+13,584	+24·33	36,712	32,698
			1931			85,927	+16,517	+23·80	45,832	40,095
			1941			127,226	+41,299	+48·06	69,875	57,351
			1951			117,113	—10,113	—7·95	60,536	56,577
			1961		38·10	150,634	+33,521	+28·62	79,945	70,689
			1971		38.09	188,518	+37,884	+25·15	101,439	87,079
			1981		60·09	256,057	+67,539	+35·83	138,629	117,428

*Jodhpur Town (Other than Jodhpur City) which was treated as a separate urban unit in 1901, Population 18,672 (11,459 Males, 7,213 Females) and in 1911, Population 20,494 (12,487 Males, 8,007 Females) was subsequently merged with Jodhpur 'M'. The combined population for Jodhpur City and Jodhpur Town for 1901 and 1911 has been shown against Jodhpur 'M'.

@Bhimganj Mandi which was treated as a separate urban unit for the first time in 1941, Population 2,307 (1,261 Males, 1,046 Females) was later merged with Kota 'M' in 1951. The combined population of Kota 'M' and Bhimganj Mandi for 1941 has been shown against Kota 'M'.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
	(i) Bikaner	Bikaner	1901			53,075	..	..	26,709	26,366
			1911			55,826	+2,751	+5·18	28,275	27,551
			1921			69,410	+13,584	+24·33	36,712	32,698
			1931			85,927	+16,517	+23·80	45,832	40,095
			1941			127,226	+41,299	+48·06	69,875	57,351
			1951			117,113	—10,113	—7·95	60,536	56,577
			1961	(M)	38·10	150,634	+33,521	+28·62	79,945	70,689
			1971	(M)	38·09	188,518	+37,884	+25·15	101,439	87,079
			1981	(M)	38·09	253,174	+64,656	+34·30	136,975	116,199
	(ii) Urban Outgrowth of Bicchwal Village*	Bikaner	1981		22·00	2,883	..	..	1,654	1,229
	(b) Gangashahar	Bikaner	1951			8,819	..	..	4,143	4,676
			1961	(M)	11·86	10,696	+1,877	+21·28	5,052	5,644
			1971	(M)	11.87	13,716	+3,020	+28.23	6,638	7,078
			1981	(M)	12.00	21,192	+7,476	+54.51	10,761	10,431
	(c) Bhinasar	Bikaner	1951			4,361	..	..	2,097	2,264
			1961	(M)	9·79	5,442	+1,081	+24·79	2,718	2,724
			1971	(M)	9·79	6,660	+1,218	+22·38	3,296	3,364
			1981	(M)	1·70	10,463	+3,803	+57·10	5,454	5,009
6.	Udaipur	Udaipur	1901			45,976	..	..	23,453	22,523
			1911			33,229	—12,747	—27·73	17,460	15,769
			1921			34,789	+1,560	+4·69	18,315	16,474
			1931			44,035	+9,246	+26·58	23,775	20,260
			1941			59,648	+15,613	+35·46	32,173	27,475
			1951			89,621	+29,973	+50·25	46,696	42,925
			1961	(M)	35·97	111,139	+21,518	+24·01	60,284	50,855
			1971	(M)	59·21	161,278	+50,139	+45·11	87,441	73,837
			1981	(M)	64·10	232,588	+71,310	+44·22	125,447	107,141
7.	Alwar	Alwar	1901			56,771	..	..	29,574	27,197
			1911			41,305	—15,466	—27·24	22,254	19,051
			1921			44,760	+3,455	+8·36	23,433	21,327
			1931			47,900	+3,140	+7·02	25,584	22,316
			1941			54,143	+6,243	+13·03	28,470	25,673
			1951			57,868	+3,725	+6·88	30,833	27,035
			1961	(M)	44·76	72,707	+14,839	+25·64	39,102	33,605
			1971	(M)	40·47	100,378	+27,671	+38·06	54,785	45,593
			1981	(M)	80·00	145,795	+45,417	+45·25	80,003	65,792
8.	Ganganagar	Ganganagar	1931			9,943	..	..	6,255	3,688
			1941			16,136	+6,193	+62·29	9,526	6,610
			1951			36,437	+20,301	+125·81	20,814	15,623
			1961	(M)	6·09	63,854	+27,417	+75.24	36,393	27,461
			1971	(M)	6·09	90,042	+26,188	+41·01	50,405	39,637
			1981	(M)	6·09	123,692	+33,650	+37·37	69,207	54,485

*Comprising of Lalgarh Palace, Urmal Dairy, RCP Colony, RAC Battalion, Woollen Mills etc. located in Bicnhawal Village of Bikaner Tehsil.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
9.	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	1901*			14,844	..	..	7,744	7,100
			1911*			13,186	—1,658	—11·17	6,822	6,364
			1921*			13,655	+469	+3·56	7,062	6,593
			1931*			15,350	+1,695	+12·41	7,955	7,395
			1941*			20,701	+5,351	+34·86	10,878	9,823
			1951*			35,761	+15,060	+72·75	18,867	16,894
			1961	(M)	51.18	43,499	+7,738	+21·64	23,617	19,882
			1971	(M)	119·11	82,155	+38,656	+88·87	44,330	37,825
			1981	(M)	69.93	122,625	+40,470	+49·26	64,948	57,677
10.	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	1901			43,601	..	..	23,703	19,898
			1911			33,918	—9,683	—22·21	18,803	15,115
			1921			33,495	—423	—1·25	19,268	14,227
			1931			30,173	—3,322	—9·92	16,736	13,437
			1941			35,541	+5,368	+17,79	19,486	16,055
			1951			37,321	+1,780	+5·01	21,228	16,093
			1961	(M)	28·88	49,776	+12,455	+33·37	27,805	21,971
			1971	(M)	23·42	69,902	+20,126	+40·43	38,470	31,432
			1981	(M)	34·83	105,274	+35,372	+50·60	57,400	47,874
11.	Sikar	Sikar	1901			21,523	..	..	11,373	10,150
			1911			22,317	+794	+3·69	11,504	10,813
			1921			21,080	—1,237	—5·54	10,737	10,343
			1931			26,297	+5,217	+24·75	13,363	12,934
			1941			32,334	+6,037	+22·96	16,374	15,960
			1951			44,140	+11,806	+36·51	21,899	22,241
			1961	(M)	24·71	50,636	+6,496	+14·72	26,035	24,601
			1971	(M)	24·71	70,987	+20,351	+40·19	36,912	34,075
			1981	(M)	19·50	102,970	+31,983	+45·05	53,770	49,200
		Class II (50,000—99,999) 3 Urban Agglomerations and 8 Towns								
			1901			**262,794**	..	..	**137,252**	**125,542**
			1911			**221,804**	**—40,990**	**—15·60**	**117,467**	**104,337**
			1921			**142,890**	**—78,914**	**—35·58**	**76,459**	**66,431**
			1931			**180,663**	**+37,773**	**+26·44**	**97,997**	**82,666**
			1941			**113,791**	**—66,872**	**—37·01**	**60,643**	**53,148**
			1951			**263,650**	**+149,859**	**+131.70**	**138,742**	**124,908**
			1961		**87·50**	**241,128**	**—22,522**	**—8.54**	**130,095**	**111,033**
			1971		**257·34**	**488,251**	**+247,123**	**+102·49**	**261,664**	**226,587**
			1981		**367·47**	**721,047**	**+232,796**	**+47·68**	**382,126**	**338,921**
1.	Pali	Pali	1901			12,673	..	..	6,501	6,172
			1911			12,939	+266	+2·10	6,580	6,359
			1921			10,129	—2,810	—21·72	5,227	4,902
			1931			10,974	+845	+8·34	5,600	5,374
			1941			12,356	+1,382	+12·59	6,604	5,752
			1951			24,100	+11,744	+95·05	13,130	10,970
			1961	(M)	92·49	33,303	+9,203	+38·19	17,932	15,371
			1971	(M)	12·95	49,834	+16,531	+49·64	27,216	22,618
			1981	(M)	12·95	91,568	+41,734	+83·75	49,921	41,647
2.	Beawar	Ajmer	1901			21,928	..	..	11,146	10,782
			1911			22,800	+872	+3·98	12,328	10,472
			1921			22,362	—438	—1·92	12,016	10,346
			1931			28,342	+5,980	+26·74	15,307	13,035
			1941			36,720	+8,378	+29·56	19,915	16,805
			1951			51,054	+14,334	+39·04	26,739	24,315
			1961	(M)	11·94	53,931	+2,877	+5·64	28,565	25,366
			1971	(M)	6·67	66,114	+12,183	+22·59	34,786	31,328
			1981	(M)	17·69	89,998	+23,884	+36·13	47,235	42,763

*Pur town which was treated as a separate urban unit in 1901, Population 4,498 (2, 296 Males, 2, 202 Females) in 1911, Population 4,423 (2,209 Males, 2,214 Females) in 1921, Population 4,555 (2,373 Males, 2,182 Females) in 1931, Population 4,948 (2,503 Males, 2,445 Females) in 1941, Population 5,532 (2,823 Males, 2, 709 Females,) in 1951, Population 6,093 (3,064 Males, 3,029 Females) in 1961 declassified, was marged with Bhilwara 'M' in 1971. The combined population for Bhilwara and Pur for decades 1901—1951 has been shown against Bhilwara 'M'.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
3.	Tonk	Tonk	1901			38,759	..	..	18,985	19,774
			1911			33,864	—4,895	—12·63	16,837	17,027
			1921			30,374	—3,490	—10·31	15,097	15,277
			1931			35,798	+5,424	+17·86	18,201	17,597
			1941			38,650	+2,852	+7·97	19,812	18,838
			1951			42,833	+4,183	+10·82	20,943	21,890
			1961	(M)	50.94	43,413	+580	+1·35	22,397	21,016
			1971	(M)	14·53	55,866	+12,453	+28·68	29,013	26,853
			1981	(M)	14·53	77,653	+21,787	+39·00	40,338	37,315
4.	Churu U.A.	Churu	1901			15,657	..	..	7,723	7,934
			1911			16,038	+381	+2·43	7,793	8,245
			1921			16,932	+894	+5·57	8,462	8,470
			1931			21,965	+5,033	+29·72	11,107	10,858
			1941			28,269	+6,304	+28·70	14,604	13,665
			1951			40,047	+11,778	+41·66	20,044	20,003
			1961		62·81	41,727	+1,680	+4·20	21,486	20,241
			1971		62·81	53,185	+11,458	+27·46	27,748	25,437
			1981		68·00	62,070	+8,885	+16·71	32,746	29,324
	(i) Churu	Churu	1901			15,657	..	..	7,723	7,934
			1911			16,038	+381	+2·43	7,793	8,245
			1921			16,932	+894	+5·57	8,462	8,470
			1931			21,965	+5,033	+29·72	11,107	10,858
			1941			28,269	+6,304	+28·70	14,604	13,665
			1951			40,047	+11,778	+41·66	20,044	20,003
			1961	(M)	62·81	41,727	+1,680	+4·20	21,486	20,241
			1971	(M)	62·36	52,502	+10,775	+25·82	27,278	25,224
			1981	(M)	28·00	61,811	+9,309	+17·73	32,602	29,209
	(ii) Churu Outgrowth@	Churu	1971		0·45	683	..	..	470	213
			1981		40·00	259	—424	—62.08	144	115
5.	Kishangarh	Ajmer	1901			12,663	..	..	6,658	6,005
			1911			10,418	—2,245	—17·73	5,443	4,975
			1921			9,452	—966	—9·27	5,097	4,355
			1931			11,929	+2,477	+26·21	6,394	5,535
			1941			14,459	+2,530	+21·21	7,713	6,746
			1951			25,696	+11,237	+77·72	13,312	12,384
			1961	(M)	58,95	25,244	—452	—1·76	13,421	11,823
			1971	(M)	7·12	37,405	+12,161	+48·17	20,570	16,835
			1981	(M)	100·00	62,032	+24,627	+65·84	33,065	28,967
6.	Hanumangarh	Ganganagar	1931			3,468	..	..	2,012	1,456
			1941			5,027	+1,559	+44·95	2,913	2,114
			1951			6,837	+1,810	+36·01	3,809	3,028
			1961	(M)	8·08	17,909	+11,072	+161·94	10,043	7,866
			1971	(M)	8·91	32,532	+14,623	+81·65	17,921	14,611
			1981	(M)	11·83	60,071	+27,539	+84·65	33,366	26,705
7.	Sawai Madhopur U.A.	Sawai Madhopur	1901			10,328	..	..	5,499	4,829
			1911			11,166	+838	+8·11	5,900	5,266
			1921			7,450	—3,716	—33·28	3,820	3,630
			1931			8,216	+766	+10.28	4.293	3,923
			1941			8,392	+176	+2·14	4,248	4,144
			1951			11,417	+3,025	+36·05	6,028	5,389
			1961		7·87	20,952	+9,535	+83·52	11,486	9,466
			1971		31·45	43,284	+22,332	+106·59	23,469	19,815
			1981		59·00	59,083	+15,799	+36·50	31,961	27,122
	(a) *Man Town	Sawai Madhopur	1971	(N.A.C.)	23·58	22,179	..	..	12,299	9,880
			1981	(M)	51·00	30,944	+8,765	+39.52	17,011	13,933

@Urbanised portion of Churu Village.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(b)	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	1901			10,328	..	..	5,499	4,829
			1911			11,166	+838	+8·11	5,900	5,266
			1921			7,450	—3,716	—33·28	3,820	3,630
			1931			8,216	+766	+10·28	4,293	3,923
			1941			8,392	+176	+2·14	4,248	4,144
			1951			11,417	+3,025	+36·05	6,028	5,389
			1961	(M)	7·87	20,952	+9,535	+83·52	11,486	9,466
			1971	(M)	7·87	21,105	+153	+0·73	11,170	9,935
			1981	(M)	8·00	28,139	+7,034	+33·33	14,950	13,189
8.	Sardarshahar U.A.	Churu	1901			10,052	..	..	4,874	5,178
			1911			12,375	+2,323	+23.11	6,008	6,367
			1921			14,348	+1,973	+15·94	7,006	7,342
			1931			19,407	+5,059	+35·26	9,714	9,693
			1941			26,048	+6,641	+34·22	13,387	12,661
			1951			26,668	+620	+2·38	13,224	13,444
			1961		37·37	32,072	+5,404	+20·26	16,126	15,946
			1971		37·37	38,346	+6,274	+19·56	19,315	19,031
			1981		40·00	56,388	+18,042	+47·05	29,194	27,194
	(i) Sardarshahar	Churu	1901			10,052	..	..	4,874	5,178
			1911			12,375	+2,323	+23·11	6,008	6,367
			1921			14,348	+1,973	+15·94	7,006	7,342
			1931			19,407	+5,059	+35·26	9,714	9,693
			1941			26,048	+6,641	+34·22	13,387	12,661
			1951			26,668	+620	+2·38	13,224	13,444
			1961	(M)	37·37	32,072	+5,404	+20·26	16,126	15,946
			1971	(M)	32·56	37,703	+5,631	+17·56	18,824	18,879
			1981	(M)	36·00	55,473	+17,770	+47·13	28,511	26,962
	(ii) Sardarshahar Outgrowth@	Churu	1971		4·81	643	..	..	491	152
			1981		4·00	915	+272	+42·30	683	232
9.	Barmer	Barmer	1901			6,064	..	..	3,200	2,864
			1911			6,380	+316	+5·21	3,285	3,095
			1921			7,184	+804	+12·60	3,725	3,459
			1931			9,240	+2,056	+28·62	4,825	4,415
			1941			12,051	+2,811	+30·42	6,266	5,785
			1951			20,812	+8,761	+72·70	10,928	9,884
			1961	(M)	114·22	27,600	+6,788	+32·62	14,829	12,771
			1971	(M)	10·29	38,630	+11,030	+39·96	21,517	17,113
			1981	(M)	10·29	55,554	+16,924	+43·81	30,869	24,685
10.	Sujangarh	Churu	1901			9,762	..	..	4,723	5,039
			1911			12,086	+2,324	+23·81	5,948	6,138
			1921			12,520	+434	+3·59	6,170	6,350
			1931			17,157	+4,637	+37·04	8,519	8,638
			1941			24,972	+7,815	+45·55	13,127	11,845
			1951			26,296	+1,324	+5·30	12,514	13,782
			1961	(M)	41·60	30,761	+4,465	+16·98	15,300	15,461
			1971	(M)	5·18	39,073	+8,312	+27·02	19,545	19,528
			1981	(M)	5·18	55,546	+16,473	+42·16	28,297	27,249
11.	Fatehpur	Sikar	1901			16,393	..	..	7,730	8,663
			1911			17,294	+901	+5·50	8,280	9,014
			1921			17,315	+21	+0·12	8,617	8,698
			1931			19,505	+2,190	+12·65	9,481	10,024
			1941			23,253	+3,748	+19·22	11,441	11,812
			1951			26,751	+3,498	+15·04	12,625	14,126
			1961	(M)	51·44	27,039	+288	+1·08	13,079	13,960
			1971	(M)	27·16	34,929	+7,890	+29·18	17,169	17,760
			1981	(M)	28·00	51,084	+16,155	+46·25	25,134	25,950

@Urbanised portion of Sardarshahar Village.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
			Class III (20,000—49,999) 5 Urban Agglomerations and 47 Towns							
			1901			**251,420**	..	..	**130,865**	**120,555**
			1911			**240,427**	**—10,993**	**—4·37**	**127,433**	**112,994**
			1921			**218,567**	**—21,860**	**—9·09**	**115,656**	**102,911**
			1931			**293,783**	**+75,216**	**+34·41**	**156,193**	**137,590**
			1941			**397,565**	**+103,782**	**+35.33**	**208,150**	**189,415**
			1951			**570,794**	**+173,229**	**+43·57**	**293,574**	**277,220**
			1961		**1,001·25**	**667,337**	**+96,543**	**+16·91**	**351,551**	**315,786**
			1971		**496·93**	**930,192**	**+262,855**	**+39·39**	**493,323**	**436,869**
			1981		**1,088·52**	**1,582,075**	**+651,883**	**+70·08**	**840,511**	**741,564**
1.	Banswara U.A.	Banswara	1901			7,038	..	..	3,376	3,662
			1911			7,665	+627	+8·91	3,729	3,936
			1921			8,588	+923	+12·04	4,202	4,386
			1931			10,444	+1,856	+21·61	5,141	5,303
			1941			12,772	+2,328	+22·29	6,444	6,328
			1951			15,558	+2,786	+21·81	7,874	7,684
			1961		20·64	19,566	+4,008	+25·76	10,060	9,506
			1971		20·65	27,363	+7,797	+39·85	14,053	13,310
			1981		32·00	48,070	+20,707	+75·68	25,628	22,442
	(i) Banswara	Banswara	1901			7,038	..	..	3,376	3,662
			1911			7,665	+627	+8·91	3,729	3,936
			1921			8,588	+923	+12·04	4,202	4,386
			1931			10,444	+1,856	+21·61	5,141	5,303
			1941			12,772	+2,328	+22·29	6,444	6,328
			1951			15,558	+2,786	+21·81	7,874	7,684
			1961	(M)	20·64	19,566	+4,008	+25·76	10,060	9,506
			1971	(M)	20·65	27,363	+7,797	+39.85	14,053	13,310
			1981	(M)	27·00	46,749	+19,386	+70·85	24,757	21,992
	(ii) Banswara Outgrowth @	Banswara	1981		5·00	1,321	..	..	871	450
2.	Bundi U. A.	Bundi	1901			19,313	..	..	9,637	9,676
			1911			19,598	+285	+1·48	9,805	9,793
			1921			16,105	—3,493	—17·82	8,179	7,926
			1931			17,991	+1,886	+11·71	9,179	8,812
			1941			20,846	+2,855	+15·87	10,706	10,140
			1951			22,697	+1,851	+8·88	11,450	11,247
			1961		30·84	26,478	+3,781	+16·66	13,902	12,576
			1971		22·76	34,492	+8,014	+30·27	18,237	16,255
			1981		22·76	48,027	+13,535	+39·24	25,374	22,653
	(i) Bundi	Bundi	1901			19,313	..	..	9,637	9,676
			1911			19,598	+285	+1·48	9,805	9,793
			1921			16,105	—3,493	—17·82	8,179	7,926
			1931			17,991	+1,886	+11·71	9,179	8,812
			1941			20,846	+2,855	+15·87	10,706	10,140
			1951			22,697	+1,851	+8·88	11,450	11,247
			1961	(M)	30·84	26,478	+3,781	+16·66	13,902	12,576
			1971	(M)	20·23	34,279	+7,801	+29·46	18,125	16,154
			1981	(M)	20·23	47,736	+13,457	+39·26	25,221	22,515
	(ii) Bundi Outgrowth†	Bundi	1971		2·53	213	..	..	112	101
			1981		2·53	291	+78	+36·62	153	138
3.	Nagaur	Nagaur	1901			13,377	..	..	6,541	6,836
			1911			12,960	—417	—3·12	6,442	6,518
			1921			10,227	—2,733	—21·09	4,977	5,250
			1931			13,837	+3,610	+35.30	6,924	6,913
			1941			14,714	+877	+6·34	7,818	6,896
			1951			19,588	+4,874	+33.12	9,740	9,848
			1961	(M)	31·94	24,296	+4,708	+24·04	12,582	11,714
			1971	(M)	4·05	36,448	+12,152	+50·02	19,623	16,825
			1981	(M)	31·84	48,005	+11,557	+31·71	25,597	22,408

@Bhawanpura and Thikariya Industrial Area (Urbanised portions of Bhawanpura and Thikariya Village).
†Urbanised portion of Bundi Village.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
4.	Jhunjhunun	Jhunjhunun	1901			12,279	..	..	6,168	6,111
			1911			13,266	+987	+8.04	6,575	6,691
			1921			11,950	—1,316	—9·92	6,174	5,776
			1931			14,272	+2,322	+19·43	7,563	6,709
			1941			16,874	+2,602	+18·23	8,912	7,962
			1951			20,637	+3,763	+22·30	10,551	10,086
			1961	(M)	62·13	24,962	+4,325	+20·96	13,229	11,733
			1971	(M)	3·08	32,024	+7,062	+28.29	16,870	15,154
			1981	(M)	9·64	47,177	+15,153	+47·32	24,423	22,754
5.	Gangapur City U.A.	Sawai Madhopur	1901			5,155	..	..	2,709	2,446
			1911			5,780	+625	+12·12	3,199	2,581
			1921			6,587	+807	+13·96	3,645	2,942
			1931			8,943	+2,356	+35·77	4,846	4,097
			1941			11,050	+2,107	+23.56	5,841	5,209
			1951			14,078	+3,028	+27.40	7,388	6,690
			1961		3.45	22,591	+8,513	+60·47	12,398	10,193
			1971		3·44	32,660	+10,069	+44·57	17,776	14,884
			1981		6·95	46,026	+13,366	+40·92	24,749	21,277
(i)	Gangapur City	Sawai Madhopur	1901			5,155	..	..	2,709	2,446
			1911			5,780	+625	+12.12	3,199	2,581
			1921			6,587	+807	+13·96	3,645	2,942
			1931			8,943	+2,356	+35·77	4,846	4,097
			1941			11,050	+2,107	+23·56	5,841	5,209
			1951			14,078	+3,028	+27·40	7,388	6,690
			1961	(M)	3·45	22,591	+8,513	+60·47	12,398	10,193
			1971	(M)	2.31	27,453	+4,862	+21·52	14,941	12,512
			1981	(M)	3·45	40,407	+12,954	+47·19	21,657	18,750
(ii)	Gangapur Outgrowth@	Sawai Madhopur	1971		1·13	5,207	..	..	2,835	2,372
			1981		3·50	5,619	+412	+7·91	3,092	2,527
6.	Chittaurgarh U.A.	Chittaurgarh	1901			7,593	..	..	4,122	3,471
			1911			7,332	—261	—3·44	3,939	3,393
			1921			8,015	+683	+9·32	4,267	3,748
			1931			8,041	+26	+0·32	4,280	3,761
			1941			9,300	+1,259	+15·66	4,854	4,446
			1951			11,863	+2,563	+27·56	6,173	5,690
			1961		23·26	16,888	+5,025	+42·36	9,233	7,655
			1971		24·31	25,917	+9,029	+53·46	14,425	11,492
			1981		56·32	44,990	+19,073	+73·59	24,605	20,385
(i)	Chittaurgarh	Chittaurgarh	1901			7,593	..	..	4,122	3,471
			1911			7,332	—261	—3·44	3,939	3,393
			1921			8,015	+683	+9·32	4,267	3,748
			1931			8,041	+26	+0·32	4,280	3,761
			1941			9,300	+1,259	+15·66	4,854	4,446
			1951			11,863	+2,563	+27·56	6,173	5,690
			1961	(M)	23·26	16,888	+5,025	+42·36	9,233	7,655
			1971	(M)	24.31	25,917	+9,029	+53.46	14,425	11,492
			1981	(M)	41·76	42,332	+16,415	+63·34	23,093	19,239
(ii)	Senthi Village Outgrowth†	Chittaurgarh	1981		14·56	2,568	..	..	1,512	1,146

@Railway Colony—Urbanised portion of Gangapur village.
†Urbanised portion of Senthi Village.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
7.	Dholpur	Bharatpur	1901			19,310	..	..	10,079	9,231
			1911			19,922	+612	+3·17	10,783	9,139
			1921			16,206	—3,716	—18·65	8,519	7,687
			1931			19,586	+3,380	+20·86	10,535	9,051
			1941			21,311	+1,725	+8·81	11,499	9,812
			1951			20,651	—660	—3·10	10,877	9,774
			1961	(M)	8·21	27,412	+6,761	+32·74	15,010	12,402
			1971	(M)	8·21	31,865	+4,453	+16·24	17,262	14,603
			1981	(M)	8·21	44,375	+12,510	+39·26	24,063	20,312
8.	Ratangarh	Churu	1901			11,744	..	..	5,608	6,136
			1911			12,803	+1,059	+9·02	6,078	6,725
			1921			13,468	+665	+5·19	6,596	6,872
			1931			16,338	+2,870	+21·31	8,197	8 141
			1941			20,961	+4,623	+28·30	10,943	10,018
			1951			27,431	+6,470	+30.87	13,480	13,951
			1961	(M)	60·35	26,631	—800	—2·92	13,400	13,231
			1971	(M)	2·29	31,506	+4,875	+18·31	15,979	15,527
			1981	(M)	50·20	43,366	+11,860	+37·64	22,283	21,083
9.	Hindaun	Sawai Madhopur	1901			11,938	..	..	6,200	5,738
			1911			10,640	—1,298	—10·87	5,737	4,903
			1921			8,687	—1,953	—18·36	4,683	4,004
			1931			10,825	+2,138	+24·61	5,867	4,958
			1941			13,804	+2,979	+27·52	7,452	6,352
			1951			14,673	+869	+6·30	7,772	6,901
			1961	(M)	39·27	20,237	+5,564	+37·92	10,851	9,386
			1971	(M)	12·00	27,895	+7,658	+37·84	14,954	12,941
			1981	(M)	12·00	42,705	+14,811	+53·10	22,776	19,930
10.	Baran	Kota	1901			7,892	..	..	3,994	3,898
			1911			9,507	+1,615	+20·46	4,973	4,534
			1921			10,157	+650	+6·84	5,382	4,775
			1931			11,471	+1,314	+12·94	5,999	5,472
			1941			14,087	+2,616	+22·81	7,355	6,732
			1951			20,419	+6,332	+44·95	10,702	9,717
			1961	(M)	19·53	22,764	+2,345	+11·48	11,986	10,778
			1971	(M)	19·52	29,809	+7,045	+30.95	15,931	13,873
			1981	(M)	13·88	42,000	+12,191	+40·90	22,531	19,469
11.	Makrana	Nagaur	1921			7,727	..	..	4,090	3,637
			1931			8,713	+986	+12·76	4,412	4,301
			1941			11,404	+2,691	+30·88	5,912	5,492
			1951			13,943	+2,539	+22·26	7,192	6,751
			1961	(M)	33·18	17,270	+3,327	+23·86	9,202	8,068
			1971	(M)	31·54	23,243	+5,973	+34·59	12,278	10,965
			1981	(M)	7·13	40,663	+17,420	+74·95	21,524	19,139
12.	Nawalgarh	Jhunjhunun	1901			12,315	..	..	6,113	6,202
			1911			14,059	+1,744	+14·16	6,874	7,185
			1921			12,570	—1,489	—10·59	6,304	6,266
			1931			16,902	+4,332	+34·46	8,547	8,355
			1941			20,620	+3,718	+22·00	10,554	10,066
			1951			26,679	+6,059	+29·38	13,152	13,527
			1961	(M)	28·59	24,911	—1,768	—6·63	12,654	12,257
			1971	(M)	0·62	26,565	+1,654	+6·64	13,661	12,904
			1981	(M)	18·09	38,727	+12,162	+45·78	19,636	19,09

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
13.	Karauli	Sawai Madhopur	1901			23,482	..	..	12,725	10,757
			1911			19,803	—3,679	—15·67	10,548	9,255
			1921			19,579	—224	—1·13	11,164	8,415
			1931			19,671	+92	+0·47	10,835	8,836
			1941			19,177	—494	—2·51	10,048	9,129
			1951			19,148	—29	—0·15	9,674	9,474
			1961	(M)	34·99	23,696	+4,548	+23·75	12,634	11,062
			1971	(M)	35·00	27,793	+4,097	+17·29	14,967	12,826
			1981	(M)	35·00	37,954	+10,161	+36·56	20,388	17,566
14.	Ladnu	Nagaur	1901			8,064	..	.	3,718	4,346
			1911			9,685	+1,621	+20·10	4,574	5,111
			1921			10,181	+496	+5·12	4,774	5,407
			1931			13,275	+3,094	+30·39	6,418	6,857
			1941			16,446	+3,171	+23·89	8,107	8,339
			1951			20,914	+4,468	+27·17	10,231	10,683
			1961	(M)	61·28	23,825	+2,911	+13·92	11,851	11,974
			1971	(M)	61·26	28,226	+4,401	+18·47	14,055	14,171
			1981	(M)	61·26	35,972	+7,746	+27·44	17,992	17,980
15.	Nasirabad	Ajmer	1901			22,494	..	.	11,892	10,602
			1911			20,241	—2,253	—10·02	11,298	8,943
			1921			19,651	—590	—2·91	11,311	8,340
			1931			21,397	+1,746	+8·89	11,861	9,536
			1941			17,804	—3,593	—16·79	9,709	8,095
			1951			24,504	+6,700	+37·63	13,603	10,901
			1961	(C.B)	22·92	24,148	—356	—1·45	13,576	10,572
			1971	(C.B.)	22·93	25,732	+1,584	+6·56	14,264	11,468
			1981	(C.B.)	22·93	34,616	+8,884	+34·53	19,475	15,141
16.	Abu Road	Sirohi	1901			6,661	..	..	3,801	2,860
			1911			7,180	+519	+7·79	4,007	3,173
			1921			8,199	+1,019	+14·19	4,789	3,410
			1931			9,725	+1,526	+18·61	5,420	4,305
			1941			9,935	+210	+2·16	5,363	4,572
			1951			12,544	+2,609	+26·26	6,661	5,883
			1961	(M)	2·59	17,728	+5,184	+41.33	9,454	8,274
			1971	(M)	2·58	25,331	+7,603	+42·89	13,286	12,045
			1981	(M)	12·35	31,280	+5,949	+23·49	16,517	14,763
17.	Rajgarh	Churu	1901			4,136	..	..	2,041	2,095
			1911			4,526	+390	+9·43	2,262	2,264
			1921			5,621	+1,095	+24·19	2,957	2,664
			1931			9,828	+4,207	+74·84	5,134	4,694
			1941			12,261	+2,433	+24·76	6,665	5,596
			1951			14,996	+2,735	+22.31	7,762	7,234
			1961	(M)	69·39	18,136	+3,140	+20·94	9,532	8,604
			1971	(M)	12·77	23,179	+5,043	+27·81	12,165	11,014
			1981	(M)	12·77	30,379	+7,200	+31·06	15,806	14,573
18.	Suratgarh	Ganganagar	1901			2,398	..	..	1,318	1,080
			1911			2,791	+393	+16·39	1,490	1,301
			1921			3,592	+801	+28·70	1,942	1,650
			1931			3,680	+88	+2.45	2,072	1,608
			1941			5,186	+1,506	+40·92	2,868	2,318
			1951			6,554	+1,368	+26·38	3,475	3,079
			1961	(M)	58·38	8,330	+1,776	+27·10	4,654	3,676
			1971	(M)	2·30	17,843	+9,513	+114·20	9,871	7,972
			1981	(M)	10·73	29,815	+11,972	+67·10	16,429	13,386

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
19.	Jhalawar	Jhalawar	1901			14,315	..	..	7,046	7,269
			1911			11,474	—2,841	—19·85	5,597	5,877
			1921			9,985	—1,489	—12·98	4,993	4,992
			1931			10,442	+457	+4·58	5,258	5,184
			1941			11,549	+1,107	+10·60	5,904	5,645
			1951			12,186	+637	+5·52	6,237	5,949
			1961	(M)	12·95	14,643	+2,457	+20·16	7,770	6,873
			1971	(M)	12·95	20,035	+5,392	+36·82	10,773	9,262
			1981	(M)	12·95	29,257	+9,222	+46·03	15,796	13,461
20.	Lachhmangarh	Sikar	1901			10,176	..	..	4,942	5,234
			1911			10,828	+652	+6·41	5,024	5,804
			1921			10,353	—475	—4·39	4,960	5,393
			1931			12,839	+2,486	+24·01	6,324	6,515
			1941			15,044	+2,205	+17·17	7,452	7,592
			1951			18,748	+3,704	+24·62	9,008	9,740
			1961	(M)	31·00	18,484	—264	—1·41	8,880	9,604
			1971	(M)	0·65	22,158	+3,674	+19·88	11,042	11,116
			1981	(M)	8·00	29,215	+7,057	+31·85	14,837	14,378
21.	Dungargarh	Churu	1921			6,382	..	..	3,177	3,205
			1931			8,212	+1,830	+28·67	4,028	4,184
			1941			11,671	+3,459	+42·12	6,221	5,450
			1951			12,332	+661	+5·66	6,713	5,619
			1961	(M)	66·82	16,323	+3,991	+32·36	8,049	8,274
			1971	(M)	3.52	21,412	+5,089	+31·18	10,518	10,894
			1981	(M)	25·80	29,076	+7,664	+35·79	14,727	14,349
22.	Chomu	Jaipur	1901			9,300	..	..	4,631	4,669
			1911			6,497	—2,803	—30·14	3,225	3,272
			1921			6,712	+215	+3·31	3,427	3,285
			1931			7,807	+1,095	+16·31	4,071	3,736
			1941			9,671	+1,864	+23·88	4,906	4,765
			1951			12,929	+3,258	+33·69	6,479	6,450
			1961	(M)	22·58	15,791	+2,862	+22·14	8,306	7,485
			1971	(M)	22·59	20,180	+4,389	+27·79	10,651	9,529
			1981	(M)	22·53	28,822	+8,642	+42·82	15,098	13,724
23.	Phalodi	Jodhpur	1901			13,924	..	..	6,600	7,324
			1911			13,825	—99	—0·71	6,375	7,450
			1921			12,801	—1,024	—7·41	6,175	6,626
			1931			14,982	+2,181	+17·04	7,091	7,891
			1941			17,689	+2,707	+18·07	8,564	9,125
			1951			15,224	—2,465	—13·94	7,227	7,997
			1961	(M)	71·09	15,722	+498	+3·27	7,745	7,977
			1971	(M)	71·10	17,379	+1,657	+10·54	8,893	8,486
			1981	(M)	10·00	28,539	+11,160	+64·22	15,192	13,347
24.	Deeg	Bharatpur	1901			15,409	..	..	8,156	7,253
			1911			13,147	—2,262	—14·68	7,076	6,071
			1921			11,798	—1,349	—10.26	6,330	5,468
			1931			11,166	—632	—5·36	5,934	5,232
			1941			13,139	+1,973	+17·67	6,987	6,152
			1951			13,187	+48	+0·37	7,001	6,186
			1961	(M)	30·07	17,668	+4,481	+33·98	9,468	8,200
			1971	(M)	10·36	22,267	+4,599	+26·03	12,006	10,261
			1981	(M)	2·41	28,085	+5,818	+26·13	15,121	12,964
25.	Balotra	Barmer	1901			5,118	..	..	2,680	2,438
			1911			5,408	290	+5·67	2,802	2,606
			1921			5,142	-266	—4·92	2,791	2,351
			1931			5,601	+459	+8·93	2,864	2,737
			1941			7,765	+2,164	+38·64	4,098	3,667
			1951			9,637	+1,872	+24·11	5,089	4,548
			1961	(M)	29·01	12,110	+2,473	+25·66	6,429	5,681
			1971	(M)	23·71	17,595	+5,485	+45·29	9,428	8,167
			1981	(M)	23·71	28,070	+10,475	+59.53	15,358	12,712

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
26.	Nimbahera	Chittaurgarh	1901			5,446	..	..	2,947	2,499
			1911			4,278	—1,168	—21·45	2,260	2,018
			1921			5,141	+863	+20.17	2,759	2,382
			1931			5,946	+805	+15·66	3,076	2,870
			1941			6,898	+952	+16·01	3,618	3,280
			1951			10,585	+3,687	+53·45	5,491	5,094
			1961	(M)	15·20	11,655	+1,070	+10·11	6,108	5,547
			1971	(M)	15·20	16,542	+4,887	+41·93	8,711	7,831
			1981	(M)	5·00	27,763	+11,221	+67.83	14,698	13,065
27.	Dungarpur	Dungarpur	1901			6,094	..	..	2,870	3,224
			1911			6,470	+376	+6·17	3,116	3,354
			1921			7,327	+857	+13·25	3,703	3,624
			1931			8,560	+1,233	+16·83	4,418	4,142
			1941			8,670	+110	+1·29	4,502	4,168
			1951			9,814	+1,144	+13·19	5,166	4,648
			1961	(M)	5·83	12,755	+2,941	+29·97	6,775	5,980
			1971	(M)	5·87	19,773	+7,018	+55·02	10,490	9,283
			1981	(M)	10·24	27,556	+7,783	+39·36	15,014	12,542
28.	Raisamand	Udaipur	1951			5,432	..	..	2,786	2,646
			1961	(M)	10·05	11,272	+5,840	+107·51	5,941	5,331
			1971	(M)	10·08	14,242	+2,970	+26·35	7,343	6,899
			1981	(M)	55·00	27,492	+13,250	+93·03	14,226	13,266
29.	Bari	Bharatpur	1901			11,603	..	..	5,875	5,728
			1911			11,401	—202	—1·74	5,755	5,646
			1921			9,565	—1,836	—16·10	5,034	4,531
			1931			10,049	+484	+5·06	5,250	4,799
			1941			11,935	+1,886	+18·77	6,350	5,585
			1951			12,181	+246	+2.06	6,492	5,689
			1961	(M)	22·27	14,695	+2,514	+20·64	8,015	6,680
			1971	(M)	13·26	19,249	+4,554	+30·99	10,539	8,710
			1981	(M)	16·31	27,399	+8,150	+42·34	14,994	12,405
30.	Dausa	Jaipur	1901			7,540	..	..	3,836	3,704
			1911			5,191	—2,349	—31·15	2,672	2,519
			1921			6,637	+1,446	+27·86	3,457	3,180
			1931			7,691	+1,054	+15·88	3,980	3,711
			1941			8,844	+1,153	+14·99	4,575	4,269
			1951			11,048	+2,204	+24·92	5,703	5,345
			1961	(M)	36·39	14,612	+3,564	+32·26	7,795	6,817
			1971	(M)	19·11	18,925	+4,313	+29.52	10,086	8,839
			1981	(M)	9·11	27,212	+8,287	+43·79	14,696	12,516
31.	Kuchaman City	Nagaur	1901			10,749	..	..	5,361	5,388
			1911			9,605	1,144	—10·64	4,754	4,851
			1921			8,104	—1,501	—15·63	3,999	4,105
			1931			10,262	+2,158	+26·63	5,161	5,101
			1941			11,653	+1,391	+13·55	5,966	5,687
			1951			13,745	+2,092	+17·95	6,809	6,936
			1961	(M)	31·00	15,458	+1,713	+12·46	7,987	7,471
			1971	(M)	18·85	18,218	+2,760	+17·85	9,336	8,882
			1981	(M)	31·00	26,973	+8,755	+48.06	13,784	13,189
32.	Pilani U.A.	Jhunjhunun	1951			11,194	..	..	6,537	4,657
			1961		19.43	15,029	+3,835	+34·26	8,921	6,108
			1971		19·42	20,059	+5,030	+33·47	11,825	8,234
			1981		10·00	26,052	+5,993	+29·88	14,946	11,106
	(a) Pilani	Jhunjhunun	1951			11,194	..	..	6,537	4,657
			1961	(M)	14·25	11,565	+371	+3·31	6,485	5,080
			1971	(M)	14·24	13,101	+1,536	+13·28	6,991	6,110
			1981	(M)	5·00	17,027	+3,926	+29·97	9,037	7,990

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
	(b) Vidya vihar	Jhunjhunun	1961	(M)	5·18	3,464	..	..	2,436	1,028
			1971	(M)	5·18	6,958	+3,494	+100·87	4,834	2,124
			1981	(M)	5·00	9,025	+2,067	+29·71	5,909	3,116
33.	*Rawatsar*	Ganganagar	1981	(M)	9·00	25,914	..	..	13,799	12,115
34.	Nathdwara	Udaipur	1901			8,591	..	..	4,461	4,130
			1911			5,424	—3,167	—36·86	2,906	2,518
			1921			8,524	+3,100	+57·15	4,553	3,971
			1931			8,506	—18	—0·21	4,496	4,010
			1941			9,704	+1,198	+14·08	5,162	4,542
			1951			12,341	+2,637	+27·17	6,454	5,887
			1961	(M)	8·55	13,890	+1,549	+12·55	7,395	6,495
			1971	(M)	17·55	18,893	+5,003	+36·02	9,898	8,995
			1981	(M)	12·00	24,856	+5,963	+31·56	12,887	11,969
35.	Bhinmal	Jalor	1901			4,545	..	..	2,295	2,250
			1911			5,214	+669	+14·72	2,598	2,616
			1921			5,032	—182	—3·49	2,449	2,583
			1931			6,082	+1,050	+20·87	3,134	2,948
			1941			7,503	+1,421	+23·36	3,886	3,617
			1951			9,054	+1,551	+20·67	4,613	4,441
			1961	(M)	123·60	11,832	+2,778	+30·68	6,299	5,533
			1971	(M)	4·45	14,050	+2,218	+18·75	7,399	6,651
			1981	(M)	14·70	24,339	+10,289	+73·23	12,863	11,476
36.	Sojat	Pali	1901			11,107	..	..	5,243	5,864
			1911			10,049	—1,058	—9·53	4,971	5,078
			1921			8,797	—1,252	—12.46	4,451	4,346
			1931			9,894	+1,097	+12.47	4,838	5,056
			1941			11,790	+1,896	+19·16	5,783	6,007
			1951			14,304	+2,514	+21·32	7,331	6,973
			1961	(M)	68·12	16,548	+2,244	+15·69	8,479	8,069
			1971	(M)	33·24	16,628	+80	+0·48	8,594	8,034
			1981	(M)	12·00	24,292	+7,664	+46·09	12,674	11,618
37.	Nokha	Bikaner	1951			4,557	..	..	2,249	2,308
			1961	(M)	10·59	7,740	+3,183	+69·85	3,858	3,882
			1971	(M)	2·81	11,222	+3,482	+44·99	5,648	5,574
			1981	(M)	11·17	24,119	+12,897	+114·93	12,611	11,508
38.	Jalor	Jalor	1901			7,443	..	..	3,675	3,768
			1911			7,624	+181	+2·43	3,791	3,833
			1921			6,270	—1,354	—17·76	3,082	3,188
			1931			7,114	+844	+13·46	3,665	3,449
			1941			7,967	+853	+11·99	4,215	3,752
			1951			9,387	+1,420	+17·82	4,967	4,420
			1961	(M)	111·16	12,882	+3,495	+37·23	6,917	5,965
			1971	(M)	6·06	15,478	+2,596	+20·15	8,322	7,156
			1981	(M)	6·21	24,100	+8,622	+55·70	13,000	11,100
39.	Bilara	Jodhpur	1901			8,695	..	..	4,464	4,231
			1911			8,606	—89	—1.02	4,453	4,153
			1921			6,364	—2,242	—26·05	3,308	3,056
			1931			7,451	+1,087	+17·08	3,800	3,651
			1941			8,864	+1,413	+18·96	4,608	4,256
			1951			10,287	+1,423	+16.05	5,339	4,948
			1961	(C.T.)	102·23	12,171	+1,884	+18·31	6,325	5,846
			1971	(C.T.)	102·22	17,525	+5,354	+43·99	9,296	8,229
			1981	(M)	77·00	24,006	+6,481	+36·98	12,650	11,356

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
40.	Deedwana	Nagaur	1901			9,410	..	..	4,919	4,491
			1911			10,122	+712	+7·57	5,438	4,684
			1921			6,760	—3,362	—32·21	3,597	3,163
			1931			8,443	+1,683	+24·90	4,421	4,022
			1941			9,237	+794	+9·40	4,846	4,391
			1951			12,007	+2,770	+29·99	6,119	5,888
			1961	(M)	65·81	13,547	+1,540	+12·83	7,135	6,412
			1971	(M)	14·12	18,242	+4,695	+34·66	9,695	8,547
			1981	(M)	14·12	23,937	+5,695	+31·22	12,686	11,251
41.	Sirohi	Sirohi	1901			5,651	..	..	2,732	2,919
			1911			6,615	+964	+17·06	3,272	3,343
			1921			6,197	—418	—6·32	3,221	2,976
			1931			7,463	+1,266	+20·43	3,820	3,643
			1941			9,501	+2,038	+27·31	5,023	4,478
			1951			11,956	+2,455	+25·84	5,910	6,046
			1961	(M)	113·19	14,451	+2,495	+20·87	7,504	6,947
			1971	(M)	0·71	18,774	+4,323	+29·91	9,778	8,996
			1981	(M)	8·00	23,903	+5,129	+27·32	12,658	11,245
42.	Pratapgarh	Chittaurgarh	1901			9,819	..	..	4,769	5,050
			1911			8,329	—1,490	—15·17	4,186	4,143
			1921			9,182	+853	+10·24	4,666	4,516
			1931			10,845	+1,663	+18·11	5,601	5,244
			1941			13,505	+2,660	+24·53	6,861	6,644
			1951			14,568	+1,063	+7·87	7,381	7,187
			1961	(M)	12·87	14,573	+5	+0·03	7,469	7,104
			1971	(M)	12·80	17,402	+2,829	+19·41	9,005	8,397
			1981	(M)	12·80	22,903	+5,501	+31·61	11,971	10,932
43.	Nohar	Ganganagar	1901			4,698	..	..	2,275	2,423
			1911			5,133	+435	+9·26	2,518	2,615
			1921			5,137	+4	+0·08	2,571	2,566
			1931			6,089	+952	+18·53	3,075	3,014
			1941			9,607	+3,518	+57·78	4,906	4,701
			1951			10,836	+1,229	+12·79	5,633	5,203
			1961	(M)	50·17	13,728	+2,892	+26·69	7,360	6,368
			1971	(M)	46·00	16,704	+2,976	+21·68	8,625	8,079
			1981	(M)	3·00	22,680	+5,976	+35·78	12,058	10,622
44.	Bhadra	Ganganagar	1921			3,058	..	..	1,576	1,482
			1931			3,783	+725	+23·71	1,977	1,806
			1941			4,750	+967	+25·56	2,552	2,198
			1951			6,708	+1,958	+41·22	3,551	3,147
			1961	(M)	40·92	10,000	+3,292	+49·08	5,418	4,582
			1971	(M)	0·72	14,080	+4,080	+40·80	7,648	6,432
			1981	(M)	2·00	22,568	+8,488	+60·28	11,999	10,569
45.	Merta City	Nagaur	1901			4,361	..	..	2,270	2,091
			1911			4,397	+36	+0·83	2,283	2,114
			1921			3,579	—818	—18·60	1,851	1,728
			1931			4,424	+845	+23·61	2,299	2,125
			1941			4,776	+352	+7·96	2,696	2,080
			1951			7,102	+2,326	+48·70	3,812	3,290
			1961	(M)	77·23	13,083	+5,981	+84·22	7,094	5,989
			1971	(M)	61·05	16,981	+3,898	+29·79	9,337	7,534
			1981	(M)	24·00	22,120	+5,139	+30·26	11,926	10,194
46.	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	1901			7,137	..	..	3,575	3,562
			1911			7,420	+283	+3·97	3,667	3,753
			1921			4,835	—2,585	—34·84	2,433	2,402
			1931			7,120	+2,285	+47·26	3,706	3,414
			1941			7,340	+220	+3·09	3,891	3,449
			1951			8,026	+686	+9·35	4,462	3,564
			1961	(M)	137·58	8,362	+336	+4·19	4,524	3,838
			1971	(M)	126·27	16,578	+8,216	+98·25	9,762	6,816
			1981	(M)	126·27	22,041	+5,463	+32·95	12,739	9,302

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 19081

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
47.	Kotputli	Jaipur	1901			8,439	..	..	4,152	4,287
			1911			6,879	—1,560	—18·49	3,443	3,436
			1921			7,157	+278	+4·04	3,542	3,615
			1931			8,739	+1,582	+22·10	4,511	4,228
			1941			9,948	+1,209	+13·83	5,048	4,900
			1951			10,048	+100	+1·01	5,112	4,936
			1961	(M)	31·29	11,281	+1,233	+12·27	5,969	5,312
			1971	(M)	1·87	12,343	+1,062	+9·41	6,673	5,670
			1981	(M)	20·00	21,716	+9,373	+75·94	11,685	10,031
48.	Pipar City	Jodhpur	1901			6,785	..	..	3,239	3,546
			1911			7,556	+771	+11·36	3,796	3,760
			1921			6,494	—1,062	—14·06	3,241	3,253
			1931			7,561	+1,067	+22·59	3,913	4,048
			1941			8,917	+1,356	+12·01	4,451	4,466
			1951			11,251	+2,334	+26·17	5,699	5,552
			1961	(M)	52·47	12,557	+1,306	+11·61	6,433	6,124
			1971	(M)	52·57	15,722	+3,165	+25·21	8,178	7,544
			1981	(M)	20·00	20,955	+5,233	+33·28	10,983	9,972
49.	Chirawa	Jhunjhunun	1901			7,055	..	..	3,603	3,462
			1911			7,979	+914	+12·94	3,891	4,088
			1921			7,992	+13	+0·16	3,860	4,132
			1931			9,566	+1,574	+19·69	4,816	4,750
			1941			11,640	+2,074	+21·68	5,809	5,831
			1951			11,667	+27	+0·23	5,692	5,975
			1961	(M)	24·06	12,928	+1,261	+10·81	6,567	6,361
			1971	(M)	19·03	15,241	+2,313	+17·89	7,925	7,316
			1981	(M)	9·00	20,841	+5,600	+36·74	10,810	10,031
50.	Bayana	Bharatpur	1901			6,867	..	..	3,446	3,421
			1911			7,029	+162	+2·36	3,714	3,315
			1921			6,954	—75	—1.07	3,753	3,201
			1931			7,252	+298	+4·29	3,851	3,401
			1941			8,662	+1,410	+19·44	4,670	3,992
			1951			9,485	+823	+9·50	5,034	4,451
			1961	(M)	10·33	12,223	+2,738	+28·87	6,618	5,605
			1971	(M)	8·96	15,445	+3,222	+26·36	8,351	7,094
			1981	(M)	9·00	20,673	+5,228	+33·85	11,044	9,629
51.	Kekri	Ajmer	1901			7,053	..	..	3,641	3,412
			1911			5,926	—1,127	—15·98	3,126	2,800
			1921			5,698	—228	—3·85	2,913	2,785
			1931			7,179	+1,481	+25·99	3,644	3,535
			1941			8,245	+1,066	+14·85	4,239	4,006
			1951			9,816	+1,571	+19·05	5,088	4,728
			1961	(M)	50·74	12,394	+2,578	+26·26	6,482	5,912
			1971	(M)	12·66	14,997	+2,603	+21·00	7,857	7,140
			1981	(M)	7·22	20,393	+5,396	+35·98	10,708	9,685
52.	Lakheri	Bundi	1921			4,176	..	..	2,320	1,856
			1931			6,530	+2,354	+56·37	3,495	3,035
			1941			6,260	—270	—4·13	3,284	2,976
			1951*			13,012	+6,752	+107·86	6,779	6,233
			1961	(M)	37·48	13,725	+713	+5·48	7,188	6,537
			1971	(M)	21·28	15,908	+2,183	+15·91	8,231	7,677
			1981	(M)	25·00	20,060	+4,152	+26·10	10,477	9,583

*Lakheri Cement Works which was treated as a separate urban unit for the first time in 1951 was later merged with Lakheri 'M' in 1961. The combined population of Lakheri and Lakheri Cement Works for 1951 has been showa against Lakheri 'M'.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
			Class IV (10,000—19,999) 2 Urban Agglomerations and 96 Towns.							
			1901			**325,156**	..	..	**163,097**	**162,059**
			1911			**332,049**	**+6,893**	**+2·12**	**167,501**	**164,548**
			1921			**283,051**	**—48,998**	**—14·76**	**145,383**	**137,668**
			1931			**365,185**	**+82,134**	**+29·02**	**186,779**	**178,406**
			1941			**372,324**	**+7,139**	**+1·95**	**194,333**	**177,991**
			1951			**483,626**	**+111,302**	**+29·89**	**247,484**	**236,142**
			1961		**2,007·73**	**700,349**	**+216,723**	**+44·81**	**367,845**	**332,504**
			1971		**1,337·68**	**898,425**	**+198,076**	**+28·28**	**474,142**	**424,383**
			1981		**1,693·56**	**1,341,394**	**+442,969**	**+49·31**	**704,105**	**637,289**
1.	Ramgarh	Sikar	1901			11,023	..	..	5,299	5,724
			1911			11,556	+533	+4·84	5,657	5,899
			1921			11,479	—77	—0·67	5,645	5,834
			1931			13,073	+1,594	+13·89	6,553	6,520
			1941			13,202	+129	+0·99	6,580	6,622
			1951			13,079	—123	—0·93	6,247	6,832
			1961	(M)	33·41	13,956	+877	+6·71	6,825	7,131
			1971	(M)	5·08	15,068	+1,112	+7·97	7,386	7,682
			1981	(M)	10·00	19,570	+4,502	+29·88	9,577	9,993
2.	Kaman	Bharatpur	1901			12,083	..	..	6,252	5,831
			1911			8,912	—3,171	—26·24	4,867	4,045
			1921			7,873	—1,039	—11·66	4,253	3,620
			1931			7,860	—13	—0·17	4,204	3,656
			1941			9,204	+1,344	+17·10	4,934	4,270
			1951			9,420	+216	+2·35	4,957	4,463
			1961	(M)	26·26	12,140	+2,720	+28·87	6,510	5,630
			1971	(M)	25·94	15,754	+3,614	+29·77	8,380	7,374
			1981	(M)	5·50	19,451	+3,697	+23·47	10,436	9,015
3.	Shahpura	Bhilwara	1901			8,974	..	..	4,707	4,267
			1911			7,929	—1,045	—11·64	4,074	3,855
			1921			8,296	+367	+4·63	4,223	4,073
			1931			9,298	+1,002	+12·08	4,689	4,609
			1941			9,939	+641	+6·89	5,047	4,892
			1951			11,609	+1,670	+16·80	5,855	5,754
			1961	(M)	56·12	12,165	+556	+4·79	6,346	5,819
			1971	(M)	8·47	15,334	+3,169	+26·05	8,017	7,317
			1981	(M)	56·52	19,329	+3,995	+26·05	10,096	9,233
4.	Sangaria	Ganganagar	1951			3,879	..	..	2,410	1,469
			1961	(M)	16·52	8,112	+4,233	+109·13	4,596	3,516
			1971	(M)	3·64	13,000	+4,888	+60.26	7,158	5,842
			1981	(M)	3·60	19,002	+6,002	+46·17	10,373	8,629
5.	Sadri	Pali	1901			6,621	..	..	3,137	3,484
			1911			4,742	—1,879	—28·38	2,389	2,353
			1921			6,035	+1,293	+27·27	3,006	3,029
			1931			7,684	+1,649	+27·32	3,707	3,977
			1941			8,701	+1,017	+13·24	4,322	4,379
			1951			11,152	+2,451	+28·17	5,583	5,569
			1961	(M)	85·62	12,595	+1,443	+12·94	6,548	6,047
			1971	(M)	85·52	14,660	+2,065	+16·40	7,452	7,208
			1981	(M)	85·62	19,468	+3,808	+25·98	9,403	9,065

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
6.	Sri Madhopur	Sikar	1901			6,892	..	..	3,519	3,373
			1911			6,738	—154	—2·23	3,367	3,371
			1921			6,699	—39	—0·58	3,506	3,193
			1931			6,995	+296	+4·42	3,555	3,440
			1941			7,693	+698	+9·98	3,836	3,857
			1951			8,278	+585	+7·60	4,065	4,213
			1961	(M)	16·60	11,555	+3,277	+39·59	5,887	5,668
			1971	(M)	1·01	10,294	—1,261	—10·91	5,294	5,000
			1981	(M)	16·92	18,461	+8,167	+79·34	9,709	8,752
7.	Malpura	Tonk	1901			6,502	..	..	3,367	3,135
			1911			6,140	—362	—5·57	3,230	2,910
			1921			5,373	—767	—12·49	2,844	2,529
			1931			5,996	+623	+11·60	3,204	2,792
			1941			6,615	+619	+10·32	3,494	3,121
			1951			8,010	+1,395	+21·09	4,216	3,794
			1961	(M)	58·43	10,622	+2,612	+32·61	5,644	4,978
			1971	(M)	45·35	13,971	+3,349	+31·53	7,371	6,600
			1981	(M)	45·35	17,994	+4,023	+28·80	9,460	8,534
8.	*Pilibanga*	Ganganagar	1981	(M)	27·60	17,852	..	..	9,641	8,211
9.	Bidasar	Churu	1921			5,165	..	..	2,522	2,643
			1931			5,812	+647	+12·53	2,848	2,964
			1941			8,094	+2,282	+39·26	4,296	3,798
			1951			8,041	—53	—0·65	3,964	4,077
			1961	(M)	94·07	9,389	+1,348	+16·76	4,608	4,781
			1971	(M)	18·55	11,268	+1,879	+20·01	5,593	5,675
			1981	(M)	9·00	17,814	+6,546	+58·09	8,886	8,928
10.	*Rawatbhata*	Chittaurgarh	1981	(CT)	21·53	17,700	..	..	9,498	8,202
11.	Sambhar	Jaipur	1901			10,873	..	..	5,666	5,207
			1911			11,094	+221	+2·03	5,992	5,102
			1921			11,627	+533	+4·80	6,349	5,278
			1931			12,593	+966	+8·31	6,739	5,854
			1941			14,112	+1,519	+12·06	7,484	6,628
			1951			14,301	+189	+1·34	7,284	7,017
			1961	(M)	18·21	14,139	—162	—1·13	7,306	6,833
			1971	(M)	5·81	15,811	+1,672	+11·83	8,281	7,530
			1981	(M)	10·24	17,633	+1,822	+11·52	9,221	8,412
12.	Rajakhera	Bharatpur	1901			6,609	..	..	3,608	3,001
			1911			6,390	—219	—3·31	3,527	2,863
			1921			5,639	—751	—11·75	3,042	2,597
			1931			6,449	+810	+14·36	3,448	3,001
			1941			7,395	+946	+14·67	4,057	3,338
			1951			7,740	+345	+4·67	4,230	3,510
			1961	(M)	28·83	9,956	+2,216	+28·63	5,496	4,460
			1971	(M)	28·82	12,976	+3,020	+30·33	7,128	5,848
			1981	(M)	10.00	17,361	+4,385	+33·79	9,576	7,785
13.	*Gothra*	Jhunjhunun	1981	(CT)	9·31	17,216	..	..	9,871	7,345
14.	Raisinghnagar	Ganganagar	1951			5,101	..	..	3,087	2,014
			1961	(M)	0·73	9,493	+4,392	+86·10	5,458	4,035
			1971	(M)	1·17	10,977	+1,484	+15·63	6,263	4,714
			1981	(M)	4·36	17,069	+6,092	+55·50	9,479	7,590
15.	Bhawani Mandi	Jhalawar	1951			5,229	..	..	2,836	2,393
			1961	(M)	4·87	7,247	+2,018	+38·59	3,941	3,306
			1971	(M)	4·89	11,036	+3,789	+52·28	6,087	4,949
			1981	(M)	5·52	16,928	+5,892	+53·39	9,088	7,840

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
16.	Udaipurwati	Jhunjhunun	1901			8,638	..	..	4,793	3,845
			1911			7,743	—895	—10·36	4,459	3,284
			1921			6,441	—1,302	—16·82	3,564	2,877
			1931			7,144	+703	+10·91	4,011	3,133
			1941			7,510	+366	+5·12	3,986	3,524
			1951			8,687	+1,177	+15·67	4,392	4,295
			1961	(M)	15·85	9,723	+1,036	+11·93	5,085	4,638
			1971	(M)	15·86	12,442	+2,719	+27·96	6,424	6,018
			1981	(M)	35·00	16,819	+4,377	+35·18	8,822	7,997
17.	Jhalrapatan	Jhalawar	1901			7,955	..	..	4,089	3,866
			1911			7,190	—765	—9·62	3,547	3,643
			1921			6,083	—1,107	—15·40	3,046	3,037
			1931			6,316	+233	+3·83	3,248	3,068
			1941			6,059	—257	—4·07	3,154	2,905
			1951			6,967	+908	+14.99	3,529	3,438
			1961	(M)	20·13	9,128	+2,161	+31·02	4,747	4,381
			1971	(M)	20·17	12,468	+,3340	+36·59	6,464	6,004
			1981	(M)	20·17	16,805	+4,337	+34·79	8,641	8,164
18.	Sheoganj	Sirohi	1901			4,361	..	..	2,077	2,284
			1911			4,010	—351	—8·05	1,888	2,122
			1921			3,599	—411	—10·25	1,743	1,856
			1931			4,230	+631	+17·53	2,049	2,181
			1941			4,166	—64	—1·51	2,062	2,104
			1951			5,720	+1,554	+37·30	2,839	2,881
			1961	(M)	2·98	9,766	+4,046	+70·73	4,943	4,823
			1971	(M)	2·99	12,029	+2,263	+23·17	6,088	5,941
			1981	(M)	4·29	16,767	+4,738	+39·39	8,698	8,069
19.	Sagwara	Dungarpur	1911			4,499	..	..	2,109	2,390
			1921			5,539	+1,040	+23·12	2,772	2,767
			1931			5,563	+24	+0·43	2,557	3,006
			1941			6,200	+637	+11·45	3,071	3,129
			1951			6,673	+473	+7·63	3,080	3,593
			1961	(M)	14·06	8,655	+1,982	+29·70	4,321	4,334
			1971	(M)	14·67	11,484	+2,829	+32·69	5,695	5,789
			1981	(M)	7·00	16,570	+5,086	+44·29	8,213	8,357
20.	*Khairthal	Alwar	1971	(M)	21·09	10,687	..	..	5,737	4,950
			1981	(M)	21·94	15,962	+5,275	+49·36	8,534	7,428
21.	Niwai	Tonk	1901			4,432	..	..	2,677	1,755
			1911			4,730	+298	+6·72	2,851	1,879
			1921			4,042	—688	—14·55	2,192	1,850
			1931			4,834	+792	+19·59	2,632	2,202
			1941			5,586	+752	+15·56	2,964	2,622
			1951			6,079	+493	+8·83	3,095	2,984
			1961	(M)	44·81	8,317	+2,238	+36·82	4,482	3,835
			1971	(M)	0·42	10,198	+1,881	+22·62	5,484	4,714
			1981	(M)	10·26	15,961	+5,763	+56·51	8,515	7,446
22.	Bandikui U.A.	Jaipur	1951			8,543	..	..	4,516	4,027
			1961		1·24	10,638	+2,095	+24·52	5,778	4,860
			1971		3·52	13,152	+2,514	+24·63	7,197	5,955
			1981		3·18	15,873	+2,721	+20·69	8,677	7,196

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
	(i) Bandikui	Jaipur	1951			8,543	..	..	4,516	4,027
			1961	(M)	1·24	10,638	+2,095	+24·52	5,778	4,860
			1971	(M)	2·34	7,830	—2,808	—26·40	4,221	3,609
			1981	(M)	2·00	10,510	+2,680	+34·23	5,594	4,916
	(ii) Bandikui Outgrowth @	Jaipur	1971		1·18	5,322	..	..	2,976	2,346
			1981		1·18	5,363	+41	+0·77	3,083	2,280
23.	Khandela	Sikar	1901			9,156	..	..	4,444	4,712
			1911			8,206	—950	—10·38	3,995	4,211
			1921			6,990	—1,216	—14·82	3,420	3,570
			1931			9,101	+2,111	+30·20	4,517	4,584
			1941			9,484	+383	+4·21	4,726	4,758
			1951			7,791	—1,693	—17·85	3,803	3,988
			1961	(M)	34·58	11,765	+3,974	+51·01	5,846	5,919
			1971	(M)	1·52	12,500	+735	+6·25	6,236	6,264
			1981	(M)	4·00	15,763	+3,263	+26·10	8,040	7,723
24.	Phulera U.A.	Jaipur	1951			7,117	..	..	3,820	3,297
			1961		9·12	9,808	+2,691	+37·81	5,376	4,432
			1971		9·10	12,661	+2,853	+29·09	6,889	5,772
			1981		13·16	15,651	+2,990	+23·62	8,477	7,174
	(i) Phulera	Jaipur	1951			7,117	..	..	3,820	3,297
			1961	(M)	9·12	9,808	+2,691	+37·81	5,376	4,432
			1971	(M)	8.12	8,913	—895	—9·13	4,782	4,131
			1981	(M)	9·16	11,224	+2,311	+25·93	6,014	5,210
	(ii) Phulera Outgrowth+	Jaipur	1971		0·98	3,748	..	..	2,107	1,641
			1981		4·00	4,427	+679	+18·12	2,463	1,964
25.	Ramganj Mandi	Kota	1951			5,111	..	..	2,743	2,368
			1961	(M)	2·59	6,805	+1,694	+33·14	3,644	3,161
			1971	(M)	10·82	11,185	+4,380	+64·36	5,973	5,212
			1981	(M)	10·82	15,530	+4,345	+38·85	8,238	7,292
26.	Taranagar	Churu	1901			5,745	..	..	2,751	2,994
			1911			5,904	+159	+2·77	2,873	3,031
			1921			5,785	—119	—2·02	2,805	2,980
			1931			6,335	+550	+9·51	3,103	3,232
			1941			8,319	+1,984	+31·32	4,200	4,119
			1951			10,041	+1,722	+20·70	5,105	4,936
			1961	(M)	39·19	10,406	+365	+3·64	5,353	5,053
			1971	(M)	39·16	12,716	+2,310	+22·20	6,523	6,193
			1981	(M)	6·25	15,435	+2,719	+21·38	7,866	7,569
27.	Lalsot	Jaipur	1901			8,131	..	..	4,031	4,100
			1911			6,697	—1,434	—17·64	3,300	3,397
			1921			5,501	—1,196	—17·86	2,852	2,649
			1931			5,921	+420	+7·63	3,062	2,859
			1941			6,685	+764	+12·90	3,367	3,318
			1951			7,539	+854	+12·77	3,821	3,718
			1961	}		DECLASSIFIED				
			1971	}						
			1981	(M)	9·42	15,297	..	..	7,948	7,349

@Railway Colony—Urbanised portion of Bandikui Village.

+Railway Colony—Urbanised portion of Phulera Village.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
28.	Neem Ka-Thana	Sikar	1901			6,741	..	..	3,726	3,015
			1911			5,946	—795	—11·79	3,291	2,655
			1921			5,547	—399	—6·71	3,022	2,525
			1931			6,150	+603	+10·87	3,329	2,821
			1941			6,967	+817	+13·28	3,643	3,324
			1951			6,244	—723	—10·38	3,232	3,012
			1961	(M)	19·16	10,262	+4,018	+64·35	5,452	4,810
			1971	(M)	0·42	11,612	+1,350	+13·16	6,292	5,320
			1981	*(M)*	*15·00*	*15,266*	+3,654	+31·47	8,159	7,107
29.	Karanpur	Ganganagar	1941			7,410	..	..	4,376	3,034
			1951			8,385	+975	+13·16	4,984	3,401
			1961	(M)	2·10	11,551	+3,166	+37·76	6,244	5,307
			1971	(M)	2·10	11,538	—13	—0·11	6,139	5,399
			1981	(M)	4·85	15,252	+3,714	+32·19	8,311	6,941
30.	*Sumerpur	Pali	1971	(C.T.)	9·19	10,438	..	..	5,586	4,852
			1981	(M)	9·75	15,246	+4,808	+46·06	8,072	7,174
31.	Rajaldesar	Churu	1921			6,573	..	..	3,122	3,451
			1931			7,204	+631	+9·60	3,465	3,739
			1941			8,310	+1,106	+15·35	4,038	4,272
			1951			9,130	+820	+9·87	4,434	4,696
			1961	(M)	69·70	10,980	+1,850	+20·26	5,330	5,650
			1971	(M)	4·95	12,872	+1,892	+17·23	6,381	6,491
			1981	(M)	4·95	15,236	+2,364	+18·37	7,568	7,668
32.	Vijaynagar	*Ajmer	1951			5,802	..	..	3,403	2,399
			1961	(C.T.)	7·90	5,765	—37	—0·64	3,160	2,605
			1971	(C.T.)	5·23	8,502	+2,737	+47·48	4,576	3,926
			1981	(M)	10·00	15,191	+6,689	+78·68	8,252	6,939
33	Manoharpur	Jaipur	1901			5,032	..	..	2,549	2,483
			1911			2,094	—2,938	—58·39	1,084	1,010
			1921			3,672	+1,578	+75·36	1,875	1,797
			1931			3,908	+236	+6·43	1,939	1,969
			1941			4,495	+587	+15·02	2,336	2,159
			1951			6,546	+2,051	+45·63	3,325	3,221
			1961	}		DECLASSIFIED				
			1971	}						
			1981	(M)	3·33	14,916	..	..	7,833	7,083
34.	*Siwana*	Barmer	*1981*	*(M)*	*36·13*	*14,605*	..	..	7,445	7,160
35	Losal	Sikar	1951			6,736	..	..	3,435	3,301
			1961	}		DECLASSIFIED				
			1971	}						
			1981	(M)	71·23	14,232	..	..	7,110	7,122
36.	Chaksu	Jaipur	1901			4,902	..	..	2,704	2,198
			1911			3,949	—953	—19·44	2,099	1,850
			1921			3,3375	—574	—14·54	1,783	1,592
			1931			4,131	+756	+22·40	2,195	1,936
			1941			4,416	+285	+6·90	2,263	2.153
			1951			5,962	+1,546	+35·01	3,091	2,871
			1961	(M)	40·61	8,063	+2,101	+35·24	4,257	3,806
			1971	(M)	40·62	10,411	+2,348	+29·12	5,427	4,984
			1981	(M)	40·62	14,213	+3,802	+36·52	7,483	6,730

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
37.	Rajgarh	Alwar	1901			11,008	..	..	5,582	5,426
			1911			9,865	—1,143	—10·38	4,954	4,911
			1921			7,469	—2,396	—24·29	3,828	3,641
			1931			7,683	+214	+2,87	4,025	3,658
			1941			9,165	+1,482	+19·29	4,840	4,325
			1951			9,485	+320	+3·49	4,970	4,515
			1961	(M)	5·72	12,048	+2,563	+27·02	6,411	5,637
			1971	(M)	6·25	11,019	—1,029	—8·54	5,930	5,089
			1981	(M)	6·25	14,199	+3,180	+28·86	7,647	6,552
38.	Bali	Pali	1901			5,186	..	..	2,644	2,542
			1911			5,593	+407	+7·85	2,732	2,861
			1921			4,882	—711	—12·71	2,440	2,442
			1931			5,779	+897	+18·37	2,853	2,926
			1941			7,044	+1,265	+21·89	3,590	3,454
			1951			8,599	+1,555	+22·08	4,458	4,141
			1961	(M)	43·30	9,855	+1,255	+14·61	5,097	4,758
			1971	(M)	43·30	11,821	+1,966	+19·95	6,089	5,732
			1981	(M)	4·70	14,162	+2,341	+19·80	7,283	6,879
39.	Todaraisingh	Tonk	1901			3,847	..	..	1,974	1,873
			1911			4,432	+585	+15·21	2,321	2,111
			1921			4,192	—240	—5·42	2,143	2,049
			1931			4,798	+606	+14·46	2,481	2,317
			1941			5,702	+904	+18·84	3,031	2,671
			1951			7,199	+1,497	+26·25	3,719	3,480
			1961				DECLASSIFIED			
			1971	(M)	54·14	10,833	..	..	5,650	5,183
			1981	(M)	54·14	13,879	+3,046	+23·12	7,155	6,724
40.	Kapasan	Chittaurgarh	1931			5,400	..	..	2,786	2,614
			1941			6,085	+685	+12·69	3,116	2,969
			1951			6,883	+798	+13·11	3,567	3,316
			1961	(M)	26·75	8,371	+1,488	+21·62	4,478	3,893
			1971	(M)	28·54	10,907	+ 2,536	+30·30	5,630	5,277
			1981	(M)	26·75	13,858	+2,951	+27·06	7,120	6,738
41.	*Sanchore*	Jalor	1981	(M)	39·41	13,740	..	..	7,541	6,199
42.	Bissau	Jhunjhunun	1901			7,726	..	..	3,716	4,010
			1911			6,838	—888	—11.49	3,203	3,635
			1921			6,941	+103	+1·51	3,401	3,540
			1931			7,735	+794	+11·44	3,855	3,880
			1941			8,472	+737	+9·53	4,085	4,387
			1951			7,802	—670	—7·91	3,557	4,245
			1961				DECLASSIFIED			
			1971	(M)	0·38	10,417	..	..	5,097	5,320
			1981	(M)	16·00	13,694	+3,277	+31·46	6,803	6,891
43.	*Mandal*	Bhilwara	1981	(M)	55·18	13,386	..	..	6,814	6,572
44.	Todabhim	Sawai-Madhopur	1901			6,629	..	..	3,422	3,207
			1911			6,886	+257	+3·88	3,519	3,367
			1921			4,891	—1,995	—28·97	2,555	2,336
			1931			5,219	+328	+6·71	2,735	2,484
			1941			5,841	+622	+11·92	3,083	2,758
			1951			7,091	+1,250	+21·40	3,665	3,426
			1961	(M)	20·38	8,653	+1,562	+22·03	4,578	4,075
			1971	(M)	14.80	10,454	+1,801	+20·81	5,565	4,889
			1981	(M)	5·00	13,273	+2,819	+26·97	6,974	6,299
45.	*Fatehnagar*	Udaipur	1981	(M)	15·00	13,210	..	..	6,803	6,407

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
46.	Anupgarh	Ganganagar	1951			1,612	..	..	891	721
			1961	(M)	106·55	2,294	+682	+42·31	1,248	1,046
			1971	(M)	1·84	4,571	+2,277	+99·26	2,493	2,078
			1981	(M)	1·31	12,997	+8,426	+184·34	7,261	5,736
47.	Mandawa	Jhunjhunun	1901			5,165	..	..	2,532	2,633
			1911			5,536	+371	+7·18	2,754	2,782
			1921			5,630	+94	+1·70	2,850	2,780
			1931			6,956	+1,326	+23·55	3,488	3,468
			1941			7,895	+939	+13·50	3,990	3,905
			1951			8,192	+297	+3·76	4,014	4,178
			1961	(M)	21·70	8,290	+98	+1·20	3,893	4,397
			1971	(M)	1·46	9,851	+1,561	+18·83	4,780	5,071
			1981	(M)	4·00	12,886	+3,035	+30·81	6,233	6,653
48.	Mangrol	Kota	1901			5,156	..	..	2,637	2,519
			1911			4,789	—367	—7·12	2,429	2,360
			1921			4,205	—584	—12·19	2,117	2,088
			1931			4,855	+650	+15·46	2,515	2,340
			1941			5,404	+549	+11·31	2,838	2,566
			1951			6,536	+1,132	+20·95	3,348	3,188
			1961 1971			DECLASSIFIED				
			1981	(M)	5·00	12,858	..	..	6,656	6,202
49.	Deogarh	Udaipur	1901			5,384	..	..	2,807	2,577
			1911			5,461	+77	+1·43	2,638	2,823
			1921			4,885	—576	—10·55	2,506	2,379
			1931			5,082	+197	+4·03	2,510	2,572
			1941			5,742	+660	+12·99	2,866	2,876
			1951			6,872	+1,130	+19·68	3,378	3,494
			1961	(M)	24·42	8,032	+1,160	+16·88	4,096	3,936
			1971	(M)	24·11	8,738	+706	+8·79	4,458	4,280
			1981	(M)	24·00	12,831	+4,093	+46·84	6,556	6,275
50.	Kumher	Bharatpur	1901			6,240	..	..	3,240	3,000
			1911			5,075	—1,165	—18·67	2,679	2,396
			1921			4,774	—301	—5·93	2,574	2,200
			1931			4,653	—121	—2·53	2,442	2,211
			1941			5,556	+903	+19·41	2,936	2,620
			1951			5,388	—168	—3·02	2,850	2,538
			1961 1971			DECLASSIFIED				
			1981	(M)	8·00	12,784	..	..	6,842	5,942
51.	Mount Abu	Sirohi	1901			3,488	..	..	2,065	1,423
			1911			3,286	—202	—5·79	2,083	1,203
			1921			2,804	—482	—14·67	1,668	1,136
			1931			4,165	+1,361	+48·54	2,539	1,626
			1941			4,316	+151	+3·63	2,401	1,915
			1951			4,439	+123	+2.85	2,342	2,097
			1961	(M)	21·41	8,076	+3,637	+81·93	4,754	3,322
			1971	(M)	21·41	9,840	+1,764	+21·84	5,490	4,350
			1981	(M)	15·54	12,713	+2,873	+29·20	7,414	5,299
52.	Shahpura	Jaipur	1901			5,245	..	..	2,681	2,564
			1911			3,633	—1,612	—30·73	1,904	1,729
			1921			4,500	+867	+23·86	2,280	2,220
			1931			5,041	+541	+12·02	2,562	2,479
			1941			4,695	—346	—6·86	2,549	2,146
			1951			6,071	+1,376	+29·31	3,094	2,977
			1961 1971			DECLASSIFIED				
			1981	(M)	7·00	12,669	..	..	6,661	6,008

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
53.	*Sadulsahar	Ganganagar	1971	(M)	9·57	7,648	..	..	4,135	3,513
			1981	(M)	1·99	12,668	+5,020	+65·64	6,841	5,827
54.	Khetri	Jhunjhunun	1901			8,537	..	..	4,479	4,058
			1911			7,125	—1,412	—16·54	3,718	3,407
			1921			6,039	—1,086	—15·24	3,157	2,882
			1931			7,378	+1,339	+22·17	3,936	3,442
			1941			8,727	+1,349	+18·28	4,599	4,128
			1951			7,148	—1,579	—18·09	3,656	3,492
			1961	(M)	34·21	8,058	+910	+12·73	4,232	3,826
			1971	(M)	4·25	8,669	+611	+7·58	4,701	3,968
			1981	(M)	4·25	12,594	+3,925	+45·28	6,805	5,789
55.	Reengus	Sikar	1951			5,349	..	..	2,861	2,688
			1961 1971			DECLASSIFIED				
			1981	(M)	30·00	12,375	..	..	6,552	5,823
56.	Surajgarh	Jhunjhunun	1901			5,243	..	..	2,531	2,712
			1911			5,992	+749	+14·29	2,962	3,030
			1921			5,349	—643	—10·73	2,569	2,780
			1931			6,082	+733	+13·70	3,019	3,063
			1941			6,829	+747	+12·28	3,403	3,426
			1951			6,636	—193	—2·83	3,305	3,331
			1961	(M)	18·03	8,101	+1,465	+22·08	4,153	3,948
			1971	(M)	6·19	9,780	+1,679	+20.73	5,039	4,741
			1981	(M)	10·00	12,353	+2,573	+26·31	6,481	5,872
57.	Pindwara	Sirohi	1951			6,521	..	..	3,298	3,223
			1961	(M)	30·54	7,726	+1,205	+18·48	3,922	3,804
			1971	(M)	30·54	9,743	+2,017	+26·11	5,027	4,716
			1981	(M)	6·00	12,338	+2,595	+26·63	6,282	6,056
58.	Jahazpur	Bhilwara	1901			3,399	..	..	1,761	1,638
			1911			3,986	+587	+17·27	2,105	1,881
			1921			3,633	—353	—8·86	1,876	1,757
			1931			3,856	+223	+6·14	1,968	1,888
			1941			4,253	+397	+10·30	2,101	2,152
			1951			4,297	+44	+1·03	2,182	2,115
			1961			DECLASSIFIED				
			1971	(M)	45·30	9,313	..	..	4,843	4,470
			1981	(M)	45·30	12,328	+3,015	+32·37	6,351	5,977
59.	Chhabra	Kota	1901			6,724	..	..	3,615	3,109
			1911			6,164	—560	—8·33	3,108	3,056
			1921			5,251	—913	—14·81	2,614	2,637
			1931			5,462	+211	+4·02	2,762	2,700
			1941			6,107	+645	+11·81	3,168	2,939
			1951			6,537	+430	+7·04	3,316	3,221
			1961	(M)	12·59	7,558	+1,021	+15·62	3,914	3,644
			1971	(M)	12·60	9,707	+2,149	+28.43	5,056	4,651
			1981	(M)	9·00	12,261	+2,554	+26·31	6,413	5,848
60.	Napasar	Bikaner	1941			4,388	..	..	2,304	2,084
			1951			5,857	+1,469	+33·48	2,974	2,883
			1961	(C.T.)	76·53	6,634	+777	+13·27	3,243	3,391
			1971	(C.T.)	76·52	8,804	+2,170	+32·71	4,371	4,433
			1981	(C.T.)	76·52	12,259	+3,455	+39·24	6,259	6,000

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
61.	Tijara	Alwar	1901			7,784	..	..	3,927	3,857
			1911			6,561	—1,223	—15·71	3,341	3,220
			1921			6,264	—297	—4·53	3,161	3,103
			1931			6,272	+8	+0·13	3,182	3,090
			1941			7,380	+1,108	+17·66	3,881	3,499
			1951			5,296	—2,084	—28·24	2,773	2,523
			1961 1971			DECLASSIFIED				
			1981	(M)	19.70	12,199	..	..	6,412	5,787
62.	Weir	Bharatpur	1901			5,711	..	..	3,015	2,696
			1911			5,130	—581	—10·17	2,678	2,452
			1921			4,548	—582	—11·35	2,503	2,045
			1931			4,602	+54	+1·19	2,421	2,181
			1941			5,071	+469	+10·19	2,663	2,408
			1951			5,183	+112	+2·21	2,703	2,480
			1961	(M)	16·03	7,119	+1,936	+37·35	3,815	3,304
			1971	(M)	16·44	8,848	+1,729	+24·29	4,703	4,145
			1981	(M)	2·00	12,178	+3,330	+37·64	6,503	5,675
63.	Bhinder	Udaipur	1901			5,172	..	..	2,569	2,603
			1911			4,630	—542	—10·48	2,345	2,285
			1921			5,069	+439	+9·48	2,511	2,558
			1931			5,651	+582	+11·48	2,810	2,841
			1941			6,443	+792	+14·02	3,221	3,222
			1951			7,317	+874	+13·57	3,618	3,699
			1961	(M)	21·32	8,282	+965	+13·19	4,267	4,015
			1971	(M)	21·31	9,860	+1,578	+19·05	4,990	4,870
			1981	(M)	3·89	12,166	+2,306	+23·39	6,093	6,073
64.	Chhoti Sadri	Chittaurgarh	1901			5,050	..	..	2,520	2,530
			1911			4,576	—474	—9·39	2,344	2,232
			1921			4,757	+181	+3·96	2,487	2,270
			1931			5,615	+858	+18·04	2,982	2,633
			1941			6,045	+430	+7·66	3,092	2,953
			1951			6,976	+931	+15·40	3,647	3,329
			1961	(M)	31·78	8,265	+1,289	+18·48	4,210	4,055
			1971	(M)	16.39	9,620	+1,355	+16·39	4,974	4,646
			1981	(M)	7·00	12,146	+2,526	+26·26	6,300	5,846
65.	Baswa	Jaipur	1901			5,908	..	..	3,052	2,856
			1911			5,532	—376	—6·36	2,820	2,712
			1921			4,289	—1,243	—22·47	2,234	2,055
			1931			4,471	+182	+4·24	2,356	2,115
			1941			5,500	+1,029	+23·01	2,895	2,605
			1951			4,065	—1,435	—26·09	2063	2,002
			1961 1971			DECLASSIFIED				
			1981	(M)	28·09	12,130	..	..	6,365	5,765
66.	Sangod	Kota	1901			4,369	..	..	2,108	2,261
			1911			5,543	+1,174	+26·87	2,767	2,776
			1921			4,778	—765	—13·80	2,472	2,306
			1931			4,844	+66	+1·38	2,402	2,442
			1941			5,726	+882	+18·21	2,934	2,792
			1951			5,828	+102	+1·78	3,027	2,801
			1961 1971			DECLASSIFIED				
			1981	(M)	14·89	12,033	..	..	6,293	5,740

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
67.	*Nimaj*	Pali	1901			4,104	..	..	2,058	2,046
			1911			5,015	+911	+22·20	2,520	2,495
			1921			4,441	—574	—11·45	2,252	2,189
			1931			5,021	+580	+13·06	2,533	2,488
			1941			5,728	+707	+14·08	2,923	2,805
			1951			6,229	+501	+8·75	3,152	3,077
			1961	DECLASSIFIED						
			1971							
			1981	(M)	56·48	12,002	..	..	6,184	5,818
68.	*Kaithoon*	Kota	1981	(M)	9·00	11,956	..	..	6,117	5,839
69.	Mukandgarh	Jhunjhunun	1951			6,343	..	..	3,105	3,238
			1961	(M)	8·13	8,144	+1,801	+28·39	4,182	3,962
			1971	(M)	8·13	10,154	+2,010	+24·68	5,340	4,814
			1981	(M)	12·56	11,917	+1,763	+17·36	6,035	5,882
70.	Bari Sadri	Chittaurgarh	1941			5,705	..	..	2,962	2,743
			1951			6,851	+1,146	+20·09	3,583	3,268
			1961	(M)	20·44	7,937	+1,086	+15·85	4,138	3,799
			1971	(M)	19·04	9,138	+1,201	+15·13	4,721	4,417
			1981	(M)	13·00	11,721	+2,583	+28·27	5,930	5,791
71.	Chhapar	Churu	1941			5,363	..	..	2,740	2,623
			1951			5,949	+586	+10·93	2,893	3,056
			1961	(M)	19·24	7,255	+1,306	+21·95	3,550	3,705
			1971	(M)	32·17	9,681	+2,426	+33·44	4,700	4,981
			1981	(M)	10.00	11,711	+2,030	+20·97	5,745	5,966
72.	Baggar	Jhunjhunun	1951			5,837	..	..	2,969	2,868
			1961	(M)	27·92	7,174	+1,337	+22·91	3,720	3,454
			1971	(M)	1·36	6,834	—340	—4·74	3,473	3, 361
			1981	(M)	2·89	11,692	+4,858	+71·09	6,095	5,597
73.	*Vijainagar*	Ganganagar	1981	(M)	3·25	11,674	..	..	6,304	5,370
74.	Salumbar	Udaipur	1901			4,692	..	..	2,254	2,438
			1911			4,506	—186	—3·96	2,144	2,362
			1921			4,399	—107	—2·37	2,088	2,311
			1931			4,691	+292	+6·64	2,196	2,495
			1941			5,257	+566	+12·07	2,648	2, 609
			1951			5,876	+619	+11·77	2,932	2,944
			1961	(M)	6·79	7,384	+1,508	+25·66	3,816	3,568
			1971	(M)	5·37	8,888	+1,504	+20·37	4,475	4,413
			1981	(M)	4·50	11,627	+2,739	+30·82	5,912	5,715
75.	Nadbai	Bharatpur	1951			4,582	..	..	2,423	2,159
			1961	(M)	14·92	5,979	+1,397	+30·49	3,204	2,775
			1971	(M)	14·91	8,789	+2,810	+47·00	4,786	4,003
			1981	(M)	14·91	11,610	+2,821	+32·10	6,285	5,325
76.	Nagar	Bharatpur	1951			4,209	..	..	2,264	1,945
			1961	DECLASSIFIED						
			1971							
			1981	(M)	0·75	11,450	..	..	6,185	5,265

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
77.	Keshoraipatan	Bundi	1921			2,004	..	..	1,042	962
			1931			2,811	+807	+40·27	1,487	1,324
			1941			3,149	+338	+12·02	1,590	1,559
			1951			3,451	+302	+9·59	1,849	1,602
			1961	(M)	25·90	4,671	+1,220	+35·35	2,569	2,102
			1971	(M)	25·91	7,286	+2,615	+55·98	3,965	3,321
			1981	(M)	25·91	11,448	+4,162	+57·12	6,252	5,196
78.	Gangapur	Bhilwara	1951			5,097	..	..	2,584	2,513
			1961	(M)	15·98	7,769	+2,672	+52·42	3,994	3,775
			1971	(M)	15·97	9,504	+1,735	+22·33	4,996	4,508
			1981	(M)	2·33	11,434	+1,930	+20·31	5,847	5,587
79.	Kuchera	Nagaur	1901			3,488	..	..	N.A*	N.A.*
			1911							
			1921							
			1931							
			1941				DECLASSIFIED			
			1951							
			1961							
			1971							
			1981	(M)	1·52	11,352	..	..	5,843	5,509
80.	Begun	Chittaurgarh	1901			3,625	..	..	1,767	1,858
			1911			4,385	+760	+20·97	2,204	2,181
			1921			3,837	—548	—12·50	1,903	1,934
			1931			4,364	+527	+13·73	2,148	2,216
			1941			4,831	+467	+10·70	2,475	2,356
			1951			5,428	+597	+12·36	2,748	2,680
			1961				DECLASSIFIED			
			1971	(C.T.)	6·58	8,348	..	..	4,352	3,996
			1981	(C.T.)	6·63	11,340	+2,992	+35·84	5,847	5,493
81.	Jaitaran	Pali	1901			4,033	..	..	2,010	2,023
			1911			4,371	+338	+8·38	2,108	2,263
			1921			3,204	—1,167	—26·70	1,584	1,620
			1931			3,521	+317	+9·89	1,733	1,788
			1941			4,543	+1,022	+29·03	2,397	2,146
			1951			5,161	+618	+13·60	2,587	2,574
			1961				DECLASSIFIED			
			1971							
			1981	(M)	0·55	11,274	..	..	5,973	5,301
82.	Deoli	Tonk	1911			5,205	..	..	3,071	2,134
			1921			3,474	—1,731	—33·26	1,918	1,556
			1931			3,757	+283	+8·15	2,048	1,709
			1941			4,071	+314	+8·36	2,290	1,781
			1951			4,021	—50	—1·23	2,036	1,985
			1961	(M)	24·22	5,274	+1,253	+31·16	2,893	2,381
			1971	(M)	27·44	12,299	+7,025	+133·20	6,777	5,522
			1981	(M)	27·44	11,159	—1,140	—9·27	6,326	4,833
83.	*Bassi*	Jaipur	1981	(M)	20·00	11,131	..	..	5,925	5,206

*Sexwise break-up of Kuchera Town for 1901 is not available.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Fem
84.	Takhatgarh	Pali	1951			5,256	..	..	2,583	
			1961 1971				DECLASSIFIED			
			1981	(M)	34·00	11,106	..	..	5,545	
85.	*Khudala*	Pali	1981	(C.T.)	18·90	11,089	..	..	5,924	
86.	Bhusawar	Bharatpur	1901			6,690	..	..	3,416	
			1911			4,309	—2,381	—35·59	2,252	
			1921			5,295	+986	+22·88	2,735	
			1931			5,768	+473	+8·93	2,980	
			1941			6,699	+931	+16·14	3,459	
			1951			6,344	—355	—5·30	3,244	
			1961 1971				DECLASSIFIED			
			1981	(M)	21·44	11,060	..	..	5,743	
87.	Deshnok	Bikaner	1941			5,187	..	..	2,660	
			1951			6,203	+1,016	+19·59	2,995	
			1961	(M)	87·05	6,880	+677	+10·91	3,344	
			1971	(M)	35·26	8,231	+1,351	+19·64	3,930	
			1981	(M)	4·00	10,995	+2,764	+33·58	5,565	
88.	*Antah*	Kota	1981	(M)	2·00	10,936	..	..	5,738	
89.	Mundwa	Nagaur	1901			5,121	..	..	2,554	
			1911			5,027	—94	—1·84	2,473	
			1921			4,254	—773	—15·38	2,155	
			1931			5,234	+980	+23·04	2,555	
			1941			5,779	+545	+10·41	2,856	
			1951			5,759	—20	—0·35	2,930	
			1961 1971				DECLASSIFIED			
			1981	(M)	47·36	10,904	..	..	5,580	
90.	Pokaran	Jaisalmer	1901			7,125	..	..	3,519	
			1911			5,814	—1,311	—18·40	2,863	
			1921			4,433	—1,381	—23·75	2,197	
			1931			4,516	+83	+1·87	2,229	
			1941			4,328	—188	—4·16	2,149	
			1951			5,117	+789	+18·23	2,868	
			1961	(M)	223·85	5,284	+167	+3·26	2,757	
			1971	(M)	223·84	7,769	+2,485	+47·03	4,240	
			1981	(M)	5·00	10,886	+3,117	+40·12	6,128	
91.	*Padampur	Ganganagar	1971	(C.T.)	1·95	6,359	..	..	3,382	
			1981	(M)	3·46	10,734	+4,375	+68·80	5,734	
92.	Amet	Udaipur	1951			5,583	..	..	2,867	
			1961 1971				DECLASSIFIED			
			1981	(M)	8·00	10,698	..	..	5,427	
93.	Ahore	Jalor	1951			4,991	..	..	2,413	
			1961 1971				DECLASSIFIED			
			1981	(M)	7·50	10,611	..	..	5,335	

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
4.	Raipur	Pali	1951			4,810	..	..	2,467	2,343
			1961 } 1971 }				DECLASSIFIED			
			1981	(M)	10·00	10,556	..	..	5,480	5,076
	Aklera	Jhalawar	1951			3,347	..	..	1,729	1,618
			1961 } 1971 }				DECLASSIFIED			
			1981	(M)	5·85	10,504	..	.	5,580	4,924
96.	*Chhipabarod	Kota	1971	(C.T.)	8·73	8,704	..	..	4,666	4,038
			1981	(M)	6·00	10,468	+1,764	+20·27	5,573	4,895
97.	Naraina	Jaipur	1901			5,266	..	..	3,289	1,977
			1911			5,190	—76	—1·44	3,255	1,935
			1921			3,758	—1,432	—27·59	2,077	1,681
			1931			4,703	+945	+25·15	2,729	1,974
			1941			4,055	—648	—13·78	2,101	1,954
			1951			5,517	+1,462	+36·05	2,923	25,94
			1961 } 1971 }				DECLASSIFIED			
			1981	(M)	36·00	10,448	..	..	5,541	4,907
89.	Kaprain	Bundi	1951			2,849	..	..	1,440	1,409
			1961 } 1971 }				DECLASSIFIED			
			1981	(M)	64·00	10,296	..	..	5,478	4,818
					Class V (5,000—9,999) 22 Towns					
			1901			**430,528**	..	..	**219,454**	**211,074**
			1911			**389,232**	**—41,296**	**—9·59**	**198,840**	**190,392**
			1921			**385,909**	**—3,323**	**—0·85**	**198,647**	**187,262**
			1931			**453,089**	**+67,180**	**+17·41**	**233,606**	**219,483**
			1941			**518,731**	**+65,642**	**+14·49**	**268,820**	**249,911**
			1951			**606,192**	**+87,461**	**+16·86**	**311,908**	**294,284**
			1961		**1,603·23**	**377,237**	**—228,955**	**—37·77**	**197,748**	**179,489**
			1971		**847·00**	**308,182**	**—69,055**	**—18·31**	**160,500**	**147,682**
			1981		**213·05**	**185,840**	**—122,342**	**—39·70**	**97,226**	**88,614**
	Nainwa	Bundi	1901			4,501	..	..	2,277	2,224
			1911			4,960	+459	+10·20	2,509	2,451
			1921			3,996	—964	—19·44	2,015	1,981
			1931			4,726	+730	+18·27	2,344	2,382
			1941			4,847	+121	+2·56	2,471	2,376
			1951			5,749	+902	+18·61	2,964	2,785
			1961	(M)	50·87	6,865	+1,116	+19·41	3,627	3,238
			1971	(M)	3·89	7,862	+997	+14·52	4,174	3,688
			1981	(M)	3·89	9,998	+2,136	+27·17	5,200	4,798
	Viratnagar	Jaipur	1901			5,637	.	.	2,806	2,831
			1911			5,273	—364	—6·46	2,549	2,724
			1921			4,470	—803	—15·23	2,180	2,290
			1931			4,973	+503	+11·25	2,406	2,567
			1941			5,135	+162	+3·26	2,490	2,645
			1951			5,218	+83	+1·62	2,563	2,655
			1961 } 1971 }				DECLASSIFIED			
			1981	(M)	32·00	9,978	..	..	5,034	4,944

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
3.	Nawa	Nagaur	1901			5,640	..	..	3,001	2,639
			1911			5,657	+17	+0·30	2,963	2,694
			1921			4,824	—833	—14·73	2,576	2,248
			1931			5,997	+1,173	+24·32	3,123	2,874
			1941			5,738	—259	—4·32	2,950	2,788
			1951			6,521	+783	+13·65	3,323	3,198
			1961	(M)	34·47	8,097	+1,576	+24·17	4,243	3,854
			1971	(M)	32·45	7,824	—273	—3·37	4,052	3,772
			1981	(M)	35·00	9,775	+1,951	+24·94	5,062	4,713
4.	Sunel	Jhalawar	1901			3,655	..	..	1,773	1,882
			1911			4,431	+776	+21·23	2,157	2,274
			1921			4,756	+325	+7·33	2,436	2,320
			1931			4,976	+220	+4·63	2,472	2,504
			1941			5,572	+596	+11·98	2,784	2,788
			1951			6,271	+699	+12·54	2,941	3,330
			1961	(M)	26·26	6,526	+255	+4·07	3,153	3,373
			1971	(M)	26·25	7,989	+1,463	+22·42	3,998	3,991
			1981	(M)	4·50	9,759	+1,770	+22·16	4,820	4,939
5.	*Kesrisinghpur*	Ganganagar	1981	(M)	12·24	9,738	..	..	5,246	4,492
6.	Kanod	Udaipur	1951			5,452	..	..	2,767	2,685
			1961 1971				DECLASSIFIED			
			1981	(M)	6·00	9,651	..	..	4,986	4,665
7.	*Asind*	Bhilwara	1981	(M)	12·00	9,461	..	..	4,920	4,541
8.	Pushkar	Ajmer	1951			5,934	..	..	3,026	2,908
			1961	(M)	17·25	6,703	+769	+12·96	3,592	3,111
			1971	(M)	0·36	7,341	+638	+9·52	3,979	3,362
			1981	(M)	16·34	9,368	+2,027	+27·61	5,110	4,258
9.	Mandrela	Jhunjhunun	1951			4,875	..	..	2,437	2,438
			1961 1971				DECLASSIFIED			
			1981	(M)	9·00	9,299	..	..	4,600	4,699
10.	Sarwar	Ajmer	1901			4,520	..	..	2,343	2,177
			1911			4,418	—102	—2·26	2,218	2,200
			1921			3,790	—628	—14·21	1,986	1,804
			1931			4,000	+210	+5·54	2,086	1,914
			1941			4,054	+54	+1·35	2,102	1,952
			1951			4,810	+756	+18·65	2,492	2,318
			1961	(M)	39·60	6,182	+1,372	+28·52	3,231	2,951
			1971	(M)	0·46	7,728	+1,546	+25·01	4,048	3,680
			1981	(M)	5·00	9,215	+1,487	+19·24	4,762	4,453
11.	Pirawa	Jhalawar	1901			4,771	..	..	2,415	2,356
			1911			4,562	—209	—4·38	2,262	2,300
			1921			4,378	—184	—4·03	2,194	2,184
			1931			4,439	+61	+1·39	2,280	2,159
			1941			5,041	+602	+13·56	2,648	2,393
			1951			5,422	+381	+7·56	2,732	2,690
			1961				DECLASSIFIED			
			1971	(C.T.)	8·35	7,277	..	..	3,724	
			1981	(M)	8·35	8,263	+986	+13·55	4,213	4,050
12.	*Rani Khurd*	Pali	1981	(C.T.)	8·24	8,123	..	..	4,338	3,785
13.	Kherli	Alwar	1951			3,816	..	..	2,082	4,382
			1961	(M)	0·18	3,137	—679	—17·79	1,810	2,280
			1971	(M)	0·18	4,798	+1,661	+52·95	2,675	2,648
			1981	(M)	1·50	8,046	+3,248	+67·69	4,382	2,732

A-4 TOWNS—AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	State/District	Year	Status of town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
14.	Jobner	Jaipur	1951			3,709	..	..	1,926	1,783
			1961	(M)	69·85	4,607	+898	+24·21	2,545	2,062
			1971	(M)	25·13	5,625	+1,018	+22·10	2,997	2,628
			1981	(M)	10·00	7,683	+2,058	+36·59	4,266	3,417
15.	*Suket*	Kota	1981	(C.T.)	8·70	7,654			4,028	3,626
16.	Ratan Nagar	Churu	1951			4,171	..	..	1,926	2,245
			1961	(M)	38·23	4,363	+192	+4·60	2,086	2,277
			1971	(M)	5·86	5,390	+1,027	+23·54	2,609	2,781
			1981	(M)	5·00	7,638	+2,248	+41·71	3,797	3,841
17.	Parbatsar	Nagaur	1961	(M)	40·61	5,081	..	..	2,729	2,352
			1971	(M)	16·24	5,774	+693	+13·64	3,152	2,622
			1981	(M)	16·24	7,376	+1,602	+27·75	3,907	3,469
18.	Uniara	Tonk	1901			4,461	..	..	2,307	2,154
			1911			4,613	+152	+3·41	2,353	2,260
			1921			4,102	—511	—11·08	2,129	1,973
			1931			4,311	+209	+5·10	2,221	2,090
			1941			4,785	+474	+11·00	2,433	2,352
			1951			4,558	—227	—4·74	2,295	2,263
			1961	(M)	34·76	5,760	+1,202	+26·37	3,021	2,739
			1971	(M)	34·76	6,027	+267	+4·64	3,156	2,871
			1981	(M)	2·00	7,198	+1,171	+19·43	3,708	3,490
19.	Kushalgarh	Banswara	1911			2,594	..	..	1,276	1,318
			1921			2,731	+137	+5·28	1,337	1,394
			1931			3,069	+338	+12·38	1,551	1,518
			1941			3,520	+451	+14·70	1,814	1,706
			1951			4,127	+607	+17·24	2,151	1,976
			1961	(M)	2·26	5,264	+1,137	+27·55	2,752	2,512
			1971	(M)	2·24	5,841	+577	+10·96	3,086	2,755
			1981	(M)	2·24	7,117	+1,276	+21·85	3,742	3,375
20.	*Todra*	Sawai Madhopur	1981	(C.T.)	4·96	7,048	..	..	3,839	3,209
21.	Sojat Road	Pali	1961	(C.T.)	9·17	4,434	..	..	2,392	2,042
			1971	(C.T.)	8·60	5,050	+616	+13·89	2,696	2,354
			1981	(C.T.)	8·60	6,879	+1,829	+36·22	3,664	3,215
22.	Gajsinghpur	Ganganagar	1951			2,940	..	..	1,650	1,290
			1961	(M)	0·93	4,681	+1,741	+59·22	2,636	2,045
			1971	(M)	0·92	4,475	—206	—4.40	2,409	2,066
			1981	(M)	1·25	6,573	+2,098	+46·88	3,602	2,971
					Class VI (Less than 5,000) 1 Town					
			1901			**120,591**	..	..	**61,954**	**58,637**
			1911			**155,219**	**+34,628**	**+28.72**	**80,100**	**75,119**
			1921			**207,510**	**+52,291**	**+33.69**	**107,689**	**99,821**
			1931			**168,206**	**—39,304**	**—18.94**	**87,538**	**80,668**
			1941			**132,424**	**—35,782**	**—21.27**	**69,137**	**63,287**
			1951			**218,990**	**+86,566**	**+65.37**	**114,019**	**104,971**
			1961		**264·20**	**30,795**	**—188,195**	**—85.94**	**16,679**	**14,116**
			1971		**16·32**	**16,499**	**—14,296**	**—46.42**	**8,954**	**7,545**
			1981		**13·39**	**4,157**	**—12,342**	**—74·80**	**2,205**	**1,952**
1.	Indergarh	Kota	1951			2,320	..	..	1,173	1,147
			1961	(M)	13·39	2,608	+288	+12·41	1,393	1,215
			1971	(M)	13·38	2,655	+47	+1·80	1,377	1,278
			1981	(M)	13·39	4,157	+1,502	+56·57	2,205	1,952

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX—1

New Towns added in 1981 and Towns in 1971 declassified in 1981

State/District	New Towns added in 1981				Towns in 1971 which have been declassified as Rural in 1981			
	Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population		Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population	
			1981	1971			1981	1971
			RAJASTHAN					
1. Ganganagar	Kesrisinghpur	12·24	9,738	6,780	..	..	..	..
	Pilibanga	27·60	17,852	10,153	..	..	..	..
	Rawatsar	9·00	25,914	13,843	..	..	..	..
	Vijainagar	3·25	11,674	8,224	..	..	..	..
2. Jhunjhunun	Mandrela	9·00	9,299	7,730	..	..	..	..
	Gothra	9·31	17,216	6,290				
3. Alwar	Tijara	19·70	12,199	8,529	..	..		..
4. Bharatpur	Nagar	0·75	11,450	8,363	..	..	..	..
	Kumher	8·00	12,784	9,783	..	..	..	..
	Bhusawar	21·44	11,060	8,602	..	..	..	..
5. Sawai Madhopur	Todra	4·96	7,048	7,031	..	..	..	..
6. Jaipur	Shahpura	7·00	12,669	9,032	..	..	..	..
	Manoharpur	3·33	14,916	10,634	..	..	..	..
	Viratnagar	32·00	9,978	7,781	..	..	..	..
	Naraina	36·00	10,448	7,505	..	..	..	..
	Baswa	28·09	12,130	9,820	..	..	..	..
	Bassi	20·00	11,131	8,090	..	..	..	..
	Lalsot	9·42	15,297	11,231	..	..	..	..
7. Sikar	Reengus	30·00	12,375	9,340	..	..	..	.
	Losal	71·23	14,232	11,129	..	..	..	..
8. Nagaur	Mundwa	47·36	10,904	8,637	..	.	..	..
	Kuchera	1·52	11,352	8,178	..	..	..	..
9. Pali	Jaitaran	0·55	11,274	8,112	..	..	..	..
	Nimaj	56·48	12,002	9,056	..	.	..	..
	Raipur	10·00	10,556	7,813	..	..	..	..
	Rani Khurd	8·24	8,123	5,653	..	..	..	..
	Takhatgarh	34·00	11,106	8,664	..	..	..	..
	Khudala	18·90	11,089	7,324	..	..	..	..
10. Barmer	Siwana	36·13	14,605	10,610	..	..	..	..
11. Jalor	Ahore	7·50	10,611	7,723	.	..	..	..
	Sanchore	39·41	13,740	8,048	..	..	..	..
12 Bhilwara	Asind	12·00	9,461	6,778	..	..	..	..
	Mandal	55·18	13,386	10,483		..	.	..
13. Udaipur	Amet	8·00	10,698	7,882	..	..	..	..
	Fatehnagar	15·00	13,210	9,642	.	..	..	..
	Kanod	6·00	9,651	7,394	..	..	..	..
14. Chittaurgarh	Rawatbhata	21·53	17,700	15,604	..	..	..	..
15. Bundi	Kaprain	64·00	10,296	6,213	..	..	..	.
16. Kota	Mangrol	5·00	12,858	10,718	.	..		
	Antah	2·00	10,936	7,430	..			
	Kaithoon	9·00	11,956	9,303		..	.	.
	Suket	8·70	7,654	4,812	..	..	..	.
	Sangod	14·89	12,033	9,696	..	.	..	..
17. Jhalawar	Aklera	5·85	10,504	7,911	..	..	..	..

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX—2

Changes between 1971 and 1981 in area and population of towns and reasons for change in area

Name of Town	Area (in Sq. Km)		Population		Reasons for the change in area
	1971	1981	1971	1981	
1. Ganganagar District					
Karanpur	2·10	4·85	11,538	15,252	Change in Jurisdiction
Padampur	1·95	3·46	6,359	10,734	Change in Jurisdiction
Gajsinghpur	0·92	1·25	4,475	6,573	Revised Computation
Sadulsahar	9·57	1·99	7,648	12,668	Revised Computation
Sangaria	3·64	3·60	13,000	19,002	Revised Computation
Hanumangarh	2·24	11·83	30,017	60,071	Change in Jurisdiction
Raisinghnagar	1·17	4·36	10,977	17,069	Revised Computation
Suratgarh	1·49	10·73	14,491	29,815	Change in Jurisdiction
Nohar	46·00	3·00	16,704	22,680	Revised Computation
Bhadra	0·72	2·00	14,080	22,568	Change in Jurisdiction
Anupgarh	1·84	1·31	4,571	12,997	Revised Computation
2. Bikaner District					
Gangashahar	11·87	12·00	13,716	21,192	Revised Computation
Bhinasar	9·79	1·70	6,660	10,463	Revised Computation
Deshnok	35·26	4·00	8,231	10,995	Revised Computation
Nokha	2·81	11·17	11,222	24,119	Change in Jurisdiction
3. Churu District					
Taranagar	39·16	6·25	12,716	15,435	Revised Computation
Sardarshahar	32·56	36·00	37,703	55,473	Revised Computation
Churu	62·36	28·00	52,502	61,811	Revised Computation
Ratan Nagar	5·86	5·00	5,390	7,638	Revised Computation
Dungargarh	3·52	25·80	21,412	29,076	Change in Jurisdiction
Ratangarh	2·29	50·20	31,506	43,366	Revised Computation
Bidasar	18·55	9·00	11,268	17,814	Revised Computation
Chhapar	32·17	10·00	9,681	11,711	Revised Computation
4. Jhunjhunun District					
Bissau	0·38	16·00	10,417	13,694	Change in Jurisdiction
Mandawa	1·46	4·00	9,851	12,886	Revised Computation
Jhunjhunun	3·08	9·64	32,024	47,177	Revised Computation
Baggar	1·36	2·89	6,834	11,692	Revised Computation
Pilani	14·24	5·00	13,101	17,027	Revised Computation
Vidya Vihar	5·18	5·00	6,958	9,025	Revised Computation
Chirawa	19·03	9·00	15,241	20,841	Revised Computation
Surajgarh	6·19	10·00	9,780	12,353	Revised Computation
Mukandgarh	8·13	12·56	10,154	11,917	Change in Jurisdiction
Nawalgarh	0·62	18·00	26,565	38,727	Revised Computation
Udaipurwati	15·86	35·00	12,442	16,819	Revised Computation
5. Alwar District					
Khairthal	21·09	21·94	10,687	15,962	Revised Computation
Alwar	40·47	80·00	100,378	145,795	Change in Jurisdiction
Kherli	0·18	1·50	4,798	8,046	Revised Computation
6. Bharatpur District					
Kaman	25·94	5·50	15,754	19,451	Revised Computation
Deeg	10·36	2·41	22,267	28,085	Revised Computation
Bharatpur	19·88	34·83	68,036	105,274	Change in Jurisdiction
Weir	16·44	2·00	8,848	12,178	Revised Computation
Bayana	8·96	9·00	15,445	20,673	Revised Computation
Bari	13·26	16·31	19,249	27,399	Revised Computation
Rajakhera	28·82	10·00	12,976	17,361	Revised Computation

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Sawai Madhopur District					
Todabhim	14·80	5·00	10,454	13,273	Revised Computation
Gangapur City	2·31	3·45	27,453	40,407	Revised Computation
Sawai Madhopur	7·87	8·00	21,105	28,139	Change in Jurisdiction
Man Town	22·63	51·00	15,522	30,944	Change in Jurisdiction
8. Jaipur District					
Kotputli	1·87	20·00	12,343	21,716	Change in Jurisdiction
Chomu	22·59	22·53	20,180	28,822	Revised Computation
Amber	39·65	16·00	9,893	16,054	Revised Computation
Jobner	25·13	10·00	5,625	7,683	Revised Computation
Sambhar	5·81	10·24	15,811	17,633	Revised Computation
Phulera	8·12	9·16	8,913	11,224	Revised Computation
Jaipur	206·06	181·23	615,258	977,165	Revised Computation
Bandikui	2·34	2·00	7,830	10,510	Revised Computation
Dausa	19·11	9·11	18,925	27,212	Revised Computation
9. Sikar District					
Ramgarh	5·08	10·00	15,068	19,570	Revised Computation
Fatehpur	27·16	28·00	34,929	51,084	Change in Jurisdiction
Lachhmangarh	0·65	8·00	22,158	29,215	Revised Computation
Sikar	24·71	19·50	70,987	102,970	Revised Computation
Neem Ka Thana	0·42	15·00	11,612	15,266	Revised Computation
Khandela	1·52	4·00	12,500	15,763	Revised Computation
Sri Madhopur	1·01	16·92	10,294	18,461	Change in Jurisdiction
10. Ajmer District					
Pushkar	0·36	16·34	7,341	9,368	Revised Computation
Ajmer	45·40	262·64	262,851	375,593	Change in Jurisdiction
Kishangarh	7·12	100·00	37,405	62,032	Change in Jurisdiction
Beawar	6·67	17·69	66,114	89,998	Change in Jurisdiction
Vijaynagar	5·23	10·00	8,502	15,191	Revised Computation
Sarwar	0·46	5·00	7,728	9,215	Revised Computation
Kekri	12·66	7·22	14,997	20,393	Revised Computation
11. Tonk District					
Niwai	0·42	10·26	10,198	15,961	Change in Jurisdiction
Uniara	34·76	2·00	6,027	7,198	Revised Computation
12. Jaisalmer District					
Pokaran	223·84	5·00	7,769	10,886	Revised Computation
13. Jodhpur District					
Pi dlodi	71·10	10·00	17,379	28,539	Revised Computation
odhpur	230·18	78·57	317,612	506,345	Revised Computation
Pipar City	52·57	20·00	15,722	20,955	Revised Computation
Bilara	102·22	77·00	17,525	24,006	Revised Computation
14. Nagaur District					
Nagaur	4·05	31·84	36,448	48,005	Change in Jurisdiction
Kuchaman City	18·85	31·00	18,218	26,973	Change in Jurisdiction
Nawa	32·45	35·00	7,824	9,775	Change in Jurisdiction
Makrana	31·54	7·13	23,243	40,663	Revised Computation
Merta City	61·05	24·00	16,981	22,120	Change in Jurisdiction
15. Pali District					
Sojat	33·24	12·00	16,628	24,292	Revised Computation
Sadri	85·52	85·62	14,660	18,468	Revised Computation
Sumerpur	9·19	9·75	10,438	15,246	Revised Computation
Bali	43·30	4·70	11,821	14,162	Revised Computation
17. Jalor District					
Jalor	6·06	6·21	15,478	24,100	Revised Computation
Bhinmal	4·45	14·70	14,050	24,339	Change in Jurisdiction

1	2	3	4	5	6
18. Sirohi District					
Sheoganj	2·99	4·29	12,029	16,767	Change in Jurisdiction
Sirohi	0·71	8·00	18,774	23,903	Revised Computation
Pindwara	30·54	6·00	9,743	12,338	Revised Computation
Mount Abu	21·41	15·54	9,840	12,713	Revised Computation
Abu Road	2·58	12·35	25,331	31,280	Revised Computation
19. Bhilwara District					
Shahpura	8·47	56·52	15,334	19,329	Revised Computation
Bhilwara	119·11	69·93	82,155	122,625	Revised Computation
Gangapur	15·97	2·33	9,504	11,434	Revised Computation
20. Udaipur District					
Deogarh	24·11	24·00	8,738	12,831	Change in Jurisdiction
Rajsamand	10·08	55·00	14,242	27,492	Change in Jurisdiction
Nathdwara	17·55	12·00	18,893	24,856	Revised Computation
Bhinder	21·31	3·89	9,860	12,166	Revised Computation
Udaipur	59·21	64·10	161,278	232,588	Revised Computation
Salumbar	5·37	4·50	8,888	11,627	Revised Computation
21. Chittaurgarh District					
Begun	6·58	6·63	8,348	11,340	Revised Computation
Chittaurgarh	24·31	41·76	25,917	42,332	Revised Computation
Kapasan	28·54	26·75	10,907	13,858	Revised Computation
Nimbahera	15·20	5·00	16,542	27,763	Revised Computation
Chhoti Sadri	16·39	7·00	9,620	12,146	Revised Computation
Bari Sadri	19·04	13·00	9,138	11,721	Revised Computation
22. Dungarpur District					
Dungarpur	5·87	10·24	19,773	27,556	Revised Computation
Sagwara	14·67	7·00	11,484	16,570	Revised Computation
23. Banswara District					
Banswara	20·65	27·00	27,363	46,749	Change in Jurisdiction
24. Bundi District					
Lakheri	4·69	25·00	6,642	20,060	Change in Jurisdiction
25. Kota District					
Indergarh	13·38	13·39	2,655	4,157	Revised Computation
Baran	19·52	13·88	29,809	42,000	Revised Computation
Kota	141·23	221·36	212,991	358,241	Change in Jurisdiction
Chhipabarod	8·73	6·00	8,704	10,468	Revised Computation
Chhabra	12·60	9·00	9,707	12,261	Revised Computation
26. Jhalawar District					
Pirawa	26·25	4·50	7,989	9,759	Revised Computation
Bhawani Mandi	4·89	5·52	11,036	16,928	Revised Computation

TABLE A-5

STANDARD URBAN AREAS

TABLE A-5 : STANDARD URBAN AREAS

Fly-Leaf

Census data are generally processed and presented in respect of different administrative units viz., state, district, tehsil, village and town. But since 1971 Census Organisation has been endeavouring to tabulate and publish population statistics for certain specially demarcated areas, delineated on the basis of a number of physical and demographic characteristics in response to evergrowing demand of planners, administrators, scholars and others.

The concept of 'town-group' of 1961 Census—one such attempt in this direction sought to provide essential data on trends in urbanisation. The 'town-group' comprised independent urban units not necessarily contiguous to one another but interdependent on each other to some extent. However, the experience bears out that the concept of town-group had somewhat limited relevance and the data generated thereof could not be put to much use as it turned out to be incomparable between one census and another as a result of changes in the boundaries of the towns and intermediate areas being left out of reckoning. Besides, the delineation of town-groups could not be achieved in a uniform manner in all the States and Union Territories for various reasons

The town planners have been finding it difficult to assemble basic demographic data for the urbanisable areas around the existing urban centres and the concept of town group and the relatable statistics proved rather inadequate for preparing master-plans, for cities and towns and even for perspective planning of urban areas. The Census Organisation which was also seized of this problem decided to replace 'town-group' by Standard Urban Area—a more suitable concept which could form the basis of a constant statistical spatial reporting unit and also serve the need for preparation of master plans besides helping generally in urban development planning. It was a mere coincidence that the International Geographical Conference which held its deliberations in New Delhi in 1969 also emphasised the desirability of evolving a suitable concept which would ensure comparability over space and time. This is how the idea of 'Standard Urban Area' was mooted, developed and refined in a series of meetings among the Ministry of Works and Housing, Town and Country Planning Organisation and the Office of the Registrar General India. Thus, in 1971 Census the idea of town-group was given up and two other concepts of 'Urban Agglomeration' and 'Standard Urban Area' were evolved.

An urban agglomeration represents 'a contiguous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban out growths (OG) or two or more physically contiguous towns together with contiguous well recognised urban outgrowths which may actually, fall within the revenue limits of a village or villages.' These 'urbanised' villages or outgrowths deserve to be ranked with a core town as they constitute what is called 'a contiguous urban spread'. Thus the urban agglomeration represents a spatial urban-spread at a given time. The Standard Urban Area, on the other hand, is the projected growth area of a city or town as it would possibly be in 1991, taking into accountnot only the satellite towns and villages which are expected to get merged with it but also the intervening rural areas which are potentially urban. This would include all extra municipal growths such as suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civillines, cantonments and villages and rural areas which are likely to be urbanised by 1991.

Like the Urban Agglomeration the Standard Urban Area is also an areal unit which extends beyond the main city or town limit—municipal or otherwise. However, unlike in the case of urban agglomeration which represents the actual urban spread at a given time the Standard Urban Area is a larger areal unit which covers not merely urban areas lying in close proximity but all surrounding and intervening rural pockets which are likely to be urbanised by 1991 and would thus serve the role of a constant statistical reporting unit for three censuses viz., 1971, 1981 and 1991 irrespective of the change in the local administrative boundaries of units located within the Standard Urban Area. In fact, the Urban Agglomerations involving a core town of a population of 50,000 or above are subsumed in the Standard Urban Area involving that core town. The utility of this concept basically lies in the fact that when limits of existing towns change, the Standard Urban Area as such is not expected to undergo any change. Consequently, the data generated by the census for a standard urban area become more meaningful being comparable in different decades.

The characteristic features of a Standard Urban Area are : (i) it has a core town with a minimum population of 50,000 ; (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic linkages with the core town and (iii) there is the probability that the entire area will get urbanised within a period of 2-3 decades. The Standard Urban Area is normally identified with respect to the administrative units such as cities, towns or villages encompassed by it. The boundary of Standard Urban Area remains confined with the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units.

Before the conduct of 1971 Census, the State Town and Country Planning department in consultation with the State Directorate of Census Operations formulated tentative proposals showing the urban areas, limits of cities and towns, and the villages and towns, on the periphery of the core town/city, which

together were to constitute the Standard Urban Area tract. In identifying the units likely to form part of Standard Urban Area the following conventional yardsticks were used :

(a) A core town with a population of 50,000 and above (1971 Census).

(b) Predominant urban land use.

(c) Intensive inter-action with the urban centres as reflected in commutation for the purposes of work and secondary education facilities; extension of city bus service, sale of commodities like milk, dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck-haul) and purchase of food-grains, cloth and general provisions, etc., by the consumers directly.

(d) Anticipated urban growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport and communication, administrative and servicing functions.

(e) Existence of big villages with a large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural or industrial activities.

The Standard Urban Area being an areal and statistical reporting unit is not supposed to undergo any modification in terms of its boundaries after its initial delineation, as already stated above. However, in a few cases, in view of certain changes in the policy decisions of the State Government and unexpected growth of a town, it became necessary to slightly modify the boundary of a standard urban area. But modifications were accepted only in such cases where as a result of the statutory changes effected in the limits of a town after the 1971 census the newly added areas fell outside the standard urban area limit, because Standard Urban Area covers a whole town or a unit even if the town or unit boundaries have been enlarged subsequently.

The Standard Urban Area being a constant base or reporting areal unit for more than two decades no fresh such areas are required to be formed at the succeeding censuses. However, new standard urban areas were delineated in a few States (excluding Rajasthan) on the eve of 1981 Census. Basically, the task of forming Standard Urban Areas was completed before the actual enumeration of 1971 census on the basis of projected population of towns with reference to 1961 census figures. The subsequent decision to delineate 28 new Standard Urban Areas was taken in consultation with the Country and Town Planning Organisation in respect of only those core towns which recorded a population of 50,000 or more during actual census count of 1971 and also satisfied the other essential features relevant for delineation of a Standard Urban Area.

Fourteen Standard Urban Areas mentioned in the statement below were delineated before 1971 census. With marginal adjustments/changes in their boundaries, all of them have been retained for 1981 as well. No new Standard Urban Area has been delineated for the first time in 1981 :

District	*Tehsil*	*Name of Standard Urban Areas*
Ganganagar	Ganganagar	1. Ganganagar
Bikaner	Bikaner	2. Bikaner
Churu	Churu	3. Churu
Alwar	Alwar	4. Alwar
Bharatpur	Bharatpur	5. Bharatpur
Jaipur	Jaipur	6. Jaipur
Sikar	Sikar	7. Sikar
Ajmer	Ajmer	8. Ajmer
Ajmer	Beawar	9. Beawar
Tonk	Tonk	10. Tonk
Jodhpur	Jodhpur	11. Jodhpur
Bhilwara	Bhilwara	12. Bhilwara
Udaipur	Udaipur	13. Udaipur
Kota	Kota	14. Kota

The Standard Urban Area is a dynamic areal spread. The constituent units within the Standard Urban Area tract, are supposed to have undergone various changes—both physical and demographic over the years during 1971-81. The nature of identifiable changes as brought out at the 1981 Census are indicated below :

(a) Annexation of village(s) wholly/partly from within the standard urban area to one of the urban components.

(b) Merger of OG(s)/any other urban component with another urban component.

(c) Formation of new town(s)/OG(s) in 1981 Census from among the rural components of the standard urban area.

(d) Declassification of constituent town(s)/ OG(s).

(e) Deurbanisation of a portion of town.

(f) Annexation of village(s) wholly/partly in one of the urban components from within as well as outside the defined limits of the SUA because of the changes in the statutory limits of towns, cutting across the standard urban area boundary after merger of new areas with these towns.

While no changes in the existing boundaries of the standard urban areas have been reported in case of Ganganagar, Churu, Jaipur, Sikar, Tonk, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Udaipur, the Standard Urban Area limits have to be modified in case of Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Beawar and Kota Standard Urban Areas to take into account various changes. These changes are indicated in the statement below:—

Change in constituent units of Urban components in Standard Urban Areas including change in boundary between 1971-1981 and nature and reason(s) of change

Name of Standard Urban Area	Urban Components in 1971			Urban Components in 1981			Nature and reason of change between 1971-1981 (Specify)
	Name (Status)	Area in Km²	Population	Name (Status)	Area in Km²	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bikaner	**Urban Components**			**Urban Components**			
	1. Bikaner (M)	38·09	188,518	1. Bikaner(M)	38·09	253,174	Annexation of part of village Bichhwal, which has been declared as outgrowth of Bikaner City and which was earlier a rural component of SUA.
				(1) Bichhwal Village (OG)	22·00	2,883	
	2. Gangashahar(M)	11·87	13,716	2. Gangashahar(M)	12·00	21,192	
	3. Bhinasar(M)	9·79	6,660	3. Bhinasar(M)	1·70	10,463	
Alwar	**Urban Components**			**Urban Components**			
	1. Alwar(M)	*40·47*	*100,378*	*1. Alwar(M)*	*89·00*	*145,795*	*Annexation of 6 villages wholly and one village partly from within the standard urban area to Alwar City and merger of one village from outside the defined limits of SUA i.e. cutting accross the SUA boundary.*
Bharatpur	**Urban Components**			**Urban Components**			
	1. Bharatpur(M)	19·88	68,036	1. Bharatpur(M)	35·83	105,274	Annexation of 3 Villages wholly and 7 villages partly from within the standard urban area of Bharatpur City.
	2. Bharatpur outgrowth	3·54	1,866				
Ajmer	**Urban Components**			**Urban Components**			
	1. Ajmer (M)	45·40	262,851	1. Ajmer (M)	262·64	375,593	All 23 villages which were earlier treated as rural components of the Ajmer SUA and 6 more villages from the outside have been included in the Ajmer municipal boundary.
	2. Ajmer outgrowth	1·79	1,440				
Beawar	**Urban Components**			**Urban Components**			
	1. Beawar(M)	6·67	66,114	1. Beawar(M)	17·52	89,908	Annexation of 2 villages fully and 3 villages partly from within the standard urban area of Beawer town and also merger of one full village and 4 part villages from outside the defined limits of SUA.
Kota	**Urban Components**			**Urban Components**			
	1. Kota (M)	141·23	212,991	1. Kota (M)	221·30	358,241	Annexation of 10 villages from within the standard urban area of Kota City.

It is also necessary to note the difference between a Standard Urban Area and an Urban Agglomeration. Whereas a Standard Urban Area presents the picture of the area surrounding the core city or town, there is likely to be urbanised during the next two decades, an Urban Agglomeration represents an area consisting of contiguous urban areas and such rural areas as are so near to being urban that it makes no difference. The entire area of an Urban Agglomeration is thus already developed and has exclusively urban composition, while the Standard Urban Area has both urban and rural composition. How the fourteen Standard Urban Areas have been delimited are indicated below:

Name of Standard Urban Area	Component Units	
	Urban	Rural
1	2	3
1. Ganganagar	1	13
2. Bikaner	4	14
3. Churu	2	1
4. Alwar	1	7
5. Bharatpur	1	10
6. Jaipur	3	66
7. Sikar	1	2
8. Ajmer	1	
9. Beawar	1	6
10. Tonk	1	10
11. Jodhpur	1	12
12. Bhilwara	1	7
13. Udaipur	1	25
14. Kota	1	24

To acquaint the readers with these regions and to help them better appreciate the demographic details presented in Table A-5, an attempt has been made in the following statement to present some of the demographic changes that have taken place during the decade, separately for rural and urban components of each of the Standard Urban Area :

Sl. No.	Name of Standard Urban Area	Growth of population		Sex-Ratio		Literacy Rate		S.C. population		S.T. population	
		1961-71	1971-81	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ganganagar										
	Total	36·92	40·22	789	767	47·71	55·46	16,483	24,715	162	666
	Urban Component	41·01	37·37	786	787	48·85	55·89	15,741	22,491	162	666
	Rural Component	—18·25	106·48	865	506	20·90	48·86	742	2,224	..	..
2.	Bikaner										
	Total	25·00	38·25	878	860	45·95	50·61	20,286	34,092	313	1,002
	Urban Component	25·26	37·73	876	858	46·97	51·93	17,011	29,367	313	1,002
	Rural Component	20·06	48·69	919	887	25·12	25·77	3,275	4,725	..	..
3.	Churu										
	Total	27·46	16·71	917	896	35·78	40·21	5,086	6,231	40	109
	Urban Component	27·46	16·71	917	896	35·78	40·21	5,086	6,231	40	109
	Rural Component	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Alwar										
	Total	39·66	42·19	836	823	45·99	57·22	14,591	21,437	3,581	4,966
	Urban Component	38·06	45·25	832	822	48·45	58·14	12,897	19,966	2,510	3,684
	Rural Component	62·65	—13·80	889	841	15·96	28·90	1,694	1,471	1,071	1,282
5.	Bharatpur										
	Total	42·17	44·16	823	830	42·12	48·04	18,461	27,317	531	857
	Urban Component	40·43	50·60	817	834	47·73	51·14	12,867	21,539	161	591
	Rural Component	49·45	16·49	848	806	20·08	30·81	5,594	5,778	370	266
6.	Jaipur										
	Total	45·48	58·93	858	861	45·95	54·40	69,722	120,297	13,898	29,775
	Urban Component	45·70	59·42	857	861	47·59	53·88	62,456	110,364	10,885	24,262
	Rural Component	41·70	50·54	873	872	17·94	26·88	7,256	9,933	3,013	5,513
7.	Sikar										
	Total	39·78	46·51	922	912	33·32	38·71	6,274	10,030	504	830
	Urban Component	40·19	45·05	923	915	33·59	39·09	6,213	9,916	504	747
	Rural Component	14·79	155·86	832	794	12·99	22·74	61	114	..	83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Ajmer										
	Total	14·32	42 11	888	898	55·42	60·47	52,328	75,602	783	3,923
	Urban Component	14·29	42·11	886	898	58·78	60·47	48,486	75,602	627	3,923
	Rural Component	14.57	..	902	..	22·30	..	3,842	..	156	..
9.	Beawar										
	Total	19·07	35·06	900	905	47·54	52·99	12,100	17,090	44	221
	Urban Component	20·21	36·13	901	905	48·98	54·02	11,773	16,418	44	216
	Rural Component	0·98	11 45	894	885	20·20	25·02	327	672	..	5
10.	Tonk										
	Total	28·37	39·01	920	922	31·11	34·71	9,039	13,405	183	429
	Urban Component	28·68	39·00	926	925	32·06	35·65	8,602	12,855	141	253
	Rural Component	21·75	39·33	815	861	10·04	14·04	437	550	42	176
11.	Jodhpur										
	Total	32·23	58·91	858	873	45·92	51·01	32,107	65,131	4,925	11,149
	Urban Component	32·76	59·42	857	872	46·91	51·90	30,352	62,902	4,438	10,279
	Rural Component	16·59	41·76	904	918	12·73	17·83	1,755	2,229	487	870
12.	Bhilwara										
	Total	48·91	46·88	861	895	40·29	45·58	12,235	20,081	1,031	1,686
	Urban Component	51·30	49·26	853	888	43·20	48·03	10,545	17,670	735	1,288
	Rural Component	30·13	25·19	933	968	13·80	18·94	1,690	2,411	296	398
13.	Udaipur										
	Total	44·54	42·05	855	863	49·30	57·82	12,552	23,210	11,642	20,790
	Urban Component	45·11	44·22	844	854	53·75	62·41	10,562	20,711	3,141	9,770
	Rural Component	41·04	28·44	922	932	21·29	25·36	1,990	2,499	8,501	11,020
14.	Kota										
	Total	74·79	67·95	818	838	47·16	54·87	30,942	53,654	6,471	13,620
	Urban Component	76·98	68·20	816	836	48·73	56·07	28,836	50,250	4,620	11,105
	Rural Component	43·42	62·72	865	888	19·32	28·97	2,106	3,404	1,851	2,515

TABLE A-5 STANDARD URBAN AREAS

Notes for the Table

The table provide basic data like Civic status, area, density, occupied residential houses, number of households and population by sex for total population, houseless population and institutional population for a Standard Urban Area and its component units. It also provides the total population of the last two censuses for such areas. The population data of the past censuses—1961 and 1971—appearing under column 16 and 17 of the table have not been adjusted on the basis of 1981 set-up. This has been done with a view to study the urbanisation trend within the Standard Urban Area frame. The following criteria has been adopted while presenting data in the table:—

1. In all such cases where the urban/rural components are appearing in 1981 frame without any change, their 1961 and 1971 population has been reproduced in columns 16 and 17 from the corresponding table A-V of 1971 without making any adjustment.

2. Wherever the town(s)/OG(s) which were included in the 1971 SUA frame have now been merged with some other component town(s), the 1961 and 1971 population in columns 17 and 18 appearing in table A-V of 1971 has been added to the respective town to which the town(s) and OG(s) have since been merged before 1981 census.

3. If a rural component of 1971 SUA frame is now covered under urban component as a town or an OG in the 1981 SUA frame, its 1961 and 1971 population appearing in table A-V of 1971 has not been reflected now in the urban frame against these units since these were not enjoying urban status earlier.

4. In cases where the new urban/rural components of 1981, not covered by the 1971 SUA frame, the urban population of the new urban component unit has been shown under the column 16 and 17 on the basis of the population of the town recorded in the earlier censuses though lying outside the SUA frame. Similarly, the rural population of the newly added units in 1981 frame have also been shown for 1961 and 1971 in the rural frame.

The following abbreviations are used to denote the civic status of towns :

M : Municipal Council/Board.

NAC : Notified Area Committee.

A-5 STANDARD

State/District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Units (Code number of villages in parentheses)	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN	**Total**		**2,383·54**	**1,591**	**652,148**
	Urban Total		**1,220·12**	**2,955**	**622,031**
	Rural Total		**1,163·42**	**160**	**30,117**
1. Ganganagar District	Ganganagar Standard Urban Area				
	Total		**49·52**	**2,659**	**20,907**
	(i) Urban Components				
	1. Ganganagar	M	6·09	20,311	19,790
	Total Urban Group		**6·09**	**20,311**	**19,790**
	(ii) Rural Components				
	Ganganagar Tehsil				
	1. 6 Z (140)		4·76	18	11
	2. 5 Z (141)		2·54	30	12
	3. 3 Z (142)		3·24	815	225
	4. 1 e (143)		2·64	269	143
	5. 2 e (154)		4·47	139	84
	6. 3 e (155)		3·12	244	116
	7. 6 e (156)		3·15	254	142
	8. 1 a (157)		4·83	26	22
	9. 3 a (158)		3·20	90	40
	10. 6 ZA (159)		2·46	67	30
	11. 4 a (182)		3·30	51	31
	12. 5 e (186)		2·80	244	102
	13. 7 e (187)		2·92	302	159
	Total Rural Group		**43·43**	**184**	**1,117**
2. Bikaner District	Bikaner Standard Urban Area				
	Total		**301·86**	**1,004**	**45,644**
	(i) Urban Components				
	1. Bikaner		60·09	4,261	38,711
	(a) Bikaner	M	38·09	6,647	38,147
	(b) Urban Outgrowth of Bichhwal Village (OG)		22·00	131	564
	2. Gangashahar	M	12·00	1,766	3,289
	3. Bhinasar	M	1·70	6,155	1,364
	Total Urban Group		**73·79**	**3,899**	**43,364**
	(ii) Rural Components				
	Bikaner Tehsil				
	1. Chak Garbi (93)		48·07	..	4
	2. Rughnathsar (94)		1·92	..	..
	3. Sharah Nathaniya (95)		34·04	..	3
	4. Sharah Teliya (98)		0·57	..	..
	5. Karmisar (99)		16·58	147	329
	6. Sujandesar (101)		8·48	205	252
	7. Shri Ramsar (102)		0·38	3,439	198
	8. Shivbari ; (103)		27·69	157	689
	9. Anopsagar (104)		4·88	..	..
	10. Udasar (105)		24·60	96	357

URBAN AREAS

Houseless Population			Institutional Population			Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Population during 1961—81		
No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4,429	**10,943**	**6,984**	**2,726**	**44,716**	**6,034**	**665,227**	**2,034,767**	**1,757,336**	**1836390 (1865059)***	**2524288 (2557760)***	**3792103**
4,208	**10,304**	**6,473**	**2,638**	**43,958**	**5,822**	**634,788**	**1,934,846**	**1,670,870**	**1737165**	**2390463**	**3605716**
221	**639**	**511**	**88**	**758**	**212**	**30,439**	**99,921**	**86,466**	**99225 (127894)***	**133825 (167297)***	**186387**
105	**247**	**168**	**167**	**1,942**	**229**	**22,872**	**74,522**	**57,173**	**68,595**	**93,918**	**131,695**
102	239	163	162	1,901	229	21,747	69,207	54,485	63,854	90,042	123,692
102	**239**	**163**	**162**	**1,901**	**229**	**21,747**	**69,207**	**54,485**	**63,854**	**90,042**	**123,692**
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	51	34	147	30	85
..	..	..	1	3	..	12	47	30	627	55	77
..	..	..	..	..	..	225	2,358	283	448	678	2,641
..	..	..	..	..	..	143	384	326	394	370	710
..	..	..	..	..	..	84	344	277	635	526	621
2	6	5	1	20	..	118	424	336	382	252	760
..	..	..	..	..	..	142	426	375	430	539	801
..	..	..	..	..	..	22	68	56	287	56	124
..	..	..	..	..	..	40	152	135	265	247	287
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	97	69	..	67	166
1	2	..	..	..	..	31	94	74	250	128	168
..	..	..	..	..	..	102	370	312	331	385	682
..	..	..	3	18	..	160	500	381	545	543	881
3	**8**	**5**	**5**	**41**	..	**1,125**	**5,315**	**2,688**	**4,741**	**3,876**	**8,003**
117	**405**	**398**	**204**	**2,599**	**538**	**47,295**	**162,949**	**140,054**	**175,338**	**219,178**	**303,003**
73	140	103	187	2,453	460	40,195	138,629	117,428	150,634	188,518	256,057
73	140	103	179	2,252	460	39,630	136,975	116,199	150,634	188,518	253,174
..	..	..	8	201	..	565	1,654	1,229	..	..	2,883
6	24	37	10	..	10	3,339	10,761	10,431	10,696	13,716	21,192
17	183	219	3	10	..	1,446	5,454	5,009	5,442	6,660	10,463
96	**347**	**359**	**200**	**2,463**	**470**	**44,980**	**154,844**	**132,868**	**166,772**	**208,894**	**287,712**
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	6	6	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited
..	..	..	..	..	..	330	1,276	1,154	1,244	1,716	2,430
..	..	..	..	..	..	253	960	780	1,071	1,250	1,740
..	..	..	..	..	..	200	691	616	738	784	1,307
..	..	..	..	..	..	689	2,301	2,040	2,537	2,776	4,341
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited
..		..	1	..	6	357	1,180	1,191	1,535	1,878	2,371

A-5 STANDARD

State/District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Units (Code number of villages in parentheses)		Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses
1	2		3	4	5	6
2. Bikaner District (Contd.)	**(ii) Rural Components** (Contd.)					
	11. Bichhwal	(106)		50·25	4	49
	12. Ridmalsar Purohitan	(138)		7·14	256	245
	13. Sharah Kajani	(139)		2·59	61	15
	14. Bhojanshala	(140)		0·88	1,007	139
	Total Rural Group			**228·07**	**67**	**2,280**
3. Churu District	Churu Standard Urban Area					
	Total			**68·00**	**913**	**8,035**
	(i) Urban Components					
	1. Churu			68·00	913	8,035
	(a) Churu		M	28·00	2,208	7,994
	(b) Churu Outgrowth			40·00	6	41
	Total Urban Group			**68·00**	**913**	**8,035**
	(ii) Rural Components					
	Churu Tehsil					
	1. Churu (Rural)	(69)		N.A.	..	..
	Total Rural Group			..	..	..
4. Alwar District	Alwar Standard Urban Area					
	Total			**96·66**	**1,557**	**25,747**
	(i) Urban Components					
	1. Alwar		M	80·00	1,822	25,042
	Total Urban Group			**80·00**	**1,822**	**25,042**
	(ii) Rural Components					
	Alwar Tehsil					
	1. Bhoogor	(80)		6·70	435	428
	2. Alwar (Rural)	(81)		0·79	211	27
	3. Itarana	(82)		3·98	123	58
	4. Berka	(83)		0·40	3	1
	5. Palka	(84)		1·35	236	48
	6. Belaka	(85)		1·83	457	143
	7. Chhatarpur	(93)		1·61	..	..
	Total Rural Group			**16·66**	**284**	**705**
5. Bharatpur District	Bharatpur Standard Urban Area					
	Total			**127·14**	**977**	**21,564**
	(i) Urban Components					
	1. Bharatpur		M	34·83	3,023	18,639
	Total Urban Group			**34·83**	**3,023**	**18,639**
	(ii) Rural Components					
	Bharatpur Tehsil					
	1. Jagheena	(83)		26·59	280	1,099
	2. Sewar Kalan	(165)		10·01	568	882
	3. Madoli	(187)		1·66	372	90
	4. Jheelra	(188)		2·10	117	50
	5. Tontpur	(199)		1·62	191	54
	6. Tonga	(200)		2·07	..	..
	7. Madarpur	(201)		1·69	362	84
	8. Noh	(203)		7·53	108	117
	9. Shree Nagar	(250)		32·95	4	20
	10. Malah	(251)		6·09	510	529
	Total Rural Group			**92·31**	**205**	**2,925**

URBAN AREAS

Houseless Population			Institutional Population			Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population			Population during 1961-81		
No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	49	122	93	178	60	215
5	13	8	3	136	62	260	992	836	777	1156	1,828
16	45	31	..	..	..	31	91	66	33	46	157
..	..	..	..	..	..	139	482	404	447	618	886
21	**58**	**39**	**4**	**136**	**68**	**2,315**	**8,105**	**7,186**	**8,566**	**10,284**	**15,291**
140	**315**	**234**	**150**	**2,223**	**331**	**8,973**	**32,746**	**29,324**	**41,727**	**53,185**	**62,070**
140	315	234	150	2,223	331	8,973	32,746	29,324	41,727	53,185	62,070
140	**315**	**234**	**148**	**2,209**	**331**	**8,932**	**32,602**	**29,209**	**41,727**	**52,502**	**61,811**
..	..	..	2	14	..	41	144	115	..	683	259
140	**315**	**234**	**150**	**2,223**	**331**	**8,973**	**32,746**	**29,324**	**41,727**	**53,185**	**62,070**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. Uninhabited	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	**107**	**102**	**202**	**4,770**	**122**	**25,833**	**82,572**	**67,953**	**75,222 (77,764)***	**105,865 (108,603)***	**150,525**
42	94	94	200	4,735	122	25,128	80,003	65,792	72,707	100,378	145,795
42	**94**	**94**	**200**	**4,735**	**122**	**25,128**	**80,003**	**65,792**	**72,707**	**100,378**	**145,795**
6	13	8	2	35	..	428	1,591	1,326	1,805	**2,281**	**2,917**
..	..	..	..	..	..	27	97	70	..	2,315	167
..	..	..	..	..	..	58	238	252	282	328	490
..	..	..		..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	48	165	153	168	201	318
..	..	..	..	..	..	143	477	360	260	362	837
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. Unmhabited	
6	**13**	**8**	**2**	**35**	..	**705**	**2,569**	**2,161**	**2,515 (5,057)***	**5,487 (8,225)***	**4,730**
17	**47**	**25**	**158**	**1,157**	**114**	**21,631**	**67,891**	**56,334**	**60,613 (61,679)***	**86,171 (87,691)***	**124,225**
16	41	25	151	1,124	114	18,692	57,400	47,874	49,776	69,902	105,274
16	**41**	**25**	**151**	**1,124**	**114**	**18,692**	**57,400**	**47,874**	**49,776**	**69,902**	**105,274**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,103	4,032	3,407	3,705	5,985	7,439
..	..	..	2	5	..	892	3,315	2,368	2,249	3,243	5,683
..	..	..	..	..	..	90	338	280	302	676	618
..	..	..	..	..	..	50	126	119	345	420	245
..	..	..	..	..	..	54	172	137	158	488	309
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303	216Uninhabited	
..	..	..	..	..	..	84	321	290	365	507	611
..	..	..	..	..	..	117	432	383	1,239	1,721	815
..	..	..	5	28	..	20	79	46	491	758	125
1	6	..	..	..	..	529	1,676	1,430	1,680	2,255	3,106
1	**6**	..	**7**	**33**	..	**2,939**	**10,491**	**8,460**	**10,837 (11,903)***	**16,269 (17,789)***	**18,951**

A-5 STANDARD

State/District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Units (Code number of villages in parentheses)		Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses
1	2		3	4	5	6
6. Jaipur District	Jaipur Standard Urban Area					
	Total			**402·37**	**2,662**	**191,895**
	(i) Urban Components					
	1. Jaipur		M	181·23	5,392	177,653
	2. Sanganer		M	12·86	1,706	3,577
	3. Amber		N.A.C.	16·00	1,003	2,511
	Total Urban Group			**210·09**	**4,832**	**183,741**
	(ii) Rural Components					
	Amber Tehsil					
	1. Machera	(183)		8·36	206	281
	2. Harmara	(184)		3·29	1,013	537
	3. Badharna	(185)		3·82	275	148
	4. Kishanpura @ Lalwas	(218)		1·40	232	49
	Jaipur Tehsil					
	5. Charan Nadi	(18)		2·13	690	209
	6. Mahapura @Kukar Khera	(19)		4·02	443	558
	7. Murlipura	(20)		1·67	305	83
	8. Nangal Jaisa Bohra	(21)		5·86	495	432
	9. Siwar	(60)		10·37	186	238
	10. Bijaipura	(61)		2·43	205	62
	11. Kishorpura	(62)		2·72	169	64
	12. Govindpura	(65)		2·85	338	103
	13. Bara Rama	(66)		2·54	174	44
	14. Harnathpura	(67)		2·71	367	129
	15. Gokalpura	(68)		3·53	262	147
	16. Bishanwala	(69)		1·60	241	50
	17. Meenawala	(70)		2·88	383	180
	18. Sirsi	(71)		9·66	333	462
	19. Jaipuriyon-ka-Bas	(72)		1·88	221	38
	20. Nanusar	(73)		1·55	81	19
	21. Bindayka	(74)		8·30	225	257
	22. Neemera	(75)		5·90	214	196
	23. Shri Rampura	(82)		1·48	197	25
	24. Kanakpura	(83)		2·46	165	39
	25. Panchyawala	(84)		1·87	246	56
	26 Lalarpura	(85)		1·75	170	31
	27. Girdharipura	(86)		1·86	184	38
	28. Dhauwas	(87)		2·34	322	98
	29. Gajsinghpura	(88)		1·72	586	181
	30. Badarwas	(89)		2·66	300	103
	31. Heerapura	(90)		1·73	405	106
	32. Manpura Sarwa	(91)		1·84	353	106
	33. Kilangarh	(92)		3·60	91	48
	Sanganer Tehsil					
	34. Shri Rampura Bas Bhankrota	(60)		0·53	134	9
	35. Chimanpura	(61)		1·58	85	13
	36. Hasampura Bas Bhankrota	(62)		1·53	224	48
	37. Shri Ramgopal pura @ Bhojya Was	(63)		2·55	182	64
	38. Keshopura	(64)		3·91	407	221
	39. Bhankrota Kalan	(65)		9·43	390	481
	40. Asarpura	(66)		2·70	196	55
	41. Ganpatpura Chak No. 2	(67)		0·22	82	1

URBAN AREAS

Houseless Population			Institutional Population			Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Population during 1961-81		
No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
801	**2,180**	**1,447**	**679**	**11,220**	**1,310**	**192,641**	**575,373**	**495,772**	**463,275**	**673,957**	**1,071,145**
706	1,915	1,249	649	10,947	1,254	178,296	525,180	451,985	421,638	615,258	977,165
11	32	36	10	133	54	3,605	11,884	10,057	8,466	11,617	21,941
13	29	16	5	46	..	2,524	8,398	7,656	6,932	9,893	16,054
730	**1,976**	**1,301**	**664**	**11,126**	**1,308**	**184,425**	**545,462**	**469,698**	**437,030**	**636,768**	**1,015,160**
..	..	..	..	..	..	281	899	821	645	1,172	1,720
1	7	..	..	..	..	538	1,790	1,542	1,620	2,177	3,332
3	9	6	..	..	..	151	563	489	450	656	1,052
..	..	..	..	..	..	49	168	157	143	189	325
..	..	..	..	..	..	209	789	681	862	1,075	1,470
..	..	..	3	24	..	558	1,179	602	227	301	1,781
..	..	..	..	..	..	83	274	236	181	223	510
..	..	..	1	6	..	435	1,588	1,313	1,500	2,175	2,901
..	..	..	..	..	..	238	1,018	916	1,108	1,447	1,934
..	..	..	..	..	..	62	261	238	250	360	499
..	..	..	..	..	..	64	233	228	216	335	461
12	49	44	..	..	..	115	501	461	46	523	962
3	5	9	..	..	..	47	237	204	221	413	441
..	..	..	..	..	..	129	519	475	599	727	994
5	21	14	..	..	..	152	507	417	250	559	924
..	..	..	..	..	..	50	202	183	153	230	385
1	3	5	1	6	..	181	611	492	599	786	1,103
1	..	1	..	..	..	463	1,732	1,484	1,774	2,520	3,216
1	3	2	..	..	..	39	221	195	148	238	416
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	66	59	45	55	125
4	9	6	..	..	..	261	973	895	908	1,252	1,868
..	..	..	..	..	..	196	686	579	690	856	1,265
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	143	149	159	196	292
6	19	11	..	..	..	45	213	192	124	208	405
..	..	..	..	..	..	56	221	239	206	294	460
..	..	..	..	..	..	31	168	129	150	202	297
..	..	..	..	..	..	38	182	161	170	229	345
..	..	..	..	..	..	98	400	353	350	502	753
11	27	..	2	8	..	192	561	447	237	546	1,008
..	..	..	1	4	..	103	424	375	227	493	799
..	..	..	..	..	..	106	350	351	501	660	701
12	20	22	..	..	..	106	358	291	128	393	649
..	..	..	..	..	..	48	169	160	281	190	329
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	42	29	14	48	71
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	74	61	67	83	135
..	..	..	..	..	..	48	192	151	142	206	343
.	..	..	..	..	..	64	251	212	306	350	463
..	..	..	..	..	..	221	859	733	816	1,164	1,592
2	6	6	..	..	..	483	1,918	1,753	1,647	2,400	3,676
..	..	..	..	..	..	55	274	265	228	415	529
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	8	38	61	18

A-5 STANDARD

State/District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Units (Code number of villages in parentheses)		Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses
1	2		3	4	5	6
6. Jaipur District (Contd.)	42. Nandkishorpura @ Manyawas	(68)		2·46	323	84
	43. Sukhalpura	(69)		2·66	294	105
	44. Mangyawas	(70)		2·40	290	90
	45. Shringarpura	(71)		0·63	132	11
	46. Ganpatpura	(74)		2·35	183	55
	47. Ganpatpura Chak No. 1	(75)		0·42	233	7
	48. Manpura Deori @ Golyawas	(76)		3·40	246	108
	49. Ramsinghpura @ Dhaulai	(77)		2·00	208	52
	50. Balrampura @ Khejra-ka-was	(78)		1·73	147	42
	51. Kalyanpura	(79)		3·16	226	96
	52. Jaitpura @ Hajyawala	(80)		3·11	205	69
	53. Barh Mohanpura	(81)		0·74	262	20
	54. Sukhiya	(82)		3·48	96	37
	55. Madrampura	(113)		3·35	308	157
	56. Jaisinghpura Jotrawala	(137)		1·57	350	81
	57. Ramsinghpura Bas Sanganer	(138)		1·05	181	26
	58. Bambala	(139)		3·52	268	125
	59. Shyopur	(140)		5·15	494	407
	60. Dehlawas	(141)		3·50	121	58
	61. Laxmi Damodarpura	(142)		3.32	242	92
	62. Chak Getor	(143)		1·58	187	44
	63. Manoharpura	(144)		1·90	556	168
	64. Jagatpura	(145)		0·96	784	132
	65. Barh Teelawala	(146)		0·26	435	12
	66. Teelawala	(147)		2·35	197	67
	Total Rural Group			**192·28**	**291**	**8,154**
7. Sikar District	Sikar Standard Urban Area					
	Total			**37·63**	**2,801**	**13,112**
	(i) Urban Components					
	1. Sikar		M	19·50	5,281	12,708
	Total Urban Group			**19·50**	**5,281**	**12,708**
	(ii) Rural Components					
	Sikar Tehsil					
	1. Radhakishanpura	(55)		9·82	167	234
	2. Debi pura	(58)		8·31	94	170
	Total Rural Group			**18.13**	**134**	**404**
8. Ajmer District	Ajmer Standard Urban Area					
	Total			**262·64**	**1,430**	**64,743**
	(i) Urban Components					
	1. Ajmer		M	262·64	1,430	64,743
	Total Urban Group			**262·64**	**1,430**	**64,743**
	Total Rural Group			..	..	..

URBAN AREAS

Houseless Population			Institutional Population			Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Population during 1961-81		
No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	84	398	396	466	473	794
..	..	..	..	..	..	105	406	377	322	512	783
..	..	..	..	..	..	90	369	327	350	507	696
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	40	43	39	58	83
..	..	..	..	..	..	55	238	191	215	10	429
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	53	45	110	320	98
..	..	..	..	..	..	108	441	397	368	548	838
..	..	..	..	..	..	52	215	200	189	280	415
1	1	1	..	..	..	43	132	123	64	135	255
..	..	..	..	..	..	96	357	356	219	406	713
..	..	..	..	..	..	69	334	303	418	434	637
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	102	92	79	135	194
..	.	..	1	11	2	37	184	149	77	188	333
..	..	..	4	18	..	157	561	472	650	743	1,033
..	..	..	..	..	..	81	269	281	328	368	550
..	..	..	..	..	..	26	93	97	97	123	190
..	..	..	..	..	..	125	496	449	417	652	945
1	5	6	..	..	..	408	1,339	1,205	1,427	1,849	2,544
..	..	..	..	..	..	58	223	199	246	328	422
..	..	..	..	..	..	92	419	384	400	519	803
..	..	..	..	..	..	44	148	148	154	175	296
7	20	13	..	..	..	175	572	485	585	768	1,057
..	..	..	2	17	..	132	406	347	419	445	753
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	56	57	52	72	113
..	..	..	..	..	..	67	244	220	198	230	464
71	**204**	**146**	**15**	**94**	**2**	**8,216**	**29,911**	**26,074**	**26,245**	**37,189**	**55,985**
136	**347**	**292**	**90**	**727**	**57**	**15,206**	**55,121**	**50,272**	**51,461**	**71,934**	**105,393**
136	347	292	90	727	57	14,802	53,770	49,200	50,636	70,987	102,970
136	**347**	**292**	**90**	**727**	**57**	**14,802**	**53,770**	**49,200**	**50,636**	**70,987**	**102,970**
..	..	..	..	..	..	234	888	755	590	687	1,643
..	..	..	..	..	..	170	463	317	235	260	780
..	..	..	..	..	..	404	1,351	1,072	825	947	2,423
664	**986**	**379**	**183**	**5,162**	**1,701**	**65,407**	**197,851**	**177,742**	**231,240** (254,643)*	**264,291** (291,104)*	**375,593**
664	**986**	**379**	**183**	**5,162**	**1,701**	**65,407**	**197,851**	**177,742**	**231,240**	**264,291**	**375,593**
664	**986**	**379**	**183**	**5,162**	**1,701**	**65,407**	**197,851**	**177,742**	**231,240**	**264,291**	**375,593**
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. (23,403)	.. (26,813)	..

A-5 STANDARD

State/District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Units (Code number of villages in parentheses)		Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses
1	2		3	4	5	6
8. Ajmer District (Contd.)	Beawar Standard Urban Area					
	Total			**36.50**	**2,556**	**17,285**
	(i) Urban Components					
	1. Beawar		M	17.69	5,088	16,672
	Total Urban Group			**17.69**	**5,088**	**16,672**
	(ii) Rural Components					
	Beawar Tehsil					
	1. Noondri Mendratan	(33)		4.57	344	299
	2. Fatehpuriya II	(35)		3.36	7	5
	3. Govindpura	(42)		1.90	113	24
	4. Ganeshpura (Nayanagar)	(43)		2·34	161	78
	5. Nayanagar	(44)		0·94	248	36
	6. Garhi Thoriyan	(187)		5·70	156	171
	Total Rural Group			**18.81**	**176**	**613**
9. Tonk District	Tonk Standard Urban Area					
	Total			**54.00**	**1,503**	**12,555**
	(i) Urban Components					
	1. Tonk		M	14.53	5,344	12,014
	Total Urban Group			**14.53**	**5,344**	**12,014**
	(ii) Rural Components					
	Tonk Tehsil					
	1. Bichharas	(147)		4.33	104	57
	2. Sarwarabad	(149)		2.68	276	113
	3. Saidabad	(150)		2.22	102	28
	4. Mehgaon	(175)		7·43	43	68
	5. Dhola Khera	(176)		6·06	39	35
	6. Tonk (rural)	(177)		0.79	11	1
	7. Gafoorpura	(181)		5·52	80	59
	8. Shukoorpura	(182)		5·19	107	90
	9. Sevarampura	(183)		1·68	1	1
	10. Bara-Zera-Qila	(184)		3·57	154	89
	Total Rural Group			**39.47**	**89**	**541**
10. Jodhpur District	Jodhpur Standard Urban Area					
	Total			**214.15**	**2,427**	**85,374**
	(i) Urban Components					
	1. Jodhpur		M	78·57	6,445	83,440
	Total Urban Group			**78.57**	**6,445**	**83,440**
	(ii) Rural Components					
	Jodhpur Tehsil					
	1. Palri Mangaliya	(13)		9.50	72	130
	2. Nandri	(49)		6.80	145	166
	3. Kharda Randheer	(70)		6.19	117	101
	4. Alakhdhara	(71)		0·40	..	..
	5. Jhalamand	(74)		25·63	139	493
	6. Koori Bhagtasni	(75)		10.43	55	90
	7. Sangariya	(76)		12.89	89	162
	8. Pal	(77)		31.46	114	480

URBAN AREAS

Houseless Population			Institutional Population			Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Population during 1961-81		
No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
96	**258**	**208**	**29**	**319**	**78**	**17,427**	**48,991**	**44,317**	**58,001 (58,460)***	**69,084 (69,609)***	**93,308**
96	258	208	29	319	78	16,769	47,235	42,763	54,999	66,114	89,998
96	**258**	**208**	**29**	**319**	**78**	**16,769**	**47,235**	**42,763**	**54,999**	**66,114**	**89,998**
..	..	..	..	..	..	319	843	731	843	1,031	1,574
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	16	7	..	37	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	108	107	194	198	215
..	..	..	..	..	..	78	181	195	343	415	376
..	..	..	..	..	..	61	137	96	1,213	114	233
..	..	..	..	..	..	171	471	418	409	1,175	889
..	..	..	..	..	..	**658**	**1,756**	**1,554**	**3,002 (3,461)***	**2,970 (3,495)***	**3,310**
55	**147**	**111**	**41**	**539**	**53**	**12,794**	**42,232**	**38,946**	**45,491**	**58,396**	**81,178**
47	111	92	40	534	53	12,248	40,338	37,315	43,413	55,866	77,653
47	**111**	**92**	**40**	**534**	**53**	**12,248**	**40,338**	**37,315**	**43,413**	**55,866**	**77,653**
..	..	..	..	..	..	57	243	208	291	273	451
3	8	6	..	..	..	113	403	336	369	507	739
1	6	2	.	..	..	29	108	118	104	145	226
2	4	4	1	5	..	70	193	126	110	183	319
..	..	..	..	..	..	35	121	114	249	233	235
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	..	6	9
2	18	7	..	..	..	61	238	202	221	305	440
..	..	..	..	..	..	90	271	285	389	459	556
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	89	310	239	345	419	549
8	**36**	**19**	**1**	**5**	..	**546**	**1,894**	**1,631**	**2,078**	**2,530**	**3,525**
307	**1,549**	**252**	**395**	**5,324**	**557**	**86,936**	**277,496**	**242,296**	**247,365**	**327,098**	**519,792**
295	1 521	233	362	5,167	429	84,981	270,486	235,859	239,229	317,612	506,345
295	**1,521**	**233**	**362**	**5,167**	**429**	**84,981**	**270,486**	**235,859**	**239,229**	**317,612**	**506,345**
..	..	..	..	..	..	130	378	304	448	616	682
..	..	..	..	..	..	170	489	500	629	718	989
..	..	..	..	..	..	101	364	362	349	565	726
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited
..	..	..	20	111	104	494	1,857	1,698	2,152	2,689	3,555
..	..	..	10	31	24	90	294	278	274	442	572
..	..	..	..	..	..	162	600	550	537	715	1,150
..	..	..	2	8	..	484	1,860	1,720	2,667	2,273	3,580

A-5 STANDARD

State/District	Standard Urban Areas and Componnt Units (Code number of villages in parentheses)		Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Occupied Residential Houses
1	2		3	4	5	6
10. Jodhpur District (Contd.)	9. Golasani	(80)		2·70	192	62
	10. Tanawara	(101)		16.22	53	132
	11. Bhakrasani	(102)		8·90	77	92
	12. Basni Bagela	(103)		4·46	28	26
	Total Rural Group			**135.58**	**99**	**1,934**
11. Bhilwara District	Bhilwara Standard Urban Area					
	Total			**147.76**	**906**	**25,619**
	(i) Urban Components					
	1. Bhilwara		M	68.93	1,779	23,465
	Total Urban Group			**68.93**	**1,779**	**23,465**
	(ii) Rural Components					
	Bhilwara Tehsil					
	1. Parisal	(7)		21.92	126	520
	2. Suwana	(26)		23.28	153	662
	3. Haled	(32)		13·03	133	330
	4. Sabalpura (Harnei Kalan)	(34)		2.17	150	69
	5. Bhilwara (Rural) (Naya Semaliya)	(35)		†		133
	6. Madhopur	(36)		3.29	107	72
	7. Atun	(37)		15.14	123	368
	Total Rural Group			**78.83**	**143**	**2,154**
12. Udaipur District	Udaipur Standard Urban Area					
	Total			**221.95**	**1,196**	**49,880**
	(i) Urban Components					
	1. Udaipur			64.10	3,629	43,492
	Total Urban Group			**64.10**	**3,629**	**43,492**
	(ii) Rural Components					
	Mavli Tehsil					
	1. Gurli	(83)		16.33	162	499
	2. Tulsidasji ki Sarai	(84)		2.44	326	159
	3. Gadwa	(85)		1.73	334	108
	Girwa Tehsil					
	4. Bedla	(38)		4.56	918	790
	5. Bhuwana	(41)		10.80	320	658
	6. Shobhagpura	(42)		1·92	875	330
	7. Ayad	(43)		4.39	26	19
	8. Rughnathpura	(44)		0.83	200	36
	9. Gowala	(50)		1·36	378	118
	10. Debari	(51)		14.96	215	625
	11. Rebariyon-ka-Gurha	(52)		1·96	435	174
	12. Bedwas	(53)		9.34	180	330
	13. Jharnon-ki-Sarai	(54)		0·69	203	28

Note—†Area included in Village Atun Code No. 37

URBAN AREAS

Houseless Population			Institutional Population			Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless population)			Population during 1961-81		
No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	62	290	228	297	377	518
..	..	..	..	..	..	132	452	414	492	641	866
12	28	19	..	..	..	104	358	326	269	410	684
..	..	..	1	7	..	26	68	57	22	40	125
12	**28**	**19**	**33**	**157**	**128**	**1,955**	**7,010**	**6,437**	**8,136**	**9,486**	**13,447**
86	**257**	**195**	**24**	**363**	**37**	**26,062**	**70,678**	**63,222**	**61,219**	**91,161**	**133,900**
86	257	195	22	346	37	23,882	64,948	57,677	54,298	82,155	122,625
86	**257**	**195**	**22**	**346**	**37**	**23,882**	**64,948**	**57,677**	**54,298**	**82,155**	**122,625**
..	..	..	..	..	..	520	1,399	1,354	1,909	2,219	2,753
..	..	..	2	17	..	682	1,837	1,730	2,323	2,876	3,567
..	..	..	..	..	..	336	856	874	1,143	1,422	1,730
..	..	..	..	..	..	69	160	166	165	259	326
..	..	..	..	..	..	133	359	325	..	406	684
..	..	..	..	..	..	72	188	164	250	292	352
..	..	..	..	..	..	368	931	922	1,131	1,532	1,863
..	..	..	**2**	**17**	..	**2,180**	**5,730**	**5,545**	**6,921**	**9,006**	**11,275**
256	**575**	**508**	**249**	**5,906**	**655**	**50,696**	**142,463**	**123,005**	**129,290**	**186,878**	**265,468**
234	512	451	232	5,678	641	44,281	125,447	107,141	111,139	161,278	232,588
234	**512**	**451**	**232**	**5,678**	**641**	**44,281**	**125,447**	**107,141**	**111,139**	**161,278**	**232,588**
..	..	..	..	..	..	499	1,370	1,271	1,617	2,018	2,641
..	..	..	..	..	..	159	411	385	499	640	796
..	..	..	..	..	..	108	295	282	345	445	577
12	29	23	5	72	1	804	2,204	1,980	2,387	3,258	4,184
4	14	10	..	..	..	662	1,769	1,685	1,920	2,548	3,454
..	..	..	..	..	..	330	863	817	973	1,403	1,680
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	62	54	..	200	116
..	..	..	..	..	..	36	87	79	106	108	166
..	..	..	..	..	..	118	272	242	195	393	514
..	..	..	2	15	..	629	1,680	1,531	1,500	2,505	3,211
1	1	2	..	..	..	175	414	438	507	655	852
..	..	..	..	..	..	330	859	823	978	1,408	1,682
..	..	..	..	.	..	28	66	74	54	121	140

A-5 STANDARD

State/District	Standard Urban Areas and Component Units (Code number of villages in parentheses)	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of occupied Residential Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Udaipur District (Contd.)	14. Bichhri (56)		5·96	227	259
	15. Bhoyon-ki-Pancholi (67)		1·73	414	165
	16. Teetardi (74)		9.78	168	313
	17. Manwakhera (75)		4.24	160	113
	18. Saweena (76)		18.81	35	141
	19. Saweena Khera (77)		10.18	77	152
	20. Gordhan Vilas (78)		7.29	82	119
	21. Baleecha (79)		6.08	173	211
	22. Seesarma (82)		11.59	219	470
	23. Hawala Kalan (87)		0.22	2,900	112
	24. Dewali (88)		6·00	94	112
	25. Bargaon (89)		4.66	353	347
	Total Rural Group		**157.85**	**208**	**6,388**
13. Kota District†	Kota Standard Urban Area				
	Total		**363.36**	**1,032**	**69,788**
	(i) Urban Components				
	1. Kota	M	221.36	1,618	66,886
	Total Urban Group		**221.36**	**1,618**	**66,886**
	(ii) Rural Components				
	Bundi Tehsil of Bundi District				
	1. Seenta (197)		4·57	184	131
	2. Sanvar (198)		2.74	134	62
	Ladpura Tehsil of Kota District				
	3. Deo Nagar (1)		1.75	..	..
	4. Gordhanpura (2)		2.62	163	82
	5. Girdharpura (4)		0.80	1,650	217
	6. Sogariya (18)		4·50	902	729
	7. Arjunpura (20)		3·66	363	199
	8. Manpura (21)		1·70	585	134
	9. Borkhandi (22)		2·93	187	104
	10. Naya Nohra (23)		2·62	243	108
	11. Hanuwant Khera (24)		1·78	241	163
	12. Hathi Khera (25)		2·49	151	61
	13. Kanwarpura (40)		1·56	112	127
	14. Rajnagar (41)		2·48	279	125
	15. Sukhpura (42)		0.78	55	111
	16. Dhakar Kheri (43)		3·83	311	218
	17. Khera Jagpura (70)		20·01	48	193
	18. Anandpura (71)		11.62	32	102
	19. Lakhawa (72)		13·23	46	118
	20. Rang Bari (73)		2·57	189	113
	21. Anandpura@ Phoota Talab (74)		8.24	..	..
	22. Rajhari (75)		7·27	24	27
	23. Daulatganj (77)		35·54	15	78
	24. Ganeshpura (150)		2.71	..	..
	Total Rural Group		**142.00**	**117**	**2,902**

† Included in Kota Municipality in 1961.

* The population data given within brackets has been derived on the basis of 1971 set up of Standard Urban Area units.

URBAN AREAS

Houseless Population			Institutional Population			Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Population during 1961-81		
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1961	1971	198 1
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3	14	19	..	..	..	262	713	638	653	1,196	1,351
..	..	..	..	..	..	165	363	354	450	573	717
1	3	2	2	48	4	314	831	810	1,007	',254	1,641
..	..	..	..	..	..	113	345	333	460	529	678
..	..	..	..	..	..	141	358	307	1,165	814	665
..	..	..	..	..	..	152	403	384	46	371	787
..	..	..	..	..	..	119	316	284	1,050	482	600
1	2	1	..	..	..	211	515	536	562	760	1,051
..	..	..	7	89	9	470	1,347	1,188	158	1,865	2,535
..	..	..	..	..	..	112	328	310	267	499	638
..	..	..	..	..	..	112	278	283	..	381	561
..	..	..	1	4	..	347	867	776	1,252	1,174	1,643
22	**63**	**57**	**17**	**228**	**14**	**6,415**	**17,016**	**15,864**	**18.151**	**25,600**	**32,880**
1,601	**3,523**	**2,665**	**155**	**2,465**	**252**	**71,454**	**203,882**	**170,926**	**127,553 (128,752)***	**223,172 (225,048)***	**274,808**
1,524	3,300	2,447	153	2,453	252	68,473	195,109	163,132	120,345	212,991	358,241
1,524	**3,300**	**2,447**	**153**	**2,453**	**252**	**68,473**	**195,109**	**163,132**	**120,345**	**212,991**	**358,241**
2	4	3	..	..	..	135	457	386	200	696	843
..	..	..	..	..	..	62	201	166	487	286	367
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. Uninhabited	
2	4	2	..	..	..	84	232	195	239	317	427
..	..	..	..	..	..	217	660	660	816	1,041	1,320
..	..	..	..	..	..	729	2,143	1,915	1,297	1,806	4,058
4	13	16	..	..	..	203	729	598	492	992	1,327
44	143	127	..	..	..	178	539	455	194	556	994
..	..	..	..	..	..	104	291	257	216	324	548
..	..	..	..	..	..	108	340	296	390	486	636
..	..	..	..	..	..	63	229	200	116	251	429
..	..	..	..	..	..	61	190	186	171	243	376
..	..	..	..	..	..	27	84	91	83	125	175
..	..	..	..	..	..	125	357	334	201	364	691
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	22	21	..	31	43
8	23	16	..	..	..	226	616	576	414	758	1,192
..	..	..	1	6	..	193	532	433	870	883	965
..	..	..	..	..	..	102	214	163	..	..	377
..	..	..	1	6	..	118	329	285	275	407	614
..	..	..	..	..	..	113	253	233	†	295	486
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	.. Uninhabited	
..	..	..	..	..	..	27	87	84	136	244	171
17	36	54	..	..	..	95	268	260	192	71	528
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†	5 Uninhabited	
77	**223**	**218**	**2**	**12**	..	**2,981**	**8,773**	**7,794**	**7.208 (8,407)***	**10,181 (12,057)***	**16,567**

SPECIAL ANNEXURES

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000-4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Ganganagar	Karanpur	36	6 V	2,690
		148	32 F	3,584
	Ganganagar	14	7 B	2,820
		22	2 B	2,318
		26	4 B	2,043
		38	5 D	3,149
		49	1 F	3,005
		50	2 F	3,131
		60	3 Q	3,415
		70	5 P	3,822
		77	3 G	3,822
		97	12 F	3,971
		102	8 Y	2,383
		107	1 D (Chata)	2,811
		125	15 FI	3,691
		142	3 Z	2,641
		233	2 HH I	2,951
		261	30 GG	3,246
		277	4 HH	3,313
		309	Chak Ganesh Garh	2,941
		313	Shri Dungersinghpura	3,311
	Padampur	24	9 BB (Rate wala)	2,555
		108	49 L L W Manjhu Bas Barani	2,781
		109	52 L N P (Manjnu Bas)	2,238
		119	1 L E A II	2,483
		132	6 R B	2,126
		193	32 R B	2,088
		201	60 L N P (Ridmalsarmandi)	2,887
	Sadulsahar	12	4 BNW Banwala	2,703
		13	1 BNW Hakmabad	2,536
		81	10 SDS Khat Sajwar	2,450
		103	22 PTP-A (Khairuwala)	3,131
		131	14 SDP Paniwali	2,030
		146	36 PTP Maniyawali	3,872
		154	33 AMP Kalvasiya	2,025
		162	43 MMK Morjandkhari	2,061
	Sangaria	14	4 STP Bhakhrawali	2,284
		17	2 STP (Haripura)	3,770
		44	11 PTP Kishanpura utrada	3,113
		55	2 PTP Nukera	3,412
		79	19 AMP Shahpeeni	2,184
		81	15 AMP Jandwala Sikkhan	2,012
		110	17 BGP Bonlawali	3,528
		131	8 NTW	2,288
		164	3 LLW Leelawali	3,341
		171	19 MKS Manaksar	2,259
		174	20 FTP Fatehpur	2,773
		182	5 NGR Nagrana	3,869
		186	4 RTP Ratanpura	2,386
	Tibi	3	1 SBN (Sabuana)	2,173
		18	5 MKS (Saliwali)	2,105
		21	1 MKSA	2,308
		27	1 CDR (Khara Khera)	3,128
		41	4 FTP (Basheer)	2,428
		85	22 NGC	3,764
		95	12 CDR (Soorewala)	3,890
		100	13 GGR (Masani)	2,121

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Ganganagar (contd.)	Tibi (concld.)	151	10 SLW	2,701
		160	1 MD (Mehar Wala)	3,387
		201	3 RWD	2,260
		220	12 AG	2,798
	Hanumangarh	17	24 LLW-A	4,006
		44	11 DLP (Dholipal)	4,992
		69	14 LLW	3,269
		89	15 JDW (Pukka Bhadwa)	2,171
		104	4 RRW	4,433
		108	1 NWN (Nawa)	2,064
		114	50 NGC (Satipura)	2,464
		137	17 HMH (Rural)	2,028
		141	1 KNJ (Khunja)	2,607
		154	14 JRK-B (Dabliwas Pema)	2,881
		195	45 SSW (Bahalol Nagar)	2,109
		196	43 SSW	2,203
		201	37 SSW	3,897
		211	20 HMH	2,117
		218	29 SSW	2,120
		219	31 SSW (Fatehgarh)	2,139
		270	22 KSP	2,221
		284	2 C	2,992
		314	9 MD	2,436
		329	14 NDR	2,529
		349	3 HLM	2,019
		373	5 LK	2,935
	Raisinghnagar	160	17 TK	2,493
	Suratgarh	143	22 JRK	2,759
		148	18 JRK	2,904
		157	3 LGW	2,121
		181	2 LKS	2,157
		196	14 LKS	2,995
		208	15 LGW	3,790
		226	17 PBN	2,992
		246	21 PBN	2,673
		253	36 STG	2,019
		283	9 SGM	3,338
		366	Beermana	2,072
		549	3 PWM	3,320
		580	Baropal	3,179
	Nohar	25	Khora	2,297
		78	30 RWD	3,114
		132	Thalar-Ka-Barani	2,352
		168	Birkali	3,286
		172	Nolki	2,628
		175	Baramsar	2,769
		178	Hardaswali	2,002
		211	Bisrasar	2,485
		215	Sirangsar	2,307
		221	Dhansiya	2,714
		233	Sonri	3,441
		237	Topariyan	2,016
		238	Dhandhela	2,001
		241	Bhooker-Ka-Barani	4,497
		250	1 RPM	2,544
		286	25 JSN	4,500
		300	7 Barani	2,824
		306	19 NTR	4,691
		315	Jogiyasar No. 1	2,855

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Ganganagar (concld.)	Nohar (concld.)	363	9 GGM	2,451
		370	23 DPN	2,850
		373	Bar Beerana	3,011
		383	Mandarpura	2,122
		397	Jabrasar	2,055
	Bhadra	16	7 DPN	2,160
		38	1 SDR	2,579
		41	9 AMS	2,007
		46	8 MRN	2,762
		56	5 AMS	2,024
		62	2 JSL	3,453
		73	6 JGW	4,036
		91	8 DPN	2,427
		103	11 JGW	3,198
		112	8 JSL	3,311
		114	Bhirani	4,024
		134	12 MSR	3,469
		159	Gheu	2,459
		168	Malsisar	2,024
		171	Doongrana	2,758
		172	Kalana	4,526
		179	Anoopshahar	2,766
		199	Utradabas	2,025
		201	Ajeetpura	4,633
		208	Dobri	3,485
		212	Sherda	3,685
Bikaner	Bikaner	1	Siyasar Chaugan	2,284
		5	Karamwala	3,566
		13	Chhatragarh	3,883
		53	Jayamalsar	2,206
		60	Nalbari	4,412
		88	Kanasar	2,237
		99	Karmisar	2,430
		103	Shivbari	4,341
		105	Udasar	2,371
		132	Bambloo	2,983
		145	Udramsar	4,285
		150	Lalamdesar	2,554
		151	Barsinghsar	2,950
		153	Palana	4,194
		157	Kesar Desar Jatan	2,136
		161	Garhwala	2,333
		166	Ramsar	2,749
		167	Seethal	2,873
		169	Norang Desar	2,448
		171	Gusainsar	2,148
		175	Moondsar	3,209
	Lunkaransar	67	Jaitpur	3,645
		69	Sherpura	2,204
		70	Mahajan	3,697
		86	Kela	2,563
		89	Rajasar Bhatiyan	2,065
		141	Shekhsar	2,895
	Kolayat	34	Godoo	2,241
		45	Khari Charnan	2,098
		46	Gajner	2,548
		87	Gurah	2,017
		97	Bikampur	2,295

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Bikaner (concld.)	Kolayat (concld.)	106	Girajsar	3,371
		108	Gariyala	2,249
		142	Jhajhoo	3,460
		146	Kolayat	4,133
	Nokha	1	Jai Singh Desar Magra	2,382
		3	Jangloo	3,885
		16	Kuchor Agooni	2,421
		17	Badhnoo	2,271
		34	Sinjguru	2,134
		35	Surpura	2,824
		37	Bhamatsar	2,113
		42	Kisnasar	2,117
		60	Kudsu	2,990
		62	Nokha Gaon	2,244
		76	Kakra	3,611
		77	Himatsar	3,284
		85	Rora	3,868
		89	Bhadla	3,075
		92	Sarooda	4,199
		94	Chitana	2,709
		106	Charkara	2,401
		107	Raisar	2,149
		114	Thawariya	2,044
		117	Mansar	2,496
Churu	Taranagar	1	Punsisar	2,338
		3	Riya Tunda	3,370
		6	Dheerwas	4,436
		28	Bain	3,535
		47	Koheena	2,252
		51	Bhaleri	2,813
		54	Buchawas	4,595
		69	Changoi	2,194
		95	Satyu	4,414
		96	Rajpura	3,618
	Rajgarh	4	Sidhmukh	4,777
		18	Gaalar	2,226
		27	Dhigarla	2,071
		68	Dadrewa	3,948
		111	Bhuwari	2,424
		149	Rampura	2,643
		150	Bhosli	2,585
		169	Nawan	2,209
		172	Chand Gothi	3,006
		175	Neshal	2,485
		180	Sulkhaniya	2,038
		187	Nuhand	2,271
	Sardarshahar	21	Jaitsisar	2,111
		39	Boghera	2,410
		40	Shimla	2,263
		46	Barjangsar	2,081
		111	Rajasar Beekan	2,044
		150	Pulasar	2,144
		171	Ajeetsar	2,288
	Churu	20	Peethisar	2,318
		26	Ghantel	2,889
		29	Jharia	2,436
		34	Doodwa Khara	4,339

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Churu (concld.)	Churu (concld.)	36	Sirsala	2,205
		60	Satra	2,046
		81	Boontiya	2,217
		87	Lohsana Bara	2,049
		90	Ghanghoo	3,166
	Dungargarh	2	Punrasar	2,032
		15	Thukariyasar	2,101
		22	Sheruna	2,279
		27	Dulchasar	2,637
		39	Dheerdesar Chotiyan	2,168
		60	Kalyansar	2,549
		62	Baana	2,129
		64	Reeri	4,230
		66	Bigga	4,881
		94	Dhaneru	2,216
	Ratangarh	1	Lachharsar	3,863
		11	Daudsar	3,184
		21	Gogasar	2,461
		33	Aalsar	2,183
	Sujangarh	14	Lalgarh	3,060
		15	Jogalsar	2,510
		23	Iyara	2,126
		37	Jaitasar	3,442
		39	Bidasar (Rural)	2,045
		42	Jogaliya	2,332
		47	Charwas	4,203
		56	Parwera	2,150
		71	Kanoota	2,383
		87	Gopalpura	2,796
		127	Malsisar	2,336
		131	Bheenwsar	2,055
		146	Sobhasar	3,588
		148	Salasar	2,255
Jhunjhunun	Jhunjhunun	15	Tamkor Kishangarh	3,869
		31	Niradhanu	2,488
		33	Gangyasar	3,137
		45	Alsisar	3,274
		48	Dabri Dheersingh	2,226
		54	Dhanoori	2,337
		56	Ladusar	2,559
		71	Mahansar	3,032
		73	Tance	2,865
		95	Sonasar	2,651
		100	Budana	4,858
		152	Churi Chatarpura	3,343
		15	Nooan	3,579
		18	Mahakhar	2,929
		186	Indali	2,155
		188	Bhadunda Kalan	3,072
		194	Bakra	2,531
	Chirawa	12	Peepli	2,240
		14	Likhwa	2,346
		15	Dulaniya	2,510
		29	Jherli	2,198
		47	Khudaniya	2,088
		55	Budaniya	2,799
		62	Bakhtawarpura	2,105
		69	Deorod	2,643
		88	Bhaothari	2,714

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Jhunjhunun (contd.)	Chirawa (concld.)	91	Kuloth Kalan	2,300
		94	Baloda	2,180
		98	Berla	2,167
		100	Jakhod	3,452
		111	Kakora	2,460
		119	Adooka	4,555
		122	Ardawata	2,190
		123	Ojtoo	3,545
		139	Chandana	3,073
		145	Kithana	4,293
		156	Kirmana	2,376
	Khetri	1	Heerwa	2,702
		13	Badbar	3,126
		41	Buhana	4,711
		48	Sanwlod	2,334
		62	Ghardana Khurd	2,592
		64	Manota (Jatan)	2,682
		67	Tateeya	2,798
		81	Bhirr	2,234
		83	Khandwa	2,321
		105	Pacheri Kalan	4,564
		109	Doomoli Khurd	2,905
		119	Kharkhara	2,551
		123	Charawas	2,766
		140	Doomoli Kalan	2,128
		147	Shimla	4,404
		153	Doodhwa	3,213
		154	Gorir	3,426
		155	Nalpur	2,525
		156	Dada Fatehpura	2,975
		158	Tyonda	3,213
		163	Barau	4,672
		164	Rasoolpur	2,261
		165	Kalota	2,590
		166	Madhogarh	2,946
		169	Kankariya	2,801
		172	Sephara Gunwar	2,758
		182	Sihor	3,132
		185	Nagaliya Giyarwas @Mehara Giyarwas	2,304
		186	Mehara Jatoowas	2,654
		190	Basai	3,859
	Udaipurwati	11	Dhigal	2,102
		15	Sotwara	2,068
		17	Kaseroo	2,309
		22	Doomra	2,954
		27	Ranasar	2,083
		33	Chelasi	2,597
		36	Nawalri	4,624
		37	Barwasi	4,434
		38	Bhagera	2,330
		39	Bugala	3,310
		40	Chhau	2,156
		42	Bajawa	3,106
		43	Seenthal	2,706
		46	Hasilsar	2,160
		55	Chhaosari	3,067
		57	Teetanwar	3,189
		59	Jakhal	4,226
		60	Kari	3,889
		63	Kolsiya	3,376

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Jhunjhunun (concld.)	Udaipurwati (concld.)	64	Bay	2,478
		65	Birol	2,974
		67	Gothra	2,627
		70	Signor	3,680
		74	Bamlawas	2,624
		75	Khalkar	2,144
		83	Raghunathpura	2,313
		84	Dhamora	3,512
		90	Basawa	3,038
		98	Todpura	2,632
		102	Indrapura	2,584
		111	Kishorpura	2,223
		112	Chanwa	3,108
		114	Kakrana	2,899
		116	Neori	2,143
		119	Mandawra	2,558
		123	Manaksas	2,806
		124	Bagoli	2,787
		125	Jodhpura	2,141
		127	Saraisoorpura	2,186
		128	Papra Chhaju Singh	3,210
Alwar	Behror	11	Mandhan	2,506
		19	Giglana	2,861
		25	Khundrot	2,505
		35	Kuteena	2,493
		47	Neemrana	2,978
		56	Dausod	2,071
		59	Kaysa	2,654
		60	Doomroli	2,093
		69	Majri Kalan	2,614
		75	Fanladpur	2,213
		86	Gandala	4,479
		92	Jakhrana Kalan	3,222
		119	Nangal Khodiya	2,155
		124	Kohrana	2,320
		148	Behror Gangabishan	3,924
		160	Behror Nayansukh	3,378
		166	Taseeng	2,392
		170	Gunti	2,292
		177	Jainpurwas	2,210
		178	Pahari	2,294
	Mandawar	11	Beejwar Chauhan	2,911
		18	Behror Jat	2,621
		44	Karnikot	2,117
		81	Mundawar	3,987
		88	Monpur	2,407
		90	Pehal	3,348
		94	Rasgan	2,055
		114	Tatarpur	4,270
		118	Mator	2,533
		123	Jindoli	3,067
		128	Beharoj	2,349
	Kishangarh Bas	10	Burhi Bawal	2,279
		39	Joriya	3,148
		42	Kotkasim	4,980
		176	Bambora	2,364
		194	Khanpur Mewan	2,361
		202	Ghansoli	3,145
		210	Ismailpur	4,771

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Alwar (contd.)	Tijara	58	Gwalda	3,135
		72	Tapukara	3,271
		115	Ishroda	2,324
		144	Shahbad	3,112
		201	Jeeroli	2,361
	Bansur	22	Harsora	3,033
		33	Shahpur	2,211
		39	Hameerpur	4,145
		46	Mahanpur	2,488
		63	Hajipur	2,620
		88	Holawas	2,182
		123	Ratanpura @ Karana	3,046
	Alwar	8	Chandoli	3,282
		16	Karoli	3,023
		17	Chikani	2,033
		29	Bahadur Patti Meeran	2,902
		80	Bhoogor	2,917
		87	Tulera	2,075
		95	Bhajeet	2,052
		101	Umren	2,086
		108	Akbarpur	2,506
		152	Prithvipura	2,923
		170	Haldeena	2,413
		176	Bader	2,061
		182	Leeli	2,054
		183	Kalsara	2,303
		184	Beejwar	3,250
		187	Baleta	3,344
		189	Poonkhar	2,313
		194	Barkhera	3,047
	Ramgarh	43	Sahdoli	3,086
		74	Mubarikpur	3,478
		121	Bamboli	2,745
		141	Alavara	3,759
	Thanagazi	1	Garhi	3,109
		13	Mundawara	3,083
		24	Basai Jogiyan	2,452
		28	Malootana	2,205
		39	Duhar Chaugan	2,432
		58	Garh Basai	2,332
		75	Agar	2,542
		91	Kishori	2,347
		99	Pratapgarh	3,375
	Rajgarh	12	Tahrla	2,790
		26	Talab	2,171
		41	Digawara	2,286
		84	Karoth	3,395
		85	Thana	2,431
		90	Dhamred	2,502
		107	Khoh	2,847
		150	Sankat	3,759
		154	Rajpura	3,430
		167	Surer	2,347
		171	Rajgarh (Rural)	3,908
		173	Machari	4,287
		208	Jamdoli	3,045
		235	Bahadkho Kalan	2,510
		237	Garhi Sawairam	3,494
		240	Parbehi	2,362

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Alwar (concld.)	Lachhmangarh	29	Ramwas	2,064
		53	Baroda Meo	3,477
		85	Sankh	2,543
		112	Jawli	3,741
		125	Buntoli	2,923
		132	Gandoora	2,055
		153	Kathumar	4,995
		210	Masari	2,559
		213	Garoo	3,882
		229	Harsana	3,455
		234	Khohara Malawali	3,670
		244	Bichgaon	2,339
		252	Bhanokhar	2,846
		253	Kalwari	3,387
		255	Sonkhari	4,327
		259	Sonkhar	3,703
		261	Dorali	2,438
		263	Baharampura	2,044
		265	Kherli Rail	3,093
		266	Samoochi	4,057
		271	Dantiya	2,600
		289	Jhalatala	2,245
Bharatpur	Kaman	29	Nonera	2,808
		57	Sahsan	3,414
		63	Pahari	4,204
		85	Satwari	2,129
		86	Samler	2,177
		172	Gopalgarh	2,899
		194	Kaithwara	3,493
		202	Vaulkhera	2,648
		243	Sawlana	2,090
		245	Bilond	2,131
	Nagar	27	Khakawali	2,036
		58	Kamilpur Patti	2,204
		77	Khoharl	3,627
		92	Sikari Patti	2,464
		97	Gulpara	2,150
		164	Sundrabali	3,345
	Deeg	11	Pasta	2,042
		13	Paramdara	2,354
		27	Khoh	2,747
		54	Bedhan	2,215
		57	Panhori	2,999
		70	Baroli Chauth	2,018
		99	Janoothar	3,697
		121	Korer	3,050
		122	Kasot	2,913
	Nadbai	4	Bhadeera	2,510
		20	Kareeli	2,113
		34	Akhegarh	2,049
		38	Baroli Chhar	2,555
		54	Kawai	3,121
		73	Baroli Ran	2,431
		85	Hantra	2,269
		98	Bachhamadi	2,912
		100	Pingora	2453

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Bharatpur (contd.)	Bharatpur	21	Talpura	2,412
		22	Gunsara	3,411
		23	Takha	2,536
		24	Ajan	4,279
		25	Abhori	2,025
		43	Sabora	2,251
		61	Awar	4,041
		66	Rarah	3,018
		67	Satrook	3,857
		79	Peepla	2,429
		84	Ubar	2,684
		85	Sogar	2,334
		99	Rundh Helak	2,129
		137	Helak	3,466
		197	Gundwa (Rural)	2,077
		228	Bachhamadi	2,406
		251	Malah	3,106
	Weir	2	Alipur	2,289
		10	Patheina	4,060
		18	Chokarwara Kalan	2,661
		30	Sarsaina	3,027
		59	Itamda	2,511
		69	Halaina	3,434
		79	Dharsoni	2,010
		100	Nithar	3,416
		102	Salempur Kalan	2,739
		110	Ballabgarh	3,641
	Bayana	2	Barkhera	2,055
		3	Kherli Gadasiya	2,146
		76	Brahmabad	4,439
		81	Bayana (Rural)	2,762
		88	Khareri	2,972
		89	Bagren	3,110
		96	Kalsara	2,257
		117	Singhara	2,407
		120	Mahamadpura	4,140
		131	Tarsuma	2,632
		167	Bajna	2,471
	Rupbas	14	Uchchain	4,962
		33	Pichuna	2,651
		46	Kurka	2,295
		61	Khanuwa	3,679
		86	Dumariya	2,881
		90	Rudawal	3,968
		127	Khan Surjapur	2,465
		134	Rundh Rupbas	2,228
	Baseri	7	Bagthar	2,860
		8	Jarga	2,859
		17	Baureli	3,140
		20	Man Gulawali	2,631
		23	Ratanpur	3,511
		26	Mamodhan	2,683
		34	Salempur Rawat Patti	2,290
		38	Timasiya	2,974
		44	Tursipura	2,366
		77	Baroli	3,485
		120	Jhiri	2,526

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Bharatpur (concld.)	Bari	1	Sikarra	2,144
		12	Chila Chand	2,832
		17	Umreh	2,563
		71	Jayawali	3,063
		114	Roodhera	2,479
		115	Basai Dang	2,298
		119	Bijauli	2,255
	Dholpur	7	Rajora Khurd	2,256
		14	Kankoli	2,742
		18	Taseemo	3,598
		20	Sepau	4,946
		22	Dounari	2,665
		23	Maloni Panwar	3,248
		28	Pipahera	2,568
		32	Piprauwa	2,118
		50	Sakhwara	2,369
		55	Nagla Kharagpur	2,128
		68	Maloni Khurd	2,759
		86	Pachgaon	3,578
		99	Maniyan	4,529
		107	Baretha	2,123
		127	Mangrol	3,900
		130	Kherli	4,565
		146	Birodha	2,972
		198	Bishnoda	3,257
		208	Moroli	3,978
		212	Purani Chhawni	2,275
	Rajakhera	1	Ganhedi	2,703
		7	Singhawali	2,312
		27	Nadauli	2,781
		28	Hathwari	4,179
		32	Machhriya	2,035
Sawai Madhopur	Mahwa	7	Kot	2,521
		22	Garh Himmatsingh	3,173
		30	Raseedpur	2,313
		106	Pawta Goojar	4,088
		114	Gahnoti	2,240
		123	Santha	3,535
		134	Kherla Bujarg	2,673
	Todabhim	58	Bonl	2,968
		76	Khohara	2,210
		77	Padampura	3,282
		80	Dhawan	2,136
		83	Morda	3,973
		85	Nangal Sherpur	3,095
		92	Mundiya	3,522
		104	Tidhariya	2,364
		116	Pahadi	2,048
		126	Mahaswa	3,733
		141	Nisura	2,652
	Hindaun	15	Mahu Ibrahimpur	2,034
		34	Hukmi Khera	2,524
		35	Dindora	4,277
		39	Bhukrawali	2,513
		46	Sherpur	2,246
		61	Karsoli	2,749

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Sawai Madhopur (contd.)	Hindaun (concld.)	82	Jhareda	3,310
		84	Bargawan	2,446
		95	Akbarpur	2,099
		98	Norangabad	2,615
		99	Danalpur	2,030
		104	Sanet	2,156
		109	Katkad	3,971
		117	Kachroli	3,557
	Nadoti	2	Talchida	2,116
		13	Guda Chandji	4,939
		32	Kemri Bujarg	4,793
		33	Tesgaon	2,224
		38	Ronsi	2,254
		40	Kemla	3,072
		43	Kunjela	2,011
		50	Bardala	2,391
		51	Nadauti	2,560
		63	Chirawada	2,560
		65	Garhmora	3,240
		80	Shahar	3,365
		82	Sop	3,283
	Bamanwas	1	Amarwa With Dungarpatti	3,846
		8	Riwali	2,625
		9	Sukar	2,167
		36	Liwali	3,428
		48	Bamanwas Patti Khurd	4,275
		75	Sitod	2,360
		76	Piplai	2,836
		101	Bichhauchh	2,360
		130	Barnala	2,373
	Gangapur	7	Mohacha	2,226
		9	Khandeep	4,166
		17	Medi	2,326
		21	Meena Baroda	2,367
		25	Syaroli	2,900
		28	Piloda	4,016
		35	Udai Khurd	3,233
		40	Sewa	3,220
		51	Chuli	2,351
		52	Mahu Kalan	3,973
		57	Mirzapur	2,313
		82	Naugaon	2,080
		106	Narayanpura Tatwara	2,678
	Karauli	8	Gudla	2,995
		15	Pareeta	2,245
		40	Manchi	2,181
		55	Fatehpur	3,925
		82	Danda	2,112
		106	Masalpur	2,914
		117	Bhawli	2,439
		153	Kota	2,863
		171	Lauhra	4,785
		178	Maholi	2,665
		180	Rajor	2,051
		181	Karsai	2,495
		193	Bhankri	2,995
		198	Langra	2,033
		199	Bugdar	2,244
		204	Rodhai	3,248

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Sawai Madhopur (concld.)	Sapotra	1	Kherla	2,175
		6	Jeerota	2,585
		7	Naroli	3,556
		12	Bhartoon	2,127
		16	Salempur	3,618
		21	Kurgaon	2,214
		43	Inayati	2,793
		47	Jorli	3,206
		54	Haroti	2,369
		77	Gothra	2,843
		79	Sapotra	3,872
	Bonli	8	Mitrapura	2,262
		22	Peepalda	3,562
		48	Kodyai	2,197
		67	Bahter	2,257
		76	Malarna Chor	4,457
		109	Peepalawara Jageer & Khalsa	2,062
		146	Sesa	2,091
	Sawai Madhopur	10	Sar Sop	3,173
		11	Isarda	4,599
		46	Shyampura	3,066
		49	Kundera	3,022
		54	Chakeri	2,064
		104	Soorwal	4,118
		115	Khilchipur	4,123
		142	Kushtala	3,284
		151	Pancholas	2,636
		172	Phalodi	2,670
		180	Lahasoda	2,169
	Khandar	14	Baler	2,547
		49	Bahrawada Kalan	2,194
		90	Chhan	3,596
		105	Bahrawada Khurd	3,025
Jaipur	Kotputli	1	Deota	2,055
		5	Baneti	4,710
		17	Nareda	3,485
		27	Kharab	2,500
		32	Sundarpura Dhadha	2,420
		33	Dantil	4,803
		44	Bhonawas	2,591
		45	Torda Kalan	2,193
		46	Taskola	2,348
		49	Bharaj Bhuri	3,350
		54	Saroond	2,614
		77	Sundarpura	2,187
		86	Bhainslana	2,238
		89	Gordhanpura	2,232
		91	Pathreri	2,114
		99	Khelna	3,680
		106	Bhankhri	3,707
		107	Mandha	2,822
		110	Pachhodala	2,881
	Viratnagar	8	Luhakna	2,257
		11	Bagawas Aheeran	2,385
		12	Jaisinghpura	4,137
		34	Jawanpura	2,493
		39	Raipura	2,535
		43	Bari Jori	2,153
		48	Sahiwar	2,548

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Jaipur (contd.)	Viratnagar (concld.)	54	Amarsar	4,932
		55	Nayan	4,252
		58	Hanutpura	2,451
		61	Vilandarpur	4,233
		67	Dhanota	3,775
		70	Radawas	3,211
		72	Maharkhurd	4,174
		76	Dholi	4,392
		82	Vishangarh	2,700
		89	Khori with Sherpura	3,753
		90	Vidara	2,193
		95	Devan	4,122
		97	Bagawas Chaurasi	2,122
		99	Norangpura	3,857
		100	Teori	2,330
		119	Chharsa	2,128
		122	Khora Larkhani	3,356
	Amber	2	Nangal Govind	2,049
		3	Kishanpura	2,832
		6	Asti Kalan	2,416
		14	Dhodhrar	2,635
		18	Nangal Koju	2,459
		21	Niwana With Chak	3,560
		24	Dhobalai	2,055
		27	Govindgarh	4,656
		28	Malikpur	3,343
		30	Sandarsar	2,284
		37	Hasteda	3,280
		49	Loharwara	2,184
		52	Itawa	4,927
		55	Tigariya	4,883
		57	Nangal Bharda	3,214
		58	Hathnoda	2,117
		60	Udaipura	4,657
		61	Harota	3,243
		110	Jahota	3,716
		116	Jairampura	2,175
		129	Moondota	3,788
		154	Jaitpura	2,864
		156	Samod	4,895
		165	Kushalpura	2,043
		169	Cheethwari	4,343
		174	Anatpura	2,886
		184	Harmara	3,332
		209	Daulatpura Kotra	2,217
	Phulera	16	Itawa	2,178
		21	Bagawas	3,632
		22	Lalasar	2,221
		24	Dungri Kalan	2,228
		25	Harsoli	2,526
		40	Bhainsawa	3,941
		67	Bhainslana	4,182
		68	Bhadwa	4,071
		69	Sinodiya	2,621
		74	Kajipura	3,280
		98	Hingoniya	2,974
		121	Bobas	2,125
		129	Asalpur	3,802
		131	Dhani Boraj	3,562
		140	Kanchroda	4,965

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Jaipur (contd.)	Phulera (concld.)	150	Bardoti	2,587
		181	Akoda	2,054
		184	Rojri	2,356
		185	Hirnoda	3,094
	Jaipur	2	Pachar	3,838
		5	Kalwar	3,014
		21	Nagal Jaisa Bohra	2,901
		28	Manchwa	2,346
		40	Begas	2,09
		71	Sirsi	3,216
		93	Jai Singhpura Khor	4,439
	Jamwa Ramgarh	1	Roondal	3,423
		10	Ghatwari	2,302
		49	Chonp	2,600
		53	Bagwara	2,485
		64	Bhanpura Kalan	3,602
		86	Tala	2,854
		97	Raisar	4,478
		108	Toda Meena	2,262
		155	Natata	2,361
		175	Andhi	3,574
		179	Thali	2,233
		184	Dagarwara	2,586
		191	Thaulai	3,403
		211	Nayla	4,216
		218	Chawandya	2,439
		233	Booj	2,217
		240	Khawa Raniji	3,055
	Baswa	13	Bhanwta Bhanwati	2,031
		18	Gurha Katla	3,449
		24	Karnawar	2,086
		50	Gurhaliya	2,017
		55	Dhanawar	2,168
		60	Arniya	2,446
		62	Syalawas Kalan	3,784
		63	Syalawas Khurd	3,318
		69	Kolana	2,443
		71	Bandikui Jageer	3,756
		72	Panditpura	2,108
		111	Un Badagaon	2,037
		116	Anantwara	4,001
		123	Biwai	2,597
		155	Lotwara	2,268
		159	Baijupara	2,003
		167	Hingota	2,736
	Dudu	3	Sali	2,314
		25	Rahlana	2,785
		35	Sawarda	3,384
		43	Harsauli	2,180
		69	Gurha Barsal	2,824
		72	Mahlan	2,496
		98	Sewa	3,140
		124	Jhag	3,133
	Sanganer	5	Dahmi Kalan	2,385
		65	Bhankrota Kalan	3,676
		86	Muhana	3,059
		140	Shyopur	2,544
		204	Goner	3,198

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Jaipur (concld.)	Bassi	16	Kanota	4,184
		44	Sambhariya	2,497
		61	Bainara	2,074
		68	Jhar	2,444
		139	Jatwara	3,014
		150	Barwa	2,364
		195	Toonga	2,976
	Dausa	11	Sainthal	3,339
		29	Kundal	2,872
		40	Kali Pahari	2,410
		136	Kalakho	2,598
		143	Khawa Raoji	4,269
		145	Paparda	3,455
		147	Alooda	4,600
		157	Purbiyawas	2,545
		158	Lawan	4,128
		222	Chharda	2,783
	Sikrai	11	Manpur	3,293
		27	Udaipura	2,292
		52	Chhokarwara	2,053
		66	Ranoli	2,307
		87	Kalwan	2,151
		89	Sikrai	4,114
		109	Bairawanda	3,447
		116	Torda	2,873
	Phagi	35	Chauru	3,872
		36	Chak Bara	2,469
		39	Ladana	3,336
		49	Renwal	4,567
		72	Mendawas	2,326
		76	Neemera	2,753
		105	Madhorajpura	3,514
		118	Peepla	2,619
		129	Pahadiya	2,522
	Chaksu	10	Chandlai	3,732
		12	Shivdaspura	2,249
		60	Kot Khawda	4,660
	Lalsot	114	Ramgarh Pachwara	3,625
		158	Daulatpura	2,242
		162	Nijharna	2,118
		216	Khatwa	2,461
		249	Bagri	2,552
		256	Bilona Kalan	2,613
		261	Suratpura	2,414
Sikar	Fatehpur	29	Thimoli	2,150
		52	Tihauali	2,319
		110	Beswa	3,778
	Lachhmangarh	24	Balaran	3,028
		25	Churi Miyan	2,462
		42	Narodara	2,358
		59	Jajod	3,161
		65	Magloona	3,543
		74	Ganeri	2,329
		76	Nechhwa	4,802
		81	Garoda	2,480

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Sikar (contd.)	Lachhmangarh (concld.)	83	Mirand	2,259
		86	Patoda	2,466
		114	Suthot	2,051
		119	Bathot	2,432
		144	Palri	2,643
	Sikar	12	Koodan	2,739
		15	Tarpura	3,979
		17	Jerthi	2,532
		18	Gothra Bhookran	2,162
		24	Kirdoli	3,002
		42	Sabalpura	2,812
		46	Daulatpura	3,237
		47	Katrathal	4,531
		48	Singhasan	3,089
		59	Gokulpura	2,677
		62	Dujod	3,724
		65	Kasli	3,556
		74	Sihot Bari	2,615
		84	Singrawat	3,293
		96	Dhodh	3,795
		98	Anokhu	2,027
		100	Sarwari	2,128
		109	Moondwara	2,340
		115	Mandota	2,105
		124	Antri	2,075
		125	Harsh	3,373
		128	Bajor	2,543
		133	Raghunathgarh	4,404
	Neem Ka Thana	2	Chala	4,202
		4	Govindpura	3,371
		11	Charanwas @ Puranawas	3,307
		17	Natha Ki Nagal	2,618
		21	Jeelo	3,811
		25	Dabla	3,458
		39	Patan	3,938
		41	Mawanda Kalan	2,759
		42	Mahawa	3,160
		50	Neem-Ka-Thana (Rural)	4,660
		55	Peethampuri	4,313
		66	Raipur Patan	2,847
		68	Dhandhela	2,202
		90	Hasampur	2,628
		109	Toda	2,978
		119	Raipura Jageer	2,747
		120	Ajmeri	136
		121	Kishorpura	2,598
		122	Tatera	2
	Sri Madhopur	4	Kotri Luharwas	4,982
		13	Rampura	2,500
		15	Gurara	3,289
		22	Khandela (Rural)	3,558
		35	Chaukri	4,424
		46	Neemera	2,707
		56	Govindpura	2,171
		63	Jajod	2,331
		83	Jugalpura	2,886
		87	Bhadwari	2,149
		89	Jorawar singh ki Dhani	2,337
		90	Kacharda	2,190

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Sikar (contd.)	Sri Madhopur (concld.)	114	Abhawas	4,815
		115	Dadiya	3,990
		117	Tapipalya	2,256
		119	Kotri Dhaylan	2,722
		120	Lakhni	2,218
		121	Baori	2,540
		129	Hanspur	3,595
		132	Kotri	3,186
		136	Loharwara	3,628
		138	Thoi	4,894
		144	Hathideh with Hardas Ka Bas	3,296
		153	Bagariyawas	2,303
		154	Arniya	2,913
		156	Sargoth	3,146
		157	Simarla	2,236
		160	Lisariya	2,992
		162	Aspura	3,177
		163	Garh Taknet	4,418
		167	Hathora	2,218
	Danta Ramgarh	7	Sanglya	2,203
		15	Khood	4,725
		16	Banoora	3,446
		21	Roopgarh With Tehat	3,421
		28	Rewasa	2,955
		65	Kochhor	2,549
		83	Dheengpur	2,945
		89	Dookiya	2,065
		90	Gowti	2,558
		93	Mandha	2,257
		101	Lambiya	2,564
		118	Bhatija	2,129
		119	Surera	2,062
		120	Mandha	3,022
		122	Dansroli	2,244
		136	Karad	3,514
		138	Kuli	2,473
		139	Khachariyawas	4,503
		142	Pachaar	4,608
Ajmer	Ajmer	1	Babayacha	2,088
		7	Ramner Dhani	2,401
		9	Narwar	3,831
		22	Gagwana	2,895
		31	Kardel	3,552
		39	Ganahera	2,140
		64	Picholiya	2,893
		65	Budhwara	2,133
		67	Nagelao	2,668
		69	Gola	3,265
		70	Jethana	4,702
		77	Bhanwata	2,577
		88	Leeri	3,493
		89	Bidakchiyawas	2,893
		101	Rajgarh	4,329
		102	Bhawani Khera	2,276
		107	Baghsuri	2,299
		110	Rajori	3,015
		114	Beer	2,367
		126	Tihari	2,108
		157	Derathoo	2,526

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Ajmer (concld.)	Kishangarh	26	Karkedi	3,934
		43	Ralawatan	2,597
		45	Sursura	3,482
		52	Narena	2,031
		55	Harmara	3,835
		64	Kucheel	3,243
		72	Tiloniya	2,249
		78	Bandar Seendri	3,160
		89	Barna	3,063
		107	Katsoora	2,600
		111	Deendwara	2,232
		124	Dadiya	2,868
		129	Lamba	2,874
		130	Arain	3,863
		151	Ankodiya	2,272
	Beawar	31	Beawar Khas	2,086
		134	Khera Kalan	2,647
		203	Jhank	4,555
		215	Loolwa	3,339
		219	Shyamgarh	3,064
		226	Kirap	2,084
		301	Jaliya II	4,870
		305	Kaniya	2,298
		318	Sathana	2,811
		321	Sikhrani	2,310
		322	Baral	2,100
	Sarwar	3	Tantoti	2,936
		7	Sarana	2,344
		31	Borada	2,320
		39	Jotayan	2,555
		45	Goyla	2,278
		66	Fatehgarh	2,939
		101	Sapla	2,833
	Kekri	6	Bandanwara	4,240
		51	Nagola	2,092
		62	Chapaneri	2,909
		69	Badli	2,691
		70	Deoliya Kalan	3,829
		83	Pranhera	2,895
		91	Khawas	2,751
		92	Kadera	4,353
		95	Mehroo Kalan	3,951
		99	Para	2,706
		105	Naiki	2,190
		110	Jooniya	3,843
		114	Deogaon	2,999
		121	Baghera	4,894
		131	Dhoondhari	2,394
		140	Peeplaj	2,184
		165	Ghatiyali	3,021
Tonk	Malpura	6	Parli	2,097
		11	Nagar	2,833
		45	Morla	2,864
		53	Lamba Harisingh	3,638

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Tonk (concld.)	Malpura (concld.)	68	Soda	3,081
		82	Chandsen	4,049
		90	Katoli	2,207
		92	Budha Deval	2,633
		96	Jharli	2,048
		108	Tordi	4,586
	Niwai	3	Raholi	2,537
		32	Dangarthal	2,689
		55	Moondiya	2,173
		86	Banasthali	4,248
		98	Sidra	2,162
		120	Jhilay	4,693
		156	Duttwas	2,391
		172	Sirohi	2,110
		192	Siras	3,010
		193	Natwara	2,544
		201	Bahar	2,158
	Todaraisingh	2	Uniara Khurd	2,209
		10	Mehru	2,040
		11	Pawaliya	2,937
		14	Mor	2,029
		43	Hameerpura	2,868
		55	Baori	2,814
		60	Bhasoo	3,189
		99	Khareda	2,118
	Tonk	13	Ranoli	2,573
		60	Bagri	2,500
		64	Peeploo	4,393
		76	Jhirana	2,922
		140	Mendwas	2,969
		158	Mandawar	2,609
		238	Bambor	2,229
	Deoli	9	Nasarda	4,392
		20	Thanwla	2,570
		32	Rajmahal	4,588
		42	Deoli	3,084
		43	Sanwatgarh	2,028
		45	Panwar	2,319
		61	Chandli	2,099
		89	Aanwa	3,036
		126	Ghaar	2,535
		154	Nagar	3,386
	Uniara	11	Sureli	2,098
		31	Kakor	2,151
		60	Aligarh	4,609
		136	Choru	2,295
		146	Pachala	2,084
		186	Shop	2,803
Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	19	Ramgarh	3,019
		85	Mohangarh	2,870
	Pokaran	14	Nachna	2,741
		28	Nokh	2,587
		50	Ram Deora	2,532
		83	Sankra	3,340
		103	Ratdiya	2,466
		109	Rajmathai	4,284

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4, 999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Jodhpur	Phalodi	1	Baroo	2,665
		7	Kanasar	3,056
		15	Jodhsingh ki Seer @Kansingh ki Seer	3,605
		17	Malamsingh ki Seer	2,053
		42	Jamba	3,408
		43	Chakhoo	2,666
		51	Kelansar	2,250
		52	Ghantiyali	2,954
		54	Bheeyasar	3,107
		55	Pariyal	2,875
		59	Naneu	2,169
		62	Kheechan	3,139
		83	Mokheri	2,341
		86	Lordiya	3,471
		88	Amla	2,224
		90	Paleena	3,456
		94	Bhojasar	4,566
		95	Aau	4,578
		99	Jaisala	3,002
		102	Boogdi	2,091
		103	Champasar	2,231
		105	Ridmalsar	3,597
		107	Ishru	2,501
		111	Munjasar	2,272
		113	Lohawat Jetwas	4,302
		115	Jalora	3,210
		117	Sanwreej	2,926
		123	Madla	4,035
		125	Kushlawa	2,796
		126	Dayakor	2,472
	Osian	1	Bher	3,183
		4	Pali	4,896
		11	Bapini	3,180
		12	Poonasar	3,985
		13	Jakhan	4,168
		17	Raimal Wara	2,557
		18	Matora	3,564
		21	Naser	4,113
		24	Khabra Khurd	3,203
		32	Khetasar	2,812
		34	Parasala	2,621
		35	Bedhwasiya	4,428
		36	Thob	2,421
		37	Khindakor	2,118
		38	Tapoo	2,721
		54	Barla Basni	2,191
		55	Ghewra	2,653
		57	Panchla Khurd	2,691
		58	Jeloo-Gagari	3,779
		74	Danwara	4,182
		81	Dhanari Kalan	2,556
		86	Soyla	2,130
		90	Lawera Kalan	2,542
		93	Anwana	2,054
		96	Jur	2,047
		101	Balkha	2,937
		102	Beej-Bariya	2,675
		107	Rampuriya Bhatiya	2,911
		109	Ummed Nagar	2,138
		110	Bhawad	2,750

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Jodhpur (*contd.*)	Osian (*concld.*)	119	Mailana	2,034
		121	Birai	2,955
		123	Netra	2,361
		125	Gangani	4,241
	Shergarh	1	Chand Sama	3,576
		3	Kalau	2,227
		7	Dechoo	4,974
		11	Nathrau	4,575
		24	Jethaniya	2,094
		26	Dasaniya	4,379
		27	Somesar	2,292
		29	Setrawa	4,923
		33	Dera	2,257
		34	Dewatoo	2,501
		35	Bhaloo Kalan	2,936
		39	Sekhala	3,707
		41	Suwaliya	4,317
		42	Chaba	4,750
		45	Bhoogra	2,484
		47	Gadha	2,104
		48	Ketoo Kalan	4,176
		51	Bastawa	2,274
		54	Khudiyala	3,425
		57	Birai	2,080
		58	Utambar	2,135
		60	Bawarli	2,358
		62	Nimbon-Ka-Gaon	3,111
		66	Balesar Durgawatan	4,634
		71	Khirjan Khas	2,358
		76	Sointara	2,269
		85	Dhadhaniya Bhaila	2,176
		86	Agolai	3,100
	Jodhpur	6	Beroo	2,906
		10	Narwa Khichiyan	2,336
		15	Manaklao	2,106
		29	Daikara	2,630
		30	Salwan Kalan	3,907
		52	Banar	2,435
		63	Bisalpur	3,727
		65	Kakelao	2,469
		74	Jhalamand	3,555
		77	Pal	3,580
		82	Keroo	4,959
		90	Joliyali	2,803
		98	Doli	3,095
		104	Magera Kalan	2,781
		105	Salawas	3,496
		106	Nandwana	3,098
		114	Loonawas Khera	2,455
		127	Dhawa	4,505
		135	Loonawas Kalan	2,114
		139	Sar	2,097
		141	Feench (Keench)	3,827
		143	Roheecha Kalan	3,033
		146	Ghughara	4,313
		153	Satlana	3,335
		156	Chanwa	3,867
		164	Gurha Bishnoiyan	4,452
		175	Palasni	3,291
		190	Bhatenda	4,082

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Jodhpur (*concld.*)	Bilara	5	Gajsinghpura	2,719
		26	Barni Khurd	2,201
		27	Nadsar	2,938
		42	Rat Kudiya	3,018
		45	Rajlani	2,800
		47	Khariya Khangar	2,085
		51	Khawaspura	2,973
		54	Khangta	4,087
		55	Kosana	4,576
		56	Satheen	4,222
		61	Kuri	2,293
		63	Malar	2,453
		66	Devatara	2,300
		77	Salwa Khurd	2,938
		94	Ransi Gaon	4,143
		99	Chirdhani	2,237
		102	Riyan	2,999
		114	Kaparda	3,522
		115	Boyal	2,673
		117	Tilwasni	2,302
		119	Khejarla	3,996
		128	Udaliyawas	2,166
		129	Pichiyak	3,494
		132	Lamba	2,418
		134	Rawar	2,547
		146	Bala	2,665
		156	Barna	2,429
		159	Khariya Meethapur	4,495
Nagaur	Ladnu	28	Kasumbi Alipur	2,348
		46	Rodoo	3.120
		68	Silanwad	2,383
		75	Ratau	3,592
		76	Baldoo	2,370
		86	Dhyawa	2,831
		90	Meethri	2,078
	Deedwana	29	Dayalpura	2,288
		45	Baliya	2,275
		48	Koliya	4,724
		64	Khunkhuna	3,342
		72	Daulatpura	2,199
		80	Sudrasan	2,266
		87	Beri Khurd	2,773
		120	Tosina	4,751
		136	Ladariya	2,672
		139	Nimbod	2,868
		141	Molasar	3,760
		144	Bansa	2,962
	Jayal	20	Jhareli	2,882
		33	Somda	2,581
		41	Rotoo	2,091
		42	Dugoli	2,772
		48	Khinyala	3,527
		50	Dugastau	2,406
		58	Rol	4,387
		65	Phardod	3,236
		73	Kathoti	3,778
		87	Tarnau	3,285
		102	Lunsara	2,850

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Nagaur (*contd.*)	Nagaur	5	Deu	2,364
		7	Panchori	3,571
		11	Birloka	3,949
		15	Madpura	3,391
		17	Bhundel	2,179
		20	Gudha Bhagwandas	4,819
		27	Shri Balaji	4,070
		37	Chau	2,079
		39	Rohina	2,255
		42	Satheran	3,412
		47	Gogelao	2,167
		57	Bher	2,339
		61	Kantiya	2,364
		66	Kurchhi	3,266
		71	Kheenwsar	4,559
		73	Akla Hameerana	2,176
		74	Tankla	2,061
		79	Kumari	3,257
		128	Chenar	2,371
		132	Tausar	4,330
		166	Inana	3,341
		172	Karloo	2,745
		183	Sankhwas	3,746
		191	Palri Jodha	2,570
		194	Janana	2,024
		196	Gwaloo	2,234
		207	Roon	3,682
		209	Khajwara	3,481
	Nawa	6	Adaksar	2,948
		7	Todas	2,358
		8	Indali	2,556
		10	Lalas	2,196
		12	Ghatwa	4,438
		18	Nalot	2,142
		19	Chitawa	3,192
		27	Judil	2,698
		32	Rasal	2,304
		39	Khariya	2,742
		41	Heerani	2,192
		44	Kukanwali	2,955
		60	Lichana	2,979
		63	Meethri	4,618
		64	Panchota	2,537
		91	Palara	2,603
		98	Gurha Salt	2,468
		109	Loonwa	3,672
		117	Deoli	2,174
		119	Minda	4,725
	Degana	2	Nimhri Chandawatan	2,078
		3	Butati	2,906
		30	Sanjoo	2,790
		37	Jakhera	2,108
		43	Chui	2,314
		75	Chanda Roon	2,829
		78	Goredi Chancha	4,607
		79	Jagarwas	2,713
		104	Idwa	3,647
		106	Degana	2,650
		119	Meora	2,140
		126	Palri Kalan	2,288

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Nagaur (*concld.*)	Degana (*concld.*)	144	Bherunda	4,067
		146	Dodiyana	2,699
		152	Alniyawas	4,485
		155	Ladpura	2,366
		167	Harsor	4,867
	Parbatsar	26	Manana	3,683
		58	Kalwa	2,602
		64	Budsu	4,580
		67	Joosri	2,970
		70	Jakhli	2,384
		76	Sabalpur	2,202
		79	Besroli	2,046
		86	Itawa Bamaniya	2,280
		93	Altawa	2,116
		100	Harnawa	4,119
		107	Bidiyad	4,497
		110	Manglana	2,541
		123	Bhadwa	2,777
		124	Janjeela	2,417
		127	Gular	3,283
		128	Kurada	2,839
		133	Jawla	2,729
		136	Jhakri Molas	2,927
		154	Peeplad	2,147
		185	Rid	2,233
		190	Peeh	3,245
		194	Peelwa	2,658
	Merta	4	Nokha	2,044
		18	Riyashyamdas	2,182
		30	Lambajat	2,892
		62	Mokala	3,833
		66	Gagrana	3,216
		67	Poondloo	3,521
		69	Kurdaya	3,050
		74	Indawar	3,352
		93	Dangawas]	4,372
		130	Leeliya	2,629
		141	Badayli	2,139
		142	Rohisi	2,425
		153	Lampolai	2,143
		157	Bagar	2,074
		165	Padu Khurd	2,289
Pali	Jaitaran	4	Falka	2,323
		18	Nimbol	2,848
		20	Lototi	2,235
		37	Garniya	2,043
		39	Ber Kalan	2,242
		45	Patwa	2,791
		47	Chawandiya	2,239
		48	Agewa	2,872
		49	Deoriya	3,286
		60	Balada	3,440
		64	Ravariyas	2,060
		65	Lambiya	4,168
		69	Bhoombaliya	2,082
		75	Kurki	3,329
		78	Sevriya	2,550
		86	Asarlai	2,437

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Pali (*contd.*)	Sojat	45	Beelawas	3,370
		48	Dhakri	2,189
		64	Siyat	3,020
		68	Khokhara	2,041
		74	Atbara	4,740
		79	Sanriya	3,293
		81	Chandawal	4,796
	Raipur	5	Nimbera Kalan	2,945
		9	Baseeya	2,457
		10	Peepaliya	4,275
		15	Lilamba	2,033
		17	Jhoontha	3,359
		27	Kalaliya	2,067
		37	Kanuja	2,566
		41	Bar	4,088
		42	Biratiya Kalan	2,149
		54	Giri	4,598
		56	Nanana	2,260
		62	Chitar	3,213
		64	Biratiya Khurd	3,322
		80	Chang	3,072
	Pali	8	Mandawas	2,731
		51	Rohat	3,414
		56	Kharda	2,037
		65	Jheetara	2,121
		77	Hemawas	2,321
		90	Rana	2,028
		103	Manihari	2,892
		104	Bhavri	2,324
		127	Gundoj	4,154
		128	Denda	2,299
		133	Gurha Endla	4,074
		147	Boonsi	3,560
		155	Mandal	2,298
		156	Chachodi	3,062
	Marwar Junction	2	Jadan Khalsa	2,020
		4	Sinla	2,090
		10	Durdod	2,994
		13	Marwar Junction @Kharchi Bazar	2,730
		14	Kharchi	4,028
		21	Bithora Kalan	3,240
		27	Chirpatiya	2,199
		31	Manda	3,016
		34	Savrad	3,389
		35	Musaliya	2,245
		37	Dhundhala	2,342
		52	Sahah	2,556
		53	Bopari	2,348
		55	Nimli Manda	2,834
		58	Ranawas	4,391
		65	Dhamli	2,582
		70	Banta	4,061
		72	Devli	3,116
		75	Isali	2,782
		76	Guda Keshar singh	2,223
		79	Radawas	2,543
		81	Malsa Bawri	2,706
		83	Seeriyari	3,582

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Pali (*concld.*)	Desuri	11	Khiwada	4,361
		39	Jawali	3,193
		44	Kishanpura	2,078
		54	Dayalana Kalan	2,101
		67	Nipal	2,228
		74	Bijowa	4,803
		79	Rani Kalan	3,256
		83	Dadai	2,404
		121	Mada	2,283
	Bali	9	Lapod	2,211
		19	Basant	2,041
		27	Beerami	2,680
		29	Khimel	3,584
		42	Dujana	4,107
		44	Balana	3,118
		47	Nowi	2,831
		49	Bankli	4,486
		50	Khiwandi	4,540
		55	Sindroo	2,437
		69	Kotwaliya	2,021
		78	Pomawa	2,520
		79	Bharoonda	2,702
		81	Korta	2,147
		86	Palri	3,088
		96	Bisalpura	4,251
		100	Barval	2,154
		106	Latara	2,270
		109	Lunava	3,746
		119	Bhatoond	3,570
		122	Balwana	3,078
		130	Bhandar	4,274
		141	Bhimana	4,815
		142	Koyalabao	3,311
Barmer	Sheo	1	Sundra	2,120
		5	Jaisindhar Gaon	2,597
		6	Jaisindhar Station	2,783
		12	Girab	3,382
		14	Medoosar	2,660
		16	Gadra-Road (Barseeng Desar)	4,745
		18	Khaniyani	2,515
		19	Ranasar	2,859
		21	Balewa	2,602
		23	Redana	2,126
		31	Moogeriya	2,046
		57	Kotra	4,334
		62	Nimbla	2,146
		65	Sheo	2,631
		69	Bheeyar	3,870
		77	Kanasar	2,150
		78	Undoo	3,982
		79	Kashmir	2,760
	Barmer	5	Nand	2,480
		11	Bishala	4,635
		25	Derasar	2,178
		41	Ramsar	2,710
		101	Khadeen	3,047
		114	Barmer (Rural)	3,029
		126	Rani Gaon	2,271

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Barmer (*concld.*)	Barmer (*concld.*)	128	Undarwa	2,453
		133	Shivkar	3,762
		134	Kundla	2,592
		135	Bhoortiya	3,407
		137	Dhoondha	3,383
		138	Madpura Barwala	2,586
		140	Bandra	4,580
		141	Chhitar Ka Par	2,249
		142	Chokhla	2,925
		143	Bhadarwa	3,914
		144	Bheemra	2,649
		147	Koloo	2,750
		149	Jhank	2,550
		152	Khateu	3,327
		158	Heera Ki Dhani	2,306
		165	Khokhar	4,516
		168	Kumpaliya	2,116
		169	Pareu	2,935
		193	Sawau Padamsingh	4,511
		194	Kamor	2,445
		195	Jajwa	2,121
		198	Akdara	3,151
		200	Baytoo Chimanji	2,956
		201	Baytoo Panji	3,029
		202	Baytoo Bheemji	3,774
		203	Baytoo Bhopji	4,817
		207	Nosar	2,514
		209	Chaba	4,539
		211	Sarli	4,173
		212	Sanjta	2,814
		231	Bhooka Bhagat Singh	2,346
		246	Dhankha	3,113
		249	Bhata	2,090
		262	Sindari Chausira	3,185
		269	Nokhara	3,480
		270	Malpura	2,451
		274	Garal	2,170
		275	Hathitala	2,525
		277	Sanawara	4,244
		278	Kagau	2,193
		280	Mehaloo	2,132
		281	Shobhala	2,324
		282	Mangta	2,418
		284	Doodhoo	3,959
		285	Lookhoo	2,491
		287	Udasar	2,521
		288	Band	2,791
		289	Goliya Jetmalan	2,551
		292	Adel	4,467
		295	Payla Kalan	2,309
		298	Sada	2,545
		314	Nagar	4,117
		323	Luharwa	2,472
		328	Bhalisar	2,181
		334	Meethra Khurd	2,471
		345	Peeprali	2,463
		380	Bhakharpura	2,419
	Pachpadra	29	Kalewa	2,170
		52	Tapra	2,833
		53	Jagsa	2,119
		55	Asara	3,950

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Barmer (concld.)	Pachpadra(concld.)	57	Asotra	3,755
		58	Beethooja	2,063
		80	Badnawa Jageer	2,089
		81	Bagawas	2,326
		87	Thob	2,523
		102	Kitnod	2,651
		103	Sarana	2,149
		104	Kanana	3,344
		105	Parloo	3,230
		113	Kalyanpura	2,616
		132	Korna	3,923
	Chohtan	9	Dharasara	2,934
		12	Beejrar	3,578
		24	Dedusar	3,118
		33	Taratara	4,446
		34	Isrol	2,426
		39	Kaprau	2,662
		41	Baori Kalan	2,833
		44	Nawa Tala Jet Malotan	2,660
		47	Mithrau	2,096
		49	Saroop Ka Tala	2,186
		50	Beenjasar	2,689
		52	Itada	2,527
		53	Konra	3,145
		55	Leelsar	3,845
		57	Bachhrau	2,699
		58	Bamnor Bhanwarshah	2,070
		59	Bamnor Ameershah	2,140
		61	Bisarniya	4,661
		62	Alamsar	4,175
		63	Dhanau	4,993
		64	Kitnoriya	2,874
		65	Bhooniya	3,792
		66	Sobhaladarsh	2,231
		67	Sawa	2,705
		87	Sarla	2,118
		96	Gangasara	3,068
		104	Bamarla	2,932
		111	Ogala	2,102
		114	Gora	2,051
		132	Bakhasar	3,369
	Siwana	4	Indrana	3,272
		11	Kuseep	2,734
		16	Jethantri	2,031
		29	Doodon Ka Bara @ 'Ajeet'	2,177
		34	Karmawas	2,588
		47	Kundal	3,168
		48	Dharna	2,417
		49	Mithora	2,870
		62	Ramaniya	2,126
		81	Majal	3,069
		85	Rakhi	2,351
		88	Khandap	3,736
Jalor	Jalor	4	Jeewana	2,485
		13	Babatra	2,754
		16	Chorau	2,605
		17	Mengalwa	2,179
		19	Surana	4,291

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Jalor (contd.)	Jalor (concld.)	22	Dadhal	2,087
		23	Tilora	3,332
		25	Komta	2,518
		30	Panthori	2,171
		32	Posana	2,444
		34	Thalwar	2,676
		42	Otwala	2,585
		45	Elana	3,200
		52	Balwara	3,048
		55	Bishangarh	2,325
		56	Mandwala	4,382
		60	Keshwana	3,481
		62	Alasan	2,017
		63	Khetra	4,188
		64	Bakra	3,883
		74	Jalor (Rural)	3,250
		92	Noon	2,623
		95	Dudsi	2,340
		107	Akoli	2,735
	Ahore	2	Ghana	2,000
		8	Rama	3,152
		10	Bhorda	2,220
		13	Bala	2,730
		17	Bhadrajun	3,607
		36	Nosra	2,179
		41	Bhawrani	4,925
		42	Raithal	3,244
		45	Debawas	2,164
		53	Sankhwali	2,629
		58	Kanwla	2,185
		61	Bhooti	2,505
		65	Kawrada	2,152
		66	Chandrai	3,100
		82	Badanwari	2,111
		84	Sakarna	2,573
		86	Godhan	2,018
		87	Bhainswara	2,434
		89	Charli	2,185
		93	Gurha Balotan	4,504
		96	Padarli	2,596
		101	Agwari	3,259
		103	Thanwla	2,470
	Sanchore	7	Doothwa	3,545
		8	Tanpi	2,067
		14	Surachand	2,623
		22	Khejariyali	2,259
		44	Ranodar	2,152
		46	Gurha Hema	2,422
		55	Jhab	2,945
		60	Siwara	2,055
		62	Dawal	2,065
		69	Hadecha	2,603
		82	Bichhawari	3,113
		98	Hariyali	2,797
		99	Chaura	2,796
		100	Bhadroon	2,301
		102	Deora	2,812
		109	Arnay	3,616
		113	Karola	2,951
		114	Dhamana	2,045

SPECIAL ANNEXURE
(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Jalor (concld.)	Sanchore (concld.)	117	Dabal	2,225
		124	Golasan	2,053
		134	Pur	4,202
		136	Khara	2,740
		138	Gundau	4,215
		139	Sarnau	2,279
		146	Virol	2,529
		150	Panchla	2,257
		153	Sankar	3,030
	Bhinmal	5	Koridhawecha	2,948
		8	Bagora	3,493
		17	Morseem	4,827
		18	Bali	3,333
		19	Bhalni	2,700
		21	Dhumariya	4,272
		26	Narsana	2,551
		35	Bharvi	3,986
		36	Sewari	2,755
		37	Jeran	2,057
		42	Kawtara	2,014
		50	Serna	2,259
		51	Modra	3,749
		53	Borta	2,363
		56	Narta	2,700
		57	Bhinmal (Rural)	2,606
		59	Joojani	3,370
		61	Neembawas	2,498
		68	Karda	4,270
		78	Pavli	2,617
		90	Tawab	3,396
		92	Basra Dhanji	2,219
		98	Mandoli	2,054
		110	Somta	2,127
		112	Thur	2,330
		134	Dantwara	2,356
		137	Karwara	2,145
		162	Jaswantpura	3,522
		173	Malwara	3,141
		176	Raniwara khurd	2,439
		182	Sewara	2,247
		191	Jakhri	2,988
		193	Dhanol	2,316
		209	Bargaon	4,412
Sirohi	Sheoganj	2	Manadar	4,396
		12	Jogapura	2,259
		13	Joyla	2,454
		14	Posaliyan	4,528
		33	Arathwara	3,600
		42	Bargaon	2,086
		58	Uthman	2,516
		59	Bagseen	2,392
		65	Palri	4,873
	Sirohi	1	Warada	2,112
		10	Padeev	3,952
		11	Ud	2,521
		13	Barloot	3,678
		19	Mohabbatnagar	2,959
		27	Goili	3,313
		55	Belagati	2,338
		71	Mondwara	2,813
		83	Krishanganj	2,275

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Sirohi (concld.)	Pindwara	10	Naya Sanwara	2,333
		13	Veerwara	2,812
		15	Jhadoli	4,450
		26	Janapur	2,358
		28	Nandiya	3,395
		38	Mandwara	2,221
		44	Kojra	2,016
		46	Ajari	4,007
		54	Moras	2,054
		58	Basantgarh	3,130
		66	Dhanari	3,197
		67	Nitora	2,536
		79	Bharja	3,420
		82	Vatera	3,160
		89	Vassa	2,817
		91	Waloriya	3,794
		98	Bhoola	3,150
	Abu Road	14	Kiwarli	2,210
		21	Mungthala	3,333
		28	Girwar	2,376
		50	Santpur	4,045
		56	Chanar	2,022
		67	Seeyawa	2,313
	Reodar	4	Nimbaj	2,246
		8	Dantrai	3,100
		14	Pamera	2,002
		26	Sirodi	2,352
		50	Varman	2,274
		52	Wasan	2,050
		53	Reodar	3,762
		72	Magriwara	2,150
		76	Solada	2,211
		110	Bhatana	2,926
Bhilwara	Asind	31	Patan	2,413
		62	Parasoli	2,746
		68	Akar Sada	2,287
		77	Shambhugarh	3,152
		78	Barsani	3,872
		80	Ambesar	2,652
		141	Kaliyas	3,691
		148	Daulatgarh	3,828
		156	Tiloli	2,246
		166	Lachhura	2,894
		172	Sareri	3,038
		191	Nimbahera	2,689
	Hurda	26	Roopaheli	2,608
		57	Tonkarwar	2,145
		59	Kanwaliyas	2,429
	Shahpura	2	Kothiyan	2,682
		14	Sangriya	2,794
		15	Dhanop	3,465
		22	Phooliya Kalan	4,389
		33	Khamor	3,441
		37	Kanechhan Kalan	2,722
		47	Bachh Khera	2,216
		117	Dheekola	2,771

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Bhilwara (concld.)	Jahazpur	26	Teekar	2,709
		30	Amarwasi	2,052
		36	Luhari Kalan	2,846
		39	Intunda	2,528
		47	Sarsiya	2,860
		114	Peeploond	2,526
		139	Shakargarh	2,479
	Mandal	46	Gorkhiya	2,434
		69	Bemali	3,019
		72	Laduwas	2,145
		87	Bhagwanpura	3,217
		112	Luhariya	2,579
		161	Mejan	2,116
	Banera	4	Dabla	2,461
		13	Kundiya Kalan	2,477
		16	Ragla	4,549
		49	Sardar Nagar	2,470
		67	Mahuwa Khurd	2,280
	Bhilwara	7	Pansal	2,753
		14	Arjya	2,044
		17	Reechhra	2,033
		24	Kodu Kota	2,751
		26	Suwana	3,567
		61	Gurla	2,502
		65	Karoi Kalan	3,441
		77	Bhopalgarh @ Gadar Mala	2,333
		83	Bardod	2,202
	Raipur	18	Borana	3,135
		47	Asaholi	2,069
		73	Jharol	2,346
		77	Deoriya	2,340
	Sahara	2	Koshithal	4,826
		29	Khakhla	2,655
		36	Sahara	3,551
		48	Amli	2,349
		49	Mahendragarh	2,317
		65	Pottan	4,501
		85	Lakhola	2,650
	Kotri	21	Vishniya	2,087
		24	Paroli	4,445
		33	Dantra	2,072
		66	Banka Khera	2,063
		108	Barliyas	3,597
		118	Akola	3,099
	Mandalgarh	13	Kachhola	3,946
		62	Mahuwa	2,877
		64	Manpura	2,948
		79	Khatwara	3,091
		87	Baroondni	4,384
		92	Jojawan	2,105
		137	Shyampura	2,499
Udaipur	Bhim	43	Bali	2,076
		62	Mandawar	2,214
		63	Kachhbali	2,596
		70	Peepli	2,909
		84	Chhapli	4,929
		86	Dawer	2,609

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Udaipur (contd.)	Deogarh	8	Tal	3,072
		22	Lasani	3,501
	Amet	87	Sardargarh	4,233
	Kumbhalgarh	40	Garhbor	3,547
		73	Jheelwara	2,120
		78	Reechher	3,555
		79	Majhera	2,521
		92	Kelwara	2,953
		150	Sameecha	2,572
	Rajsamand	33	Kunwariya	4,355
		83	Emri	2,044
		110	Peeparda	2,717
		115	Mohi	4,111
		118	Peepli Acharyan	2,437
		120	Rajyawas	2,231
	Railmagra	17	Joonda	2,220
		21	Bamaniya Kalan	2,200
		55	Gilund	4,834
		78	Dhaneriya	2,411
		93	Kotri	2,014
	Nathdwara	4	Jhalon Ki Mandar	3,330
		28	Molela	3,029
		36	Kunthwa	2,022
		97	Kothariya Chak 1	2,969
		113	Khamnor	2,985
		116	Wati	2,091
		172	Nedach	2,192
		186	Delwara	3,264
	Mavli	2	Jawar	2,950
		10	Palana Kalan	2,102
		17	Thamla	3,746
		33	Jewana	2,150
		63	Ghasa	4,396
		74	Sangwa	2,014
		81	Chandesara	2,010
		83	Gurli	2,641
		88	Dabok	3,547
		91	Khemli	3,110
		96	Nahar Magra	3,877
		101	Salera Kalan	2,171
		116	Gadoli	2,588
		125	Changeri	2,377
		136	Intali	3,735
	Gogunda	8	Bokhara	2,490
		9	Sayra	2,012
		32	Karda	2,022
		49	Padrara	2,070
		70	Nandesham	2,610
		91	Jaswantgarh	2,206
	Vallabhnagar	22	Karanpura	3,070
		29	Nawaniya	3,129
		31	Roondera	4,158
		39	Menar	3,611
		40	Kheroda	4,587
		42	Bhatewar	2,704

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Udaipur (contd.)	Vallabhnagar (concld.)	47	Kheri	2,053
		49	Daroli	2,067
		53	Modi	2,544
		89	Bansra	2,023
		109	Hinta	2,187
	Girwa	20	Rama	2,654
		29	Lakhawali	4,069
		32	Thoor	2,095
		38	Bedla	4,184
		41	Bhuwana	3,454
		45	Dhikli	2,157
		48	Bhesra Kalan	2,005
		51	Debari	3,211
		59	Sakroda	2,702
		61	Lakarwas	3,624
		82	Seesarma (Rural)	2,535
		83	Nai	4,550
		117	Kaya	2,841
		123	Barapal	4,453
		126	Padoona	3,111
		128	Saroo	3,064
		130	Chanawada	3,000
		135	Teeri	2,805
		161	Jagat	3,349
		180	Kurawar	2,981
		203	Gudli	2,757
		216	Bambora	3,005
		222	Mayda	4,860
	Kotra	234	Kotra	2,603
	Jhadol	64	Gorana	2,054
		69	Jhadol	2,694
		193	Bichhawara	2,089
		216	Amaliya	2,175
	Dhariawad	25	Kali Bheet	2,569
		66	Agar	2,153
		69	Deoliya @ Jawahar Nagar	2,086
		73	Lasadiya	4,687
		127	Keshariyawad	3,959
		172	Deola	2,187
		188	Khoonta	2,746
		192	Mandvi	3,627
		202	Parsola	3,358
		212	Mugana	2,637
	Sarada	13	Padla	2,009
		15	Deopura	2,426
		26	Adwas	3,345
		28	Jawad	2,459
		47	Bootwas	2,045
		55	Peeladhar	2,023
		57	Nathara	3,824
		69	Jhadol	4,249
		75	Sallara	3,621
		80	Kejar	2,194
		82	Chawand	3,583
		87	Parsad	2,756
		91	Kharbar Chak A	2,766
			Kharbar Chak B	
		96	Sarada	2,500

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Udaipur (concld.)	Sarada (concld.)	115	Baluwa	2,820
		116	Dhan Ka Wara	3,492
		117	Sadkari	3,238
		130	Semari	4,397
		148	Tokar	4,540
		150	Bhorai	2,384
	Salumbar	3	Utharda	2,942
		5	Gurel	2,079
		13	Gingla	2,767
		20	Kharka	2,095
		32	Karawali	2,115
		54	Basitar Jhujhawat	2,027
		109	Dal	2,942
		113	Seriya	3,214
		148	Dagar	2,649
		153	Samora	2,232
		199	Bhavrana	3,404
	Khoerwara	58	Bhoodar	2,451
		73	Larathi	2,013
		77	Jhunthri	2,169
		129	Baleecha	3,769
		135	Kanwai	2,207
		179	Kherwara Chhaoni	3,998
		193	Kagdar Bhatiya	2,952
		205	Masaron-ki-Ovri	2,225
Chittaurgarh	Rashmi	24	Pahuna	3,974
		34	Arni	2,759
		53	Rashmi	3,838
		66	Dindoli	2,452
		77	Bhimgarh	2,613
	Gang	9	Soniyana	2,369
		48	Boodh	2,084
		114	Nagri	2,212
		156	Pootholi	2,167
		157	Chanderiya	4,333
	Begun	26	Parsoli	2,429
		61	Bichhor	2,490
		222	Chechi	2,150
		270	Bhainsrorgarh	3,558
		334	Khadli	3,266
	Chittaurgarh	97	Ghosunda	3,912
		129	Sawa	4,816
		153	Ghatiyawali	3,587
		155	Giloond	2,562
		176	Bijaipur	2,646
	Kapasan	8	Dhamana	2,849
		13	Jashma	3,918
		41	Singhpur	3,388
		72	Mungana	2,315
		81	Kankarwa	3,721
		90	Bhupalsagar	3,999
		160	Tana	2,262

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Chittaurgarh (concld.)	Bhadesar	41	Bhadsora	3,920
		67	Bansen	2,269
		72	Kannoj	2,765
		90	Mandpiya	2,192
		99	Bhadesar	2,875
		168	Khodeep	2,396
	Nimbahera	13	Sat Khanda	2,163
		30	Mangrol	2,485
		41	Arnoda	3,058
		63	Lasrawan	2,073
		86	Ran Khera	2,651
		97	Godola	2,790
		112	Binota	3,985
		139	Koli	2,308
		155	Kanera	4,397
	Chhoti Sadri	1	Bambori	2,238
		12	Basera	2,016
		14	Karunda	2,605
		19	Kesunda	2,205
		100	Gomana	2,230
	Bari Sadri	5	Nikoom	3,716
		116	Bansi	2,862
	Dungla	24	Mokhan	2,291
		25	Mangalwar	3,076
		44	Chikarda	2,907
	Pratapgarh	17	Madhura Talab	2,032
		65	Bara Warda	2,306
		70	Karma Khera	4,115
		182	Basad	2,279
		348	Arnod	3,546
		441	Kotri	2,134
		466	Sewana	2,203
		475	Dalot	2,943
		529	Amee Rama	3,155
Dungarpur	Dungarpur	4	Shishod	3,037
		7	Pal Dewal	4,881
		10	Pal Gamri	2,479
		14	Bokhla	3,341
		15	Amjara	3,035
		18	Sachiya	2,045
		41	Ora Bara	2,199
		71	Bichhiwara	3,427
		72	Chundawara	3,563
		82	Balwara	3,524
		138	Palwasi	2,577
		142	Palmathu Gamra	3,231
		153	Mandwa	2,234
		161	Mahuri	2,265
		168	Gamri Ahara	3,665
		201	Galandar	2,557
		232	Damri	2,430
		243	Punali	2,774
		248	Pal-Kol Khanda	2,370
		314	Bheenda	2,348

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Dungarpur (concld.)	Dungarpur (concld.)	316	Jhonthri	2,256
		326	Vedsa	2,542
		332	Ghuwer with Vanbhadar Khand	2,149
		343	Gandhawa	4,619
		345	Rasta	4,074
		367	Dhambola	3,162
		384	Doonka	2,347
		390	Seemalwara	3,627
		392	Peeth	4,334
		395	Bormali	2,690
		400	Chandoli	2,012
	Aspur	21	Aspur	2,001
		37	Bankora	3,596
		49	Punjpur	3,181
		55	Baroda	2,427
		74	Pachlasa Bara	2,320
		81	Katisor	2,740
		89	Munger	2,960
		106	Sabla	3,445
		107	Bindawal	3,001
		124	Reenchha	2,915
		127	Pal Nithauwa	3,280
	Sagwara	12	Mandav	2,026
		16	Bhasor	2,195
		30	Padardi Bari	2,111
		35	Saroda	4,062
		41	Parwa	3,578
		53	Tamtiya	2,111
		58	Padra	2,199
		85	Jethana	3,578
		93	Thakarda	2,906
		100	Barboodaniya	2,299
		102	Barda	2,767
		107	Dencha	2,134
		110	Obri	3,585
		117	Gamra Bamaniya	2,026
		119	Khargda	3,658
		164	Cheentari	3,491
		234	Ambara	2,043
		237	Doongar Saran	3,187
Banswara	Ghatol	1	Jagpura	3,395
		27	Delwara Lokiya	2,673
		41	Mota Gaon	2,335
		59	Ganoda	2,861
		122	Badana	2,885
		123	Bassi Ada	2,702
		134	Deoda	2,299
		162	Peepal Khoont	2,149
		268	Kuwaniya	2,343
		280	Bhoongra	2,439
		311	Duglawani	4,514
	Garhi	4	Paloda	3,782
		9	Lohariya	3,604
		48	Sareri Bari	2,843
		54	Khodan	2,387
		82	Garhi	4,626

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Banswara (concld.)	Garhi (concld.)	89	Aror	3,011
		102	Dadooka	2,544
		117	Anjana	4,082
		120	Bassi Bari	2,932
		144	Arthoona	3,053
		154	Odwara	2,796
		157	Nahli	2,318
		159	Jolana	3,645
	Banswara	25	Tejpur	2,558
		29	Katiyor	3,428
		43	Tejpur	2,731
		100	Saliya	2,426
		106	Theekariya	2,233
		189	Danpur	2,369
		192	Sarwan	2,583
		220	Khandoo	3,525
		235	Nawa Gaon	2,409
		245	Samriya	2,999
	Bagidora	115	Naugana	4,709
		117	Pindarma	2,309
		118	Bodigama	2,335
		122	Chhinch	3,315
		123	Barodiya	3,115
		150	Moti Tembi	2,782
		202	Kalinjara	2,182
		210	Karjee	3,672
		211	Barigama	2,202
Bundi	Hindoli	11	Pagara	2,247
		13	Gothra	4,084
		46	Owan	2,024
		69	Dhowara	2,624
		98	Kheenya	2,487
		104	Bara Nayagaon	3,647
		109	Alod	3,848
		119	Dablana	3,265
		141	Theekarda	2,653
		144	Barodiya	3,552
		146	Sathoor	2,645
	Nainwa	6	Sameedhi	2,052
		35	Jajawar	3,384
		40	Dugari	3,786
		48	Bhajneri	2,164
		59	Bamangaon	2,194
		91	Bansi	3,327
		127	Karwar	3,907
	Bundi	11	Seelor	2,122
		19	Gurha Nathawatan	2,354
		60	Matoonda	2,594
		152	Namana	2,902
		163	Baroondhan	2,988
		177	Talera	2,011
		186	Suwasan	2,108
		194	Teerath	2,518
		206	Jameetpura	2,614

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Bundi (concld.)	Bundi(concld.)	240	Budhpura	2,641
		243	Lamba Khoh	4,598
		252	Dabi	2,871
		259	Khadipur	3,689
	Keshoraipatan	38	Bara Khera	3,544
		43	Labana	2,202
		64	Jhalaji-Ka-Barana	2,827
		71	Jaithal	2,613
		115	Arnetha	2,582
		158	Rotera	2,171
Kota	Pipalda	31	Andhora	3,277
		116	Genta	3,550
		129	Khatoli	4,675
		137	Talab	2,171
		166	Karwar	2,567
		182	Pipalda Kalan	3,746
		191	Luhawad	2,021
		209	Ayana	2,596
	Digod	24	Kotra Deepsingh	2,719
		35	Budhadeeta	2,413
		39	Barod	3,559
		48	Mandawara	2,730
		67	Notara	2,839
		72	Neemoda	2,303
		114	Digod	3,058
	Mangrol	14	Bamori Kalan	3,042
		73	Bohat	3,226
		90	Bargaon	2,989
		121	Palaytha	4,175
		131	Barwa	2,436
	Baran	47	Fatehpur	3,200
		95	Mandola	2,588
	Kishanganj	68	Relawan	2,114
		108	Kishanganj	4,486
		124	Bhanwargarh	3,944
		157	Paranya	2,009
		163	Jalwara	2,148
		173	Nahargarh	4,300
	Shahbad	48	Shahbad	2,330
		84	Deori	2,333
		111	Kaswa Thana	2,761
		191	Kelwara	2,634
	Ladpura	18	Sogariya	4,058
		35	Rasoolpur	2,108
		87	Alniya	3,348
		98	Kasar	2,401
		110	Mandana	3,435
		120	Borawas	2,309

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 2,000—4,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Kota (concld.)	Ramganj Mandi	40	Kookra Khurd	3,179
		71	Modak	3,585
		72	Udpura	4,220
		75	Sahrawada	2,911
		111	Khairabad	4,375
		142	Kumbhkot	3,505
		155	Julmi	3,504
	Sangod	60	Awan	3,272
		96	Bapawar Kalan	3,397
		122	Sawan Bhadon	2,064
		161	Moi Kalan	3,037
		186	Kanwas	4,321
		202	Dhoolet	2,871
	Atru	29	Kunjer	2,339
		42	Kherliganj	2,303
		43	Atru	4,226
		98	Badora	3,362
		111	Mothpur	3,008
		123	Kawai	3,923
	Chhipabarod	32	Dholam	2,247
		137	Sarthal	3,140
		149	Harnawada Shahji	4,626
Jhalawar	Khanpur	33	Panwar	3,451
		63	Dahi Khera	2,044
		79	Harigarh	3,653
		197	Taroj	2,562
	Jhalrapatan	44	Mandawar	2,066
		177	Asnawar	3,423
		213	Doongar Gaon	2,010
		276	Ratlai	3,561
	Aklera	193	Ghatoli	2,715
		214	Bhalta	2,777
	Pachpahar	70	Guradiya Joga	2,306
		96	Mishroli	3,392
		127	Awar	2,172
	Pirawa	31	Raipur	4,640
		116	Hemra	2,094
	Gangdhar	27	Gangdhar	4,426

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(b) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 5,000—9,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Ganganagar	Padampur	172	Beenjh Bayla	5,112
	Sadulsahar	119	8 L.L.G. (Lalgarh)	7,083
	Sangaria	93	6 B.G.P.-A	5,913
	Tibi	108	8 G.G.R.	6,809
		144	1 T.L.W.B.	6,486
	Hanumangarh	94	6 J. R. K.	5,126
		167	5 K.N.J. (Makasar)	5,534
		187	1 D.B.L.-A (Dablibas Molvi)	9,796
	Suratgarh	163	24 J.R.K.	5,171
	Nohar	269	1 K.N.N.	7,750
		343	16 D.P.N.	5,045
	Bhadra	9	6 N.T.R.	5,203
		31	6 S.D.R.	5,561
		68	5 C.H.N.	5,588
	Anupgarh	324	1 G.B.	5,277
Bikaner	Lunkaransar	128	Lunkaransar	6,661
		163	Kaloo	5,893
	Nokha	58	Panchu	7,018
		72	Jasrasar	7,120
		88	Kakku	5,226
Churu	Taranagar	4	Sahwa	7,072
	Rajgarh	130	Sankhu	5,191
	Dungargarh	38	Momasar	6,536
	Ratangarh	72	Parihara	7,139
	Sujangarh	26	Sandwa	5,380
Jhunjhunun	Jhunjhunun	25	Malsisar	7,323
		181	Islampur	5,858
	Chirawa	67	Narhar	5,376
		146	Sultana	8,540
	Khetri	120	Jasrapur	5,401
		129	Khetri (Rural)	5,379
		178	Babai	6,185
	Udaipurwati	19	Doondlod	6,496
		35	Nawalgarh (Rural)	5,175
		45	Bara Gaon	6,034
		66	Jhanjar with Bheroowas	5,443
		69	Parasrampura	9,577
		71	Bhorki	6,287
		80	Gura Gorji	9,716
		91	Khirod	6,926
		105	Chhapoli	6,567
		110	Ponkh	5,542
		117	Guda	5,867
		130	Pachlangi	5,405

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(b) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 5,000—9,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Alwar	Behror	44	Shahjahanpur	5,149
		133	Bardod	8,957
	Kishangarh Bas	133	Harsoli	5,743
		161	Kishangarh	5,061
	Bansur	68	Kasba Bansur	7,512
	Alwar	192	Malakhera	6,101
	Ramgarh	79	Nogawan	5,014
		110	Ramgarh	6,688
	Thanagazi	16	Narayanpur	9,139
		47	Kasba Thanagazi	6,422
	Rajgarh	181	Pinan	5,037
		231	Runi	5,040
	Lachhmangarh	17	Govindgarh	6,470
		80	Tasai	5,425
		178	Lachhmangarh	5,539
		194	Maujpur	5,568
Bharatpur	Kaman	24	Jurhara	5,033
	Deeg	69	Bahaj	5,116
		108	Sinsini	5,661
	Bharatpur	83	Jagheena	7,439
		165	Sewar Kalan	5,683
	Rupbas	136	Rupbas	6,602
	Baseri	41	Baseri	6,044
		90	Sarmathura	8,414
	Dholpur	25	Basai Nawab	7,958
Sawai Madhopur	Mahwa	13	Mandawar	6,466
		51	Mahwa	9,069
	Hindaun	37	Suroth	6,302
		59	Jagar	5,515
	Bamanwas	47	Bamanwas Pattikalan	5,248
	Gangapur	23	Wajeerpur	6,614
		34	Udei Kalan	5,457
	Karauli	217	Mandrayal	5,162
	Bonli	82	Kasba Bonli	8,094
		124	Khirni	6,817
		140	Malarna Doongar	6,266
	Sawai Madhopur	1	Shiwar	5,727
		26	Bhagwatgarh	6,031
		88	Chauth ka Barwara	7,191
	Khandar	74	Kasba Khandar	5,856
Jaipur	Kotputli	95	Pragpura	6,139
		98	Paota	6,284
		103	Bar Nagar	5,424
		108	Raj Nauta	8,760

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(b) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 5,000—9,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Jaipur (concld.)	Viratnagar	5	Antela	7,012
		7	Bhabroo	5,521
		60	Kareeri	5,681
		106	Med	6,656
	Amber	15	Sigod Kalan & Khurd	5,226
		44	Kaladera	6,740
		155	Morija	6,539
		182	Needar	5,628
	Phulera	15	Badhal	6,206
		66	Mandha Bheemsingh	5,948
		80	Jobner (Rural)	8,841
	Jamwa Ramgarh	38	Manpura Macheri	5,128
		68	Achrol	7,197
		168	Jamwa Ramgarh	6,736
	Baswa	136	Bariyal Kalan	5,344
	Dudu	20	Sakhoon	6,619
		37	Dudu	5,935
		65	Bichoon	6,449
		70	Boraj	5,384
		93	Mozmabad	5,560
	Sanganer	126	Watka	6 448
	Bassi	135	Baskho	5,167
	Dausa	122	Bhandarej	9,729
	Sikrai	5	Sikandara	6,372
		100	Geejgarh	7,405
	Phagi	58	Phagi	7,502
	Lalsot	55	Didwana	6,137
		270	Mandawari	5,901
Sikar	Sikar	13	Koleera	5,515
		14	Beri	5,420
		130	Piprali	6,675
		131	Gugaran	5,,237
	Neem Ka Thana	7	Sirohi	6,984
		10	Mandoli	6,454
		15	Mawanda Khurd	6,088
		47	Gaonri	6,295
		48	Ganeshwar	5,189
		51	Bhudoli	9,056
		57	Cheeplata	5,243
	Sri Madhopur	85	Kanwat	5,553
		123	Jaitusar	7,290
		124	Mahroli	6,974
		126	Mau	5,027
		147	Jharli	9,063
		152	Nathusar	8,204
		159	Moondroo	7,884
		161	Divrala	8,383
		164	Ajeetgarh	6,828

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(b) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 5,000—9,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Sikar—(concld.)	Danta Ramgarh	36	Ranoli	8,590
		38	Sheeshyu	6,129
		49	Palsana	7,890
		97	Khatoo	5,894
		104	Bay	6,292
		117	Ramgarh	5,103
Ajmer	Ajmer	46	Govindgarh	6,310
		49	Peesangan	8,410
		80	Saradhana	5,108
		120	Shree Nagar	5,583
		141	Ramsar	5,004
	Kishangarh	49	Kathoda	5,932
	Beawar	18	Kharwa	5,691
		127	Tatgarh	6,231
		271	Masooda	6,050
	Kekri	28	Bhinay	6,555
		153	Sawar	6,320
Tonk	Malpura	8	Pachewar	6,966
		66	Diggi	6,807
		76	Lawa	5,866
	Deoli	71	Dooni	6,041
	Uniara	10	Banetha	5,135
Jaisalmer	Pokaran	93	Bhaniyana	6,542
Jodhpur	Phalodi	23	Bap	6,016
		106	Chedi	7,550
		110	Denok	5,685
		112	Lohawat (Bisnawas)	9,443
	Osian	3	Samrau	5,903
		23	Bhikamkor	5,679
		27	Cherai	8,023
		50	Newra	5,249
		67	Tinwari	6,215
		106	Mathaniya	8,312
		113	Baori	6,088
	Shergarh	14	Chamu	6,648
		40	Solankiya Tala	6,239
		43	Sai	8,154
		44	Shergarh	6,491
		64	Belwa	6,426
		75	Tena	5,124
		81	Balesar Satan	6,225
	Jodhpur	115	Jhanwar	5,570
	Bilara	9	Asop	6,959
		90	Boroonda	7,212
		93	Hariya Dhana	6,144
		131	Bhawee	5,960
Nagaur	Ladnu	6	Nimbi Jodha	5,472
		27	Jaswantgarh	5,631
	Deedwana	106	Khatu Khurd	9,197
		145	Dhankoli	5,240

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(b) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 5,000—9,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Nagaur—(concld.)	Jayal	32	Deh	5,322
		71	Jayal	8,552
		116	Khatu Kalan	7,852
	Nagaur	3	Karnoo	7,706
		13	Panchla Siddha	5,458
		24	Alay	6,653
	Nawa	43	Panchwa	6,180
		69	Maroth	5,104
	Degana	177	Thanwala	5,663
	Parbatsar	122	Badoo	5,629
	Merta	1	Harsolao	6,398
		22	Gothan	6,149
		103	Ren	6,699
		136	Jasnagar	5,419
		160	Padukala	5,557
		167	Rinyabadi	8,701
Pali	Jaitaran	13	Anandpur Kalu with Chak	8,112
		14	Baloonda	5,776
		83	Ras	7,599
	Sojat	69	Bagri	9,494
	Raipur	1	Deoli Kalan	5,034
		12	Kushalpura	7,485
		84	Babra	8,401
		85	Sumel	6,738
	Pali	124	Kherwa	6,283
		149	Khod	5,205
	Marwar Junction	47	Kantaliya	7,604
		62	Auwa	5,342
		97	Dhanla	5,380
		99	Jojawar	7,848
	Desuri	72	Nadol	6,984
		92	Narlai	5,318
		98	Desuri	6,036
		114	Ghanerao	6,101
	Bali	1	Chanod	5,283
		13	Pawa	5,176
		20	Koselao	5,631
		41	Sanderao	6,881
		68	Mundara	6,178
		112	Sewari	8,587
		118	Beejapur	6,117
		127	Bera	8,083
		134	Chawanderi	6,244
		137	Nana	6,809
Barmer	Sheo	26	Harsani	6,196
	Barmer	132	Mahbar	6,871
		148	Bantadoo	6,822
		210	Rawatsar	6,019
		266	Hodoo	5,363
		326	Dhorimana	5,647
		373	Gudha	7,834

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(b) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 5,000—9,999

Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Barmer—(concld.)	Pachpadra	56	Jasol	8,060
		63	Pachpadra	5,390
	Chohtan	28	Chohtan	8,015
		54	Netrad	5,187
	Siwana	50	Padroo	7,258
		63	Mokalsar	7,989
Jalor	Jalor	2	Sirana	5,207
		41	Sayla	7,295
		44	Gol	7,143
		93	Santhu	6,033
		94	Bagra	6,296
		105	Siyana	7,767
	Ahore	113	Harji	5,023
	Sanchore	41	Chitalwana	5,939
		42	Keriya	6,633
	Bhinmal	44	Danspa	5,307
		49	Dhansa	5,464
		63	Punasa	7,364
		107	Ramseen	5,527
		177	Raniwara Kalan	6,618
Sirohi	Sheoganj	19	Las	5,466
	Sirohi	6	Jawal	6,550
		20	Kalandri	5,805
	Pindwara	85	Bhawri	6,752
		86	Rohida	5,415
	Reodar	59	Anadra	5,154
		74	Mandar	7,414
Bhilwara	Asind	38	Badnor	5,865
	Hurda	15	Hurda Seja	6,423
		20	Agoccha	5,023
	Jahazpur	5	Pander	5,371
		68	Ropan	5,030
	Mandal	40	Kareda	7,065
		139	Bagor	7,136
	Banera	70	Banera	7,975
	Bhilwara	90	Hameergarh	6,493
		122	Mangrop	5,214
	Raipur	32	Raipur	5,206
	Kotri	55	Kotri	6,299
		126	Nandrai	5,671
	Mandalgarh	75	Bigod	7,187
		111	Mandalgarh	7,081
		208	Nayanagar	6,317
		248	Beejoliya Kalan	6,405
Udaipur	Bhim	41	Kookra	6,561
		51	Bhim	8,711
		56	Barar	7,156

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(b) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 5,000—9,999

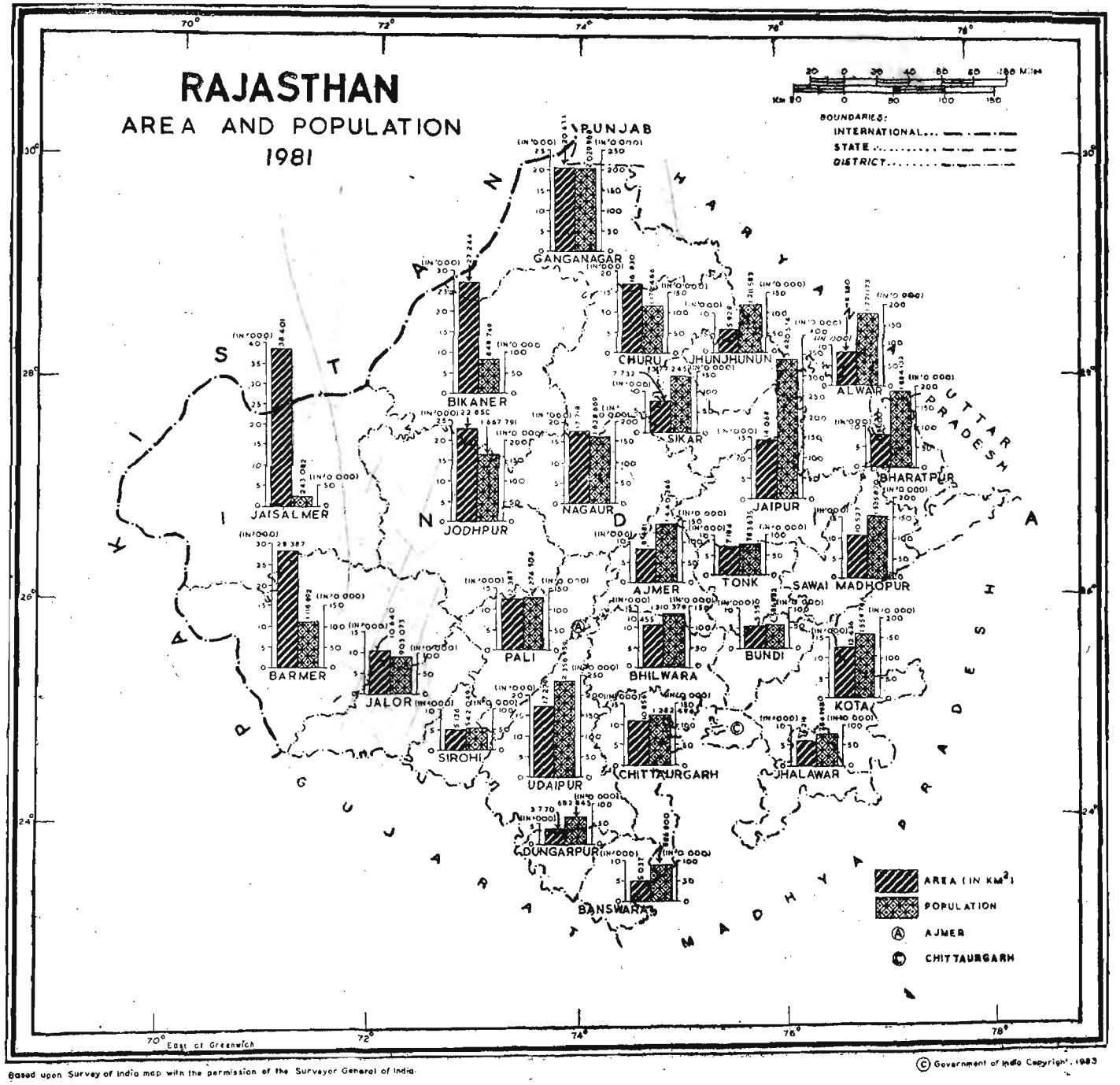
Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Udaipur—(concld.)	Rajsamand	17	Kelwa	5,207
	Railmagra	7	Kuraj	5,129
		42	Railmagra	5,202
	Mavli	53	Mavli	7,102
	Gogunda	103	Gogunda	6,141
	Vallabhnagar	19	Vallabhnagar	7,153
	Girwa	69	Kanpur	6,547
	Dhariawad	121	Dhariawad	6,129
	Kherwara	185	Rikhabdeo	6,121
Chit taurgarh	Gangrar	60	Gangrar	5,387
		103	Bassi	6,848
	Kapasan	138	Akola	7,202
	Bari Sadri	97	Bohera	6,078
	Dungla	79	Dungla	5,236
Dungarpur	Sagwara	130	Bheeloori	5,272
		168	Galiyakot	5,720
Banswara	Ghatol	139	Ghatol	6,835
	Garhi	81	Bori	5,117
		85	Partapur	7,299
	Banswara	12	Talwara	6,274
		30	Borkhera	5,026
	Bagidora	134	Bagidora	7,166
Bundi	Hindoli	06	Hindoli	6,845
	Nainwa	85	Dei	5,654
Kota	Pipalda	144	Itawa	7,000
	Digod	78	Sultanpur	6,751
	Mangrol	35	Seeswali	7,919
	Baran	12	Koyla	5,157
	Ramganj Mandi	33	Chechat	5,665
		108	Satal Kheri	7,667
Jhalawar	Khanpur	52	Khanpur	8,428
		161	Sarola Kalan	5,414
	Jhalrapatan	358	Bakani	5,391
	Aklera	379	Manohar Thana	5,825
	Pachpahar	46	Pachpahar	6,009
	Gangdhar	29	Kolvi @ Mandi Rajendrapur	5,713
		178	Dag	7,953

SPECIAL ANNEXURE

(c) LIST OF VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION 10,000 AND OVER

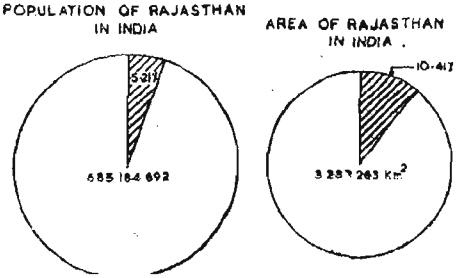
Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Code No. of Village	Name of Village	Population
Bikaner	Bikaner	4	Beriyawali	10,433
Jhunjhunun	Khetri	137	Singhana	11,269
		160	Papurna	11,073
	Udaipurwati	94	Chirana	11,837
Alwar	Bansur	85	Rampur	10,488
Jaipur	Amber	16	Khejroli	11,408
	Phulera	3	Renwal Kishangarh	13,779
	Sanganer	15	Bagru Kalan	11,077
Sikar	Neem Ka Thana	1	Guhala	11,503
	Danta Ramgarh	116	Danta	10,321
Jaisalmer	Pokaran	121	Phalsoond	10,525
Jodhpur	Phalodi	127	Peelwa	11,664
	Osian	33	Osian	10,565
	Bilara	29	Bhopalgarh	10,528
Nagaur	Nagaur	84	Basni Belima	12,547
	Parbatsar	73	Borawar	11,046
	Merta	15	Merta Road	10,930
Barmer	Pachpadra	76	Patodi	12,463
	Siwana	19	Samdari	11,929
Bhilwara	Hurda	16	Hurda	11,665
Udaipur	Sarada	157	Intali	12,202

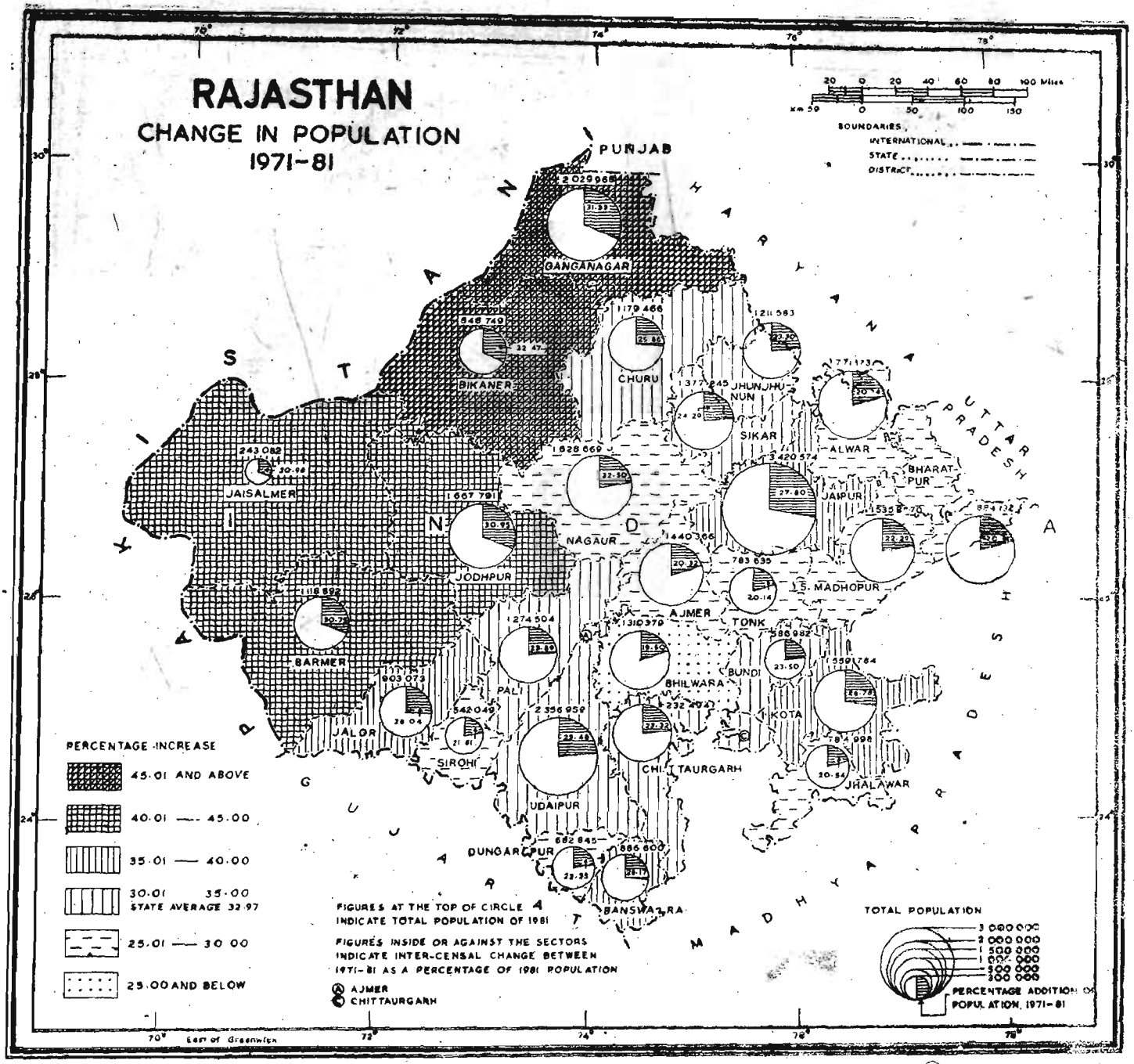
MAPS



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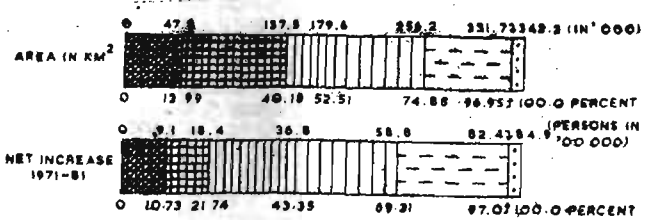
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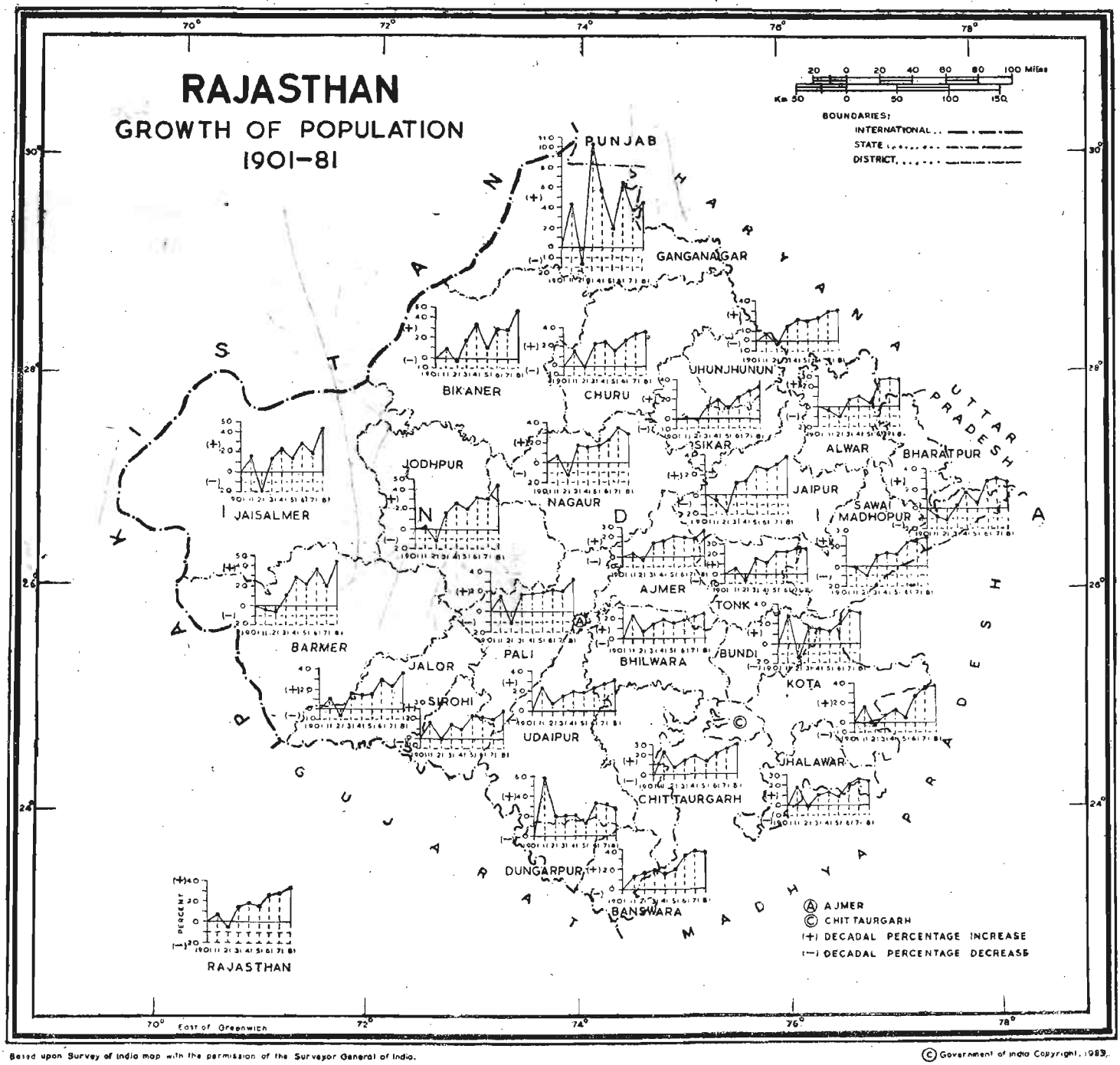




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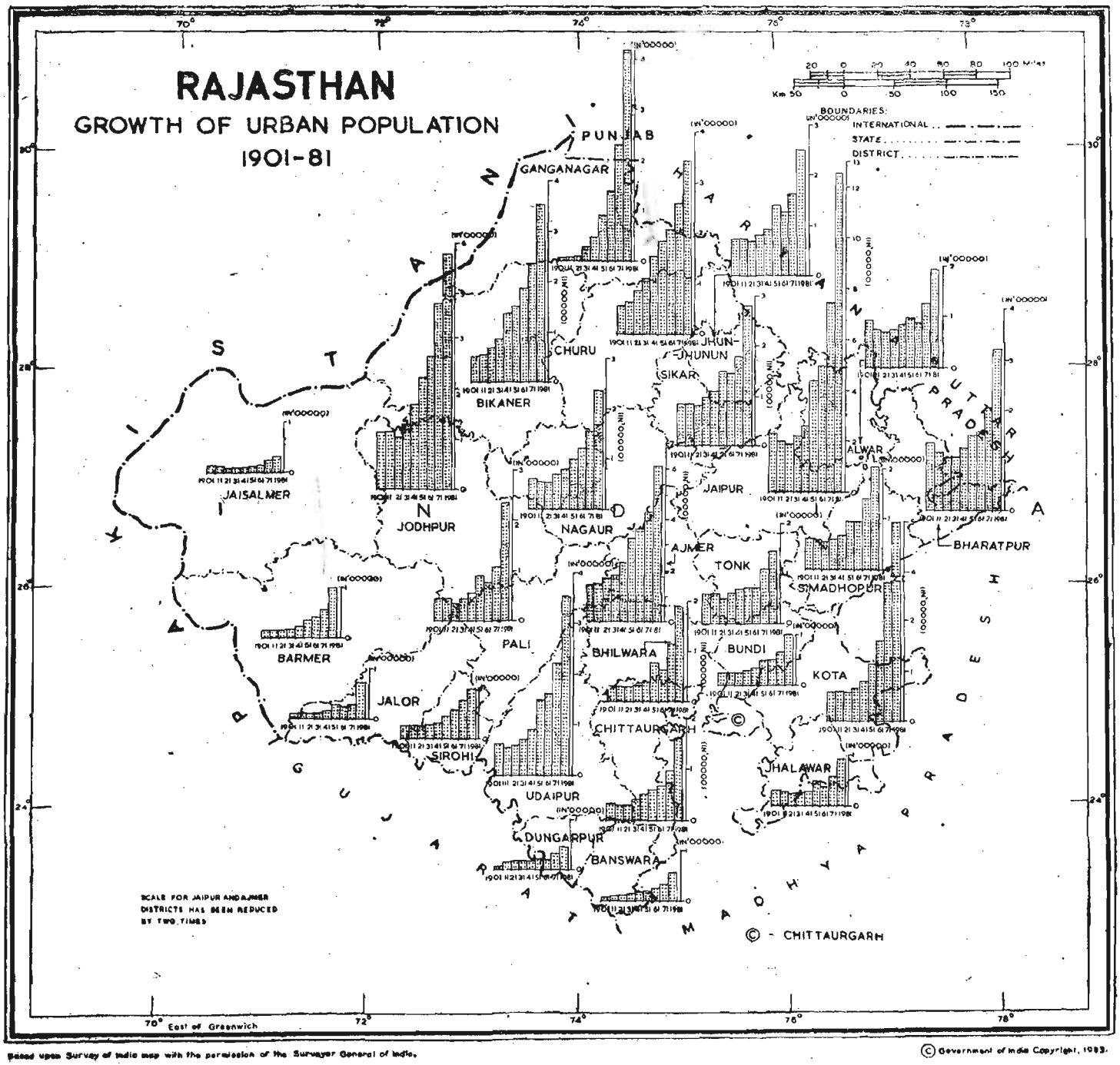


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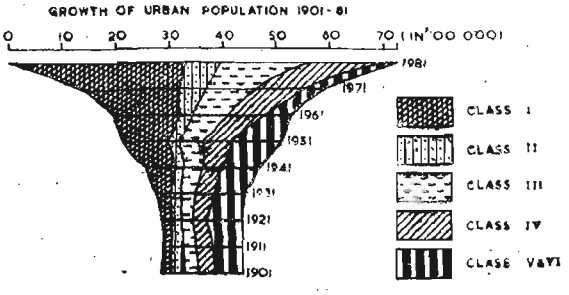
GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-81

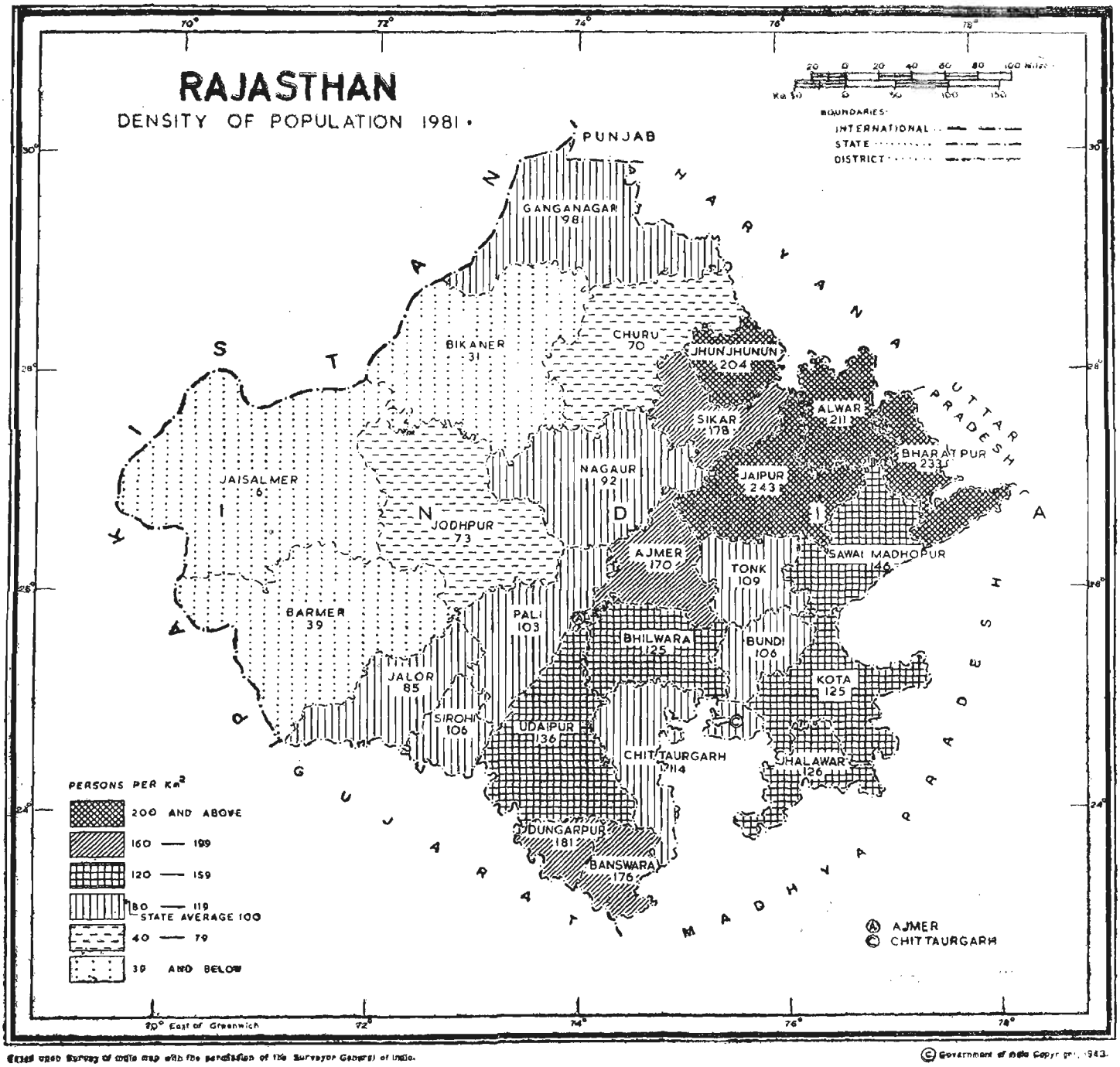




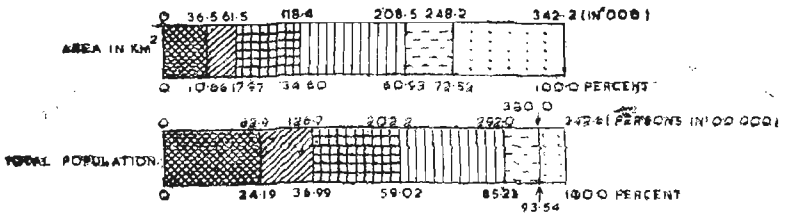
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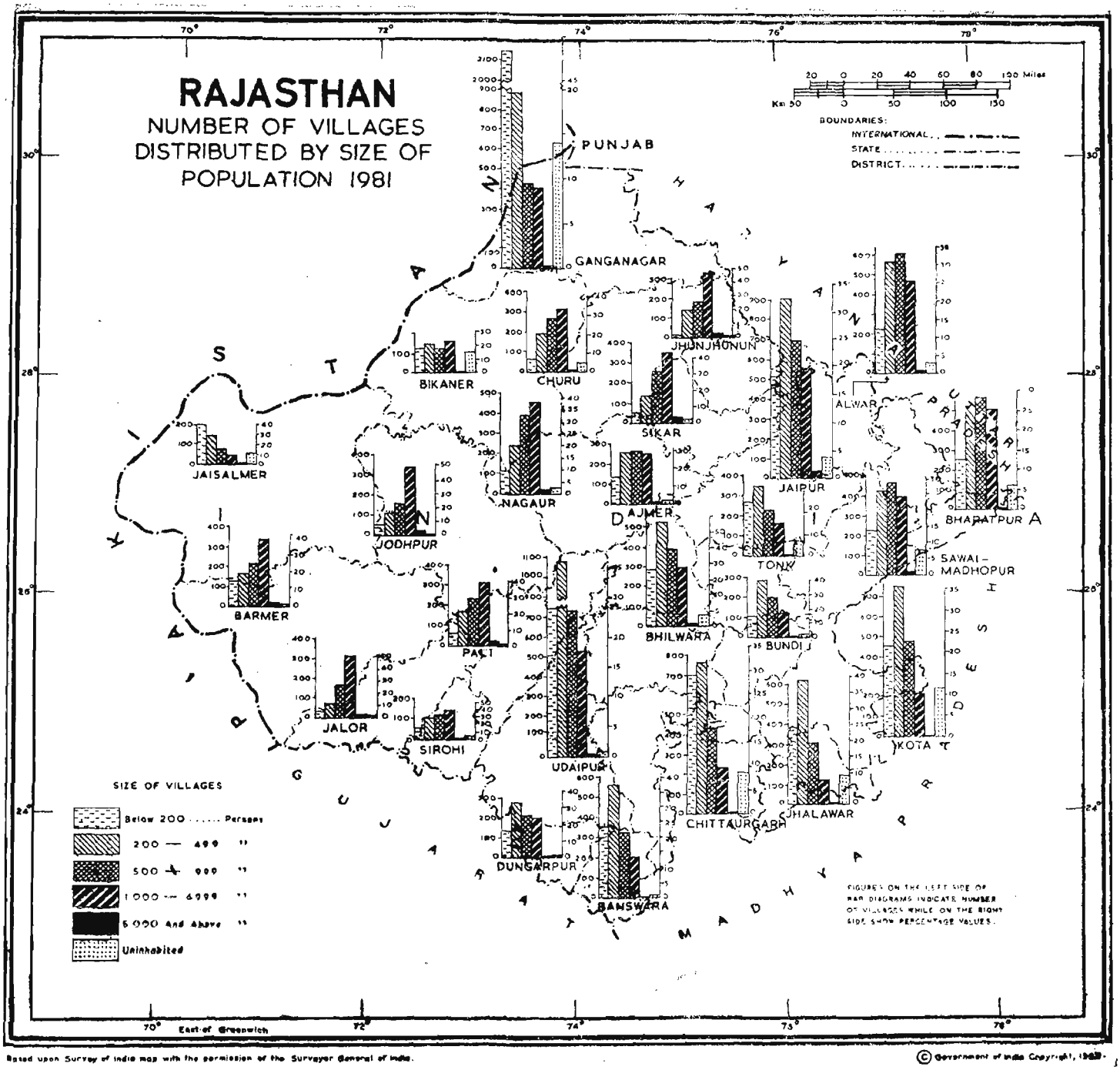
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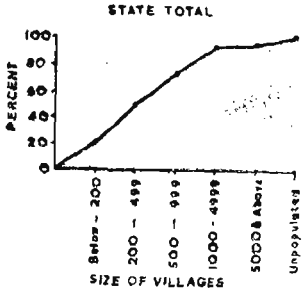
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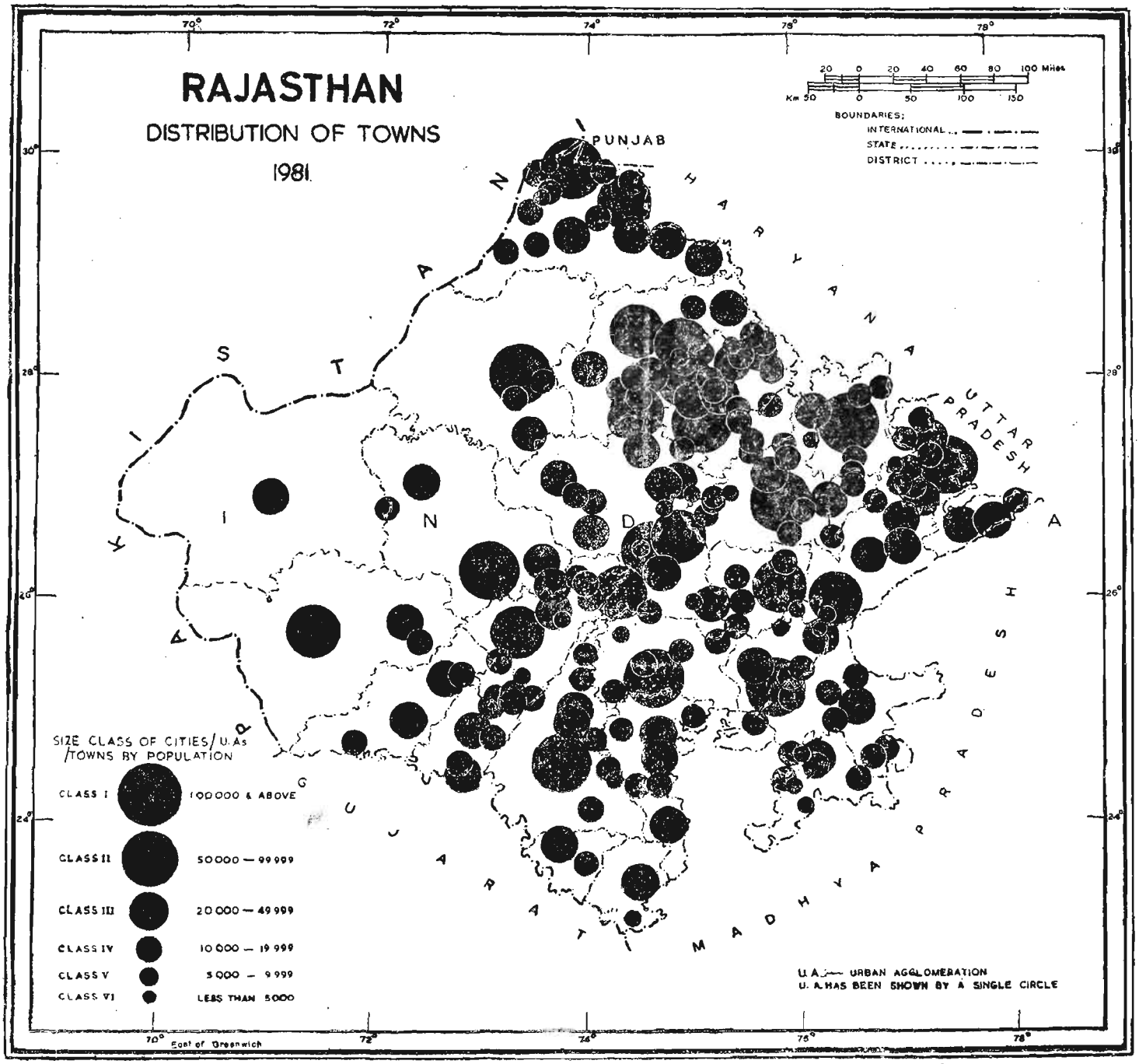




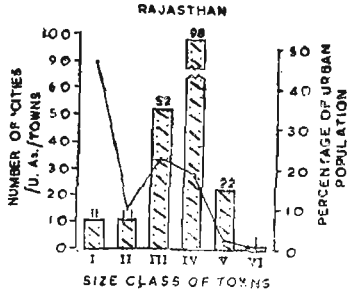
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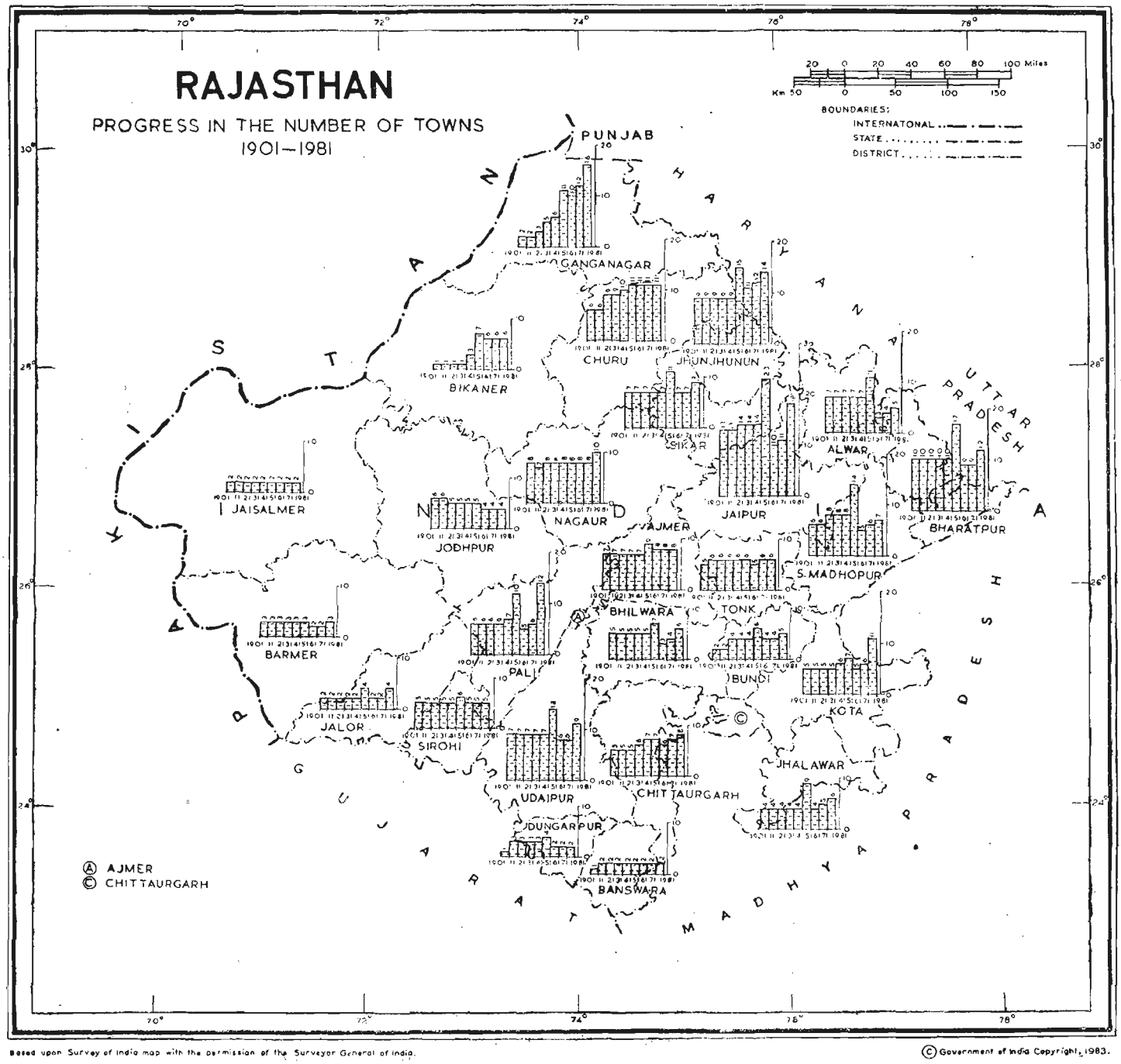
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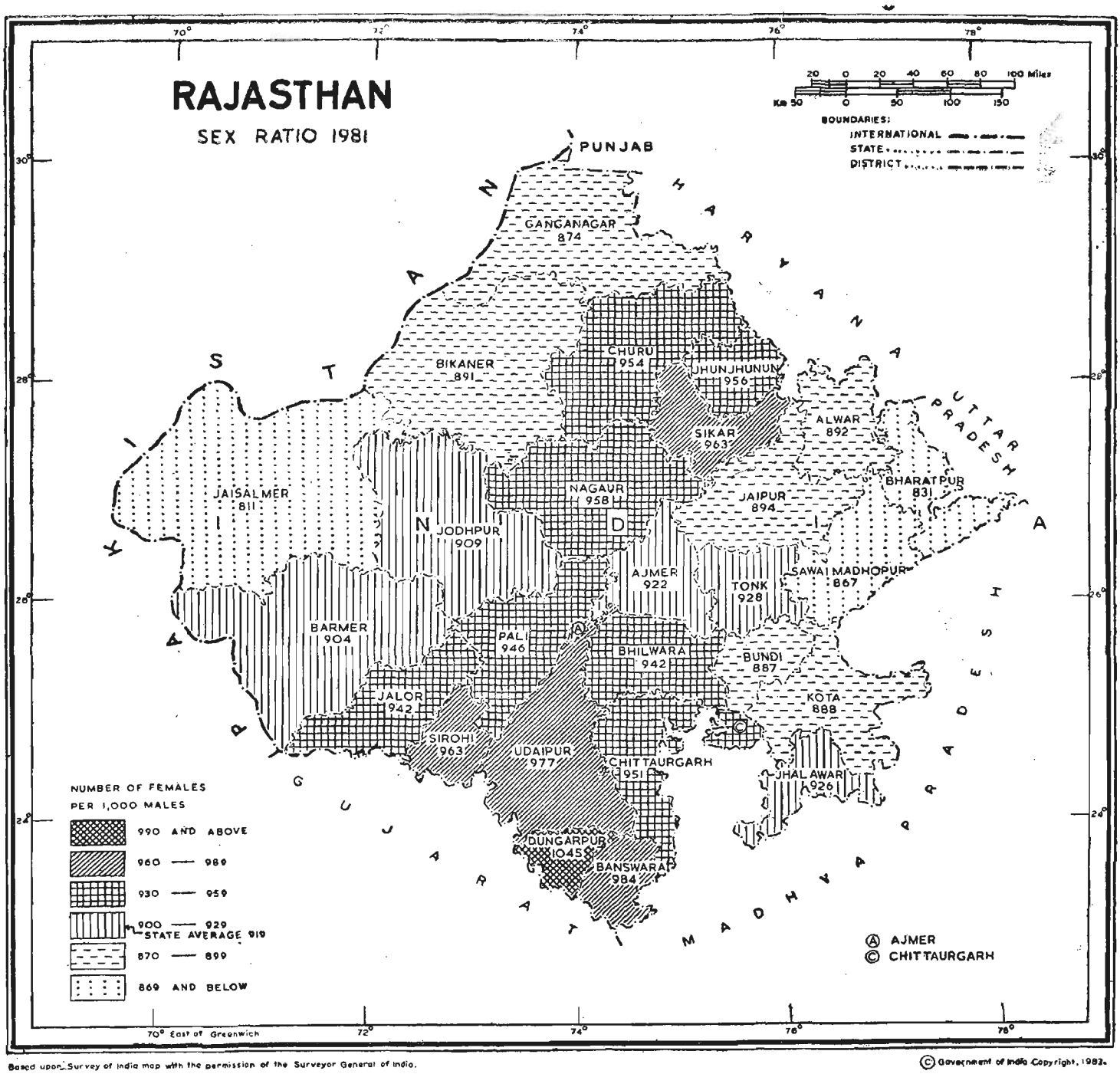
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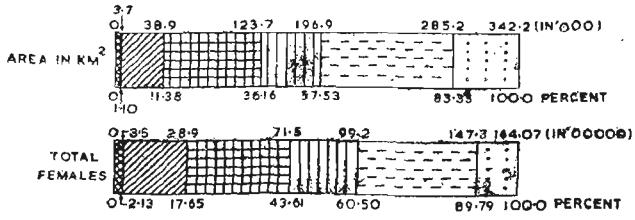
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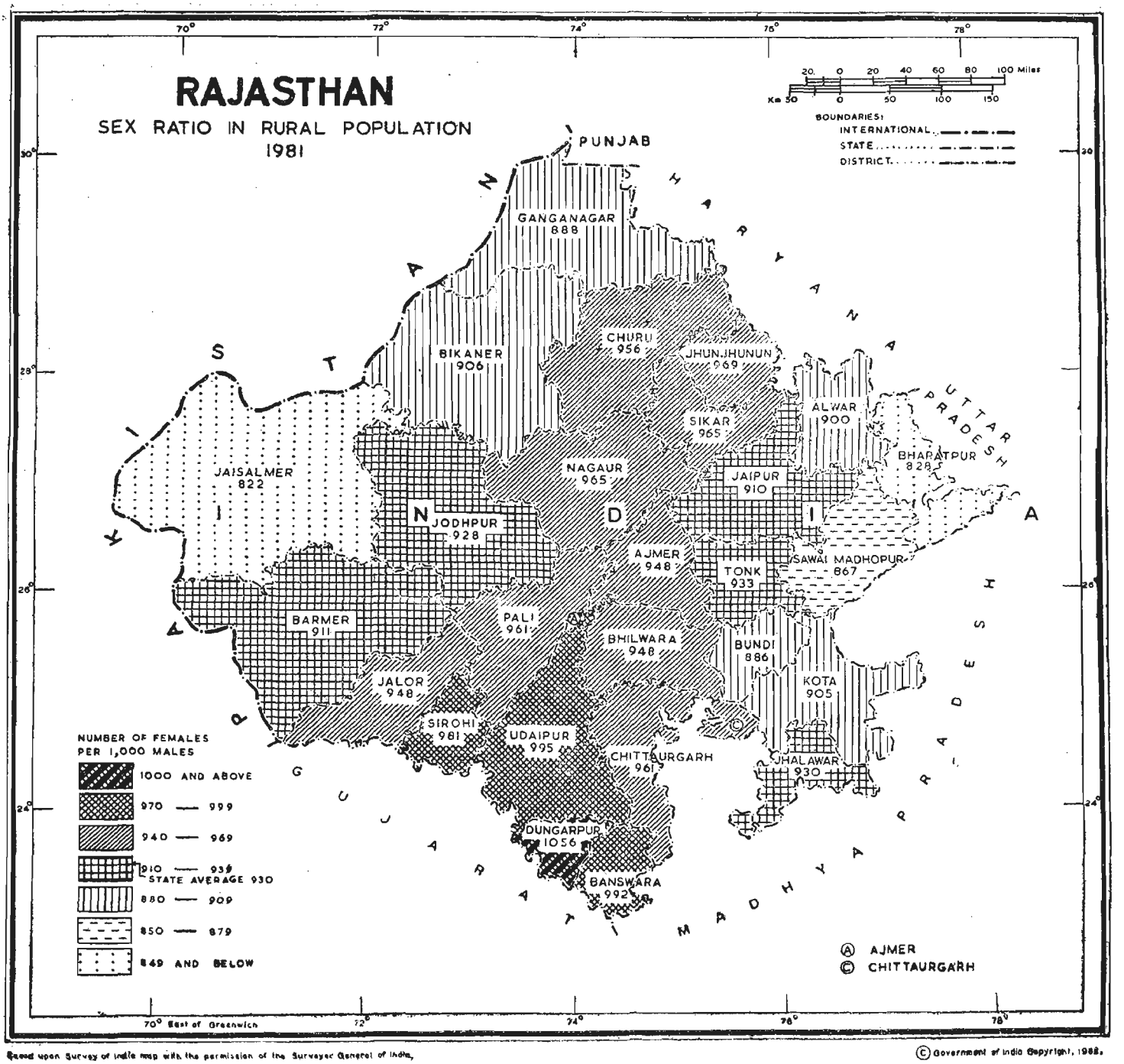


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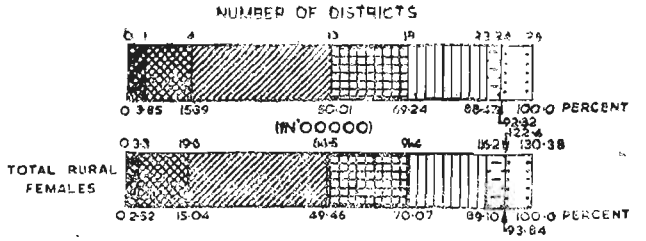


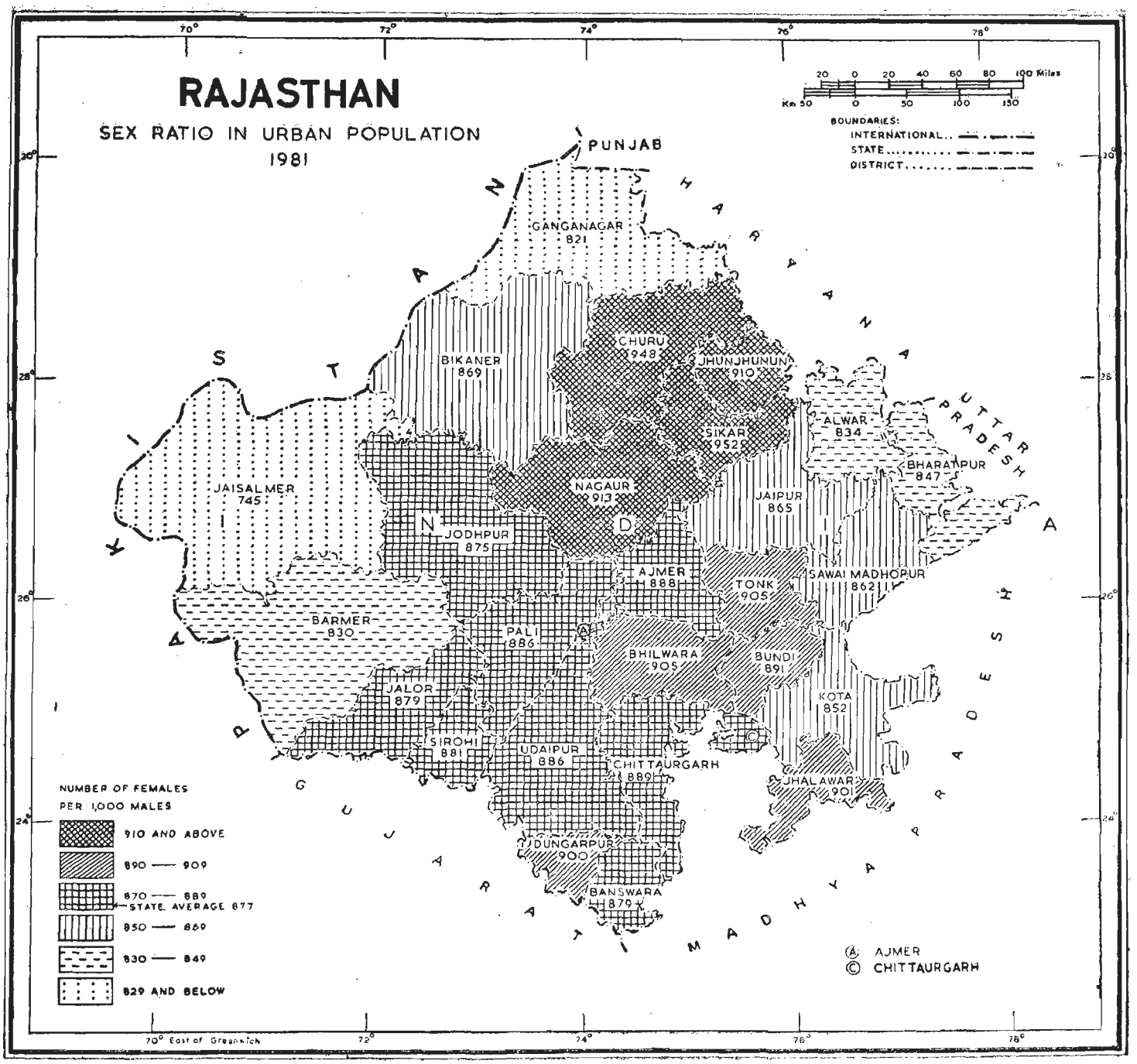
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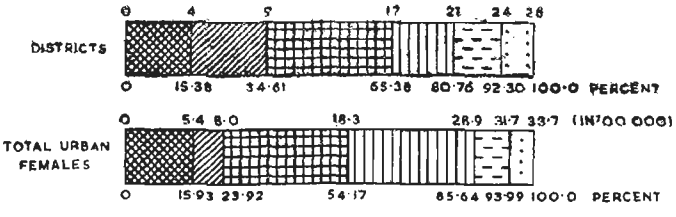
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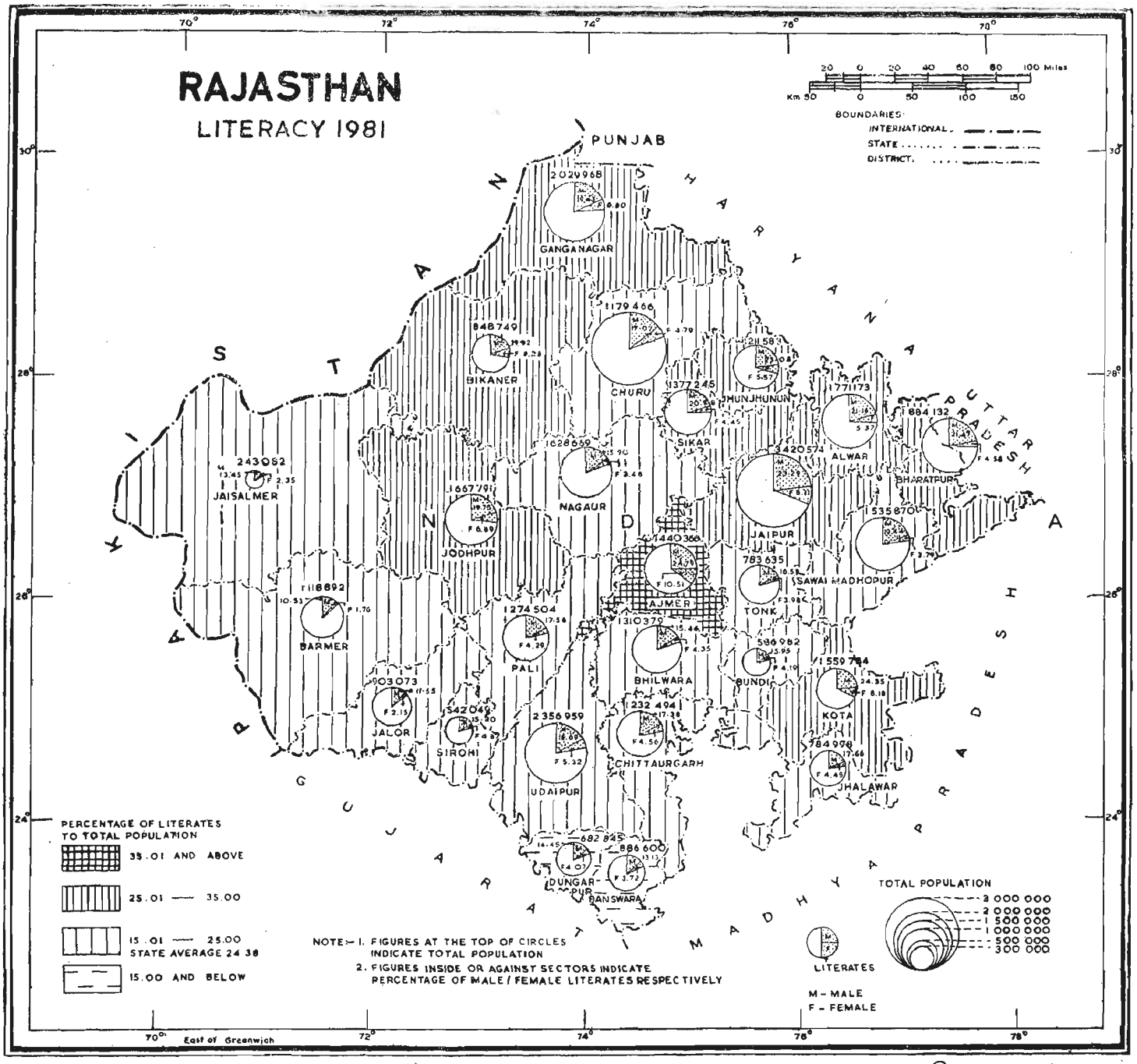




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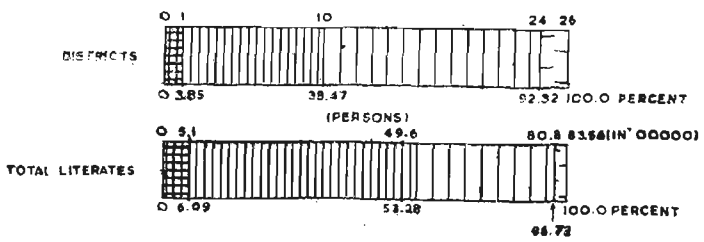
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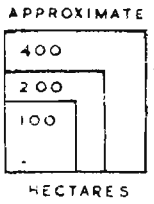
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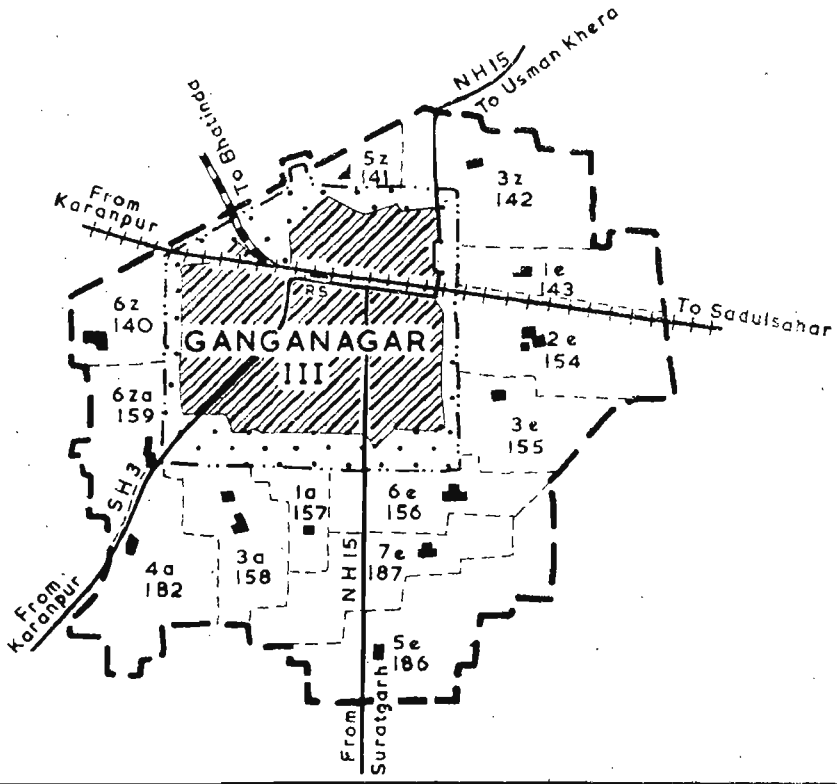
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GANGANAGAR

STANDARD URBAN AREA





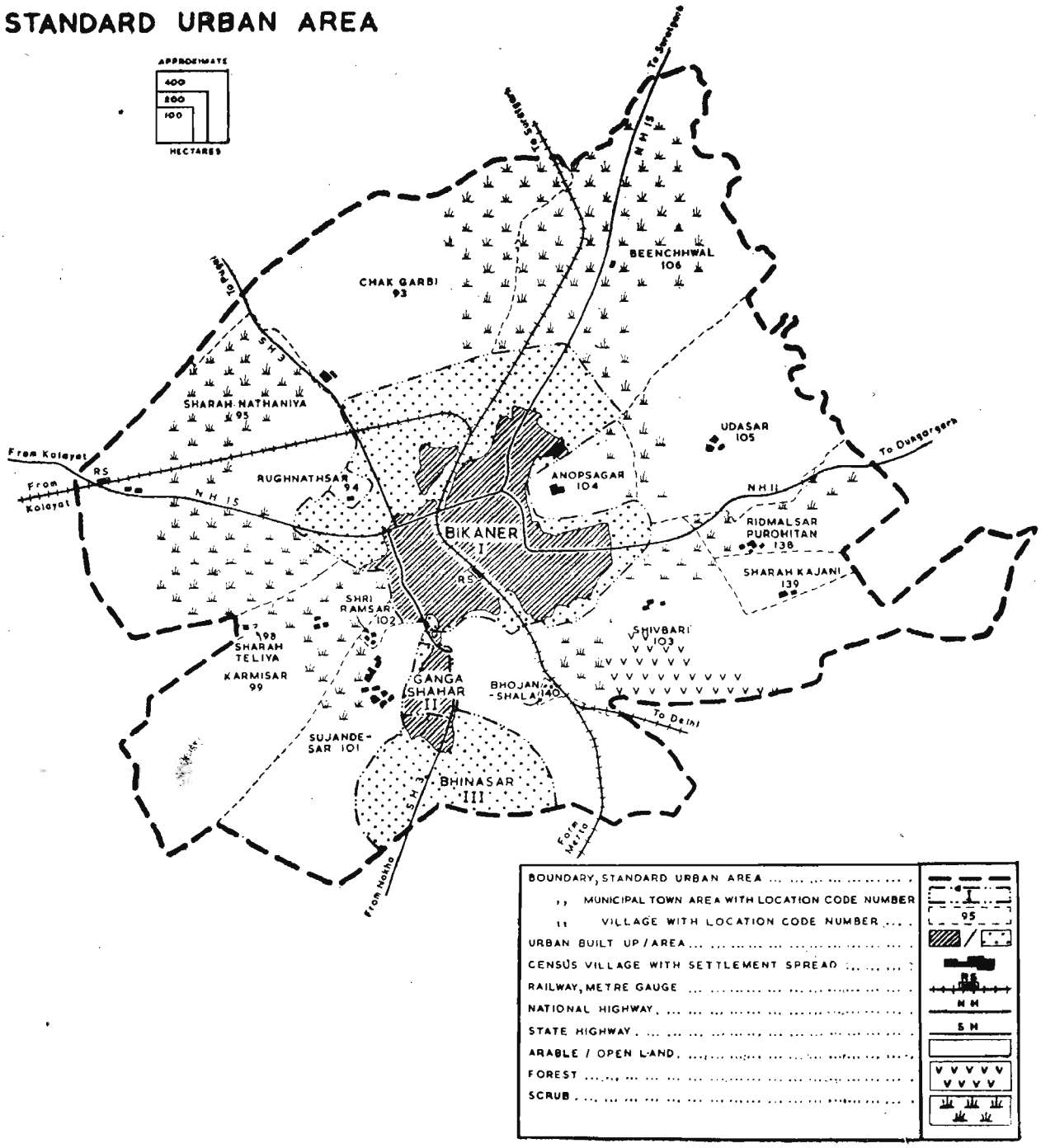
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,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	142
URBAN BUILT UP / AREA	
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD	
RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE	RS
RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE	RS
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH
STATE HIGHWAY	SH
ARABLE / OPEN LAND	

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BIKANER

STANDARD URBAN AREA



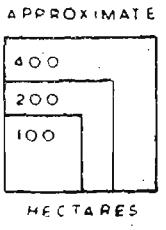
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URBAN BUILT UP / AREA	
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD	
RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE	RS
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	N H
STATE HIGHWAY	S H
ARABLE / OPEN LAND	
FOREST	V V V V V V V V V
SCRUB	

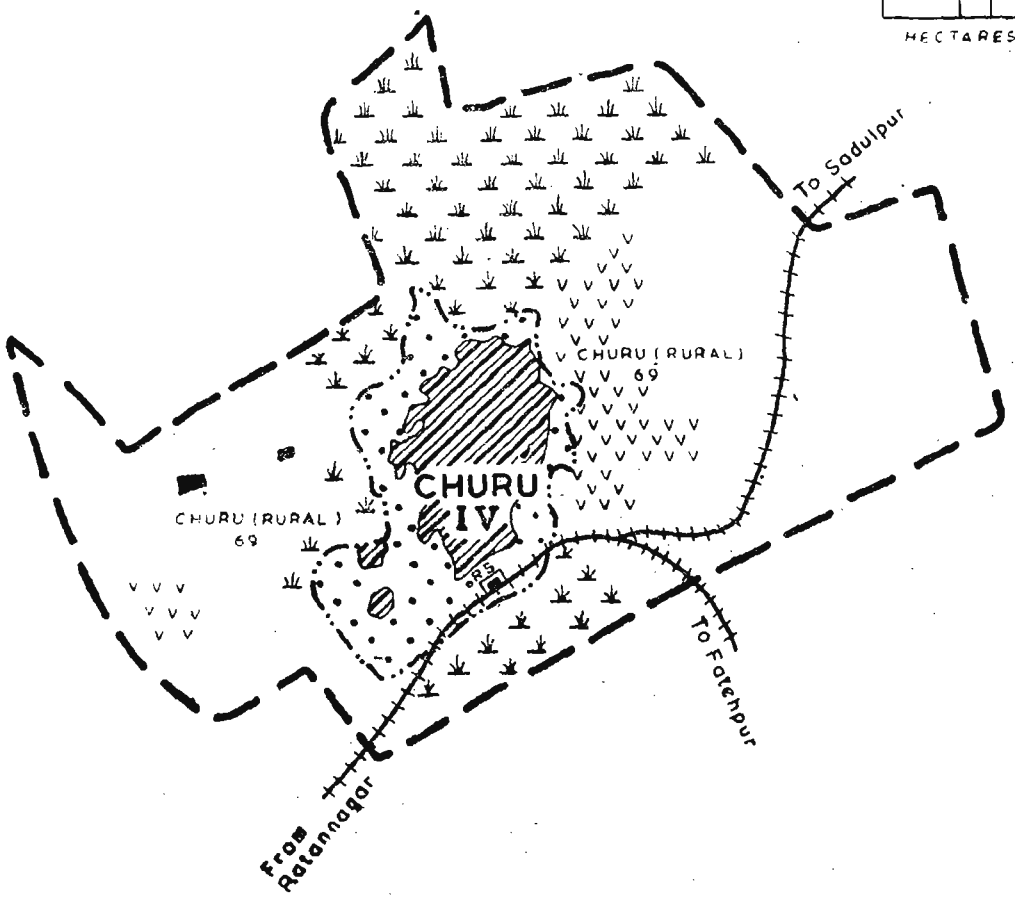
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CHURU

STANDARD URBAN AREA





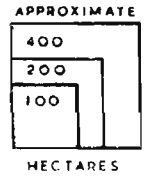
BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA	
,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION	
CODE NUMBER	IV
URBAN BUILT UP/ AREA	
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD ...	
RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE	RS
ARABLE / OPEN LAND	
FOREST	
SCRUB	

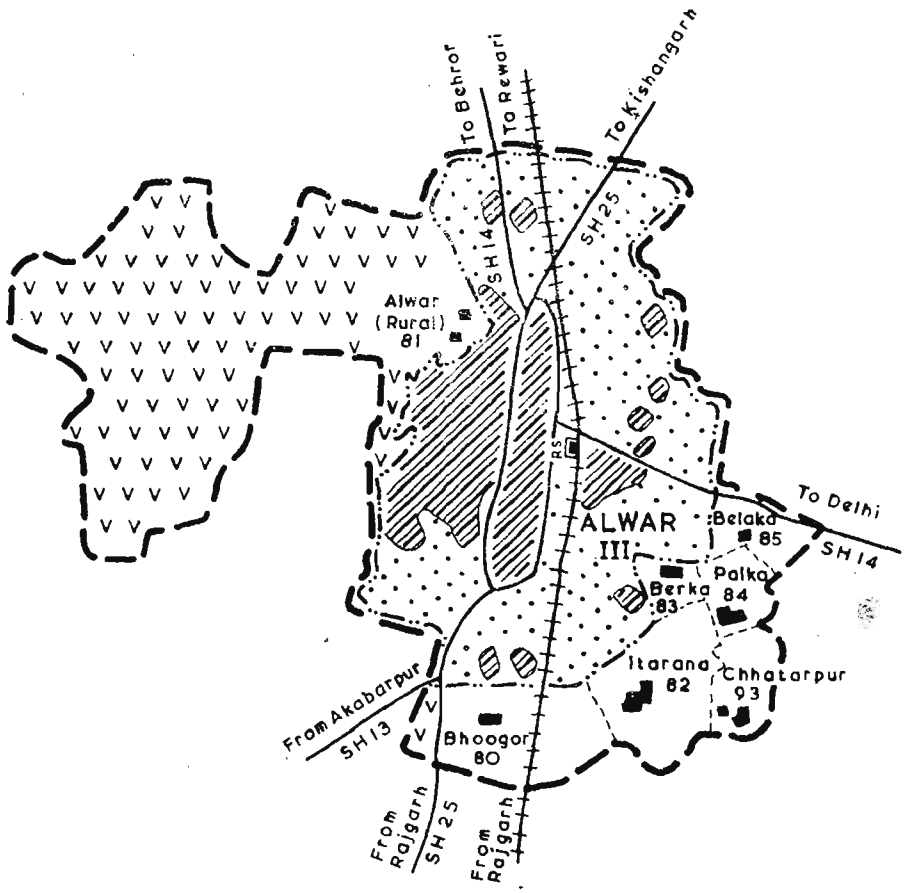
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ALWAR

STANDARD URBAN AREA



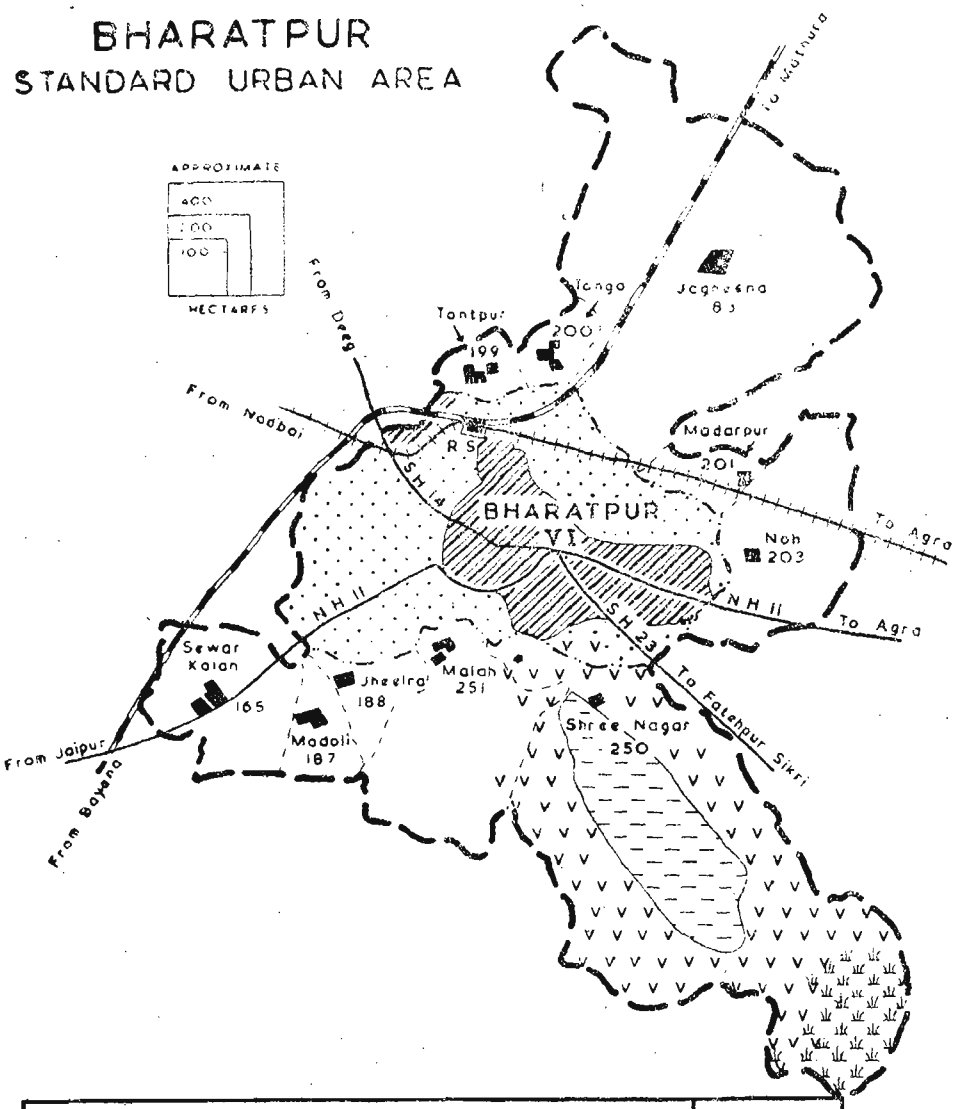


BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA	
,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	III
,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	93
URBAN BUILT UP/AREA	
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD	
RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE	RS
STATE HIGHWAY	SH
ARABLE / OPEN LAND	
FOREST	

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BHARATPUR
STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA	
,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	VI
,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	83
URBAN BUILT UP / AREA	
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD	
RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE	RS
,, METRE GAUGE	RS
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH
STATE HIGHWAY	SH
ARABLE / OPEN LAND	
FOREST	
SCRUB	
WATER BODIES	

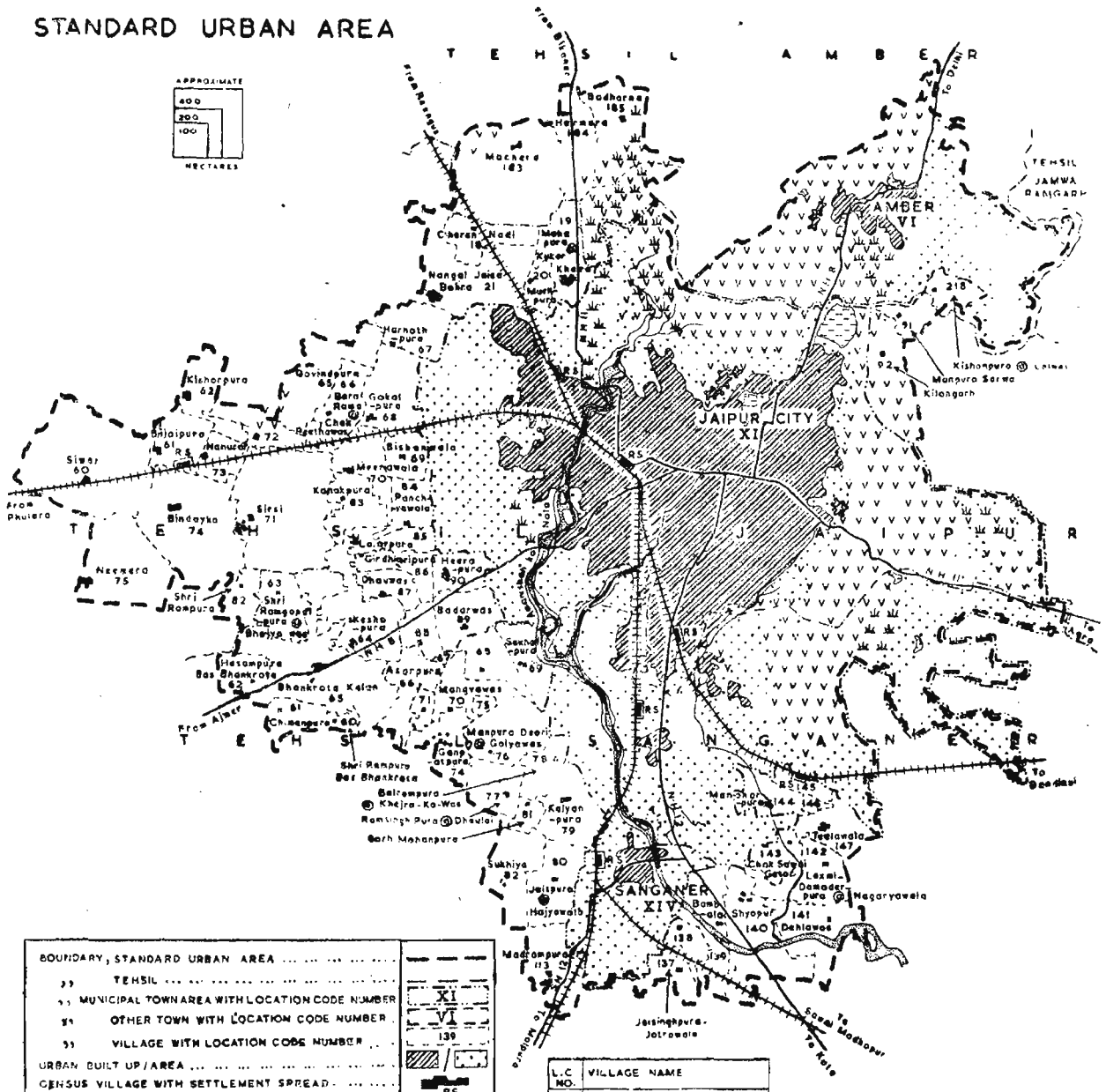
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JAIPUR

STANDARD URBAN AREA



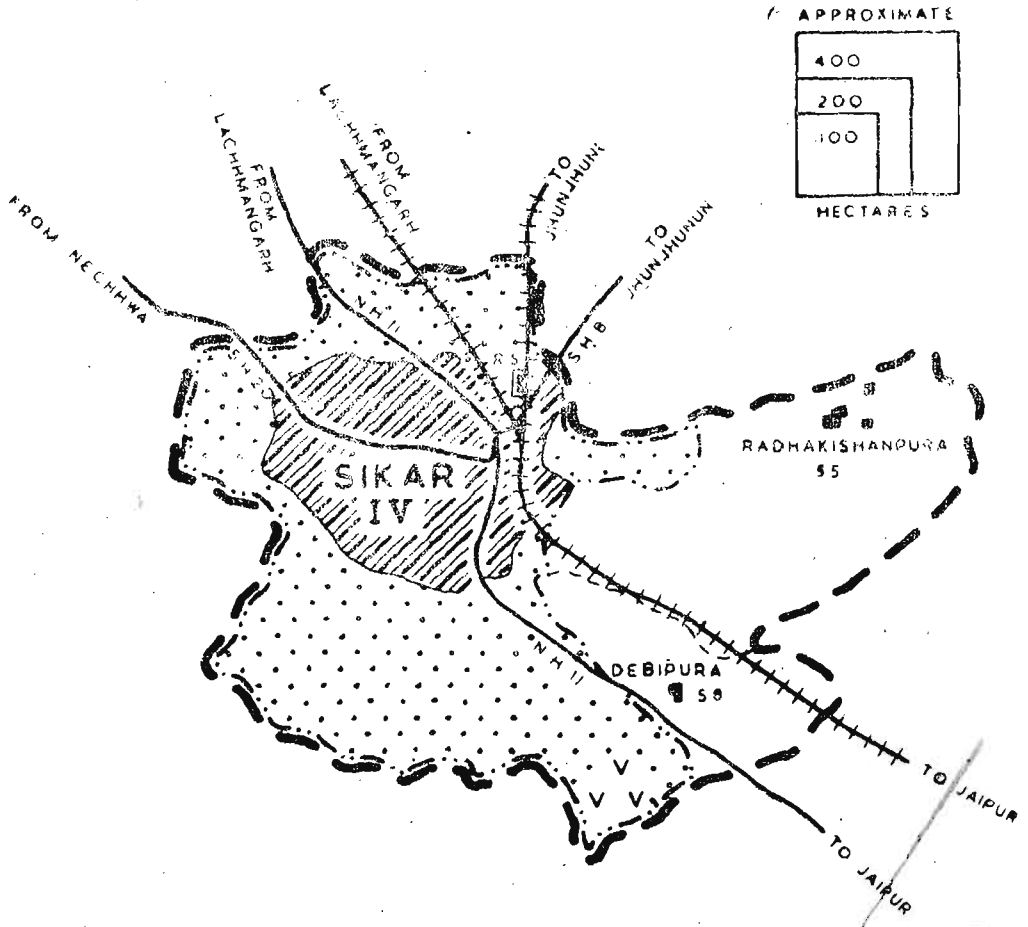
L.C NO.	VILLAGE NAME
	JAIPUR TEHSIL
72	Jaipuriyon Ka Was
88	Gajsinghpura
	SANGANER TEHSIL
67	Gopatpura Chak No 3
68	Mandalshorpura @ Mangawas
71	Shriramgarpura
75	Gopatpura Chak No
138	Ramsinghpura Bas Sanganer
145	Jagatpura
146	Barh Teelawala

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SIKAR

STANDARD URBAN AREA



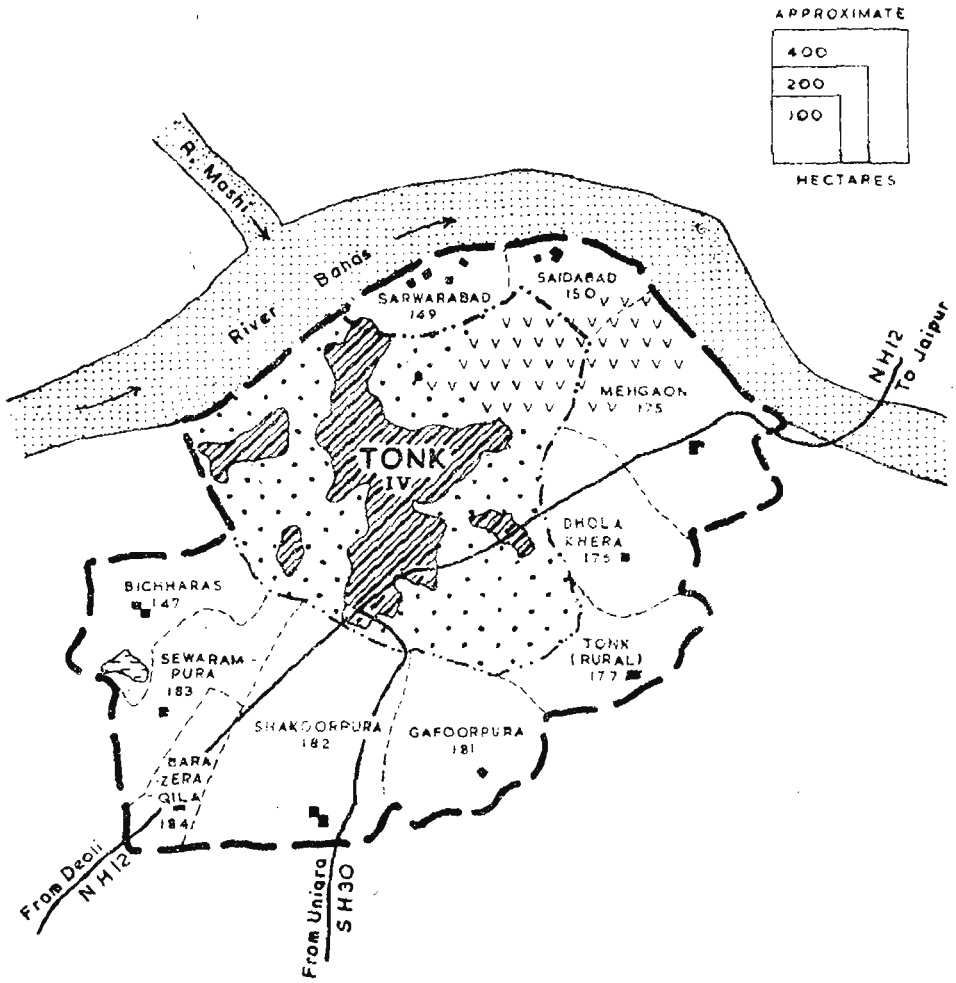
BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA	
" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NO.	IV
" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	55
URBAN BUILT UP / AREA	
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD	
RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE	RS
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH
STATE HIGHWAY	SH
ARABLE / OPEN LAND	
FOREST	V V V V V V V V V

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TONK

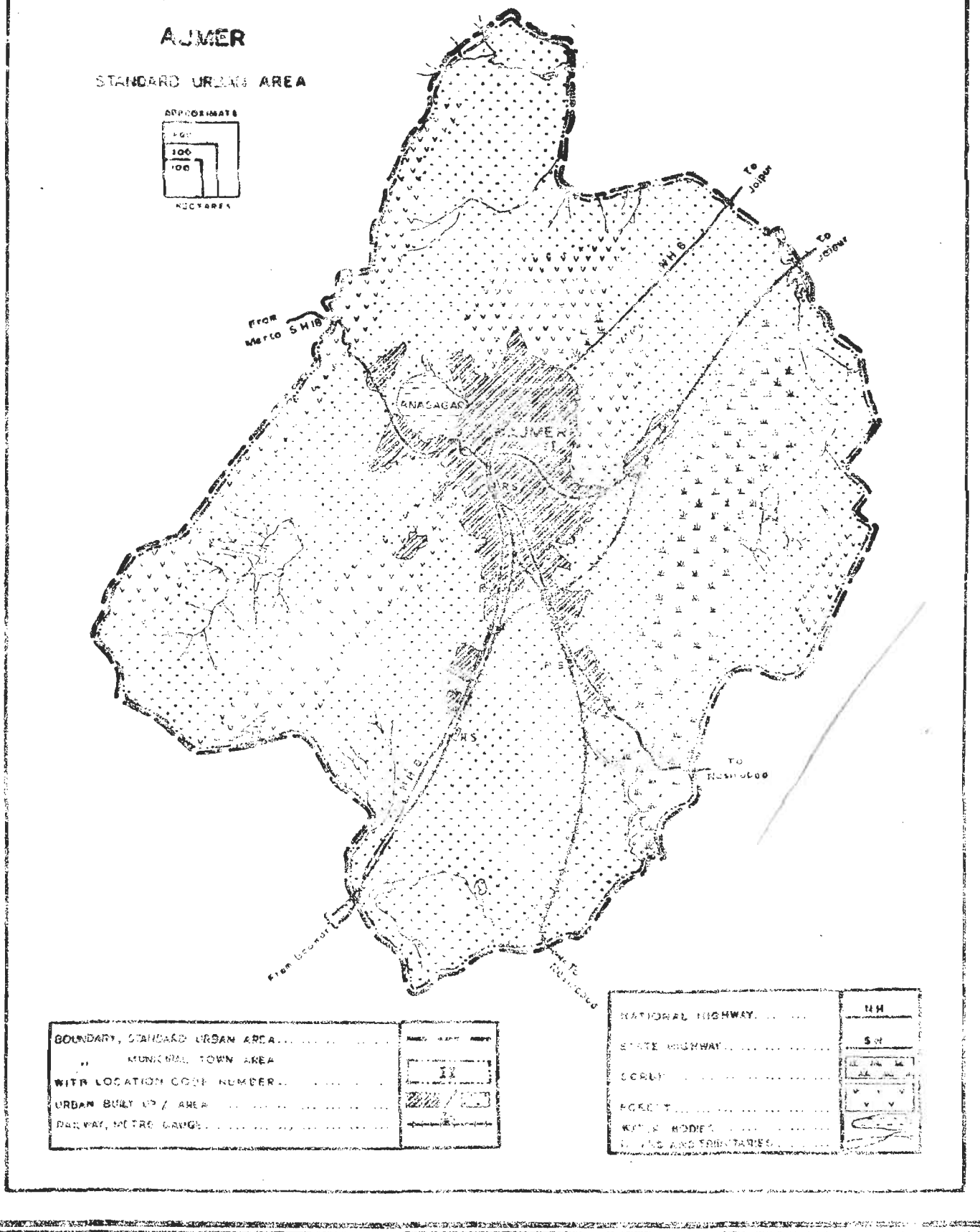
STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA	IV
,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NO.	150
,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	
URBAN BUILT UP / AREA	
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD	
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH
STATE HIGHWAY	SH
ARABLE / OPEN LAND	
FOREST	
WATER BODIES	
RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES	

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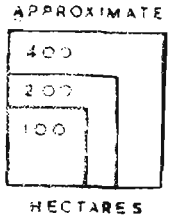


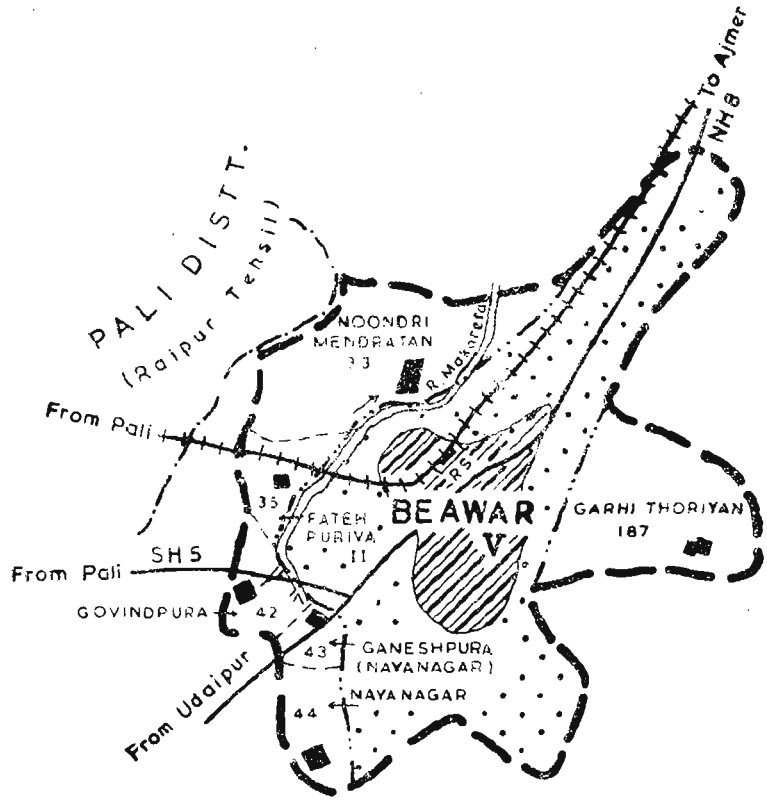
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BEAWAR

STANDARD URBAN AREA

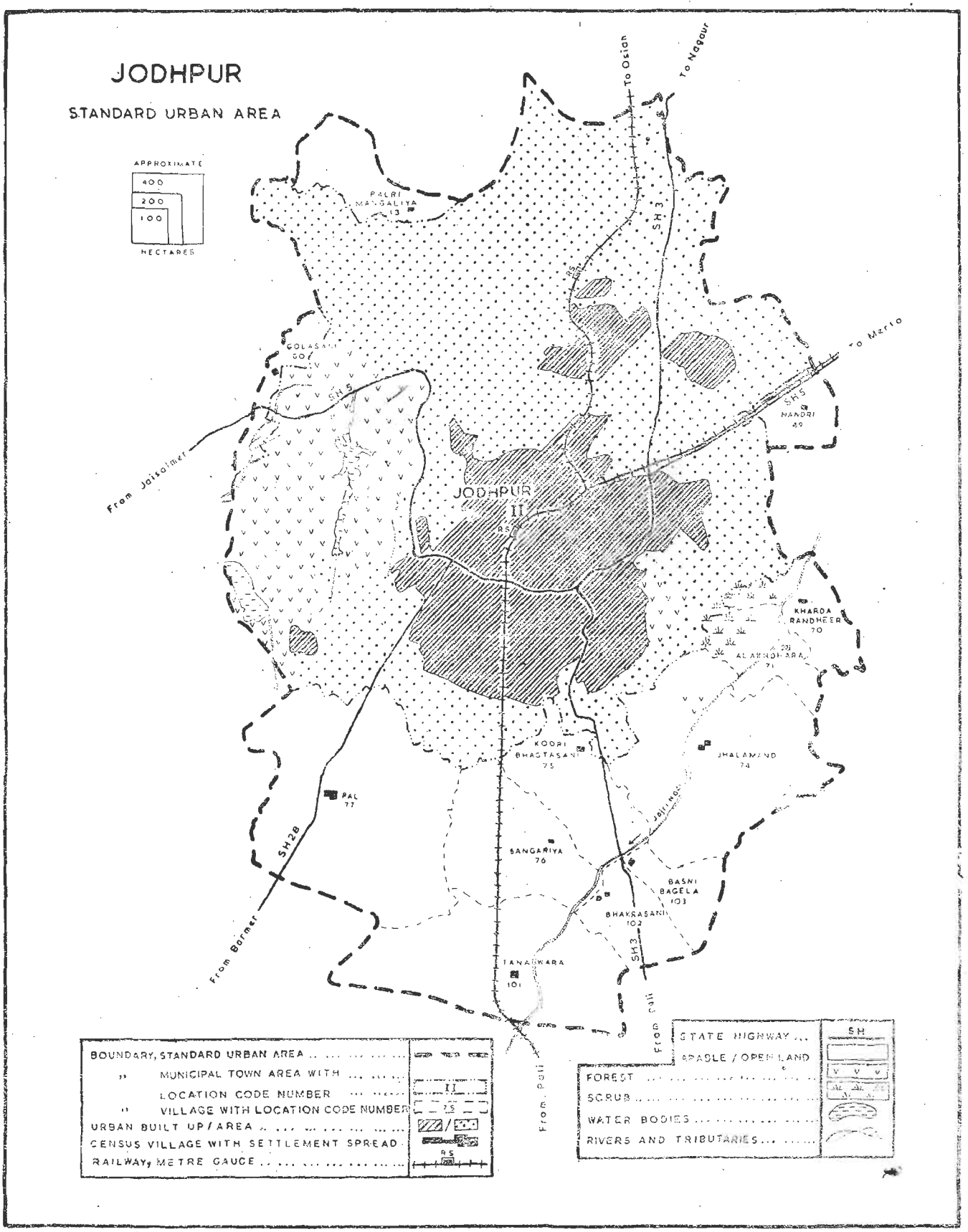




BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA	
,, DISTRICT	
,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	V
,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	43
URBAN BUILT UP/AREA	
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLMENT SPREAD	
RAILWAY, METRE GAUGE	RS
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH
STATE HIGHWAY	SH
ARABLE / OPEN LAND	
RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES	

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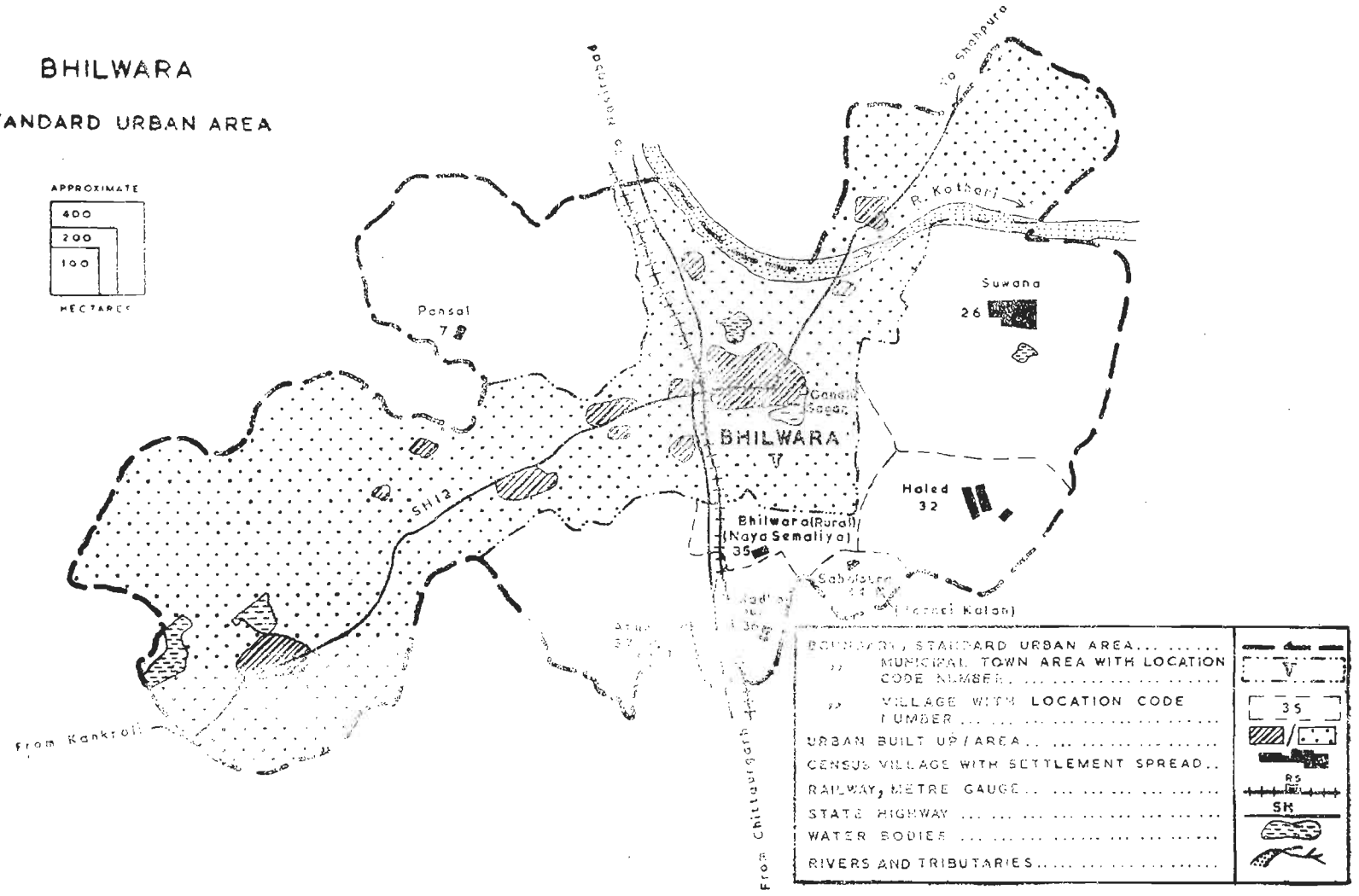
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BHILWARA

STANDARD URBAN AREA

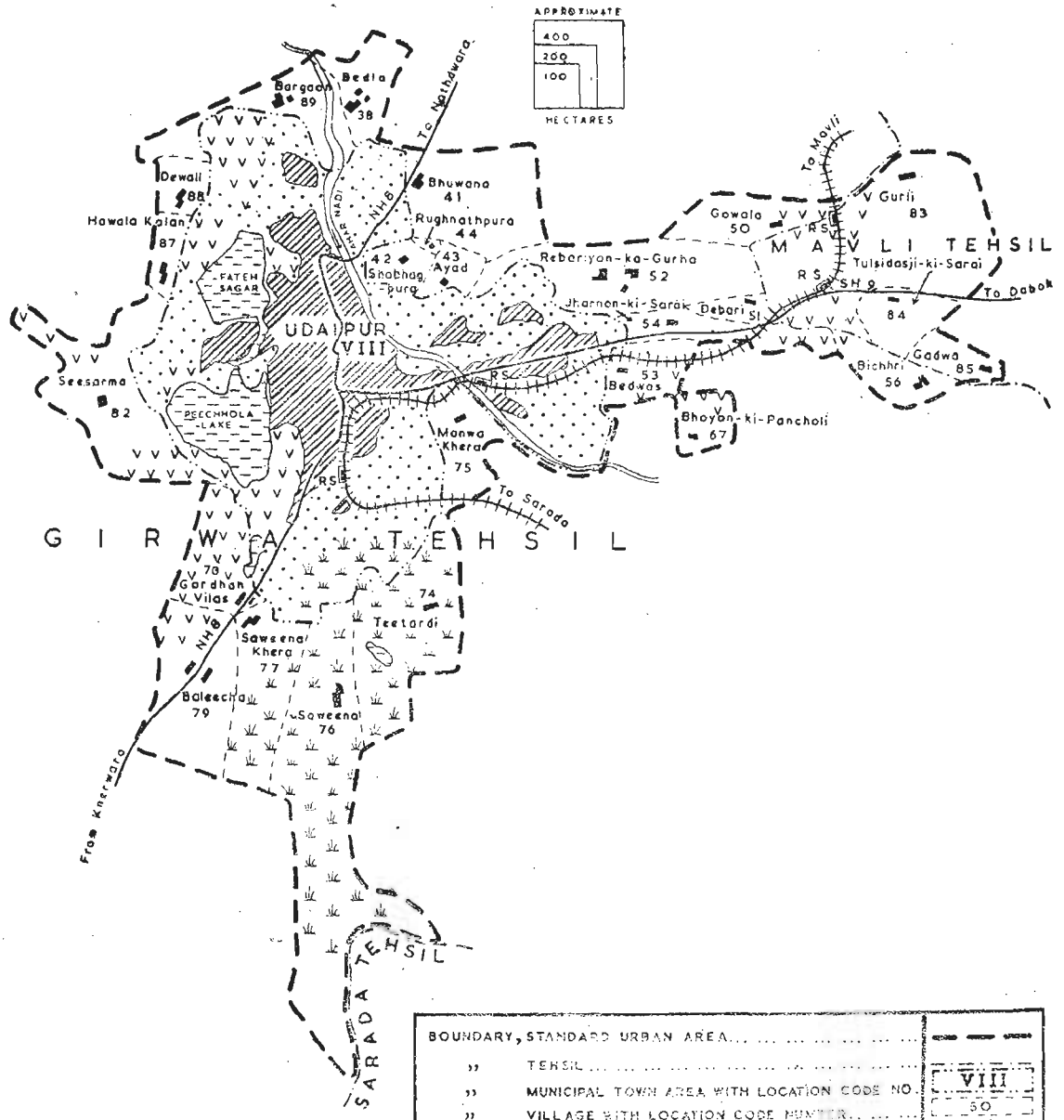


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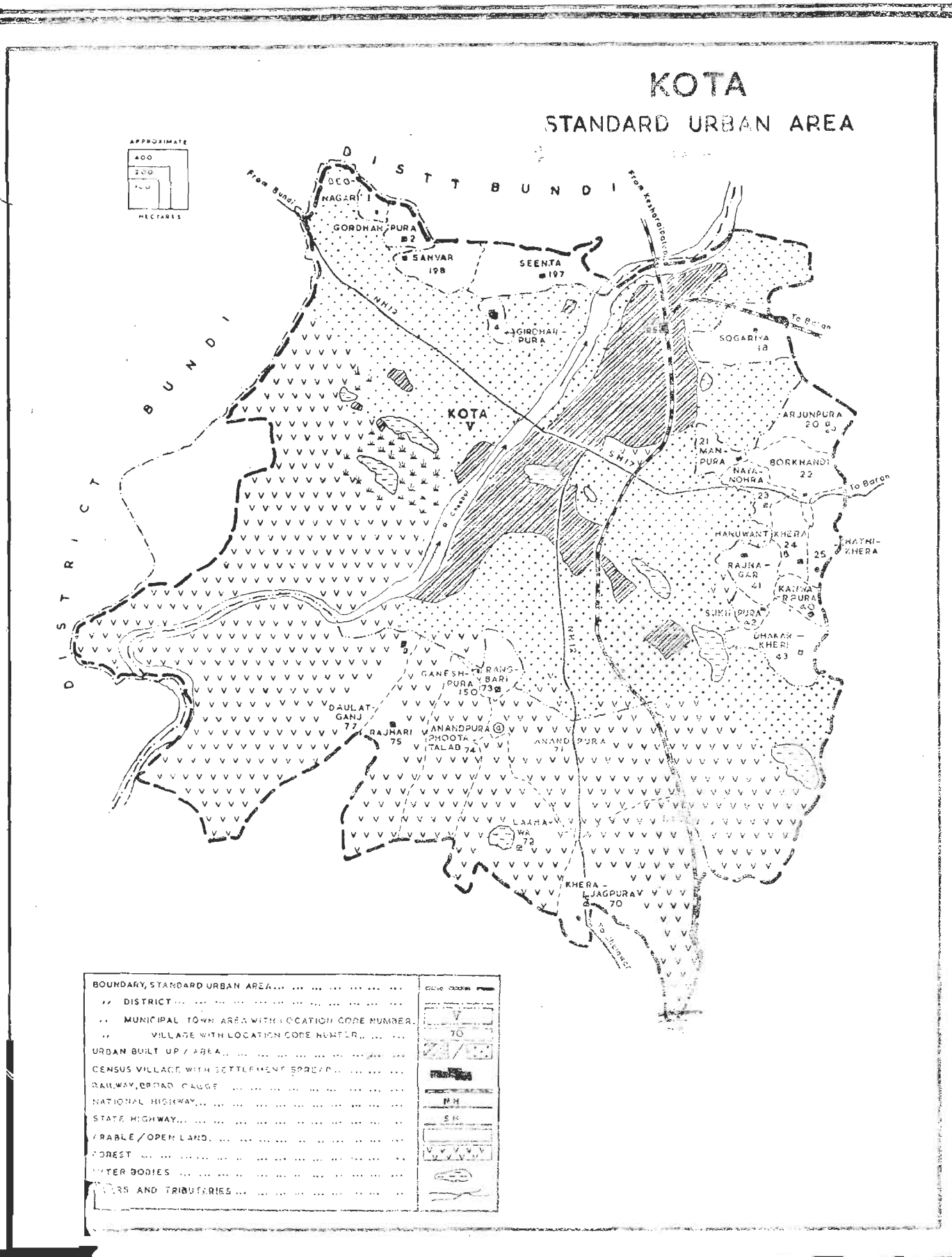
UDAIPUR

STANDARD URBAN AREA



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KOTA
STANDARD URBAN AREA
APPROXIMATE
400
200
100
HECTARES
DISTT BUNDI
From Bundi
From Kesoraipatan
DEO-NAGARI 1
GORDHAN-PURA 2
SANVAR 198
SEENTA 197
NH12
GIRDHAR-PURA
To Baran
SOGARIYA 18
KOTA V
DISTRICT BUNDI
ARJUNPURA 20
MAN-PURA 21
BORKHANDI 22
NAYA-NOHRA
To Baran
HANUWANT-KHERA 24
NATHU-KHERA 25
RAJNA-GAR 41
KANWA-RPURA 40
SUKH-PURA 42
DHAKAR-KHERI 43
RANG-BARI 73
GANESH-PURA 150
DAULAT-GANJ 77
RAJHARI 75
ANANDPURA (HOOTA TALAB) 74
ANANDPURA 71
LAKHA-WA 72
KHERA-JAGPURA 70
NH12
BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA
DISTRICT
MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER
VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER
URBAN BUILT UP AREA
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD
RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
ARABLE / OPEN LAND
FOREST
WATER BODIES
RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES
NH
SH