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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XIV

RAJASTHAN

PART I-A (*ii*)

GENERAL REPORT

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PREFACE

THIS GENERAL REPORT contains an account of how the census was taken in Rajasthan in 1961 and my own observations on the basis of the large mass of data collected during the census operations. The report is being presented in two parts. In this part of the report, age, sex and marital status, literacy and education, language and religion, working population and non-working population have been discussed, while the first part, issued earlier, covered the growth and movement of population, the rural population, the urban population and matters relating to migration.

A large number of tables, on which basis some of the tables inset in this report have been built up, have already been published under different titles. A report on housing conditions obtaining in the State on the eve of the Census 1961 has also been published separately. The reader is advised to consult the original tables as well as their subsidiaries to fully appreciate the observations contained in this report. It may also be rewarding to go through the various survey reports—the Village Survey Reports to find out how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where, the Craft Survey Report to find out what the people engaged in some of the important crafts in the State produce and how they produce, and, the Fairs and Festivals Survey Report to know some of the cultural background of the people of Rajasthan. A reference to the Census Atlases will be specially helpful—while the first part of the Atlas presents some introductory maps devoted to some basic administrative and demographic features for the State as a whole and district and tehsil maps alongwith basic information at that level, the second part offers some one hundred and sixty-one cartographic portraits of Rajasthan on its socio-cultural and demographic life. To the students of anthropology and sociology a reference to 'Glimpses of Rural Rajasthan' and 'Ethnographic Atlas'; by-products of the Census 1961 is also recommended.

In the preparation of the present report, a product of four years of incessant toil, a number of my colleagues have given me their best and deserve my profoundest thanks. I am particularly grateful to Dr. U. B. Mathur, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations on whom the duty of drafting of this report devolved exclusively; other members of the staff who helped me are mentioned overleaf.

I take this opportunity to thank heartily my other colleagues in the regional tabulation offices-Sarva Shri Pratap Singh, Shyam Karan Singh, Inder Singh Mehta, Hari Mohan Mathur and the late Bhanwarlal Bhatnagar, all of the Rajasthan Administrative Service, who helped me greatly in the primary tabulation of the Census data.

My thanks are also due to the entire State administration for its whole hearted cooperation in the conduct of the Census.

To Shri Asok Mitra, Registrar General, India, who kindly provided the synopsis for this report, I owe a special gratitude.

Rambagh Palace Annexe,
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15th August, 1968.

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PART I-A(ii)

GENERAL REPORT

1961 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

for

Rajasthan State

The Rajasthan 1961 Census Publications, which have volume No. XIV in All India Census series, have been published in the following parts :--

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

A separate District Census Handbook prepared by this office has been issued by the Government of Rajasthan, for each of the 26 districts.

*Not for sale

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RAJASTHAN

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS



BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL — BOUNDARY STATE

" ZONAL — " DISTRICT

" TEHSIL

DISTRICT Hq. TEHSIL Hq.

Note

WHERE DISTRICT & TEHSIL HAVE THE SAME NAME
THE TEHSIL NAME IS OMITTED



CENSUS 1961

HOW THE CENSUS WAS TAKEN

Census Procedure—The Census of 1961, was held from 10th February to 5th March, 1961. An army of trained enumerators was employed for collecting information on a Census Slip in respect of each individual after making house to house visits. The enumeration period for this purpose extended from 10th February to 28th February, 1961. The actual Census date fixed by the Government of India, was the sunrise of the lst March, 1961, with reference to which all the information collected during the enumeration period was verified and amended by the enumerators during the revisional round from lst to 5th March, 1961. Births which had not been noted during the first round were recorded, deaths that had occurred between the visit of the enumerator and the reference date were cancelled and new births which had occurred after the visit of the enumerator up to the reference date were included.

In all the 26 districts of Rajasthan State, the Collector of the district acted as the District Census Officer and under his over-all supervision arrangement for enumeration of the population was made. Every Sub-Divisional Officer was designated as Sub-Divisional Census Officer and every Tehsildar of a tehsil as the Charge Officer. Each Charge was divided into well-defined blocks and Enumerators were appointed for each block. Over five blocks a supervisor was appointed incharge of his Circle. In some Charges a Deputy Charge Officer was appointed to lighten the burden of the Charge Officer. Special Charges were constituted to cover population residing in Defence areas, Railway colonies, large industrial and labour colonies and important institutions *viz.* hospitals, hostels etc. and Special Charge Officers were appointed for this purpose under whom enumerators and supervisors worked.

All the areas of Rajasthan were covered during the prescribed period of enumeration. There were no non-synchronous areas in Rajasthan for which special arrangement was required to be made at this Census. The period of 24 days for enumeration, including revisional round, was devised primarily to reduce the burden of enumerators who were drawn from different sources and to enhance the accuracy of Census.

Pretests—Three types of Census schedules, *viz.* houselist, household schedule and Census Slip were to be used at this Census. These were put to pre-test for the first time in order to judge the reaction of the population and to bring out any defects that may be in the draft schedules. The first pre-test was held under the supervision of the State Director of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, and a second pre-test was taken by the State Superintendent of Census Operations through the agency of staff which was to be actually used at the time of Census taking. These pre-tests resulted in substantial modification of the proposed Census schedules.

The Census schedules—consisting of houselists, household schedules and the census slips—were translated into Hindi, which is the regional language and they were got printed at the Government of India Forms Press, Aligarh, as facilities for printing of such forms in large numbers were not available within the State due to the non-existence of a Rotary Press. In all 500,000 houselists, 5,750,000 household schedules and 25,000,000 census slips were printed.

Organisation of Census Operations—The preparations for the Census were made during the year 1959–60 in the following six stages :—

1. *Delimitation of Blocks*—Not only several changes have been effected in the State boundaries during the recent times but many territorial changes have also taken place in the internal boundaries to form the districts, tehsils etc. The map-making in the State has not, unfortunately, kept pace with the speed of territorial changes made in the administrative units and so up-to-date maps were not available. The Census Office in the State had, therefore, to take considerable time in sorting out the territorial changes and to incorporate them in the maps of districts and tehsils. In the first instance, a list of

places to be treated as towns for this Census was finalised in consultation with the State Government and an urban area was demarcated from the rest of the rural area. A tehsil was taken as the unit for Census administration in the rural areas and every revenue village or mauza comprised within a tehsil was assigned a defined location code number.

A block was constituted of roughly 150 households or 750 persons in rural area. Small villages were grouped together to form a block or one whole village was constituted into a block. In the case of large villages, however, more than one block was formed on the basis of this criteria. There was no difficulty in fixing the boundaries of blocks with reference to villages in rural areas.

In urban area, a block was constituted for a population of approximately 120 households or 600 persons but demarcation of blocks within each ward of a town was a real problem for up-to-date maps of the residential areas were not available. In large towns having 50,000 or more population, detailed maps were prepared showing blocks having definite geographical boundaries with the assistance of the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India. In other towns the delimitation of blocks was left to the resources of the local Charge Officers. It can, however, be stated that no area of Rajasthan State remained without the formation of blocks.

2. ***Census Hierarchy***—After delimitation of blocks and circles for each charge it became necessary to make appointment of enumerators, supervisors and charge officers. One enumerator was appointed for each block. In the case of certain blocks where estimated population was found to be incorrect after the house-numbering house-listing operation, additional enumerators were appointed but in no case boundary of such blocks was interfered with. A supervisor was appointed to look after the work of 5 enumerators. The District Census Officers (Collectors) were provided with a Deputy District Census Officer in each district to assist them in Census work. In large cities, having one lakh and more population, the Additional District Magistrate or the City Magistrate was appointed as the Additional District Census Officer for the City to co-ordinate the work of several Charge Officers because a Charge normally consisted of a population of 50,000 in urban area but in rural area the tehsil formed a Charge in respect of all its population. The work of urban areas was directly controlled by the District Census Officer through the Additional District Census Officer but the Sub-Divisional Officers were responsible for census work and to supervise the Charge Officers in rural areas. In this manner, a carefully planned census hierarchy was established to cover every village in rural area and every part of a town in urban area. In all 26 District Census Officers, 5 Additional District Census Officers for Cities, 26 Deputy District Census Officers for Districts, 82 Sub-Divisional Census Officers and 437 Charge Officers (226 for urban and 211 for rural areas) were appointed apart from 5,483 supervisors and 28,961 enumerators. Non-official persons were not engaged for enumeration. Every central and state government department contributed some staff to build up the army of Census workers.

3. *Numbering and Listing of Houses*—In the beginning it was necessary to number the houses and to locate the households residing therein before under-taking actual enumeration of population. Houses had no numbers in villages and proper numbering does not exist in urban areas. During the period October-November, 1960, all the buildings were numbered and within each building census house (s) and household (s) were determined and numbered and finally an elaborate house-list was prepared for all the areas in Rajasthan. It was a unique feature of this Census to prepare a house-list on a uniform basis in all the States in India. The enumerators worked in the blocks to complete this work and covered in all 3,172,851 census houses and 3,771,119 households containing a population of 20,155,602 persons.

4. *Training*—The Census operations were undertaken both for house-numbering house-listing and enumeration by drawing staff from various Central and State Government departments, municipalities and other rural local bodies. They did not, however have sufficient back-ground knowledge of Census concepts and procedure. It became necessary to arrange for repeated training of such staff employed on field work and supervisory action. The State Superintendent of Census Operations went round all districts to hold training classes and practical demonstrations for the benefit of District Census Officers, Additional District Census Officers of cities, Deputy District Census Officers of the districts, Sub-Divisional Census Officers, Charge Officers and Deputy Charge Officers. At his suggestion some supervisors and enumerators were also called to

attend such classes and demonstrations. To facilitate training of staff printed manuals containing instructions on house-numbering/houselisting and enumeration were distributed both in English and Hindi prior to training. Subsequently, the district officers were required to train the subordinate staff consisting of supervisors and enumerators by holding at least two training classes for house-numbering and house-listing and six classes for enumeration and it was made compulsory for the field staff to attend such classes. The Heads of the Departments were requested to release staff taken for census to attend training classes as and when required. To supervise training, the State Superintendent of Census Operations also provided five regional Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations, three Census Inspectors of tehsildar's rank who were utilised to give the requisite fillip to training in those pockets of districts where effort by local officers was found to be below par. A training sample census was also arranged in January, 1961, when enumerators were required to fill up prescribed number of census slips and household schedules and the same were subjected to close scrutiny by local officers and mistakes noticed by them were explained to the field workers in subsequent training classes.

5. *Census Count*—To provide proper coverage of population, the enumerator undertook enumeration of population for 19 days from 10th February to 28th February, 1961. He also enumerated all households which were floating and houseless during the night of 28th February, 1961 after locating their whereabouts during his round of the block previous to this date. All information so collected was incorporated in the census slips and the household schedules. The enumerators covered all the blocks in the State during this period without meeting any appreciable difficulty.

6. *Revisional Round and Reporting of Population Figures*—As enumeration was extended over a period of 19 days it was necessary to make census statistics valid with reference to a particular date and time. The Government of India fixed sun-rise on lst March, 1961 as the "Census Moment" with reference to which all the information collected for 19 days during the enumeration period was to be reviewed and corrected during the revisional round of each block from lst to 5th March, 1961. Soon after the completion of the revisional round each enumerator communicated information regarding population found within the block to his supervisor. The supervisor totalled up information for all the blocks comprised in his circle and passed it on to the Charge Officer. Similarly, the Charge Officer compiled information for all the circles in a Charge and relayed population figures as expeditiously as possible by all available means to the District Census Officer. Such provisional totals of population were prepared for the entire district in the office of the District Census Officer who was required to report the final figures by telegram to the State Superintendent of Census Operations and the Registrar-General, India, by the 12th March, 1961 at the latest. This information poured into the State Census Office in Jaipur from 8th March to 12th March, 1961, and the provisional total of population for the State was finally released on 13th March, 1961.

Census Calendar—The preparatory work and census operations were conducted according to the following Census Calendar in the State as approved by the Registrar-General, India :—

Sl. No.	Nature of Census Work	Last date for completion
1	2	3
1.	List of territorial changes in boundaries	31st January, 1960
2.	Preparation of maps	31st January, 1960
3.	Classification of urban areas	31st January, 1960
4.	Tehsilwise list of villages	31st January, 1960
5.	Assignment of Location Code Numbers	31st January, 1960
6.	Assessment of staff available in district	29th February, 1960
7.	Delimitation of Census Divisions	29th February, 1960
8.	List of local names of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	29th February, 1960
9.	Preparation of Calendar of local important events	29th February, 1960
10.	Selection and appointment of Census Officers	31st March, 1960
11.	Training of District Census Officers, Sub Divisional Census Officers and Charge Officers by the Superintendent of Census Operations for House numbering/House listing and Enumeration Operations	April to June, 1960
12.	Training of Enumerators and Supervisors by the District Census Officers, Sub Divi-	

Sl. No.	Nature of Census Work	Last date for completion
1	2	3
	sional Census Officers and Charge Officers for House-numbering/Houselisting and Enumeration Operations .	May to July, 1960
13.	Training of Enumerators and Supervisors by the District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers, Charge Officers for House-numbering/House-listing and Enumeration Operations .	September to October, 1960
14.	Rapid Survey of buildings and households in towns and provisional House-numbering .	1st October to 31st October, 1960
15.	House-numbering and House-listing Operation . .	1st November to 30th November, 1960
16.	Training of Enumerators and Supervisors by the District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers and Charge Officers for Enumeration Operation . . .	1st December, 1960 to 31st January, 1961
17.	Training Sample Census .	15th January, 1961
18.	Enumeration of Population .	10th February to 28th February, 1961
19.	Revisional Round . . .	1st March to 5th March 1961
20.	Provisional Total of population for Districts to be reported to the Registrar General and Superintendent of Census Operations . . .	12th March, 1961
21.	Publication of Provisional Totals of Population for Rajasthan State . . .	14th March, 1961

House-listing—It has already been stated previously that a uniform houselist form was introduced in all the states in India at this Census. At the previous Census the concept of 'House' and 'Household' existed to which the concept of a 'Building' was added. The entire structure standing on the ground was treated as a building and within each building one or more census house was located which had a separate main entrance opening into a commonly usable street, compound, gallery or staircase etc. Thereafter, in each census house one or more households were located. A household was defined as a group of persons who ordinarily lived together and took their meals from a common kitchen unless prevented by any exigency. For the first time, the use of every census house was entered in the houselist. In the case of census houses containing factories and workshops, full particulars regarding nature of work done, number of workers employed and the type of fuel used were also collected. The Census machinery also recorded information regarding the material used in the construction of main walls and roof of a census house and also incorporated the number of rooms occupied by every household and whether the household occupied its own census house or lived in a rented one. With this houselist, survey of housing conditions in the country was begun. Further care was taken to denote households belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe by writing against them as "S.C." or "S.T." in the last column of the houselist.

Household Schedule—A separate household schedule was introduced at this Census and issued in the form of pads. It contained two parts. In Part I information regarding households occupied either in cultivation or household industry or both was shown with the number of workers belonging to the household or on hire. Part II replaced the National Register of Citizens introduced at the 1951 Census. This part contained the summary for each household prepared on the basis of census slips filled up for each member. The information contained in this part could be utilised as a frame for undertaking further sample surveys.

Census Slip—A Census slip was filled up for each individual of a household irrespective of age. The census slips were issued in the form of pads to enumerators. Each slip contained 13 questions, some of which have more than one part. A concerted attempt was made to study migration of persons with respect to their place of birth by introducing re-designed question No. 4. This information could not, however, completely study migration within the district as well as from one district to another.

No attempt was made to collect information in respect of numerous castes and sub-castes obtaining in the country but study was merely confined to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as recognised by the President under the provisions of the Indian Constitution. Further, an attempt was made to collect better information regarding economic activities on the basis of work in which an individual was engaged by introducing questions 8 to 11 in revised form. A separate question was designed for persons employed in household industry. Non-workers were

specifically defined and a separate question was reserved for them. To facilitate the work of enumerator a system of using abbreviations was introduced with geometrical designs to record answers to questions in the census slip. Elaborate instructions were issued in the Manual on Enumeration how to fill answers to each question and to avoid pit-falls. Specimen of the various census forms have been provided in the Annexures at the end of this note along with instructions.

Storage of Census Schedules—The houselists, household schedules and census slips have been properly stored in the record section of the State Census Office located in a hired building in the Rambagh Palace, Jaipur. Maps prepared for the districts, tehsils and towns have also been properly preserved there. It was not possible to prepare block maps for rural areas. The maps of cities showing blocks having geographical boundaries prepared by the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India are, however, available there.

Unique features of Census—The unique features of the Census of 1961 are briefly mentioned below as they will be of some interest:—

1. *Block Maps*—It was possible to prepare maps of enumeration blocks in towns having 50,000 or more population through the agency of the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India although this could not be done for all the blocks in the State. These maps proved of great assistance in the delimitation of blocks and to pin-point the buildings, census houses and the households found in each block in thickly populated urban areas.

2. *Uniform Houselists and Housing Tables*—For the first time at this Census an elaborate houselist was introduced on uniform pattern and housing tables (E Series) were prepared which have been published in a separate volume. Some of the housing tables were prepared on the basis of a 20 percent sample of households. Housing data was never collected in such a manner at the previous censuses.

3. *Household Schedules and Household Economic Tables*—The household schedule was introduced for the first time and data on household was processed as was never done before. Household economic tables were prepared on a 20 percent sample of households. They will find place in a separate volume.

4. *Industrial and occupational classification as distinct from Livelihoods*—The adoption of Indian Standard Industrial and Occupational classification is an innovation at this census. The workers and non-workers have been classified by age-groups which is again a special feature. The economic tables (B series) prepared at this census will provide useful information regarding employment position in various sectors of the economy.

5. *Special Migration Tables*—The Migration Tables (D series) will provide a wealth of information not previously available.

6. *Special Tables for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes*—For the first time special tables have been prepared for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes not only to provide information regarding their population, age, marital status, education but also of industrial classification of the workers.

7. *Age Tables*—In 1961 all the age tables have been prepared on full count. This system of age classification in such tables (C series) will considerably facilitate demographic study.

8. *Classification of population by educational qualification*—In the tables (B series) population has been particularly classified on the basis of educational qualification grouped in well-defined categories.

9. *Classification of Non-workers*—The classification of non-workers into well defined categories is again a special feature of this census.

10. *District Census Handbooks*—This handbook series have been prepared for each district of the State in a much more elaborate form than was possible at the Census of 1951. It will provide (a) general account and (b) statistics regarding each district and its component administrative sub-units.

Several ancillary enquiries connected with the census have also been undertaken, *e.g.*, survey of selected villages and handicrafts, ethnographic notes on important Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and detailed notes on important fairs and festivals.

Name of District.....(Code No.) ANNEX
Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Town.....(Code No.) **CENSUS OF**
Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/(Enumerator's Block).....(Code No.) **HOUSE**

Line No.	Building Number (Municipal or local authority or Census Number, in any)	Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each census house	Purpose for which census house used, *e.g.*, dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.	If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory			
				Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

Certified that the imformation is correct to the best of my knowledge. Signature of Enumerator_____

URE I
INDIA 1961
LIST

Description of census house		Sub-number of each census household with census house number (Column 3)	Name of Head of Household	No. of rooms in census household	Does the household live in own or rented house? (a) Own (O), (b) Rented (R)	No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit			Remarks
Material of wall	Material of roof					Males	Females	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Column 1—**Line Number.**

Only one digit of the line number has been printed in this column. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Where the line numbers exceed 9 write the earlier digit (s) yourself.

Column 2—**Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census Number, if any).**

This refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exist on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. Each building should have a separate number. If in big cities a large mansion or building containing several census houses has a well known name by which it is generally known then the name of the building should also be recorded for convenient reference. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person *e. g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given. If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously and the streets should be taken in uniform order, from North-West to South-East. Experience suggests that the best way of numbering is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first numbering began. In a city enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-West. A building under construction should also be given a number in the serial. If a new hut or building is constructed between the time when the house-numbering and houselisting have been completed and the census count it should be given a new number beyond the last number of the serial for the village. Arabic numerals should be used for building numbers.

This will facilitate verification by supervisors. In areas *e. g.*, urban, where the buildings are already numbered by the Municipal or other authorities, the enumerator may adopt the existing numbers in the Houselist. In such cases, column 2 will carry the established Municipal or local authority number which will facilitate identification. Where there are Municipal or local authority numbers but there are reasons to believe that the number is incomplete or unsatisfactory, the Municipal or local authority number may still be entered in column 2, but at the same time it will be necessary to serially number those buildings afresh for the purposes of census houselist. In that case, the new census serial for buildings will be entered in column 3 and the new census numbers for buildings will have to be painted on the buildings themselves. In those cases where there are no Municipal or local authority numbers in existence, all buildings will have to be serially numbered for the census and column 2 will contain entries of the census serial. This number will have to be repeated in column 3 with sub-numbers for census houses, if any.

Column 3—**Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census House.**

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on 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 an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered should be continuous, preferably clockwise, or in any convenient manner if it is at all difficult to do it clockwise. If a building itself is a census house, then it will have only one number, namely, that of the building. If within a building there are a number of census houses,

then each census house will have two sets of numbers, *e.g.*, the number of the building and the sub-number of the census house. The census house number should be written after the building number in arabic numerals in brackets such as 2(2), 3(2), etc. A census house may contain more than one household, in which case, each household will have to be denoted by a separate alphabetical sub-number (see instructions for column 11 below).

Column 4—**Purpose for which census house used, *e. g.*, dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.**

The actual use to which a census house is put should be written here.

In the case of a factory or workshop 'Factory' should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles are taking place *e.g.*, bank, etc. But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, ***hakim***, pleaders, etc., should be described as 'professional consultation rooms' and not workshops. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to consultation by a doctor, medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a dispensary. Write also if used for place of worship or congregation or if unoccupied, 'vacant'. If the census house is a shop, business house, bank, etc., but is not a factory or workshop as defined above, the name of the proprietor, manager or director should be entered in column 18.

Columns 5 to 8—**"If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory".**

These columns apply only in cases where the census house is a factory or a workshop *i. e.*, where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. If the census house is not used for purposes of a factory or workshop write 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 5—**Name of establishment or proprietors.**

Write the name of the establishment in the case of factories or large manufacturing concerns and write the name of the proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectioneries where no distinct name has been given to them like *Halwai* shop, etc. If the census house is not used for the purpose of a factory or workshop put 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 6—**Name of product (s), repair or servicing undertaken.**

In this column enter the actual work that is being done in the establishment, factory or workshop, like paper making, shoe making, cycle repairing, motor servicing, etc.

Column 7—**Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if any).**

The total number of workers including apprentices, either paid or unpaid, employed in the factory or workshop, including the owner or proprietor and any of his family members (if working), should be entered. The average number of persons working per day during the week preceding the date of your visit should be entered.

In case more than one product is produced it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production of each product. It may not be possible to get this information in cases where the operations may be composite.

Column 8—**Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used.**

If the factory or workshop uses steam or diesel engine or fuel *e.g* , kerosene, soft coke, electricity, watermill, etc., for running the machinery used for production, servicing or repairs, write what fuel or power is actually used.

Columns 9 & 10—**Description of Census House.**

Column 9—**Material of wall.**

Under this column the material out of which most of the walls of the house are made *i.e.*, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete or timber should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each of different materials, the material out of which the walls of main bedrooms are made are to be recorded.

Column 10—**Material of roof.**

The material out of which most of 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 etc., should be written. In the case of a multistoreyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor.

Column 11—**Sub-number of each Census Household with Census House number (Col. 3).**

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 one or more households in a census house. Each household should be separately numbered. This can be done by using the alphabets as (A), (B), (C), etc. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(A), 2(B) and 2(C). If building No. 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within each house there are respectively 3 and 2 households, then they will be numbered as 4(IA), 4(IB), 4(IC) and 4 (2A) and 4(2B).

Column 12—**Name of Head of Household.**

The name of the Head of each household given in column 11 should be written here. The Head of a household, for census purposes, is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. The name of the person who is actually acknowledged as Head of the household should be recorded. In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household.

If the census house is used as a sitting place, cattle shed, etc. write the use to which it is put (and add the name of the owner).

Column 13—**Number of rooms in Census Household.**

If a census house is occupied by one household the enumeration of rooms should be simple.

If a census house consists of a number of households the number of rooms occupied by each household should be entered on each line against the name of the Head of the household. In cases where more than one household occupy a single room or share more than one room in such a way that it is not possible to say the number of rooms occupied by each household, the number of rooms should be given together within brackets as common to both the households.

A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.*, it should be at least 6 ft. long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room.

Column 14—**Does the household live in own or rented house ?**

If the household lives in own house write 'O'. If the household lives in a rented house write 'R'.

In the case of public buildings like schools, hospitals, etc., or places of worship, put 'X' in this column.

Columns 15 to 17—**Number of persons residing in census household on day of visit.**

Write the number of males residing in the household in column 15, the number of females residing in the household in column 16 and the total number of persons in column 17.

Column 18—**Remarks.**

In this column should be entered any useful or significant information about the building or the census house or the census household that has not been entered in any other column. For example, if the census house is a shop, the name of the proprietor or owner should be recorded in this column. If a census house is vacant at the time of house-listing but there is reason to believe that the house will be occupied in the course of the next few days and almost certainly before the census enumeration period, then the word 'Vacant' should be entered in column 4 and a remark should be entered in column 18 to the effect 'likely to be occupied

shortly'. Thus, the Remarks column should be utilised for recording all significant information relating to the building or census house or census household.

In case the Census house is occupied by a household of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, write also in the remarks column the words "S.C." or "S.T." as the case may be.

Each person engaged in house-numbering of one block will have to make out an abstract at the conclusion of house listing and house-numbering. This abstract will be in the form shown below.

Houselist Abstract

Name and number of District.....

Name and number of Tehsil, etc.....

Name and number of Village/Ward/ Enumerator's Block, etc.....

Total number of sheets used.....

Census Household Numbers From.....to .....

Total number of Census Households.....

Number of establishments, workshops or factories	Total number of rooms in all households	Number of persons residing in households:		
		Males	Females	Total

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

ANNEXURE II

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

[To be filled up during Enumeration]

PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Is this an institution ?

LOCATION CODE :—————————————————

Full Name of Head of Household————————————————— S.C. S.T.

A. Cultivation	Local name of right on land	Area in acres
1. Land under cultivation by Household (i) owned or held from Government		
(ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share		
(iii) Total of items (i) and (ii)		
2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share		

B. Household Industry	Nature of Industry	Number of months in the year during which conducted
Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas	(a)	
	(b)	

C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry	Members of family working:				Hired Workers
Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept wholetime during current or last working season	Head	Other Males	Other females	Total	
1. Household Cultivation only					
2. Household Industry only					
3. Both in Household Cultivation & Household Industry					

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

Note : Part II—Census Population Record overleaf should be filled up during the first round of enumeration (10 February to 28 February) from the enumeration slips relating to the household and brought up-to-date with corrections, if any, after the second visit during check period 1 March to 3 March, 1961.

PART II—CENSUS POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from individual Census Slips)

Name	Sex		Relationship to Head	Age	Marital Status	Description of work in the case of worker
	Male M	Fe-male F				
TOTAL PERSONS						

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

At the top of the Schedule you will find the Location Code. You will have to write the Location Code of the household here. Your supervisor will give you the Code numbers representing your district, tehsil/thana/town, village/ward/block. You should take care to write these three numbers connected together by oblique strokes in between on every household schedule.

When you are visiting each household for enumeration you should write the code number of the household also on the Household Schedule. For purposes of the census a Census House has been defined as a structure or a part of structure, a dwelling, a shop, workshop, factory or place of business, or shop-*cum*-dwelling giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate or enjoying a separate entrance. A *household* means the entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same census house and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. In some census houses there may be more than one group of persons, each group with a common mess. In such cases,each group should be regarded as a separate household for purposes of the census and a separate household schedule should be prepared. You should write the household number from the extracts of the Houselist given to you by your supervisor. If, in any case, you find a census house or a household satisfying the definitions given above has not been numbered you should bring it to the notice of your supervisor and have a separate number given to the house or household and enumerate the household.

At the right hand corner of the Location Code you will find a question "Is this an Institution ?" with a rectangle below it. If you are enumerating any penal, charitable or mental institution, hostel, hotel, hospital, boarding house, etc., you should write the nature of the institution within the rectangle like jail, hospital, etc.

Below the Location Code you will find a column for recording the full name of the Head of the household. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Thus the Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not, however, make any elaborate enquiry about this and should record as Head of household the name of the person who is actually acknowledged as such.

Institutions like boarding houses, messes and chummeries should also be regarded as census household but of 'unrelated persons living together.' In such a Household the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibilities or who by common consent regarded as the Head, should be recorded as Head of the household. If in an Institution separate families are also living, each such family should be treated as a census household and a separate household schedule should be filled. In such cases the full name of the recognised Head of the household should be written.

If the Head of the household is a person who spends the week-days in town and spends the week-ends at home, he should be recorded as Head of Household and entered for enumeration at his home. If he should be away for a fairly long time which covers the entire enumeration period then the person who is incharge in his absence should be recorded as the Head of the household.

You will find a parallelogram at the right hand side against the Full name of the Head of the household marked "S.C./S.T." If the Head of the Household is a member of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your State or in your District you should write the name of the particular Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe to which the Head of the Household belongs within the parallelogram. If the Head of the Household does not belong to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe you should put 'X' within the parallelogram.

You should then fill up the part of the household schedule relating to Cultivation and Household Industry. Sub-part 'A' relates to Cultivation; sub-part 'B' to Household Industry and sub-part 'C' to Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry.

Sub-part 'A' relating to Cultivation will have to be filled in only where the household cultivates land. (Land includes all land normally used for cultivation purposes including temporary fallows). Three categories of land are given in items 1(i), 1(ii) and 2.

Items 1(i) and 1(ii) relate to land actually cultivated by the household. Item 2 relates to land which is not cultivated by the household but has been given by it to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. In each of the three cases the total of separate plots or parcels of land in different places, owned or held, or taken or given should be made and entered. A number of lines have been provided for this purpose in 1(i) and 1(ii) to account for separate plots or parcels of land held or owned or taken under different recognised local rights. If the household (a) cultivates land owned or held from Government or taken from private persons or institutions or (b) has given land to private persons for cultivation purposes you should ascertain the local name of the right on such land and record in the column relating to 'local name of right on land'. Category 1(i) land owned or held from Government, will include the total of all pieces of land owned or held in owner-like possession, *e g.* land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment, (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession, but without the right of transfer and (iii) temporary or conditional leases of any kind with the Government. Category 1(ii) land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share,will include land (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfers (iii) held in a variety of tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows :

(a) tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on grounds of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also);

(b) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. In other cases he does not possess the right);

(c) tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period;

(d) tenants holding land on temporary leases who are liable to ejectment; and

(e) areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village community or to Government (This also includes cases where labourers on plantations are given some land for cultivation with permanent rights); and

(iv) the following:—

(a) land taken for a fixed amount of money,

(b) land taken for a fixed amount of produce,

(c) land taken for a share of the produce,

(d) land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above, and

(e) land held free of consideration.

Category 2 Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share will include the classifications mentioned in category 1(ii).

Categories 1(i) and (ii) will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village, or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. They will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But Category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever. You should ascertain the extent of land in each category of local right in acres and record in the column relating to 'Area in acres'. You should write the total of separate plots or parcels of land under the same right if they are situated in different places. If it is not possible to ascertain the extent of land in acres you should, if possible make a conversion from the local measure given to you. Even if this is not possible write the area in local measure giving invariably the name of the measure adopted.

This sub-part will not apply to households which do not possess any land. Thus, it will not apply to households which consist of only agricultural labourers without any land. In such cases put an 'X' in all the spaces provided in the right hand side and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Land under any of the items in sub-part 'A' includes rent free land, lands enjoyed in permissive

possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration. A household which is a member of a co-operative farm will record only that amount of land in the co-operative farm which had belonged to it before and under right enter 'co-operative farm'. Labour hired by such a co-operative farm should *not* be entered for this household.

Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

Ascertain from the Head of the household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the industry (s) in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write '12'. If there is no Household Industry of any sort put an 'X' in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Sub-part 'C' relates to Workers in Cultivation or Household Industry.

In the case of households which are engaged only in Cultivation, if the Head of the household is working write I under the column 'Head', and ascertain how many other male and female members of the family are working. Write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total'. Then ascertain whether any hired workers are employed and, if so, write the number of such workers in the column allotted for it. The hired workers should have been in wholetime employment during last working season or should be in wholetime employment during current working season.

Similarly in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, if the head of the household is working write I in the column relating to the 'Head', and also ascertain how many male members and female members of the family are working and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total' and then ascertain the number of hired workers,if any, and then write the number of hired workers in the appropriate column.

If a household is engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry ascertain whether the Head is working and write I under the column relating to the Head and also ascertain how many male and female members of the family are working both at Cultivation and the Household Industry and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers in the column relating to Total. Ascertain the number of hired workers engaged by the family both for Cultivation and Household Industry and write the number in the appropriate column. In a Household engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry, you need not ascertain how many are engaged in Household Cultivation and Household Industry separately.

Even if any of the members of the family working or hired labourers are absent during the period of the census count they should be counted for the purposes of the Household Schedule.

In the case of households engaged in Cultivation only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Industry only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. Similarly, in the case of Households engaged in Household Industry only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. If a household is engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Household Industry only'. If a household is not engaged in either Household Cultivation or Household Industry *or both* put 'X' in all the columns and a bold 'X' on this sub-part.

The test for a worker is whether a person is actually working in Cultivation or Household Industry or supervising or directing work thereon.

ANNEXURE III

INDIVIDVAL SLIP

CONFIDENTIAL **CENSUS 1961**

Location Code _____

1 (*a*) Name _____

1 (*b*) Relationship to Head _____ 2 Age last birthday [ ]

3 Marital Status _____ 4(*a*) Birth-place _____

4 (*b*) Born R/U ◯ 4(*c*) Duration of residence if born elsewhere [ ]

5 (*a*) Nationality _____ 5(*b*) Religion _____

5 (*c*) S. C./ S. T. _____ 6 Literacy & Education _____

7 (*a*) Mother tongue _____ 7(*b*) Any other language(s) _____

8 Working as Cultivator _____ 9 Working as Agricultural labourer _____

10 Working at Household industry
- (*a*) Nature of Work _____
- (*b*) Nature of Household Industry _____
- (*c*) if Employee △

11 Doing Work Other than 8, 9 or 10
- (*a*) Nature of Work _____
- (*b*) Nature of Industry, Profession, or Service Trade _____
- (*c*) Class of Worker ▽
- (*d*) Name of Establishment _____

12 Activity, if Not Working ▱

13 Sex

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

In each household you should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by other members of the household in the most convenient order and see that none of the persons in the household are left out. Please maker repeated enquiries about infants and very young children, for they are liable to be left out of count. Count near relatives first, such as wife, son, daughter-in-law, daughter, son-in-law, grand-children, then distant relations and then domestic servants or other employees living in the household, boarders, visitors, etc.

LOCATION CODE — Write the Location Code of the household in each slip. For instructions please see Annexure II.

Q. 1 (a) NAME — Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out describe her as 'so-and-so's mother, wife or daughter'. If a woman does not take the name of a person's husband and that husband's particulars have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband'.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given a name write 'Baby' and write 'father's or mother's name.'

Q. 1. (b) RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD — In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head'. The person who should be treated as the 'Head of the Household, has been fully explained in Annexure II. All relationships in this question should be recorded in respect of that person. In the case of relations write the relationship in full. Do not use words like nephew, niece or uncle, but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (uncle). 'Son' will include 'adoptede son' or 'step son'; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders or employees write 'visitor', boarder', or 'employee' as the case may be.

If on the check or revisional round between the Ist and 3rd March the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as Head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other silps will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the dead Head of household will, of course, be cancelled.

In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as head of the household. Other members should be recorded as 'unrelated' in this question.

Q. 2 AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS LAST BIRTHDAY — Write age in years completed last birthday. For infants below one year of age, write 'O'. You will find many persons who cannot state their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are not able to elicit correct age directly, you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events, etc. You may use any local calendar of such events that may have been prepared for the purpose.

Q. 3 MARITAL STATUS

For never married	... write	NM
Married	... write	M
Widowed	... write	W
Separated or Divorced	... write	S

For a person who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married, whether for the first or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for 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 in stable *de facto* union For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not remarried, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

Q. 4 (a) BIRTH PLACE

1. If born in village or town in which enumerated	write	PL
2. If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated.	write	D

3. If born in another district in the State of enumeration.	write name of district.
4. If born in another State in India	write name of district and State if name of district is known; otherwise write name of State.
5. If born in a country outside India *e.g.*, Pakistan or any other country	write name of country.
6. Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport *e. g.*, buses etc., should be entered as such.	

Q. 4 (b) WHETHER BORN IN VILLAGE OR TOWN	1. If born in village	...	write R
	2. If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth	...	write U
Q. 4 (c) DURATION OF RESIDENCE	1. For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated	...	write X
	2. For a person born in another village or town or city of district of euumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration.		write the number of completed years this person has been in the village/town/city of enumeration. (*Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business*).
If the duration of residence is less than one year		...	write O
If the duration of residence is one year or over		...	write the actual number of completed years of residence.

Q. 5 (a) NATIONALITY	1. For Indian nationals		write I
	2. For other nationals		write the nationality in full
Q. 5 (b) RELIGION	For Hindu	...	write H
	Muslim	...	write M
	Christian	...	write C
	Jain	...	write J
	Buddhist	...	write B
	Sikh	...	write S

For others write the answers actually returned.

Q. 5 (c) SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The answer to this question will be recorded only if a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. If the person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your State, or in your district write the name of the caste or tribe to which he belongs. For all others, write 'X' in this column. A list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes obtaining in your State or in your district is given to you separately.

If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe returns his caste or tribe by a synonym or a generic name of a caste or tribe as given in your list, write the name as returned and the name of the relevant caste or tribe, as per printed list, within brackets.

Do not write the name of Scheduled Castes in general terms as 'Harijan', 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' tell him that this description will not earn the person any benefits under the Constitution permissible to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This may persuade him to give out the correct name.

Scheduled Castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 5(b). Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

Q. 6 LITERACY & EDUCATION

I. Illiterate or Literate

For a person

1. Who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language ... write O

2. Who can both read and write ... write L

The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript *i.e.*, if the person can read one of the examples in the Enumeration Manual with felicity he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write.

II. Standard of Education.

If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of L.

Q. 7 (a) MOTHER TONGUE

Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother.

Q. 7 (b) ANY OTHER LANGUAGE (S)

After recording the mother tongue enquire whether the person knows any other language (s), Indian or foreign, and write the language (s), returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language put 'X'.

The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language.

Q. 8 to 11 WORKING

These questions apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as a Cultivator, as an Agricultural Labourer, at a Household Industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answer in questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 according as the person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a Cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer, in which case he should be entered both in Q. 8 and Q. 9. Or, he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q. 8 and Q. 10. Or, he may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11, in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four Questions 8 to 11.

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as worker. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as non-worker. **Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.**

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

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 purposes of this questions. 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 or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural, royalty, rent or dividend receivers, 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.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in Q. 11.

Q. 8. WORKING AS CULTIVATOR — For a person working as cultivator write C. For a person not working as cultivator and for a person not working at all put X.

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 (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruitgrowing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations should be entered in Q. 10 or Q. 11 as the case may be.

A person who has given out his 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 working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce (Agricultural Labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Q. 9 WORKING AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER — Write AL for a person working as agricultural labourer, i.e., a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce. For others put X. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the **last or current cultivating season.**

Qs. 10 (a) & 10 (b) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY — If a person is working in a Household Industry write (1) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against question 10 (a) and (2) the nature of the Household Industry against question 10 (b). Otherwise put X in both questions 10 (a) and 10 (b). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household him self and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against question 10 (a) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10 (b).

Q. 10 (c) IF EMPLOYED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY — This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write E.E. For all others put X.

The following examples will illustrate how questions 10 (a) to 10 (c) should be filled up for persons at Household Industry :

Q. 10–WORKING AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(a) Nature of work	(b) Nature of Household Industry	(c) If Employee
1. Spinning yarn	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	X
2. Dyeing and Printing yarn	Handloom weaving	X
3. Threshing and cleaning grain	Flour making *chakki*	X
4. Labourer employed for crushing oil	Oil ghani	E.E.
5. Tempering and polishing implements	Blacksmithy making agricultural implements	X
6. Labourer employed for making and firing kiln	Earthenware pottery	E.E.
7. Throwing and Turning pottery	Earthenware pottery	X
8. Making wooden doors and windows	Carpentry	X
9. Filling gold ornaments with lac	Goldsmithy	X
10. Labourer working hosiery machine	Hosiery	E.E.
11. Keeping accounts	Hosiery	X
12. Polishing and Scrapping metal	Electroplating	X
13. Labourer employed for putting iron hoop on cartwheels	Cartwheelwright	E.E.
14. Repairing of guns	Gunsmithy	X
15. Bee Keeping	Production of honey	X
16. Tending cattle	Livestock raising	X

Q. 11 DOING INDUSTRY WORK OTHER THAN 8, 9 OR 10 — If a worker is not working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any Household Industry write the actual work he is doing. If a person is working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at Household Industry and also does some other work (including dairying or livestock raising, orchard or plantation etc., as distinct from cultivation of crops) which does not relate to any of the above categories, write the other work he does in this question. If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relates to any of the three categories mentioned above write here the work on which he devotes more time.

Q. 11 (a) NATURE OF WORK — In the case of persons not working or who work *only* as cultivator or as agricultural labourer or at Household Industry, put 'X'.

Describe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English. At previous censuses much trouble has been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose.

Q. 11 (b) INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, TRADE, PROFESSION OR SERVICE — In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in Question 11 (a), you should write here the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person work.

As in the case of Question 11 (a), you should describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired, should be given. If more than one article is produced the chief article produced or serviced or repaired should be given. In the case of business or trade the principal article of trade should be described. In the case of service describe the nature of the service to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population. The description should be either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English.

In the case of a person for whom an X is put in Question 11 (a), put an X in this question also.

Important points to remember in Questions 11(a) and 11(b).

1. Women or children who help with work, such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc,, should be described fully even if they work part-time. **In the case of married or grown-up women who do any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties such work should be fully described and HW written in brackets after the full description.**

2. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

3. Wherever convenient, for complete description, the work should be expressed by the vernacular name by which it is known.

4. The following are too vague and must not be used themselves:

Scientist, technician, civil servant, engineer, inspector, checker, foremen, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist, assistant,contractor, polisher.

5. **Labourers**—For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, give also the sort of work done, *e. g.*, railway porter, market or bazar porter, labourer employed on road digging, brick-layer's labourer. If accustomed to work on various jobs, write general labourer.

6. **Machine Operators**—Always state the kind of machine giving its recognized name, if any.

7. **Shop-keepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants**—If wholly or mainly engaged in selling write, 'Dealer' (if principal) or, 'Shop Assistant' or 'Salesman' (if assisting) and state whether the business is wholesale or retail or both. For shop assistants and salesmen in stores with several departments, state the particular department in which engaged (*e. g.*, Ship and Railway Parts, Fans and Sewing Machines, Grocers and Confectioners).

8. **Transport Workers**—Describe fully the nature of the transport, *e. g.*, air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc.

9. **Services**—For a person engaged in the Defence Services write 'Service of Central Government.'

10. If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use that name. Managers, Foreman, etc., should be given the department/branch wherever applicable *e.g.*, Sales Manager or a Manager of Hardware Department, Machine Shop Foreman or Boiler Room Foreman, etc. The following terms are insufficient by themselves :—

Manufacturer, merchant, agent, broker, refractor, dealer, engineer and iron works, etc.

11. **Domestic services**—In the case of any private servant *e. g.*, a cook or domestic servant, write only 'private cook or domestic servant.' There is no industry in his case but in the case of persons employed in hostels, restaurants, boarding houses, institutions, etc., the words hotel, restaurant, etc., should be added.

For persons in the employ of Firms carrying on two or more business, if the businesses are carried on in separate premises then the business carried on at the premises in which the person is employed should be given. If the businesses are carried on in the same premises but each has a separate organisation (*i. e.*, they have separate records of employment, production, etc.) then the appropriate business should be quoted. If, however, the two activities are carried on side by side then the major activity of the firm or establishment should be given.

12. **Commerce**—Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. As in industries, the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

For a person who is :

Q. 11 (c) CLASS OF WORKER

1. an **Employer,** that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q.11(a) write MR

2. an **Employee,** that is, who does his work described in Q. 11(a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind write EE

3. a **Single Worker,** that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11 (a) without employing others, except casually and without the help of other members of the

family except casually. This will include workers working as members of cooperatives. ... write SW

4. a **Family Worker**, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11 (a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind ... write FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in Qs. 11 (a) and 11 (b) put 'X' in this question also.

Explanation :—

(i) An **Employer** is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q. 11 (a). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q. 11 (a). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(ii) 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.

(iii) A **Single Worker** for the purpose of Q. 11(c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. 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 producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producer's co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(iv) A **Family Worker** is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work everyday during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q. 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q. 10 whether run at home or away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Q. 11 (d) NAME OF ESTABLISH-MENT	Describe in detail the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place of work, write 'No fixed place of work'.

For a person for whom an X is put in Qs. 11 (a), 11 (b) and 11 (c) put an X in this question also.

Q. 12 ACTI-VITY, IF NOT WORKING	This question will apply to a person NOT Working.

Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working, that is for whom you have recorded the work in any of the questions 8 to 11 above.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT Working :

1. For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time, in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business ... write ST

2. For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business ... write HW

3. For any dependent including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age ... write D

4. For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work ... write R

5. For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence ... write B

6. For a convict in jail (an under-trial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution ... write I

7. For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time ... write NE

8. For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment ... write UN

Explanation :—If a person, who does not work cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write B in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in Questions 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in items 7 or 8.

Q. 13 SEX — Write 'M' for Males; and 'F' for Females.

For eunuchs and hermaphrodites write 'M'.

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CHAPTER V

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Synopsis

(Importance of data on age, sex and marital status—Inaccuracies of age returns—Age structure of population—Sex ratio in various States and countries—Distribution by sex and age-groups—Wide gulf in sex ratios a distressing feature—Distribution of each sex by age-groups—Changes in sex ratios 1901-1961—Distribution of each sex by broad age-groups—Proportions of males and females in younger age-groups—Marital status of population—Sex-wise distribution at each age-group by marital status—Pattern of marital status by broad age-groups—Ratios of females to males for each marital status—Ratio of wives to husbands in various age-groups.)

INFORMATION on the age structure of population is considered essential for many purposes such as analysis of the factors of population change, preparation of population estimates, calculation of mortality rates, acturial analysis, analysis of the factors of man-power, study of the problems of dependency of children and old persons etc. Information on age is also required for the analysis of other census data such as marital status, educational characteristics, economic activity etc., the interpretation of which becomes more meaningful for sociological demographic studies when presented for various age-groups. Classification by sex in the same way is also one of the important features of analysing all types of population statistics. Classification by age and marital status, like age and sex, is also of fundamental importance. Marital status of population is related to population growth and when presented in juxta position with sex and age, it gives valuable information on the reproductive capacity of population. Different patterns of marital status among various population groups can be obtained by studying population characteristics such as birth place, nationality, religion, occupation and economic status. Apart from its demographic importance, statistics on marital status are considered valuable for sociological studies. Such data are also of primary importance for various kinds of economic analysis.

Inaccuracies of age returns

2. Till 1921 age was defined as the number of completed years on the last birthday prior to the date of enquiry. In 1931 age according to the nearest birthday was recorded with a view to make the age return more accurate but it was found that this modification did not bring in the desired result as the ignorant masses are generally not mindful of the months and date of birth or even the year of birth. For 1941 the old definition of age as the number of completed years was adopted and has since been continued.

3. On account of ignorance of people specially in the rural areas, wild answers are given by them in respect of age. Although errors are corrected to certain extent by the census enumerator in the case of those whom he meets on his usual round, yet inaccuracies creep in mostly due to the women who are generally not interviewed by him. Even in the case of intelligent persons it is observed that they do not like to be bothered about recording their exact age and do not realise the importance of correct age return for census and give out the ages in round number usually the multiples of 2, 5 and 10, and this sequence is followed with the increasing age of the persons. Wilful misrepresentation of age specially in cases of unmarried girls of marriageable age where an understatement of age is usually made and in case of old persons who exaggerate the age to add venerability is yet another factor contributing to the defects in age returns. Inspite of these defects, however, the returns represent a close approximation of the distribution of ages and form the only basis of drawing general conclusions on the age structure specially when vital registration has not made any headway in this State which could have served as a guide for correcting the age returns.

4. The distribution of age should normally be a smoothly declining curve from the lowest to the highest ages. The departure from this indicates the nature and extent of error that might have crept in the returns. We have already stated that on account

of the lack of statistics regarding registration of births and deaths no evaluation and adjustment of age data collected in the Census, which suffers from pronounced heapings and deficits, is possible for the State. It has therefore, to be carried out by resorting to certain statistical methods of graduation and smoothing.

5. The single year of age returns, as given by the Census count do not have much meaning except in terms of appropriate quinquennial group tables, which themselves need graduation and smoothing, since the age biases do not cancel out within the group. They can at best be used to obtain population in broad age-groups covering infants and children, boys and girls, and young, middle-aged and elderly persons. For various purposes in the field of education, health, labour etc., and for studies of economic and social structure of the population, however, a reasonably correct distribution of population by single year of age is required and thus it is essential to prepare adjusted population by individual age for general use. The table below presents the distribution of population by graduated and smoothed single year of age for the State :

Distribution of adjusted population by single year of age

(Figures in hundreds)

Age	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0	8,029	4,077	3,952
1	7,313	3,752	3,561
2	6,843	3,525	3 318
3	6,499	3,351	3,148
4	6,228	3,212	3,016
0–4	34,912	17,917	16,995
5	6,007	3,095	2,912
6	5,808	2,992	2,816
7	5,623	2,897	2,726
8	5.445	2,806	2,639
9	5,270	2,718	2,552
5–9	28,153	14,508	13,645
10	5,099	2,633	2,466
11	4,933	2,552	2,381
12	4,770	2,473	2,297
13	4,613	2,398	2,215
14	4,461	2,327	2,134
10–14	23,876	12,383	11,493

Distribution of adjusted population by single year of age—contd.

1	2	3	4
15	4,315	2,259	2,056
16	4.175	2,194	1,981
17	4,042	2,133	1,909
18	3,914	2,074	1,840
19	3,791	2,017	1,774
15–19	20,237	10,677	9,560
20	3,677	1,963	1.714
21	3,569	1,907	1,662
22	3.468	1,852	1,616
23	3.371	1,799	1,572
24	3,276	1,747	1,529
20–24	17,361	9,268	8,093
25	3,191	1,698	1,493
26	3,121	1,655	1,466
27	3,058	1,614	1,444
28	2.997	1,575	1,422
29	2.939	1,536	1,403
25–29	15,306	8,078	7,228
30	2.873	1,497	1,376
31	2 788	1 453	1,335
32	2 693	1,408	1,285
33	2 600	1,364	1,236
34	2 509	1,321	1,188
30–34	13,463	7 043	6,420
35	2,420	1,278	1,142
36	2.332	1,233	1,099
37	2,247	1,189	1,058
38	2,163	1,145	1,018
39	2,077	1,101	976
35–39	11,239	5,946	5,293
40	1,999	1,061	938
41	1,932	1,028	904
42	1,869	998	871
43	1,809	969	840
44	1,750	941	809
40–44	9,359	4,997	4,362
45	1,691	912	779
46	1,630	882	748
47	1,568	852	716
48	1,506	821	685
49	1,447	792	655
45–49	7,842	4,259	3,583
50	1,387	761	626
51	1,327	729	598
52	1,264	694	570
53	1,203	661	542
54	1,142	627	515
50–54	6,323	3,472	2,851

Distribution of adjusted population by single year of age.—concld.

1	2	3	4
55	1,083	593	490
56	1,025	560	465
57	968	527	441
58	913	495	418
59	858	463	395
55–59	4,847	2,638	2,209
60	804	431	373
61	751	401	350
62	699	371	328
63	648	342	306
64	598	314	284
60–64	3,500	1,859	1,641
65	549	287	262
66	502	262	240
67	455	238	217
68	411	216	195
69	366	194	172
65–69	2,283	1,197	1,086
70 & over	2,855	1,399	1,456
TOTAL	201,556	105,641	95,915

6. Shri S. P. Jain, Deputy Registrar General, India has worked out these figures in Paper No. 2 of 1963 (Age Tables) wherein he has also described the method adopted by him for graduation and smoothing of the Census returns. According to Shri Jain the net effect of correction, smoothing and graduation of the enumerated individual age population was to the extent as shown below :

Percentage difference between census and adjusted totals

Age-group	Males	Females
0	–10.2	10.2
1	–41.8	–35.6
2	– 7.2	– 5.7
3– 7	8.8	8.6
8–12	8.3	– 0.5
13–17	–17.0	–26.0
18–22	– 1.4	12.3
23–27	2.7	7.3
28–32	11.9	12.7
33–37	–13.2	–17.9
38–42	8.8	13.5
43–47	–16.1	–21.0
48–52	20.9	20.6
53–57	–41.2	–53.5
58–62	24.3	29.0
63–67	–54.9	–60.3

7. The effect is shown in quinary groups starting from 3–7, the figures for the single age 0, 1 & 2 being given separately and is indicated by the difference between the Census and adjusted totals expressed as a percentage of the former. A negative percentage difference means that the Census figure was deficient and that the result of adjustment has been an addition of this percentage and a positive percentage indicates that the Census figure was in excess and that this percentage was substracted from it. To illustrate the point with reference to the figures from males, at age 0, about 10 percent of the Census figure had to be added. At age 1, the addition is of the order of nearly 42 percent but at age 2 it is comparatively much less being about 7 percent. The quinary age-groups 3–7 and 8–12 were originally in excess and are reduced by 8 to 9 percent after adjustment. The group 13–17 was greatly in deficit and 17 percent had to be added. Group 18–22 was found to be in deficit very slightly and only around 1 percent had to be added. In groups 23–27 and 28–32 there was excess and had to be reduced by 3 and 12 percent respectively. After this group, the addition and substraction alternate, the groups having mid-point at 35, 45, 55 and 65 being in deficit and those having the mid-point at 30, 40, 50 and 60 being the excess. The deficits and excesses increase as the age-group advances. The deficit in the group having mid-age at 35 is only 13 percent that at 45 is 16 percent, at 55 is 41 percent and at 65 is 54 percent. Similarly, the excess in the group having mid-age at 40 is 9 percent, at 50 is 21 percent and at 60 is 24 percent. Excess and shortage in the case of females are, more or less, of the same order as in the case of males.

8. The table below shows the percentage distribution of adjusted population in quinquennial and broad age-groups separately for persons, males and females :

Percentage distribution of adjusted population by age-groups

Age-group	Persons	Males	Females
0– 4	17.3	17.0	17.7
5– 9	14.0	13.7	14.2
10–14	11.8	11.7	12.0
0–14	43.1	42.4	43.9
15–19	10.0	10.1	10.0
20–24	8.6	8.8	8.4
25–29	7.6	7.6	7.5
30–34	6.7	6.7	6.7
15–34	32.9	32.2	32.6

Percentage distribution of adjusted population by age groups—concld.

Age-group	Persons	Males	Females
35–39	5.6	5.6	5.5
40–44	4.7	4.7	4.6
45–49	3.9	4.1	3.7
50–54	3.1	3.3	3.0
55–59	2.4	2.5	2.3
35–59	19.7	20.2	19.1
60–64	1.8	1.8	1.7
65–69	1.1	1.1	1.2
70+	1.4	1.3	1.5
60+	4·3	4.2	4.4

9. Broadly speaking, children in the age-group 0–14 constitute the largest part of the population (42 to 44 percent). Young persons of the age-group 15 to 34 come next forming 32 to 33 percent of the population. Elderly persons in the age-group 35–59 are about 19–20 percent and only a small proportion of about 4 percent is in the age-group (60+) of old persons.

Sex ratio in various states and countries

10. We have in an earlier chapter discussed briefly the sex ratio obtaining in Rajasthan. We may now study the subject with reference to other States in India and some foreign countries. The following table gives the sex ratio and the proportion of persons in the age-groups 0–14, 15–49, and 50+ in the different States of India and in certain foreign countries *viz*, France, Japan, U. K. and U. S. A.

Sex ratio and proportion of persons of each sex in the broad age-groups in India and certain foreign countries

Country	Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 males)	Population of each sex in age-groups expressed as percent of total population of the sex							
		0 — 14		15 — 49		50 +		Age not stated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL INDIA ...	**941**	**40.92**	**41.14**	**47.20**	**47.13**	**11.84**	**11.69**	**0.04**	**0 04**
Andhra Pradesh ...	981	39.52	39.56	47.59	47.64	12.88	12.79	0.01	0.01
Assam ...	876	42.70	47.23	46.93	44.42	10.29	8.29	0.08	0.06
Bihar ...	994	43.40	41.20	45.36	46.79	11.21	11.99	0.03	0.02
Gujarat ...	940	43.22	42.51	46.51	46.80	10.24	10.66	0.03	0.03
Jammu & Kashmir ...	878	39.46	41.94	48.90	48.98	11.45	8.87	0.19	0.21
Kerala ...	1,022	43.61	41.66	44.75	46.41	11.61	11.91	0.03	0.02
Madhya Pradesh ...	953	40.93	40.67	48.23	47.65	10.79	11.63	0.05	0.05
Madras ...	992	37.75	37.46	49.56	50.25	12.68	12.28	0.01	0.01
Maharashtra ...	936	40.18	41.15	48.66	47.70	11.12	11.11	0.04	0.04
Mysore ...	959	41.48	42.82	46.67	45.72	11.80	11.42	0.05	0.04
Orissa ...	1,001	39.30	38.83	48.45	48.20	12.17	12.89	0.08	0.08
Punjab ...	864	42.92	44.27	43.48	44.66	13.56	11.03	0.05	0.05
RAJASTHAN ...	**908**	**42.59**	**42.67**	**46.04**	**46.43**	**11.29**	**10.82**	**0.08**	**0.08**
Uttar Pradesh ...	909	40.62	40.32	46.24	47.11	13.09	12.53	0.05	0.04
West Bengal ...	878	39.21	42.86	50.00	46.13	10.76	10.98	0.03	0.03
FOREIGN COUNTRIES :									
France ...	1,085	26.80	24.42	46.52	42.63	26.68	32.95	...	...
Japan ...	1,036	31.14	28.94	52.19	53.07	16.67	17.99	...	...
U. K. (including Northern Ireland) ...	1,068	24.37	21.75	48.15	45.24	27.48	33.01	...	...
U. S. A. ...	1,030	32.10	30.14	45.51	45.72	22.39	24.14	...	...

11. It will be observed that the sex ratio in most of the States, except Kerala and Orissa, is low. The lowest being 864 in Punjab as against 908 in Rajasthan and 941 in India as a whole. In the U. S. A., U. K., France and Japan, it is high where it varies between 1,030 in U. S. A. to 1,085 in France. It may also be observed that the proportion of males and females between the ages 15–49 generally varies from 45 to 50 percent for India and the various States and does not differ much from similar proportions for U. S. A., U. K. and France. The ratio, however, rises as high as 52.19 for males and 53.07 for females in case of for Japan with corresponding effects on the younger and older age-groups. The proportions of younger and much older ages show significant variations. Those aged 0–14 are much higher and those aged 50+ are much lower in India and the various States than in countries outside. The

Percentage of sex and age

State/District	0 – 4		5 – 9		10 – 14		15 – 19		20 – 24	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	**8.15**	**7.92**	**7.83**	**7.12**	**6.34**	**5.27**	**4.34**	**3.75**	**4.24**	**4.37**
1. Ganganagar ...	8.97	8.64	8.31	7.38	6.36	5.47	4.44	3.49	4.73	4.31
2. Bikaner	8.47	8.22	8.22	7.42	6.67	5.48	4.45	3.84	4.41	4.38
3. Churu	8.42	8.15	8.14	7.35	6.74	5.83	4.38	3.86	4.09	4.40
4. Jhunjhunu ...	8.46	8.18	8.06	7.03	7.08	5.92	4.72	4.08	3.67	4.11
5. Alwar	8.34	8.20	8.07	7.33	6.39	5.40	4.26	3.55	3.77	3.95
6. Bharatpur ...	7.93	7.64	7.92	6.95	6.43	5.10	4.07	3.23	4.44	4.39
7. Sawai Madhopur ...	7.88	7.68	7.78	6.89	6.18	4.83	4.18	3.43	4.30	4.27
8. Jaipur	7.85	7.62	7.75	6.88	6.34	5.20	4.61	4.00	4.23	4.26
9. Sikar	8.25	7.85	7.87	6.96	6.74	5.58	4.46	4.05	3.64	4.34
10. Ajmer	8.19	7.84	7.71	6.94	6.26	5.23	4.32	3.68	4.17	4.22
11. Tonk	7.92	7.73	7.55	6.98	6.02	5.01	4.03	3.73	4.16	4.36
12. Jaisalmer	7.99	7.15	8.22	6.68	6.76	4.83	4.30	3.05	5.21	4.56
13. Jodhpur	8.15	7.87	7.87	7.36	6.76	5.65	4.47	3.57	4.83	4.51
14. Nagaur	7.87	7.65	7.73	6.94	6.82	5.65	4.18	3.82	4.04	4.62
15. Pali	8.53	8.20	7.70	7.09	6.40	5.25	4.15	3.63	4.01	4.40
16. Barmer	8.08	7.70	8.16	7.34	7.01	5.78	4.44	3.35	4.88	4.40
17. Jalor	8.58	8.30	7.23	7.11	6.52	5.45	4.05	3.21	4.30	4.30
18. Sirohi	7.75	8.00	7.68	7.09	6.25	5.31	4.34	3.77	3.98	4.09
19. Bhilwara	7.44	7.07	7.04	6.62	6.05	4.83	4.45	3.91	4.38	4.43
20. Udaipur	7.79	7.79	7.98	7.43	6.05	5.17	4.53	4 20	4.22	4.46
21. Chitorgarh ...	7.79	7.60	7.35	6.84	5.70	4.83	4.35	4.13	4.53	4.73
22. Dungarpur ...	8.81	9.15	8.67	8.31	6.12	5.50	3.98	3.76	3.79	4.48
23. Banswara ...	9.00	9.18	8.83	8.33	5.89	5.25	4.08	3.65	3.94	4.45
24. Bundi	8.39	8.07	7.67	7.20	5.95	4.76	4.02	3.60	4.15	4.35
25. Kota	8.17	7.82	7.40	6.65	5.75	4.68	4.28	3.77	4.38	4.59
26. Jhalawar	8.04	7.75	7.33	6.84	5.62	4.83	4.44	4.29	4.45	4.73

disparity in the proportions of population of each sex in the exposed age periods is indeed disturbing for it is indicative of a higher birth rate and a higher death among the aged. This upsets the equilibrium which we find in other advanced countries of the world. The higher proportions in the exposed age periods due to their relatively smaller birth rate and lower rate of mortality in older ages show that they are more favourably situated in the distribution pattern of age than our country.

Distribution by sex and age-groups

12. The percentage distribution of the population by sex and various age-groups is shown in the following table separately for total, rural and urban in the State and various districts :

structure 1961 (Total)

25 - 29		30 - 34		35 - 39		40 - 44		45 - 59		60+	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
4.32	**4.00**	**3.72**	**3 36**	**2.77**	**2.45**	**2.75**	**2.52**	**5.28**	**4.28**	**2.63**	**2.51**
4.81	3.91	3.73	2.91	2.56	2.00	2.58	2.07	4.95	3.47	2.78	1.99
4.28	3.81	3.47	3.12	2.40	2.14	2 51	2.39	4.80	4.09	2.62	2.71
3.97	3.73	3.24	3.18	2.32	2.13	2.50	2.49	4.84	4.25	2.88	2.96
3.34	3.68	2.96	3.29	2.40	2.40	2.55	2.50	5.05	4.29	3.13	2.99
3.90	3.82	3.49	3.24	2.85	2.43	2.75	2.42	5.61	4.32	3.41	2.44
4.69	4.02	3.85	3.13	2.98	2.32	2.96	2.36	5.71	4.22	3.28	2 33
4.78	4.18	4.11	3.54	3.08	2.46	3.02	2.59	5.53	4.35	2.59	2.28
4.28	3.92	3.70	3.34	2.91	2.50	2.81	2.50	5.47	4 34	2.92	2.52
3.62	3.93	3.16	3.43	2.48	2.49	2.56	2.64	5.06	4.62	3.06	3.15
4.21	4.02	3.73	3.42	2.92	2.56	2.71	2.55	5.64	4.63	2.39	2.61
4.63	4.14	4.06	3.55	2.90	2.50	3.03	2.68	5.62	4.42	2.40	2.50
5.06	3.88	4.29	3.79	2.51	1.88	2.93	2.65	5.44	3.68	2.74	2.36
4.65	3.87	3.72	3.23	2.61	2.20	2.57	2.35	4.87	3.80	2.46	2.60
4.18	4.08	3.54	3.41	2.65	2.40	2.50	2.54	5.16	4.44	2.69	3.00
4.01	4.05	3.66	3 53	2.51	2.45	2.60	2.50	5.17	4.48	2.69	3.00
4.86	4.01	4.08	3.41	2.33	1.97	2.57	2.41	4.77	3.79	2.32	2.30
4.34	4.14	3.81	3.45	2.51	2.34	2.72	2.50	5.17	4.24	2.76	2.79
3.88	3.93	3.74	3.41	2.80	2.80	2.93	2.64	5.35	5.07	2.62	2.54
4.58	4.20	4.16	3.54	3.02	2.79	3.25	2.82	5.85	4.67	2.22	2.60
4.22	4.07	3.75	3.52	2.87	2.66	2.76	2.60	5.17	4.23	2.18	2.25
4.35	4.16	3.96	3.54	3.07	2.80	2.95	2.79	5.41	4.45	2.20	2.43
4.07	4.17	3.56	3.46	2.76	2.61	2.44	2.48	4.26	3.83	1.73	2.02
4.07	4.16	3.68	3.41	2.67	2.54	2.52	2.39	4.21	3.69	1.79	2.21
4.72	4.16	4.01	3.37	2.92	2.60	2.96	2.67	5.76	4.36	2.12	2.06
4.87	4.22	3.99	3.43	3.10	2.66	2.94	2.63	5.67	4.59	2.09	2.18
4.23	3.97	3.68	3.46	3.02	2.75	2.84	2.66	5.45	4.42	2.70	2.39

Percentage of sex and age

State/District	0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Famales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	**8.17**	**7.98**	**7.84**	**7.16**	**6.30**	**5.25**	**4.22**	**3.71**	**4.17**	**4.37**
1. Ganganagar ...	9.04	8.70	8.38	7.47	6.38	5.53	4.30	3.45	4.55	4.26
2. Bikaner	8.58	8.47	8.14	7.39	6.52	5.48	4.15	3.72	4.42	4.43
3. Churu	8.27	8.02	8.03	7.25	6.60	5.76	4.31	3.81	4.32	4.39
4. Jhunjhunu	8.59	8.30	8.07	7.12	6.95	5.82	4.43	4.05	3.49	4.12
5. Alwar	8.35	8.26	8.08	7.37	6.38	5.40	4.17	3.53	3.71	3.96
6. Bharatpur	7.90	7.64	7.90	6.97	6.39	5.09	3.98	3.19	4.40	4.42
7. Sawai Madhopur ...	7.85	7.67	7.78	6.89	6.19	4.85	4.14	3.42	4.26	4.23
8. Jaipur	7.87	7.69	7.80	6.97	6.37	5.20	4.42	3.89	3.97	4.19
9. Sikar	8.18	7.79	7.77	6.89	6.69	5.54	4.35	4.05	3.69	4.38
10. Ajmer	8.37	8.15	7.63	6.95	6.09	5.03	3.88	3.52	3.94	4.24
11. Tonk	7.92	7.70	7.55	7.04	5.95	5.02	3.99	3.69	4.17	4.39
12 Jaisalmer	7.95	7.11	8.33	6.68	6.81	4.79	4.34	3.02	5.24	4.51
13. Jodhpur	8.26	8.21	7.87	7.49	6.76	5.63	4.20	3.37	4.67	4.50
14. Nagaur	7.94	7.65	7.70	6.95	6.68	5.65	4.12	3.78	4.05	4.67
15. Pali	8.55	8.24	7.72	7.14	6.40	5.28	4 15	3.62	4.00	4.38
16. Barmer	8.05	7.71	8.20	7.38	7.01	5.83	4.45	3.33	4.90	4.38
17. Jalor	8.59	8.32	7.21	7.13	6.51	5.49	4.02	3.20	4.28	4.30
18. Sirohi	7.75	8.16	7.70	7.03	6.24	5.29	4.26	3.77	3.79	4.06
19. Bhilwara	7.48	7.13	7.14	6.64	5.94	4.78	4.43	3.91	4.33	4.37
20. Udaipur	7.88	7.92	8.06	7.53	6.03	5.18	4.42	4.20	4.11	4.44
21. Chitorgarh	7.84	7.66	7.34	6.83	5.60	4.81	4.31	4.16	4.57	4.75
22. Dungarpur	8.87	9.23	8.70	8.34	6.08	5.53	3.91	3.77	3.78	4.49
23. Banswara	9.06	9.24	8.88	8.39	5.85	5.22	4.05	3.62	3.91	4.43
24. Bundi	8.37	8.14	7.65	7.24	5.99	4.82	3.98	3.63	4.19	4.34
25. Kota	8.20	7.84	7.47	6.74	5.81	4.72	4.08	3.73	4.14	4.58
26. Jhalawar	8.05	7.78	7.28	6.84	5.56	4.79	4.43	4.30	4.48	4.77

structure 1961 (Rural)

25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—59		60+	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
4.33	**4.05**	**3.72**	**3.39**	**2.76**	**2.45**	**2.75**	**2.54**	**5.31**	**4.29**	**2.66**	**2.49**
4.68	3.94	3.63	2.93	2.52	2.01	2.55	2.08	5.00	3.52	2.90	2.04
4.50	3.92	3.52	3.11	2.32	2.01	2.51	2.36	4.87	3.97	2.85	2.60
4.19	3.79	3.34	3.12	2.37	2.08	2.52	2.46	5.04	4.18	3.07	2.87
3.34	3.72	2.97	3.35	2.43	2.43	2.58	2.52	5.15	4.26	3.22	2.96
3.92	3.85	3.49	3.25	2.86	2.42	2.75	2.42	5.61	4.31	3.44	2.41
4.74	4.07	3.86	3.15	3.00	2.32	2.97	2.38	5.73	4.24	3.30	2.31
4.79	4.22	4.12	3.56	3.08	2.47	3.01	2.59	5.55	4.38	2.60	2.28
4.18	3.95	3.65	3.39	2.90	2.51	2.79	2.59	5.56	4.43	3.05	2.56
3.70	3.96	3.22	3.44	2.53	2.49	2.59	2.64	5.18	4.58	3.16	3.10
4.27	4.17	3.75	3.49	2.80	2.58	2.71	2.69	5.83	4.83	2.40	2.61
4.70	4.21	4.12	3.58	2.93	2.47	3.04	2.67	5.62	4.41	2.31	2.42
5.05	3.85	4.30	3.81	2.46	1.87	2.94	2.65	5.46	3.63	2.81	2.35
4.74	3.94	3.68	3.30	2.54	2.10	2.51	2.38	4.91	3.78	2.55	2.59
4.18	4.14	3.52	3.40	2.63	2.39	2.50	2.55	5.22	4.48	2.71	3.00
3.98	4.05	3.61	3.53	2.47	2.46	2.56	2.50	5.15	4.49	2.71	2.97
4.87	4.01	4.07	3.41	2.29	1.94	2.54	2.41	4.78	3.79	2.33	2.28
4.35	4.14	3.80	3.46	2.50	2.34	2.72	2.50	5.17	4.23	2.78	2.80
3.77	3.93	3.69	3.45	2.73	2.86	2.96	2.70	5.38	5.20	2.72	2.53
4.62	4.24	4.11	3.56	3.03	2.78	3.24	2.80	5.83	4.74	2.21	2.61
4.19	4.09	3.73	3.54	2.85	2.67	2.73	2.61	5.14	4.23	2.14	2.20
4.39	4.19	3.99	3.56	3.07	2.80	2.94	2.80	5.37	4.44	2.14	2.41
4.08	4.15	3.56	3.46	2.77	2.61	2.42	2.46	4.22	3.81	1.72	2.00
4.07	4.18	3.69	3.43	2.66	2.53	2.52	2.39	4.18	3.66	1.78	2.20
4.82	4.16	4.04	3.33	2.86	2.57	2.92	2.66	5.72	4.34	2.11	1.98
4.85	4.24	3.96	3.46	3.08	2.70	2.91	2.69	5.71	4.68	2.06	2.19
4.27	3.99	3.70	3.46	3.04	2.76	2.85	2.65	5.43	4.41	2.69	2.35

Percentage of sex and age

State/District	0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	**8.00**	**7.57**	**7.79**	**6.90**	**6.58**	**5.36**	**4.96**	**3.96**	**4.63**	**4.40**
1. Ganganagar ...	8.60	8.29	7.86	6.82	6.19	5.14	5.30	3.70	5.83	4.59
2. Bikaner	8.33	7.86	8.33	7.47	6.87	5.48	4 85	4.01	4.40	4.33
3. Churu	8.76	8.43	8.38	7.57	7.04	5.97	4.52	3.97	3.61	4.40
4. Jhunjhunu	7.87	7.59	8.00	6.62	7.69	6.39	6.08	4.22	4.48	4.04
5. Alwar	8.26	7.50	8.06	6.90	6.55	5.36	5.28	3.78	4.39	3.88
6. *Bharatpur*	8.14	7.69	8.03	6.81	6.65	5.20	4.61	3.51	4.65	4.22
7. Sawai Madhopur ...	8.21	7.84	7.81	6.86	6.11	4.62	4.47	3.47	4.65	4.61
8. Jaipur	7.80	7.41	7.60	6.63	6.25	5.20	5.15	4.31	4.98	4.44
9. Sikar	8.57	8.13	8.34	7.31	6.99	5.79	4.99	4.03	3.37	4.17
10. Ajmer	7.89	7.32	7.84	6.93	6.53	5.57	5.04	3.95	4.57	4.18
11. Tonk	7.95	7.89	7.57	6.64	6.41	4.98	4.23	3.97	4.06	4.19
12. Jaisalmer	8.33	7.56	7.20	6.67	6.33	5.19	3.96	3.41	4.93	4.97
13. Jodhpur	7.91	7.08	7.88	7.07	6.74	5.72	5.10	4.02	5.20	4.53
14. Nagaur	7.41	7.64	7.94	6.91	7.72	5.65	4.60	4.09	3.99	4.26
15. Pali	8.30	7.81	7.50	6.68	6.37	5.00	4.21	3.63	4.12	4.59
16. Barmer	8.48	7.55	7.60	6.73	7.14	5.06	4.31	3.62	4.55	4.75
17. Jalor	8.38	8.00	7.56	6.73	6.62	4.64	4.72	3.39	4.72	4.40
18. Sirohi	7.72	7.22	7.59	7.39	6.28	5.42	4.75	3.76	4.93	4.25
19. Bhilwara	7.00	6.36	5.85	6.31	7.48	5.48	4.68	3.93	4.98	5.21
20. Udaipur	7.06	6.71	7.35	6.66	6.22	5.05	5.43	4.21	5.17	4.61
21. Chitorgarh	7.30	7.03	7.47	6.91	6.61	5.07	4.77	3.88	4.21	4.52
22. Dungarpur	7.89	7.75	8.14	7.75	6.82	4.93	5.24	3.72	3.99	4.37
23. Banswara	8.05	8.09	7.85	7.31	6.65	5.79	4.62	4.04	4.48	4.75
24. Bundi	8.47	7.70	7.78	6.93	5.72	4.39	4.23	3.44	3.97	4.43
25. Kota	8.04	7.74	7.11	6.29	5.50	4.51	5.11	3.93	5.43	4.65
26. Jhalawar	7.88	7.33	7.94	6.91	6.35	5.32	4.52	4.13	4.12	4.22

13. The largest percentage of population in the State is found in the age-group 0–4 (M–8.15, F–7.92). More or less similar is the position in the various districts of the State. Among the various districts Banswara has the highest percentage (M–9.00, F–9.18) in this age-group followed by Dungarpur (M–8.81, F–9.15) and Ganganagar (M–8.97, F–8.64). The lowest percentages of population in the age-group 0–4 were in Bhilwara district (M–7.44, F–7.07). As is natural the percentage in age-group 5–9 follow next in the State with a little lower proportion (M–7.83, F–7.12). In the age-group 5–9 also Banswara district has registered the highest percentages (M–8.83, F–8.33) among the various districts of the State followed by Dungarpur district (M–8.67, F–8.31). The lowest percentages of this age-group were also found in Bhilwara district (M–7.04, F–6.62). In the subsequent age-groups also, generally a declining trend of percentages of population is observed in the succeeding age-groups from 10–14 to 40–44. In the ages 45+ the quinquennial age-groups have been combined to form the age-group 45–59 beyond which all the age-groups have been combined under 60+ as in the higher age-groups the percentages are comparatively small.

14. A similar pattern of sex and age structure is also found in the rural areas of the State and the districts. In the urban areas, although the largest proportion of population is contained in the age-group 0–4 it is Churu district that has the highest (M–8.76, F–8.43) percentage of its population in this group followed by district Ganganagar (M–8.60, F–8.29), Bhilwara district, as in case of rural, also had the lowest proportion of its population (M–7.00, F–6.36) in this group. In the subsequent quinquennial age-groups there is a declining trend of proportions of population as in the rural areas. It will also be observed from the tables above that in almost all the age-group the proportions relating to

structure 1961 (Urban)

25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—59		60+	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
4.26	**3.78**	**3.71**	**3.23**	**2.82**	**2.43**	**2.77**	**2.41**	**5.11**	**4.19**	**2.48**	**2.63**
5.55	3.78	4.30	2.79	2.81	1.96	2.77	1.97	4.70	3.12	2.11	1.72
3.99	3.67	3.39	3.13	2.52	2.30	2.53	2.44	4.69	4.24	2.31	2.85
3.48	3.61	3.03	3.30	2.22	2.25	2.46	2.56	4.41	4.39	2.46	3.15
3.34	3.52	2.92	3.05	2.22	2.29	2.40	2.38	4.62	4.44	2.73	3.12
3.63	3.53	3.47	3.10	2.72	2.49	2.82	2.37	5.57	4.50	3.09	2.73
4.43	3.66	3.80	2.99	2.81	2.31	2.89	2.26	5.57	4.12	3.15	2.47
4.71	3.82	4.07	3.34	3.02	2.39	3 13	2.59	5.33	4.07	2.49	2.29
4.58	3.82	3.81	3.19	2.94	2.47	2.87	2.27	5.21	4.07	2.56	2.42
3.21	3.76	2.85	3.36	2.24	2.49	2.44	2.64	4.50	4.82	2.60	3.38
4.11	3.77	3.69	3.31	3.12	2.50	2.72	2.32	5.32	4.31	2.38	2.60
4.22	3.74	3.73	3.40	2.71	2.64	2.94	2.72	5.65	4.51	2.91	2.94
5.11	4.18	4.27	3.56	3.00	1.99	2.82	2.62	5.30	4.11	2.09	2.40
4.48	3.71	3.79	3.06	2.78	2.43	2.70	2.23	4.77	3.85	2.26	2.62
4.13	3.68	3.67	3.47	2.81	2.49	2.50	2.48	4.72	4.23	2.53	3.01
4.33	4.04	4.11	3.52	2.92	2.37	2.99	2.49	5.36	4.42	2.48	2.74
4.63	4.14	4.16	3.44	2.90	2.26	2.93	2.36	4.62	3.83	2.17	2.69
4.25	4.04	3.94	3.25	2.79	2.35	2.76	2.44	5.27	4.31	2.31	2.65
4.46	3.97	3.96	3.24	3.16	2.48	2.76	2.35	5.20	4.39	2.12	2.58
4.10	3.73	4.85	3.24	2.98	2.89	3.27	3.07	6 06	3.78	2.28	2.43
4.48	3.86	3.97	3.35	3.02	2.62	3.01	2.48	5.40	4.21	2.49	2.59
3.96	3.87	3.68	3.42	3.09	2.73	3.01	2.76	5.77	4.50	2.71	2.60
3.90	4.34	3.63	3.39	2.64	2.65	2.80	2.83	4.85	4.08	1.92	2.35
4.14	3.80	3.55	3.03	2.88	2.63	2.58	2.36	4.77	4.22	2.03	2.38
4.20	4.17	3.83	3.61	3.23	2.79	3.13	2.74	5.96	4.47	2.19	2.51
4.98	4.11	4.08	3.32	3.20	2.47	3.05	2.36	5.50	4.20	2.23	2.15
3.78	3.77	3.45	3.43	2.79	2.50	2.80	2.72	5.76	4.57	2.80	2.89

females are lower than those of males. In age-group 20–24, however, the position is otherwise probably on account of migration of male population. These differences in the proportions between males and females are studied in detail elsewhere in connection with the problems of sex ratio.

Wide gulf in sex ratios a distressing feature

15. A large excess of males over females is always a distressing feature of a population. While there is a shortage of 59 females per 1,000 males for the country as a whole, in Rajasthan this shortage is of the order of 92 females per 1,000 males. Several reasons have been advanced in the past in respect of the paucity of females. One of the reasons generally given for this deficit in the number of females is that sex proportion at birth itself is normally unfavourable to them. Birth statistics are not available in Rajasthan and it is difficult to verify how far this reason is responsible for the scarcity of women in the State. The sex ratio among the infants with age upto 4 and specially during the first year of survival of infants, however, can throw some light over this matter. Other reasons which can be ascribed to the paucity of females are that girls in the first few years of their life still seem to be suffering from comparative neglect than boys and that a very heavy toll of female lives is taken in the earlier period of the reproducing ages *viz.*, 15 to 34. Besides these reasons proportionately larger number of deaths also seem to occur among females even between the ages 35–44.

Distribution of each sex by age-groups

16. The following table which shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by various age-groups and the sex ratio in each age-group in the State as well as in the districts helps to assess the situation.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of

Under each age (a) denotes ratio of males in each age-group to total of 1,000 males in all age-groups together.
(b) denotes ratio of females in each age-group to total of 1,000 females in all age-groups together.

Age-group		RAJASTHAN			Ganganagar			Bikaner		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	(a)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(b)	**1,000**	**1 000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(c)	**908**	**913**	**882**	**842**	**852**	**784**	**910**	**906**	**916**
0	(a)	35	35	36	36	36	32	36	38	34
	(b)	37	37	38	42	42	41	38	40	36
	(c)	969	975	939	998	998	997	952	945	964
1	(a)	25	25	25	28	28	26	25	23	27
	(b)	27	28	27	32	32	33	25	25	25
	(c)	992	1,002	942	965	961	989	931	1,003	848
2	(a)	31	32	29	34	35	32	34	35	33
	(b)	33	33	31	39	39	38	36	37	34
	(c)	954	955	951	938	939	930	961	976	938
3	(a)	34	34	31	35	35	33	34	36	33
	(b)	37	37	35	40	40	41	39	40	36
	(c)	993	996	974	970	971	963	1,022	1,034	1,003
4	(a)	31	31	30	32	33	30	33	32	33
	(b)	32	33	31	36	36	36	35	35	34
	(c)	952	958	923	941	941	943	972	991	948
5–9	(a)	149	150	147	153	155	140	157	155	160
	(b)	150	150	147	161	162	155	156	155	156
	(c)	909	913	886	888	891	868	903	907	897
10–14	(a)	121	120	124	117	118	110	127	124	132
	(b)	111	110	114	120	120	117	115	115	115
	(c)	831	835	814	861	866	830	822	841	797
15–19	(a)	83	81	93	82	80	95	85	79	93
	(b)	79	78	84	76	75	84	81	78	84
	(c)	864	878	801	785	803	699	864	895	827
20–24	(a)	81	80	87	87	84	105	84	84	84
	(b)	92	91	94	94	93	104	92	93	90
	(c)	1,030	1,048	949	911	937	788	995	1,022	984
25–29	(a)	82	83	80	89	87	99	82	86	76
	(b)	84	85	81	86	86	86	80	82	77
	(c)	927	934	888	814	841	682	891	871	921

females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961

(c) denotes number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group.

Churu			Jhunjhunu			Alwar		
T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
938	**917**	**985**	**943**	**950**	**911**	**892**	**895**	**857**
35	34	35	37	37	35	36	38	35
35	35	35	38	39	36	40	41	38
944	924	988	964	972	927	1,004	959	930
26	24	31	27	28	21	25	25	24
27	26	29	27	28	23	28	28	26
957	981	916	973	966	1,015	1,000	1,005	937
35	35	37	33	34	31	30	31	28
36	36	37	33	34	31	33	33	29
957	939	993	940	946	914	963	970	882
36	35	37	35	36	30	37	36	37
38	39	37	36	37	32	41	41	38
1,001	1,014	973	982	982	979	993	1,002	937
31	30	34	33	32	33	30	30	29
33	33	32	34	33	37	32	32	31
974	996	932	974	964	1,015	954	958	904
158	154	166	157	157	153	153	153	150
152	152	153	145	146	138	156	156	150
903	903	903	873	882	828	908	913	856
131	127	140	137	136	147	121	121	122
120	120	120	122	119	134	114	114	116
864	873	847	836	838	831	844	846	818
85	83	90	92	86	116	80	79	98
80	80	80	84	83	89	75	75	82
881	883	878	863	913	694	833	846	717
79	83	72	71	68	86	71	70	82
91	92	89	85	85	85	84	84	84
1,074	1,018	1,220	1,119	1,179	903	1,050	1,067	885
77	80	69	65	65	64	74	74	68
77	79	73	76	76	74	81	82	77
941	903	1,038	1,102	1,112	1,054	981	982	973

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of

Age-group		RAJASTHAN			Ganganagar			Bikaner		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30-34	(a)	71	71	70	69	67	77	66	67	65
	(b)	71	71	69	64	64	64	65	66	65
	(c)	905	912	871	782	808	649	899	883	922
35-39	(a)	53	53	53	47	47	50	46	44	48
	(b)	51	51	52	44	44	45	45	42	48
	(c)	884	888	864	782	798	697	890	870	915
40-44	(a)	53	53	52	48	47	49	48	48	48
	(b)	53	53	51	45	45	45	50	50	51
	(c)	914	924	868	800	816	711	953	944	1,036
45-49	(a)	38	38	36	35	35	34	34	34	34
	(b)	34	35	34	30	30	28	30	28	32
	(c)	824	826	811	728	742	645	802	746	880
50-54	(a)	43	44	41	40	41	36	41	42	39
	(b)	39	39	38	32	32	31	39	40	39
	(c)	811	810	816	683	684	675	885	868	908
55-59	(a)	19	19	19	16	17	14	17	17	17
	(b)	17	16	18	13	14	12	16	16	18
	(c)	781	770	839	682	682	682	878	829	944
60-64	(a)	26	26	24	24	25	20	23	24	22
	(b)	26	26	28	21	21	20	23	24	30
	(c)	934	913	1,048	726	720	770	1,085	990	1,227
65-69	(a)	8	8	9	9	9	6	9	9	8
	(b)	8	8	10	7	6	6	9	8	10
	(c)	892	872	991	619	597	804	926	799	1,113
70+	(a)	16	16	14	18	19	11	18	21	14
	(b)	18	18	18	16	17	13	20	21	20
	(c)	1,024	1,007	1,120	749	734	895	1,021	877	1,324
Age not	(a)	1	1	N	1	2	1	1	2	N
stated	(b)	1	1	N	1	2	1	1	2	N
	(c)	931	916	1,109	1,033	989	1,508	889	897	727

N=Negligible

females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—contd.

Churu			Jhunjhunu			Alwar		
T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
63	64	60	57	58	56	66	66	64
66	65	67	68	69	64	69	69	67
982	936	1,092	1,112	1,126	1,045	928	931	894
45	46	44	47	47	42	54	54	50
44	43	45	50	50	48	51	51	54
919	877	1,016	1,003	998	1,029	1,173	847	917
48	48	49	49	50	46	52	52	52
51	51	52	51	52	50	51	51	51
995	975	1,040	982	980	991	879	882	840
34	35	32	36	37	32	39	39	40
32	32	31	34	33	37	39	34	38
879	840	977	892	857	1,076	792	790	805
42	42	41	41	42	39	44	44	43
39	39	39	37	37	39	38	38	39
879	854	938	860	852	897	779	779	780
18	19	15	22	23	17	23	23	21
17	16	18	17	17	17	19	19	21
866	753	1,186	757	732	902	720	708	874
25	25	23	28	29	26	33	34	29
28	27	31	29	29	31	28	27	29
1,076	979	1,310	974	954	1,071	735	725	863
10	11	9	11	12	8	12	12	11
9	9	10	11	10	13	9	9	11
869	783	1,094	902	823	1,395	667	651	870
21	23	16	21	22	18	19	19	17
23	24	22	22	22	22	15	15	19
1,052	961	1,340	959	930	1,126	715	694	935
1	2	N	1	1	N	1	N	N
2	2	N	1	1	N	1	1	N
1,032	1,038	941	836	833	2,000	1,080	1,128	133

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of

Age-group		Bharatpur			Sawai Madhopur			Jaipur		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Total	(a)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(b)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(c)	**842**	**845**	**826**	**870**	**872**	**851**	**890**	**901**	**860**
0	(a)	33	33	33	33	33	33	34	35	34
	(b)	39	39	39	35	35	40	37	37	38
	(c)	984	986	976	933	922	1,028	961	961	960
1	(a)	24	24	25	24	24	24	24	23	26
	(b)	28	28	30	29	29	28	27	27	27
	(c)	1,001	1,003	986	1,022	1,029	957	994	1,035	891
2	(a)	28	28	28	29	29	30	29	30	27
	(b)	31	31	32	33	34	32	31	32	31
	(c)	953	952	960	993	1,003	911	951	944	974
3	(a)	33	33	33	33	33	34	32	33	30
	(b)	37	38	36	38	38	40	36	37	34
	(c)	966	976	909	1,001	1,002	992	1,003	1,017	961
4	(a)	29	29	30	28	27	30	29	29	28
	(b)	31	31	32	30	30	31	30	30	31
	(c)	917	920	898	933	940	877	943	937	961
5–9	(a)	146	146	147	146	146	144	146	148	142
	(b)	152	152	151	148	148	149	146	147	143
	(c)	877	1,137	847	885	885	878	888	894	872
10–14	(a)	118	118	121	116	116	113	120	121	116
	(b)	112	111	115	104	104	101	110	110	113
	(c)	794	796	782	781	784	756	820	816	832
15–19	(a)	75	73	84	78	78	83	87	84	96
	(b)	71	70	78	74	73	75	85	82	93
	(c)	796	802	761	821	827	776	868	882	837
20–24	(a)	82	81	85	80	80	86	80	75	93
	(b)	96	96	93	92	91	100	90	88	96
	(c)	990	1,003	908	992	992	992	1,006	1,057	893
25–29	(a)	86	87	81	89	90	87	81	79	85
	(b)	88	89	81	90	901	83	83	83	83
	(c)	856	860	825	874	881	810	914	945	835

females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—contd.

Sikar			Ajmer			Tonk		
T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
963	**957**	**996**	**913**	**934**	**879**	**910**	**910**	**909**
38	38	38	37	38	35	34	32	45
37	37	37	39	41	37	38	37	41
949	944	972	964	996	909	1,004	1,050	815
26	27	24	25	25	26	22	23	17
26	27	24	26	26	26	24	24	21
961	952	1,006	964	1,000	908	980	956	1,173
33	32	34	31	32	28	30	30	30
32	31	33	32	33	29	33	32	35
933	926	965	943	961	909	989	978	1,005
34	32	40	34	36	30	32	33	27
34	33	37	36	38	34	37	38	35
977	993	916	988	998	971	1,040	1,024	1,151
32	32	35	30	31	29	33	33	32
32	31	32	31	31	31	31	31	34
941	949	906	925	913	946	867	852	956
155	152	166	148	148	147	144	144	145
142	141	146	145	144	148	147	148	139
885	886	876	900	911	884	924	832	877
128	131	139	120	118	123	115	114	122
114	113	116	109	104	119	105	105	105
828	828	828	836	826	853	833	843	778
88	85	100	83	75	94	77	76	81
80	83	81	77	73	84	78	77	83
908	932	806	852	905	783	927	925	939
72	72	67	80	76	86	79	80	78
88	90	84	88	88	89	92	92	88
1,194	1,185	1,238	1,011	1,078	914	1,050	1,052	1,030
71	72	64	81	83	77	88	90	81
80	81	75	84	86	81	87	88	79
1,086	1,070	1,173	955	977	917	894	895	887

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of

Age-group		Bharatpur			Sawai Madhopur			Jaipur		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
30–34	(a)	71	71	69	77	77	75	70	70	71
	(b)	69	69	66	76	76	73	71	71	69
	(c)	813	817	788	859	864	821	902	927	836
35–39	(a)	55	55	51	57	58	56	55	55	55
	(b)	51	51	51	53	53	52	53	53	53
	(c)	778	771	822	799	800	793	859	866	837
40–44	(a)	54	55	53	57	56	58	53	53	53
	(b)	52	52	50	56	55	56	53	55	49
	(c)	798	800	783	855	859	827	892	929	791
45–49	(a)	40	40	40	41	41	39	38	39	37
	(b)	35	35	35	37	37	33	35	35	32
	(c)	750	749	752	780	786	732	801	819	750
50–54	(a)	43	43	42	43	43	42	44	45	41
	(b)	38	38	37	39	39	39	40	40	38
	(c)	749	752	733	798	799	784	812	811	810
55–59	(a)	22	23	21	20	20	18	21	22	19
	(b)	19	19	19	17	18	17	18	18	17
	(c)	701	696	732	779	778	785	745	733	783
60–64	(a)	31	31	28	26	26	26	29	30	25
	(b)	26	26	29	27	27	28	28	29	28
	(c)	723	708	828	900	896	935	882	864	942
65–69	(a)	11	11	11	8	8	8	10	10	8
	(b)	8	8	10	7	7	8	9	8	9
	(c)	655	647	702	852	853	843	798	772	885
70+	(a)	19	19	18	14	14	13	17	18	14
	(b)	16	16	16	14	14	14	17	17	16
	(c)	724	719	757	860	853	936	865	831	988
Age not	(a)	N	N	N	1	1	1	1	1	N
stated	(b)	1	1	N	1	1	1	1	1	N
	(c)	1,080	1,058	1,389	1,331	1,309	1,486	700	709	593

N=Negligible

females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—contd.

Sikar			Ajmer			Tonk		
T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
62	63	57	69	73	69	78	79	71
70	70	67	72	72	71	75	75	71
1,085	1,068	1,176	944	932	896	875	869	911
49	49	45	56	54	59	55	56	52
51	51	50	56	53	54	52	52	55
1,004	983	1,113	875	923	802	862	844	975
51	51	49	52	52	51	58	58	56
54	54	53	53	56	50	56	56	57
1,030	1,020	1,082	940	993	853	884	878	925
36	37	31	41	42	38	41	42	38
35	34	35	37	38	34	35	36	34
919	880	1,145	817	833	789	783	779	810
43	43	40	45	48	40	47	46	47
41	41	43	41	43	37	40	40	42
935	916	1,051	829	843	801	793	789	816
21	21	19	22	22	22	20	19	23
19	19	19	20	19	21	17	17	19
856	829	1,001	817	787	868	781	788	745
30	31	26	23	24	22	25	24	29
31	31	34	26	26	27	26	26	30
1,002	951	1,289	1,048	1,029	1,080	960	972	922
11	11	10	9	7	11	7	7	10
11	10	11	10	8	12	8	7	10
945	905	1,165	1,027	1,020	1,034	951	967	885
19	20	16	14	15	13	14	13	16
22	22	23	18	20	16	18	18	22
1,117	1,069	1,400	1,194	1,209	1,165	1,239	1,236	1,255
1	1	N	N	1	N	1	1	N
1	1	N	N	1	N	1	1	N
921	884	1,889	1,050	1,080	950	861	860	1,000

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of

Age-group		Jaisalmer			Jodhpur			Nagaur		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Total	(a)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(b)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(c)	**802**	**795**	**874**	**888**	**898**	**865**	**945**	**949**	**921**
0	(a)	29	29	30	35	34	38	35	34	42
	(b)	31	31	36	37	37	37	36	36	35
	(c)	857	838	1,032	924	969	831	990	1,030	776
1	(a)	21	20	28	22	22	22	22	22	21
	(b)	24	24	27	24	25	24	24	23	27
	(c)	908	918	835	989	1,010	942	1,004	972	1,229
2	(a)	30	30	33	32	34	38	32	32	25
	(b)	35	35	37	35	37	29	32	32	31
	(c)	926	921	971	961	939	914	954	930	1,168
3	(a)	33	32	36	33	34	30	34	35	29
	(b)	38	38	35	37	39	33	35	35	35
	(c)	927	935	853	995	1,021	928	975	957	1,119
4	(a)	31	31	29	32	33	29	31	32	27
	(b)	33	34	28	35	37	30	31	31	31
	(c)	860	861	840	971	1,001	890	938	924	1,054
5- 9	(a)	148	150	135	149	149	147	150	150	152
	(b)	150	151	143	156	158	152	143	143	144
	(c)	813	803	927	936	952	897	899	903	870
10-14	(a)	122	122	119	128	128	126	133	130	148
	(b)	109	108	111	120	119	123	116	116	118
	(c)	715	704	819	836	832	848	829	845	731
15-19	(a)	78	78	74	85	80	95	81	80	88
	(b)	69	68	73	76	71	87	79	78	85
	(c)	711	696	861	798	803	788	915	919	888
20-24	(a)	94	94	92	91	89	97	79	79	77
	(b)	102	102	107	96	95	98	95	95	89
	(c)	874	861	1,007	933	964	870	1,145	1,156	1,069
25-29	(a)	91	91	96	88	90	83	81	82	79
	(b)	87	87	90	82	83	80	84	85	77
	(c)	768	763	817	832	832	832	976	988	892

females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—contd.

Pali			Barmer			Jalor		
T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
943	**948**	**897**	**868**	**868**	**868**	**919**	**921**	**870**
42	40	52	33	33	36	36	34	46
44	42	68	34	34	37	37	36	49
1,010	989	1,160	883	881	918	929	930	918
24	24	26	23	23	23	28	28	21
27	27	27	25	25	21	31	31	18
1,038	1,049	851	965	974	831	1,010	1,019	768
35	36	29	31	31	36	36	36	33
32	32	27	34	34	33	36	36	37
850	852	826	939	950	793	938	935	1,002
35	36	25	32	32	35	35	35	30
35	36	23	37	37	39	36	36	42
937	947	808	1,004	1,007	966	963	953	1,208
30	30	25	32	32	30	31	31	28
31	32	21	36	36	31	34	34	26
993	1,015	745	980	983	927	1,012	1,020	824
150	151	142	152	153	142	139	139	141
146	147	141	158	159	145	149	149	145
917	924	888	899	900	885	984	988	891
124	125	121	131	131	133	125	125	124
108	109	106	124	125	109	114	115	100
821	825	786	824	832	708	836	842	701
81	81	80	83	83	80	78	77	88
75	75	77	72	72	78	67	67	73
873	874	861	754	748	840	793	797	719
78	78	78	91	92	85	82	82	88
91	90	97	95	94	102	90	90	95
1,097	1,095	1,114	902	893	1,044	1,001	1,004	932
78	78	82	91	91	86	83	84	80
83	83	85	86	86	89	86	86	87
1,009	1,017	933	826	822	893	952	952	951

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of

Age-group		Jaisalmer			Jodhpur			Nagaur		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
30–34	(a)	78	77	80	70	70	71	69	69	71
	(b)	85	86	76	69	70	66	70	70	72
	(c)	883	888	834	868	895	807	963	966	943
35–39	(a)	45	44	56	49	48	52	52	51	54
	(b)	42	42	43	47	44	52	49	49	52
	(c)	748	759	661	841	826	874	1,103	910	885
40–44	(a)	53	53	53	49	48	50	49	49	48
	(b)	59	60	56	50	50	49	52	52	52
	(c)	903	900	927	916	948	845	1,018	1,022	992
45–49	(a)	34	34	41	34	34	34	37	37	35
	(b)	26	25	29	29	28	31	33	33	31
	(c)	605	602	632	753	738	789	858	862	829
50–54	(a)	48	50	43	41	43	38	43	44	37
	(b)	46	46	41	37	39	35	40	40	39
	(c)	740	732	836	811	817	796	872	862	952
55–59	(a)	15	14	15	16	16	17	20	20	18
	(b)	11	10	17	14	13	17	18	18	18
	(c)	617	576	991	766	718	867	847	839	905
60–64	(a)	27	28	20	24	24	23	26	26	26
	(b)	29	29	26	28	26	32	30	30	30
	(c)	836	813	1,154	1,022	954	1,186	1,073	1,075	1,055
65–69	(a)	6	6	8	7	7	8	9	10	9
	(b)	6	6	8	8	8	9	10	10	11
	(c)	796	774	964	962	912	1,075	997	986	1,075
70+	(a)	16	16	12	15	17	12	16	17	13
	(b)	18	18	17	20	21	15	22	22	22
	(c)	926	901	1,253	1,153	1,154	1,151	1,251	1,217	1,542
Age not stated	(a)	1	1	..	N	N	N	1	1	1
	(b)	N	N	..	N	N	1	1	1	1
	(c)	174	174	..	1,448	2,250	869	739	732	804

N=Negligible

females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—contd.

Pali			Barmer			Jalor		
T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
71	70	78	76	76	78	73	73	74
73	72	74	73	73	74	72	72	70
963	976	855	836	837	828	908	912	825
49	48	55	44	43	54	48	48	52
50	51	50	42	42	49	49	49	51
1,025	995	813	1,186	848	781	1,072	937	844
50	50	57	48	47	55	52	52	52
51	51	53	52	52	51	52	52	52
961	977	833	938	948	804	919	921	883
36	36	38	31	31	32	35	35	39
35	35	34	29	28	30	31	31	35
903	914	810	789	789	793	811	812	787
46	46	48	43	43	39	46	47	45
41	41	41	41	41	39	41	41	45
834	841	777	821	818	874	814	810	880
18	18	14	15	15	15	18	18	15
17	16	18	13	12	14	16	16	12
880	867	1,009	732	728	797	849	854	714
27	27	26	23	23	23	28	28	25
28	28	29	25	25	34	30	30	31
992	989	1,030	956	936	1,251	1,011	1,007	1,081
8	8	7	6	6	6	9	9	6
9	8	8	6	6	8	8	8	9
1,044	1,042	1,064	878	854	1,248	835	818	1,400
18	18	15	15	15	11	16	17	12
24	24	21	18	19	16	20	20	16
1,281	1,284	1,250	1,094	1,088	1,213	1,109	1,108	1,161
N	N	N	N	N	1	2	2	1
N	N	N	N	N	1	1	1	7
675	669	750	684	667	824	476	381	1,902

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of

Age-group		Sirohi			Bhilwara			Udaipur		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
Total	(a)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(b)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(c)	**948**	**960**	**889**	**906**	**909**	**868**	**939**	**948**	**865**
0	(a)	35	35	33	30	29	34	31	31	29
	(b)	40	41	34	32	31	39	33	33	33
	(c)	1,083	1,113	923	959	956	987	1,002	1,006	967
1	(a)	27	28	25	24	24	20	25	25	23
	(b)	29	30	25	26	26	20	27	27	24
	(c)	1,011	1,032	899	989	968	1,298	1,018	1,030	916
2	(a)	29	29	29	28	29	25	31	31	27
	(b)	30	30	29	30	30	25	33	33	31
	(c)	975	994	882	958	965	969	1,000	999	1,014
3	(a)	29	29	31	31	32	16	32	33	28
	(b)	33	33	36	33	33	21	35	36	31
	(c)	1,091	1,104	1,033	978	972	1,130	1,023	1,030	963
4	(a)	31	32	28	29	29	35	32	33	25
	(b)	33	33	29	28	29	21	33	33	26
	(c)	995	1,008	925	872	906	530	956	964	878
5- 9	(a)	150	151	143	134	136	109	155	157	137
	(b)	146	144	157	139	140	136	153	155	144
	(c)	923	913	973	940	931	1,079	931	934	906
10-14	(a)	122	122	119	115	113	140	117	117	116
	(b)	109	108	115	101	100	118	107	106	109
	(c)	849	847	862	789	805	733	854	859	812
15-19	(a)	84	83	90	85	85	87	88	86	101
	(b)	77	77	80	82	82	85	87	86	91
	(c)	869	885	792	879	882	841	928	951	776
20-24	(a)	77	74	93	83	83	93	82	80	96
	(b)	84	83	90	93	92	112	92	91	99
	(c)	1,028	1,070	863	1,013	1,010	1,046	1,056	1,081	892
25-29	(a)	76	74	84	88	88	77	82	82	84
	(b)	81	80	84	88	89	80	84	84	83
	(c)	1,013	1,042	891	916	917	909	964	978	862

females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—contd.

Chitorgarh			Dungarpur			Banswara		
T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
935	**939**	**899**	**991**	**995**	**930**	**971**	**973**	**938**
37	37	36	37	37	32	37	37	35
37	37	33	38	38	38	37	37	36
921	930	831	1,030	1,026	1,095	970	970	967
25	25	29	31	31	27	32	32	27
26	26	25	32	32	28	32	32	31
969	991	785	1,028	1,031	970	991	988	1,063
28	29	22	34	34	29	34	34	30
30	30	28	35	36	28	36	36	33
986	972	1,152	1,047	1,054	913	1,018	1,018	1,010
31	32	25	37	37	33	40	40	33
34	35	32	40	41	34	43	43	36
1,029	1,018	1,155	1,073	1,079	957	1,035	1,035	1,021
29	29	27	37	37	31	35	35	30
30	30	29	38	38	33	39	39	31
986	986	993	1,012	1,014	968	1,083	1,088	972
142	142	142	173	174	157	174	175	152
141	141	146	167	167	161	169	170	151
930	931	924	959	960	952	944	945	932
110	109	125	122	121	132	116	115	129
100	99	107	111	111	102	107	106	120
848	858	766	900	910	723	892	893	871
84	84	91	79	78	101	80	80	90
86	86	82	76	76	77	74	74	83
949	965	814	946	964	710	894	895	874
88	89	80	75	76	77	78	77	87
98	98	80	90	90	91	90	90	98
1,043	1,040	1,074	1,181	1,186	1,095	1,128	1,132	1,060
84	85	75	81	81	75	80	80	80
86	87	82	84	83	90	84	85	79
957	955	979	1,024	1,019	1,111	1,021	1,026	918

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of

Age-group		Sirohi			Bhilwara			Udaipur		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
30–34	(a)	73	72	75	79	78	91	73	73	74
	(b)	70	70	69	75	75	70	73	73	72
	(c)	913	933	817	849	866	668	936	949	842
35–39	(a)	55	53	60	58	58	56	56	56	56
	(b)	58	58	53	59	58	62	55	55	56
	(c)	998	1,047	785	921	918	970	928	936	869
40–44	(a)	57	58	52	62	62	61	53	53	56
	(b)	54	55	50	59	59	66	54	54	53
	(c)	902	911	851	869	863	941	941	957	825
45–49	(a)	39	39	39	40	41	33	38	38	40
	(b)	40	41	35	40	41	34	35	35	36
	(c)	978	1,015	796	898	899	879	858	867	791
50–54	(a)	43	43	41	51	51	48	44	44	42
	(b)	41	42	39	42	42	32	37	37	38
	(c)	914	930	835	746	758	590	801	805	769
55–59	(a)	23	24	18	21	20	32	18	18	19
	(b)	23	24	20	17	17	16	15	15	17
	(c)	855	959	968	730	772	415	771	770	776
60–64	(a)	27	29	21	23	23	22	22	22	22
	(b)	24	24	26	27	27	30	22	22	27
	(c)	851	816	1,087	1,046	1,038	1,141	966	953	1,071
65–69	(a)	9	10	7	6	6	12	6	6	8
	(b)	10	10	8	8	8	11	7	7	10
	(c)	1,014	1,008	1,055	1,203	1,260	859	1,066	1,066	1,068
70+	(a)	14	15	12	13	13	9	14	14	17
	(b)	18	17	21	20	20	11	17	17	19
	(c)	1,165	1,104	1,540	1,371	1,381	1,163	1,107	1,127	977
Age not	(a)	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	N
stated	(b)	N	N	N	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(c)	500	455	857	3,011	305	2,125	944	931	1,212

N=Negligible

females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and Districts, 1961

Chitorgarh			Dungarpur			Banswara		
T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
77	77	70	71	71	70	72	73	69
73	73	72	69	69	70	69	70	63
894	890	929	970	972	933	927	930	855
60	59	59	55	55	51	53	53	56
58	58	58	52	52	55	52	51	54
911	914	883	945	942	1,007	950	952	912
57	57	57	48	48	54	50	50	50
58	58	58	50	49	59	49	49	49
947	951	915	1,018	1,018	1,012	949	951	917
42	42	43	34	34	39	33	33	35
38	38	38	33	33	32	29	29	37
848	856	778	954	967	753	863	856	991
45	44	46	38	38	40	37	37	41
38	38	37	32	32	39	34	34	35
789	796	724	841	837	901	881	886	802
18	18	20	13	13	14	13	13	16
17	16	21	12	12	14	12	11	15
842	834	914	922	923	906	891	893	865
22	22	24	18	17	21	18	18	21
23	23	26	20	20	27	22	22	23
980	980	980	1,136	1,132	1,208	1,183	1,194	1,011
7	7	10	5	5	6	4	4	6
8	8	11	6	6	6	5	5	7
1,102	1,119	997	1,151	1,163	984	1,185	1,188	1,139
14	13	18	12	12	11	13	13	13
19	19	19	15	15	16	17	17	19
1,305	1,363	910	1,220	1,212	1,378	1,319	1,310	1,453
N	N	1	N	1	N	1	1	N
N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	..
1,188	1,228	1,098	613	600	2,000	363	365	..

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—contd.

Age-group		Bundi			Kota			Jhalawar		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
Total	(a)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(b)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(c)	**897**	**897**	**896**	**897**	**910**	**844**	**928**	**929**	**914**
0	(a)	39	39	38	36	36	34	36	36	36
	(b)	39	40	37	39	39	40	39	39	35
	(c)	918	929	861	981	981	984	1,006	1,016	881
1	(a)	26	26	26	26	26	26	28	28	26
	(b)	28	28	26	30	30	29	30	31	28
	(c)	943	954	880	1,040	1,060	955	1,022	1,024	990
2	(a)	29	29	31	30	30	30	30	30	31
	(b)	31	31	32	30	30	32	30	30	30
	(c)	954	956	944	909	902	943	912	914	885
3	(a)	34	34	35	33	33	31	31	31	30
	(b)	39	40	36	34	34	37	32	32	31
	(c)	1,026	1,042	940	945	930	1,012	942	941	961
4	(a)	31	30	31	30	30	29	30	30	28
	(b)	33	33	32	31	31	31	30	31	29
	(c)	970	978	924	923	926	909	936	934	956
5–9	(a)	146	145	148	140	143	131	141	141	152
	(b)	152	153	147	141	141	137	142	142	145
	(c)	938	947	891	899	902	885	933	939	871
10–14	(a)	113	114	108	109	111	101	108	107	121
	(b)	101	102	93	99	99	99	100	99	112
	(c)	800	806	767	813	812	820	859	861	839
15–19	(a)	76	76	80	81	78	94	86	85	86
	(b)	76	77	73	80	78	86	89	89	87
	(c)	895	911	813	882	915	770	966	971	913
20–24	(a)	79	79	75	83	79	100	86	87	79
	(b)	92	92	94	97	96	102	98	99	88
	(c)	1,048	1,036	1,116	1,048	1,106	857	1,062	1,065	1,024
25–29	(a)	90	92	94	93	92	92	82	82	72
	(b)	88	88	88	89	89	90	82	83	78
	(c)	880	863	993	866	875	826	937	934	982
30–34	(a)	76	77	73	76	76	75	71	71	66
	(b)	71	70	76	72	73	72	72	72	72
	(c)	841	824	942	862	873	812	939	935	994
35–39	(a)	55	54	61	59	59	59	58	59	53
	(b)	55	54	59	56	57	54	57	57	52
	(c)	891	897	865	857	878	772	909	909	896

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—concld.

Age-group		Bundi			Kota			Jhalawar		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
40–44	(a)	56	56	59	56	56	56	55	55	54
	(b)	57	56	58	55	57	52	55	55	57
	(c)	905	910	875	896	925	776	933	930	971
45–49	(a)	42	41	46	43	44	40	43	43	44
	(b)	36	37	36	42	40	36	38	38	37
	(c)	791	806	716	872	831	775	804	806	777
50–54	(a)	47	47	46	44	44	44	41	41	46
	(b)	39	39	41	40	40	39	38	37	39
	(c)	748	737	810	811	826	749	846	852	785
55–59	(a)	20	20	21	20	21	18	21	21	21
	(b)	16	16	17	18	18	17	17	17	19
	(c)	709	711	699	779	781	770	754	745	853
60–64	(a)	24	24	22	22	23	21	25	25	26
	(b)	25	24	30	25	25	23	24	23	31
	(c)	934	885	1,225	1,002	1,017	936	899	881	1,100
65–69	(a)	6	6	8	7	7	7	10	10	10
	(b)	7	6	8	9	9	8	9	9	9
	(c)	924	924	921	1,131	1,188	915	856	860	803
70+	(a)	10	10	11	10	10	12	17	17	18
	(b)	13	12	15	12	12	16	17	16	21
	(c)	1,095	1,083	1,156	1,074	1,082	1,050	890	874	1,071
Age not stated	(a)	1	1	1	2	2	N	1	1	1
	(b)	2	2	2	1	2	N	1	1	..
	(c)	1,389	1,287	2,500	874	857	1,259	993	1,042	..

N=Negligible

17. The average sex ratio for the State as a whole among the infants of age less than one year was 969 females per 1,000 males. Although in rural areas the sex ratio was 975, a little higher than the State average, in the urban areas it was only 939. In as many as 19 districts of the State, the sex ratio was found to be unfavourable to the females. The sex ratio during the first year of the birth was found to be the lowest in Jaisalmer district (857). During the single year ages from 1–4 years also the sex ratio is unfavourable to females and ranges from 952 to 993 in the State. In rural areas this range is 955–1002 and in urban areas it is 923–974. In the age-groups 5–9 and 10–14 also the sex ratios are still lower indicating a heavier toll of female lives during their child-hood. In the age-group 15–19, the sex ratio improves a little perhaps because of the increased attention which girls of this age usually receive from their parents. There is considerable increase in the sex ratios in the age-group 20-24, so much so that it reaches the highest point of 1,030. This can be attributed to the out-migration of male adults in search of employment elsewhere resulting in the increase in the proportion of females in the proportion of this age-group. There is again a steep fall in the reproductive age-groups 25–29, 30–34 and 35–59 largely due to the higher maternal mortality rates. The low ratios are also noticeable in upper age-groups *viz.*, 45–54 and 55–59. There is some rise in the sex ratio in the age-group 60+ probably because of relatively higher mortality among men in this age-group. The high proportion of females in

the age-group 70+ illustrates the fact that sex ratio attains approximate parity towards the end of life on account of correspondingly higher survivals among old women.

18. We may now proceed to study the distribution of persons of each sex by age-groups separately for total, rural and urban areas of the State and its various districts. The items (a) and (b) in the table above indicate the ratios of males and females respectively in particular age-group to total of 1,000 persons of each sex in all age-groups taken together. We have already stated earlier while studying the age-structure of the population of the State that the highest proportions of persons both males and females were found in the age-group 0–4. The following statement abstracted from the preceding table shows the proportions of males and females in this age-group (0–4), for total, rural and urban areas of the State and its various districts.

Proportion of males and females in age-group 0–4

State/District	Males (0–4) per 1,000 males (all age-groups)			Females (0–4) per 1,000 females (all age-groups)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	**156**	**157**	**151**	**166**	**168**	**162**
1. Ganganagar	165	167	153	189	189	189
2. Bikaner	162	164	160	173	178	165
3. Churu	163	158	174	169	169	170
4. Jhunjhunu	165	167	150	168	171	159
5. Alwar	158	160	153	174	175	162
6. Bharatpur	147	147	149	166	176	169
7. Sawai Madhopur	147	146	151	165	166	171
8. Jaipur	148	150	145	161	163	161
9. Sikar	163	161	161	161	159	163
10. Ajmer	157	162	148	164	169	157
11. Tonk	151	151	151	163	162	166
12. Jaisalmer	144	142	156	161	162	163
13. Jodhpur	154	157	147	168	175	153
14. Nagaur	154	155	144	158	157	159
15. Pali	166	166	157	169	169	166
16. Barmer	151	151	160	166	166	161
17. Jalor	166	164	158	174	173	172
18. Sirohi	151	153	146	165	167	153
19. Bhilwara	142	143	130	149	149	136
20. Udaipur	151	153	132	161	162	145
21. Chitorgarh	150	152	139	157	158	147
22. Dungarpur	176	176	152	183	185	161
23. Banswara	178	178	155	187	187	167
24. Bundi	159	158	161	170	172	163
25. Kota	155	155	150	164	164	169
26. Jhalawar	155	155	151	161	163	153

19. It will be observed that persons of each sex in this age-group constitute about 15 to 16 percent of the total under each sex, both rural and urban of the State. At the district level the proportions in this age-group (0–4) range from 13 to 19 percent of the total under each sex.

20. In the subsequent quinquennial age-groups for the State as a whole, the age-group 5–9 accounts for about 15 percent, age-group 10–14 for 11 to 12 percent, age-groups 15–19, 20–24 and 25–29 for 8 to 9 percent each. Almost a similar trend of proportions is observed in the various districts and their rural and urban areas. It will thus be seen that these five quinquennial age-groups from 5–9 to 25–29 more or less follow their natural decreasing sequence. The next three age-groups 30–34, 35–39, 40–44 have proportions ranging from 5 to 7 percent each of the total under each sex in the State as well as in the various districts. In the subsequent two age-groups 45–49 and 50–54 the proportions are further reduced to 3 to 4 percent each. In the age-group 55–59, the

proportion goes down to barely 2 percent, but improves a little in the subsequent age-groups 60–64 where it rises upto 3 percent. In the older age-groups 65–69 and 70+ the proportion is only about 1–2 percent of the total under each sex in rural as well as the urban areas.

Changes in sex ratios 1901–1961

21. We may now proceed to study the changes in the sex ratios in the State during the past census years. The trend in sex-ratios of particular regions can be studied by obtaining comparable data for the previous censuses for regions which have more or less retained their boundaries since 1901. The following table shows the changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males (sex-ratio) in the State and the erstwhile administrative Commissioner's divisions of Rajasthan from 1901 to 1961 for the various age-groups.

Changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State and Divisions 1901–1961

State/Division (Districts)	Census year	Females per 1,000 males in the age-group						
		0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–39	40–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	1961	972	909	831	864	943	846	955
	1951	967	937	856	906	967	837	959
	1941	995	905	848	886	903	881	929
	1931	1,010	879	832	897	912	870	1,012
	1921	1,023	912	771	756	877	900	1,053
	1911	1,005	890	746	779	921	929	1,118
	1901	981	920	793	809	909	951	1,083
BIKANER DIVISION	1961	966	896	854	831	893	821	881
(Ganganagar, Bikaner	1951	972	857	862	907	884	841	796
& Churu Districts)	1941	910	854	864	820	842	854	916
	1931	972	887	842	846	841	813	967
	1921	984	903	859	821	867	887	1,090
	1911	976	899	780	732	882	896	1,190
	1901	913	906	862	782	897	961	1,283
AJMER DIVISION	1961	968	891	820	854	947	833	876
(Jhunjhunu, Sawai	1951	969	951	860	904	946	840	999
Madhopur, Jaipur,	1941	998	893	846	888	900	831	853
Sikar, Alwar,	1931	1,002	859	811	883	901	837	931
Bharatpur, Ajmer &	1921	1,011	894	738	746	826	859	967
Tonk Districts)	1911	1,002	891	734	773	916	899	1,032
	1901	974	905	760	791	906	908	1,103
JODHPUR DIVISION	1961	967	920	825	832	940	872	1,042
(Jaisalmer, Jodhpur,	1951	903	889	872	932	1,006	824	871
Nagaur, Pali, Barmer,	1941	988	938	805	837	912	900	1,018
Jalor & Sirohi Districts)	1931	1,001	872	811	855	936	891	1,136
	1921	988	893	787	739	894	934	1,173
	1911	978	874	761	774	922	944	1,238
	1901	992	928	855	851	900	928	902
UDAIPUR DIVISION	1961	992	938	850	919	971	864	1,109
(Bhilwara, Udaipur,	1951	1,015	980	835	871	1,009	873	1,091
Chitorgarh,Dungarpur	1941	1,027	914	886	963	924	997	1,083
& Banswara Districts)	1931	1,044	911	869	977	944	965	1,223
	1921	1,078	942	792	761	969	998	1,262
	1911	1,032	877	750	793	936	1,041	1,454
	1901	1,054	936	786	774	919	1,170	1,529
KOTA DIVISION	1961	961	917	824	910	929	836	977
(Kota, Bundi &	1951	1,005	957	839	934	953	787	912
Jhalawar Districts)	1941	1,017	927	873	928	918	908	858
	1931	1,041	925	896	952	918	857	908
	1921	1,072	983	786	792	944	876	989
	1911	1,044	939	752	846	939	925	999
	1901	1,000	988	777	873	938	1,004	1,147

22. In the State as a whole there is more or less declining trend in the sex ratio under the higher age-groups 40–59 and 60+. In the Census year 1911 the highest sex-ratio recorded in the State was found to be 1,118 which declined to 929 in the Census of 1941. In the 1951 Census the sex-ratio regained a few points by rising upto 959 but again declined slightly and came down to 955 in 1961 Census. In other age-groups there are wide fluctuations and no particular trend is noticeable. The lowest sex-ratio of the State (746) was observed in the age-group 10-14 for the year 1911, which increased to 856 in 1951 but again declined to 831 in 1961 Census. More or less similar was the case in age-groups 15–19 and 20–39 wherein the lowest sex-ratios 756 and 877 respectively were observed for the year 1921, which increased to 906 and 967 during 1951 Census and declined to 864 and 943 respectively in the 1961 Census.

23. The variation in the sex-ratios of the age-group 5–9 is of a small magnitude and its range is 879 for 1931 and 937 for 1951. Sex ratio is also high in the lowest age-group 0–4 and ranges between 967 in 1951 to 1,023 in 1921, but there is a declining trend noticeable in the sex-ratio of this age-group which relates to the time of birth and covers the survival of children during infancy. The sex-ratio in this age-group (0–4) has however slightly improved (972) in 1961 as compared to 967 in 1951. Generally speaking for all age-groups in this table, there is only a slight variation in the sex-ratios for 1951 and 1961. There is an increase in the age-groups 0–4 and 40–59 while there is decline in all other age-groups.

Females per 1,000 males and distribution of 1,000

State/District	Age-groups					
	0 - 14			15 - 34		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**426**	**427**	**910**	**317**	**325**	**932**
1. Ganganagar	436	470	909	326	320	826
2. Bikaner	446	443	904	317	318	913
3. Churu	452	441	915	304	313	967
4. Jhunjhunu	458	435	895	286	312	1,032
5. Alwar	431	444	917	291	309	945
6. Bharatpur	411	431	884	314	323	867
7. Sawai Madhopur	409	417	888	325	331	887
8. Jaipur	415	418	898	318	329	922
9. Sikar	449	415	892	292	321	1,059
10. Ajmer	424	419	904	314	321	934
11. Tonk	410	414	918	322	331	936
12. Jaisalmer	414	419	813	340	344	810
13. Jodhpur	430	444	917	334	323	859
14. Nagaur	436	417	903	310	328	1,000
15. Pali	440	424	908	308	321	985
16. Barmer	434	448	895	341	327	831
17. Jalor	428	436	934	317	315	915
18. Sirohi	423	419	941	310	313	954
19. Bhilwara	391	390	902	335	338	915
20. Udaipur	423	421	934	324	336	971
21. Chitorgarh	403	399	928	333	343	963
22. Dungarpur	470	461	973	307	319	1,030
23. Banswara	468	462	960	311	318	993
24. Bundi	417	423	910	321	328	916
25. Kota	405	405	898	332	339	914
26. Jhalawar	405	403	925	324	342	972

(a)=Males per 1,000 of all males, (b)=Females per 1,000 of all females, (c)=Females per 1,000 males

24. Among the five divisions of the State Udaipur division has registered some of the highest sex ratios in the State specially in the age-group of 0–4 relating to infants and the age-group 60+ relating to older persons. In this division the highest sex-ratio of the age-group 60+ (1,529) was recorded in 1901. In the age-group 0–4 the sex-ratio ranges from 992 in 1961 to 1,078 in 1921. In Kota division also the sex-ratio in age-group 0–4 are of the same order ranging from 961 to 1,072. In Jodhpur division the sex ratios in the age-group 60+ are quite high although in the 1951 Census, the sex-ratio in this age-group was as low as 871. In 1951 the lowest sex-ratio in this age-group of 60+(796) was registered in Bikaner division. In Ajmer division the sex-ratios in the age-group 0–4 are fairly high and even exceed one thousand during the period 1911–1931. In the age-group 10–14 the sex-ratios are generally low and some of the lowest sex-ratios of this age-group are found in Ajmer division which has recorded a sex-ratio as low as 734 in 1911 for this age-group. In other age-groups, such as 5–9, 15–19, 20–39 and 40–59 the sex-ratios normally fluctuate between 800 and 900, except in case of Udaipur and Kota divisions where the sex-ratios in the age-group 40–59 have even crossed the bench mark of 1,000.

Distribution of each sex by broad age-groups

25. We have earlier stated about the distribution of persons of each sex by quinquennial age-groups. It is important to examine the distribution of persons of each sex to find corraboration or otherwise of the differences in sex-ratios in broad age-groups and the following table has been constructed for that purpose.

persons of each sex in broad age-groups, 1961

Age-groups								
35 – 59			60+			Age not stated		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
206	**194**	**856**	**50**	**53**	**956**	**1**	**1**	**931**
186	165	746	51	44	716	1	1	1,033
185	181	888	50	57	1,035	2	1	889
187	183	917	56	61	1,029	1	2	1,032
194	190	920	61	62	955	1	1	836
212	194	818	65	52	718	1	1	1,080
215	194	764	60	51	712	N	1	1,080
217	202	808	48	49	881	1	1	1,331
211	198	835	55	54	862	1	1	700
198	199	965	60	64	1,029	1	1	917
216	204	864	46	55	1,089	N	1	1,050
221	201	831	46	53	1,043	1	1	861
196	184	753	49	53	859	1	N	174
190	178	831	46	55	1,055	N	N	1,448
201	193	911	52	61	1,115	1	1	739
200	194	917	52	61	1,097	N	N	675
181	176	844	43	49	992	1	N	684
200	190	873	53	58	1,011	2	1	477
216	216	948	51	52	969	N	N	500
231	216	848	42	55	1,168	1	1	3,011
210	196	878	42	46	1,029	1	1	944
221	208	878	43	50	1,104	N	N	1,188
188	179	943	34	41	1,168	1	N	613
185	175	916	35	45	1,231	1	N	363
221	204	828	40	44	975	1	1	1,389
222	209	844	40	46	1,044	1	1	874
218	204	868	52	50	887	1	1	993

N=Negligible

Females per 1,000 males and distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups, 1961—concld.

City	Age-groups					
	0 - 14			15 - 34		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Jaipur	396	414	893	353	346	837
2. Ajmer	425	432	900	327	327	888
3. Jodhpur	416	431	880	356	334	796
4. Bikaner	434	432	881	332	321	856
5. Kota	374	403	892	376	356	782
6. Udaipur	376	399	894	372	352	799

(a)=Males per 1,000 of all males.

(b)=Females per 1,000 of all females.

(c)=Females per 1,000 males.

Age-groups								
35 - 59			60+			Age not stated		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
204	188	792	47	92	953	N	N	500
203	188	823	45	53	1,039	N	N	719
188	181	811	40	54	1,142	N	N	815
192	188	866	42	59	1,221	N	N	667
211	197	769	39	44	941	—	N	—
208	195	790	44	54	1,038	N	N	1,417

N=Negligible

26. The highest proportion of population of each sex i.e. nearly 43 percent was found in the lowest age-group (0–14) for the State as a whole. Among the various districts this proportion ranged approximately between 40 to 50 percent. In the next higher age-group (15–34) the proportion in the State was about 32 percent while in districts its range was 30–35 percent. For the middle aged persons who fall in the age-group (35–59) the proportion in the State was about 20 percent and in the districts it also hovers round the same figure. The proportion of elderly persons who come in the highest age-group 60+ was barely 5 percent and in districts also it was more or less round about that figure. No appreciable difference in the proportions of two sexes is noticeable in the various age-groups for the State as a whole. There are, however, some small variations in the proportions of males and females in the various districts.

27. The sex-ratios on the other hand vary considerably for the different age-groups in the State as well as the various districts. The sex-ratio in the age-group (0–14) is 910 for the State while this ratio lingers in the neighbourhood of the figure 900 for most of the districts. Jaisalmer shows a sex-ratio as low as 813 while the highest sex-ratio of 973 in this age-group is registered in Dungarpur district. The higher sex-ratio of 932 in the age-group (15–34) composed of young persons, indicates additions due to migration, the increase of 22 females per 1,000 males probably reflects marriage migration. The districts Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Dungarpur have high sex-ratios in this age-group, which may partly be attributed to the female additions due to marriage migration and partly to the out-migration of male population due to economic factors. The low sex-ratio in the cities for this age-group clearly indicates predominantly male migration to these main urban centres of the State. The age-group (35–59), composed of middle aged persons, has registered the lowest sex-ratio among the various broad age-groups. The toll of female lives in this age-group is so heavy that the difference in male-female population grows remarkably rapid and wide. The sex-ratio is as low as 746 in Ganganagar district while the highest sex-ratio in the State for the age-group was 965 in Sikar district. The sex-ratio among the elderly persons crossing into the age-group 60+ has suddenly jumped up by 100 females per 1,000 males, bringing the sex-ratio to 956 from 856 in the preceeding age-group (35–59). This again illustrates the fact that the sex-ratio invariably attains approximate parity towards the higher age-groups. The female superiority is noticeable in as many as fifteen districts out of the twentysix.

Male and female proportions in younger age-groups

28. It would be useful to further examine the proportions of males and females in certain younger age-groups and to study the variations in these proportions during the decade 1951–1961. The following table shows the proportions of persons, males and females, for certain younger age-groups to total population for 1951 and 1961 for the State, district and cities.

Proportion of certain younger age-groups to total of each sex, 1951 and 1961

State/District and City	Census year	Proportion of persons, males and females of certain age-groups to total of 1,000 males, females and total population											
		0–4			5–9			10–14			15–24		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RAJASTHAN	**1961**	**161**	**155**	**166**	**150**	**149**	**150**	**116**	**121**	**111**	**167**	**164**	**171**
	1951	**143**	**139**	**147**	**132**	**130**	**134**	**122**	**126**	**118**	**168**	**165**	**172**
1. Ganganagar	1961	176	165	189	157	153	161	118	117	120	170	169	171
	1951	186	176	198	130	133	127	124	129	119	181	175	188
2. Bikaner	1961	167	162	172	156	157	156	122	127	115	171	169	173
	1951	129	123	137	129	129	128	140	131	151	185	165	208
1. Bikaner City	1961	158	155	163	155	154	155	120	125	114	181	183	178
	1951	148	144	153	112	108	116	105	97	116	193	176	217
3. Churu	1961	166	163	168	155	158	152	126	131	120	167	164	171
	1951	114	108	121	114	114	113	118	121	115	160	166	154

Proportion of certain younger age-groups to total of each sex, 1951 and 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4. Jhunjhunu	1961	166	164	168	151	157	145	130	138	122	166	163	169
	1951	157	167	146	137	141	134	134	130	139	171	160	183
5. Alwar	1961	165	158	174	154	153	156	118	121	114	155	152	159
	1951	130	112	151	128	112	146	130	144	114	152	174	128
6. Bharatpur	1961	156	146	167	149	146	152	115	118	112	161	157	167
	1951	151	128	179	109	89	133	111	105	119	173	171	175
7. Sawai Madhopur	1961	156	147	165	147	146	148	110	116	104	162	159	165
	1951	160	160	161	148	149	147	134	131	137	160	173	144
8. Jaipur	1961	155	148	162	146	146	146	115	120	110	171	167	175
	1951	134	131	136	118	116	121	124	125	122	177	169	186
II. Jaipur City	1961	152	144	161	140	139	142	112	113	110	195	195	194
	1951	90	88	92	107	114	101	121	127	114	158	141	177
9. Sikar	1961	161	162	160	148	155	142	123	132	114	165	159	171
	1951	103	111	95	110	130	90	108	125	91	161	146	176
10. Ajmer	1961	160	157	164	147	148	145	115	120	110	164	162	165
	1951	152	146	159	120	121	120	122	124	120	183	175	192
III. Ajmer City	1961	156	153	160	153	151	155	119	121	117	183	186	180
	1951	167	152	183	108	99	118	120	128	112	194	183	206
11. Tonk	1961	157	151	162	145	144	146	110	115	105	163	156	170
	1951	162	167	156	120	119	120	108	113	102	152	142	162
12. Jaisalmer	1961	151	144	161	149	148	150	116	122	109	171	171	171
	1951	112	120	101	117	110	126	107	118	94	168	177	158
13. Jodhpur	1961	160	154	167	152	149	157	124	128	120	174	176	172
	1951	126	122	130	122	116	128	132	117	147	172	172	172
IV. Jodhpur City	1961	150	144	157	149	147	152	124	125	122	194	200	188
	1951	148	156	141	104	104	103	153	150	157	201	207	195
14. Nagaur	1961	155	153	157	147	150	143	125	133	116	167	160	174
	1951	139	133	146	123	119	127	122	124	121	175	167	184
15. Pali	1961	167	166	169	148	150	146	117	124	108	162	159	165
	1951	143	144	141	136	144	129	129	136	121	162	151	174
16. Barmer	1961	158	151	166	155	152	158	128	131	124	171	174	167
	1951	197	211	180	156	177	132	133	143	121	158	161	154
17. Jalor	1961	169	165	173	143	139	148	120	125	114	159	160	157
	1951	130	131	129	127	122	134	128	140	114	174	179	167
18. Sirohi	1961	158	151	164	148	150	146	116	122	109	162	162	161
	1951	144	149	139	126	132	119	139	147	130	165	137	193
19. Bhilwara	1961	145	142	149	137	134	139	109	115	102	172	168	176
	1951	134	127	142	135	132	138	118	123	113	170	168	171
20. Udaipur	1961	156	151	161	154	155	154	112	117	107	174	170	179
	1951	145	139	150	161	158	165	118	126	109	173	171	175
V. Udaipur City	1961	136	130	144	139	134	144	111	112	110	204	210	198
	1951	95	101	88	106	93	120	169	197	137	272	306	234
21. Chitorgarh	1961	154	151	157	142	142	141	105	110	100	177	172	183
	1951	135	134	137	145	150	140	121	127	115	170	169	171
22. Dungarpur	1961	180	175	184	170	173	167	116	122	111	160	155	166
	1951	190	191	188	158	144	171	116	130	103	160	151	169
23. Banswara	1961	182	177	186	172	174	169	111	116	107	161	158	164
	1951	170	167	172	172	176	168	110	119	101	172	167	176
24. Bundi	1961	165	159	171	149	146	152	107	113	101	162	155	168
	1951	148	136	162	123	123	124	116	120	111	163	158	170
25. Kota	1961	160	155	165	141	140	141	104	109	99	170	164	177
	1951	143	136	151	130	126	135	118	123	114	164	158	172
VI. Kota City	1961	157	148	169	132	127	137	98	99	98	199	204	193
	1951	181	181	181	88	83	94	129	114	146	155	156	155
25. Jhalawar	1961	158	155	161	142	141	142	105	108	100	179	171	187
	1951	136	135	137	142	140	144	118	125	111	172	159	185

29. In the State as a whole the highest proportions of persons, males and females, are noticeable in the age-group 0–4. This is also the case more or less in respect of the districts. In the State the proportions of persons per 1,000 of population was 143 in 1951 and has increased to 161 in 1961 Census. For males the proportion increased from 139 to 155 while for females it increased from 147 to 166. These figures for the two censuses are, however, not strictly comparable because of the possible allowances for the vagaries of sampling in the 1951 Census. Conceding that the 1951 figures suffer from certain sampling errors, the position has certainly improved in 1961 as a result of a probable fall in the infant mortality rate on account of increasing maternal and child welfare services. The corresponding proportions have also increased in the age-group 5–9 from 132 to 150 persons. In districts also the proportions have increased in most of the cases. In the next age-group 10–14 the proportions have, decreased from 118–126 to 111–121. In districts, however, the proportions have shown fluctuations in both the directions. The last age-group covers the decennial age-group 15–24 which is noted for fresh additions of labour force to the population. In the State as a whole in this age-group, the proportions have not registered an appreciable change and they fall in the small range of 164–172. In districts also the range of variations is not large enough to deserve any special mention.

Marital status

30. The marital status of the population has an obvious importance as a factor influencing the growth of population. An evaluation of its importance in this connection requires a tabulation of the marital status data in relation to sex and age so that the influence of failure to marry and of the prevalence of widowhood and divorce upon the reproductive capacity of the population in reproductive ages can be determined. In addition to their demographic importance the information on marital status has an evident value for the study of sociological problems connected with bachelorhood, spinsterhood widowhood and divorce.

31. Information on marital status has been collected in all censuses of India except that of 1871. Three classifications *viz.*, married, never married and widowed (including divorced and separated) were adopted in 1881. This classification was retained till 1941. In 1951, four-fold classification *viz.*, married, un-married, widowed and divorced was introduced. The only change adopted during 1961 was the change of classification 'Un-married' into 'Never-married'. A person is treated as 'Never Married' only if he or she has not at any time entered into the state of matrimony. A person who is married once and has lost his wife or obtained a divorce is considered either as widowed or divorced. A person is treated as married if he or she is recognised by custom or society to be so and has been married in accordance with religious rites, or by registration or according to any custom or form of marriage recognised by his or her community or is in stable de-facto union. A person is considered widowed if he or she has lost spouse by death and has not remarried. A divorced person is one who after the marital ties have been served by law or custom either social or religious or by mutual consent and has not married again. A person who has been separated from one's spouse and is living apart without any intention of living together was regarded as 'separated' and included under the category of divorced for purposes of tabulation.

Sex-wise distribution at each age-group by marital status

32. A comprehensive table presented below gives a picture of the distribution of persons of each sex in various age-groups by marital status for the State, districts and cities:

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group

(a) Proportion of males per 1,000 males
(b) Proportion of females per 1,000 females
} Total of all matrial status=1,000 (including unspecified)
(c) Females per 1,000 males

State/District/City	Age-group	Never Married			Married			Widowed			Divorced or separated		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RAJASTHAN	0- 9	1,000	1,000	941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	874	670	831	121	326	2,245	2	2	805	1	1	597
	15-19	621	150	209	372	843	1,960	5	5	879	1	1	302
	20-24	281	20	72	705	968	1,415	11	10	730	2	1	311
	25-29	115	6	44	863	970	1,042	19	22	1,070	2	1	300
	30-34	66	4	58	902	939	942	29	55	1,228	2	1	436
	35-39	47	3	52	907	903	880	43	92	1,900	2	1	497
	40-44	48	3	52	877	804	838	72	190	2,426	2	2	611
	45-49	45	2	33	856	749	720	96	247	2,130	2	1	546
	50-54	44	2	34	816	554	551	137	442	2,603	2	1	556
	55-59	44	3	45	776	537	540	177	458	2,026	2	1	512
	60-64	44	4	75	704	288	382	249	706	2,646	2	1	631
	65-69	49	4	78	644	289	401	304	704	2,067	2	2	604
	70+	45	4	85	543	145	274	409	848	2,122	2	2	816
	Age not stated	849	837	918	100	111	1,034	10	26	2,439	9	4	431

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Ganganagar	0- 9	1,000	1,000	927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	962	876	784	32	118	3,163	...	1	1,000	1	1	1,000
	15-19	784	322	323	210	671	2,506	1	3	1,368	1	1	925
	20-24	405	66	148	586	926	1,440	6	5	795	1	1	635
	25-29	153	5	27	832	980	958	12	12	811	2	1	513
	30-34	70	13	141	908	954	821	19	30	1,201	2	1	772
	35-39	51	3	38	917	942	803	29	52	1,409	2	1	725
	40-44	51	2	36	896	884	789	51	110	1,723	1	2	895
	45-49	48	1	17	877	845	701	73	150	1,490	1	2	1,611
	50-54	44	2	27	838	686	558	114	308	1,841	2	2	895
	55-59	42	1	21	788	669	579	167	326	1,332	1	2	667
	60-64	40	3	56	719	407	403	237	590	1,810	2	2	594
	65-69	38	3	43	679	439	400	279	556	1,233	1	1	600
	70+	40	24	443	546	208	209	410	766	1,398	2	1	450
	Age not stated	889	897	1,022	81	75	946	2	17	12,000	...	...	...
2. Bikaner	0- 9	1,000	1,000	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	912	672	606	86	326	3,124	1	1	714	...	...	667
	15-19	692	109	135	304	885	2,518	4	5	1,135	...	...	1,000
	20-24	318	25	80	674	958	1,414	8	15	1,895	...	...	333
	25-29	140	7	44	847	959	1,008	13	32	2,278	...	1	889
	30-34	79	15	166	899	917	917	21	67	2,943	...	...	714
	35-39	41	3	65	932	884	844	26	111	3,747	1	1	1,125
	40-44	45	4	76	903	782	826	51	212	3,988	...	1	1,667
	45-49	42	4	74	892	727	653	64	267	3,350	1	1	1,000
	50-54	48	3	56	837	517	546	113	477	3,722	1	2	1,556
	55-59	46	3	50	806	489	532	146	504	3,026	1	2	1,400
	60-64	54	4	75	727	254	380	217	740	3,697	1	1	1,000
	65-69	58	4	61	689	282	379	251	710	2,623	1	1	1,000
	70+	62	3	53	574	140	249	362	854	2,410	1	2	2,250
	Age not stated	876	870	883	89	100	1,000	22	5	200	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3. Churu	0– 9	1,000	1,000	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	940	750	690	58	248	3,658	1	1	889	...	...	14,000
	15–19	713	129	159	285	865	2,676	1	4	2,800	...	...	400
	20–24	294	8	29	699	980	1,505	5	10	2,156	1	...	421
	25–29	124	5	37	865	972	1,058	10	20	1,683	...	...	417
	30–34	50	2	49	933	940	989	16	55	3,329	1	1	1,000
	35–39	43	3	52	930	912	901	25	82	2,964	1	...	417
	40–44	47	3	69	902	826	911	49	168	3,386	1	1	1,000
	45–49	46	2	34	884	780	775	68	215	2,795	1	1	588
	50–54	43	3	49	847	601	624	108	393	3,189	1	1	875
	55–59	42	6	122	807	597	640	148	395	2,311	1	...	500
	60–64	51	3	73	733	373	548	214	621	3,120	1	1	1,334
	65–69	54	2	43	692	352	442	252	645	2,222	1	...	...
	70 +	62	4	73	555	154	292	381	839	2,316	1	1	300
	Age not stated	902	915	1,049	80	58	750	10	14	1,400	2	...	...
4. Jhunjhunu	0– 9	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	954	740	649	43	257	5,051	...	...	1,368	1	1	718
	15–19	723	141	168	273	856	2,705	2	2	1,167	1	...	...
	20–24	346	7	22	648	984	1,070	5	6	1,326	...	...	273
	25–29	104	2	20	884	978	1,219	10	17	1,927	1	...	571
	30–34	67	2	32	913	953	1,167	19	43	2,485	1	...	833
	35–39	54	1	27	916	927	1,014	28	70	2,457	1	...	583
	40–44	57	1	22	876	850	952	65	147	2,215	1	1	1,091
	45–49	54	1	24	865	817	842	79	180	2,016	1	...	267
	50–54	50	1	11	833	651	672	115	347	2,591	1	...	235
	55–59	54	...	2	799	634	600	145	364	1,905	1	1	333
	60–64	51	1	22	736	375	496	210	622	2,882	2	...	133
	65–69	64	1	191	680	365	484	253	632	2,249	2	...	...
	70 +	51	1	25	570	164	275	377	834	2,122	...	...	400
	Age not stated	845	883	873	100	71	595	19	14	625	7	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5. Alwar	0- 9	1,000	1,000	946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	932	788	713	64	209	2,768	1	1	1,000	...	...	896
	15-19	665	180	226	328	813	2.069	5	4	585	1	1	697
	20-24	295	14	49	692	977	1,482	11	7	671	1	...	323
	25-29	139	4	26	839	976	1,141	21	18	845	1	...	341
	30-34	90	3	30	874	950	1,009	34	45	1,227	1	...	375
	35-39	68	2	25	879	923	895	51	73	1,226	1	...	611
	40-44	71	1	20	841	845	883	86	152	1,554	1	1	727
	45-49	70	2	2	806	800	786	123	196	1,263	1	1	1,900
	50-54	69	2	19	758	614	630	172	383	1,739	1	...	200
	55-59	58	1	17	721	605	604	219	393	1,292	1	...	83
	60-64	50	2	24	635	339	392	313	657	1,543	1	...	350
	65-69	62	2	16	582	342	392	355	655	1,230	...	...	2,000
	70 +	39	3	62	470	178	269	490	818	1,189	1	...	1,000
	Age not stated	788	831	1,138	103	113	1,188	26	27	1,125	...	...	...
6. Bharatpur	0-9	1,000	1,000	921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	948	820	647	49	178	2,860	1	1	687	1	...	309
	15-19	680	195	228	313	800	2,030	5	4	633	1	...	176
	20-24	325	10	31	657	979	1,474	16	10	606	1	...	27
	25-29	165	4	18	807	976	1,035	26	19	629	1	...	95
	30-34	115	3	23	841	949	918	42	46	897	2	1	136
	35-39	103	2	15	832	902	843	63	95	1,171	1	...	140
	40-44	109	3	20	785	811	824	104	185	1,418	2	...	154
	45-49	101	1	10	758	781	772	138	216	1,174	2	1	208
	50-54	99	1	9	706	585	620	183	413	1,608	2	...	125
	55-59	99	1	7	650	562	605	247	436	1,238	3	...	28
	60-64	83	1	11	581	307	382	334	691	1,497	1	1	185
	65-69	89	1	8	525	313	391	386	685	1,546	...	...	...
	70 +	68	4	44	432	166	278	499	829	1,201	1	1	400
	Age not stated	775	725	1,009	181	164	980	36	24	700	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Sawai Madhopur	0- 9	1,000	1,000	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	852	613	562	141	382	2,123	2	2	815	2	1	173
	15–19	543	89	135	447	903	1,657	5	6	945	3	...	146
	20–24	262	8	29	721	980	1,349	14	9	629	2	...	186
	25–29	139	3	19	831	974	1,026	28	20	629	1	1	485
	30–34	94	3	31	858	943	945	45	50	948	2	1	453
	35–39	76	2	20	856	905	844	65	90	1,109	2	1	500
	40–44	77	2	27	815	802	841	105	192	1,566	2	2	551
	45–49	72	2	20	791	736	725	134	260	1,510	2	1	576
	50–54	68	2	31	736	530	574	193	465	1,920	3	1	283
	55–59	63	3	34	702	506	561	232	491	1,649	3	...	77
	60–64	60	3	41	621	267	387	315	728	2,081	4	1	143
	65–69	61	7	107	582	288	421	353	703	1,697	3	1	167
	70 +	49	6	206	503	159	273	437	833	1,642	10	1	80
	Age not stated	576	878	2,029	113	87	1,029	17	15	1,200	16	3	200
8. Jaipur	0- 9	1,000	1,000	929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	903	637	578	91	360	3,235	2	1	550	2	1	225
	15–19	606	147	210	387	847	1,920	4	4	1,012	2	...	74
	20–24	241	22	91	747	965	1,299	11	11	1,082	1	...	423
	25–29	112	6	48	867	970	1,023	19	22	1,037	1	...	287
	30–34	70	3	47	898	940	944	30	54	1,622	1	1	586
	35–39	47	3	61	807	902	854	44	93	1,817	1	...	314
	40–44	50	3	51	875	809	824	73	186	2,662	1	1	721
	45–49	49	2	30	849	743	701	100	253	2,028	1	1	333
	50–54	50	2	33	801	560	567	146	436	2,418	2	1	342
	55–59	44	2	37	772	540	521	182	457	1,896	1	...	178
	60–64	43	2	41	691	292	372	263	704	2,365	2	1	237
	65–69	52	4	60	637	291	364	309	703	1,818	2	1	526
	70 +	52	2	40	531	158	257	416	839	1,745	1	...	192
	Age not stated	832	741	623	134	131	683	16	51	2,200	8	16	1,400

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Sikar	0- 9	1,000	1,000	919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	933	706	627	65	292	3,730	1	1	1,167	...	...	1,215
	15-19	660	107	148	337	887	2,391	2	4	1,494	...	...	533
	20-24	231	16	85	761	974	1,528	6	8	1,470	1	...	429
	25-29	83	2	33	905	977	1,171	10	18	1,853	1	1	900
	30-34	53	2	33	926	948	1,112	19	47	2,625	1	1	1,947
	35-39	45	1	30	924	923	1,002	29	73	1,564	1	2	1,727
	40-44	50	2	29	897	829	952	51	166	3,350	1	2	1,920
	45-49	57	1	23	867	792	838	74	202	2,523	1	4	2,700
	50-54	59	1	11	822	590	673	116	402	3,278	2	5	3,000
	55-59	56	...	4	792	610	661	149	379	2,183	2	10	4,196
	60-64	61	1	20	720	307	428	216	679	3,151	2	11	5,036
	65-69	62	2	25	675	298	418	258	685	2,510	4	13	2,650
	70 +	56	1	29	553	142	286	382	836	2,446	7	19	2,770
	Age not stated	874	736	773	119	201	1,545	4	39	10,000	...	...	...
10. Ajmer	0- 9	1,000	1,000	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	788	575	610	205	415	1,692	5	9	1,467	1	1	824
	15-19	578	190	280	413	803	1,658	7	5	573	1	1	452
	20-24	251	43	173	732	946	1,307	14	9	645	2	1	308
	25-29	90	12	127	887	963	1,037	21	23	1,096	2	1	257
	30-34	57	9	143	913	933	939	27	56	1,874	3	1	373
	35-39	36	6	129	923	903	855	37	89	2,081	3	1	380
	40-44	36	5	119	895	809	850	66	184	2,612	2	1	452
	45-49	31	3	84	877	744	693	89	251	2,315	2	1	412
	50-54	33	3	64	830	545	544	134	450	2,785	2	1	413
	55-59	33	2	44	796	516	531	170	481	2,306	1	...	308
	60-64	32	2	82	716	291	426	249	705	2,959	2	1	381
	65-69	39	2	65	647	272	431	312	725	2,380	1	1	1,333
	70 +	37	3	97	538	112	248	423	884	2,494	1	1	625
	Age not stated	700	777	1,165	242	117	508	31	99	3,375	12	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11. Tonk	0– 9	1,000	1,000	951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	713	407	476	280	589	1,755	6	3	395	...	...	3,000
	15–19	432	64	136	559	930	1,544	7	6	730	1	...	273
	20–24	171	13	77	815	978	1,269	13	9	745	1	...	227
	25–29	85	5	49	890	974	978	24	21	780	1	...	143
	30–34	53	5	76	908	942	908	38	52	1,222	1	1	435
	35–39	44	2	38	896	908	873	58	90	1,329	1	...	167
	40–44	49	5	100	865	808	826	84	185	1,942	2	1	350
	45–49	46	2	32	834	733	687	119	264	1,745	1	1	1,125
	50–54	44	2	34	796	528	525	159	470	2,347	1	...	200
	55–59	42	2	28	756	463	478	201	535	2,075	1	...	...
	60–64	33	3	80	691	245	342	275	752	2,633	1	...	...
	65–69	41	...	13	637	214	319	321	786	2,330	1	...	...
	70+	41	5	151	524	112	264	434	882	2,518	1	1	1,000
	Age not stated	928	470	807	54	88	1,417	9	...	...	...	...	...
12. Jaisalmer	0– 9	1,000	1,000	854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	967	763	563	31	232	5,390	1	3	4,000	...	1	1,000
	15–19	842	173	146	154	814	3,764	2	11	2,937	...	1	...
	20–24	569	21	315	425	958	1,972	5	20	3,150	...	...	1,500
	25–29	303	3	8	678	951	1,076	17	44	1,943	1	1	2,333
	30–34	140	4	24	829	875	932	30	119	3,478	1	1	2,333
	35–39	77	2	18	880	826	702	42	169	2,993	...	2	4,000
	40–44	86	1	8	847	683	729	67	314	425	...	1	...
	45–49	55	2	28	854	638	452	91	357	2,383	...	2	3,000
	50–54	48	1	11	793	424	396	158	574	2,687	1	1	667
	55–59	63	...	...	726	339	288	210	660	1,936	1	...	...
	60–64	63	1	7	653	168	214	284	827	2,431	...	...	...
	65–69	70	...	...	642	162	201	286	835	2,321	2	...	...
	70+	58	2	28	512	80	144	430	917	1,977	...	...	...
	Age not stated	826	250	53	152	625	714	22	125	1,000	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Jodhpur	0– 9	1,000	1,000	951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	841	660	657	154	333	1,804	2	2	740	2	3	1,720
	15–19	692	183	212	303	810	2,135	3	6	1,316	1	1	296
	20–24	376	24	59	614	962	1,461	8	13	1,590	2	...	235
	25–29	160	16	86	823	951	961	15	31	1,654	2	1	325
	30–34	64	7	101	911	919	875	23	72	2,736	2	1	612
	35–39	41	5	96	924	868	790	33	125	3,214	2	1	692
	40–44	42	5	107	902	757	768	55	236	3,944	1	2	1,414
	45–49	42	3	47	873	691	597	84	304	2,733	1	1	950
	50–54	42	2	36	826	496	487	130	500	3,131	2	1	600
	55–59	48	3	38	785	472	461	165	523	2,433	2	1	437
	60–64	55	2	29	703	229	334	241	768	3,259	1	1	625
	65–69	49	6	111	646	227	334	303	765	2,427	2	1	500
	70+	58	1	22	549	119	249	392	879	2,586	1	1	875
	Age not stated	733	868	1,714	257	99	556	10	13	2,000	...	...	...
14. Nagaur	0– 9	1,000	1,000	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	805	578	595	189	418	1,835	3	1	358	1	1	646
	15–19	546	104	174	444	889	1,833	8	6	663	1	...	118
	20–24	217	12	66	767	976	1,457	14	11	888	1	...	244
	25–29	87	3	29	893	977	1,068	18	19	1,021	1	...	179
	30–34	52	3	47	916	948	996	31	48	1,516	1	1	800
	35–39	37	2	38	919	913	901	42	84	1,794	1	1	645
	40–44	44	2	35	896	823	934	59	174	1,367	1	1	1,037
	45–49	47	1	23	865	772	765	86	226	2,363	1	1	524
	50–54	45	2	36	835	576	601	118	420	3,094	1	1	1,130
	55–59	46	1	27	788	553	597	164	442	2,283	2	1	562
	60–64	46	2	40	717	297	444	235	700	3,198	1	1	611
	65–69	44	2	35	638	296	462	314	701	2,226	3	1	429
	70+	53	2	60	551	132	299	393	865	2,756	2	1	538
	Age not stated	872	900	763	101	74	542	2	12	4,000	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15. Pali	0- 9	1,000	1,000	942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	830	664	657	163	332	1,671	4	2	450	2	1	654
	15-19	608	145	208	383	849	1,935	6	4	452	2	1	755
	20-24	267	24	96	719	964	1,470	10	9	973	3	1	547
	25-29	90	5	51	893	972	1,098	14	19	1,359	3	1	463
	30-34	39	3	77	933	944	975	24	51	2,013	3	1	460
	35-39	24	1	39	942	914	946	31	82	2,596	2	2	816
	40-44	20	2	106	936	805	826	42	190	4,357	1	1	829
	45-49	19	1	45	919	765	752	60	233	3,492	1	1	591
	50-54	21	1	53	879	560	531	98	437	3,737	2	1	348
	55-59	16	1	60	859	539	552	121	458	3,326	3	1	286
	60-64	24	1	46	799	267	332	176	729	4,115	1	2	933
	65-69	17	3	161	737	289	409	245	703	3,000	1	4	5,000
	70+	28	2	73	615	142	295	355	854	3,085	2	1	1,167
	Age not stated	624	886	959	242	15	43	31	84	1,833	5	...	...
16. Barmer	0- 9	1,000	1,000	926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	900	745	682	97	252	2,154	2	2	663	...	...	...
	15-19	744	223	226	253	771	2,292	1	5	3,515	...	1	1,333
	20-24	442	43	87	549	942	1,547	8	15	1,708	...	...	1,333
	25-29	198	5	19	785	964	1,016	17	31	1,463	...	...	1,667
	30-34	76	2	20	890	918	863	34	80	1,991	...	...	667
	35-39	42	1	28	916	878	808	42	121	2,396	...	...	2,000
	40-44	41	2	36	893	744	781	66	254	3,630	...	...	2,333
	45-49	30	1	21	879	692	621	91	307	2,651	...	...	...
	50-54	31	1	26	817	490	493	152	509	2,745	...	...	500
	55-59	29	...	7	784	489	457	187	510	2,000	...	1	1,000
	60-64	38	...	3	703	255	347	259	745	2,745	...	...	1,000
	65-69	22	2	89	679	248	320	299	749	2,200	...	1	...
	70+	29	1	34	567	123	238	404	876	2,370	...	...	...
	Age not stated	948	1,000	721	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17. Jalor	0- 9	1,000	1,000	975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	917	845	771	81	153	1,567	1	1	960	...	...	4,500
	15–19	732	261	283	265	732	2,192	3	5	1,625	...	1	3,250
	20–24	362	20	54	630	971	1,541	7	8	1,175	1	...	565
	25–29	148	10	64	835	968	1,104	15	21	1,276	2	1	273
	30–34	139	3	17	837	932	1,011	23	63	2,473	1	1	923
	35–39	60	1	21	906	898	925	33	101	2,798	1	...	400
	40–44	24	3	112	913	782	788	63	214	3,124	...	1	1,000
	45–49	22	2	82	884	762	689	93	235	2,038	1	1	1,000
	50–54	22	3	101	840	565	547	137	431	2,555	1	1	533
	55–59	20	1	19	801	552	585	178	447	2,136	1	...	286
	60–64	21	3	153	740	335	457	239	661	2,791	...	1	2,000
	65–69	14	2	139	657	311	396	328	686	1,747	1	1	...
	70+	24	6	248	584	188	357	390	806	2,291	1	...	167
	Age not stated	985	770	372	3	166	26,000	...	45	...	...	16	...
18. Sirohi	0- 9	1,000	1,000	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	925	747	686	72	246	2,880	2	6	2,535	...	...	1,000
	15–19	656	260	344	335	734	1,901	7	5	615	2	1	739
	20–24	320	37	117	660	253	1,485	17	9	532	2	1	655
	25–29	139	20	149	834	960	1,166	22	19	868	4	1	237
	30–34	70	15	192	901	940	952	24	44	1,683	4	1	234
	35–39	70	12	170	883	905	1,022	43	79	1,860	3	4	1,286
	40–44	48	7	134	800	810	914	147	180	1,101	4	2	410
	45–49	49	4	87	855	775	887	94	219	2,277	1	2	1,250
	50–54	53	2	44	848	626	675	97	370	3,471	2	1	538
	55–59	66	2	22	782	571	701	149	426	2,753	1	1	800
	60–64	67	1	18	716	329	390	213	668	2,674	3	2	533
	65–69	36	1	33	633	334	535	329	663	2,045	2	2	1,000
	70+	28	2	60	561	185	384	410	809	2,298	1	4	7,000
	Age not stated	871	806	463	129	129	500	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19. Bhilwara	0– 9	1,000	1,000	945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	668	399	475	315	594	1,508	7	5	480	6	1	156
	15–19	425	80	164	556	912	1,443	11	6	493	6	1	120
	20–24	169	11	64	805	976	1,228	19	11	569	6	1	142
	25–29	85	4	41	878	968	1,010	28	26	838	8	1	101
	30–34	53	3	45	903	939	883	36	55	1,297	8	2	205
	35–39	41	5	108	902	900	919	51	93	1,679	5	1	207
	40–44	41	2	35	874	816	811	78	180	2,002	6	1	190
	45–49	42	2	29	848	752	796	103	244	2,135	7	2	234
	50–54	38	2	38	816	532	486	140	463	2,471	5	2	303
	55–59	38	13	246	796	507	465	162	475	2,143	4	4	658
	60–64	55	1	17	723	242	350	217	755	3,648	5	1	236
	65–69	62	1	17	638	255	481	296	742	3,013	3	...	250
	70+	53	3	70	547	123	309	397	873	3,015	2	1	643
	Age not stated	858	647	2,272	96	296	9,235	6	44	23,000	6	2	1,000
20. Udaipur	0– 9	1,000	1,000	965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	867	653	643	127	340	2,292	2	2	844	2	3	1,191
	15–19	606	128	196	384	864	2,087	6	6	912	3	1	402
	20–24	253	13	56	729	973	1,409	13	11	908	4	2	358
	25–29	75	4	59	902	970	1,037	19	23	1,194	4	2	385
	30–34	38	4	90	930	935	941	27	58	2,017	4	2	455
	35–39	25	3	103	933	895	890	98	99	2,414	4	2	430
	40–44	24	2	88	913	790	815	59	204	3,258	3	3	808
	45–49	20	2	81	900	738	704	77	257	2,867	3	2	500
	50–54	23	3	84	861	524	487	113	470	3,334	3	2	667
	55–59	25	2	66	832	505	468	140	491	2,692	2	2	680
	60–64	22	2	106	771	260	325	202	735	3,517	5	3	506
	65–69	37	2	63	697	265	405	257	731	3,034	8	1	125
	70+	27	4	181	596	132	245	372	861	2,560	3	2	528
	Age not stated	738	830	1,062	144	98	639	7	20	2,800	57	24	395

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21. Chitorgarh	0- 9	1,000	1,000	954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	774	465	509	220	531	2,047	4	3	667	2	1	258
	15-19	454	67	139	536	927	1,637	8	6	713	1	...	184
	20-24	175	6	32	805	982	1,271	16	11	757	4	1	213
	25-29	61	2	36	910	971	1,021	23	25	1,053	6	2	236
	30-34	34	2	43	928	936	901	32	60	1,685	6	2	329
	35-39	27	1	44	923	891	880	45	105	2,137	5	3	539
	40-44	27	1	52	891	784	833	77	213	2,618	5	2	388
	45-49	27	1	24	870	707	690	99	290	2,497	4	2	309
	50-54	23	1	36	842	507	475	132	490	2,927	3	2	744
	55-59	22	1	33	808	499	520	167	499	2,524	3	1	190
	60-64	29	1	21	753	260	339	214	738	3,377	4	1	278
	65-69	25	1	32	679	241	392	291	757	2,872	1	1	231
	70+	33	1	30	575	109	248	390	889	2,977	2	1	400
	Age not stated	925	823	1,057	45	139	3,667	7	38	6,000	...	...	...
22. Dungarpur	0- 9	1,000	1,000	999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	940	840	803	56	157	2,516	2	1	390	...	1	6,200
	15-19	640	221	327	355	774	2,063	3	2	771	1	1	600
	20-24	231	11	57	753	978	1,533	10	8	974	6	2	297
	25-29	72	6	81	904	972	1,100	16	19	1,211	8	2	271
	30-34	30	3	96	939	938	969	27	56	2,028	4	2	393
	35-39	21	2	100	932	889	901	42	106	2,387	4	2	564
	40-44	17	2	98	922	769	848	56	225	4,106	4	3	756
	45-49	28	2	76	892	712	762	76	283	3,543	3	2	500
	50-54	14	2	112	867	474	460	115	522	3,822	4	1	276
	55-59	15	...	...	833	516	571	145	481	3,064	6	2	267
	60-64	11	2	200	770	225	332	218	772	4,026	1	1	667
	65-69	12	4	417	707	254	487	278	740	3,067	3	1	333
	70+	20	2	122	582	163	342	395	833	2,573	3	2	714
	Age not stated	774	892	707	189	92	300	9	16	1,000	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23. Banswara	0- 9	1,000	1,000	982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	922	829	801	72	166	2,052	...	1	1,750	4	3	695
	15-19	727	254	312	266	741	2,496	3	3	109	3	1	141
	20-24	393	23	65	593	966	1,836	9	10	1,299	4	...	136
	25-29	105	8	73	878	970	1,128	14	20	1,072	2	1	486
	30-34	42	4	92	933	931	925	22	62	2,622	2	2	947
	35-39	25	5	175	944	893	899	29	100	3,256	2	1	904
	40-44	23	4	185	929	777	795	45	214	4,327	2	4	2,167
	45-49	16	4	199	925	729	680	57	264	3,980	1	2	1,555
	50-54	17	3	125	907	522	507	74	473	5,616	1	2	1,600
	55-59	27	3	96	885	536	540	86	458	4,708	1	2	1,667
	60-64	15	3	258	825	265	380	158	730	5,446	2	1	889
	65-69	21	3	182	736	294	474	242	701	3,436	1	...	1,000
	70+	19	5	368	681	196	382	297	798	3,540	3	1	4,000
	Age not stated	897	829	335	83	128	562	5	43	3,000	10	...	...
24. Bundi	0- 9	1,000	1,009	951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	815	519	510	181	476	2,104	2	4	1,545	2	1	425
	15-19	526	52	88	468	943	1,805	5	5	757	1	...	333
	20-24	205	7	36	777	981	1,324	15	10	707	3	1	275
	25-29	84	3	27	886	974	968	24	22	777	5	1	228
	30-34	50	2	28	913	933	860	34	63	1,554	3	1	256
	35-39	41	3	57	902	892	882	52	103	1,748	5	1	250
	40-44	52	2	36	854	783	830	90	212	2,133	4	2	568
	45-49	38	2	42	843	673	631	114	323	2,251	4	1	242
	50-54	37	2	33	805	506	470	155	490	2,371	3	1	222
	55-59	32	1	17	756	440	413	208	557	1,898	4	1	154
	60-64	30	1	47	687	213	289	280	783	2,614	3	2	500
	65-69	35	1	25	652	188	266	307	811	2,440	4	...	...
	70+	52	2	42	534	115	237	409	882	2,361	4	1	143
	Age not stated	900	913	1,409	37	72	2,714	...	11	...	42	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25. Kota	0- 9	1,000	1,000	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	894	577	525	103	419	3,301	1	2	2,152	1	1	652
	15-19	544	97	156	449	895	1,759	5	6	1,211	2	1	378
	20-24	221	12	57	762	974	1,340	14	12	892	3	1	433
	25-29	80	6	61	893	967	937	22	24	966	5	2	272
	30-34	60	3	40	900	936	896	36	58	1,393	4	2	369
	35-39	32	3	83	913	898	843	50	95	1,620	4	2	470
	40-44	34	5	126	874	780	797	82	211	2,307	6	3	392
	45-49	31	3	74	851	689	664	114	304	2,202	3	3	600
	50-54	25	2	72	806	491	495	165	504	2,483	4	2	416
	55-59	24	1	50	782	447	445	189	550	2,264	4	1	154
	60-64	21	42	1,995	708	209	295	267	748	2,805	3	1	367
	65-69	23	42	2,056	654	217	375	318	739	2,632	4	1	167
	70+	29	2	81	528	109	222	439	887	2,173	3	1	154
	Age not stated	946	910	840	46	70	1,345	...	11	...	...	...	...
26. Jhalawar	0- 9	1,000	1,000	949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	800	481	517	193	514	2,286	2	3	1,444	2	1	468
	15-19	473	70	143	518	919	1,713	6	10	1,732	1	...	377
	20-24	181	7	42	802	973	1,288	13	18	1,405	3	1	397
	25-29	80	2	26	895	964	1,009	20	31	1,445	4	2	534
	30-34	51	1	26	911	923	951	33	72	2,092	4	3	657
	35-39	41	2	33	901	871	878	54	125	2,109	4	2	569
	40-44	40	1	25	873	769	822	82	226	2,563	4	3	667
	45-49	38	1	19	845	648	617	111	348	2,517	5	2	309
	50-54	31	1	40	817	498	515	148	498	2,850	3	2	667
	55-59	28	21	579	781	474	461	187	499	2,005	3	2	556
	60-64	28	5	169	719	255	319	250	739	2,659	2	1	333
	65-69	62	3	44	636	222	298	299	775	2,221	3	...	143
	70+	40	...	6	549	128	206	411	872	1,891	...	...	...
	Age not stated	942	869	915	54	91	1,667	4	22	6,000	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group.—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Jaipur City	0– 9	1,000	1,000	918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	956	825	717	43	174	3,401	1	1	833	...	...	1,000
	15–19	742	281	319	255	714	2,369	3	5	1,229	...	...	875
	20–24	346	61	150	646	927	1,229	7	11	1,500	1	1	947
	25–29	129	15	96	855	963	923	15	21	1,178	1	1	667
	30–34	58	10	136	920	942	842	21	47	1,867	1	1	1,267
	35–39	37	8	186	927	907	822	34	84	2,047	2	1	684
	40–44	41	6	119	904	817	697	53	175	2,554	2	2	900
	45–49	39	5	96	885	749	633	74	245	2,466	2	1	385
	50–54	38	6	118	835	560	540	125	432	2,790	2	2	875
	55–59	22	8	286	819	516	484	157	475	2,320	2	1	250
	60–64	27	7	243	729	275	351	243	717	2,742	1	1	857
	65–69	35	16	419	684	252	334	280	728	2,360	1	4	3,000
	70 +	27	7	266	568	136	244	403	857	2,178	2	...	...
	Age not stated	300	250	417	625	500	400	50	250	2,500	...	...	...
2. Ajmer City	0– 9	1,000	1,000	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	973	856	755	27	117	3,729	...	27	50,000	...	...	...
	15–19	840	438	419	159	558	2,825	1	3	2,000	...	1	2,500
	20–24	423	97	211	567	891	1,443	9	11	1,070	1	1	429
	25–29	138	30	205	847	944	1,047	15	26	1,687	...	...	1,500
	30–34	59	17	263	915	928	929	25	53	1,970	1	2	2,500
	35–39	48	10	174	921	906	830	30	83	2,365	1	1	1,000
	40–44	45	11	186	893	795	714	61	194	2,546	1	...	400
	45–49	35	5	121	890	733	645	75	261	2,776	...	1	2,000
	50–54	40	5	113	831	533	537	128	461	3,029	1	1	667
	55–59	36	5	112	816	537	551	147	457	2,610	1	...	...
	60–64	29	5	178	717	273	407	254	722	1,842	...	...	...
	65–69	33	4	122	674	302	418	293	694	2,212	...	...	...
	70 +	28	4	149	545	127	251	427	868	2,172	...	1	...
	Age not stated	594	609	737	281	391	1,000	94	...	...	31	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3. Jodhpur City	0– 9	1,000	1,000	901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	947	867	755	51	131	2,144	...	...	2,000	...	...	...
	15–19	791	328	314	207	664	2,442	1	4	3,889	...	...	500
	20–24	409	56	114	583	932	1,335	5	11	1,862	2	1	290
	25–29	132	30	180	851	945	886	12	24	1,503	4	1	109
	30–34	67	15	178	909	923	803	19	61	2,512	5	1	209
	35–39	40	9	190	926	887	769	30	100	2,731	4	3	536
	40–44	35	15	363	910	783	714	51	199	3,231	3	3	700
	45–49	40	7	138	889	714	617	67	277	3,165	4	2	353
	50–54	32	6	150	858	529	516	103	463	3,764	6	2	269
	55–59	31	8	200	797	461	473	163	529	2,650	8	2	250
	60–64	41	4	104	715	243	398	239	751	3,699	5	2	429
	65–69	29	21	692	681	268	375	285	710	2,381	5	1	250
	70+	32	3	119	585	142	292	379	853	2,700	3	2	750
	Age not stated	704	875	1.105	278	104	333	18	21	1,000	...	...	...
4. Bikaner City	0– 9	1,000	1,000	910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	950	743	632	49	256	4,184	1	1	636	...	...	...
	15–19	729	206	228	268	790	2,377	3	4	1,389	...	...	...
	20–24	326	48	134	668	937	1,289	6	15	2,256	...	...	...
	25–29	113	15	116	876	949	928	11	36	2,828	...	...	...
	30–34	48	35	609	930	894	809	22	71	2,708	...	...	...
	35–39	40	6	117	931	890	818	29	104	3,167	...	...	...
	40–44	49	5	98	904	781	782	47	214	4,113	...	...	...
	45–49	36	8	190	908	722	653	56	270	3,987	...	...	...
	50–54	41	5	107	858	501	500	101	494	4,173	...	...	...
	55–59	34	4	104	818	481	534	147	513	3,186	1	2	2,000
	60–64	44	7	197	758	224	359	198	769	4,697	...	...	...
	65–69	52	9	152	702	293	280	246	698	3,215	...	...	...
	70+	45	5	152	603	129	279	352	866	3,215	...	...	...
	Age not stated	571	250	250	143	500	2,000	143	250	1,000	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5. Kota City	0– 9	1,000	1,000	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	964	812	690	35	185	4,260	1	3	5,000	...	...	...
	15–19	741	236	237	257	758	1,639	2	5	1,600	...	1	5,000
	20–24	374	44	95	617	943	1,238	8	10	1,055	1	3	2,000
	25–29	130	11	65	851	965	892	17	23	1,077	2	1	533
	30–34	53	8	116	921	931	789	24	58	1,823	2	3	1,625
	35–39	37	7	135	924	898	726	37	92	1,859	2	3	1,111
	40–44	39	5	106	891	777	684	66	215	2,571	4	3	600
	45–49	45	1	18	854	706	655	99	289	2,312	2	4	1,167
	50–54	27	5	147	816	474	432	154	518	2,495	3	2	556
	55–59	17	4	200	825	396	388	155	600	3,125	3	...	...
	60–64	24	1	31	724	232	290	252	766	2,343	...	1	...
	65–69	20	2	111	695	244	317	283	754	2,405	2	...	...
	70+	35	5	143	533	105	204	429	889	2,139	3	1	500
	Age not stated	...	500	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Udaipur City	0–9	1,000	1,000	924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–14	965	857	732	33	142	3,507	1	1	1,250	...	...	...
	15–19	819	326	309	180	670	2,896	1	3	3,000	...	1	4,000
	20–24	413	60	118	581	930	1,294	5	9	1,412	...	1	2,000
	25–29	122	20	134	868	959	906	9	20	1,830	...	1	1,000
	30–34	49	9	142	935	943	804	15	46	2,414	...	1	2,000
	35–39	31	5	133	947	916	801	22	78	2,873	...	1	1,500
	40–44	26	7	207	934	840	699	39	153	3,030	1	...	333
	45–49	20	6	217	917	777	661	62	217	2,755	...	...	...
	50–54	18	10	432	886	570	492	95	419	3,362	...	...	...
	55–59	17	6	263	850	524	483	133	470	2,770	...	...	...
	60–64	26	3	161	788	259	360	184	738	4,406	2	...	500
	65–69	23	4	182	733	304	438	24	692	2,990	...	...	...
	70+	23	8	318	589	117	189	386	874	2,156	...	...	...
	Age not stated	500	412	1,167	500	588	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	...

33. All the males and females of the age-group 0–9 have been treated as never married. In the age-group 10–14, 12.1 per cent of the males and 32.6 per cent of females are married in the State. At the district level the proportion of married persons in this age-group ranges from 3.2 per cent in Ganganagar to 31.5 percent in Bhilwara for males and from 11.8 per cent in Ganganagar to 59.4 per cent in Bhilwara for the females. This shows that child marriages are still in vogue throughout the State. Sex-ratios are also disproportionate in the category of married for the age-group 10–14 as comparatively large number of females get married in this age-group. In the age-group 15–19, 37.2 per cent of the males and 84.3 per cent of the females are married at the State level. Most of the females in this age-group get married and hence only 15 per cent of the females are returned as never married. In district Tonk as high as 55.9 per cent of the males and 93.0 per cent of the females are married. Sex-ratios are also disproportionate among the married of this age-group. At the State level, 70.5 per cent of the males and 96.8 per cent of the females are married in the age-group 20–24. About one per cent in this age-group are widowed. Sex ratio among the married is higher in this age-group also, as late marriages among the males seem to be quite appreciable. In the age-group 25–29 the proportion of married is quite high, being 86.3 per cent for males and 97.0 per cent for females at the State level. Only 11.5 per cent of the males remain single in this age-group. Widowed persons in this age-group are about 2 per cent. Thus we find a marked change in the pattern of marital status of this age-group but the sex-ratio among the married still remains higher. Most of the persons in the age-group 30–34 get married. At the State level 90.2 per cent of the males and 93.9 per cent of the females are married. 2.9 per cent of the males and 5.5 per cent of the females are widowed. Sex-ratio not only attains parity in this age-group for the married persons but even comes down to 942 from 1,042 in in the previous age-group. From the age-group 35-39 onwards the proportions of married persons gradually decreases from 90.7 percent for males and 90.3 per cent for females to 54.3 per cent for males and 14.5 for females in the age-group 70+. Sex-ratios for the married also go on decreasing from one age-group to another. On the other hand the proportions of widowed persons go on increasing gradually upto the age-group 45–49 where it is 90.6 per cent for males and 22.7 per cent for females. Subsequently, the proportion for widowed females jumps to 44.2 per cent in the age-group 50–54 and 45.8 per cent in the age-group 55–59. In the older age-groups 60-64, 65-69 and 70+ the proportion of widowed females shows remarkable increase reaching the highest point of 84.8 per cent at the State level. More or less a similar pattern of distribution of persons of each sex by marital status is noticeable in the various districts and cities of the State.

Pattern of marital status by broad age-groups

34. In order to visualize the distribution pattern of marital status in a broader perspective and to bring out the salient features of the various districts in this regard, the following table has been constructed showing the distribution of persons of each sex by marital status in broad age-groups :

Distribution by marital staius of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups

State/District/City	Marital Status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex							
		MALES				FEMALES			
		0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	(a) Never Married	965	279	47	45	915	44	3	3
	(b) Married	34	703	859	643	85	933	748	240
	(c) Widowed	1	16	92	310	N	22	248	755
	(d) Divorced	N	2	2	2	N	1	1	2
1. Ganganagar	(a) Never Married	991	362	48	40	970	101	2	11
	(b) Married	9	628	877	652	30	887	837	337
	(c) Widowed	N	9	74	306	N	11	159	651
	(d) Divorced	N	1	1	2	N	1	2	1

N=Negligible

Distribution by marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Bikaner	(a) Never Married	975	322	44	58	915	40	3	3
	(b) Married	25	667	885	665	85	932	715	217
	(c) Widowed	N	11	70	276	N	28	281	778
	(d) Divorced	N	N	1	1	N	N	1	2
3. Churu	(a) Never Married	983	318	44	56	932	37	3	4
	(b) Married	17	673	885	659	68	942	772	286
	(c) Widowed	N	8	70	284	N	21	224	710
	(d) Divorced	N	1	1	1	N	N	1	N
4. Jhunjhunu	(a) Never Married	987	356	54	54	928	41	1	1
	(b) Married	13	635	867	668	72	943	806	299
	(c) Widowed	N	8	78	277	N	16	192	700
	(d) Divorced	N	1	1	1	N	N	1	N
5. Alwar	(a) Never Married	982	312	69	49	946	49	2	2
	(b) Married	18	670	814	577	54	933	790	293
	(c) Widowed	N	17	116	373	N	18	208	704
	(d) Divorced	N	1	1	1	N	N	N	1
6. Bharatpur	(a) Never Married	986	318	103	79	954	47	2	2
	(b) Married	14	658	762	525	46	934	762	264
	(c) Widowed	N	22	133	395	N	19	236	734
	(d) Divorced	N	2	2	1	N	N	N	N
7. Sawai Madhopur	(a) Never Married	959	256	73	57	904	24	2	5
	(b) Married	40	719	796	580	95	955	740	239
	(c) Widowed	N	23	129	357	1	20	257	755
	(d) Divorced	1	2	2	6	N	1	1	1
8. Jaipur	(a) Never Married	972	271	49	47	905	46	3	2
	(b) Married	26	713	853	633	95	932	749	251
	(c) Widowed	1	15	97	318	N	21	247	746
	(d) Divorced	1	1	1	2	N	1	1	1
9. Sikar	(a) Never Married	981	286	58	60	920	33	1	1
	(b) Married	19	704	860	659	80	949	777	249
	(c) Widowed	N	9	81	277	N	18	218	736
	(d) Divorced	N	1	1	4	N	N	4	14
10. Ajmer	(a) Never Married	940	252	34	35	889	63	4	3
	(b) Married	58	729	876	649	109	914	742	227
	(c) Widowed	2	17	88	315	2	22	253	770
	(d) Divorced	N	2	2	1	N	1	1	N
11. Tonk	(a) Never Married	920	181	46	37	849	21	3	3
	(b) Married	78	797	843	633	150	958	736	194
	(c) Widowed	2	21	110	329	1	21	261	803
	(d) Divorced	N	1	1	1	N	N	N	N
12. Jaisalmer	(a) Never Married	991	463	67	62	939	43	1	1
	(b) Married	9	523	834	607	60	908	625	137
	(c) Widowed	N	14	99	331	1	48	373	862
	(d) Divorced	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	N

N=Negligible

Distribution by marital status of 1000, persons of each sex in broad age-groups—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Jodhpur	(a) Never Married	953	333	42	55	908	56	4	2
	(b) Married	46	653	876	644	90	915	698	190
	(c) Widowed	1	12	80	300	1	28	297	807
	(d) Divorced	N	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
14. Nagaur	(a) Never Married	941	233	43	48	883	30	2	2
	(b) Married	58	749	837	651	117	950	761	238
	(c) Widowed	1	17	83	299	N	20	236	759
	(d) Divorced	N	1	1	2	N	N	1	1
15. Pali	(a) Never Married	952	259	20	24	914	42	2	1
	(b) Married	46	725	915	728	85	937	752	222
	(c) Widowed	1	14	63	246	1	20	245	775
	(d) Divorced	1	2	2	2	N	1	1	2
16. Barmer	(a) Never Married	970	369	36	33	929	63	1	1
	(b) Married	29	616	869	653	70	905	691	205
	(c) Widowed	1	15	95	314	1	32	308	794
	(d) Divorced	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
17. Jalor	(a) Never Married	976	345	27	21	960	64	2	4
	(b) Married	24	642	897	677	40	911	742	282
	(c) Widowed	N	12	75	301	N	24	255	714
	(d) Divorced	N	1	1	1	N	1	1	N
18. Sirohi	(a) Never Married	978	309	57	50	934	83	6	1
	(b) Married	21	671	839	658	64	898	748	281
	(c) Widowed	1	17	102	290	2	18	244	715
	(d) Divorced	N	3	2	2	N	1	2	3
19. Bhilwara	(a) Never Married	903	185	40	55	844	24	3	2
	(b) Married	93	785	857	657	155	952	749	201
	(c) Widowed	2	23	97	284	1	23	246	796
	(d) Divorced	2	7	6	4	N	1	2	1
20. Udaipur	(a) Never Married	964	256	24	26	912	38	2	3
	(b) Married	35	725	898	701	86	937	739	214
	(c) Widowed	1	15	75	268	1	23	257	781
	(d) Divorced	N	4	3	5	1	2	2	2
21. Chitorgarh	(a) Never Married	938	185	1	30	866	19	1	1
	(b) Married	60	792	727	683	133	956	727	200
	(c) Widowed	1	19	270	283	1	24	270	798
	(d) Divorced	1	4	2	4	N	1	2	1
22. Dungarpur	(a) Never Married	985	248	20	14	962	58	2	2
	(b) Married	15	733	903	696	38	921	725	207
	(c) Widowed	N	14	73	288	N	20	271	790
	(d) Divorced	N	5	4	2	N	1	2	1
23. Banswara	(a) Never Married	981	324	21	17	961	69	4	4
	(b) Married	18	661	926	763	38	908	739	242
	(c) Widowed	1	12	52	218	N	22	255	753
	(d) Divorced	N	3	1	2	1	1	2	1

N=Negligible

Distribution by marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24. Bundi	(a) Never Married	950	211	41	37	886	15	2	2
	(b) Married	49	766	845	643	113	961	713	181
	(c) Widowed	1	20	110	317	1	23	284	816
	(d) Divorced	N	3	4	3	N	1	1	1
25. Kota	(a) Never Married	972	224	30	24	897	28	3	31
	(b) Married	28	753	859	652	102	947	712	183
	(c) Widowed	N	19	106	321	1	24	283	785
	(d) Divorced	N	4	5	3	N	1	2	1
26. Jhalawar	(a) Never Married	947	204	37	38	871	21	3	3
	(b) Married	52	776	856	647	128	947	702	207
	(c) Widowed	1	17	103	313	1	31	293	790
	(d) Divorced	N	3	4	2	N	1	2	N
1. Jaipur City	(a) Never Married	988	344	37	28	954	101	7	9
	(b) Married	12	644	885	675	46	879	752	228
	(c) Widowed	N	11	76	296	N	19	240	762
	(d) Divorced	N	1	2	1	N	1	1	1
2. Ajmer City	(a) Never Married	992	410	42	29	961	158	8	4
	(b) Married	8	578	881	654	32	821	739	233
	(c) Widowed	N	11	76	317	7	20	252	763
	(d) Divorced	N	1	1	N	N	1	1	2
3. Jodhpur City	(a) Never Married	985	381	36	36	963	113	10	27
	(b) Married	15	608	891	673	37	864	720	962
	(c) Widowed	N	8	68	286	N	22	268	3
	(d) Divorced	0	3	5	5	0	1	2	8
4. Bikaner City	(a) Never Married	986	331	41	45	932	79	6	7
	(b) Married	14	959	895	701	68	892	713	204
	(c) Widowed	N	10	64	254	N	29	281	789
	(d) Divorced	0	N	N	0	0	N	N	0
5. Kota City	(a) Never Married	991	341	35	27	954	75	5	3
	(b) Married	9	646	873	660	45	901	704	191
	(c) Widowed	N	12	89	312	1	22	288	805
	(d) Divorced	0	1	3	1	N	2	3	1
6. Udaipur City	(a) Never Married	990	385	24	24	961	112	7	5
	(b) Married	10	608	918	706	39	870	773	220
	(c) Widowed	N	7	58	269	N	18	220	775
	(d) Divorced	0	N	N	1	N	N	N	0

N=Negligible

35. It will be observed that about 9 percent of the females are married in the age-group 0–14, while 3 per cent of the males are married in this age-group. This indicates that it is still customary to some extent to celebrate the marriages of female children although the percentage of early marriages of male children is not very significant. In the age-group 15–34 also, the proportion of married females is 93.3 per cent while the corresponding figure for males is 70.3 per cent. It is usually expected that persons in this age-group will ordinarily get themselves married. The high proportion of never married males (27.9 per cent) as against of the females (4.4 per cent) suggests that a large number of males stay as bachelors while only a few females remain unmarried in this age-group (15–34). It is in the age-group 15–34 that couples usually live a wedded life. In the subsequent age-group 35–59, however, in many cases deaths of the spouses increase the population of the widowed persons thereby reducing the proportion of the marrieds. Some of the males also stay unmarried upto the age of 34. We find that proportion of married males is 85.9 per cent and married females 74.8 per cent in the age-group 35–59. Normally marriages do not take place of the persons in the age-group 60+. In this age-group a heavy toll of lives of persons of each sex is taken although it is comparatively higher for males. Consequently, the proportion of married persons is reduced to 64.3 per cent for males and 24.0 per cent for females. Proportions of widowed are 31.0 per cent for males and 75.5 per cent for females. Divorced or separated persons are very insignificant in the State and their extent is limited to 1 or 2 per one thousand of each sex.

36. Among the districts early marriages of children seem to be quite popular in Bhilwara, Tonk, Chitorgarh, Jhalawar, Nagaur, Bundi, Ajmer and Kota districts where 10 to 15 per cent girls and 5 to 9 per cent boys in the age-group 0–14 are married. In the age-group 15–34 the highest proportion of married males was found in Tonk district (79.7 per cent) and that of married females (96.1) was in the adjoining district of Bundi. Although normally a large proportion of males and most of the females get married in the age-group 15–34, yet we find that in Jaisalmer district a considerable proportion (46.3 per cent) of males were never married in this age-group. In the age-group 35–59, as already stated most of the persons are married barring a few isolated cases of never married persons. In Bharatpur district, however, the proportion of never married males in this age-group (35–59) was quite significant (10.3 per cent). Widowed persons are also in appreciable proportions in this age-group, proportion of widowed males rising upto 27.0 per cent in Chitorgarh district and widowed females 37.3 per cent in Jaisalmer district. In the age-group 60+ the percentage of widowed persons assume greater proportions so much so that 39.5 per cent of the males are widowed in Bharatpur district and in Jaisalmer district the extent of widowhood among females is 86.2 per cent.

Ratio of females to males for each marital status

37. We have already observed that there are significant variations in the proportion of males and females among the never married, married and widowed of the various age-groups. It will be interesting to study the ratios of spinster females to bachelors, wives to husbands, widows to widowers, and, divorced or separated females to divorced or separated males. The following table sets out these ratios at each of the broad age-groups in the State, district and cities.

Ratio of females to 1,000 males at each marital status for broad age-groups

(a)=Ratio of spinsters to 1,000 bachelors.
(b)=Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands.
(c)=Ratio of widowsto 1,000 widowers.
(d)=Ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 divorced or seperated males.

State/District and cities	Description of ratio	Age – groups			
		0 – 14	15 – 34	35 – 59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN	(a)	**862**	**148**	**45**	**79**
	(b)	**2,245**	**1,236**	**745**	**356**
	(c)	**805**	**1,286**	**2,291**	**2,329**
	(d)	**597**	**337**	**550**	**687**
1. Ganganagar	(a)	890	229	30	190
	(b)	3,163	1,167	712	370
	(c)	1,000	998	1,608	1,525
	(d)	1,000	676	913	544
2. Bikaner	(a)	848	113	66	64
	(b)	3,124	1,275	716	338
	(c)	714	2,365	3,578	2,913
	(d)	667	731	1,353	1,357
3. Churu	(a)	868	112	59	67
	(b)	3,658	1,351	799	447
	(c)	889	2,601	2,956	2,569
	(d)	14,000	556	712	550
4. Jhunjhunu	(a)	842	117	19	22
	(b)	5,051	1,531	855	427
	(c)	1,368	2,042	2,253	2,411
	(d)	718	350	469	148
5. Alwar	(a)	884	150	20	31
	(b)	2,768	1,314	793	363
	(c)	1,000	967	1,463	1,351
	(d)	846	431	576	323
6. Bharatpur	(a)	856	129	13	19
	(b)	286	1,228	763	357
	(c)	688	740	1,361	1,323
	(d)	310	105	137	250
7. Sawai Madhopur	(a)	837	82	25	69
	(b)	2,133	1,178	750	363
	(c)	815	794	1,612	1,862
	(d)	173	292	429	125
8. Jaipur	(a)	835	157	45	44
	(b)	3,235	1,205	733	341
	(c)	555	1,297	2,140	2,023
	(d)	229	273	408	279
9. Sikar	(a)	84	123	21	24
	(b)	3,727	1,424	951	3,875
	(c)	1,167	2,120	2,832	2,732
	(d)	1,214	960	2,640	3,330

Ratio of females to 1,000 males at each marital status for broad age-groups—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Ajmer	(a)	854	232	99	84
	(b)	1.692	1,170	732	381
	(c)	1.467	1,224	2,490	2,658
	(d)	824	330	409	531
11. Tonk	(a)	847	107	53	91
	(b)	1,755	1,124	725	319
	(c)	395	966	1,965	2,541
	(d)	3,000	262	362	154
12. Jaisalmer	(a)	770	75	14	13
	(b)	5,390	1,405	565	194
	(c)	4,000	2.897	2,835	2,231
	(d)	1,000	2,375	2,000	1,000
13. Jodhpur	(a)	874	144	71	39
	(b)	1,804	1,202	662	311
	(c)	740	2,058	3,082	2,839
	(d)	1,720	345	827	667
14. Nagaur	(a)	847	128	33	46
	(b)	1,835	1,268	795	409
	(c)	358	1,143	2,602	2,829
	(d)	646	275	797	533
15. Pali	(a)	872	160	61	69
	(b)	1,671	1,271	754	334
	(c)	449	1,440	3,591	3,449
	(d)	654	536	586	1,433
16. Barmer	(a)	858	143	28	20
	(b)	2,154	1,221	562	311
	(c)	663	1,810	2,733	2,512
	(d)	0	1,267	1,455	5,000
17. Jalor	(a)	919	171	59	186
	(b)	1,567	1,298	614	421
	(c)	960	1,824	2,513	2,399
	(d)	4,500	595	591	455
18. Sirohi	(a)	899	2,557	108	28
	(b)	2,880	1,277	869	414
	(c)	2,535	1,020	2,335	2,394
	(d)	1,000	386	785	1,250
19. Bhilwara	(a)	843	119	71	33
	(b)	1,508	1,109	740	358
	(c)	480	907	2,154	3,280
	(d)	156	142	255	312
20. Udaipur	(a)	884	148	88	125
	(b)	2,292	1,255	722	314
	(c)	844	1,431	3,005	2,996
	(d)	1,191	399	599	413

Ratio of females to 1,000 males at each marital status for broad age-groups—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6
21. Chitorgarh	(a)	853	100	40	26
	(b)	2,047	1,162	727	323
	(c)	667	1,197	2,606	3,116
	(d)	259	252	451	288
22. Dungarpur	(a)	951	240	9	188
	(b)	2,516	1,291	756	347
	(c)	390	1,518	3,486	3,200
	(d)	6,200	326	521	615
23. Banswara	(a)	940	210	166	290
	(b)	2,052	1,362	731	391
	(c)	1,750	1,903	4,512	4,249
	(d)	695	349	1,525	600
24. Bundi	(a)	849	66	40	42
	(b)	2,104	1,148	699	274
	(c)	1,545	1,078	2,141	2,504
	(d)	425	251	312	292
25. Kota	(a)	829	116	89	1,380
	(b)	3,301	1,147	698	294
	(c)	2,152	1,152	2,246	2,549
	(d)	826	349	426	273
26. Jhalawar	(a)	851	101	68	75
	(b)	2,286	1,195	711	283
	(c)	1,444	1,729	2,471	2,243
	(d)	468	517	543	238
1. Jaipur City	(a)	862	246	141	288
	(b)	3,401	1,143	672	322
	(c)	833	1,511	2,509	2,456
	(d)	1,000	909	684	857
2. Ajmer City	(a)	1,872	340	153	155
	(b)	3,729	1,262	690	369
	(c)	50,000	1,617	2,732	2,502
	(d)	0	1,308	727	0
3. Jodhpur City	(a)	859	237	217	195
	(b)	2,144	1,130	656	368
	(c)	2,000	2,123	3,189	3
	(d)	0	197	430	455
4. Bikaner City	(a)	833	205	120	182
	(b)	4,185	1,158	692	356
	(c)	636	2,570	3,810	3,799
	(d)	0	500	400	0
5. Kota City	(a)	859	172	104	87
	(b)	4,260	1,091	621	273
	(c)	5,000	1,409	2,489	2,433
	(d)	0	1,290	738	667
6. Udaipur City	(a)	868	233	219	219
	(b)	3,507	1,144	665	323
	(c)	1,250	2,038	3,024	2,992
	(d)	0	2,000	667	0

38 In the age-group 0–14 the ratio of married females to married males is more than double (2,245 females for every 1,000 males) in the State indicating a very high incidence of early marriages among female children. In the next age-group 15–34 which relates to young persons the ratio of never married girls to bachelors is very low (148) showing that only a few girls remain unmarried in this age-group. The incidence of marriages among the females as compared to males of this age-group (15–34) is also higher (1,236), while the incidence of widowhood among females is equally higher (1,286). In the age-group 35–59, however, the ratio of widows to widowers is more than double (2,291). Similarly the ratio of widows to widowers in the older age-group 60+ is also more than two times. This indicates that larger proportions of females suffer from widowhood in the middle and higher ages as compared to males, probably on account of the fact that males are subject to greater strains and hazards of life beyond the age of 35 years. Consequently the ratios of married females to married males in these age-groups are also reduced considerably and come down to 745 in the age-group 35–59 and further down to 356 in the age-group 60 and above.

39 Among the various districts the highest ratio of married females to married males in the age-group 0–14 was found in Jaisalmer district (5,390) followed by Jhunjhunu (5,051). In Jaisalmer district the ratio of widows to widowers is four times and in Ajmer City it is as high as fifty times. The ratio of divorced or separated females to such males is fourteen times in Churu district for this age-group (0–14). In the age-group 15–34 the ratio of never married females to never married males is highest in Sirohi district (2,557). This means that almost two and half times the number of females are spinsters in this district, whereas in most of the districts spinsters bear a ratio of about one-tenth to one–fifth to the bachelors of this age-group. The ratio of married females to married males in this age-group is also a little higher than parity level and attains the highest value of about one and a half times in Jhunjhunu district (1,531). The ratio of widowed females to widowers fluctuates considerably among the various districts on both the lower and upper sides of parity and the highest ratio is observed in Churu district (2,601). The ratio of divorced or separated females to such males is generally low and the highest is in Udaipur City (2,000). As already pointed out in the middle age-group 35–59, it is the widowed persons who form a very significant part of the population of this age-group. The widows, however, are generally in large numbers as compared to widowers and the ratio is as high as four and a half times in Banswara district (4,512). The ratio of never married females to such males is also insignificant in the districts and that of married females to married males is quite low. The ratio of divorced and separated females to such males is also low in most of the districts but it is more than two and a half times in Sikar district (2,640). In the age-group 60+ also Sikar district shows a very wide departure from other districts and exhibits disproportionately high ratios of married females (3,875), widows (2,732) and divorced or separated females (3,330) as compared to the married males widowers and divorced or separated males. The ratio of widoweds females to such males is, however, as high as 4,249 in Banswara district. So also divorced or separated females are five times the males in this age-group (60)+.

Ratio of wives to husbands in various age-groups

40 From the foregoing discussion we find that the ratio of married women to married men goes on declining as we proceed from the lower to the higher age-groups. In order to study this phenomenon in greater detail it will be useful to work out the ratios of wives to 1,000 husbands at each narrower age-group. As there is often a difference between the ages of husband and wife, husband being frequently a few years older, it is likely that many of the husbands of wives of a particular narrow age-group will be reckoned in the next higher age-group, but even then such a information will throw a significant light on the proportions of married females to married males from certain age-groups. We may, therefore, now proceed to spot out those age groups where the proportion of married women to married men and proportion of married women to all women tend to fall. The following table shows the ratios of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group in the State, districts and cities.

Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group

State/District and City	Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group							
	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	**2,245**	**1,960**	**1,415**	**1,042**	**916**	**789**	**548**	**356**
1. Ganganagar	3,163	2,506	1,440	958	814	752	564	370
2. Bikaner	3,124	2,518	1,414	1,009	886	754	542	338
3. Churu	3,658	2,676	1,505	1,009	952	855	629	447
4. Jhunjhunu	5,051	2,705	1,701	1,219	1,095	907	648	427
5. Alwar	2,768	2,069	1,482	1,141	957	842	622	363
6. Bharatpur	2,859	2,030	1,474	1,035	886	803	615	357
7. Sawai Madhopur	2,123	1,657	1,349	892	902	793	570	363
8. Jaipur	3,235	1,900	1,299	1,023	905	773	553	371
9. Sikar	3,727	2,389	1,528	1,171	1,064	906	669	387
10. Ajmer	1,692	1,658	1,307	1,037	903	781	540	381
11. Tonk	1,755	1,544	1,260	978	893	770	512	319
12. Jaisalmer	5,390	3,764	1,972	1,076	844	620	373	194
13. Jodhpur	1,804	2,136	1,461	961	840	699	480	290
14. Nagaur	1,835	1,833	1,457	1,068	955	864	599	409
15. Pali	1,671	1,935	1,470	1,098	963	796	537	334
16. Barmer	2,154	2,292	1,547	1,016	843	719	484	311
17. Jalor	1,567	2,192	1,541	1,104	975	753	557	421
18. Sirohi	2,880	1,901	1,485	1,166	982	902	684	414
19. Bhilwara	1,508	1,443	1,228	1,010	898	805	480	358
20. Udaipur	2,292	2,087	1,409	1,037	919	769	482	314
21. Chitorgarh	2,047	1,643	1,271	1,021	892	774	488	323
22. Dungarpur	2,516	2,063	1,533	1,100	939	813	487	347
23. Banswara	2,052	2,496	1,836	1,128	914	749	515	391
24. Bundi	2,104	1,805	1,324	968	869	745	453	274
25. Kota	3,301	1,759	1,340	937	873	740	479	294
26. Jhalawar	2,286	1,713	1,288	1,009	918	733	498	283
Cities								
1. Jaipur City	3,401	2,369	1,229	923	834	671	522	322
2. Ajmer City	3,729	2,825	1,443	1,047	884	689	542	369
3. Jodhpur City	2,144	2,442	1,335	886	788	675	503	368
4. Bikaner City	4,185	2,377	1,289	928	813	729	510	356
5. Kota City	4,260	2,203	1,238	892	762	672	419	273
6. Udaipur City	3,507	2,896	1,294	906	802	683	489	323

41. In the age-group 10–14 the ratio of wives to husbands is more than double (2,245 females per 1,000 males) in the State. Among the various districts and cities the ratio ranges between 1,508 in Bhilwara district and 5,390 in Jaisalmer district indicating high proportion of early marriages among the female children of this age-group. In the next age-group 15–19 also the ratio in the State is almost double (1,960). In the various districts the ratio of wives to husbands range from 1,443 in Bhilwara district to 3,764 in Jaisalmer district. In the age-group 20–24 the ratio of wives to husbands falls to some extent and is 1,415 in the State. Inthe districts also the variations in ratio are small and the range is narrowed down to 1,228 in Bhilwara district to 1,972 in Jaisalmer district. Inspite of this shortfall in the ratios it is still higher than the parity level. In the next age-group 25–29, however, the ratio of wives to husbands tends to attain parity in the State (1,042) and difference in the number of wives compared to husbands is only of a small order. In some of the districts and most of the cities the ratio of wives to husbands is even less than 1,000. In this age-group the range is further narrowed down and is between 892 in Bhilwara district to 1,219 in Jhunjhunu district. In Jodhpur City the ratio goes further down (886). We thus find that age-group 25–29 is the point from which the ratios tend to fall. In the middle age-group 30–39 the ratio of wives to husbands comes down to 916 in the State. In most of the districts and cities also the ratios have declined with the exception of districts Jhunjhunu (1,095) and Sikar (1,064). On the other side the lowest point attained is 762 in Kota City. In the next decennial age-group 40–49 the ratio in the State further declines to 789 and is below parity in all the districts and cities. The ratio ranges between 620 in Jaisalmer district to 907 in Jhunjhunu district. In the elder age-group 50–59 the ratio of wives to husbands is further reduced to 548 in the State and further down in some of the districts. The range of ratios is also narrowed down to 373 in Jaisalmer and 684 in Sirohi district. Beyond the age of 60 years the ratio of women enjoying married life to the married males is reduced considerably and goes down to 356 in the State. In districts it goes further down to 194 in Jaisalmer district showing that in this age-group 60+ there are only 2 wives as against 10 husbands in this district while the highest ratio of 4 against 10 is observed in Churu district (447).

Reference to Census data

Printed in Part II-C (i) Social and Cultural Tables :

Table C-II	Age and marital status
Table C-IV	Single year age returns

Printed in Part I-C (ii) Subsidiary Tables :

Table C-II. 1	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by marital status.
Table C-II. 2	Marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in general population and comparison with previous censuses.
Table C-II. 3	Distribution of 1,000 married persons by age-groups in each sex and comparison with previous censuses.
Table C-IV. 1	Females per 1,000 males by age-group and comparison with 1951 census.

CHAPTER VI

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Synopsis

(Definition—Levels of education—Application of the tests—Tabulation plan—Progress of literacy—Distribution of literates to rural and urban areas—Districts in descending order of literacy—Districts above or below the State average of literacy—For rural areas—For urban areas—Literacy in rural areas by tehsils—Literacy in u rbah areas by tehsils—Entirely rural tehsils below or above the State average—Tehsils having both rural and urban areas—Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.)

PERSONS WHO could read and write were considered as 'literates' in 1961 Census. The test for reading was the ability to read any simple letter, whether in print or in manuscript, with felicity. The test for writing was the ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy was, thus, satisfied if a person could with understanding both read and write. If a person could both read and write and had also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of educational standards attained, the highest examination passed was also recorded. It may be noted that the same definition of literacy was also adopted in Census 1951.

2. The United Nations document 'Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses', has recommended that for the purposes of Census, literacy should be defined as the ability both to read with understanding and to write a short statement on everyday life in any language, and that a person capable of reading only should be considered as illiterate, as also a person capable only of reading and writing figures and his own name. Since literacy is defined as the ability both to read and to write, a simple question on this topic is considered adequate. It has also been recommended that data on literacy should be collected for all persons of 15 years of age and over, and, that if a lower age limit is used for collection, all tabulations not classified by age should be subdivided at this age so as to facilitate international comparison. Although for the purposes of Census 1961 information has been collected and presented for lower age limits, care has been taken to tabulate the data in such a way that it enables international comparison.

Levels of education

3. Regarding the level of education it has been recommended that the data should be collected so as to show the highest level of instruction which the individual has completed in the country's regular educational system or its equivalents. This information should be collected so as to show the highest year or grade completed within the most advanced of the following educational levels achieved :

(i) Nursery, infant school or Kindergarten,
(ii) Elementary or Primary;
(iii) Secondary, higher school or middle; and
(iv) University or higher professional.

4. It has also been recommended that information on level of education completed should be collected for all persons whose formal education is completed, and, for those whose formal education is still in progress, information should be collected either on level of education completed or on grade and level of school currently attended. If the latter information is not collected, the data on level of education completed should be collected for all persons above the minimum age for usual or compulsory entrance into school.

5. As already stated only the highest examination passed was recorded as the educational level attained by an individual for the Census 1961. Information was not collected on grade or level of school currently attended. It will also be observed that information on nursery, infant school or kindergarten level is not presented. This is because in the educational system obtaining in the State we do not have such levels of education. The education starts at the primary level and has been presented as such. The rest of the educational levels are capable of international comparison.

Application of the tests

6. As already stated, for determining whether a person is a literate it was necessary for the enumerator to test the ability of the respondent to read

and write. As literacy is considered to be a desirable attainment and there might be a tendency in certain persons to report themselves as literates, the enumerator was provided with some written matter for conducting reading and writing literacy tests, for use where he may strongly doubt the affirmative reply of the respondent. Such tests were, however, useful to a limited extent as they could not be applied to all the members of the household specially young women, for the enumerator was required to interview the heads of households only. In cases also where the respondents claimed literacy in a language with which the enumerator was not familiar, such tests were not helpful.

Tabulation plan

7. Information on the educational status of the population is valuable both at the national and international level in connection with the planning of educational schemes and dissemination of information and programmes for economic, social and cultural advancement. With this end in view, a number of tables have been prepared and presented as under.

(a) At the village level for literacy (Primary Census Abstract).

(b) (i) Educational levels of workers and non-workers (Table B–III).

(ii) Educational levels by occupational divisions and broad age–groups for workers other than at cultivation in urban areas (Table B–VI).

(iii) Educational levels of un-employed persons, also for certain age–groups in case of urban areas (Table B–VIII); and

(iv) Number of full time students who have been considered as persons not at work in Census 1961, (Table B–IX).

(c) (i) Educational levels by the various age-groups (Table C–III) ; and

(ii) Literacy and educated persons among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Table C–VIII).

(d) Educational levels of the migrants to cities by broad age–groups in case of workers also by occupational division and groups (Table D–IV) and

(e) (i) Educational levels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Table SCT–III),

(ii) Educational levels and activity of persons of Scheduled Castes not at work (Table SC–I); and

(iii) Full time students among non-workers of Scheduled Tribes (Table ST–II).

Progress of literacy

8. During the inter-censal period 1951-61, there has been an appreciable increase in the level of literacy as from 89 in 1951 it has risen to 152 per 1,000 of the total population in 1961. The rate of increase has been more significant in case of males for it has risen from 144 in 1951 to 237 in 1961. In case of females, the rate of literacy has increased from 36 to 58. These are, however, crude literacy rates for they have been worked out on the basis of total population which includes the age-group 0–4. The literacy rate for Rajasthan after excluding the age–group 0–4 from total population, is 181 (280 for males and 70 for females per 1,000 of each sex).

9. In order to judge how the position of literacy has improved from Census to Census in the State as well as in the various regions, it is necessary to recast the literacy data of past Censuses in such a way as to present a fairly comparable picture since 1901. Such a comparison is possible if only we consider the past literacy ratios at the level of the 1951 Commissioner's Divisions, which more or less covered the same regions throughout the past. The following table has been prepared showing the literacy ratios for persons, males and females from 1901 to 1961.

Total male and female literates per 10,000 of total

State and Division	1961			1951			1941		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**1,812**	**2,808**	**701**	**833**	**1,319**	**297**	**639**	**1,086**	**137**
BIKANER (Bikaner, Churu and Ganganagar districts)	2,238	3,297	1,019	1,064	1,629	409	836	1,308	281
AJMER (Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Jhunjhunu districts)	2,025	3,131	773	890	1,375	346	676	1,145	140
JODHPUR (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor and Sirohi districts)	1,521	2,362	589	709	1,131	247	547	950	96
UDAIPUR (Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Bhilwara, Banswara and Dungarpur districts)	1,424	2,284	500	735	1,231	211	539	958	92
KOTA (Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar districts)	1,905	2,958	730	865	1,384	289	687	1,154	174

10. The proportion of literates in Rajasthan was as low as 385 persons for every 10,000 of the population in 1901. The literacy ratio for males was 708 while for females it was almost negligible being of the order of 24. These low literacy ratios have improved considerably during the last 60 years and from decade to decade. Inspite of the gradual improvement in literacy position, the literacy ratio in 1951 stood at quite a low figure 833 (1,319 for males and 297 for females). During the decade 1951–61, however, considerable progress was achieved in literacy raising the literacy ratio to 1,812 (2,808 for males and 701 for females). This advance in literacy rates is largely attributed to the increasing educational facilities in the State and to growing literacy consciousness among the people. The various regions of the State have, however, shown different rates of progress in literacy as revealed from the table above.

11. The progress of literacy in the various divisions of the State gives an interesting reading. It will be observed that the proportion of literacy both among males and females was the highest in Jodhpur division in 1901. While Bikaner, Ajmer and Kota division maintained progress during the various years between 1901 to 1961, Jaipur and Udaipur divisions registered decreases in literacy proportions during 1911 and 1921 after which they also maintained progress. An accelerated growth of literacy was observed in 1941 in case of Bikaner, Udaipur and Kota divisions, while Ajmer and Jodhpur divisions

male and female population 1901–61

1931			1921			1911			1901		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
468	**822**	**71**	**422**	**743**	**57**	**399**	**724**	**35**	**385**	**708**	**24**
498	849	85	415	731	58	342	615	29	279	515	18
509	877	85	458	794	62	395	708	38	330	604	20
453	805	60	420	742	54	458	836	38	603	1,107	39
361	667	34	318	581	38	384	717	27	401	753	22
496	866	89	459	808	74	345	632	31	208	390	12

started rapid rise in literacy in 1951. The inter-censal period 1951–61 which saw the opening of various schools for children and the launching of adult literacy drive in the State, registered a high increase of literacy in all the divisions. These higher rates were contributed, however, largely by the increase of literacy among males for the female literacy did not record much rise except in the case of Kota division.

12. The highest proportions of literate persons, males as well as females, were found in Bikaner division in 1961. These proportions were very low in 1901 even lower when compared with other divisions except Kota. In 1961, the total literacy proportion in Bikaner division was 2,238 while the proportion of literacy among males was 3,297 and among females 1,019. The lowest proportion (1,424) of literacy was in Udaipur division, 2,284 for males and only 500 for females. Inspite of the great strides made in literacy during the past decade 1951–61 in this division, this region continues to be the most backward as regards literacy perhaps because of a large tribal population.

13. We now proceed to examine as to how the literate persons of the State, males as well as females, are distributed in its various regions from Census to Census during the period 1901–1961. The following table indicates the distribution of 10,000 literate persons, males and females among the former administrative divisions of the State during this period.

Distribution of 10,000 total, male and female literates 1901-1961

State/Division	1961			1951			1941		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Bikaner	1,296	1,250	1,500	1,121	1,109	1,178	1,222	1,150	1,862
Ajmer	4,499	4,519	4,409	4,361	4,289	4,713	4,509	4,532	4,311
Jodhpur	1,797	1,795	1,805	1,808	1,815	1,776	1,777	1,813	1,456
Udaipur	1,533	1,559	1,419	1,775	1,840	1,460	1,599	1,632	1,307
Kota	875	877	867	935	947	873	893	873	1,064

1931			1921			1911			1901		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
10,000	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
846	839	937	625	623	656	546	547	516	417	417	440
4,855	4,820	5,313	5,013	5,014	4,988	4,839	4,820	5,290	4,379	4,379	4,350
1,977	1,995	1,743	2,025	2,031	1,940	2,412	2,419	2,257	3,296	3,291	3,467
1,401	1,439	903	1,371	1,380	1,247	1,465	1,478	1,171	1,471	1,476	1,325
921	907	1,104	966	952	1,169	738	736	766	437	437	418

14. It will be observed that largest contribution towards the strength of literates, males as well as females in the State is made by Ajmer division throughout the period from 1901 to 1961. As already stated elsewhere the former province of Ajmer-Mewar, which forms a part of this division, had higher rates of literacy and the various major princely states which composed this division also had higher literacy rates as compared to other princely states of Rajasthan and this high contribution is reflected mainly on that account. The second place in contribution of literates was taken by Jodhpur division which also maintained this position throughout the period. Udaipur division occupied the third place all through. Kota division contributed more literates to the State total than Bikaner division in 1901 and continued to do so upto 1931, after which, thanks to the administration of the then Bikaner State which launched big literacy drives, the number of literates contributed by Kota were superseded by the Bikaner division.

15. The literacy position which obtained in the various princely states/chief-ships of Rajputana and in the former province of Ajmer-Merwara during the various census years from 1901 to 1941 is shown in the following two tables:

Literacy in Princely States and Ajmer-Merwara

Princely States/Chiefships	Percentage literacy				
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER	**3.85**	**3.99**	**4.22**	**4.68**	**6.39**
1. Bikaner	2.79	3.42	4.15	4.98	8.36
2. Ajmer	7.08	8.47	11.33	12.47	14.32
3. Alwar	3.12	3.02	3.70	4.18	5.64
4. Bharatpur	3.21	3.63	3.81	5.32	6.58
5. Dholpur	1.65	2.34	3.12	4.11	3.88
6. Jaipur	2.79	3.81	4.00	4.16	6.24
7. Karauli	2.58	3.04	3.68	4.50	5.03
8. Kishangarh	4.92	5.27	5.01	6.70	7.39
9. Lawa (chiefship)	1.66	4.71	5.59	3.92	6.68
10. Tonk	N.A.	2.41	2.40	2.12	4.32
11. Jaisalmer	3.27	3.72	2.87	3.09	7.55
12. Marwar	6.02	4.47	4.14	4.46	5.35
13. Sirohi	7.46	6.28	5.22	5.74	5 87
14. Shahpura	5.55	5.68	6.63	5.86	6.81
15. Mewar	4.22	3.86	2.93	3.51	5.78
16. Partabgarh	4.49	5.59	6.70	6.97	8.17
17. Dungarpur	3.48	3.40	3.61	3.12	3.51
18. Banswara	2.29	3.03	2.54	2.66	3.38
19. Kushalgarh (chiefship)	3.31	2.91	2.88	2.63	3.38
20. Bundi	2.60	2.81	3.42	2.95	5.08
21. Kota	1.65	3.51	4.57	5.17	7.07
22. Jhalawar	3.67	4.50	6.99	7.62	9.20

Distribution of literates in Princely States and Ajmer-Merwara

Princely States/Chiefships	Distribution of literates				
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1. Bikaner	4.15	5.46	6.25	8.46	12.22
2. Ajmer Merwara	8.95	9.61	13.04	12.73	9.61
3. Alwar	6.33	5.51	5.90	5.76	5.20
4. Bharatpur	4.96	4.80	4.37	4.72	4.20
5. Dholpur	1.10	1.45	1.66	1.90	1.25
6. Jaipur	18.74	23.28	21.53	20.00	21.35
7. Karauli	1.01	1.04	1.12	1.16	0.86
8. Kishangarh	1.17	1.05	0.90	1.04	0.89
9. Lawa (chiefship)	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	1.02
10. Tonk	1.77	1.63	1.59	1.23	1.72
11. Jaisalmer	0.60	0.75	0.45	0.43	0.81
12. Marwar	29.25	20.75	17.54	17.08	15.40
13. Sirohi	2.96	2.61	2.25	2.25	1.56
14. Shahpura	0.63	0.60	0.73	0.58	0.47
15. Mewar	11.48	10.94	9.20	9.99	12.49
16. Partabgarh	0.61	0.77	1.02	0.97	0.83
17. Dungarpur	0.92	1.15	1.51	1.26	1.07
18. Banswara	0.88	1.06	1.06	1.05	0.96
19. Kushalgarh (chiefship)	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.16	0.15
20. Bundi	1.17	1.36	1.48	1.17	1.43
21. Kota	2.31	5.02	6.62	6.51	6.22
22. Jhalawar	0.86	0.99	1.57	1.53	1.29

Distribution of literates to rural and urban areas

16. In order to fully appreciate the differences in rural urban literacy ratios, it would be helpful to examine the rural urban distribution of the literates.

Proportion of total, male and female literates

State/District	Literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural literates per 10,000 of total population			Urban literates per 10,000 of total population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**1,812**	**2,808**	**701**	**1,083**	**1,813**	**267**	**729**	**995**	**434**
Ganganagar	2,042	3,042	819	1,373	2,159	412	668	883	406
Bikaner	2,783	3,930	1,426	802	1,304	230	1,981	2,626	1,196
Churu	2,175	3,283	986	934	1,610	208	1,241	1.673	778
Jhunjhunu	2,245	3,728	663	1,591	2,739	367	654	989	297
Alwar	1,827	2,910	589	1,454	2,402	371	373	508	219
Bharatpur	1,802	2,848	529	1,289	2,136	258	513	711	271
Sawai Madhopur	1,501	2,470	365	1,147	1,939	219	354	530	147
Jaipur	2,185	3,228	996	945	1,596	203	1,240	1,632	793
Sikar	1,872	3,138	562	1,302	2,288	281	570	850	280
Ajmer	3,014	4,267	1,628	1,020	1,664	308	1,994	2,603	1,320
Tonk	1,349	2,146	462	877	1,465	222	472	680	240
Jaisalmer	956	1,523	234	593	998	77	363	525	157
Jodhpur	2,211	3,185	1,096	725	1,233	143	1,487	1,952	954
Nagaur	1,569	2,497	584	1,092	1,815	324	477	682	259
Pali	1,639	2,623	592	1,278	2,100	403	361	522	189
Barmer	886	1,475	195	650	1,111	109	236	364	86
Jalor	957	1,625	222	814	1,399	171	143	225	52
Sirohi	1,653	2,502	744	915	1,437	355	738	1,064	389
Bhilwara	1,311	2,113	417	1,008	1,677	263	303	436	155
Udaipur	1,610	2,531	618	1,001	1,712	238	608	819	380
Chitorgarh	1,493	2,459	452	1,048	1,818	217	445	640	235
Dungarpur	1,272	2,099	430	1,002	1,719	272	270	380	158
Banswara	1,075	1,705	418	787	1,331	220	288	373	198
Bundi	1,418	2,255	472	811	1,391	156	607	865	317
Kota	2,268	3,448	936	1,327	2,182	362	940	1,265	574
Jhalawar	1,612	2,586	555	1.234	2,077	319	378	509	236

17. It will be observed from the above that for every 10,000 of the population in Rajasthan, the total literate and educated persons are only 1,812. Among the males, there are 2,808 literates for 10,000. The proportion of literates among the females in the State is quite low and is only 701 for every 10,000. Among the various districts, the highest proportion of literates was found to be in Ajmer district where it was 3,014 for every 10,000 persons. The highest proportions of literates for every 10,000, among males and as well as females, were also observed in this district viz. 4,267 for males and 1,628 for females. The lowest proportions of literates were found to be in Barmer district viz., 886 for persons, 1,475 for males and 195 for females.

18. In the State as a whole, out of the proportion of total literates (1,812), there are 1,083 in rural areas and 729 in the urban areas for every 10,000 of the population. Among the males, the proportions are 1,813 in rural and 995 in urban areas. Among the females, the proportions are 267 in rural and 434 in urban areas. The highest proportion of literates

males and as well as females in the State and the various districts. The following table shows the proportions of total, male and female literates in the rural and urban areas according to 1961 Census.

in rural and urban areas of the State, 1961

Rural literates per 10,000 of rural population			Urban literates per 10,000 of urban population			Rural literates per 10,000 of total literates			Urban literates per 10,000 of total literates		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,295	**2,174**	**319**	**4,455**	**5,993**	**2,689**	**5,974**	**6,458**	**3,812**	**4,026**	**3,542**	**6,188**
1,608	2,544	479	4,588	5,836	2,927	6,725	7,097	5,033	3,275	2,903	4,967
1,395	2,260	425	4,657	6,207	2,606	2,881	3,319	1,611	7,119	6,681	8,389
1,360	2,315	307	3,961	5,498	2,409	4,293	4,904	2,107	5,707	5,096	7,893
1,939	3,353	445	3,643	5,405	1,688	7,088	7,348	5,529	2,912	2,652	4,471
1,583	2,618	403	4,587	6,159	2,733	7,957	8,251	6,288	2,043	1,747	3,712
1,492	2,476	298	3,769	5,181	2,015	7,154	7,502	4,873	2,846	2,498	5,127
1,277	2,160	243	3,493	5,178	1,468	7,643	7,852	5,984	2,357	2,148	4,016
1,283	2,180	274	4,708	6,092	3,069	4,326	4,944	2,040	5,674	5,056	7,960
1,577	2,759	342	3,277	4,983	1,580	6,956	7,293	5,008	3,044	2,707	4,992
1,640	2,706	490	5,273	6,761	3,563	3,385	3,899	1,894	6,615	6,101	8,106
1,028	1,719	260	3,207	4,613	1,635	6,502	6,830	4,803	3,498	3,166	5,197
656	1,099	86	3,766	5,700	1,539	6,202	6,552	3,309	3,798	3,448	6,691
1,040	1,775	204	4,904	6,392	3,173	3,277	3,871	1,301	6,723	6,129	8,699
1,255	2,092	372	3,675	5,149	2,041	6,961	7,269	5,558	3,039	2,731	4,442
1,414	2,330	444	3,761	5,303	2,027	7,798	8,008	6,806	2,202	1,992	3,194
692	1,183	116	3,872	6,009	1,398	7,337	7,533	5,596	2,663	2,467	4,404
853	1,468	178	3,140	4,816	1,179	8,508	8,613	7,670	1,492	1,387	2,330
1,097	1,733	423	4,460	6,256	2,421	5,536	5,747	4,774	4,464	4,253	5,226
1,089	1,815	283	4,078	5,757	2,130	7,689	7,937	6,294	2,311	2,063	3,706
1,128	1,937	267	5,447	7,052	3,563	6,225	6,763	3,851	3,775	3,237	6,149
1,160	2,017	239	4,613	6,502	2,489	7,018	7,396	4,799	2,982	2,604	5,201
1,059	1,820	287	4,996	6,813	3,022	7,876	8,188	6,322	2,124	1,812	3,678
831	1,408	232	5,371	6,850	3,775	7,323	7,810	5,261	2,677	2,190	4,739
958	1,642	184	3,954	5,656	2,050	5,718	6,167	3,298	4,282	3,833	6,702
1,637	2,713	443	4,972	6,465	3,159	5,853	6,330	3,868	4,417	3,670	6,132
1,337	2,252	346	4,905	6,570	3,080	7,656	8,033	5,748	2,344	1,967	4,252

(1,591) was found in Jhunjhunu district where the highest proportion for rural males (2,739) was also found. The highest proportion for females in rural areas was, however, observed in Ganganagar district (412). The lowest proportions of literates in rural areas were found in Jaisalmer district, for persons (593), males (998) as well as females (77). The highest proportion of urban literates was observed in Ajmer district (1,964). The highest proportion for males in urban areas was in Bikaner district (2,626) and that for females was again in Ajmer district (1,320). The lowest proportions of urban literates were found in Jalor district., for persons (143) males (225) and females (52).

19. Having considered the proportions of Rural and Urban literates for every 10,000 of the total population, it would be interesting to further examine the position of literacy in Rural and Urban sectors separately for every 10,000 of Rural or Urban population. In the rural areas of the State as a whole, literacy was found to be 1,295 for every 10,000 persons, 2,174 for males per 10,000 rural males and 319 for females per 10,000 rural females.

The urban literacy in the State was 4,455 for every 10,000 persons, 5,993 for males and 2,689 for females per 10,000 of each sex in urban areas. Considering the proportions of rural and urban literacy for the various districts we find that the highest rural literacy was in Jhunjhunu district (1,939) and the lowest in Jaisalmer district (656). The highest rural literacy for males was also found in Jhunjhunu district (3,353) while for females it was in Ajmer district (490). The lowest for males (1,099) as well as females (86) was found to be in Jaisalmer district. The highest urban literacy was in Udaipur district (5,447) where the highest for males (7,052) was also found. The highest urban literacy for females (3,775) was, observed in Banswara district. The lowest urban literacy was found in Jalor district 3,140 for persons, 4,816 for males and 1,179 for females.

20. Coming to the distribution of every 10,000 literate persons in the Rural and Urban areas for the State as a whole, we find that the proportions for rural and urban are 5,974 and 4,026 respectively. For males, these proportions are 6,458 for rural and 3,542 for urban. Similarly, for females the proportions are 3,812 for rural and 6,188 for urban. Among the various districts, the highest proportion of rural literates was found in Jalor district 8,508 for persons, 8,613 for males and 7,670 for females. For the urban areas, the highest proportion of literates were found in Bikaner district, 7,119 for persons and 6,681 for males. For females, however, it was the highest (8,699) in Jodhpur district.

21. The table below shows the distribution of total, male and female literates of 1961 in the various districts of the State and in their rural and urban areas separately.

Distribution of 10,000 total, male and female literates in the total, rural and urban areas of the Districts of the State, 1961

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Literates			Male Literates			Female Literates		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RAJASTHAN	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
1	Ganganagar	569	641	463	571	628	468	562	742	451
2	Bikaner	336	162	595	306	157	577	471	199	639
3	Churu	390	280	553	373	283	537	466	258	595
4	Jhunjhunu	439	521	318	460	524	345	344	498	248
5	Alwar	542	722	275	564	720	278	446	736	268
6	Bharatpur	571	683	403	606	705	427	413	528	343
7	Sawai Madhopur	390	499	228	424	515	257	239	375	155
8	Jaipur	1,146	830	1,615	1,104	845	1,576	1,333	714	1,715
9	Sikar	420	489	318	439	495	335	339	445	273
10	Ajmer	806	457	1,324	733	443	1,263	1,131	562	1,482
11	Tonk	185	202	160	189	200	170	164	206	137
12	Jaisalmer	37	38	35	41	41	39	22	19	24
13	Jodhpur	537	294	895	505	303	873	678	231	953
14	Nagaur	404	472	305	406	457	313	399	581	286
15	Pali	359	468	196	362	449	204	343	613	177
16	Barmer	158	194	105	174	203	121	88	128	62
17	Jalor	142	202	53	154	206	61	86	173	32
18	Sirohi	160	148	178	153	136	184	190	238	161
19	Bhilwara	317	407	182	329	404	192	261	431	157
20	Udaipur	649	677	609	648	679	592	656	663	652
21	Chitorgarh	293	344	217	306	350	225	233	293	196
22	Dungarpur	139	183	73	141	179	72	127	210	75
23	Banswara	136	167	91	135	163	83	142	196	109
24	Bundi	131	125	139	135	129	146	112	97	121
25	Kota	527	517	543	520	510	539	559	567	554
26	Jhalawar	217	278	127	222	276	123	196	296	135

22. Out of the total 10,000 literate persons in the State the highest number of literates is located in district Jaipur (1,146) followed by Ajmer (806) while the lowest (37) was in Jaisalmer district. In the rural as well as the urban areas also the highest number of literates are in Jaipur district, 830 in rural and 1,615 in urban. The lowest was found in Jaisalmer with 38 for rural and 35 for urban areas. For every 10,000 male literates the highest number were in Jaipur district 1,104 for total, 845 for rural and 1,576 for urban while the lowest were in Jaisalmer 41, 41 and 39 for total, rural and urban areas respectively. Among the female literates out of every 10,000 in the State the highest number is again observed in district Jaipur (1,333) followed by Ajmer (1,131). In the rural areas, however, the highest number is located in Ganganagar (742) closely followed by Alwar (736) while the highest in urban areas is again in Jaipur district (1,715) followed by Ajmer (1,482). Jaisalmer district contributed the lowest that is 22, 19 and 24 for total, rural and urban respectively. The high literacy in urban areas of Jaipur and Ajmer districts may partly be attributed to the educational facilities which have been available to the people residing in the towns and partly it may be due to the large influx of literate persons to these two major administrative centres.

Districts in descending order of literacy

23. A comparative idea of the literacy in tne various districts will be given by the following table wherein the districts have been arranged in their decreasing order of literacy.

Total, rural and urban literacy in districts arranged in decreasing order

Sl. No.	Districts (in decreasing order of total literacy)	Total literates per 10,000 of total population	Sl. No.	Districts in decreasing order of Rural literacy	Rural literates per 10,000 of Rural population	Sl. No.	Districts in decreasing order of Urban literacy	Urban literates per 10,000 of Urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ajmer	3,014	1	Jhunjhunu	1,939	1	Udaipur	5,447
2	Bikaner	2,783	2	Ajmer	1,640	2	Banswara	5,371
3	Kota	2,268	3	Kota	1,637	3	Ajmer	5,273
4	Ganganagar	2,052	4	Ganganagar	1,608	4	Dungarpur	4,996
5	Jhunjhunu	2,245	5	Alwar	1,583	5	Kota	4,972
6	Jodhpur	2,211	6	Sikar	1,577	6	Jhalawar	4,905
7	Jaipur	2,185	7	Bharatpur	1,492	7	Jodhpur	4,904
8	Churu	2,175	8	Pali	1,414	8	Jaipur	4,708
9	Sikar	1,872	9	Bikaner	1,395	9	Bikaner	4,657
10	Alwar	1,827	10	Churu	1,360	10	Chitorgarh	4,613
11	Bharatpur	1,802	11	Jhalawar	1,337	11	Ganganagar	4,588
12	Sirohi	1,653	12	Jaipur	1,283	12	Alwar	4,587
13	Pali	1,639	13	Sawai Madhopur	1,277	13	Sirohi	4,460
14	Jhalawar	1,612	14	Nagaur	1,255	14	Bhilwara	4,078
15	Udaipur	1,610	15	Chitorgarh	1,160	15	Churu	3,961
16	Nagaur	1,569	16	Udaipur	1,128	16	Bundi	3,954
17	Sawai Madhopur	1,501	17	Sirohi	1,097	17	Barmer	3,872
18	Chitorgarh	1,493	18	Bhilwara	1,089	18	Bharatpur	3,769
19	Bundi	1,418	19	Dungarpur	1,059	19	Jaisalmer	3,766
20	Tonk	1,349	20	Jodhpur	1,040	20	Pali	3,761
21	Bhilwara	1,311	21	Tonk	1,028	21	Nagaur	3,675
22	Dungarpur	1,272	22	Bundi	958	22	Jhunjhunu	3,643
23	Banswara	1,075	23	Jalor	853	23	Sawai Madhopur	3,493
24	Jalor	957	24	Banswara	831	24	Sikar	3,277
25	Jaisalmer	956	25	Barmer	692	25	Tonk	3,207
26	Barmer	886	26	Jaisalmer	656	26	Jalor	3,140

24. From the above it will be observed that as regards general literacy Ajmer district has the highest percentage (30) of literacy followed by Bikaner while Barmer has only 9. In rural literacy, however, Jhunjhunu district leads having 19 percent followed by Ajmer, Kota and Ganganagar districts with 16 percent. Barmer district has the lowest (72%). As regards urban literacy Udaipur district leads with over 54% followed by Banswara a little less than 54% and Ajmer about 53%. We may now proceed to examine the distribution of total and urban literates of the State among the various districts. The following table presents the distribution of every 10,000 total, rural and urban literates among the various districts.

Distribution of 10,000 total, rural & urban literates among the districts of the State in decreasing order

Sl. No.	Districts in decreasing order of Total literacy	Total literates	Sl. No.	Districts in decreasing order of Rural literacy	Rural literates	Sl. No.	Districts in decreasing order of Urban literacy	Urban literates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RAJASTHAN	**10,000**		**RAJASTHAN**	**10,000**		**RAJASTHAN**	**10,000**
1	Jaipur	1,146	1	Jaipur	830	1	Jaipur	1,615
2	Ajmer	806	2	Alwar	722	2	Ajmer	1,324
3	Udaipur	649	3	Bharatpur	683	3	Jodhpur	895
4	Bharatpur	571	4	Udaipur	677	4	Udaipur	609
5	Ganganagar	569	5	Ganganagar	641	5	Bikaner	595
6	Alwar	542	6	Jhunjhunu	521	6	Churu	553
7	Jodhpur	537	7	Kota	517	7	Kota	543
8	Kota	527	8	Sawai Madhopur	499	8	Ganganagar	463
9	Jhunjhunu	439	9	Sikar	489	9	Bharatpur	403
10	Sikar	420	10	Nagaur	472	10	Jhunjhunu	318
11	Nagaur	404	11	Pali	468	11	Sikar	318
12	Churu	390	12	Ajmer	457	12	Nagaur	305
13	Sawai Madhopur	390	13	Bhilwara	407	13	Alwar	275
14	Pali	359	14	Chitorgarh	344	14	Sawai Madhopur	228
15	Bikaner	336	15	Jodhpur	294	15	Chitorgarh	217
16	Bhilwara	317	16	Churu	280	16	Pali	196
17	Chitorgarh	293	17	Jhalawar	278	17	Bhilwara	182
18	Jhalawar	217	18	Tonk	202	18	Sirohi	178
19	Tonk	185	19	Jalor	202	19	Tonk	160
20	Sirohi	160	20	Barmer	194	20	Bundi	139
21	Barmer	158	21	Dungarpur	183	21	Jhalawar	127
22	Jalor	142	22	Banswara	167	22	Barmer	105
23	Dungarpur	139	23	Bikaner	162	23	Banswara	91
24	Banswara	136	24	Sirohi	148	24	Dungarpur	73
25	Bundi	131	25	Bundi	125	25	Jalor	53
26	Jaisalmer	37	26	Jaisalmer	37	26	Jaisalmer	35

25. The largest number of literate persons among the various districts of the State are in Jaipur district (1,146) followed by Ajmer (806) for every 10,000 of the literate population in the State. In the rural areas also Jaipur district has the highest population of literates (830) followed by Alwar district (722). In the Urban areas the literates population is highest again in Jaipur district (1,615) followed by Ajmer district (1,324). The high proportion of literates in Jaipur and Ajmer districts in general is on account of the large literate population in the two major cities of the State *viz.* Jaipur and Ajmer and other towns of these districts, which are fairly advanced in education and literacy and are also full of literate migrants. In Jaipur City a large number of literate persons is attracted on account of various government, industrial and commercial establishments. The big railway and

Government establishments draw an equally large number of literate persons from other districts and from outside the State.

26. It would be observed from the foreging discussion that there are distinct zones of high and low literacy. A cluster is formed by the districts of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Churu, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Jaipur and Ajmer having literacy above the State average. District Kota is also included in this category. The rest of the districts have literacy rates lower than the State average.

27. This pattern of literacy standards of the various districts is changed to some extent if we consider only rural literacy. While Bharatpur, Jhalawar and Pali districts are added to zone of high literacy, districts Jaipur and Jodhpur are deleted from such zone and go to low literacy areas. If however, we consider only urban literacy, districts Churu, Jhunjhunu and Sikar are deleted from the zone of high literacy while Jhalawar, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur and Sirohi districts are added to areas of high literacy.

Districts above or below the State average of literacy.

28. The following tables attempts to classify the various districts of the State as they are above or below the State average of literacy in rural and urban areas separately:

Distribution of districts in relation to the average rate of literacy in Rural areas of the State as a whole, 1961.

(Rate of Rural literacy for the State per 10,000 of rural population=12.95)

Districts which are above or below the RURAL average for the State			
25–50% above	Up to 25% above	Up to 25% below	25–50% below
1	2	3	4
1 Jhunjhunu	1 Ganganagar	1 Jaipur	1 Bundi
2 Ajmer	2 Alwar	2 Sawai Madhopur	2 Jalor
3 Kota	3 Sikar	3 Nagaur	3 Banswara
	4 Bharatpur	4 Chitorgarh	4 Barmer
	5 Pali	5 Udaipur	5 Jaisalmer
	6 Bikaner	6 Sirohi	
	7 Churu	7 Bhilwara	
	8 Jhalawar	8 Dungarpur	
		9 Jodhpur	
		10 Tonk	

Distribution of districts in relation to the average rate of literacy in Urban areas of the State as a whole, 1961.

(Rate of Urban literacy for the State per 10,000 of urban population=44.55)

Districts which are above or below the URBAN average for the State			
25–50% above	Up to 25% and above	Up to 25% below	25–50% below
1	2	3	4
NIL	1 Udaipur	1 Bhilwara	1 Sikar
	2 Banswara	2 Churu	2 Tonk
	3 Ajmer	3 Bundi	3 Jalor
	4 Dungarpur	4 Barmer	
	5 Kota	5 Bharatpur	
	6 Jhalawar	6 Jaisalmer	
	7 Jodhpur	7 Pali	
	8 Jaipur	8 Nagaur	
	9 Bikaner	9 Jhunjhunu	
	10 Chitorgarh	10 Sawai Madhopur	
	11 Ganganagar		
	12 Alwar		
	13 Sirohi		

Rural literacy

29. The table above shows that when we consider the literacy proportions in rural areas of the various districts as compared to the State rural average, there are 11 districts, where the rural literacy is above the State average, while there are as many as 15 districts, below the average, Jhunjhunu district, with literacy about 50% above the State average, leads the districts having higher rural literacy. Five districts viz. Jaisalmer, Barmer, Banswara, Jalor and Bundi have very low literacy rates, ranging from 26 to 49 percent below the State average.

30. The distribution of the various districts in relation to the average rate of literacy shows that seven districts viz., Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Alwar and Bharatpur whose literacy ratios are above the State average form a big block. Two other blocks each consisting of two districts each viz. Ajmer and Pali and Kota and Jhalawar also have higher rural literacy rates. Each of these three blocks has one district viz. Jhunjhunu in the first Ajmer in the second and Kota in the third, which has rural literacy rates that are higher 25 to 50% above the State rural average. A low literacy block is formed in the western Rajasthan by districts Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jalor where rural literacy is 25 to 50% below the rural average for the State. Two more low literacy blocks are formed one by districts Jodhpur and Nagaur and other by districts Sirohi, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Chitorgarh, Bhilwara, Bundi, Tonk, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur. While Banswara and Bundi districts have 25 to 50% literacy below the State average, the rest have upto 25 percent below.

Urban literacy

31. Considering the urban literacy in the various districts it is observed that thirteen districts have their rates above the State average, but none of them have their literacy above 25% of the State average. The remaining 13 districts have lower rates of urban literacy of which Jalor, Tonk and Sikar districts have their literacy 26 to 30 percent below the State average.

32. Urban literacy ratios are not found above 25% of the State urban average in any of the districts. Three districts viz. Ganganagar, Bikaner and Jodhpur whose literacy is upto 25% above the State average form a contiguous block. Another block is formed by districts Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Sirohi, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Chitorgarh, Kota and Jhalawar where urban literacy is upto 25% above the State average. A contiguous block of districts Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalor, Pali, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Churu have literacy ratios below the State urban average. Another such block is formed by districts Bhilwara, Tonk, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur and Bharatpur. Districts Jalor and Sikar in the former block and district Tonk in the later have lower urban literacy rates which are 25 to 50% below the rates for the State average.

Literacy in rural areas by tehsils

33. The table below presents the distribution of tehsils as above or below the average for the rural areas of the State.

Districts and tehsils in which rural literacy is above or below the rural average for the State (10.85)

Districts	Tehsils with rural literacy					
	Above the State average			Below the State average		
	More than 50%	25–50%	Up to 25%	Up to 25%	25–50%	More than 50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Ganganagar	Anupgarh	Karanpur Ganganagar Padampur Raisinghnagar	Hanumangarh Bhadra	Suratgarh Nohar	...	...
2 Bikaner	...	...	Bikaner Lunkaransar Nokha	Kolayat	...	...
3 Churu	...	...	Rajgarh Sardarshahar Churu Dungargarh	Taranagar Ratangarh Sujangarh	...	...

Districts and tehsils in which rural literacy is above or below the rural average for the State (10.85)—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4 Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu Chirawa	Khetri Udaipurwat	...	...	...	...
5 Alwar	Behror Kishangarh	Mandawar	Tijara Alwar Thanagazi Lachhmangarh	Bansur Rajgarh	...	...
6 Bharatpur	Nadbai Bharatpur Rupbas	Weir	Nagar Deeg Bayana Baseri Dholpur	Rajakhera	Kaman Bari	...
7 Sawai Madhopur	...	Mahwa	Todabhim Nadau Sawai Madhopur	Hindaun Bamanwas Gangapur Karauli Sapotra Bonli (Malarna Chour) Khandar	...	...
8 Jaipur	...	...	Kotputli Bairath Amber Phulera Jaipur Baswa Sanganer Sikari	Jamua Ramgarh Dudu Bassi Dausa Phagi Chaksu Lalsot	...	...
9 Sikar	...	Sri Madhopur Danta Ramgarh	Fatehpur Lachhmangarh Sikar Neem-ka-thana		...	...
10 Ajmer	...	Ajmer Beawar	Rupnagar Kishangarh Kekri	Arain Sarwar	...	...
11 Tonk	...	...	...	Malpura Nawai Todaraisingh Deoli Uniara	Tonk	...
12 Jaisalmer	...	...	...	...	Nachna Pokaran Fatehgarh	Ramgarh Jaisalmer Sam
13 Jodhpur	...	...	...	Phalodi Jodhpur Bilara	Osian Shergarh	...
14 Nagaur	...	...	Ladnu Deedwana Nagaur Parbatsar	Jayal Nawa Degana Merta	...	...
15 Pali	...	Bali	Sojat Kharchi Desuri	Jaitaran Raipur Pali	...	...

Districts and tehsils in which rural literacy is above or below the rural average for the State (10.85)—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16 Barmer	...	...	...	Siwana	Sheo Pachpadra	Barmer Chohtan
17 Jalor	...	...	...	Ahore	Jalor Sanchore Jaswantpura	...
18 Sirohi	...	...	Abu Road	Sirohi Pindwara	Sheoganj Reodhar	...
19 Bhilwara	...	...	Hurda	Asind Jahazpur Raipur Mandal Banera Bhilwara Sahara Mandalgarh	Shahpura Kotri	...
20 Udaipur	...	...	Bhim Railmagra Mavli Vallabhnagar	Amet Kumbhalgarh Rajsamand Nathdwara Bhopalsagar Gogunda Girwa Sarada Kherwara	Deogarh Phalasia Lasadia Salumber	Kotra
21 Chitorgarh	...	...	Begun Nimbahera Chhoti Sadri	Rashmi Gangrar Bhainsrorgarh Chitorgarh Kapasan Bari Sadri Achnera Pratapgarh	Bhadesar Dungla	...
22 Dungarpur	...	...	...	Aspur Sagwara	Dungarpur	...
23 Banswara	...	...	Garhi	...	Banswara Bagidora	Ghatol Kushalgarh
24 Bundi	...	...	Keshoraipatan	...	Hindoli Nainwa Bundi Talera	...
25 Kota	Mangrol Anta Chechat Ramganj Mandi Sangod	Barod Digod Baran Kanwas Atru	Itawa Piplada Ladpura Chhipabarod	Kishanganj Shahbad	Chhabra	...
26 Jhalawar	Khanpur	...	Jhalrapatan Bakani Pachpahar Pirawa	Aklera Dag Gangdhar	Manoharthana	...

34. It will be observed that there are 95 tehsils which have literacy more than the State average (10.85) while 116 have below it. There are only 14 tehsils which have literacy rates more than 50 percent of the State average. The largest number (5) of such tehsils is contributed by Kota district. Bharatpur (3), Jhunjhunu (2), Alwar (2), Ganganagar (1) and Jhalawar (1) are the other districts which have such tehsils. There are 19 tehsils which have 25 to 50 percent literacy above the State average. Kota district again contributes as many as 5 tehsils followed by Ganganagar district which have four such tehsils. Jhunjhunu (2), Sikar (2), Ajmer (2), Alwar (1), Bharatpur (1), Sawai Madhopur (1) and Pali (1) are the other districts which have tehsils where literacy is 25 to 50 percent above the State average. Sixty two tehsils have literacy rates upto 25 percent above the State average. District Jaipur with its 8 tehsils followed by 5 tehsils of Bharatpur, 4 each of districts Churu, Alwar, Sikar, Nagaur, Udaipur, Kota and Jhalawar, 3 each of Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Pali and Chitorgarh, 2 of district Ganganagar and 1 each of districts Sirohi, Bhilwara, Banswara and Bundi constitutes this total of such tehsils.

35. It will be observed that only Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Kota and Jhalawar districts have tehsils of having literacy more than 50 percent above the State average. All these districts, except district Jhalawar, also have tehsils having literacy rates 25 to 50 percent above the State average. To this list of districts having such tehsils may be added districts Sikar and Ajmer each having 2 such tehsils and districts Sawai Madhopur and Pali each having 1 tehsil. Tonk, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalor and Dungarpur are those districts where there is no tehsils having literacy rates above the State average.

36. Out 116 tehsils which have literacy rates below the State average 76 tehsils are upto 25 percent below, 32 tehsils 25 to 50 percent below and 8 tehsils are more than 50 percent below the State average. All the tehsils of district Jaisalmer have literacy rates below the State average. In fact 3 out of the 6 tehsils have literacy rates more than 50 percent below (ranging from 53 to 63 percent) the State average. Two tehsils each of district Barmer and Banswara and one tehsil of Udaipur have the literacy below 50 percent of the State average. Districts Jhunjhunu and Sikar do not have tehsils having literacy rates lower than the State average. Districts Jaipur and Nagaur have their tehsils almost equally divided between the categories of tehsils with rural literacy upto 25 percent above and below the State average.

Literacy in Urban areas by tehsils

37. We now proceed to discuss the distribution of tehsils with urban literacy rates above or below the urban average for the State.

Districts and tehsils in which urban literacy is above or below the urban average of the State (37.31)

Districts	Tehsils with Urban literacy					
	Above the State average			Below the State average		
	More than 50%	25–50%	Up to 25%	Up to 25%	25–50%	More than 50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Ganganagar	...	...	Ganganagar Padampur Raisinghnagar Surat Garh	Karanpur Nohar Bhadra Hanumangarh Anupgarh	...	...
2 Bikaner	...	...	Bikaner	Nokha	...	...
3 Churu	...	...	...	Sardarshahar Taranagar Churu Rajgarh Dungargarh Ratangarh Sujangarh	...	...
4 Jhunjhunu	...	...	Chirawa	Jhunjhunu Khetri	Udaipur	...
5 Alwar	Lachhmangarh	...	Alwar	Rajgarh	...	...

Districts and tehsils in which urban literacy is above or below the urban average of the State (37.31)—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6 Bharatpur	...	...	Bharatpur	Bayana Dholpur Kama Nadbai	Deeg Weir Bari	Rajakhera
7 Sawai Madhopur	...	...	...	Gangapur Sawai Madhopur	Todabhim Hindaun Karauli	...
8 Jaipur	...	...	Baswa Jaipur	Phulera	Kotputli Dausa Amber	Chaksu
9 Sikar	...	...	...	Lachhmangarh Sikar Neem-ka-thana	Fatehpur Sri Madhopur	...
10 Ajmer	...	Ajmer	Beawar	Kekri Kishangarh	Sarwar	...
11 Tonk	...	...	Deoli	...	Malpura Nawai Tonk Uniara	...
12 Jaisalmer	...	...	...	Jaisalmer	Pokaran	...
13 Jodhpur	...	...	Jodhpur	Phalodi	Bilara	...
14 Nagaur	...	...	Merta	Nagaur Ladnu Deedwana Nawa	Parbatsar	...
15 Pali	...	...	...	Pali Sojat Bali	Desuri	...
16 Barmer	...	...	...	Pachpadra Barmer	...	...
17 Jalor	...	...	...	...	Jalor Jaswantpura	...
18 Sirohi	...	...	Abu Road	Sheoganj Sirohi	Pindwara	...
19 Bhilwara	...	...	...	Shahpura Bhilwara	Sahara	...
20 Udaipur	...	Girwa	Nathdwara Rajsamand Salumbar	Deogarh Vallabhnagar	...	...
21 Chitorgarh	...	...	Pratapgarh Chitorgarh Kapasan Chhoti Sadri	Nimbahera Bari Sadri	...	...
22 Dungarpur	...	Dungarpur	...	Sagwara	...	...
23 Banswara	...	...	Kushalgarh Banswara	...	...	...
24 Bundi	...	...	Bundi	...	Nainwa Keshoraipatan	...
25 Kota	...	...	Ramganjmandi Pipalda Ladpura	Baran Chhabra	...	...
26 Jhalawar	...	...	Pachpahar Jhalrapatan Pirawa	...	...	...

38. There are only 114 tehsils out of 211 which have urban areas. Only 35 tehsils have literacy rates above the State average and out of this there is only one tehsil in district Alwar where the urban literacy is more than 50 percent above the State average. Three tehsils, one each in Ajmer, Udaipur and Dungarpur districts have literacy rates 25 to 50 percent above the average. The remaining 31 tehsils have literacy rates upto 25 percent above. Districts Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Jaisalmer, Pali, Barmer, Jalor and Bhilwara do not have any tehsil having more urban literacy than the State average.

39. Fifty out of the 79 tehsils which have urban literacy below the urban average for the State belong to category upto 25 percent below the State average. While 27 tehsils have literacy rates 25 to 50 percent below, only two tehsils are more than 50 percent below the State average.

Entirely rural tehsils below or above the State average

40. In Rajasthan 97 tehsils are entirely rural. They are classified as having their literacies above or below the State rural average as under :-

District	Tehsils with literacy	
	Above average	Below average
1	2	3
Bikaner	1 Lunkaransar	1 Kolayat
Alwar	2 Behror	2 Bansur
	3 Mandawar	
	4 Kishangarh	
	5 Tijara	
	6 Thanagazi	
Bharatpur	7 Nagar	...
	8 Rupbas	
	9 Baseri	
Sawai Madhopur	10 Mahwa	3 Bamanwas
	11 Nadauti	4 Sapotra
		5 Malarna Chor
		6 Khandar
Jaipur	12 Bairath	7 Jamwa Ramgarh
	13 Sanganer	8 Dudu
	14 Sikrai	9 Bassi
		10 Phagi
		11 Lalsot
Sikar	15 Danta-Ramgarh	...
Ajmer	16 Rupnagar	12 Arain
Tonk	...	13 Todaraisingh
Jaisalmer	...	14 Ramgarh
		15 Nachna
		16 Sam
		17 Fatehgarh
Jodhpur	...	18 Osian
		19 Shergarh
Nagaur	...	20 Jayal
		21 Degana
Pali	17 Kharchi	22 Jaitaran
		23 Raipur
Barmer	...	24 Sheo
		25 Chohtan
		26 Siwana
Jalor	...	27 Ahore
		28 Sanchore
Sirohi	...	29 Reodhar
Bhilwara	18 Hurda	30 Asind
		31 Jahazpur
		32 Raipur
		33 Mandal
		34 Banera
		35 Kotri
		36 Mandalgarh
Udaipur	19 Bhim	37 Amet
	20 Railmagra	38 Kumbhalgarh
	21 Mavli	39 Bhopalsagar
		40 Gogunda
		41 Sarada
		42 Kotra
		43 Phalasia
		44 Lasadia
		45 Kherwara
Chitorgarh	22 Begun	46 Rashmi
		47 Gangrar
		48 Bhainsrorgarh
		49 Dungla
		50 Achnera
		51 Bhadesar
Dungarpur	...	52 Aspur
Banswara	23 Garhi	53 Ghatol
		54 Bagidora
Bundi	...	55 Hindoli
		56 Talera
Kota	24 Itawa	57 Kishanganj
	25 Barod	58 Shahbad
	26 Mangrol	
	27 Digod	
	28 Anta	
	29 Chechat	
	30 Kanwas	
	31 Sangod	
	32 Atru	
	33 Chhipa Barod	
Jhalawar	34 Khanpur	59 Aklera
	35 Bakani	60 Manohar-thana
		61 Dag
		62 Gangdhar

Tehsils having both rural and urban areas

41. Out of the remaining 114 tehsils which have got both rural and urban areas, 20 have both their rural and urban literacies above the State average while 38 have their literacies below the State average. 41 tehsils have their rural literacies above the average while their urban literacies are lower than the State average and 15 tehsils have their urban literacies above the average while their rural literacies are lower than the State average.

42. The following twenty tehsils have both their rural as well as their urban literacies above the respective State averages :

Tehsil:—

1 Ganganagar
2 Padampur
3 Raisinghnagar
4 Bikaner
5 Chirawa
6 Alwar
7 Lachhmangarh
8 Bharatpur
9 Jaipur
10 Baswa
11 Ajmer
12 Beawar
13 Abu Road
14 Chhoti Sadri
15 Pipalda
16 Ladpura
17 Ramganjmandi
18 Jhalrapatan
19 Pachpahar
20 Pirawa

43. These tehsils are prosperous agriculturally as well as commercially with a good distribution of roads, communication and educational facilities.

44. Thirty eight tehsils as indicated below have both their rural as well as their urban literacies below the respective State averages :

District	*Tehsil*
Ganganagar	1 Nohar
Churu	2 Taranagar
	3 Ratangarh
	4 Sujangarh
Alwar	5 Rajgarh
Bharatpur	6 Kaman
	7 Bari
	8 Rajakhera
Sawai Madhopur	9 Hindaun
	10 Gangapur
	11 Karauli
Jaipur	12 Dausa
	13 Chaksu
Ajmer	14 Sarwar
Tonk	15 Malpura
	16 Nawai
	17 Tonk
	18 Uniara
Jaisalmer	19 Jaisalmer
	20 Pokaran
Jodhpur	21 Phalodi
Nagaur	22 Nawa
Pali	23 Pali
Barmer	24 Barmer
	25 Pachpadra
Jalor	26 Jalor
	27 Jaswantpura
Sirohi	28 Sheoganj
	29 Sirohi
	30 Pindwara
Bhilwara	31 Shahpura
	32 Bhilwara
	33 Sahara
Udaipur	34 Deogarh
Chitorgarh	35 Bari Sadri
Dungarpur	36 Sagwara
Bundi	37 Nainwa
Kota	38 Chhabra

45. Most of these tehsils are backward with agricultural bias and having no good facilities of roads or communication or any good distribution of educational institutions. As these tehsils do not provide employment to educated, they often seek migration to other places.

46. Following 41 tehsils have their rural literacies above the State rural average while their urban literacies are lower than the State urban average :

District	*Tehsil*
Ganganagar	1 Karanpur
	2 Hanumangarh
	3 Bhadra
	4 Anupgarh
Bikaner	5 Nokha
Churu	6 Rajgarh
	7 Sardar Shahar
	8 Churu
	9 Dungargarh
Jhunjhunu	10 Jhunjhunu
	11 Khetri
	12 Udaipurwati
Bharatpur	13 Deeg
	14 Nadbai
	15 Weir
	16 Bayana
	17 Dholpur
Sawai Madhopur	18 Todabhim
	19 Sawai Madhopur
Jaipur	20 Kotputli
	21 Amber
	22 Phulera
Sikar	23 Fatehpur
	24 Lachhmangarh
	25 Sikar
	26 Neem-ka-Thana
	27 Sri Madhopur
Ajmer	28 Kishangarh
	29 Kekri
Jodhpur	30 Bilara
Nagaur	31 Ladnu
	32 Deedwana
	33 Nagaur
	34 Parbatsar
Pali	35 Sojat
	36 Desuri
	37 Bali
Udaipur	38 Vallabhnagar
Chitorgarh	39 Nimbahera
Bundi	40 Keshoraipatan
Kota	41 Baran

47. Most of the urban centres located in these tehsils are agricultural trading centres (Mandis) with agricultural bias where a large proportion of population is composed of agriculturists, artisans and other unskilled labour.

48. Fifteen tehsils have their urban literacy rates higher than the State urban average while their rural literacy rates are lower than the State rural average :

District	*Tehsil*
Ganganagar	1 Suratgarh
Tonk	2 Deoli
Jodhpur	3 Jodhpur
Nagaur	4 Merta
Udaipur	5 Raj Samand
	6 Nathdwara
	7 Girwa
	8 Salumber
Chitorgarh	9 Chitorgarh
	10 Kapasan
	11 Pratapgarh
Dungarpur	12 Dungarpur
Banswara	13 Banswara
	14 Kushalgarh
Bundi	15 Bundi

49. The plausible reason for this may be that there are concentration of educational institutions in the concerned urban areas and the urban centres involved, being administrative headquarters of districts or tehsils, attract large numbers of literate and educated persons.

Literacy among Scheduled Castes/Tribes

50. The literacy levels in the case of backward sections of the population are very low. While the percentage of literacy amongst the communities other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 18.98 percent, the corresponding percentages for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 6.41 and 3.98 respectively. The following table illustrates the comparative position of literacy and gap existing between the literacy levels obtaining among the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other advanced communities in the various districts of the State.

Percentage of literacy

District	Others	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
Ajmer	28.30	13.62 (14)	5.28 (23)
Bikaner	26.16	6.35 (20)	13.38 (13)
Kota	24.51	7.80 (17)	7.97 (17)
Jaipur	23.28	7.56 (15)	4.69 (18)
Dungarpur	21.98	5.25 (17)	4.06 (18)
Ganganagar	21.44	5.44 (16)	7.02 (14)
Sirohi	21.16	4.36 (17)	2.00 (19)
Churu	21.11	5.04 (16)	8.19 (13)
Jodhpur	21.11	5.74 (15)	3.26 (18)
Jhunjhunu	20.45	9.06 (11)	10.12 (10)
Udaipur	20.07	8.00 (12)	2.09 (18)
Banswara	19.76	4.91 (15)	3.32 (17)
RAJASTHAN	**18.98**	**6.41** (13)	**3.98** (15)
Alwar	18.09	7.40 (11)	6.58 (11)
Sawai Madhopur	17.95	5.85 (12)	6.39 (12)
Bharatpur	17.77	7.02 (11)	8.50 (9)
Sikar	17.32	7.17 (10)	9.69 (7)
Chitorgarh	17.08	5.59 (11)	1.76 (15)
Jhalawar	16.69	5.28 (12)	5.39 (12)
Pali	16.16	5.72 (10)	2.53 (13)
Bundi	15.76	4.82 (11)	4.99 (11)
Nagaur	15.17	4.42 (11)	3.65 (11)
Tonk	15 02	4.43 (11)	2.97 (12)
Bhilwara	13.77	4.37 (10)	2.59 (11)
Jalor	9.99	2,09 (8)	0.92 (9)
Jaisalmer	9.27	2.59 (6)	1.38 (8)
Barmer	8.28	4.79 (3)	2.04 (6)

Percentage of literacy—concld.

Note :—The figures within brackets show the gap which exist between the percentage literacy of other communities and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

51. It will be seen from the table which presents the districts in descending order of literacy levels of communities other than Scheduled Castes and Tribes, that although the total literacy percentage of the State is 15.21, the corresponding figure for communities other than Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is higher (18.98 per cent). The total literacy is obviously lower on account of the gap caused by very low literacy levels obtaining in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Literacy rates for as much as 60 per cent population of the Scheduled Castes which comprised the Group of Chamars, Megh or Meghwals and Balais, are still lower i.e. 5.85, 4.11 and 5.59 per cent respectively.

52. The literacy rate (3.98 per cent) for the Scheduled Tribes in the State appears to have boosted up on account of the Minas who constitute about half of the Scheduled Tribes population and have literacy level of the order of 15.16 per cent. Minas, although included in the list of Scheduled Tribes of the State, are not really so backward as others like Bhils, Garasias and Saharias. While Bhils have only 2.67 per cent of their population as literates the Garasias and Saharias have still lower rates of literacy.

53. The table above also shows within brackets the gap, in round figures, which exists between the percentage literacy levels of other communities and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in each district and the State. It will be observed that the gap in the levels of literacy between the Scheduled Castes and other communities is the highest in Bikaner district (20). The literacy rate for Sche-

duled Castes (6.35) for this district is not applicable for all the Scheduled Castes. The Megh or Meghwal who form the majority of Scheduled Castes have still lower literacy rate. The gap in the case of Scheduled Tribes is the highest in Ajmer district (23) where most of the tribal population consists of Bhils who have very low literacy levels.

55. As seen above, the literacy levels among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are very low. Persons trying to attain certain educational levels (full time students) are also not many. The proportion of persons seeking employment amongst the Scheduled Castes/Tribes is quite small because they seem to adjust themselves to any kind of work and employment does not pose any serious problem to them. Among the persons who seek employment, very few possess educational qualifications of Matriculation/Higher Secondary and above. Most of the persons seeking employment are either illiterate or literate without educational levels. Among the Scheduled Tribes the proportion of persons seeking employment is almost negligible.

Reference to Census data

Printed in Part II-A	**General Population Tables :**
Col. 17 and 18	Primary Census Abstracts
Printed in Part II-B-(i) General Economic Tables :	
B-III Part A	Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only.
B-III Part B	Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only.
Printed in Part II-B-(ii) General Economic Tables :	
B-VI	Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.
B-VIII Part A	Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.
B-VIII Part B	Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, and educational levels in rural areas only.
B-IX	Columns 8 and 9 relating to fulltime students or children attending school.
Printed in Part II-C (i) Social & Cultural Tables :	
C-III Part A	Age, sex and education in all areas.
C-III Part B	Age, sex and education in urban areas only.
C-III Part C	Age, sex and education in rural areas only.
C-VIII Parts A & B	Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among (A) scheduled castes and (B) Scheduled Tribes.
Printed in Part II-C (ii) Migration Tables :	
D-IV	Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups.
Printed in Part V-A Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	
SCT-III Part A-(i) and A-(ii)	Education in urban areas only for (1) Scheduled Castes and (2) Scheduled Tribes.
SCT-III Part B (i) and B (ii)	Education in rural areas only for (1) Scheduled Castes and (2) Scheduled Tribes.
SC-I	Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes.
ST-II	Persons not at work classified by sex, and type of activity for Scheduled Tribes.
Printed in Part I-C (i) Subsidiary Tables :	
B-III Part A. 1	Distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.
B-III Part A. 2	Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.
B-III Part A. 3	Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in urban areas only.
B-III Part B. 1	Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in rural areas only.
B-III Part B. 2	Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in rural areas only.

Reference to Census data—concld.

Printed in Part I-C (i) Subsidiary Tables—concld.

B-VI. 1	Distribution of 1,000 workers in each occupational division and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.
B-VIII Part A. 1	Distribution of 1,000 Males and Females who are unemployed in each age-group according to educational level in urban areas only.
B-VIII Part B. 1	Distribution of 1,000 Males and Females who are unemployed by educational level in rural areas only.
B-IX. 1	Number per 1,000 of population aged 15+ and of population of each age-group 15–34, 35–59, 60+ and age not stated who are unemployed, separately for persons, males and females.
B-IX. 2	Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by age-groups.
B-IX. 3	Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by sex and type of activity.

Printed in Part I-C (ii) Subsidiary Tables :

C–III Part B. 1	Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group and sex by educational level in urban areas only.
C–VIII Part A. 1	Distribution of 1,000 persons of all scheduled castes by sex and literacy.
C–VIII Part A. 2	Distribution of 1,000 persons of all scheduled castes by categories of workers and non-workers.
C–VIII Part B. 1	Distribution of 1,000 persons of all scheduled tribes by sex and literacy.
C–VIII Part B. 2	Distribution of 1,000 persons of all scheduled tribes by categories of workers and non-workers.
D–IV. 1	Distribution of 1,000 migrants to cities by age-groups.
D–IV. 2	Distribution of 1,000 migrants to cities by sex and educational level.
D–IV. 3	Distribution of 1,000 workers among migrants to cities by sex and occupation.

CHAPTER VII

LANGUAGE

Synopsis

(Mother Tongue—Accuracy of returns—Language and dialects—Classification by Grierson—Small and lesser known tongues—Extent of speakers of various languages and dialects—Major & minor mother tongues—speakers of languages in 1961 and 1951—Distribution of speakers of major languages in districts for 1961 and 1951—Rural and urban distribution of speakers of major tongues—The extent of bilingualism—The bilingual speakers—Dialects bearing names of Scheduled Castes and Tribes—Bilingualism among tribals.)

ONE OF the questions asked in the Census 1961 related to mother tongue and bilingualism. Mother tongue was required to be recorded in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother tongue was defined as a language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. In case the mother died in infancy, the language mostly spoken in the person's house in childhood was required to be recorded. In case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother was taken as the mother tongue. Other languages which a person knew, Indian or foreign, were also rccorded but the number of languages thus to be recorded was not required to be more than two. These languages were other than his mother tongue which he could speak and understand best and could use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages were exclusive of the dialects of the same language.

Accuracy of returns

2. For sometime there was some controversy over the manner in which the reply to this question was to be recorded. The Anjuman-e-Taraqqui-e-Urdu wanted that Urdu should be recorded as mother tongue of all the Muslims of the State. This organisation was informed that the Census enumerator has been specifically instructed only to record the replies given by the respondents. Special efforts were made by the Census office to bring home to the officials at various levels, from the District Census Officers down to the enumerators engaged in the Census operations, to scrupulously follow the instructions issued in this respect. These instructions were also brought to the notice of the agencies which had any suspicion in the matter to dispel their fears. Particular care was also taken to ensure that proper classification of data relating to mother tongue was done during the course of sorting and tabulation. As a result of these precautions taken by the Census Organisation at the various stages it can be said that this data is quite reliable and there is no reason to doubt its accuracy. At the time of enumeration it was observed that many Muslims did not return Urdu as their mother tongue just as many Hindus returned Urdu as their mother tongue.

Languages and dialects

3. There may have been certain cases, however, where returns may be called defective owing to the ignorance of the enumerator as well as of the enumerated. Thus, in a few cases certain spurious languages and dialects have crept in which defy appropriate classification. An alphabetical list of all languages and dialects returned as mother tongues in the State in shown below.

Languages and dialects returned in Census 1961

	Mother Tongue		Mother Tongue
1	*Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/ Pashto/Pathani*	19	Bundelkhandi
		20	*Burmese*
2	Ahirwati	@21	Chhekari
3	Ajmeri	22	*Chinese/Chini*
@4	Alwari	23	Deswali/Hariani
5	*Arabic/Arbi*	24	Dhanderi
6	Assamese	25	Dhandi
7	Bagri-Rajasthani	26	Dhundhari
8	*Balochi/Baluchi*	27	Dingal
9	Banjari	28	*English*
10	Baori	29	*French*
11	Bengali	@30	Gadia Lohari
12	Bharatpuri	31	Gadoli
13	Bhili	32	Garhwali
14	Bhojpuri	@33	*German*
15	Bhutani	34	Godwari
16	Bihari	35	Gujarati
17	Bikaneri	36	Harauti
18	Braj Bhasha/ Braj Bhakha	37	Hindi
		38	Jaipuri

Languages and dialects returned in Census 1961—concld.

Mother Tongue		Mother Tongue	
39	Jodhpuri	*65	Narnoli
@40	Kalbeli	66	Nepali
*41	Kanjari	67	Oriya
42	Kankeri	@68	Palvi
43	Kannada	69	*Persian*
44	Kashmiri	70	Pingal
45	Khairari	71	*Portuguese*
@46	Khanchi Wari	72	Punjabi
@47	Khandvi	73	Rajasthani
48	Khariboli	74	Rajawati
49	Kishangarhi	75	Rathi
50	Lamani/Lambadi	76	Rekhti
@51	Lashkari	77	*Russian*
@52	Lohari-Rajasthani	*78	Sansi
@53	Maharajshahi	79	Sanskrit
54	Maithili	80	Shekhawati
55	Malayalam	81	Sindhi
56	Malvi	82	Sipari
57	Marathi	83	Sondwari
58	Marwari	84	Tamil
@59	Mejwari	85	Telugu
60	Meweri	86	Thali
61	Mewati	87	Tibetan
62	Multani	88	Urbu
63	Nagarchal	89	Wagdi
64	Nagauri		

Note:—1. Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

2. Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

3. *Indicates that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

4. @Means that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by Census Linguist.

Classification by Grierson

4. It may be noted that there were 89 languages and dialects returned as mother tongues in the State. 11 of these mother tongues are foreign languages. Out of the remaining 78 as many as 63 have been duly classified by Grierson in his Linguistic Survey of India. 15 mother tongues are those which are unclassified in the Linguistic Survey. Out of these, 12 have now been tentatively classified by the Census Linguist and 3 still remain unclassified.

5. The following statement shows the various languages and dialects used as mother tongue in Rajasthan re-arranged under families, sub-families, branches, groups and sub-groups according to the classification adopted by Grierson in his Linguistic Survey of India.

Languages and dialects arranged according to Grierson's classification

Family/sub-family/ Branch/group/sub-group	Language & Dialect	Grierson classification number
1	2	3
Tibeto-Chinese Family	1 Tibetan	58
Siamese-Chinese Sub-family, Tai Group	2 Bhutani (Bhotia of Bhutan)	
Dravidian Family, Dravida Group	1 Kannada (Kanarese)	296
	2 Malayalam	293
	3 Tamil	285
Intermediate Group	4 Telugu	319
Indo-European Family Sanskrit, Outer Sub-Branch Unspecified Southern Group	1 Marathi	455
North Western Group	2 Multani	426
Unspecified Dialects	3 Sindhi	445
Eastern Group	4 Oriya	502
Unspecified	5 Bihari	506
	6 Maithili	507
	7 Bhojpuri	519
	8 Bengali	529
	9 Assamese	552
Mediate Sub-branch Mediate Group	10 Kankeri (Chhattis Garhi)	572
Inner Sub-branch Central Group	11 Urdu, Rekhti	585
	12 Hindi, Khariboli	586
	13 Hariani or Deshwali	591
	14 Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha, Bharatpuri Pingal	592
	15 Bundel-Khandi	610
	16 Punjabi (Panjabi) Rathi	632
	17 Gujarati	643

Languages and dialects arranged according to Grierson's classification—concld.

1	2	3	1	2	3
Unspecified Dialects	18 Bhili	677	Unspecifid Dialects-concld.	28 Shekhawati	738
	19 Baori	681		29 Bagri	739
	20 Wagdi	706		30 Jaipuri, Dhundhari	741
	21 Rajasthani, Chhekari Dhandi, Gadia Lohari, Gadoli, Kalbeli, Khanchiwari, Khandvi, Lashkari, Lohari, Rajasthani, Maharajshahi, Mejwasi, Palvi	712		31 Nagarchal	746
				32 Rajawati	747
				33 Kishangarhi	748
				34 Ajmeri	749
				35 Harauti	750
				36 Sipari	752
	22 Marwari, Dingal, Jodhpuri, Nagauri	713		37 Mewati (Alwari)	754
				38 Ahirwati, Hirwati	759
				39 Malvi, Dhanderi	760
	23 Mewari	720		40 Sondwari	763
	24 Khairari	723		41 Banjari, Lamani/ Lambadi	771
	25 Godwari	725			
	26 Thali	733		42 Nepali (Naipali)	781
	27 Bikaneri	737		43 Garhwali	804

Note:—The under mentioned foreign languages and dialects have also been returned as mother tongues in Rajasthan :—

(i) **Mother Tongues of other Asian Countries**
Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani; Arabic/Arbi, Balochi/Baluchi, Burmese; Chinese/Chini, Persian.

(ii) **Mother Tongues of European Countries**
English, French, German, Portuguese, Russian.

Small and lesser known tongues

6. As already stated, three languages and dialects recorded as mother tongues in the State are difficult of identification and are also numerically very small as they are spoken by less than a total of 2,000 persons all over the State. These mother tongues are shown in the following table in descending numerical order with names of districts, tehsils, etc. from which they have been returned in 1961 :

Regions from which numerically small and lesser known mother tongues which are besides difficult of identification have been returned

(Number of speakers in District/Tehsils shown in brackets)

Mother tongues difficult to identify & spoken by less than a total of 2000 persons all over the State	Speakers			District		Tehsil	
	Total	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5		6	
1 Kanjari	1,109	584	525	Ajmer	(152)	Beawar	(29)
						Kekri	(123)
				Bhilwara	(681)	Jahazpur	(14)
						Mandalgarh	(667)
				Bundi	(1)	Hindoli	(1)
				Jhalawar	(275)	Jhalrapatan	(69)
						Gangdhar	(206)
2 Sansi	351	189	162	Ganganagar	(349)	Hanumangarh	(349)
				Bikaner	(2)	Nokha	(2)
3 Narnoli	36	3	33	Jhunjhunu	(36)	Khetri	(36)

7. Kanjari, Sansi and Narnoli are three dialects which have defied classification according to the Linguistic Survey of India. Out of these Narnoli having only 36 speakers, which has been recorded in Khetri tehsil, appears to be a spurious dialect. As Khetri tehsil is adjacent to Narnaul tehsil of district Mahendragarh of the Punjab, it is likely that some migrants from Narnaul tehsil have reported their mother tongue as Narnoli. Kanjari with 1,109 speakers has been returned from certain tehsils of Ajmer, Bhilwara, Bundi and Jhalawar districts while Sansi, which has 351 speakers, was reported from Ganganagar and Bikaner districts. Most of the speakers (667) of Kanjari have been returned from Mandalgarh tehsil of district Bhilwara while almost all the speakers (349) of Sansi were reported from Hanumangarh tehsil of Ganganagar tehsil of Ganganagar district.

Extent of speakers of various languages and dialects

8. The following statement has been prepared to show the languages and dialects used as mother tongues in the descending order of the number of speakers :

Speakers of various languages and dialects

Name of language	Speakers	Name of language	Speakers
1 Khari Boli	5,989,073	29 Tamil	3,443
2 Marwari	5,781,846	30 Rathi	2,860
3 Mewari	1,819,034	31 Malyalam	2,213
4 Dhundhari	1,591,825	32 Nepali	1,820
5 Vagdi	756,709	33 Hariani	1,752
6 Rajasthani	713,357	34 Oriya	1,408
7 Hindi	650,554	35 English	1,289
8 Harauti	561,006	36 Banjari	1,228
9 Urdu	509,654	37 Telugu	1,181
10 Panjabi	401,115	38 Kanjari	1,109
11 Bagri	309,267	39 Banki	946
12 Malvi	236,668	40 Bundel Khandi	900
13 Sindhi	233.321	41 Pashto	840
14 Khairari	111,046	42 Deshwali	607
15 Jaipuri	81,214	43 Ajmeri	575
16 Bhili	74,214	44 Sipari	485
17 Brijbhasha	71,659	45 Thali	475
18 Sondwari	58,623	46 Behari	397
19 Gujarati	41,833	47 Kanarese	371
20 Mewati	28,663	48 Sansi	351
21 Nagarchal	28,560	49 Lohari	338
22 Shekhawati	22,159	50 Dhandi	327
23 Ahirwati	21,119	51 Kashmiri	317
24 Marathi	9,183	52 Labavi	302
25 Bengali	8,807	53 Arabic	274
26 Kishangarhi	8,608	54 Palvi	264
27 Khanchiwari	4,422	55 Garhwali	249
28 Mejwari	3,964	56 Balochi	239

Speakers of various languages and dialects—concld.

Name of language	Speakers	Name of language	Speakers
57 Bharatpuri	239	74 Khandvi	22
58 Kalbeli	200	75 Rekhti	19
59 Multani	190	76 Alwari	18
60 Godwadi	130	77 Jodhpuri	17
61 Maithli	76	78 Dhanderi	13
62 Rajawati	73	79 Chhekari	8
63 Tibetian	73	80 French	8
64 Persian	72	81 Chinese	6
65 Assamese	71	82 Bhojpuri	5
66 Gadoli	43	83 Dingal	4
67 Kashmiri	42	84 German	4
68 Bikaneri	39	85 Lashkari	3
69 Narnoli	36	86 Maharaj Shahi	3
70 Gadia Lohari	33	87 Portuguese	2
71 Pingal	31	88 Bhutani	2
72 Sanskrit	31	89 Burmese	1
73 Nagauri	24	90 Russian	1

Major and minor mother tongues

9. It will be observed that there are only two mother tongues viz. Khari Boli and Marwari which claim more than half of the total population as their speakers. The next two mother tongues in order of importance viz. Mewari and Dhundhari have about 18 and 16 lacs speakers respectively. There are ten mother tongues which have speakers in the range of 1–10 lacs. Four mother tongues claim speakers ranging between 50,000 and one lac while another five mother tongues have speakers in the range of 10–50 thousands. There are speakers ranging between 2 to 10 thousand in eight mother tongues. As many as 58 mother tongues out of 90 returned for the State, account for less than two thousand speakers for each one of them. In fact, only seven of such mother tongues have speakers ranging between 1 to 2 thousand; five mother tongues account for 500–1,000 speakers, while each of the rest cover only less than 500 speakers. It may be noted that as many as 30 mother tongues, almost a third of the total number of mother tongues spoken in the State, claim even less than a hundred speakers.

Speakers of languages in 1961 and 1951

10. The mother tongues returned during the Census of 1961 have broadly been divided into three groups viz., (A) Languages of Indian sub-continent,

(B) Languages of other Asian countries, (C) Languages of countries other than Asia. All these mother tongues returned in 1961 have been arranged in descending order of speakers alongwith the corresponding figures returned in 1951 and are shown in the following table, with their number of speakers per 10,000 of total population in the State.

Proportionate speakers as mother tongue in 1961 and 1951

S. No.	Language	Number per 10,000 of total population	
		1961	1951
1	2	3	4
A. Languages of Indian sub-continent			
1	Khariboli	2,971	...
2	Marwari	2,869	2,649
3	Mewari	902	1,246
4	Dhundhari	790	991
5	Wagdi (Vagdi)	375	322
6	Rajasthani	354	224
7	Hindi	323	1,951
8	Harauti	278	510
9	Urdu	253	99
10	Punjabi	199	167
11	Bagri-Rajasthani	153	579
12	Malvi	117	210
13	Sindhi	116	106
14	Khairari	55	...
15	Jaipuri	40	...
16	Bhili	37	160
17	Braj Bhasa/Braj Bakha	36	110
18	Sondwari	29	45
19	Gujarati	21	33
20	Mewati	14	68
21	Nagarchal	14	N
22	Shekhawati	11	...
23	Ahirwati	10	...
24	Marathi	5	8
25	Kishangarhi	4	11
26	Bengali	4	2
27	Khanchiwari	2	...
28	Mejwari	2	...
29	Tamil	2	0.3
30	Rathi	1	11
31	Daswali/Hariani	1	...
32	Malyalam	1	0.01
33	Nepali	1	3
34	Oriya	1	0.07
35	Banjari	1	48
36	Telugu	1	0.3
37	Kanjari	1	2
38	Baori	0.5	...
39	Bundel Khandi	0.5	1
40	Ajmeri	0.3	290
41	Sipari	0.2	...
42	Thali	0.2	...
43	Bihari	0.2	0.1
44	Kannada	0.2	...
45	Lohari/Rajasthani	0.2	0.04
46	Sansi	0.2	...
47	Dhandi	0.2	...
48	Kashmiri	0.2	0.09
49	Lamani/Lambadi	0.2	...
50	Palvi	0.1	...
51	Bharatpuri	0.1	...
52	Garhwali	0.1	0.2
53	Kalbeli	0.1	...
54	Multani	0.1	...
55	Godwari	0.1	...
56	Assamese	0.04	...
57	Maithili	0.04	...
58	Rajawati	0.04	...
59	Tibetan	0.04	...
60	Bikaneri	0.02	17
61	Gadia Luhari	0.02	...
62	Gadoli	0.02	...
63	Kankeri	0.02	...
64	Narnoli	0.02	...
65	Pingal	0.02	...
66	Sanskrit	0.02	...
67	Alwari	0.01	0.4
68	Dhanderi	0.01	...
69	Jodhpuri	0.01	...
70	Khandvi	0.01	0.03
71	Nagauri	0.01	...
72	Rekhli	0.01	...
73	Bhojpuri	N	...
74	Bhutani	N	...
75	Chhekari	N	...
76	Dingal	N	...
77	Lashkari	N	...
78	Maharajshahi	N	...
79	Dhabadi	...	20
80	Dhado	...	8
81	Dangi	...	9
82	Eastern Hindi	...	1
83	Gilasia (Girasia)	...	12
84	Gohati	...	3
85	Goanese	...	N
86	Garani	...	0.2
87	Kanarese	...	0.04

1	2	4	4
88	Merwari	...	37
89	Mewari-Khairari	...	41
90	Madrasi	...	0.3
91	Rebari	...	1
92	Sarwari	...	0.03
93	Western Hindi	...	1
94	Others	...	0.1
B. Languages of other Asian Countries			
95	Afghani/Kabuli/Pathani/ Pakhto/Pashto	0.4	1.2
96	Arabic	0.1	...
97	Balochi/Baluchi	0.1	...
98	Persian	0.04	...
99	Burmese	N	0.03
100	Chinese/Chini	N	N
101	Malayan	...	N
C. Languages of continents other than Asia			
102	English	1	0.1
103	French	N	0.03
104	German	N	...
105	Portuguese	N	...
106	Russian	N	...
107	American	...	0.02
108	African	...	0.03
109	Newzealandian	...	N
110	Scotish	...	N
111	Swiss	...	N
112	Italian	...	N

11. Almost all persons except a very small number in the State have reported their mother tongue from amongst the languages of Indian sub-continent. Speakers of languages of other Asian countries and the languages of countries other than Asia are of the order of only one in ten thousand. Among the Indian languages the highest proportion of speakers in 1961 relates to Khariboli (2,971), which is one of the dialects or another name or form of the Hindi language. This dialect was not separately recorded as such in 1951 Census. The

Distribution of the major mother-tongues per 10,000 of

Number per 10,000 of total

State and District	Khariboli		Marwari		Mewari		Dhundhari		Wagdi		Rajasthani	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
1 Ganganagar	167	...	126	340	...	9	...	4	...	...	1,041	2
2 Bikaner	57	...	645	709	...	...	...	1	...	...	49	34
3 Churu	49	...	888	966	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,365	31
4 Jhunjhunu	59	...	725	98	1	2	128	189	3	...	547	480
5 Alwar	1,666	...	1	42	...	...	...	483	...	...	2	565
6 Bharatpur	1,531	...	...	155	1	11	20	235	...	...	93	492
7 Sawai Madhopur	1,349	...	3	79	...	3	617	945	...	...	35	660
8 Jaipur	803	...	44	113	4	14	7,086	5,430	2	...	692	6,143
9 Sikar	37	...	807	127	1	5	1,575	1,201	1	69	92	...
10 Ajmer	347	...	964	144	43	50	6	144	...	...	126	...
11 Tonk	609	...	1	66	1	28	564	1,303	...	...	1	231
12 Jaisalmer	1	...	223	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	559
13 Jodhpur	350	...	1,059	1.416	...	6	...	3	...	...	70	9
14 Nagaur	104	...	1,009	1,681	...	...	...	7	...	...	3,319	114
15 Pali	78	...	1,120	1,302	11	9	1	2	...	...	1,271	...
16 Barmer	9	...	1,021	978	...	...	...	3	...	...	19	...
17 Jalor	7	...	888	1,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	...
18 Sirohi	18	...	424	514	2	...	...	1	...	...	181	...
19 Bhilwara	350	...	5	2	3,060	3,054	1	6	...	2	199	646
20 Udaipur	934	...	11	7	4,090	4,495	...	2	1,180	...	297	6
21 Chitorgarh	92	...	4	2	2,753	2,260	...	1	62	64	24	7
22 Dungarpur	2	...	...	5	5	9	...	...	5,186	5,053	...	...
23 Banswara	201	...	1	2	5	11	...	...	3,566	4,811	...	...
24 Bundi	188	...	3	7	19	23	1	13	...	1	261	...
25 Kota	553	...	23	7	3	8	1	23	...	...	2	15
26 Jhalawar	439	...	5	4	1	3	...	4	...	...	1	6

1951 figures of Hindi are, however, comparable with the total speakers of Khariboli and Hindi of 1961. It will be observed that the speakers of Hindi and Khariboli taken together have recorded an increase of about 60% during 1951 - 1961. This large increase in the population may be attributed to some extent to the strong sentiments of some people for Hindi, the Rashtrabhasha, which may have resulted in their returning it as their Matra Bhasha (mother tongue). Consequently, the number of speakers of some dialects like Mewari, Dhundhari, Harauti, Bagri-Rajasthani and Malvi have dwindled in 1961 as compared to 1951. Other prominent Indian languages or dialects such as Rajasthani, Wagdi, Punjabi and Sindhi have more or less increased in 1961. Some of the speakers of Dhundhari have returned Jaipuri, which is another name of Dhundhari, as their mother tongue which was not separately tabulated in 1951. Speakers of Marwari, another prominent mother tongue of Rajasthan next to Khariboli, have also recorded a small increase during the period 1951-1961. There has been a phenomenal rise in the proportion of the speakers of Urdu language which has recorded an increase of a little more than 150% in 1961 over the 1951 figures. The return of a large number of muslims from Pakistan, the efforts made by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqui-e-Urdu among muslims to return Urdu as their mother tongues and the migration of Urdu speaking persons from Punjab may be responsible for this abnormal increase in the Urdu speaking population.

Distribution of speakers of major languages in districts for 1961 & 1951

12. Having discussed the proportion of persons speaking various languages or dialects in the State in 1951 and 1961 we may now proceed to study the distribution of speakers of the major mother tongues among the districts of the State during the year 1961. The following table shows the proportion of speakers of major mother tongues among the districts of the State.

total population among the Districts of the State, 1951 and 1961

population speaking													
Hindi		Harauti		Urdu		Punjabi		Bagri-Rajasthani		Malvi		Sindhi	
1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
10,000	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
2,759	588	4	1	54	38	7,126	6,151	10,000	1,293	...	...	377	459
43	52	...	...	253	48	159	128	...	41	...	1	280	139
93	145	...	...	186	53	15	27	...	...	...	...	67	142
2,467	222	...	...	426	483	14	25	...	4,523	...	10	16	29
...	1,946	...	29	180	608	883	1,174	...	5	5	...	446	1,408
1,904	1,679	...	385	349	1,371	560	727	...	19	...	845	132	754
...	1,411	4	230	563	762	33	55	...	31	...	356	35	25
...	1,337	...	25	1,539	1,553	386	575	...	78	1	...	1,636	1,234
618	235	2	...	594	123	20	42	...	3,513	...	86	3	34
1,059	296	...	8	633	330	271	619	...	24	...	25	2,444	2,610
...	250	...	242	667	811	21	23	...	41	...	6	95	139
...	...	...	...	18	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	405	316
...	215	...	...	586	380	116	45	...	...	...	15	639	812
...	134	...	...	910	273	29	5	...	7	...	...	202	11
...	242	...	1	248	209	28	14	...	...	...	1	118	158
...	43	...	...	138	94	6	3	...	6	...	...	1,880	403
...	36	...	...	68	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	61	48
1,057	6	...	...	63	15	24	3	...	2	1	...	43	21
...	207	11	11	269	257	32	20	...	...	13	22	101	208
...	96	...	3	494	552	60	72	...	411	27	38	314	380
...	68	14	3	84	226	8	17	...	1	5,176	2,291	64	92
...	6	...	...	88	23	1	...	...	...	2	3	14	3
...	35	...	...	102	56	1	1	...	...	234	122	12	19
...	128	1,900	2,183	121	94	47	65	...	1	3	18	49	64
...	343	6,918	6,014	804	1,398	146	189	...	4	1,086	2,361	456	426
...	280	1,147	865	246	236	13	14	...	...	3,451	3,800	43	66

13. All those mother tongues whose speakers are more than 10 percent of the total population of the State are treated as major mother tongues. It will be observed that on the basis of this criteria only 13 out of 89 mother tongues returned in 1961 qualify themselves to be called as major mother tongue. Out of these the speakers of only Khariboli/Hindi, Marwari, Urdu, Punjabi and Sindhi were found almost in all the districts of the State in both the Censuses. Remaining mother tongues were mostly returned only from some of the districts. Speakers of Hindi and Khariboli have increased considerably in districts Bharatpur, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Ajmer, Sirohi, Sikar, Tonk, Udaipur and Banswara. There is however some decrease in Alwar, Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur districts in its speakers. Speakers of Marwari which is another most popular dialect of the State have recorded appreciable increase in districts Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Ajmer, Jaisalmer and Barmer. Small increase has also been registered in districts Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Kota and Jhalawar. In rest of the districts, there have been some decreases in the proportions of speakers of Marwari. The third important mother tongue in the State is Mewari whose speakers are mostly confined to districts Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chitorgarh. Proportions of its speakers have more of less remained constant in Bhilwara, declined in Udaipur, and have increased in Chitorgarh district. There is an overall decrease in its speakers in the State as well as in other districts where it has small proportions of speakers except in district Pali where there is a nominal increase. Dhundhari has also registered an overall decrease in its speakers in the State and in most of the districts, except Sikar and Jaipur where it has recorded some increases. An important tribal dialect Wagdi, which is mostly confined to the districts Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Chitorgarh, has shown some increase in its proportions of speakers. In Banswara district, however, there has been a decrease in its speakers. Rajasthani has registered an increase, but in its another form that is the Bagri–Rajasthani it has shown considerable decline. In 1961 Bagri–Rajasthani has been returned only from one district viz. Ganganagar. Harauti, which is mostly confined to the districts of Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar, has registered an overall decrease. Speakers of this mother tongue were found in as

Number per 10,000 of total population speaking the major languages

State/District	Rural Urban	Total	Number per 10,000 of total				
			Khari Boli	Marwari	Mewari	Dhundhari	Wagdi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	**Rural**	**10,000**	**2,785**	**2,958**	**1,016**	**931**	**431**
	Urban	**10,000**	**3,928**	**2,407**	**319**	**63**	**87**
1 Ganganagar	Rural	10,000	1	775	...	...	...
	Urban	10,000	6,668	296	...	...	...
2 Bikaner	Rural	10,000	1	9,277	...	...	...
	Urban	10,000	1,809	7,174	...	...	...
3 Churu	Rural	10,000	76	8,989	...	...	...
	Urban	10,000	1,242	5,210	...	...	...
4 Jhunjhunu	Rural	10,000	23	5,858	3	343	3
	Urban	10,000	2,675	5,680	...	...	...
5 Alwar	Rural	10,000	9,308	2	...	...	...
	Urban	10,000	7,413	10	...	...	...
6 Bharatpur	Rural	10,000	9,236	...	1	5	...
	Urban	10,000	...	...	...	176	...
7 Sawai Madhopur	Rural	10,000	8,574	20	...	1,158	...
	Urban	10,000	8,478	7	...	2	...

many as 14 districts of the State in 1951 but now they are confined only to 8 districts. This mother tongue has registered an increase in its speakers only in 3 districts viz. Chitorgarh, Kota and Jhalawar whereas in other districts its speakers have declined. Urdu is the other important language whose speakers have been reported from all the districts of the State. It has registered an extra-ordinary increase in 1961 over the figure of 1951. The proportions of the speakers of Urdu have increased in most of the districts except in Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Tonk, Udaipur, Chitorgarh and Kota. Among the speakers of Punjabi there is an overall increase in the State. The largest increase in the number of speakers of this language has been registered in Ganganagar district while there are notable declines in the proportions of its speakers in Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur and Ajmer. The proportion of the speakers of Malvi has declined in the State as a whole probably due to the transfer of certain enclaves to Madhya Pradesh. Most of the speakers of this mother tongue are confined to the districts Chitorgarh, Kota and Jhalawar. The proportions have increased in districts Chitorgarh and Banswara while there are decreases in Kota and Jhalawar. Sindhi, which is the mother tongue of some displaced persons from West Pakistan now settled all over the State, has registered an increase in the State as a whole and specially in the districts of Jaipur and Barmer while there is a decline in Alwar and Ajmer districts.

Rural and urban distribution of speakers of major mother tongues.

14. Distribution of the speakers of the major mother tongues among the districts of the State has already been discussed in the foregoing paragraphs showing how the languages and dialects like Khariboli/Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Rajasthani/ Bagri and Marwari play a dominant role in the various parts of the State. It will now be profitable to examine the proportions of the speakers of the various major mother tongues in the rural and urban areas of the State and in its various districts. The following table indicates the proportions of the speakers of the major mother tongues to the total population separately for the rural/urban area of the State and the districts according to 1961 Census :

as mother-tongue in each district of the State, 1961

persons speaking								
Rajasthani	Hindi	Harauti	Urdu	Punjabi	Bagri Rajasthani	Malvi	Sindhi	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
354	**312**	**305**	**104**	**193**	**173**	**129**	**48**	**261**
353	**379**	**143**	**1,020**	**232**	**54**	**58**	**463**	**494**
779	2,023	2	20	3,015	3,284	...	65	36
340	...	...	63	1,219	1,185	...	201	28
135	109	...	74	70	...	...	204	130
...	...	...	586	245	...	...	69	117
777	133	...	7	3	...	...	...	15
2,998	...	...	441	24	...	...	75	10
543	2,710	...	152	3	...	...	1	361
536	...	...	997	33	...	...	23	56
2	...	...	90	330	...	1	109	158
...	...	...	18	271	...	...	49	2,239
3	...	...	102	176	...	...	17	460
404	7,892	...	485	321	...	...	86	636
29	...	3	196	4	...	...	1	15
...	...	...	1,259	108	...	...	74	72

Number per 10,000 of total population speaking the major languages

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8 Jaipur	Rural	10,000	1,474	49	3	8,043	1
	Urban	10,000	5,490	373	6	...	2
9 Sikar	Rural	10,000	...	5,732	3	3,445	1
	Urban	10,000	1,544	5,494	...	1,224	...
10 Ajmer	Rural	10,000	...	8,247	86	14	...
	Urban	10,000	5,679	1,464	71	...	...
11 Tonk	Rural	10,000	7,648	15	3	2,117	...
	Urban	10,000	5,509	...	...	...	...
12 Jaisalmer	Rural	10,000	22	9,152	...	...	...
	Urban	10,000	272	9,296	...	...	...
13 Jodhpur	Rural	10,000	1,838	8,048	...	...	...
	Urban	10,000	3,601	4,258	...	...	...
14 Nagaur	Rural	10,000	462	6,342	...	1	...
	Urban	10,000	2,043	5,542	...	...	...
15 Pali	Rural	10,000	507	8,335	26	2	...
	Urban	10,000	1,275	5,233	...	...	...
16 Barmer	Rural	10,000	10	9,182	...	...	...
	Urban	10,000	1,164	7,572	...	...	...
17 Jalor	Rural	10,000	40	9,513	...	...	...
	Urban	10,000	810	6,609	1	...	...
18 Sirohi	Rural	10,000	89	7,247	8	...	...
	Urban	10,000	1,443	5,481	19	...	...
19 Bhilwara	Rural	10,000	2,108	9	6.788	1	...
	Urban	10,000	6,355	372	1,879	...	...
20 Udaipur	Rural	10,000	3,879	22	5,180	...	682
	Urban	10,000	3,340	229	4,279	...	21
21 Chitorgarh	Rural	10,000	505	30	7,484	...	74
	Urban	10,000	3,303	46	2,956	3	1
22 Dungarpur	Rural	10,000	...	...	6	...	9,788
	Urban	10,000	374	27	354	...	7,028
23 Banswara	Rural	10,000	2,601	5	14	...	5,701
	Urban	10,000	1,330	13	105	...	5,231
24 Bundi	Rural	10,000	3,133	59	117	...	...
	Urban	10,000	4,431	47	7	39	...
25 Kota	Rural	10,000	3,523	173	6	1	...
	Urban	10,000	5,559	75	11	10	...
26 Jhalawar	Rural	10,000	5,209	59	6	...	...
	Urban	10,000	7,238	21	2	...	...

as mother-tongue in each district of the State, 1961—concld.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
345	...	...	55	2	...	...	12	16
20	...	...	1,415	304	...	...	731	1,659
78	594	...	121	4	...	...	...	22
90	...	5	1.537	40	...	...	43	23
130	1,128	...	205	4	...	...	20	166
30	...	...	540	291	...	...	1,527	398
1	...	...	210	2	...	...	3	1
...	...	...	3,418	104	...	...	285	684
1	...	...	54	4	...	...	741	26
42	...	...	153	45	...	...	40	152
81	...	...	29	1	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	1,287	174	...	...	557	123
2,907	...	...	284	1	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	1,929	92	...	...	389	5
1,027	...	...	61	9	...	...	11	22
2,062	...	...	1,069	24	...	...	256	81
...	...	...	103	1	...	...	678	26
344	...	...	205	43	...	...	626	46
331	...	...	42	...	...	...	26	48
2,000	...	...	502	16	...	...	26	36
135	2,333	...	29	1	...	...	1	157
1,555	...	...	415	165	...	4	165	753
175	...	8	106	1	...	4	9	791
20	...	...	814	192	...	...	259	109
163	...	...	31	3	...	3	2	35
...	...	1	1,323	126	...	15	442	224
17	...	12	94	2	...	1,721	3	58
95	...	...	1,216	27	...	1,771	192	390
...	...	...	22	...	...	1	...	183
...	...	6	1,707	9	...	13	151	331
...	...	...	42	...	...	56	1	1,580
4	...	...	1,333	17	...	1,210	106	651
649	...	3,006	29	36	...	2	3	2,966
...	...	3,962	1,029	167	...	5	209	105
2	...	5,257	268	15	...	356	5	394
...	...	1,638	1,409	301	...	75	645	277
3	...	1,416	193	3	...	1,748	2	1,361
...	...	51	1,018	99	...	658	270	643

15. In the State as a whole Khariboli/Hindi and Marwari are the major mother tongues which together claim majority of the speakers in the rural areas. There is a considerable proportion of (more than 10%) of Mewari in the rural areas and of Urdu in the urban areas of the State. Dhundhari, Wagdi, Harauti, Bagri–Rajasthani and Malvi have large proportions of speakers in rural as compared to urban areas. While speakers of Rajasthani are equally distributed in both the areas, Sindhi, Punjabi and other languages mostly have larger proportions of speakers in the urban areas. Khariboli/Hindi is the predominent mother tongue in the rural as well as urban areas of districts Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Jhalawar while it dominates in the urban areas of district Ganganagar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Chitorgarh, Bundi and Kota. On the other hand Marwari is the predominent mother tongue in districts Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor and Sirohi while it dominates in rural areas of district Ajmer. Mewari is the most popular dialect of district Udaipur and also in the rural areas of district Bhilwara and Chitorgarh which formed parts of the erstwhile Mewar from which this dialect derives its name. Dhundhari dialect dominates only in one district Jaipur and that too in its rural areas. Wagdi is a tribal dialect which has most of its speakers in districts Dungarpur and Banswara. Rajasthani has its largest proportion of its speakers in the urban areas of Churu district followed by rural areas of Nagaur district while it has considerable proportion of speakers in Pali district and in the urban areas of Jalor and Sirohi districts. Harauti is the popular dialect of Bundi and Kota districts and claims highest proportions of speakers in rural areas of Kota followed by urban areas of Bundi. Among other local dialects, Bagri has all its speakers in Ganganagar district while Malvi has considerable proportions in Chitorgarh district and rural areas of Jhalawar district. Urdu language has its highest proportion of speakers in urban areas of Tonk district. It may be noted that the district is formed mainly of the territory of the former muslim State of Tonk. It has considerable proportion of speakers in the urban areas of district Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar. Most of the speakers of the Punjabi are claimed by district Ganganagar adjoining the Punjab while the rest are spread over in small proportions throughout the State largely in the urban areas. Highest proportions of the speakers of Sindhi language are found in urban areas of Ajmer district while they are in considerable proportions in the urban areas of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Barmer and Kota. There are considerable proportion of its speakers in the rural areas of Jaisalmer and Barmer districts also.

The extent of bilingualism

16. Some of the speakers of the major mother tongues also speak other languages/dialects. Such speakers and the proportion of such speakers using the first three of the several subsidiary languages/ dialects are shown in the table prescribed below for the State and some selected districts where the number of bilingual speakers is considerable:

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother-tongues in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures rerurned in 1961 (b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

State and only those districts where bilingualism is considerable	Mother-tongues in descending order of numerical strength	There subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength (the languages will vary with mother tongue)		
1	2	3	4	5
	(1) KHARI BOLI			
RAJASTHAN STATE		English	Urdu	Punjabi
	(a) 190,002	154,209	16,957	6,737
	(b) 10,000	8,116	892	355
Jaipur District		English	Urdu	Sanskrit
	(a) 39,562	35,532	2,178	727
	(b) 10,000	8,981	551	184

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother-tongues in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Ajmer District		English	Urdu	Sindhi
	(a) 27,207	24,588	1,304	651
	(b) 10,000	9,037	479	239
Alwar District		English	Punjabi	Urdu
	(a) 17,284	10,889	3,456	1,317
	(b) 10,000	6,300	2,000	762
Kota District		English	Urdu	Sanskrit
	(a) 14,948	11,717	1,662	634
	(b) 10,000	7,839	1,112	424
Jodhpur District		English	Urdu	Sanskrit
	(a) 13,042	10,677	1,208	604
	(b) 10,000	8,187	926	463
Udaipur District		English	Urdu	Gujarati
	(a) 10,251	8,572	832	380
	(b) 10,000	8,362	812	371
	(2) URDU			
RAJASTHAN STATE		**Hindi**	**English**	**Arabic**
	(a) 83,189	62,547	9,822	8,421
	(b) 10,000	7,519	1,181	1,012
Kota District		Hindi	Arabic	English
	(a) 9,745	7,961	1,214	467
	(b) 10,000	8,169	1,246	479
Jaipur District		Hindi	English	Arabic
	(a) 9,639	5,907	1,854	1,453
	(b) 10,000	6,128	1,923	1,507
Jodhpur District		Hindi	Arabic	English
	(a) 8,650	4,770	2,348	1,449
	(b) 10,000	5,514	2,714	1,675
Udaipur District		Hindi	English	Arabic
	(a) 6,505	5,319	520	385
	(b) 10,000	8,177	799	592
Nagaur District		Hindi	English	Arabic
	(a) 6,184	5,031	779	322
	(b) 10,000	8,135	1,260	521
Ajmer District		Hindi	English	Arabic
	(a) 6,120	4,310	1,441	127
	(b) 10,000	7,042	2,355	208
	(3) PUNJABI			
RAJASTHAN STATE		**Hindi**	**English**	**Urdu**
	(a) 60,719	45,234	10,315	4,676
	(b) 10,000	7,450	1,699	770
Ganganagar District		Hindi	English	Urdu
	(a) 19,963	15,985	2,068	1,875
	(b) 10,000	8,001	1,036	939
Alwar District		Hindi	Urdu	English
	(a) 8,109	7,373	402	319
	(b) 10,000	9,092	496	393

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother-tongues in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Jaipur District		Hindi	English	Urdu
	(a) 7,530	4,077	2,552	757
	(b) 10,000	5,414	3,389	1,005
Bharatpur District		Hindi	Urdu	English
	(a) 6,650	5,922	348	345
	(b) 10,000	8,905	523	519
Ajmer District		Hindi	English	Urdu
	(a) 4,830	2,889	1,449	329
	(b) 10,000	5,981	3,000	681
Kota District		Hindi	English	Urdu
	(a) 3,028	2,213	500	303
	(b) 10,000	7,308	1,651	1,001
	(4) SINDHI			
RAJASTHAN STATE		**Hindi**	**English**	**Urdu**
	(a) 55,359	41,163	10,403	2,031
	(b) 10,000	7,436	1,879	367
Ajmer District		Hindi	English	Urdu
	(a) 20,243	14,684	4,354	547
	(b) 10,000	7,254	2,151	270
Jaipur District		Hindi	English	Urdu
	(a) 10,424	6,899	2,705	553
	(b) 10,000	6,618	2,595	531
Jodhpur District		Hindi	English	Urdu
	(a) 4,809	3,227	1,287	210
	(b) 10,000	6,710	2,676	437
Kota District		Hindi	English	Urdu
	(a) 3,391	3,040	231	59
	(b) 10,000	8,965	681	174
Udaipur District		Hindi	English	Urdu
	(a) 2,644	2,346	172	63
	(b) 10,000	8,873	651	238
Nagaur District		Hindi	English	Urdu
	(a) 2,564	2,099	376	88
	(b) 10,000	8,186	1,466	343
	(5) MARWARI			
RAJASTHAN STATE		**English**	**Urdu**	**Gujarati**
	(a) 54,039	33,892	9,476	2,990
	(b) 10,000	6,272	1,754	553
Jodhpur District		English	Urdu	Sindhi
	(a) 10,553	7,031	2,761	427
	(b) 10,000	6,633	2,616	405
Ajmer District		English	Urdu	Sindhi
	(a) 6,805	4,270	2,011	209
	(b) 10,000	6,275	2,955	307

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother-tongues in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Bikaner District		English	Urdu	Bengali
	(a) 6,587	5,524	445	142
	(b) 10,000	8,336	676	215
Pali District		English	Gujarati	Urdu
	(a) 5,551	2,974	1,137	794
	(b) 10,000	5,358	2,048	1,430
	(6) HINDI			
RAJASTHAN STATE		**English**	**Punjabi**	**Urdu**
	(a) 14,715	9,233	2,568	1,708
	(b) 10,000	6,280	1,745	1,159
Ganganagar District		Punjabi	English	Urdu
	(a) 5,339	2,341	1,880	958
	(b) 10,000	4,385	3,521	1,794
Bharatpur District		English	Urdu	Punjabi
	(a) 4,515	3,820	372	189
	(b) 10,000	8,461	824	419
Jhunjhunu District		English	Urdu	Sanskrit
	(a) 1,856	1,551	132	121
	(b) 10,000	8,357	711	652
Ajmer District		English	Urdu	Sanskrit
	(a) 1,242	989	156	56
	(b) 10,000	7,963	1,256	451
	(7) MEWARI			
RAJASTHAN STATE		**English**	**Urdu**	**Gujarati**
	(a) 11,136	6,782	3,310	528
	(b) 10,000	6,090	2,972	474
Udaipur District		English	Urdu	Gujarati
	(a) 6,111	3,157	2,293	400
	(b) 10,000	5,165	3,752	655
Bhilwara District		English	Urdu	Sanskrit
	(a) 2,779	2,124	451	113
	(b) 10,000	7,643	1,623	407
Chitorgarh District		English	Urdu	Gujarati
	(a) 1,876	1,325	410	65
	(b) 10,000	7,063	2,186	352
	(8) RAJASTHANI			
RAJASTHAN STATE		**English**	**Urdu**	**Punjabi**
	(a) 9,431	5,865	1,147	721
	(b) 10,000	6,219	1,216	765
Churu District		English	Urdu	Bengali
	(a) 2,786	2,261	277	183
	(b) 10,000	8,116	994	657
Ganganagar District		Punjabi	Sindhi	English
	(a) 1,483	681	461	292
	(b) 10,000	4,592	3,109	1,969

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother-tongues in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Pali District		English	Urdu	Gujarati
	(a) 1,009	569	183	125
	(b) 10,000	5,638	1,814	1,239
Nagaur District		English	Urdu	Sanskrit
	(a) 970	618	174	83
	(b) 10,000	6,371	1,794	856
	(9) DHUNDHARI			
RAJASTHAN STATE		**English**	**Urdu**	**Sanskrit**
	(a) 5,672	3,652	1,485	369
	(b) 10,000	6,439	2,618	650
Jaipur District		English	Urdu	Sanskrit
	(a) 3.783	2,190	1,344	183
	(b) 10,000	5,789	3,553	484
Sikar District		English	Sanskrit	Urdu
	(a) 829	550	127	61
	(b) 10,000	6,634	1,532	736
	(10) HARAUTI			
RAJASTHAN STATE		**English**	**Urdu**	**Arabic**
	(a) 5,589	3,950	733	494
	(b) 10,000	7,067	1,312	884
Kota District		English	Urdu	Arabic
	(a) 4,424	3,059	561	477
	(b) 10,000	6,915	1,268	1,078
Bundi District		English	Urdu	Punjabi
	(a) 843	650	116	40
	(b) 10,000	7,710	1,376	474
	(11) BAGRI-RAJASTHANI			
RAJASTHAN STATE		**Punjabi**	**English**	**Urdu**
	(a) 4,744	4,015	529	129
	(b) 10,000	8,463	1,115	272
Ganganagar District		Punjabi	English	Udru
	(a) 4,744	4,015	528	129
	(b) 10,000	8,463	1,115	272
	(12) WAGDI			
RAJASTHAN STATE		**English**	**Gujarati**	**Urdu**
	(a) 3,556	1,377	1,359	570
	(b) 10,000	3,872	3,822	1,603
Dungarpur District		English	Gujarati	Urdu
	(a) 2,341	972	889	328
	(b) 10,000	4,152	3,789	1,401

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother-tongues in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Banswara District		English	Gujarati	Urdu
	(a) 1,047	361	349	241
	(b) 10,000	3,448	3,333	2,302
	(13) MALVI			
RAJASTHAN STATE		**English**	**Urdu**	**Gujarati**
	(a) 952	520	248	66
	(b) 10,000	5,462	2,605	693
Chitorgarh District		Urdu	English	Arabic
	(a) 315	140	99	44
	(b) 10,000	4,444	3,143	1,397
Kota District		English	Urdu	Gujarati
	(a) 256	175	30	25
	(b) 10,000	6,836	1,172	977

The bilingual speakers

16. According to the numerical strength of bilingual speakers, users of Khariboli as a mother tongue has the highest number of such persons in the State as a whole most of which are located in Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur districts. English is the main subsidiary language of such persons followed by Urdu except in Alwar district where Punjabi is more popular. Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi and Gujarati are some of the other subsidiary languages spoken by them. Amongst the bilingualists of the State, speakers of Urdu as mother tongue come next in strength. Such persons are found largely in districts Kota, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Nagaur and Ajmer. Hindi is the most prevalent subsidiary language of speakers of Urdu as mother tongue followed by English and Arabic. Arabic is however more popular than English as a subsidiary language in Kota and Jodhpur districts. Speakers of Punjabi as mother tongue are third by the number of bilingual speakers in the State. Such speakers are mostly found in district Ganganagar, Alwar, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Ajmer and Kota. Hindi is the most popular subsidiary language of these speakers followed by English and Urdu. Similar is the case with the speakers of Sindhi as a mother tongue which has a considerable number of speakers in the State particularly in districts Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur and Nagaur. Bilingual speakers of Marwari as mother tongue are mostly located in Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner and Pali. It will be observed from the table that English has been returned as the main subsidiary language of the speakers of Marwari. If, however, we take Hindi and Marwari to be separate languages, then it should be Hindi that would take this place. During the course of tabulation of this data, Marwari, Mewari, Dhundhari, Harauti, Bagri-Rajasthani, Wagdi and Malvi were treated as dialects or other forms of Hindi language and it is on that account that Hindi has not been returned as the main or any of the subsidiary languages spoken by the speakers of these dialects. Urdu is the other subsidiary language followed by Gujarati except in Pali district where Gujarati takes precedence over Urdu as a subsidiary language. Sindhi and Bengali are also other important subsidiary languages of Marwari. Hindi is the sixth major mother tongue according to the descending order of bilingualism in the State and has appreciable number of speakers in Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Jhunjhunu, and Ajmer districts. English is the main subsidiary language of Hindi speakers in the State and districts Bharatpur, Jhunjhunu and Ajmer followed by Punjabi and Urdu. In Ganganagar district, however, Punjabi is more popular than English. Sanskrit has also been returned as one of the subsidiary languages of Hindi in Jhunjhunu and Ajmer districts. Speakers of Marwari, Rajasthani, Dhundhari and Harauti as mother tongues also have appreciable number of bilingual speakers in the State and some of the districts. English is the main subsidiary language of the speakers of these mother

tongues followed by Urdu and Punjabi. Gujarati, Sindhi, Sanskrit and Arabic are some of the other subsidiary languages. It will be observed that in Ganganagar, Punjabi is the main subsidiary language of the speakers of Rajasthani as mother tongue. Speakers of Bagri, which is another form of Rajasthani are found only in Ganganagar district and have Punjabi as their main subsidiary language followed by English and Urdu. It may be noted that Ganganagar district is located on the Punjab border and a large number of persons from Punjab have migrated to this district. Speakers of Wagdi as mother tongue are mainly confined to Dungarpur and Banswara districts. Their subsidiary languages are English, Gujarati and Urdu. Bilingual speakers of Malvi as mother tongue are largely found in Chitorgarh and Kota districts. English, Urdu, Gujarati and Arabic are their important subsidiary languages. It will be observed that English has been returned as the main subsidiary language for the speakers of Khariboli/Hindi and for various other local dialects. The popularity of English can be attributed to the fact that it is used for administrative and educational purposes. Speakers of Sindhi and Punjabi mother tongues have returned Hindi as their main subsidiary language. This is explained by the fact that Hindi is the main language spoken in the State of their adoption.

17. It would appear from the returns of the mother tongues as recorded in the Census 1961 that for several of them the numbers are suspiciously small. The return of only 4 females as speakers of Chhekari, 3 males as speakers of Maharajshahi and 5 males as speakers of Bhojpuri are matters of this type. In certain cases the sex-ratio of the speakers is unconvincingly lopsided. For instance to mention only a few glaring examples, only 1 male and 75 females were returned as speaking Maithili as mother tongue. In case of Dhundhari dialect there were 12 males and 1 female. Pingal dialect was spoken by 3 males and 28 females. But as Census returns are not permitted to be arbitrarily corrected and as a Census record must be published as obtained, the seemingly improbable figures have been presented just as they were collected.

Dialects bearing names of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

18. The tabulation of population figures by individual castes of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Census 1961 has made it possible to match the strength of particular castes or tribes with the speakers of such dialects which appear to be related to some of them. Bawri, Kalbeli, Kanjari, Sansi and Bhili are dialects spoken by persons belonging to those castes and tribes which bear almost the same names. The following statement shows the population and number of speakers of these mother tongues :

Name of Scheduled Castes/ Tribes		Population			Mother tongue	Speakers		
		P	M	F		P	M	F
Bawri	(S. C.)	1,989	1,005	984	Bawri	946	496	450
Kalbelia	(S. C.)	12,690	6,927	5,763	Kalbeli	200	108	92
Kanjar	(S. C.)	10,714	5,671	5,043	Kanjari	1,109	584	525
Sansi	(S. C.)	12,694	6,555	6,139	Sansi	351	189	162
Bhil	(S. T.)	906,705	464,868	441,837	Bhili	74,214	35,233	38,981

19. It will be observed that only a small proportion of the population of the communities mentioned in the table above speak the mother tongues that go by their names. These speakers may also include persons of other castes. Obviously, most of their population appears to have adopted languages/ dialects prevalent in the region where they are located. Unfortunately, the tabulation done for the Census 1961 has not attempted the presentation of the mother tongues for Scheduled Castes as done in the case of Scheduled Tribes. Thus, we do not know the various other languages/dialects spoken by these Scheduled Castes. In the case of Bhils, an important Scheduled Tribe of the State, this information is available and is presented in the table below :

Population of Bhils, those speaking Bhili and other languages or dialects in Rajasthan and selected districts

Particulars	RAJASTHAN		Udaipur		Banswara	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Population of Bhils	464,868	441,837	117,295	112,666	103,505	99,532
(b) Speaking Bhili	11,845	13,495	835	881	10,941	12,563
(c) Speaking :						
(1) Wagdi	181,535	178,537	23,472	24,143	67,342	64,531
(2) Mewari	94,523	91,473	55,567	54,189	...	...
(3) Khariboli	89,917	78,980	36,539	33,268	24,880	22,004
(4) Marwari	64,791	58,324	2	...	7	2
(5) Harauti, Malvi, Rajasthani, Khairari, Dhundhari, Sindhi, Gujarati, Sondhwari etc.	22,257	21,028	880	185	335	432

Dungarpur		Bhilwara		Chitorgarh		Other Districts	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
90,544	90,236	25,105	22,750	23,422	22,095	104,997	94,558
...	...	69	51	...	...	...	...
90,395	89,582	...	...	326	281	...	...
...	91	18,711	17,075	19,330	19,325	915	793
3	1	4,579	3,820	2,180	934	21,736	18,953
...	...	1	...	94	71	64,687	58,251
146	562	1,745	1,804	1,492	1,484	17,659	16,561

20. It will be observed that although the population of Bhils in the State is 906,705 there are only 25,340 Bhils speaking this dialect (Bhili) which goes by the name of this caste. Obviously, the majority of the speakers of Bhili belong to other castes while most of the Bhils themselves speak languages/dialects other than Bhili such as Wagdi, Mewari, Khariboli, Marwari etc. As already stated, they seem to have adopted the languages/dialects usually spoken in the areas they live in. Thus, we find the Bhils speaking Wagdi in Dungarpur and Banswara districts and Mewari in Udaipur, Bhilwara and Chitorgarh districts. This domination of local speeches over Bhili is nothing short of what may be called as the tyranny of the superior local dialects over this numerically weak and comparatively obscure tongue. The local dialects constantly try to minimise the importance or uproot the very existence of the tribal dialects like Bhili.

Bilingualism among tribals

21. It has already been stated that none of the Scheduled Tribes except Bhils have any language or dialect as mother tongue which goes by their tribal name. Even the mother-tongue Bhili is spoken only by those Bhils who live in districts Banswara, Udaipur and Bhilwara. Bilingualism is usually a feature of advanced society, which is generally found in urban areas. The Scheduled Tribes of Rajasthan are mostly concentrated in rural areas and consequently a very small proportion of them are bilingual. Such persons consist of mostly those persons who come in contact with people speaking different languages. The following table shows the extent of bilingualism amongst the various Scheduled Tribes of the State :

Bilingaul speakers among Scheduled Tribes

	Scheduled Tribe	Total population	Bilingual speakers	Proportion of Bilingual speakers per 10,000 of total population
1	Mina	1,155,620	1,008	9
2	Bhil	906,705	899	10
3	Garasia	62,509	23	4
4	Seharia, Sehariya	23,299	5	2
5	Damor, Damaria	14,534	2,045	1,407
6	Bhil Mina	2,063	27	131
7	Unclassified	144,717	266	18

22. It will be observed that Minas and Bhils have 9 to 10 bilingual speakers per 10,000 of their population. In case of Garasia and Sehariyas the proportion of bilingual speakers is as low as 4 and 2 respectively. Damor and Damarias, whose population in the State is not large, however, have quite an appreciable proportion of bilingualists. The distribution of the bilingual speakers of the various Scheduled Tribes according to their different mother-tongues are presented in the table below together with their subsidiary languages. The table presents the bilingual speakers in the descending order of their numerical strength :

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongue spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) denotes figures for each sex. (b) denotes the above as proportion of 1,000.

Name of Scheduled Tribe		Mother Tongue		Subsidiary language in descending order of numerical strength					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Damor, Damaria		Gujarati		Hindi					
	(a)	956	993	956	993	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
		Wagdi		Gujarati					
	(a)	68	20	68	20	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
		Punjabi		Hindi		Urdu			
	(a)	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	8,333	...	1,667	...	...	...
		Rajasthani		Punjabi					
	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagri		Urdu					
	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
2. Mina		Khariboli		English		Gujarati		Urdu	
	(a)	708	19	675	6	12	6	15	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,534	3,158	169	3,158	212	...
		Dhundhari		English		Gujarati		Urdu	
	(a)	84	...	78	...	5	...	1	...
	(b)	10,000	...	9,286	...	595	...	119	...
		Wagdi		English		Gujarati			
	(a)	67	...	48	...	19	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	7,164	...	2,836	...	...	...
		Marwari		English		Gujarati		Punjabi	
	(a)	36	3	21	2	14	1	1	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,833	6,667	3,889	3,333	278	...

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongue spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the who also speak onc or more subsidiary languages, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Mina—*concld.*	Harauti		English		Sanskrit			
	(a) 35	...	33	...	2	...	...	...
	(b) 10,000	...	9,429	...	571	...	...	...
	Kherari		English		Urdu			
	(a) 18	...	16	...	2	...	...	...
	(b) 10,000	...	8,889	...	1,111	...	...	...
	Mewari		English					
	(a) 10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) 10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujarati		Hindi					
	(a) 6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) 10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajasthani		English					
	(a) 5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...
	(b) 10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
	Malvi		Guirati		Urdu			
	(a) 5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
	(b) 10,000	...	6,000	...	4,000	...	...	...
	Brij Bhasha		English					
	(a) 3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) 10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagarchal		English					
	(a) 3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) 10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Shekhawati		English					
	(a) 3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) 10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Punjabi		Hindi					
	(a) 1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) 10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Mewati		English					
	(a) 1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) 10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bhil	Wagdi		English		Gujarati		Marathi	
	(a) 222	35	160	...	60	32	...	3
	(b) 10,000	10,000	7,207	...	2,703	9,143	...	857
	Gujarati		Hindi		English		Urdu	
	(a) 32	179	27	179	2	...	2	...
	(b) 10,000	10,000	8,437	10,000	625	...	625	...
	Mewari		Marathi		Gujarati		English	
	(a) 137	...	129	...	5	...	3	...
	(b) 10,000	...	9,416	...	365	...	219	...

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongue spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Bhil—*concld.*		Marwari		Sindhi		Gujarati		English	
	(a)	84	34	35	29	28	5	19	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,167	8,529	3,333	1,471	2,262	...
		Sindhi		Hindi					
	(a)	47	40	47	40	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
		Khariboli		English		Gujarati			
	(a)	68	2	50	...	18	2	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,353	...	2,647	10,000	...	...
		Rajasthani		Gujarati		English			
	(a)	10	...	7	...	3	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	7,000	...	3,000	...	...	...
		Malvi		English		Gujarati			
	(a)	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	6,667	...	3,333	...	...	...
		Bhili		English		Gujarati		Marathi	
	(a)	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1
	(b)	...	10,000	...	3,334	...	3,333	...	3,333
		Dhundhari		English					
	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
		Harauti		English					
	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
		Sondhwari		Gujarati					
	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bhil Mina		Marwari		English					
	(a)	5	9	5	9	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...
		Khariboli		English		Urdu			
	(a)	11	...	10	...	1	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	9,091	...	909	...	...	...
		Gujarati		Hindi					
	(a)	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	(b)	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
		Wagdi		Gujarati					
	(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
5. Garasia		Marwari		Gujarati		English		Urdu	
	(a)	21	1	15	1	5	...	1	...
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,143	10,000	2,381	...	476	...

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother tongue spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the state who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Garasia—*concld.*	Khariboli		English					
(a)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
6. Seharia	Khariboli		English		Sindhi			
(a)	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
(b)	10,000	...	6,000	...	4,000	...	...	...
7. S. T. (Unclassified)	Khariboli		English		Sindhi		Gujarati	
(a)	206	8	193	3	10	...	2	1
(b)	10,000	10,000	9,369	3,750	485	...	97	1,250
	Marwari		Gujarati		English		Marathi	
(a)	10	21	7	18	2	1	...	1
(b)	10,000	10,000	7,000	8,572	2,000	4,476	...	952
	Wagdi		English		Gujarati		Sanskrit	
(a)	8	...	5	...	2	...	1	...
(b)	10,000	...	6,250	...	2,500	...	1,250	...
	Mewari		English		Nepali			
(a)	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
(b)	10,000	...	7,500	...	2,500	...	...	...
	Gujarati		Hindi					
(a)	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhundhari		English					
(a)	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhili		English					
(a)	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...

23. The largest number of bilingual speakers was contributed by the Damor and Damarias, followed by two other important Scheduled Tribes viz., Minas and Bhils. The bilingual speakers among Damor and Damarias are mostly concentrated in District Dungarpur on the Gujarat border. Consequently their main mother-tongue are Gujarati & Wagdi and Hindi & Gujarati are their main subsidiary languages. Minas and Bhils are, however, distributed over the various parts of the State and hence the bilingual speakers among them have a variety of languages and dialects as their mother-tongues e.g. Khariboli, Wagdi, Gujarati, Mewari, Marwari, Dhundhari etc. Their main subsidiary languages are English, Gujarati, Hindi and Marathi.

Tribes which are concentrated in smaller regions such as Girasias and Seharias do not have any substantial number of bilingual speakers and their mother tongues are also limited to the common tongues of the regions where they are concentrated. Since Girasias are mostly confined to districts Pali and Sirohi their bilingual speakers mostly have Marwari–a local dialect as their mother tongue and their main subsidiary language is Gujarati, the predominent language of the neighbouring state of Gujarat. Similarly Seharias, who are confined to only two tehsils of Kota district, have hardly a few bilingual speakers. Their mother tongue is Khariboli and their subsidiary languages are English and Sindhi. It may, however, incidently be noted

that most of the Seharias whose mother tongues are Brijbhasa and Harauti, do not have any bilingual speakers and appear to be quite backward and conservative in their outlook. It will also be observed that most of the tribal bilinguists are males who also know a large variety of subsidiary languages as it is only the males who largely come into contact with the people outside. Some females of Damor and Damarias, whose mother tongue are Gujarati and Wagdi, also know Hindi and Gujarati as their respective subsidiary languages. Similar is the case with females of Bhil tribe. There are only a few Mina and Bhil-Mina females whose mother tongues are Khariboli and Marwari, who know English and Gujarati as their subsidiary languages. It is thus clearly seen that only men-folk among the Scheduled Tribes are somewhat forward while women-folk are mostly conservative and rarely come into contact with the people from outside.

Reference to Census data

Printed in Part II-C (i) Social and Cultural Tables	
Table C-V	Mother Tongue
Table C-VI	Bilingualism.

Printed in Part I-C (ii) Subsidiary Tables	
Table C-V. 1	Distribution of 1,000 persons by Mother Tongue.

CHAPTER VIII

RELIGION

Synopsis

(Strength and growth of important religious communities in various States of India—Strength and growth of major religious communities in Rajasthan and its various districts—Distribution of various religious communities in districts.)

THE CENSUS enumerator was required to record the religion strictly as stated by the respondent. Since the question about religion was very clear there was no confusion either in the mind of the enumerator or of the informant and no difficulty was encountered during the enumeration.

Strength and growth of important religious communities in various States of India.

2. Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism are the six main religions of India. The following statement shows the proportionate distribution of these religious communities in the various States of India.

Proportionate distribution of each major religious community per 10,000 of total population in each of the states of India in 1961

India/State	Total Population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	**10,000**	**8,351**	**1,069**	**244**	**179**	**74**	**46**	**37**
Andhra Pradesh	10,000	8,841	755	397	2	2	3	N
Assam	10,000	6,641	2,329	644	8	31	8	339
Bihar	10,000	8,470	1,245	108	9	1	4	163
Gujarat	10,000	8,896	846	44	5	1	199	9
Jammu & Kashmir	10,000	2,845	6,830	8	177	136	4	N
Kerala	10,000	6,083	1,791	2,122	1	N	2	1
Madhya Pradesh	10,000	9,399	407	58	20	35	77	4
Madras	10,000	8,994	463	523	1	N	9	10
Maharashtra	10,000	8,224	767	142	15	705	123	24
Mysore	10,000	8,727	987	207	1	4	74	N
Orissa	10,000	9,757	123	115	3	N	1	1
Punjab	10,000	6,367	194	74	3,333	7	24	1
RAJASTHAN	**10,000**	**8,996**	**652**	**11**	**136**	**1**	**203**	**1**
Uttar Pradesh	10,000	8,466	1,463	14	38	2	17	N
West Bengal	10,000	7,880	2,000	59	10	32	8	11

N=Negligible

3. The Hindus are in majority in all the States of India except in Jammu and Kashmir where the Muslims form the majority. The Muslims constitute the second largest community in most of the other States except in the Punjab and Kerala where the Sikhs and the Christians respectively form the second largest community. The highest proportion of Buddhists in the population is in Maharashtra and that of Jains in Rajasthan closely followed by Gujarat. The following table presents the growth of the various religious communities in the various States during the period 1951–61.

Growth of major religious communities in the various states of India during 1951–61

India/State	Percentage increase during 1951–61							
	Total Population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	**21.51**	**20.29**	**25.61**	**27.38**	**25.13**	**1,670.71**	**25.17**	**(—)13.07**
Andhra Pradesh	15.65	15.96	12.65	15.91	65.66	2,836.09	84.26	(—)95.08
Assam	34.45	33.96	38.56	56.89	145.28	61.36	127.10	(—) 6.63
Bihar	19.77	18.96	32.29	20.85	17.04	164.19	115.53	(—)13.56
Gujarat	26.88	28.11	20.25	16.66	37.23	1,508.59	9.30	(—)18.76
*Jammu & Kashmir	9.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala	24.76	23.23	27.50	26.95	166.88	153.33	112.23	(—)19.86
Madhya Pradesh	24.17	23.14	25.45	132.47	64.64	4,848.28	36.73	54.87
Madras	11.85	11.13	8.14	23.51	7.59	(—)34.10	27.90	235.71
Maharashtra	23.60	13.58	24.54	29.38	39.06	112,063.29	43.87	(—)12.84
Mysore	21.97	21.90	19.40	16.12	(—)16.81	472.35	24.66	(—)76.33
Orissa	19.82	19.59	22.11	41.63	20.83	(—)53.15	83.89	(—)46.69
Punjab	25.86	30.86	38.01	51.56	21.88	95.00	8.11	(—)10.67
RAJASTHAN	**26.20**	**25.44**	**32.62**	**100.19**	**84 98**	**(—)82.60**	**13.80**	**29.55**
Uttar Pradesh	16.66	16.13	19.48	(—)17.95	43.58	300.28	24.93	(—)54.81
West Bengal	32.80	32.63	36.48	12.52	11.63	37.46	37.40	(—)65.94

*Not available as Census not taken in 1951

Distribution of the strength of each major religious community

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Hindus		Muslims		Jains		Sikhs	
		1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**Total**	**8,997**	**9,053**	**652**	**618**	**203**	**226**	**136**	**93**
	Rural	**9,239**	**9,348**	**472**	**398**	**141**	**151**	**144**	**100**
	Urban	**7,750**	**7,748**	**1,579**	**1,591**	**520**	**560**	**95**	**59**
1 Ganganagar	Total	7,567	7,904	336	322	18	25	2,072	1,747
	Rural	7,382	7,715	294	304	7	12	2,311	1,967
	Urban	8,658	9,023	587	432	84	100	656	445
2 Bikaner	Total	8,465	8,161	1,131	1,126	377	689	22	20
	Rural	8,967	8,829	903	847	124	319	5	5
	Urban	7,779	7,290	1,441	1,490	723	1,172	46	39
3 Churu	Total	8,883	8,759	803	830	308	405	4	5
	Rural	9,635	9,595	309	324	53	81	2	N
	Urban	7,253	7,230	1,874	1,755	862	999	9	12
4 Jhunjhunu	Total	9,310	9,156	669	813	10	30	4	1
	Rural	9,488	9,595	504	384	8	20	N	1
	Urban	8,479	7,750	1,438	2,185	22	62	22	3

4. Being numerically the biggest religious community, the rate of growth of Hindus is closest in every State to the general rate of growth during 1951–61. However, while in Maharashtra the proportion of Hindus to total population has declined, it has substantially improved in the Punjab from 6,228 in 1951 to 6,367 per 10,000 of total population in 1961. The percentage increase among Hindus during 1951–61 is the highest (33.96) in Assam and the lowest (11.13) in Madras. The Hindus recorded an increase of 25.44 in Rajasthan. The Muslims have registered the highest increase in Assam 38.56% closely followed by the Punjab (38.01 percent). In Rajasthan the percentage increase was 32.62 while the lowest was in Madras (8.14 percent). In the Christian population, Gujarat and West Bengal have recorded low rates of increase while there has been a decline in Uttar Pradesh. In the rest of the states there have been high rates of increase, the highest being in Madhya Pradesh (132 percent) followed by Rajasthan (100 percent). Sikhs have registered a high percentage increase in the State of Kerala (166.88) and Assam (145.28) while there is a decrease by 16.81 percent in Mysore. Rajasthan has shown an increase of 84.98 percent in its Sikh population. The number of Buddhists in the country has increased perhaps on account of the neo–Buddhist movement. The movement has however not affected the States of Madras, Orissa and Rajasthan where proportionate as well as actual decreases in the Buddhist population were recorded. Jains, who are a numerically small community form only 0.46 percent of the total population of the country. They show a low decadal growth in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan (where they reside in large numbers) and Punjab. Some of the high percentage increases among Jains have, however, been registered in the States of Assam (127.10), Bihar (115.53) and Kerala (112.23).

Strength and growth of major religious communities in State and its various districts.

5. Let us now proceed to examine the comparative distribution of the strength of each major religious community during the period 1951–61. The following table shows the distribution per 10,000 persons for each of the major religions separately for the total, rural and urban population of the State and districts in 1951 and 1961.

per 10,000 of total, rural and urban population 1951–61

Christians		Buddhists		Parsis		Jews		Others	
1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11	**7**	**1**	**3**	**N**	**N**	**N**	...	N	...
4	**3**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	...	N	...
51	**25**	**2**	**15**	**2**	**2**	**1**	...	N	...
7	2	N	...	...	N	...	...	N	...
6	2	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
14	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	1	...
5	4	...	...	...	N	...	...	N	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
11	9	...	...	...	N	...	...	N	...
2	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
2	4	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
7	N	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
39	N	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...

Distribution of the strength of each major religious community

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5 Alwar	Total	8,976	9,128	760	611	51	108	211	152
	Rural	8,925	9,075	822	675	32	91	220	159
	Urban	9,564	9,541	47	116	269	244	109	94
6 Bharatpur	Total	9,015	9,164	815	667	38	54	128	114
	Rural	9,030	9,164	824	673	18	40	128	123
	Urban	8,920	9,161	761	640	162	130	129	65
7 Sawai Madhopur	Total	9,320	9,367	585	546	76	82	8	2
	Rural	9,486	9,519	449	415	62	65	2	1
	Urban	7,863	8,312	1,789	1,453	204	202	55	10
8 Jaipur	Total	9,242	9,247	591	597	131	135	24	13
	Rural	9,730	9,874	215	93	52	31	2	2
	Urban	7,873	7,835	1,647	1,732	353	368	87	39
9 Sikar	Total	9,132	9,120	812	820	53	55	1	1
	Rural	9,578	9,654	390	302	32	39	N	N
	Urban	7,033	7,220	2,800	2,663	155	113	6	3
10 Ajmer	Total	8,729	8,708	854	702	282	432	45	48
	Rural	8,964	8,915	832	760	176	299	2	5
	Urban	8,335	8,346	892	601	459	663	115	125
11 Tonk	Total	8,943	8,816	846	958	202	224	8	N
	Rural	9,419	9,491	412	318	167	190	2	N
	Urban	6,189	5,494	3,358	4,113	403	390	43	N
12 Jaisalmer	Total	7,306	7,564	2,640	2,366	45	66	6	4
	Rural	7,128	7,485	2,821	2,450	44	61	4	4
	Urban	8,959	8,556	956	1,304	63	140	20	...
13 Jodhpur	Total	8,808	8,871	898	838	244	259	21	17
	Rural	9,363	9,392	502	468	133	134	N	6
	Urban	7,510	7,858	1,823	1,557	504	503	69	39
14 Nagaur	Total	8,905	8,842	912	919	170	232	2	6
	Rural	9,316	9,263	591	602	92	129	N	6
	Urban	6,134	6,030	3,082	3,041	698	919	12	6
15 Pali	Total	8,974	9,139	448	329	573	529	3	2
	Rural	9,177	9,292	342	252	478	453	1	2
	Urban	7,053	8,171	1,453	811	1,469	1,012	15	4
16 Barmer	Total	8,272	8,587	1,414	1,126	313	284	1	N
	Rural	8,295	8,599	1,468	1,160	237	238	N	N
	Urban	7,917	8,429	584	667	1,485	899	12	N
17 Jalor	Total	9,167	8,956	309	489	524	551	N	N
	Rural	9,245	9,065	282	480	473	451	N	N
	Urban	7,517	7,415	887	625	1,587	1,954	N	2
18 Sirohi	Total	9,242	9,359	238	161	492	478	5	1
	Rural	9,500	9,521	129	113	370	365	N	N
	Urban	7,925	7,834	794	617	1,115	1,545	29	4

per 10,000 of total, rural and urban population 1951-61—contd.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	1	N	...	...	N	...	...	N	...
1	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	5	...	...	...	N	...	...	1	...
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
11	7	1	N	N	1	N	...	N	...
1	N	N	...	...	...	N	...	N	...
37	23	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
2	N	N	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
N	N	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
6	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	54	4	53	5	3	3	...	N	...
25	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	111	9	145	14	9	8	...	N	...
1	2	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	14	N	...	N	1	...	...	N	...
1	N	1	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
94	42	N	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
73	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
2	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	N	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	N	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
137	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	...

Distribution of the strength of each major religious community

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19	Bhilwara	Total	9,374	9,430	363	346	249	223	10	1
		Rural	9,490	9,574	302	233	205	193	3	N
		Urban	7,900	8,011	1,135	1,456	805	521	103	8
20	Udaipur	Total	9,264	9,308	284	293	435	389	9	2
		Rural	9,519	9,588	119	112	356	297	1	1
		Urban	7,184	7,326	1,634	1,567	1,077	1,038	76	13
21	Chitorgarh	Total	9,328	9,331	414	401	253	259	3	4
		Rural	9,581	9,626	264	217	154	150	1	2
		Urban	6,929	6,903	1,845	1,919	1,196	1,160	18	14
22	Dungarpur	Total	9,589	9,563	248	261	160	175	N	N
		Rural	9,782	9,827	96	52	121	121	N	...
		Urban	6,114	6,083	2,984	3,016	858	890	8	3
23	Banswara	Total	9,543	9,542	262	277	153	154	N	N
		Rural	9,711	9,734	128	122	123	123	N	N
		Urban	6,484	6,253	2,688	2,929	698	689	4	1
24	Bundi	Total	9,314	9,338	504	495	144	134	34	32
		Rural	9,646	9,695	219	177	106	100	29	28
		Urban	7,477	7,596	2,081	2,046	350	295	66	55
25	Kota	Total	9,084	9,128	771	721	87	75	39	59
		Rural	9,416	9,601	522	346	39	25	10	13
		Urban	7,656	7,106	1,841	2,326	296	285	160	256
26	Jhalawar	Total	9,269	9,333	603	547	122	113	5	6
		Rural	9,451	9,641	444	298	103	59	1	1
		Urban	7,076	6,746	2,524	2,640	343	567	56	44

6. In the 1951 Census, Hindus constituted 90.53% of the total State population, but in 1961 this strength was reduced to 89.97 percent. While in the urban areas of the State the proportionate strength of Hindus was almost the same (77.5%) in both the censuses, in rural areas it decreased to 92.39 percent in 1961 from 93.48 percent in 1951. Among the various districts, the highest proportion of Hindus in the district population was registered in Dungarpur district 95.89 percent in 1961 and 95.63 percent in 1951 closely followed by Banswara district (95.43% in 1961 and 95.42% in 1951). In the rural areas the highest percentage of Hindus was in Dungarpur district (97.82 and 98.27) followed by Banswara district (97.11 and 97.34) in 1961 and 1951 respectively. In the urban areas, however, the highest proportion of Hindus was recorded in Alwar district (95.64% in 1961 and 95.41% in 1951). The proportionate strength of the Muslim community in the State population was 6.52 percent in 1961 and 6.18 percent in 1951. In the rural areas of the State, the percentage of the Muslims was 4.72 in 1961 and 3.98 in 1951. In the urban areas the proportion is comparatively higher and was 15.79 percent in 1961 and 15.91 percent in 1951. Among the various districts of the State, the highest proportion of Muslims was found in Jaisalmer district (26.40% in 1961 and 23.66% in 1951), followed by Barmer district (14.14% in 1961 and 11.26% in 1951). In the rural areas of these districts the proportions of Muslims are still higher. In the urban areas, the highest proportion of Muslims was recorded in Tonk district (33.58% in 1961 and 41.13% in 1951). The percentage of Jains in the State population was 2.03 in 1961 and 2.26 in 1951 Census. In the rural areas the corresponding percentage was 1.41 in 1961 and 1.51 in 1951. In the urban areas the proportion of Jains was

per 10,000 of total, rural and urban population 1951-1961—concld.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	N	...
N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
54	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	N	...
8	8	N	...	...	N	N	...	...	...
5	2	N	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
29	55	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	5	...	...	...	N	...	...	1	...
N	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
36	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	N	...	N	...	...	N	...
N	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
19	17	N	...	...	N	...	...	N	...
13	15	N	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
46	26	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	N	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
1	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

comparatively higher (5.20% in 1961 and 5.60% in 1951). Among the various districts, the highest proportion of Jains was returned from Pali district (5.73%) in 1961 and Bikaner district (6.89%) in 1951. In rural areas, the highest proportion of Jains was in Pali district (4.78% in 1961 and 4.53% in 1951). In the urban areas the highest proportion was observed in Jalor district (15.87% in 1961 and 19.84% in 1951). The proportion of other important religious communities in the State is very low viz., Sikhs (1.36%), Christians (0.11%), Buddhists (0.01%), while Parsis, Jews and others are almost negligible. Except Sikhs whose proportion is 1.44% in rural and 0.95% in urban during 1961, other religious communities are largely found in the urban areas of the State (Christians 0.51%, Buddhists 0.02%, Parsis 0.02% and Jews 0.01%). In 1951 Census also these religious communities had almost a similar pattern of distribution in the State population. Among the various districts of the State in 1961 the significant proportion of population of Sikhs is in Ganganagar district and is 20.72 percent of the total district population (23.11% in rural and 6.56% in urban) Other religious communities have significant proportions in the urban areas of Ajmer district (Christians 1.68%, Buddhists 0.09%, Parsis 0.14% and Jews 0·08%), and Christians in urban areas of Banswara district (1.26%). In the rural areas, proportions of persons of these religious communities are almost insignificant. In 1951 also, the proportionate strength of these religious communities was almost the same in the State and the various districts.

7. The following table shows the percentage increases in population of the important religious communities during 1951-61 obtaining in the various districts of the State.

Percentage increase in population of the important religious communities 1951-61

State/District	Percentage Change in population 1951–61						
	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	**25.44**	**32.64**	**13.80**	**84.98**	**100.19**	**(-) 82.60**	**29.55**
Ganganagar	57.61	71.83	19.12	95.19	575.68	...	2,700.00
Bikaner	34.99	26.05	(-) 29.11	45.61	64.84	...	250.00
Churu	27.64	21.76	(-) 4.39	16.53	43.28	...	...
Jhunjhunu	24.29	0.53	(-) 57.43	297.30	12,900.00	...	...
Alwar	24.34	57.31	(-) 39.83	76.00	96.30	...	350.00
Bharatpur	24.67	54.73	(-) 12.95	43.20	440.00	...	...
Sawai Madhopur	22.70	32.28	14.36	323.35	391.44	...	...
Jaipur	25.12	19.14	12.14	133.05	89.53	278.79	(-) 45.65
Sikar	21.44	20.22	16.42	81.36	625.00	...	...
Ajmer	18.66	51.62	(-) 17.93	9.20	71.52	(-) 90.85	186.43
Tonk	23.88	10.18	7.83	1,196.77	9.84	(-) 50.00	...
Jaisalmer	20.01	67.00	(-) 55.60	38.60	2,200.00	...	...
Jodhpur	31.10	35.40	29.03	62.30	163.20	...	(-) 93.94
Nagaur	23.28	21.41	(-) 9.89	(-) 66.17	1,588.89	...	...
Pali	19.72	66.30	31.91	66.41	88.30	...	...
Barmer	31.24	68.42	56.03	733.33	(-) 92.00	...	...
Jalor	32.10	(-) 15.24	20.12	216.67	(-) 82.73	...	...
Sirohi	20.56	23.61	38.65	98.85	227.13	...	...
Bhilwara	18.15	24.61	32.12	1,098.67	1,067.74	200.00	...
Udaipur	22.11	18.99	36.97	398.20	11.07	...	(-) 95.00
Chitorgarh	21.50	25.87	19.39	(-) 2.90	(-) 74.64	...	483.33
Dungarpur	32.38	25.52	20.13	171.43	528.57	...	...
Banswara	33.30	25.93	32.65	183.33	108.20	...	...
Bundi	20.19	22.77	29.36	27.26	318.75	...	125.00
Kota	26.19	33.15	43.79	(-) 16.80	39.31	...	(-) 33.33
Jhalawar	20.83	27.71	36.95	15.11	46.34	...	...

8. At the district level in the State the highest increase (57.61) in the population of Hindus was found in Ganganagar district. Districts Jaipur, Kota, Churu, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalor, Dungarpur,

Proportionate distribution of religious

State/District		1961						
		Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists	Parsis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	**Total**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
	Rural	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
	Urban	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Ganganagar	Total	433	265	45	7,837	328	13	...
	Rural	420	328	25	8,435	883	62	...
	Urban	511	170	74	3.164	124	...	...
Bikaner	Total	207	382	410	36	92	...	...
	Rural	147	291	133	6	21	...	...
	Urban	575	523	797	277	118	...	...

Banswara, and Bikaner have registered increases in population ranging between 25 to 35 percent. In the population of the Muslims the highest increase (71.83 percent) was found in Ganganagar district. The increase was high in the tehsils bordering Pakistan viz., Ganganagar (117.01 percent) Karanpur and Padampur (94.93 percent) and, Raisinghnagar and Anupgarh (256.34 percent). Tehsils Hanumangarh and Suratgarh and Nohar and Bhadra also show increases to the tune of 51.10 and 54.18 percent respectively. In the border district of Bikaner, Muslims have increased by 26.05 percent while in Jaisalmer district they increased by 67.00 percent. In Barmer, which is also a border district, the decadal increase has been to the order of 68.42 percent. It may be noted that while in its Barmer, Sheo and Chohtan tehsils, which have common border with Pakistan, the rate of increase of Muslim population was as much as 75.39 percent, in the tehsils Pachpadra and Siwana, which are not on the border the growth rate was merely 15.47 percent. There has been a cent per cent increase in the Christian population of the State. In as many as 21 out of the 26 districts of the State, there was more than 30 percent increase in their population. The highest increase was recorded in Jhunjhunu district (12,900.00) while the lowest was recorded in Kota (39.31). District Tonk has registered a low growth rate (9.84 percent), while districts Chitorgarh, Jalor and Barmer have shown decreases ranging from 74.64 to 92.00 percent in the Christian population. In the population of the Jains, Barmer district had the highest percent increase (56.03). Pali, Bhilwara, Banswara, Udaipur, Jhalawar, Sirohi and Kota districts had increases ranging from 31.91 to 43.79 percent. District Tonk had a low growth rate (7.83 percent) while districts Churu, Nagaur, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Alwar, Jaisalmer and Jhunjhunu had decreases ranging from 4.39 to 57.43 percent in Jain population. As already stated Rajasthan is one of those States which have not been affected by the neo-Buddhist movement as a proportionate as well as actual decrease has taken place in the Buddhist population in this State. In a few districts, however, there have been increases in the Buddhist population. In Jaipur (278.79) and Bhilwara (200.00) districts the increase has rather been quite high. Districts Tonk and Bhilwara recorded very high percentage increase (1,196.77 and 1,098.67 respectively) in the Sikh community during 1951–61. Another seventeen districts have recorded increases ranging from 36.60 to 733.33 percent.

Distribution in districts

9. Having considered the proportionate strength of each major religious community in the State and each of the districts during the past decade, it would be useful to study the distribution of each major religious community among the various districts of the State in the censuses of 1961 and 1951. The following table gives the distribution of 10,000 persons of each major religious community in the State among the various districts in the censuses of 1961 and 1951 separately for total, rural and urban:

communities by districts 1951 & 1961.

					1951			
Jews	Others	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists	Parsis
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10,000	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
10,000	**10,000**	**10.000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
10,000	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
...	1,308	345	206	43	7,429	99	...	13
...	1,522	342	316	33	8,117	296	...	...
...	1,147	359	84	55	2,305	3	...	22
...	327	194	391	655	46	115	...	26
...	109	141	317	316	8	...	...	...
...	492	476	473	1,058	331	171	...	44

Proportionate distribution of religious

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Churu	Total	323	402	496	10	42	13	...
	Rural	279	175	99	4	80	...	...
	Urban	593	752	1,050	59	28	17	...
Jhunjhunu	Total	369	366	18	11	227	53	55
	Rural	360	375	19	1	29	62	...
	Urban	424	353	16	88	300	50	55
Alwar	Total	540	630	137	840	79	40	...
	Rural	574	1,034	136	908	114	186	...
	Urban	331	8	138	308	53	...	...
Bharatpur	Total	572	713	105	538	154	1,423	...
	Rural	575	1,027	74	524	47	62	...
	Urban	551	230	149	654	193	1,789	...
Sawai Madhopur	Total	485	420	176	26	432	...	...
	Rural	516	477	220	7	224	...	...
	Urban	297	332	115	171	509	...	...
Jaipur	Total	969	855	608	168	871	1,647	839
	Rural	875	379	304	12	246	62	...
	Urban	1,546	1,587	1,033	1,393	1,101	2,074	841
Sikar	Total	413	507	106	4	51	13	...
	Rural	416	331	89	1	60	...	...
	Urban	397	777	130	27	47	17	...
Ajmer	Total	470	634	673	159	3,340	5,204	9,088
	Rural	351	638	451	6	2,452	4,659	...
	Urban	1,198	629	983	1,359	3,666	5,351	9,104
Tonk	Total	245	320	245	15	29	13	...
	Rural	256	220	296	4	26	62	...
	Urban	179	476	173	101	31	...	...
Jaisalmer	Total	57	282	16	3	20	...	...
	Rural	58	449	23	2	70	...	...
	Urban	48	25	5	9	2	...	...
Jodhpur	Total	430	605	527	67	1,170	685	18
	Rural	373	391	345	N	60	2,547	10,000
	Urban	783	933	782	586	1,493	184	...
Nagaur	Total	459	649	390	6	399	119	...
	Rural	487	604	316	1	46	559	...
	Urban	291	718	493	46	529	...	...
Pali	Total	399	275	1,127	8	77	40	...
	Rural	429	313	1,461	4	159	186	...
	Urban	213	215	660	37	47	...	...
Barmer	Total	296	699	497	3	5	...	...
	Rural	325	1,124	606	1	5	...	...
	Urban	124	45	345	15	5	...	...

communities by districts 1951 & 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	654	317	441	587	16	60	...	...
...	435	267	211	139	2	...	...	...
...	819	586	693	1,121	123	89	...	...
...	234	373	485	48	5	4	...	...
...	217	353	332	45	3	3	...	...
...	246	476	654	52	20	4	...	...
...	421	544	533	258	883	73	...	26
...	...	569	993	352	930	92	...	...
...	738	413	24	146	532	63	...	44
...	280	575	614	137	696	58	...	...
...	...	570	983	153	714	27	...	...
...	492	603	205	119	557	73	...	...
...	47	496	423	174	11	205	...	...
...	...	523	536	222	5	19	...	...
...	82	350	298	118	57	296	...	...
100	47	975	922	569	138	983	76	1,470
7,500	109	856	188	169	15	51	...	...
...	...	1,610	1,733	1,047	1,051	1,442	76	2,461
...	...	427	561	104	4	14	...	3,570
...	...	419	308	105	1	8	...	8,860
...	...	469	842	102	23	17	...	...
9,866	421	494	583	980	268	3,937	9,906	3,438
...	...	382	766	796	18	2,952	...	...
10,000	738	1,088	382	1,198	2,124	4,421	9,908	5,758
...	...	248	395	252	1	59	...	...
...	...	264	207	327	N	127	...	...
...	...	165	602	162	2	25	...	...
...	...	57	261	20	3	1	...	...
...	...	62	478	31	3	3	...	...
...	...	30	22	7	...	...	...	...
...	47	413	571	483	77	862	...	433
...	109	343	401	303	20	3	...	...
...	...	786	758	696	504	1,285	...	725
...	3,037	467	711	490	32	48	...	...
...	5,000	505	771	436	32	33	...	...
...	1,557	263	646	555	33	56	...	...
...	47	418	220	968	9	84	...	...
...	108	436	278	1,318	7	201	...	...
...	...	322	156	553	20	27	...	...
...	...	283	544	376	1	115	...	...
...	...	314	995	541	1	304	...	...
...	...	121	47	178	1	23	...	...

Proportionate distribution of religious

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jalor	Total	277	128	700	1	11	...	...
	Rural	310	185	1,036	1	5	...	...
	Urban	73	42	230	N	13	...	...
Sirohi	Total	180	64	424	6	353	...	...
	Rural	179	48	457	N	26	...	...
	Urban	180	88	377	53	474	...	...
Bhilwara	Total	448	239	526	33	158	277	...
	Rural	488	304	688	10	37	...	...
	Urban	197	139	299	211	203	351	...
Udaipur	Total	748	316	1,555	50	479	184	...
	Rural	796	194	1,946	7	1,016	870	...
	Urban	452	505	1,009	391	281	...	...
Chitorgarh	Total	365	224	439	7	31	...	...
	Rural	395	212	414	3	36	...	...
	Urban	184	241	474	40	29	...	...
Dungarpur	Total	215	77	159	1	58	...	...
	Rural	242	47	195	N	88	...	...
	Urban	52	123	108	5	47	...	...
Banswara	Total	250	95	177	1	877	...	...
	Rural	281	72	232	N	2,753	...	...
	Urban	63	129	102	3	187	...	...
Bundi	Total	174	130	118	42	59	...	...
	Rural	177	79	127	33	13	...	...
	Urban	152	208	106	110	75	...	...
Kota	Total	425	498	181	119	704	263	...
	Rural	416	451	112	28	1,413	621	...
	Urban	482	569	277	825	443	167	...
Jhalawar	Total	251	225	145	9	26	13	...
	Rural	275	252	196	2	91	62	...
	Urban	104	183	75	68	2	...	...

10. During the 1961 Census the highest percentage contribution to the Hindu community (about 10%) in the State was made by Jaipur district followed by Udaipur (7½%). In the urban as well as the rural areas of the State, Jaipur district leads with 15% and 9% respectively. The largest contribution to the Muslim population (about 9%) in the State is made by Jaipur district followed by Bharatpur (7%). In the urban areas also, Jaipur district leads with 16 percent Muslims. In the rural areas of the State, Barmer district leads with 11 percent followed by Alwar and Bharatpur district each having 10 percent of the Muslim population of the State, Udaipur district contributes the largest percentage share (16%) to total Jains in the State. In the rural as well as the urban areas also this district leads with its share of Jains with 19 and 10 percent respectively. 78 percent of the Sikhs in the State are resident in Ganganagar district. In the rural areas of this district the percentage of this community is as high as 84 percent. In the urban areas however, the corresponding proportion is about 32 percent. Districts Alwar and Bharatpur also contribute appreciable proportions of 8 and 5 percent of the Sikhs respectively in the-

communities by districts 1951 & 1961—concld.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	262	210	646	N	143	...	...
...	...	294	366	910	N	404	...	...
...	...	91	37	332	3	15	...	...
...	...	188	47	384	1	5	...	472
...	...	205	57	487	1	16	...	1,140
...	...	96	37	261	6	...	...	22
...	701	475	255	450	5	24	16	...
...	1,522	520	296	650	2	16	...	...
...	82	237	210	213	30	28	16	...
34	...	768	354	1,286	19	881	...	263
2,500	...	824	226	1,584	6	467	...	...
...	...	475	495	931	112	1,086	...	440
...	1,635	377	237	419	14	254	...	79
...	...	412	218	398	9	719	...	...
...	2,869	191	259	444	52	25	...	132
...	93	204	82	150	N	19	...	...
...	217	231	29	177	...	8	...	...
...	...	58	140	117	4	24	...	...
...	...	235	100	152	N	862	...	...
...	...	269	79	210	N	1,929	...	...
...	...	54	123	82	1	337	...	...
...	421	181	141	104	61	29	2	53
...	...	185	79	119	49	...	10,000	...
...	738	159	208	86	149	43	...	88
...	280	423	489	138	266	1,031	...	118
...	652	428	362	70	54	2,235	...	...
...	...	395	630	219	1,852	438	...	198
...	...	261	224	127	15	35	...	39
...	...	286	208	109	3	87	...	...
...	...	127	242	148	108	9	...	66

State. High proportion of Christians, Buddhists, Parsis and Jews of the State are found in Ajmer district viz., 33 percent of the Christians, 52 percent of the Buddhists, 91 percent of the Parsis, and 99 percent of the Jews. These religious communities, except Christians, have been returned only from a few other districts of the State. Christians have, however, been reported from almost all the districts but appreciable proportions of Christians have been registered in districts Jodhpur (11%), Jaipur (9%), Banswara (9%), Kota (7%) and Udaipur (5%). Considerable proportions of Buddhists have also been reported from the districts, Jaipur (16%) and Bharatpur (14%). 8 percent out of the remaining 9 percent Parsis in the State have been registered in Jaipur district. Jews are conspicuous by their absence in most of the districts of the State. Of these communities Christians and Buddhists have been returned both from the rural and as well as the urban areas, but Parsis and Jews have largely been recorded in the urban.

11. In the 1951 Census as well, the distribution pattern of the religious communities in the various districts of the State for every 10,000 persons of

each of the religions, separately for total, rural and urban, was more or less similar to that of 1961 Census except in case of Parsis, Jews and Buddhists. During the 1951 Census considerable numbers of Parsis were returned from districts Sikar, Sirohi, Udaipur and Chitorgarh, but the same have not been returned in these districts during 1961 Census. Jews were not returned from any of the districts in the State in 1951 Census. Buddhists who were returned only from districts Ajmer, Jaipur, Bhilwara and Bundi in 1951, have been returned from other districts also in 1961 Census but not from district Bundi.

Reference to Census data

Printed in Part II-C (i) Social and Cultural Tables :

Table C–VII	Religion.

Printed in Part I-C (ii) Subsidiary Tables :

Table C–VIII. 1	Distribution of 1,000 persons by Religion.

CHAPTER IX

WORKING POPULATION

Synopsis

(Workers and non-workers—Industrial category of workers—Industrial classification—Occupational classification—Distribution of workers and non-workers in India and various states—Distribution of workers and non-workers in India and various states by sex—Distribution of workers by sectors of industry and sex in India and various states—Distribution of workers by sectors of industry and sex in Rajasthan and various districts—Districts above or below the State average for various sectors—Degree of urbanisation and workers in non-agricultural pursuits—Distribution pattern of workers participation in various sectors—Distribution of working force by sector at tehsil level—Distribution pattern of non-workers—Participation of men in various sectors of industry—Participation of women in various sectors of industry—Age composition of non-working females—The working force age-groups—Working force by age, sex and industrial sectors—Male working force—Female working force—Working force during various censuses—Proportionate distribution of workers in past censuses by 1961 categories—Distribution of workers by sectors at district levels—Population in agriculture and primary sectors of industry—Persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers 1911-61—Workers in category III of primary sector—Occupational classification of workers under category III—Division 4–Farmers, pishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers—Division 5–miners, quarrymen and related workers—Divisions 7–8 craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified—Secondary work at household industry as cultivator and as agricultural labour—Household industries by division and major groups and secondary work—Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry—Age composition of cultivators and agricultural labourers—Workers in agricultural classes and non-workers by age and sex—Cultivating households—India and States—Households by interest and size class of land—Tenural status—Employment in cultivation by size class of land—Cultivation with household industry—Size of land held—Scheduled castes and tribes under primary sector—Household industry—Household industry compared with other categories—Distribution of workers by occupation and industry—Distribution of households engaged in household industry and cultivation—Extent of employment—Workers in manufacturing other than household industry, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and other services—Workers at the various censuses—Age composition of workers—Industrial classification of workers at household industry and non-household industry—Scheduled castes and tribes—Employer, employee, single workers, family workers—Family workers, hired worker, in household schedule—Single worker and own account worker–Concept of employer—Class of workers in non-agricultural pursuits—proportionate distribution of workers according to their employment into various divisions—Employment status for divisions and important major groups. Annexure–I—National classification of occupations—Annexure–II—Standard industrial classification.)

IN THE past censuses, economic data used to be collected according to what is generally known as the dependency approach. The main basis of economic classification was income. This mode of classification was, however, not found to be satisfactory for several reasons. For example, a large number of women who help in cultivation, household industry or such other work as family workers were liable to be placed in the category of dependents or economically inactive section of the population, for the simple reason that they had no separate income of their own. On the other hand, persons like pensioners, beggars, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers who earned an income but did not participate in any kind of productive activity were classed as self-supporting or economically active. It was, therefore, felt that a strict application of the criterion of income or economic independence suppressed those who worked in family economic activities but did not actually earn an income, like men other than the Head of the household and women of the family or children working at cultivation or cottage industries of the household. The basis of determining economic characteristics accordingly underwent a basic change at the 1961 Census and the concept

of dependency or income was replaced by one of work.

2. The economic classification of 1961 envisages a broad division of the entire population into two categories, Workers and Non-workers. The working population consists of those engaged in production of economic goods or rendering of services either for consumption or sale or exchange. Work includes not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. Persons engaged in seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc., are deemed to be workers if they had regular work for more than an hour every day for the greater part of the working season. Persons engaged in trade, profession, business or service are treated as workers if they were employed during any of the 15 days just preceding the date of enumeration. A regularly employed person, if absent from work for 15 days or more prior to the date of enumeration, on account of illness or any other cause, is also treated as a worker. A person who had been offered work but had not actually joined is treated as worker whether or not in receipt of stipend or wages.

Industrial categories of workers

3. Workers are classified into nine industrial categories depending on the sector of economic activity in which they are engaged. In the case of a person doing more than one kind of work, such classification is done on the basis of principal work determined by the one which consumed the greater part of his working time. The nine industrial categories are briefly described below.

I—Cultivator :–Persons working in cultivation of land owned or held by them as tenants are included in this category. Thus, both owner and tenant-cultivators are included in this category. Those engaged in active supervision or direction of their cultivation also figure as cultivators. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantation.

II—Agricultural labourer :–Persons working in cultivation purely as labourers for wages in cash, kind or share in another person's land without having any rights on the land cultivated by them or the produce derived therefrom are classed as agricultural labourers.

III—Working in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities:–Workers engaged in (i) mining and quarrying of coal, iron, gold and silver ores, manganese, mica, limestone, sand, clay, etc., (ii) production and rearing of livestock such as cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry, (iii) felling and cutting of trees, production of fuel, fodder, gums, resins and lac, (iv) fishing, (v) hunting, (vi) production of plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber and tobacco, and (vii) production of fruits and nuts in orchards, come in this category.

IV—Working at Household Industry :–Workers in this category are engaged in manufacture, processing, servicing or repairing of goods but on a small scale. A Household Industry, by definition, must be conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urbrn areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. Hired labourers can also be engaged, but their role must be of secondary importance.

V—Working in Manufacturing other than House hold Industry :–Persons working in the production, manufacture, processing, repair or servicing of goods, except those on the scale of Household Industry, are included in this category.

VI—Working in Construction :– Workers in construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, telegraph aud telephone lines, waterways, bunds, embankments, dams, canals, tanks, tube-wells and wells, etc., belong to this category.

VII—Working in Trade and Commerce :–Persons working in wholesale or retail trade in any kind of goods and in commercial transactions relating to import and export, real estate and properties, stocks and shares, money-lending, banking and auctioneering, etc., come in this category.

VIII—Working in Transport, Storage and Communications :–Persons working in transportation by rail, road, air or water, and in services incidental to transport, such as packing, carting and running a travel agency; in storage and warehousing such as in warehouses and cold storages; and in postal,

telegraph, wireless, signal and telephone communications come within this category.

IX—Working in Other Services :–This category includes workers in the following services :

(i) Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Sanitary Services;

(ii) Public Services under Central, State, Quasi–Government and Municipal institutions;

(iii) Educational and Scientific Services;

(iv) Medical and Health Services;

(v) Religious and Welfare Services;

(vi) Legal Services;

(vii) Business Services;

(viii) Community Services;

(ix) Recreation Services; and

(x) Personal Services.

Industrial classification

4. Over and above the classification of workers into nine broad industrial categories described above, workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers have also been classified by Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. The industrial categories of workers of 1961 Census correspond to the Divisions of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification in the following manner :

Census Industrial Category	Divisions of the I. S. I. C.
1	2
I and II	Minor Groups 000 to 004 and part of 005 of Industrial Division 0.
III	Industrial Divisions 0 (excluding Minor Groups 000 to 400 and part of 005) and 1, in case the industry is not household industry.
IV	Industrial Division 0 (excluding Minor Groups 000 to 004 and part of 005), Industrial Division 1 (part) and Industrial Division 2 & 3 in case the industry is a household industry.
V	Industrial Division 2 & 3 in case the industry is not a household industry.
VI	Industrial Division 4.
VII	Industrial Division 6.
VIII	Industrial Division 7.
IX	Industrial Divisions 5, 8 and 9 (excluding Minor Group 999).

Occupational classification

5. It may be noted that the concept of Industry is different from that of Occupation. Industry means that section of economic activity in which the worker is engaged, e.g., textile industry, automobile industry, steel industry, cement industry, etc., while occupation describes exact function that an individual performs in that sector, e.g., fitter, carpenter accounts clerk, office peon, etc. Thus, occupation is related to the nature of function performed while industry is related to the kind of product(s) manufactured or service(s) performed. A doctor, accounts clerk or an unskilled labourer may be working in a sugar mill. The industrial classification of such persons, viz., doctor, accounts clerk or unskilled labourer relate to production of sugar while for occupational classification they are classified differently according to the actual function performed by them. The classification of workers, other than those engaged in cultivation or agricultural labour has also been done by Divisions, Groups and Families of the National Classification of Occupations.

Distribution of workers and non-workers in India and various states

6. To open up a discussion on the working population in Rajasthan we may proceed to examine the pattern of distribution of workers and non–workers in the country as a whole and in its various states. The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 persons in India and each State among the nine industrial categories of workers and the non–workers.

Distribution of 1,000 persons in India and each State among the nine industrial categories and non-workers 1961

State	Total	Workers									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA	**1,000**	**227**	**72**	**12**	**27**	**18**	**5**	**17**	**7**	**45**	**570**
Andhra Pradesh	1,000	208	148	16	51	13	6	22	7	48	481
Assam	1,000	280	16	44	24	9	3	15	6	36	567
Bihar	1,000	223	95	14	23	9	2	11	5	32	586
Gujarat	1,000	219	61	5	27	26	4	20	8	41	589
Jammu and Kashmir	1,000	324	5	7	27	9	3	9	4	40	572
Kerala	1,000	70	58	29	29	31	4	19	9	84	667
Madhya Pradesh	1,000	328	87	15	26	10	5	13	5	34	477
Madras	1,000	192	84	13	36	25	6	22	8	70	544
Maharashtra	1,000	221	114	10	21	33	6	22	11	41	521
Mysore	1,000	246	75	14	30	18	8	17	4	43	545
Orissa	1,000	248	74	8	30	5	2	8	3	59	563
Punjab	1,000	197	27	3	27	17	7	19	7	46	650
RAJASTHAN	1,000	350	20	8	30	9	5	14	6	34	524
Uttar Pradesh	1,000	250	44	2	25	11	3	14	5	37	609
West Bengal	1,000	128	51	17	14	38	4	25	11	44	668

7. In the country as a whole 43.0 percent of the population are workers out of which 22.7 percent are cultivators, 7.2 percent are agricultural labourers, 4.5 percent are in government and other services, 2.7 percent are at household industry, 1.8 percent are in manufacturing other than household industry, 1.7 percent are engaged in trade and commerce, 1.2 percent are in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing etc., 0.7 percent are in transport, storage and communications and 0.5 percent are in construction. Thus, we find that a little more than half the number of workers are in cultivation which is the most predominant economic activity of this country. Rajasthan is also a predominantly agricultural State where 35 percent of the population is engaged in cultivation. This proportion is the highest amongst the various States of India. Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir follow with 32.8 percent and 32.4 percent persons as cultivators respectively. The proportion of agricultural labour is however, small in Rajasthan (2.0 percent). Other industrial categories which have importance in the State are other services with 3.4 percent workers, household industry with 3.0 percent and trade and commerce contributing 1.4 percent workers. In other industrial categories the workers are even less than 1 percent viz., in manufacturing other than household industry 0.9 percent; mining, quarrying, livestock etc. 0.8 percent; transport, storage and communication 0.6 percent; and, construction 0.5 percent. Thus, we find that Rajasthan follows almost the same pattern of distribution of population by industrial categories as in the country as a whole. This pattern of distribution is also found more or less in all the States of India except Kerala, where other services contribute the highest proportion (8.4 percent). The proportion of persons engaged in cultivation is the lowest (7.0 percent) in Kerala. In agricultural labourers, Andhra Pradesh leads other States with its 14.8 percent. The leading States in other industrial categories of workers are Andhra Pradesh at household industry (4.1 percent); Assam in mining, quarrying, livestock, plantation etc. (4.4 percent); West Bengal in manufacturing other than household industry (3.8 percent) also in trade and commerce (2.5 percent) as well as transport, storage and communications (1.1 percent) and Mysore in construction (0.8 percent). There are 57.0 percent non-workers amongst the total population of the country. They are in their highest proportion in West Bengal (66.8 percent) closely followed by Kerala (66.7 percent). In Rajasthan the non-workers are 52.4

percent while the lowest proportion are in Madhya Pradesh (47.7 percent). Except the categories I and II of the workers i.e., cultivators and agricultural labourers all other categories of workers depend upon the economic development of the region. On account of the economic progress made in the States of West Bengal, Madras, Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, the proportion of workers in household industries, manufacturing, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication etc., is comparatively higher than the other States of India.

Distribution of workers & non-workers in India & various states by sex

8. The distribution and strength of workers in the various industrial categories according to sex also depends upon such development as will be seen from the following table which gives the sex-wise distribution of the population of the country and various States into workers and non-workers.

Distribution of 1,000, persons of each sex in India and various states among the nine industrial categories and non-workers 1961

State		Total	Workers									Non-workers
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA	**M**	**1,000**	**294**	**77**	**18**	**32**	**32**	**8**	**30**	**13**	**67**	**429**
	F	**1,000**	**156**	**67**	**6**	**22**	**4**	**1**	**4**	...	**20**	**720**
Andhra Pradesh	M	1,000	256	135	26	63	21	10	33	13	65	378
	F	1,000	159	162	5	37	5	3	12	...	30	587
Assam	M	1,000	346	25	46	4	14	6	28	12	60	459
	F	1,000	204	5	41	46	2	...	2	...	9	691
Bihar	M	1,000	297	111	23	26	17	4	19	10	49	444
	F	1,000	148	80	5	20	2	...	3	...	13	729
Gujarat	M	1,000	265	64	7	32	47	7	36	15	62	465
	F	1,000	170	57	3	21	4	2	3	...	19	721
Jammu & Kashmir	M	1,000	421	9	10	23	16	4	17	7	71	422
	F	1,000	213	1	4	32	1	...	...	1	4	744
Kerala	M	1,000	108	62	48	22	47	8	36	17	124	528
	F	1,000	32	54	10	35	16	...	3	1	46	803
Madhya Pradesh	M	1,000	358	84	23	32	18	9	21	9	48	398
	F	1,000	296	90	7	20	2	2	3	...	20	560
Madras	M	1,000	250	85	20	40	44	10	39	15	94	403
	F	1,000	133	83	6	31	6	2	6	...	46	687
Maharashtra	M	1,000	232	103	17	28	58	10	38	21	64	429
	F	1,000	209	125	3	14	6	2	5	1	16	619
Mysore	M	1,000	312	74	20	37	30	13	27	9	62	416
	F	1,000	178	76	8	22	5	3	6	...	22	680
Orissa	M	1,000	363	92	11	33	8	3	13	6	79	392
	F	1,000	133	57	4	28	2	...	4	...	38	734
Punjab	M	1,000	274	44	6	39	31	12	35	13	75	471
	F	1,000	107	6	1	13	2	1	...	...	12	858
RAJASTHAN	M	1,000	398	22	11	38	14	9	26	11	52	419
	F	1,000	297	17	5	21	2	1	2	...	14	641
Uttar Pradesh	M	1,000	370	53	4	34	20	5	26	10	60	418
	F	1,000	117	35	1	14	1	...	2	...	12	818
West Bengal	M	1,000	209	78	24	16	67	8	45	21	72	460
	F	1,000	35	20	9	11	5	...	2	...	12	906

9. It will be observed that the distribution of males and females separately into the nine industrial categories of workers and the non-workers more or less follows a similar pattern as noticed in case of the combined population of both sexes. Among the males as well as females in India and most of the States a large proportion of workers are at cultivation either as farmers or agricultural labourers. In the country as a whole 29.4 percent of the males and 15.6 percent of the females are cultivators and 7.7 percent of the males and 6.7 percent of the females are agricultural labourers. Next in importance are the other services which account for the employment 6.7 percent of the males and 2.0 percent of the females. 3.2 percent of the males are employed in each of the categories IV and V viz., household industry and manufacturing other than household industry. Females are, however, largely employed in household industries (2.2 percent) while their proportion in manufacturing other than household industry is quite small (0.4 percent). Also in trade and commerce, males are in predominance (3.0 percent) while females are only 0.4 percent. In mining, quarrying, livestock, plantation etc. males are 1.8 percent while females are 0.6 percent. In transport, storage and communication males are 1.3 percent while females are negligible. The lowest proportion of males (0.8 percent) are engaged in construction activities while females in this category are almost negligible (0.1 percent). There are high proportions of persons at cultivation in Rajasthan that is to say 39.8 percent males and 29.7 percent females. The males as cultivators are, however, in the highest proportion (42.1 percent) in Jammu and Kashmir while females as cultivators are 21.3 percent in this State. Madhya Pradesh closely follows Rajasthan with 29.6 percent of the females as cultivators while Uttar Pradesh follows in case of male cultivators with 37.0 percent. Agricultural labourers are the highest in Andhra Pradesh, 13.5 percent males and 16.2 percent females. The proportion of females as cultivators are comparatively higher than males in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. In Rajasthan the proportion of agricultural labourers is not much as there are 2.2 percent males and 1.7 percent females only. In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, plantation etc. the high proportions are observed in Assam (4.6 percent males 4.1 percent females). Males in this category are, however, in a little higher proportion in Kerala (4.8 percent). In Rajasthan there are 1.1 percent males and 0.5 percent females in this category. High proportion at household industry are noticed in Andhra Pradesh having 6.3 percent males and 3.7 percent females. Females are, however, in greater proportion 4.6 percent in Assam. In Rajasthan, there are 3.8 percent males and 2.1 percent females in this category. In manufacturing other than household industry, the highest proportion among the males is found in West Bengal (6.7 percent) and among the females in Kerala (1.6 percent). In Rajasthan there are largely males (1.4 percent) in this category while females are in quite a low proportion (0.2 percent). In construction activities, the highest proportion is observed in Mysore, 1.3 percent males and 0.3 percent females. In Rajasthan 0.9 percent of the males and only 0.1 percent of the females are in this category. The highest proportion of males in trade and commerce are in West Bengal (4.5 percent) followed by Madras (3.9 percent). In Andhra Pradesh, however, the proportion of females is the highest (1.2 percent) in the country, while in other States the females are in quite a small proportions. In Rajasthan 2.6 percent of the males are in trade and commerce while females are only 0.2 percent. In transport, storage and communications, Maharashtra leads all the other States of India with 2.1 percent of the males and 0.1 percent females closely followed by West Bengal with 2.1 percent of the males only. In Rajasthan, 1.1 percent of the males only are in this category. In other services, Kerala leads the country with 12.4 percent of the males and 4.6 percent of the females followed by Madras with 9.4 percent of the males and 4.6 percent of the females. In Rajasthan, the scope of other services is quite limited and, therefore, the employment in this category is comparatively less (5.2 percent of the males and 1.4 percent females) than the other States. In the country as a whole 42.9 percent of the males and 72.0 percent of the females are non-workers. Among the various States the highest proportion of male non-workers is observed in Kerala (52.8 percent) while that of females is in West Bengal (90.6 percent). In Rajasthan, the proportion of non-workers is 41.9 percent among the males and 64.1 percent among the females. The States where proportion of males as non-workers is comparatively higher than the average of the country are Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal while for females the concerned States are Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Distribution of workers by sectors of industry and sex in India and various states

10. The differences in the participation of men and women in the various categories of work can more clearly be brought out by grouping together the different industrial categories into the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of economic activity. The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and various States in these three sectors of industry and non-workers :

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and various states among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and non-workers, 1961

India/State		Total	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
			I+II	III (Excluding mining & quarring)	III (Only mining and quarrying) +IV+V+VI+IX (only gas and electricity supply)	VII+VIII+IX (excluding gas and electricity supply only)	X Non-workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	**M**	**1,000**	**370**	**14**	**77**	**110**	**429**
	F	**1,000**	**222**	**5**	**28**	**25**	**720**
Andhra Pradesh	M	1,000	391	22	99	110	378
	F	1,000	321	4	46	42	587
Assam	M	1,000	371	45	26	99	459
	F	1,000	210	41	48	10	691
Bihar	M	1,000	408	14	57	77	444
	F	1,000	228	3	24	16	729
Gujarat	M	1,000	329	6	89	111	465
	F	1,000	228	2	27	22	721
Jammu & Kashmir	M	1,000	430	9	45	94	422
	F	1,000	214	4	33	5	744
Kerala	M	1,000	170	45	81	176	528
	F	1,000	86	10	52	49	803
Madhya Pradesh	M	1,000	442	19	64	77	398
	F	1,000	386	6	25	23	560
Madras	M	1,000	336	18	99	145	402
	F	1,000	215	6	40	52	687
Maharashtra	M	1,000	336	15	98	122	429
	F	1,000	334	3	23	21	619
Mysore	M	1,000	385	17	85	97	416
	F	1,000	254	7	32	27	680
Orissa	M	1,000	455	9	47	97	392
	F	1,000	190	3	31	42	734
Punjab	M	1,000	319	5	84	121	471
	F	1,000	113	1	15	13	858
RAJASTHAN	M	1,000	420	9	64	88	419
	F	1,000	314	5	25	15	641
Uttar Pradesh	M	1,000	423	4	60	95	418
	F	1,000	152	1	15	14	818
West Bengal	M	1,000	287	16	100	137	460
	F	1,000	55	7	17	15	906

11. It may be noted that under the primary sector are included industrial categories I and II i.e., cultivation and agricultural labour and part of category III which relates to livestock, forestry, fishing, etc. excluding mining and quarrying. The secondary sector includes only mining and quarrying of category III and industrial categories IV, V and VI i.e., household industry, manufacturing other than household industry and construction, plus a part of category IX which relates to gas and electricity supply only. Tertiary sector is composed of industrial categories VII, VIII and part of IX i.e. trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services (excluding gas and electricity).

12. In the primary sector of industry, 37.0 percent of the males and 22.2 percent of the females in the country are engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour. Animal Husbandry, forestry, plantation, orchards etc. which belong to category III and form a part of the primary sector engages 1.4 percent of the males as against 0.5 percent of the females. The secondary sector, comprising household industry, manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying and gas and electricity supply, employes 7.7 percent of the males and 2.8 percent of the females. Corresponding proportions in the tertiary sector covering trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services (excluding gas and electricity supply), are 11.0 percent for males and 2.5 percent for females. Thus it is observed that primary sector is the most important sector of the national economy followed by the tertiary and the secondary sector in order of importance. This is but natural as the industrialisation in the country is only a recent phase of development while the economy of the country is largely dependent on agriculture and its allied activities which are in the primary sector and receives support mainly from commercial, transport and other services which are responsible for the disposal of the raw material produced in the country. The lesser importance of the secondary sector of the economy is obvious from the lowest proportion of persons at work in household and manufacturing industries, construction, mining and quarryiug, gas and electricity supply.

13. Among the various States of India, Orissa has the largest proportion of males (45.5 percent) in categories I and II relating to the primary sector. The largest proportion of females in this sector is noticed in Madhya Pradesh (38.6). Other States where the primary sector has considerable importance are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The lowest participation of females in this sector of economy is noticed in West Bengal (5.5 percent). The States where the female participation rate is higher than the national average in agricultural sector of economy are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Rajasthan. But Kerala follows West Bengal in contributing the lowest participation rate for females at cultivation (8.6 percent). The lowest participation of males in this sector is also in Kerala (17.0 percent). In plantations and orchards which are the ancilliary activities of the primary sector, a comparatively high participation rate is observed for both the sexes in Assam (4.5% males and 4.1% females) and Kerala (4.5% males and 1.0% females). In the secondary sector also Assam has larger participation of females (4.8%) as compared to males (2.6%). The highest proportion of males in the secondary sector is observed in West Bengal (10.0%) closely followed by the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras with 9.9 percent each. The females participation rate in the secondary sector is higher than the national average in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Orissa. In the tertiary sector of the economy also, the female participation is relatively poorer as revealed by the fact that there are 11.0 percent males as against 2.5 percent females working in this sector. The female participation is higher than the national average in the States of Madras (5.2 percent), Kerala (4.9 percent), Orissa (4.2 percent), Andhra Pradesh (4.2 percent), and Mysore (2.7 percent). The proportion of males is the highest in Kerala (17.6 percent) in this sector followed by Madras (14.5 percent) and West Bengal (13.7 percent). The participation of women workers in the tertiary sector as well as the secondary sector is governed by the social and economic conditions prevailing in the various parts of the country. The social restrictions on women like the Purdah system and the consequent confinement of the women in the homes and lower standard of literacy among the women in certain areas together with the low extent of urbanisation and slow rate of progress of industrialisation have caused the comparatively lower rates of females participation in secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and the non-participation rate is correspondingly high in such areas of the country. Rajasthan has

particularly been a backward State as regards industrialisation and other economic developments. In the pre-independence days and for some period following the independence the pace of economic progress remained slow in the State for want of resources. The feudal system of governance prevailant in this State was responsible for all sorts of taboos such as the strict Purda system which limited the activities of women within the four walls of the house, social and religious superstitions preventing spread of education among women and even menfolk in certain areas. Consequently, we find that Rajasthan continues to be largely dependent on agriculture and its allied activities and the most predominant economic activity of the State is observed in the primary sector.

Distribution of workers by sectors of industry and sex in Rajasthan and various districts

14. It will now be useful to study the distribution of population into the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of economic activity and also the economically inactive population in the State and various districts on the basis of the following table :

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each district among primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and non-workers, 1961

State/District		Total Males Females	Workers				
			Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
			I & II	III Excluding Mining & Quarrying	III (Only mining and quarrying) IV, V, VI & IX (only gas and electricity supply	VII, VIII & IX (excluding gas and electricity supply only)	X Non-Workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**T**	**1,000**	**370**	**6**	**46**	**54**	**524**
	M	**1,000**	**420**	**9**	**64**	**88**	**419**
	F	**1,000**	**314**	**5**	**25**	**15**	**641**
Ganganagar	T	1,000	308	1	33	50	608
	M	1,000	422	2	53	87	436
	F	1,000	171	N	11	6	812
Bikaner	T	1,000	223	1	84	87	605
	M	1,000	252	N	113	153	482
	F	1,000	191	N	53	14	742
Churu	T	1,000	398	2	34	45	521
	M	1,000	433	3	46	79	439
	F	1,000	360	1	23	7	609
Jhunjhunu	T	1,000	367	2	34	41	556
	M	1,000	394	2	48	74	482
	F	1,000	338	1	19	8	634
Alwar	T	1,000	363	6	32	47	552
	M	1,000	426	9	45	76	444
	F	1,000	292	3	17	14	674
Bharatpur	T	1,000	355	3	21	42	579
	M	1,000	473	5	34	68	420
	F	1,000	212	1	8	10	769
Sawai Madhopur	T	1,000	422	9	42	46	481
	M	1,000	462	12	58	76	392
	F	1,000	376	5	24	13	582

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each district among primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and non-workers, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Jaipur	T	1,000	299	12	66	84	539
	M	1,000	325	14	89	139	433
	F	1,000	269	9	42	22	658
Sikar	T	1,000	366	5	52	45	533
	M	1,000	401	6	61	79	453
	F	1,000	330	3	40	11	616
Ajmer	T	1,000	281	8	68	97	546
	M	1,000	281	12	101	163	443
	F	1,000	279	5	33	24	659
Tonk	T	1,000	419	9	54	49	469
	M	1,000	447	14	79	77	383
	F	1,000	388	4	25	19	564
Jaisalmer	T	1,000	250	60	135	41	514
	M	1,000	312	83	166	68	371
	F	1,000	174	30	96	7	693
Jodhpur	T	1,000	321	2	38	64	575
	M	1,000	372	4	60	110	454
	F	1,000	264	1	12	12	711
Nagaur	T	1,000	419	4	31	35	511
	M	1,000	466	5	47	62	420
	F	1,000	370	2	15	7	606
Pali	T	1,000	313	5	75	55	552
	M	1,000	373	7	106	87	427
	F	1,000	250	5	39	22	684
Barmer	T	1,000	467	2	25	24	482
	M	1,000	542	3	32	43	380
	F	1,000	383	1	15	3	598
Jalor	T	1,000	387	5	31	36	541
	M	1,000	477	7	47	58	411
	F	1,000	289	3	14	11	683
Sirohi	T	1,000	239	8	68	83	602
	M	1,000	325	10	103	128	434
	F	1,000	148	7	31	36	778
Bhilwara	T	1,000	482	12	49	39	418
	M	1,000	505	18	74	60	343
	F	1,000	455	6	24	13	502
Udaipur	T	1,000	429	11	42	46	472
	M	1,000	473	11	52	76	388
	F	1,000	383	11	31	14	561
Chitorgarh	T	1,000	487	8	45	41	419
	M	1,000	501	11	60	64	364
	F	1,000	472	6	29	15	478

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each district among primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and non-workers, 1961—concld.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Dungarpur	T	1,000	480	11	13	24	472
	M	1,000	516	10	16	41	417
	F	1,000	446	12	8	7	527
Banswara	T	1,000	465	7	16	21	491
	M	1,000	517	8	21	37	417
	F	1,000	410	7	11	6	566
Bundi	T	1,000	351	10	57	51	531
	M	1,000	415	16	94	75	400
	F	1,000	279	2	19	22	678
Kota	T	1,000	303	9	59	90	539
	M	1,000	358	13	87	129	413
	F	1,000	243	4	26	47	680
Jhalawar	T	1,000	417	6	38	48	491
	M	1,000	473	11	59	72	385
	F	1,000	357	1	14	22	606

15. It will be observed that the distribution of workers in the three sectors, viz., Primary, Secondary and Tertiary, in Rajasthan and most of its districts is more or less similar to that of the country as a whole and the other states. 47.6 percent of the population in the State consists of economically active persons while 52.4 percent is economically inactive. 37.6 percent of the persons are in the primary sector, of which 37.0 percent are in cultivation and work as agriculture labourer and 0.6 percent are in allied activities of animal husbandry, dairying, forestry etc., 4.6 percent are in the secondary sector and 5.4 percent in tertiary sector of industry. Among the various districts, the highest proportion of population in the primary sector is noticed in Chitorgarh district (49.5 percent) closely followed by Bhilwara (49.4 percent) and Dungarpur (49.1 percent). The higher proportion in the primary sector in these districts is on account of predominantly agricultural and economically stagnant tribal population. Considering the sexwise proportions separately, 42.0 percent of the males and 31.4 percent of the females are at cultivation in the primary sector. In the other sub-section of this sector, which relates to animal husbandry, dairying, forestry etc., there are 0.9 percent of the males and 0.4 percent of the females in the State. Among the various districts the highest proportion for males is noticed in Barmer (54.2 percent) and for females in Chitorgarh district (47.2 percent) at cultivation in the primary sector. In the other sub-section of this sector relating to livestock, breeding, dairying etc., the highest proportion of persons (6.0 percent) is found in Jaisalmer district in both the sexes (8.3% males and 3.0% females). In the secondary sector of economic activity, which relates to mining and quarrying, household and manufacturing industries, construction, gas and electricity supply, there is 4.6 percent of the population, 6.4 percent of the males and 2.5 percent of the females in the State. Among the various districts the highest proportion of persons (13.5%) in this sector is observed in Jaisalmer district for males (16.6%) as well as females (9.6%). In the "Tertiary sector of industry which relates to trade and commerce, transport, storage, and communications, and the other services (excluding gas and electricity supply) the population engaged in the State is of a higher order (5.4 percent) as compared to the secondary sector. The tertiary sector is largely dominated by males, as 8.8 percent of males and 1.6 percent of the females are employed in this sector in the State. Among the various districts, the highest proportion of population in this sector is in Ajmer district (9.7 percent). The highest proportion for males in this sector is also in this district while that for females in Kota district (4.6 percent). The higher proportion of males in Ajmer district in this sector as compared to other districts

is on account of a large number of persons engaged in railway transport services specially in the big loco and carriage workshops. The proportions among the males in this sector are also high in districts, Bikaner (15.3%), Jaipur (13.9%), Kota (12.9%), Sirohi (12.8%) and Jodhpur (11.9%) respectively on account of the railway and other services.

16. Examination of non-workers by sex shows that the strength of economically inactive population varies directly with the extent of urbanisation and industrialisation in the various regions. In the State as a whole the proportion of non-workers among the males is 41.9 percent and among the females 64.1 percent. The highest proportion of non-workers among the various districts is found in Ganganagar district (60.8%) followed by Bikaner (60.5%). Among the males also the highest proportion of non-workers is in Bikaner district (48.2%) while among the females the highest proportion of non-workers is in Ganganagar district (81.2%). The ratio of male non-workers is thus comparatively higher in those districts which are on the way to industrialisation and lower, in areas which are economically backward as in forest tracts and desert regions. Areas which are predominantly agricultural and backward received greater help from women than areas where the non-agricultural occupations have relatively higher importance. But these phenomena do hold good in case of tribal districts where most of the population is economically active and proportion of non-workers is relatively lower as compared to other districts. The participation of women in the economic activity in such districts is also comparatively greater than in non-tribal districts.

Districts above or below the State average for various sectors

17. We have already stated that most of the persons in the State are engaged in the primary sector and are largely at cultivation and as agricultural labourer. It would be interesting to examine now how far the various districts conform to this general pattern of economic activity. This can be judged by classifying districts as they are within 100, 250 or more points below or above the State averages for various industrial sectors. The following table which shows the districts arranged accordingly will enable such an analysis of the data :

Districts arranged according as they are within 100, 250 or more points either way of the State figure (370) in the primary sector (I+II)

Primary Sector				Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
More than 250 above State average	100 to 250 above State average	100± of the State average	Less than 100 to 250 below State average	III (Excluding mining and quarrying only)	III mining & quarrying IV, V, VI & IX (Gas and Electricity supply only)	VII, VIII & IX (excluding Gas and Electricity supply only)	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
...	Chitorgarh (487)	...	...	8	45	41	419
...	Bhilwara (482)	...	...	12	49	39	418
...	Dungarpur (480)	...	...	11	13	24	472
...	...	+Barmer (467)	...	2	25	24	482
...	...	+Banswara (465)	...	7	16	21	491
...	...	+Udaipur (429)	...	11	42	46	472
...	...	+Sawai Madhopur (422)	...	9	42	46	481
...	...	+Tonk (419)	...	9	54	49	469
...	...	+Nagaur (419)	...	4	31	35	511
...	...	+Jhalawar (417)	...	6	38	48	491
...	...	+Churu (398)	...	2	34	45	521
...	...	+Jalor (387)	...	5	31	36	541
...	...	—Jhunjhunu (367)	...	2	34	41	556
...	...	—Sikar (366)	...	5	51	45	533
...	...	—Alwar (363)	...	6	32	47	552
...	...	—Bharatpur (355)	...	3	21	42	579

Districts arranged according as they are within 100, 250 or more points either way of the State figure (370) in the primary sector (I+II)—concld.

1	2	3		4		5	6	7	8
...	...	—Bundi	(351)	...		10	57	51	531
...	...	—Jodhpur	(321)	...		2	38	64	575
...	...	—Pali	(313)	...		5	75	55	552
...	...	—Ganganagar	(308)	...		1	33	50	608
...	...	—Kota	(303)	...		9	59	90	539
...	...	—Jaipur	(299)	...		12	66	84	539
...	...	—Ajmer	(281)	...		8	68	97	546
...	...	...		Jaisalmer	(250)	60	135	41	514
...	...	...		Sirohi	(239)	8	68	83	602
...	...	...		Bikaner	(223)	1	84	87	605

18. Districts which are more than 100 points above or below the State average may be considered abnormal as regards the primary sector of industry, while districts which are within 100 points plus or minus of the State average may be regarded as conforming to the general pattern. It will be seen that as many as twenty districts in the State are within 100 points of the State average out of which 9 districts are above the average while 11 are below. In the non-agricultural pursuits, however, the proportions of workers in category III of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and of non-workers, are found to be high or low as compared to the State average as depending upon the stage of urban sector and industrial sector in the various districts. Three districts which are predominantly tribal, viz., Chitorgarh, Bhilwara and Dungarpur are 100 to 250 points above the State average and a large proportion of their population (48-49%) is engaged in cultivation and agriculture labour with small proportions in secondary and tertiary sectors. The remaining three districts namely Jaisalmer, Sirohi and Bikaner are 100 to 250 points below the State average and the proportions of their population in cultivation and agriculture labour are between 22 to 25 percent. These districts are located in the desert region where irrigation facilities are practically non-existent and even drinking water is scarce. The proportion of persons in these districts in the non-agricultural pursuits, specially in the secondary and tertiary sectors are in considerable proportions. In Jaisalmer district 60 percent of the population is engaged in livestock rearing, dairying and allied occupations while 13.5 percent is in household and other industries. It will be observed that in the districts, where the proportion of non-workers is comparatively low, the population of workers in the primary sector is high. This is because these districts are undeveloped and do not provide any other source of employment and force persons to stick themselves to agriculture in some way or the other irrespective of the fact whether their employment is really essential or gainful. It will be observed that with the relatively higher degree of urbanisation and industrialisation there is a corresponding increase in the strength of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors of economic activity, bringing about a corresponding decline in the proportions of persons in the primary sector and the corresponding increase in the strength of non-workers. This general pattern of economic activity in the State is, however, undergoing a gradual change with sifting of population from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations on account of the rising tempo of developmental activities and increasing industrialisation.

Degrees of urbanisation and workers in non-agricultural pursuits

19. An assessment of the degree of urbanisation and industrialisation can be made in respect of the different districts by means of studying the participation of workers in non-agricultural pursuits for every thousand of the population in the State as well in various districts. In the following table, districts are arranged in the descending order of participation of workers per 1,000 of population in industrial categories III to IX, separately for secondary and tertiary sectors alongwith the strength in category III (excluding mining and quarrying), as well as the non-workers.

Districts arranged in descending order of participation of workers per 1,000 of population in category III and the secondary and tertiary sectors and non-workers, 1961

Category III (excluding mining quarrying)		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-workers	
District	No. Per 1,000	District	No. per 1,000	District	No. per 1,000	District	No. per 1,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaisalmer	60	Jaisalmer	135	Ajmer	97	Ganganagar	608
Jaipur	12	Bikaner	84	Kota	90	Bikaner	605
Bhilwara	12	Pali	75	Bikaner	87	Sirohi	602
Udaipur	11	Ajmer	68	Jaipur	84	Bharatpur	579
Dungarpur	11	Sirohi	68	Sirohi	83	Jodhpur	575
Bundi	10	Jaipur	66	Jodhpur	64	Jhunjhunu	556
Sawai Madhopur	9	Kota	59	Pali	55	Alwar	552
Tonk	9	Bundi	57	Bundi	51	Pali	552
Kota	9	Tonk	54	Ganganagar	50	Ajmer	546
Ajmer	8	Sikar	51	Tonk	49	Jalor	541
Sirohi	8	Bhilwara	49	Jhalawar	48	Jaipur	539
Chitorgarh	8	Chitorgarh	45	Alwar	47	Kota	539
Banswara	7	Sawai Madhopur	42	Sawai Madhopur	46	Sikar	533
Alwar	6	Udaipur	42	Udaipur	46	Bundi	531
Jhalawar	6	Jodhpur	38	Churu	45	Churu	521
Sikar	5	Jhalawar	38	Sikar	45	Jaisalmer	514
Pali	5	Churu	34	Bharatpur	42	Nagaur	511
Jalor	5	Jhunjhunu	34	Jhunjhunu	41	Banswara	491
Nagaur	4	Ganganagar	33	Chitorgarh	41	Jhalawar	491
Bharatpur	3	Alwar	32	Jaisalmer	41	Barmer	482
Churu	2	Nagaur	31	Bhilwara	39	Sawai Madhopur	481
Jhunjhunu	2	Jalor	31	Jalor	36	Udaipur	472
Jodhpur	2	Barmer	25	Nagaur	35	Dungarpur	472
Barmer	2	Bharatpur	21	Barmer	24	Tonk	469
Ganganagar	1	Banswara	16	Dungarpur	24	Chitorgarh	419
Bikaner	1	Dungarpur	13	Banswara	21	Bhilwara	418

20. A part of the Primary sector covering only Division '0' under category III, which includes workers in non-agricultural pursuits like forestry, fishing, livestock, hunting etc., has the largest number of workers in district Jaisalmer (6.0%), where the main occupation of the population is rearing of livestock and production of milk, ghee, wool, hides and skin etc. The urbanised district of Jaipur and the industrialised district of Bhilwara follow next with 1.2 percent workers each in this category. The variation in the proportion of workers in this category is influenced to some extent by the degree of industrialisation and urbanisation as well as by the social conditions prevalent in the different regions of the State, which affect the participation of women which is comparatively less in the urbanised and industrialised areas. The proportion of workers in this category is also higher in those districts which are either agriculturally backward or have the supplementary occupations of livestock and animal husbandry as in the districts of the hilly and the plateau region. The proportion of workers in the Secondary sector comprising mining and quarrying, household and manufacturing industries, construction, gas and electricity supply, is also the highest in Jaisalmer district (13.5%) where there are a number of household industries depending upon the animal husbandry products. Bikaner district, where also such household industries are common, follows next with 8.4 percent. The industrialised and urbanised districts of Pali (7.5%), Ajmer (6.8%), Sirohi (6.8%), Jaipur (6.6%) and Kota (5.9%) follow next in the descending order of participation of workers. District Pali is noted for its textile industry, district Ajmer for its loco and carriage workshops, Sirohi district has a big colony of railway workers and Jaipur and Kota districts are fast developing industrially. In the Tertiary sector, district Ajmer leads with 9.7 percent of the population in this sector mainly

on account of the railway and other services. Districts Kota (9.0%), Bikaner (8.7%), Jaipur (8.4%), Sirohi (8.3%) and Jodhpur (6.4%) follow in the descending order of proportions of workers in this sector. Kota, Bikaner, Jaipur and Jodhpur are highly urbanised districts with cities having population above I lakh and the railway, commercial, government and other establishments employing large number of workers. Sirohi is noted for its hill station of Mt. Abu and railway town of Abu Road. The proportion of non-workers is the highest (60.8%) in the industrialised and urbanised district of Ganganagar followed by Bikaner (60.5%) and Sirohi (60.2%) districts. The strength of non-workers varies according to the degree of urbanisation and industrialisation in the various districts.

Distribution pattern of workers' participation in various sectors

21. If we examine the districts according to their geographical distribution in Primary sector, Category III, Secondary sector, Tertiary sector and Non-workers separately, we find that the distribution of workers and non-workers is not uniform in the State and it shows the formation of certain groups of districts in the various sectors of industry.

Primary Sector

22. It will be observed that in five districts the proportions of workers in the primary sector are 25 to 50 percent above the State average. Of these, four districts viz.,Banswara, Dungarpur, Chitorgarh and Bhilwara form a bunch while Barmer lies isolated. Seven districts are upto 25 percent above the State average out of which two districts viz., Churu and Nagaur form a group while two others viz., Sawai Madhopur and Tonk form another group. Three districts viz., Jalor, Udaipur and Jhalawar lie scattered in three different regions. There are 11 districts in the range up to 25 percent below the State average, of which as many as 8 districts form a big bunch. Two districts viz., Kota and Bundi also form a small group while Ganganagar lies isolated. Three districts are 25 to 50 percent below the State average and of these two viz., Jaisalmer and Bikaner form a big knot while the third viz., Sirohi lies isolated. In the districts where the proportion of workers in categories I and II is high, the percentage of rural population to the total population of the district is also high. In districts Banswara, Dungarpur, Chitorgarh, Bhilwara, Barmer, Jhalawar and Jalor, which are above the State average, the proportion of rural population is 90–95 percent of the total. The following table throws light over the rainfall crop pattern and ratio of cultivated area in relation to the strength of workers in category I and II in respect of various districts :

Ratio of workers in categories I and II, rainfall, crop pattern, ratio of cultivated area and distribution of villages by class size in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Percentage of Rural population to total population	Number of workers in categories I & II per 1,000 population	Normal rainfall (in cms)	Percentage of cultivated area devoted to		Percentage of cultivated area to total area	Cultivated area in (hectares) Area per Capita	Percentage of irrigated land to net area sown
				Food crops	Non-Food crops			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	83.72	370	53.63	91.28	8.72	38.74	0.65	13.36
1. Ganganagar	85.55	308	25.93	90.05	9.95	60.15	1.20	28.82
2. Bikaner	57.70	223	29.13	96.36	3.64	16.24	1.00	N
3. Churu	68.43	398	17.91	99.30	0.70	59.25	1.52	0.02
4. Jhunjhunu	82.31	367	39.98	99.10	0.90	74.54	0.61	2.49
5. Alwar	91.94	363	69.57	80.26	19.74	60.86	0.43	13.46
6. Bharatpur	86.35	355	66.98	83.28	16.72	61.88	0.43	24.00
7. Sawai Madhopur	89.81	422	81.57	90.80	9.20	41.18	0.46	16.59
8. Jaipur	73.74	299	61.01	95,38	4.62	47.21	0.35	27.08
9. Sikar	82.48	366	43.05	98.73	1.27	67.10	0.63	5.96
10. Ajmer	62.56	281	52.76	89.72	10.28	37.70	0.32	31.21
11. Tonk	85.26	419	63.78	94.46	5.54	49.24	0.71	15.25
12. Jaisalmer	90.28	250	17.91	99.90	0.10	3.71	1.03	0.06
13. Jodhpur	70.06	321	24.03	96.39	3.61	43.84	1.10	2.25

Ratio of workers in categories I and II, rainfall, crop pattern, ratio of cultivated area and distribution of villages by class size in rural areas, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14. Nagaur	87.09	419	31.93	92.29	7.71	59.19	1.12	1.92
15. Pali	90.48	313	38.99	76.70	23.30	39.72	0.60	23.71
16. Barmer	93.89	467	26.34	98.74	1.26	46.47	2.01	0.69
17. Jalor	95.48	387	35.53	89.88	10.12	57.05	1.10	7.30
18. Sirohi	83.61	239	54.23	81.89	18.11	29.34	0.43	25.66
19. Bhilwara	92.67	482	74.54	83.09	16.91	20.84	0.25	72.02
20. Udaipur	89.07	429	62.26	89.96	10.04	16.96	0.19	51.25
21. Chitorgarh	90.47	487	75.28	79.54	20.46	27.45	0.39	37.59
22. Dungarpur	94.74	481	69.70	91.38	8.62	31.80	0.24	8.25
23. Banswara	94.78	465	93.35	78.19	21.81	33.14	0.35	2.98
24. Bundi	84.69	351	70.92	89.74	10.26	33.45	0.56	21.28
25. Kota	81.13	303	75.03	89.50	10.50	42.33	0.62	6.83
26. Jhalawar	92.35	417	92.58	81.15	18.85	44.03	0.59	8.55

23. It will be observed that all these districts which have the highest proportion of workers in the primary sector are those which also have high proportion of rural population. Such districts, except Barmer, also lie in the region receiving heavy rainfall. In Barmer district the population of workers in the primary sector is high as the per capita cultivated area in the district is the highest in the State. Characteristics which influence the proportion of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors are industrialisation concentration of towns, road density, railway density, educational facilities, electricity and water supply. The influence of these characteristics is clearly noticeable in case of districts Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Pali, Ganganagar, Kota, Jaipur, Ajmer, Sirohi and Bikaner. In these districts the proportion of workers in the primary sector is comparatively low while it is high in the secondary and tertiary sectors as well as the non-workers, inspite of the fact that these districts lie in the plains where the fertility of the soil is quite good and even irrigational facilities are adequate in certain areas. But predominance of non-agricultural pursuits and concentration of towns in some of these districts such as Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur reduces the number of workers in the primary sector.

Category III

24. The strength of workers in category III (excluding mining and quarrying) is generally quite low in most of the districts and it neither influences the economy of the State to any appreciable extent nor it is influenced by any of the factors. The economic activity in this field is largely allied to cultivation and agricultural labour and mostly figures as a subsidiary occupation. Consequently, districts with proportions higher or lower than the State average in this sector, which is composed of livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting etc., can be divided into two distinct blocks with only two exceptions viz., Bharatpur and Jaisalmer. Jaisalmer district, however, stands completely isolated from the rest of the districts in as much as the strength of workers in this sector accounts for 6 percent of the population in this district.

Secondary Sector

25. In the secondary sector also, Jaisalmer district stands out distinctly isolated with 13.5 percent of its population engaged in this sector. This is the highest strength of workers in the secondaty sector and is more than 100 percent above the State average. There are only two districts viz., Bikaner and Pali in the range 50 to 100 percent above the State average, and both of them lie isolated. There are eight districts in the range upto 50 percent above the State average, of which 7 districts viz., Ajmer, Jaipur, Sikar, Tonk, Bundi, Kota, and Bhilwara form a big contiguous block comprising the plains and the semi-plateau region of the State. District Sirohi of this range lies isolated in the south-western part of the State. As many as thirteen districts are in the range upto 50 percent below the State average. Out of these seven districts viz., Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Jodhpur,

Barmer and Jalor form a big block running from north east to south west covering most of the semi desert region of the State. Two districts viz., Alwar and Sawai Madhopur form a group in the eastern part while three districts viz., Udaipur, Chitorgarh and Banswara form another block in the southern part of the State. In the lowest range of the strength of workers in the secondary sector i.e. 50 to 100 percent below the State average there are only two districts viz., Bharatpur and Dungarpur.

Tertiary Sector

26. In the tertiary sector the strength of workers is correlated to the extent of urbanisation, road and railway densities, educational facilities available and the extent of electrical power in the various districts of the State. The higher degree of urbanisation in districts Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner, Jaipur and Sirohi is clearly reflected in the higher strength of workers in the tertiary sector ranging from 50 to 100 percent above the State average in these districts where important administrative, industrial and commercial towns are located. Districts Ajmer and Jaipur form a small group in the central region of the State while Kota, Sirohi and Bikaner lie scattered in the different regions of the State. There are two districts viz., Pali and Jodhpur in the range upto 50 percent above the State average in the tertiary sector and form a group in the western part of the State. As many as sixteen districts are in the range upto 50 percent below the State average forming three knots and two big bunches in the different parts of the State, indicating lesser degree of urbanisation and low densities of roads and railways in most of the districts. Three districts viz., Barmer, Dungarpur and Banswara are in the lowest average in the tertiary sector indicating a backward and undeveloped state of affairs with inadequate road, railway and other facilities.

Non-workers

27. According to the strength of non-workers as it is above or below the State average, it is observed that there are 14 districts above the State average while 12 districts are below. The districts which are in the higher range form a big contiguous block comprising 12 districts, while the remaining districts viz., Bundi and Kota form a small knot in the south eastern part of the State. The districts in the lower range divide themselves into four distinct groups located in the different regions of the State. Seven of these districts form a big contiguous bunch running from east to the south. One district namely Jhalawar lies isolated in the south eastern part of the State. Two other districts viz., Churu and Nagaur form a knot which intercepts the big block of the higher range in the north eastern part of the State, while two more districts namely Jaisalmer and Barmer form a big knot lying on the western border of the State.

Distribution of working force by sectors at tehsil level

28. We now proceed further to examine the distribution of working force in the three sectors of industry viz., Primary, Secondary and Tertiary as well as the distribution of non-workers at the tehsil level. The following table shows the distribution of tehsils of various districts in the Primary sector of Industry according to their strength of workers in this sector.

Distribution of tehsils of various districts in the primary sector of industry

District	Tehsils in descending order of Worker's participation in category I & II per 1,000 of total population	Primary Sector I & II No. per 1,000	Primary Sector III No. per 1,000
1	2	3	4
Ganganagar	Nohar	487	1
	Bhadra	478	N
	Suratgarh	361	5
	Raisinghnagar	326	N
	Hanumangarh	292	1
	Padampur	251	1
	Anupgarh	242	2
	Karanpur	229	1
	Ganganagar	183	2
Bikaner	Nokha	415	1
	Lunkaransar	342	N
	Kolayat	341	N
	Bikaner	106	9
Churu	Rajgarh	528	6
	Taranagar	527	N
	Sardarshahar	412	1
	Dungargarh	383	1
	Sujangarh	358	1
	Ratangarh	317	2
	Churu	297	2
Jhunjhunu	Khetri	408	4
	Chirawa	361	4
	Udaipurwati	361	3
	Jhunjhunu	338	1

Distribution of tehsils of various districts in the primary sector of industry—contd.

1	2	3	4
Alwar	Lachhmangarh	424	6
	Tijara	414	5
	Mandawar	408	10
	Rajgarh	380	8
	Thanagazi	375	15
	Alwar	330	7
	Bansur	328	10
	Kishangarh	320	8
	Behror	310	2
Bharatpur	Nagar	457	2
	Kaman	446	4
	Weir	413	5
	Nadbai	402	2
	Baseri	398	10
	Bayana	385	8
	Bari	362	3
	Rupbas	334	4
	Rajakhera	314	N
	Deeg	296	5
	Dholpur	295	1
	Bharatpur	270	3
Sawai Madhopur	Khandar	519	6
	Bamanwas	501	16
	Sapotra	493	5
	Todabhim	483	5
	Nadauti	458	11
	Malarnachor	451	12
	Hindaun	427	9
	Mahwa	404	7
	Karauli	384	24
	Gangapur	351	4
	Sawai Madhopur	339	7
Jaipur	Chaksu	489	17
	Bassi	451	13
	Sikrai	443	12
	Dudu	438	29
	Jamwa Ramgarh	429	19
	Phagi	426	6
	Lalsot	424	24
	Dausa	396	16
	Sanganer	385	12
	Baswa	382	15
	Bairath	353	10
	Amber	350	8
	Phulera	284	12
	Kotputli	228	9
	Jaipur	42	3
Sikar	Lachhmangarh	434	2
	Danta Ramgarh	423	5
	Sri Madhopur	362	6
	Sikar	354	6
	Fatehpur	338	6
	Neem-ka-thana	291	7
Ajmer	Arain	470	7
	Rupnagar	462	4
	Sarwar	452	5
	Kekri	428	8
	Beawar	328	6
	Kishangarh	268	12
	Ajmer	166	12
Tonk	Todaraisingh	492	8
	Nawai	459	10
	Uniara	455	11
	Deoli	442	8
	Malpura	427	7
	Tonk	326	13
Jaisalmer	Pokaran	422	33
	Nachna	246	202
	Fatehgarh	225	11
	Ramgarh	124	1
	Sam	106	256
	Jaisalmer	56	13
Jodhpur	Osian	478	1
	Shergarh	460	3
	Phalodi	417	1
	Bilara	405	5
	Jodhpur	151	11
Nagaur	Degana	489	5
	Jayal	481	3
	Deedwana	435	6
	Merta	432	4
	Parbatsar	427	9
	Nawa	384	5
	Nagaur	373	4
	Ladnu	358	5
Pali	Raipur	429	4
	Jaitaran	408	6
	Sojat	340	5
	Kharchi	340	8
	Pali	297	3
	Desuri	295	4
	Bali	217	11
Barmer	Chohtan	510	1
	Barmer	485	4
	Sheo	464	1
	Pachpadra	414	3
	Siwana	400	3
Jalor	Sanchore	461	4
	Jaswantpura	385	7
	Ahore	353	3
	Jalor	352	5
Sirohi	Reodhar	324	10
	Pindwara	255	9

N=Negligible

Distribution of tehsils of various districts in the primary sector of industry, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4
Sirohi—(concld.)	Abu Road	216	15
	Sheoganj	203	10
	Sirohi	191	6
Bhilwara	Kotri	569	11
	Banera	542	10
	Jahazpur	508	22
	Mandalgarh	505	21
	Raipur	505	19
	Asind	502	16
	Shahpura	497	8
	Hurda	474	10
	Mandal	470	20
	Sahara	451	27
	Bhilwara	367	13
Udaipur	Kumbhalgarh	547	4
	Bhupalsagar	535	5
	Phalasia	502	29
	Bhim	501	13
	Kotra	490	23
	Railmagra	488	6
	Lasadia	483	13
	Salumbar	478	8
	Vallabhnagar	468	11
	Gogunda	463	6
	Nathdwara	455	4
	Mavli	455	8
	Kherwara	444	12
	Amet	442	34
	Rajsamand	431	9
	Sarada	429	14
	Deogarh	404	16
	Girwa	218	12
Chitorgarh	Dungla	568	7
	Gangrar	558	5
	Bari Sadri	540	2
	Rashmi	533	12
	Begun	533	4
	Bhadesar	530	15
	Achnera	497	2
	Kapasan	495	13
	Chhoti Sadri	473	7
	Bhainsrorgarh	429	47
	Nimbahera	424	17
	Pratapgarh	421	3
	Chitorgarh	416	20
Dungarpur	Dungarpur	514	12
	Sagwara	471	7
	Aspur	416	14
Banswara	Kushalgarh	506	12
	Ghatol	499	2
	Garhi	478	3
	Bagidora	447	13
	Banswara	404	7
Bundi	Nainwa	444	7
	Hindoli	425	11
	Talera	415	15
	Bundi	270	14
	Keshoraipatan	253	10
Kota	Chhipabarod	504	7
	Chhabra	467	4
	Chechat	420	16
	Shahbad	416	10
	Itawa	408	3
	Barod	386	2
	Kishanganj	367	16
	Atru	362	8
	Kanwas	324	10
	Sangod	321	9
	Pipalda	309	17
	Ramganjmandi	306	83
	Baran	285	11
	Anta	275	11
	Mangrol	270	8
	Digod	262	14
	Ladpura	100	14
Jhalawar	Manoharthana	538	7
	Bakani	505	1
	Aklera	498	1
	Pirawa	468	7
	Khanpur	441	6
	Gangdhar	323	8
	Pachpahar	322	12
	Jhalrapatan	317	21
	Dag	281	7

29. It will be observed that there are only two tehsils viz., Kotri of Bhilwara district and Dungla of Chitorgarh district in the range 50 to 100 percent above the State average of workers in the Primary Sector of industry showing a predominantly rural and agricultural economy of these tehsils. Most of tehsils in the State, however, lie in the range $\pm$ 50 percent of the State average. There are 134 tehsils in the range of 50 percent plus while there are 67 tehsils in the range 50 percent minus of the State average. These tehsils are well distributed in the different parts of the State. Eight tehsils are in the lowest range of 50 to 100 percent below the State average, of which five tehsils are those where the four cities with population of one lakh and over are located, one has the recently developed and industrialised class II town of Ganganagar, and two tehsils namely Ramgarh and Jaisalmer of Jaisalmer district are in the desert region where cultivation is a difficult affair.

30. The following table shows the strength of workers in the Secondary Sector of industry per 1,000 of the population for each of the various tehsils in the district.

Distribution of tehsils of various districts in the secondary sector, 1961

District	Tehsils in descending order of worker's participation per 1000 of total population	Secondary Sector (IV, V & VI) No. per 1,000
1	2	3
Ganganagar	Anupgarh	64
	Hanumangarh	53
	Ganganagar	44
	Suratgarh	36
	Karanpur	21
	Padampur	20
	Raisinghnagar	18
	Nohar	15
	Bhadra	13
Bikaner	Kolayat	191
	Bikaner	69
	Nokha	55
	Lunkaransar	52
Churu	Ratangarh	47
	Dungargarh	41
	Sardarshahar	40
	Churu	39
	Sujangarh	38
	Rajgarh	17
	Taranagar	11
Jhunjhunu	Udaipurwati	42
	Jhunjhunu	36
	Chirawa	25
	Khetri	25
Alwar	Thanagazi	54
	Alwar	50
	Rajgarh	34
	Bansur	27
	Behror	23
	Mandawar	22
	Kishangarh	18
	Lachhmangarh	18
	Tijara	17
Bharatpur	Bharatpur	30
	Deeg	29
	Bayana	26
	Weir	23
	Dholpur	20
	Nadbai	19
	Kaman	18
	Bari	17
	Rupbas	16

Distribution of tehsils of various districts in the secondary sector, 1961—contd.

1	2	3
Bharatpur—(concld.)	Nagar	13
	Rajakhera	9
	Baseri	7
Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	83
	Nadauti	54
	Bamanwas	45
	Malarna Chor	41
	Mahwa	32
	Hindaun	32
	Sapotra	31
	Gangapur	30
	Karauli	29
	Khandar	27
	Todabhim	25
Jaipur	Jaipur	94
	Bairath	93
	Jamwa Ramgarh	83
	Amber	80
	Dausa	71
	Phagi	59
	Bassi	54
	Lalsot	53
	Sanganer	50
	Phulera	44
	Dudu	33
	Sikrai	33
	Kotputli	32
	Baswa	28
	Chaksu	26
Sikar	Sri Madhopur	67
	Danta Ramgarh	54
	Neem-ka-Thana	48
	Sikar	47
	Fatehpur	42
	Lachhmangarh	29
Ajmer	Arain	93
	Beawar	87
	Sarwar	73
	Kekri	72
	Rupnagar	64
	Kishangarh	56
	Ajmer	54
Tonk	Malpura	70
	Deoli	57
	Todaraisingh	56
	Tonk	51
	Nawai	43
	Uniara	38
Jaisalmer	Fatehgarh	286
	Jaisalmer	282
	Ramgarh	266
	Sam	40

Distribution oj tehsils of various districts in the secondary sector, 1961—contd.

1	2	3
Jaisalmer—(coucld.)	Nachna	36
	Pokaran	23
Jodhpur	Jodhpur	47
	Bilara	32
	Phalodi	22
	Osian	19
	Shergarh	19
Nagaur	Nawa	46
	Parbatsar	37
	Ladnu	35
	Nagaur	34
	Deedwana	23
	Merta	23
	Degana	20
	Jayal	13
Pali	Desuri	85
	Pali	78
	Sojat	74
	Kharchi	73
	Bali	68
	Raipur	67
	Jaitaran	64
Barmer	Pachpadra	30
	Barmer	28
	Sheo	25
	Siwana	22
	Chohtan	9
Jalor	Ahore	38
	Jalor	37
	Jaswantpura	33
	Sanchore	14
Sirohi	Pindwara	87
	Sirohi	75
	Sheoganj	63
	Reodhar	58
	Abu Road	45
Bhilwara	Raipur	68
	Bhilwara	61
	Mandalgarh	59
	Hurda	49
	Kotri	48
	Sahara	47
	Mandal	44
	Shahpura	38
	Banera	31
	Asind	30
	Jahazpur	22
Udaipur	Girwa	72
	Deogarh	63
	Kumbhalgarh	55

1	2	3
Udaipur—(concld.)	Bhupalsagar	52
	Rajsamand	49
	Railmagra	46
	Lasadia	43
	Nathdwara	37
	Bhim	36
	Mavli	33
	Amet	32
	Kherwara	32
	Kotra	31
	Vallabhnagar	30
	Salumbar	29
	Sarada	21
	Gogunda	17
	Phalasia	11
Chitorgarh	Bhainsrorgarh	93
	Rashmi	77
	Kapasan	62
	Begun	58
	Dungla	55
	Chitorgarh	47
	Gangrar	35
	Nimbahera	32
	Bari Sadri	31
	Bhadesar	29
	Chhoti Sadri	26
	Pratapgarh	19
	Achnera	19
Dungarpur	Sagwara	18
	Dungarpur	9
	Aspur	9
Banswara	Banswara	21
	Garhi	19
	Bagidora	15
	Ghatol	13
	Kushalgarh	12
Bundi	Hindoli	70
	Bundi	62
	Keshoraiptan	61
	Talera	48
	Nainwa	37
Kota	Mangrol	90
	Ladpura	86
	Digod	56
	Itawa	54
	Pipalda	52
	Baran	52
	Chechat	51
	Barod	47
	Kishanganj	41
	Anta	38
	Atru	38
	Kanwas	37

Distribution of tehsils of various districts in the secondary sector, 1961—concld.

1	2	3
Kota—(concld.)	Sangod	36
	Shahbad	34
	Chhabra	33
	Chhipabarod	29
	Ramganj Mandi	25
Jhalawar	Bakani	50
	Jhalrapatan	41
	Dag	41
	Pirawa	40
	Khanpur	33
	Gangdhar	29
	Pachpahar	28
	Aklera	27
	Manoharthana	25

31. It will be observed that in the Secondary sector of industry eight tehsils stand out significantly being more than 100 percent above the State average of the strength of workers in this sector. Out of these eight tehsils, three viz., Ramgarh, Jaisalmer and Fatehgarh of Jaisalmer district form a contiguous block while five tehsils viz., Kolayat of Bikaner district, Jaipur and Bairath of Jaipur district, Bhainsrorgarh of Chitorgarh district and Arain of Ajmer district are scattered in the different parts of the State. There are 19 tehsils scattered in the south eastern part of the State falling in the range 50 to 100% above the State average of the strength of workers in this sector. Out of these 19 tehsils, 4 tehsils (three tehsils of Ajmer district and one tehsil of Tonk district) are in the central part of the State, 4 tehsils of Pali district, 3 tehsils of Jaipur district and 2 tehsils of Sirohi district form compact blocks while remaining 6 tehsils lie scattered in different parts of the State. There are 54 tehsils scattered all over the State, which are upto 50 percent above the State average of the workers in this sector. Out of these 19 tehsils, (4 tehsils each of Udaipur and Chitorgarh districts, 5 tehsils of Bhilwara district, 3 tehsils each of Bundi and Kota district), 10 tehsils (4 tehsils of Sikar district, 3 tehsils of Ajmer district, 2 tehsils of Pali district and one tehsil of Nagaur district), 8 tehsils (4 tehsils of Jaipur district, 3 tehsils of Tonk district and 1 tehsil of Sawai Madhopur district) form different small groups in the eastern and central part of the State. One contiguous block of 4 tehsils (3 tehsils of Bikaner district and one tehsil of Ganganagar district) is formed in the northern part of the State. The remaining 13 tehsils either lie isolated or form blocks of two tehsils in different parts of the State. The highest number (90) of tehsils lie in the range upto 50% below the State average of the workers in this sector, clearly indicating that this State is still undeveloped and is far behind in the pace of industrial development in comparision to other States of India. These tehsils are spread through-out the State in small bunches and knots. There are as many as 41 tehsils in the range 50 to 100 percent below the State average of the strength of workers in this sector of industry. These tehsils form contiguous blocks in different parts of the State. The biggest contiguous block of 11 tehsils is located in the southern part of the State and of these 5 tehsils are of Banswara district, 3 are of Dungarpur district, 2 of Chitorgarh district and 1 tehsil is of Udaipur district. Three different blocks having five, four and three tehsils are formed in districts Alwar and Bharatpur. In the northern part of State two blocks of contiguous tehsils are formed, one comprising three tehsils of Ganganagar district, the other consising of four tehsils; two each of Ganganagar and Churu districts. Small patches are formed by two tehsils of Nagaur district, one each of Jalor and Barmer district and two tehsils of Udaipur district. One block of three tehsils is formed in Jodhpur district. Only two tehsils i.e., Siwana tehsil of Barmer district and Jahazpur tehsil of Bhilwara district lie isolated.

32. The following table shows the distribution of the strength of workers in the Tertiary sector of industry in the different tehsils of the State :

Distribution of tehsils of various districts in the tertiary sector of industry, 1961

District	Tehsils in descending order of workers participation per 1,000 of total population	Tertiary Sector VII+VIII and IX
1	2	3
Ganganagar	Ganganagar	79
	Karanpur	58
	Anupgarh	53
	Raisinghnagar	50
	Hanumangarh	46
	Padampur	44
	Suratgarh	44
	Nohar	26
	Bhadra	23

Distribution of tehsils of various districts in the tertiary sector of industry, 1961—contd.

1	2	3
Bikaner	Bikaner	138
	Lunkaransar	28
	Kolayat	27
	Nokha	23
Churu	Churu	66
	Ratangarh	55
	Sardarshahar	47
	Sujangarh	47
	Dungargarh	38
	Rajgarh	27
	Taranagar	23
Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	48
	Chirawa	45
	Udaipurwati	45
	Khetri	29
Alwar	Alwar	78
	Thanagazi	54
	Behror	43
	Rajgarh	43
	Kishangarh	42
	Mandawar	40
	Bansur	37
	Tijara	33
	Lachhmangarh	27
Bharatpur	Bharatpur	72
	Bayana	48
	Dholpur	47
	Deeg	43
	Kaman	36
	Weir	35
	Bari	35
	Nadbai	33
	Nagar	32
	Rupbas	30
	Rajakhera	25
	Baseri	22
Sawai Madhopur	Gangapur	89
	Sawai Madhopur	68
	Karauli	48
	Hindaun	45
	Nadauti	39
	Mahwa	36
	Malarnachor	36
	Bamanwas	32
	Sapotra	30
	Todabhim	28
	Khandar	27
Jaipur	Jaipur	175
	Phulera	83
	Sanganer	73
	Baswa	69
Jaipur—(concld.)	Lalsot	64
	Kotputli	62
	Amber	58
	Bairath	53
	Dudu	52
	Jamwa Ramgarh	48
	Dausa	47
	Bassi	43
	Sikrai	42
	Phagi	41
	Chaksu	38
Sikar	Sikar	59
	Neem-ka-Thana	47
	Fatehpur	46
	Sri Madhopur	45
	Danta Ramgarh	41
	Lachhmangarh	30
Ajmer	Ajmer	147
	Kishangarh	92
	Beawar	66
	Kekri	43
	Rupnagar	41
	Arain	35
	Sarwar	32
Tonk	Tonk	69
	Malpura	50
	Uniara	49
	Nawai	40
	Deoli	39
	Todaraisingh	32
Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	89
	Ramgarh	36
	Pokaran	31
	Nachna	28
	Sam	25
	Fatehpur	24
Jodhpur	Jodhpur	128
	Phalodi	26
	Bilara	26
	Osian	17
	Shergarh	14
Nagaur	Ladnu	50
	Nawa	47
	Nagaur	44
	Merta	38
	Didwana	33
	Parbatsar	26
	Degana	18
	Jayal	17

Distribution of tehsils of various districts in the tertiary sector of industry, 1961—concld.

1	2	3
Pali	Bali	67
	Desuri	61
	Sojat	59
	Pali	57
	Kharchi	57
	Raipur	35
	Jaitaran	32
Barmer	Pachpadra	36
	Siwana	36
	Barmer	25
	Sheo	20
	Chohtan	9
Jalor	Jalor	48
	Ahore	37
	Jaswantpura	36
	Sanchore	20
Sirohi	Abu Road	134
	Sirohi	98
	Sheoganj	84
	Pindwara	66
	Reodhar	38
Bhilwara	Bhilwara	80
	Hurda	48
	Sahara	45
	Shahpura	41
	Mandalgarh	35
	Raipur	32
	Asind	28
	Jahazpur	27
	Mandal	25
	Banera	19
	Kotri	16
Udaipur	Girwa	122
	Deogarh	49
	Rajsamand	48
	Nathdwara	45
	Amet	42
	Vallabhnagar	40
	Mavli	39
	Railmagra	33
	Salumbar	32
	Sarada	25
	Gogunda	24
	Lasadia	24
	Kherwara	24
	Bhim	23
	Kumbhalgarh	23
	Bhupalsagar	23
	Phalasia	17
	Kotra	14
Chitorgarh	Chitorgarh	62
	Nimbahera	60
	Pratapgarh	45
	Begun	39
	Bari Sadri	39
	Kapasan	38
	Bhainsrorgarh	36
	Chhoti Sadri	36
	Rashmi	31
	Gangrar	30
	Dungla	27
	Bhadesar	26
	Achnera	26
Dungarpur	Sagwara	26
	Aspur	25
	Dungarpur	23
Banswara	Banswara	43
	Garhi	21
	Kushalgarh	16
	Bagidora	15
	Ghatol	9
Bundi	Bundi	96
	Keshoraipatan	50
	Nainwa	34
	Talera	32
	Hindoli	31
Kota	Ladpura	182
	Baran	108
	Anta	87
	Kishanganj	80
	Itawa	74
	Digod	74
	Mangrol	68
	Ramganjmandi	66
	Shahbad	63
	Pipalda	62
	Kanwas	62
	Atru	62
	Sangod	59
	Chechat	57
	Barod	53
	Chhabra	50
	Chhipabarod	39
Jhalawar	Jhalrapatan	77
	Dag	72
	Pachpahar	63
	Gangdhar	49
	Pirawa	42
	Khanpur	41
	Aklera	35
	Bakani	33
	Manoharthana	20

33. It will be observed that in the Tertiary sector of industry eight tehsils stand out significantly being more than 100 percent above the State average of the strength of workers in this sector. All these tehsils lie isolated in seven districts of the State. Out of these eight tehsils, six are those having cities of population one lakh and over thus contributing high percentage of workers in this sector of industry. Two tehsils i.e., Abu Road of district Sirohi and Baran of Kota district have the higher percentage of workers in this sector of industry due to the fact that Abu Road is a railway town and Baran an important mandi of the State. In an equal number of tehsils the percentage of workers in this sector of industry is 50 to 100 percent above the State average. Out of these eight tehsils, six lie isolated in different districts of the State i.e., Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Bundi and Kota. Two tehsils Sheoganj and Sirohi of district Sirohi form a small patch. There are only 39 tehsils in the State being more than 50 percent above the State average of the strength of workers in tertiary sector of industry. Out of these 16 tehsils (11 tehsils of district Kota, 3 tehsils of district Jhalawar and one each of Sawai Madhopur and Kota) form a contiguous patch. Another block is formed by six tehsils, out of which 5 are from district Pali and one is from district Sirohi. The remaining tehsils lie isolated or form small patches of two tehsils each and are scattered in the north eastern part of the State. The highest number (115) of tehsils has been observed in the range of 50% below the State average of the strength of worker in the Tertiary sector of industry. These tehsils are spread over in all parts of the State forming groups and patches intercepted by the tehsils of other ranges. This fact clearly indicates that in more than 50 percent of the tehsils of the State, the industrial categories like trade and commerce, transport and communication and other services do not engage sufficient number of workers probably due to the fact that this part of the State is undeveloped and most of the population depend only on agriculture. There are as many as 41 tehsils in the State which lie in the range 50 to 100 percent below the State average of the strength of workers in the Tertiary sector of industry. The highest number of such tehsils is found in the eastern and southern part of the State. The biggest contiguous block of 15 tehsils is formed by the tehsils of Udaipur (7), Dungarpur (3), Banswara (4) and Chitorgarh (1) districts. The other big block of six tehsils is formed by tehsils Sam and Fatehgarh of district Jaisalmer, Sheo, Barmer and Chohtan tehsils of district Barmer, and, Sanchore tehsil of district Jalor. Another block of 5 tehsils is formed by 4 tehsils, Phalodi, Shergarh, Osian and Bilara of district Jodhpur and tehsil Nokha of district Bikaner. Two other blocks of three tehsils each is formed by tehsil Jayal, Parbatsar and Degana of district Nagaur and other one by two tehsils Nohar and Bhadra of district Ganganagar and Taranagar tehsil of district Churu. Remaining tehsils lie isolated in different parts af the State.

Distribution pattern of non-workers

34. Out of the 211 tehsils in the State there are 82 tehsils where the percentage of non-workers is 50 percent above the average for the State and 129 tehsils are 50 percent below the State average of the strength of non-workers. Tehsils having higher percentage of non-workers mostly lie in the desert and semi desert region of the State, while those in the lower range are mostly located in the plains and the plateau region. Twelve tehsils of the desert region (2 tehsils of Bikaner district, 3 tehsils of Jaisalmer, 4 tehsils of Barmer, 2 tehsils of Jodhpur and 1 tehsil of Jalor district), however, form a big contiguous patch belonging to higher range intercepting the big block of tehsils of the desert region lying in the lower range. Another contiguous patch of such tehsils is formed by 2 tehsils of Ganganagar district and 3 tehsils of Churu district. Similarly tehsils of the higher ranges in Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar districts form small patches intercepting the big contiguous block of tehsils in the lower range. The table showing the proportion of non-workers per 1,000 of total population in the descending order of tehsils is given below :

Distribution of tehsils of various districts for the non-working sector, 1961

District	Tehsils in descending order of non-workers per 1000 of total population	Non-workers X
1	2	3
Ganganagar	Ganganagar	692
	Karanpur	691
	Padampur	684
	Anupgarh	639
	Hanumangarh	608

Distribution of tehsils of various districts for the non-working sector, 1961—contd.

1	2	3
Ganganagar—(concld.)	Raisinghnagar	606
	Suratgarh	554
	Bhadra	486
	Nohar	471
Bikaner	Bikaner	678
	Lunkaransar	578
	Nokha	506
	Kolayat	441
Churu	Churu	596
	Ratangarh	579
	Sujangarh	556
	Dungargarh	537
	Sardarshahar	500
	Taranagar	439
	Rajgarh	422
Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	577
	Chirawa	565
	Udaipurwati	549
	Khetri	534
Alwar	Behror	622
	Kishangarh	612
	Bansur	598
	Alwar	535
	Rajgarh	535
	Tijara	531
	Lachhmangarh	525
	Mandawar	520
	Thanagazi	502
Bharatpur	Rajakhera	652
	Dholpur	637
	Deeg	627
	Bharatpur	625
	Rupbas	616
	Bari	583
	Baseri	563
	Nadbai	544
	Bayana	533
	Weir	524
	Kaman	496
	Nagar	496
Sawai Madhopur	Gangapur	526
	Mahwa	521
	Karauli	515
	Sawai Madhopur	503
	Hindaun	487
	Malarnachor	460
	Todabhim	459
	Sapotra	441
	Nadauti	438
	Khandar	421
	Bamanwas	406

1	2	3
Jaipur	Jaipur	686
	Kotputli	669
	Phulera	577
	Baswa	506
	Amber	504
	Bairath	491
	Sanganer	480
	Dausa	470
	Sikrai	470
	Dudu	448
	Bassi	439
	Lalsot	435
	Phagi	430
	Chaksu	430
	Jamwa Ramgarh	421
Sikar	Neem-ka-Thana	607
	Fatehpur	568
	Sikar	534
	Sri Madhopur	520
	Lachhmangarh	505
	Danta Ramgarh	477
Ajmer	Ajmer	621
	Kishangarh	572
	Beawar	513
	Kekri	449
	Sarwar	438
	Rupnagar	429
	Arain	395
Tonk	Tonk	541
	Deoli	454
	Nawai	448
	Uniara	447
	Malpura	446
	Todaraisingh	412
Jaisalmer	Ramgarh	573
	Sam	573
	Jaisalmer	560
	Pokaran	491
	Nachna	488
	Fatehgarh	454
Jodhpur	Jodhpur	663
	Phalodi	534
	Bilara	532
	Shergarh	504
	Osian	485
Nagaur	Ladnu	552
	Nagaur	545
	Nawa	518
	Didwana	503
	Merta	503
	Parbatsar	501
	Jayal	486
	Degana	468

Distribution of tehsils of various districts for the non-working sector, 1961—concld.

1	2	3
Pali	Bali	637
	Pali	565
	Desuri	555
	Sojat	522
	Kharchi	522
	Jaitaran	490
	Raipur	465
Barmer	Siwana	539
	Pachpadra	517
	Sheo	490
	Chohtan	471
	Barmer	458
Jalor	Ahore	569
	Jalor	558
	Jaswantpura	539
	Sanchore	501
Sirohi	Sheoganj	640
	Sirohi	630
	Abu Road	590
	Pindwara	583
	Reodhar	570
Bhilwara	Bhilwara	479
	Mandal	441
	Sahara	430
	Asind	424
	Jahazpur	421
	Hurda	419
	Shahpura	411
	Banera	398
	Mandalgarh	380
	Raipur	376
	Kotri	356
Udaipur	Girwa	576
	Sarada	511
	Gogunda	490
	Kherwara	488
	Deogarh	468
	Mavli	465
	Rajsamand	463
	Nathdwara	459
	Salumbar	453
	Vallabhnagar	451
	Amet	450
	Kotra	442
	Phalasia	441
	Lasadia	437
	Bhim	427
	Railmagra	427
	Bhupalsagar	385
	Kumbhalgarh	371
Chitorgarh	Pratapgarh	512
	Nimbahera	467
Chitorgarh—(concld.)	Chhoti Sadri	458
	Achnera	456
	Chitorgarh	455
	Bhadesar	400
	Bhainsrorgarh	395
	Kapasan	392
	Bari Sadri	388
	Gangrar	372
	Begun	366
	Rashmi	347
	Dungla	343
Dungarpur	Aspur	536
	Sagwara	478
	Dungarpur	442
Banswara	Banswara	525
	Bagidora	510
	Garhi	479
	Ghatol	477
	Kushalgarh	454
Bundi	Keshoraipatan	626
	Bundi	558
	Talera	490
	Nainwa	478
	Hindoli	463
Kota	Ladpura	618
	Digod	594
	Anta	589
	Sangod	575
	Kanwas	567
	Mangrol	564
	Pipalda	560
	Baran	544
	Atru	530
	Ramganj Mandi	520
	Barod	512
	Kishanganj	496
	Shahbad	477
	Itawa	461
	Chechat	456
	Chhabra	446
	Chhipabarod	421
Jhalawar	Dag	599
	Gangdhar	591
	Pachpahar	575
	Jhalrapatan	544
	Khanpur	479
	Pirawa	443
	Aklera	439
	Bakani	411
	Manoharthana	410

Participation of men in various sectors of industry

35. We have already considered the distribution of workers by sex in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of industry and of the Non-workers. Now in the following statement the districts are

Districts in descending order of men's participation in the

Primary Sector I and II only						Secondary	
100–250 Points above State average		100± of State average		100 to 250 Points below State average		100–250 Points above State average	
1		2		3		4	
Barmer	(542)	+Banswara	(517)	Jaisalmer	(312)	Jaisalmer	(166)
		+Dungarpur	(516)	Ajmer	(281)		
		+Bhilwara	(505)	Bikaner	(252)		
		+Chitorgarh	(501)				
		+Jalor	(477)				
		+Bharatpur	(473)				
		+Udaipur	(473)				
		+Jhalawar	(473)				
		+Nagaur	(466)				
		+Sawai Madhopur	(462)				
		+Tonk	(447)				
		+Churu	(433)				
		+Alwar	(426)				
		+Ganganagar	(422)				
		—Bundi	(415)				
		—Sikar	(401)				
		—Jhunjhunu	(394)				
		—Pali	(373)				
		—Jodhpur	(372)				
		—Kota	(358)				
		—Jaipur	(325)				
		—Sirohi	(325)				

Note :—The proportion of working males per 1,000

36. In the State as a whole the male participation is of a pattern where out of a thousand males 420 are in primary sector, 64 in secondary sector, 88 in tertiary sector and 419 as non-workers. The category III of the primary sector is not included in the above proportionate strength on account of its insignificant number. At the district level the highest rate of male participation of workers in the primary sector has been registered in Barmer district (542) in the range 100–250 points above the State average. 14 districts are within 100 points above while 8 are within the range of 100 points below the State average. There are three districts viz., Jaisalmer, Ajmer and Bikaner where the rate of participation of men is low, falling in the range 100–250 points below the State average. The low rate of participation of males in the primary sector in Jaisalmer and Bikaner districts is on account of their employment in non-agricultural pursuits due to lack of agricultural facilities. The relatively higher male participation

arranged in the descending order of men's participation in the three sectors of industry viz., Primary, Secondary and Tertiary and of Non-workers, according as they are within 100 points or more than 100 points above or below the State average:

primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry, 1961

Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-workers	
100± of State average		100± of State average		100± of State average	
5		6		7	
+Bikaner	(113)	+Ajmer	(163)	+Bikaner	(482)
+Pali	(106)	+Bikaner	(153)	+Jhunjhunu	(482)
+Sirohi	(103)	+Jaipur	(139)	+Jodhpur	(454)
+Ajmer	(101)	+Kota	(129)	+Sikar	(453)
+Bundi	(94)	+Sirohi	(128)	+Alwar	(444)
+Jaipur	(89)	+Jodhpur	(110)	+Ajmer	(443)
+Kota	(87)	—Ganganagar	(87)	+Churu	(439)
+Tonk	(79)	—Pali	(87)	+Ganganagar	(436)
+Bhilwara	(74)	—Churu	(79)	+Sirohi	(434)
—Sikar	(61)	—Sikar	(79)	+Jaipur	(433)
—Jodhpur	(60)	—Tonk	(77)	+Pali	(427)
—Chitorgarh	(60)	—Alwar	(76)	+Bharatpur	(420)
—Jhalawar	(59)	—Sawai Madhopur	(76)	+Nagaur	(420)
—Sawai Madhopur	(58)	—Udaipur	(76)	—Dungarpur	(417)
—Ganganagar	(53)	—Bundi	(75)	—Banswara	(417)
—Udaipur	(52)	—Jhunjhunu	(74)	—Kota	(413)
—Jhunjhunu	(48)	—Jhalawar	(72)	—Jalor	(411)
—Nagaur	(47)	—Bharatpur	(68)	—Bundi	(400)
—Jalor	(47)	—Jaisalmer	(68)	—Sawai Madhopur	(392)
—Churu	(46)	—Chitorgarh	(64)	—Udaipur	(388)
—Alwar	(45)	—Nagaur	(62)	—Jhalawar	(385)
—Bharatpur	(34)	—Bhilwara	(60)	—Tonk	(383)
—Barmer	(32)	—Jalor	(58)	—Barmer	(380)
—Banswara	(21)	—Barmer	(43)	—Jaisalmer	(371)
—Dungarpur	(16)	—Dungarpur	(41)	—Chitorgarh	(364)
		—Banswara	(37)	—Bhilwara	(343)

males is given within brackets.

in the secondary and tertiary sectors in Ajmer shows the outstanding position which the district enjoys because of its having urbanised area of the city of Ajmer and the industrial town of Beawar, which accounts for the low rate of participation of men in the primary sector. In the secondary sector, Jaisalmer district stands out significantly above all the districts in the State, falling in the range 100–250 points above the State average. On account of its underdeveloped economy most of the people depend on household industries for their livelihood. All the remaining 25 districts fall within 100 points plus or minus of the State average. Of these 9 are above the State average while 16 are below. In the tertiary sector, the variation in the participation of male in the various districts is within 100 points above or below that of the State. There are only six districts viz., Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Kota, Sirohi and Jodhpur which are above the State average while the other 20 districts are below. The

districts which have recorded the higher participation of male workers are those where important administrative, commercial and railway towns are located. According to the proportion of economically inactive male population the districts in Rajasthan are divided into two equal sets falling within 100 points below or above the State average. The alignment of districts in the two groups clearly brings out the fact that the higher proportion of non-workers is a feature of the industrialised and urbanised areas, while the proportion of non-workers is lower in the districts which are industrially under

Districts in descending order of women's participation in the

Primary Sector I and II only						Secondary Sector	
Above 100 Points of the State average		100 Points ± of State average		100 Points below State average		100 Points ± of State average	
1		2		3		4	
Chitorgarh	(472)	+Banswara	(410)	Bharatpur	212)	+Jaisalmer	(96)
Bhilwara	(455)	+Tonk	(388)	Bikaner	(191)	+Bikaner	(53)
Dungarpur	(446)	+Udaipur	(383)	Jaisalmer	(174)	+Jaipur	(42)
		+Barmer	(383)	Ganganagar	(171)	+Sikar	(40)
		+Sawai Madhopur	(376)	Sirohi	(148)	+Pali	(39)
		+Nagaur	(370)			+Ajmer	(33)
		+Churu	(360)			+Sirohi	(31)
		+Jhalawar	(357)			+Udaipur	(31)
		+Jhunjhunu	(338)			+Chitorgarh	(29)
		+Sikar	(330)			+Kota	(26)
		—Alwar	(292)			+Tonk	(25)
		—Jalor	(289)			—Sawai Madhopur	(24)
		—Ajmer	(279)			—Bhilwara	(24)
		—Bundi	(279)			—Churu	(23)
		—Jaipur	(269)			—Jhunjhunu	(19)
		—Jodhpur	(264)			—Bundi	(19)
		—Pali	(250)			—Alwar	(17)
		—Kota	(243)			—Nagaur	(15)
						—Barmer	(15)
						—Jalor	(14)
						—Jhalawar	(14)
						—Jodhpur	(12)
						—Ganganagar	(11)
						—Banswara	(11)
						—Bharatpur	(8)
						—Dungarpur	(8)

Note :—The proportion of working females per 1,000

developed and largely depend on agricultural economy or allied activities such as livestock, forestry, hunting etc.

Participation of women in various sectors of industry

37. The rate of participation of women workers in the various sectors of industries is comparatively low since the bulk of the females are economically inactive as will be seen from the following statement which shows the number of female workers per 1,000 of the female population in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors as well as the proportion of Non-workers in each district :

primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry, 1961

Tertiary Sector		Non-workers					
100 Points ± of State average		100 Points above State average		100 Points ± of State average		100 Points below State average	
5		6		7		8	
+Kota	(47)	Ganganagar	(812)	+Jodhpur	(711)	Dungarpur	(527)
+Sirohi	(36)	Sirohi	(778)	+Jaisalmer	(693)	Bhilwara	(502)
+Ajmer	(24)	Bharatpur	(769)	+Pali	(684)	Chitorgarh	(478)
+Jaipur	(22)	Bikaner	(742)	+Jalor	(683)		
+Pali	(22)			+Kota	(680)		
+Bundi	(22)			+Bundi	(678)		
+Jhalawar	(22)			+Alwar	(674)		
+Tonk	(19)			+Ajmer	(659)		
—Chitorgarh	(15)			+Jaipur	(658)		
—Bikaner	(14)			—Jhunjhunu	(634)		
—Alwar	(14)			—Sikar	(616)		
—Udaipur	(14)			—Churu	(609)		
—Sawai Madhopur	(13)			—Nagaur	(606)		
—Bhilwara	(13)			—Jhalawar	(606)		
—Jodhpur	(12)			—Barmer	(598)		
—Sikar	(11)			—Sawai Madhopur	(582)		
—Jalor	(11)			—Banswara	(566)		
—Bharatpur	(10)			—Tonk	(564)		
—Jhunjhunu	(8)			—Udaipur	(561)		
—Ganganagar	(7)						
—Churu	(7)						
—Jaisalmer	(7)						
—Nagaur	(7)						
—Dungarpur	(7)						
—Banswara	(6)						
—Barmer	(3)						

females is given within brackets.

38. It will be observed that in the State as a whole out of 1,000 females there are 314 workers in categories I and II of the Primary sector, 25 in the Secondary sector, 16 in the Tertiary sector and 641 are Non-workers. Among the various districts of the State the highest rate of participation of women in the categories I and II of the Primary sector has been recorded in 4 contiguous districts in the southern part of the State viz., Banswara, Chitorgarh, Bhilwara and Dungarpur ranging from 100–250 points above the State average. All these districts are predominantly tribal in their population where women folk work alongside their men in cultivation and allied activities. 18 districts are within 100 points of which 10 are above and 8 are below the State average. There are five districts in the range 100–250 points below the State average where the participation of women in the Primary sector is low. In the Secondary sector are included the household and other manufacturing industries. The highest rate of participation of women in this sector i.e., nearly four times of the State average, is found in Jaisalmer district where household and village industries thrive in the absence of cultivation. It is lowest in Dungarpur district where women are largely engaged in cultivation and other allied activities. In Bharatpur district also the participation of women is equally low, as most of the women in this area are economically inactive and are primarily engaged in household duties. It the State as a whole also as already stated, the participation of women in this sector is quite low that is 25 per 1,000 females. In the Tertiary sector the participation of women in the State is still lower and is only 16 per 1,000 females. Kota district has recorded the highest (47) participation of women in this sector which is on account of the engagement of a large contingent of women labour force in the various developmental activities. The lowest proportion of women's participation in this sector has been reported in Barmer district (3). Generally speaking, the participation of women in the secondary and tertiary sectors of industries falls within 100 point above or below that of the State average in the respective sectors. The female participation in these sectors is largely governed by such factors as industrialisation, urbanisation, tribal, desert, backward character of the region, and developmental and other economic activities which afford opportunities of work to women. The role of women in the society is still largely confined to the fourwalls of the house and consequently, large proportions of womenfolk are found to be economically inactive. In the State as a whole 64 percent of the women are non-workers. In the various districts the proportions of non-workers among females vary from about 48 percent to 81 percent. Thus we find that a majority of the females are economically inactive in all the districts except Chitorgarh where the percentage of women workers in the primary sector is the highest (47%) in the State. Non-working females are proportionately greater in the economically advanced and urbanised districts viz., Ganganagar, Sirohi, Bharatpur and Bikaner where the range of women non-workers is 100–250 points above the State average. On the other hand the proportions of non-working females are comparatively low in the tribal and backward regions comprising the districts of Chitorgarh, Bhilwara and Dungarpur where considerations of social prestige do not come in the way of females working hand in hand with males in the fields and factories in addition to their domestic duties. It will be observed that in as many as 19 districts the participation of women falls within the range of 100 points above or below the State average. This is indicative of the fact that in most of the districts the economy is largely dependent on agriculture and allied activities wherein the womenfolk are obliged to give a helping hand in order to augment the earnings of the family. In the economically and agriculturally backward areas, therefore, the participation rate of women is high as compared to the areas which are materially better off as will be seen from the contiguous blocks of districts formed particularly in the backward and the desert areas.

Age composition of non-working females

39. Thefo llowing table shows the distribution of females not at work classified by broad age-groups and type of activity :

Females not at work classified by broad age-groups and type of activity, 1961

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Activity of non-working females: Total Non-working females	Full time students	House-wives	Depen-dents etc.	Retired persons etc.	Beggars	Inmates of insti-tutions	Seeking employ-ment for first time	Employed before but now out of employment and seeking work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					RAJASTHAN					
Total	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	0-14	585	880	116	865	6	128	247	121	31
	15-34	218	115	525	31	28	283	189	648	403
	35-59	133	2	303	33	330	334	283	199	357
	60+	63	2	56	69	636	254	281	29	183
	Age not stated	1	1	N	2	N	1	...	3	26
Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	621	962	131	874	9	138	241	258	51
	15-34	191	34	510	26	28	307	187	515	370
	35-59	122	2	300	30	293	312	276	204	332
	60+	65	1	59	68	670	243	296	16	206
	Age not stated	1	1	N	2	N	N	...	7	41
Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	462	834	79	811	1	95	262	30	8
	15-34	309	161	561	58	28	199	194	737	444
	35-59	172	3	311	53	387	411	300	196	386
	60+	56	2	49	77	584	292	244	37	154
	Age not stated	1	N	N	1	...	3	...	...	8

N=Negligible

40. It is observed that 58.5 percent of the female non-workers belong to age-group 0-14, composed of infants or school going girls. 21.8 percent of the female non-workers belong to the age-group 15-34 and 13.3 percent belong to the age-group 35-59. In the second age-group some may be students, while the majority must surely belong to the category of housewives. In the age-group 60+ the percentage of non-working females comes to only 6.3 indicating that few women survive above this age. Among full time students, the highest proportion is in the age-group 0-14 which constitutes 88.0 percent of the total female students. Those in the age-group 15-34 are either college students or those reading in high schools. There are, however, a few female students even in the age group 35-59 and 60+. Other activities of the non-working females are rather unimportant and we now proceed to take up the study of working force available in Rajasthan.

The working force age-groups

41. For the purposes of the estimation of what is called the man-power resources, we now compute the figures of those who are in the working force, according to the Census 1961, those who should be included in the working force, those who are not in the working force but are in the working force age-groups, and those who are in the working force but, according to some opinion, should not be in it. Working force means the population at work, and such population should normally be between the age of 15 to 60 years. The following tables have been specially prepared to bring out these figures.

Population classified by various categories of working

Categories	Total Rural Urban	Males		
		Total	0–14	15–34
1	2	3	4	5
Total population in the State	Total	10,555,834	4,499,504	3,350,436
	Rural	8,813,264	3,765,387	2,774,509
	Urban	1,742,570	734,117	575,927
I. Total population in the working force	Total	6,140,467	610,254	3,049,318
	Rural	5,303,124	586,974	2,606,697
	Urban	837,343	23,280	442,621
II. Total population which is not in working force but should be included in it such as those never employed and unemployed of ages 15+	Total	14,476	...	10,554
	Rural	4,633	...	3,509
	Urban	9,843	...	7,045
III. Total population which is not available for the working force, but is in the working force age groups such as full time students, dependents disabled, retired, rentiers, beggers, vagrants and inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions.	Total	352,823	...	283,956
	Rural	206,563	...	160,061
	Urban	146,260	...	123,895
IV. Total population under age-group 0–14 which is in the working force but should not be in it.	Total	610,254	610,254	...
	Rural	586.974	586,974	...
	Urban	23,280	23,280	...
V. Sum of I & II	Total	6,154,943	610,254	3,059,872
	Rural	5,307,757	586,974	2.610,206
	Urban	847,186	23,280	449,666
VI. Sum of I+II—IV	Total	5,544,689	...	3,059,872
	Rural	4.720,783	...	2,610,206
	Urban	823,906	...	449,666

Note :—Population figures given in columns 3 and 8

42. It is observed from the table above that there are 6.1 million males and 3.4 million females classified as workers. If, according to some opinion, never employed and unemployed persons are added and children below 15, are deducted the real working force comes to 5.5 million males and 2.9 million females. Thus, the working force in Rajasthan is nearly half of the population of the State. It may be observed that the number of persons unemployed in the State is small. This is on

force, sex and broad age-groups, 1961.

		Females				
35–59	60+	Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2,176,341	529,553	9,583,842	4,092,841	3,122,410	1,862,538	506,053
1,825,158	448,210	8,046,267	3,442,150	2,617,892	1,566,299	419,926
351,183	81,343	1,537,575	650,691	504,518	296,239	86,127
2,099,900	380,995	3,441,787	494,870	1,784,921	1,043,378	118,618
1,774,962	334,491	3,287,210	483,864	1,708,255	984,722	110,369
324,938	46,504	154,577	11,006	76,666	58,656	8,249
3,292	630	1,482	...	927	419	136
967	157	604	...	339	193	72
2,325	473	878	...	588	226	64
68,867	...	276,337	...	145,610	130,727	...
46,502	...	184,730	...	87,071	97,659	...
22,365	...	91,607	...	58,539	33,068	...
...	...	494,870	494,870	...	...	...
...	...	483,864	483,864	...	...	...
...	...	11,006	11,006	...	...	...
2,103,192	381,625	3,443,269	494,870	1,785,848	1,043,797	118,754
1,775,929	334,648	3,287,814	483,864	1,708,594	984,915	110,441
327,263	46,977	155,455	11,006	77,254	58,882	8,313
2,103,192	381,625	2,948,399	...	1,785,848	1,043,797	118,754
1,775,929	334,648	2,803,950	...	1,708,594	984,915	110,441
327,263	46,977	144,449	...	77,254	58,882	8,313

exclude the age-group "Age not stated".

account of the rather liberal definition of a worker adopted by the Census 1961 where even a person who had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season was considered as a worker. With a view to facilitate better understanding of this matter, the proportionate figures are provided in the following table indicating the strength of the working force by sex and broad age-groups for rural and urban areas separately:

Persons available for the working force, and not available for the working force by sex and broad age groups expressed as proportion of 1,000 of total population

Particulars	Total Rural Urban	Males				Females			
		0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Total population of the State	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Population available for the working force	Total	136	913	966	721	121	572	560	235
	Rural	156	941	973	747	141	653	629	263
	Urban	32	781	932	578	17	153	199	97
3. Population not available for the working force	Total	...	85	32	...	...	47	70	...
	Rural	...	58	25	...	...	33	62	...
	Urban	...	215	64	...	...	116	112	...
4. Working population in age-group 0-14 which should be excluded from the Labour force.	Total	136	...	...	...	121	...	...	...
	Rural	156	...	...	...	141	...	...	...
	Urban	32	...	...	...	17	...	...	...

Note:—Population of individual item multiplied by 1,000 and then divided by Total population of the State.

43. It is observed that 13.6 percent males of the total male population in the age 0-14 are available for the working force. Their proportion in the rural areas is 15.6 percent while in urban areas it is only 3.2 percent revealing that the utilisation of child labour in rural areas, where cultivation is the primary occupation, is very high as compared to the urban areas where children mostly go to the schools and are not required to work. The proportion of males available for the working force is 91.3 percent in the age-group 15-34, 96.6 percent in the age-group 35-59 and 72.1 percent in the age-group 60+. On examination of these figures separately for rural and urban areas it is revealed that proportion of males aged 15-34 available for working force is 94 percent in rural area while in urban areas it is 78.1 percent indicating larger proportion of students. There is no noticeable difference between the proportions of workers in rural and urban areas of the State in age-group 35-59 as their percentage in rural area is 97.3 percent and 93.2 percent in urban. The percentage of male workers in the age-group 60+ is 74.7 in rural areas while in urban it is 57.8 revealing that older people continue to work on farms even in their advanced ages while their brothers in towns lead a retired life. The proportion of females available for the working force is less than males in all the age-groups as expected due to the social conditions prevailing in the State. It is observed that women in villages are economically more active than in towns. This is also true in respect of all age-groups. Social, economical, and cultural factors are responsible for the smaller proportion of women at work in towns. The other important factor in case of employment of females is the nature of rural and urban economy. Unlike towns, villages have such activities as agriculture and rearing of live-stock wherein there is work not only for those in the working force age-groups but also for children and older people. Thus taken as a whole, the proportions of female workers vary in towns and villages inversely to the extent of urbanisation and socio-economic development in the State. Female labour is proportionately larger in villages than in towns, where women after marriage have come to regard home making as their only occupation. Further the conditions of work in both these areas being different, it is not possible for urban women to give that helping hand which rural females can by attending to household duties and at the same time working on the farm. Employment of children as revealed by the proportion of boys and girls aged 0-14 confirms the fact that our economy can not do away with child labour, especially in cultivation and house-

hold industry. There are 13.6 percent males and 12.1 percent females employed as workers. Their proportion in rural and urban areas is 15.6 and 3.2 percent respectively for males and 14.1 and 1.7 percent for females.

44. We have already stated that the working population in the age-group 0–14, consists of children whose rightful place is in the school and not in the field and with the spread of education more and more children in the rural areas will certainly be diverted to the schools. It would, therefore, be in the fitness of things if we do not include them when trying to assess our man-power resources. If we examine the proportion of workers in the age-groups 60+, 35–59 and 15–34 to find out whether the size of a lower age-group is more than enough allowing for mortality rates for that population in the higher age-group of 20 years period to replace the population in the older age-group, we find that in the case of male workers in the age-group 15–34 the number is smaller than in its higher age-group 35–59. It is, however, no cause of worry as the number in this age-group (15–34) is not inclusive of students who, after they have done their schooling, will find their way into this age-group (15–34) which will then be quite sufficient to replace the working population in the age-group 35–59. In all other cases the size of working population in a lower age-group is more than enough for replacement. It will also be observed that proportions of both men and women rise with the younger age-group. Persons not available for the working force are 8.5 and 3.2 percent among the males in the age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 respectively, while there are 4.7 and 7.0 percent respectively among the females in the age-groups 15–34 and 35–59. Most of these persons are students who although not immediately, available for the working force, do form a potential working force for the future. Proportions of such persons are significant in the urban areas, being 21.5 and 6.4 percent of the males and 11.6 and 11.2 percent of the females in the age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 respectively.

Working force by age, sex and industrial sectors

45. Having studied the composition of the working force in the broad age-groups, we now proceed to examine the distribution of the working force engaged in the various sectors of industry in rural and urban areas by broad age-groups. The following table shows the distribution of working force per 1,000 persons of each sex among the broad age-groups in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of industry alongwith the distribution of working force separately for the industrial categories constituting each sector for total, rural and urban areas.

Distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and four age-groups in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industries, 1961

Types of Population	Total Rural Urban	Males					Females				
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Population	Total	1,000	426	317	206	51	1,000	427	325	194	54
	Rural	1,000	427	314	207	52	1,000	427	325	195	53
	Urban	1,000	421	330	202	47	1,000	423	328	193	56
Total Population in the working force	Total	1,000	100	496	342	62	1,000	144	519	303	34
	Rural	1,000	111	491	335	63	1,000	147	520	299	34
	Urban	1,000	28	528	388	56	1,000	71	496	380	53
A. Primary Sector	Total	1,000	213	476	264	47	1,000	273	441	255	31
	Rural	1,000	227	471	256	46	1,000	284	436	249	31
	Urban	1,000	86	491	352	71	1,000	107	504	347	42
Category I	Total	1,000	97	489	346	68	1,000	134	531	302	33
	Rural	1,000	98	489	346	67	1,000	135	531	301	33
	Urban	1,000	70	446	381	103	1,000	96	509	352	43

Distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and four age-groups in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industries, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Category II	Total	1,000	129	561	268	42	1,000	122	522	318	38
	Rural	1,000	139	563	266	41	1,000	123	522	317	38
	Urban	1,000	93	531	319	57	1,000	85	520	350	45
Category III	Total	1,000	412	379	179	30	1,000	565	268	145	22
	Rural	1,000	454	362	156	28	1,000	594	254	131	21
	Urban	1,000	96	496	355	53	1,000	140	482	340	38
B. Secondary Sector	Total	1,000	98	529	327	46	1,000	144	506	312	38
	Rural	1,000	112	542	303	43	1,000	166	523	278	33
	Urban	1,000	36	537	373	54	1,000	68	511	376	45
Category IV	Total	1,000	227	430	285	58	1,000	254	425	279	42
	Rural	1,000	254	422	269	55	1,000	282	409	268	41
	Urban	1,000	49	489	386	76	1,000	82	520	348	50
Category V	Total	1,000	33	578	344	45	1,000	74	520	359	47
	Rural	1,000	37	589	328	46	1,000	82	551	326	41
	Urban	1,000	32	574	349	45	1,000	67	500	382	51
Category VI	Total	1,000	35	578	352	35	1,000	104	573	299	24
	Rural	1,000	45	614	313	28	1,000	133	608	241	18
	Urban	1,000	27	549	383	41	1,000	55	514	398	33
C. Tertiary Sector	Total	1,000	19	540	393	48	1,000	67	477	398	58
	Rural	1,000	25	539	385	51	1,000	103	482	363	52
	Urban	1,000	13	539	401	47	1,000	33	471	431	65
Category VII	Total	1,000	14	458	445	83	1,000	68	399	443	90
	Rural	1,000	12	454	445	89	1,000	92	409	415	84
	Urban	1,000	13	460	444	83	1,000	45	389	470	96
Category VIII	Total	1,000	7	600	378	15	1,000	42	548	380	30
	Rural	1,000	9	592	381	18	1,000	100	550	328	22
	Urban	1,000	6	603	377	14	1,000	18	547	402	33
Category IX	Total	1,000	37	562	357	44	1,000	90	485	370	55
	Rural	1,000	55	572	329	44	1,000	116	488	346	50
	Urban	1,000	19	553	384	44	1,000	37	477	420	66

46. It will be observed that half of the male working force lies in the age-group 15–34. 52 percent of the female working force belongs to this age-group. The corresponding figures for males and females in the age-group 35–59 are 34 and 30 percent respectively. Thus, most of the workers in both males and females belong to ages between 15 to 59. In the age-group 60+ the proportion of working force is quite low, 6 percent among the males and 3 percent among the females. In the age-group 0–14 also, we find a small proportion of the working force among the males (10%) and among the females (14%). This age-group mainly belongs to the children attending school, but the economy of our State being predominantly agricultural, we find some proportion of the working force in the age-group 0–14 also, as children are also put to some work along with other members of household in the rural areas. In the

urban areas, however, the proportion of the working force in the age-group 0–14 is quite insignificant. Among the three sectors, the proportions in the age-group 0–14 are significant in the primary sector, specially in category III which relates to livestock rearing etc. and also to some extent in category IV relating to household industry in the secondary sector.

47. Detailed examination of the working force in the various sectors and categories along with their proportions for every 1,000 of the population, separately for total rural, and urban, in each of the broad age-groups will further reveal the part played by the population of various age-groups in the economy of the State. The following table shows the distribution of the working population in the categories of work per 1,000 of total population for each sex and broad age-groups in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of industries.

Distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and broad age-groups in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industries, 1961

Particulars	Total Rural Urban	Males					Females				
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Total Population	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2 Total Population in working force	Total	581	136	910	965	719	359	121	572	560	234
	Rural	601	156	940	972	746	408	141	653	629	263
	Urban	480	32	769	925	572	100	17	152	198	96
A. Primary Sector	Total	431	108	666	707	562	319	105	516	495	198
	Rural	504	128	787	822	644	373	124	604	575	233
	Urban	59	11	83	110	117	38	9	59	69	29
Category I	Total	398	90	614	669	538	297	93	485	463	184
	Rural	467	107	728	781	617	348	110	569	539	217
	Urban	47	8	63	88	102	32	7	50	59	24
Category II	Total	22	7	38	28	17	17	5	27	28	12
	Rural	25	8	45	32	20	19	6	31	32	14
	Urban	4	1	7	7	5	4	1	6	6	3
Category III	Total	11	11	14	10	7	5	7	4	4	2
	Rural	12	13	14	9	7	6	8	4	4	2
	Urban	8	2	13	15	10	2	1	3	4	2
B. Secondary Sector	Total	61	22	94	92	64	24	13	33	36	20
	Rural	49	24	71	65	49	23	14	31	32	18
	Urban	126	10	209	230	139	29	5	45	55	26
Category IV	Total	38	20	51	52	44	21	13	27	30	17
	Rural	39	23	52	51	42	21	14	27	29	17
	Urban	31	3	46	60	51	18	4	29	33	17
Category V	Total	14	1	26	24	13	2	N	4	4	2
	Rural	5	N	9	7	4	1	N	2	2	1
	Urban	64	5	111	110	61	8	1	12	16	7

N=Negligible

Distribution of the total population in the working force per 1,000 of total population for each sex and broad age-groups in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industries, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Category VI	Total	9	1	17	16	7	1	N	2	2	1
	Rural	5	1	10	7	3	1	N	2	1	N
	Urban	31	2	52	60	27	3	N	4	6	2
C. Tertiary Sector	Total	89	6	150	166	93	16	3	23	29	16
	Rural	48	4	82	85	53	12	3	18	22	12
	Urban	295	11	477	585	316	33	3	48	74	41
Category VII	Total	26	1	37	56	45	2	N	2	3	2
	Rural	14	N	20	30	25	1	N	1	2	1
	Urban	86	3	120	190	154	5	1	6	12	8
Category VIII	Total	11	N	21	20	3	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	3	N	6	6	1	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	52	1	94	96	15	N	N	1	1	N
Category IX	Total	52	5	92	90	45	14	3	21	26	14
	Rural	31	4	56	49	27	11	3	17	20	11
	Urban	157	7	263	299	147	28	2	41	61	33

N=Negligible

48. It will be observed that 58.1 percent of the males and 35.9 percent of the females constitute the working force in Rajasthan. In the rural population, the corresponding proportions of the working force are 60.1 percent of the males and 40.8 percent of the females. In the urban population, the proportions are 48.0 percent and 10.0 percent for males and females respectively. Considering the proportions of working force for the broad age-groups separately, it will be found that the highest proportion is 96.5 percent in the age-group 35–59 followed by 91.0 percent in the age-group 15–34 among the males. In females, the highest proportion of working force is 57.2 percent in age-group 15–34 closely followed by 56.0 percent in the age-group 35–59. In the rural areas, a high proportion (97.2%) is observed in the age-group 35–59 among the males and 65.3 percent among the females in the age-group 15–34. In urban areas, however, there is greater disparity in the proportions of males and females in the working force as only a small number of women is engaged in work other than household duties. The highest proportions in urban areas therefore, are 92.5 percent in the age-group 35–59 among the males and 19.8 percent in this age-group among the females. The primary sector is the most predominant in the State wherein 43 percent out of the 58 percent male working force and about 32 percent out of the 36 percent females working force is employed. The corresponding proportions in rural areas, naturally, are still higher viz., 50 percent out of the 60 percent male working force and 37 percent out of the 41 percent female working force. In the urban areas, the proportions are quite low in this sector, only about 6 percent among the males and 4 percent among the females. It would also be seen that the most important category in the primary sector is I, relating to cultivation where the proportion of male workers is as high as 82.2 percent in the age-group 35–59 and 78.7 percent in age-group 15–34 in the rural areas. The female workers are 60.4 percent in the age-group 15–34 followed by 57.5 percent in the age-gorup 35–59. It may be noticed that within this sector there is a disparity of proportions between the two sexes.

Male working force

49. A detailed examination of the proportions in the two sexes separately for the three sectors and the corresponding industrial categories shows that in every 1,000 of the male population in the State the

workers are distributed in the three sectors as (i) Primary (431), (ii) Secondary (61) and (iii) Tertiary (89). In the rural areas the distribution is Primary (504), Secondary (49) and Tertiary (48). In the urban areas the distribution shows a different pattern such as Primary (59), Secondary (126) and Tertiary (295). It will be observed that Tertiary sector has comparatively higher proportion of male workers as compared to the Secondary sector in the urban areas. The greater strength of male workers in the Tertiary sector is due to the predominance of the other services whose proportion is 157 out of 295 in the Tertiary sector in the urban areas. In the Secondary sector the category V-Manufacturing other than Household Industry, accounts for 64 out of 126 male workers in the urban areas. Regarding the age composition of male workers, it is found that child employment in the general population is 136 for every 1,000 of the population in the age-group 0–14. This proportion rises to 156 in the rural areas and declines to 32 in the urban areas. Employment of boys is the highest in Primary sector in villages and is largely confined to cultivation. In other sectors the employment of boys in the age-group 0–14 is insignificant. In the age-group 15–34, for every 1,000 males, 910 are in the working force of which 666 are in the Primary, 94 in Secondary and 150 in the Tertiary sector. In the rural areas this proportion rises to 940 and declines to 769 in the urban. Of the 940 rural male workers ages 15–34, 787 are in the Primary sector of which 718 are at cultivation. The number of male workers in the Secondary sector is 71 and in Tertiary it is 82 only. The Secondary and Tertiary sectors are, however, more important in the urban areas where 477 male workers are in the Tertiary sector and 209 in the Secondary, while only 83 are in the Primary sector. In these two sectors in the urban areas, the categories having a considerable number of workers are, Category IX–Other Services (263), Category VII–Trade and Commerce (120), Category V–Manufacturing other than Household Industry (111) and Category VIII–Transport (94). In the age-group 35–59 out of every 1,000 males 965 are in the working force of which 707 are in Primary, 92 in Secondary and 166 in the Tertiary sector. In the rural areas, the proportion of the male working force rises to 972 as against 925 in the urban areas. In this age-group the highest proportion in the rural areas is 822 in the Primary sector of which 781 are at cultivation. In urban areas the highest proportion is in the Tertiary sector 585 out of which 299 are in Category IX–Other Services, 190 in Category VII–Trade and Commerce and 96 in Category VIII–Transport. In Secondary sector the proportion of urban workers is 230 of which 110 are in Category V–Manufacturing other than Household Industry, while in the Primary sector the number is 88 only. In the older age-group 60+ for every 1,000 males 719 are in the working force. This proportion rises to 746 in the rural areas and declines to 572 in the urban areas. In this age-group also, the Primary sector has greater importance accounting for 562 male workers in general and 644 in the rural areas. In the urban areas however, the Tertiary sector has a greater importance contributing 316 male workers of which 154 are in Category VII–Trade and Commerce and 147 in Category IX–Other Services. In the Secondary sector, the proportion of male urban workers is 139 of which 61 are in Category V–Manufacturing other than Household Industry and 51 in Category IV–Household Industry while in the Primary sector the number is 117 of which 102 are at cultivation. Thus, in the various age-groups the pattern of distribution of male working force is more or less similar i.e., numerical predominance of Primary sector in rural areas while there is comparatively greater importance of the Secondary and Tertiary sectors in the urban areas, as already stated.

Female working force

50. Considering the proportions of working force among females in the three sectors of industries and the constituting categories and different age-groups it is noticed that females are largely employed in the Primary sector, where cultivation of land is their most important activity. Out of 359 female working force in every thousand of the female population 319 are in the Primary sector and most of them (297) at cultivation. It will also be observed that out of every 1,000 females, 359 are in the working force in general, while this proportion rises to 408 in the rural areas and declines to 100 in the urban areas. In the rural areas out of the 408 women in the working force 373 are in the Primary sector of which 348 are at cultivation. In the urban areas, however, only 38 out of the 100 are in the Primary sector of which 32 are at cultivation. In the Secondary sector, the proportions are 24 for total, 23 for rural and 29 for urban. Most of the female workers in this sector are at household industry, 21 each for total and rural and 18 for urban. In the Tertiary

sector, the proportion of female workers is 16 for total, 12 for rural and 33 for urban. Most of them are in Category IX–Other Services, 14 for total, 11 for rural and 28 for urban. So far as the working force for the various age–groups is concerned, the difference is not of much significance in the distribution pattern for the males and the females. In the age–group 0–14 the proportion of female workers is more or less of the same order as in case of males. Most of the children in the age–group 0–14 (105 out of 121 female workers) and so also older people in the age–group 60+ (198 out of 234 female workers) are employed in the Primary sector of which 93 and 184 respectively are at cultivation. In the urban areas however, the proportions are quite low in these age–groups, 9 in 0–14 and 29 in 60+ in the Primary sector. The proportions of female workers are less than males in the age–groups 15–34 and 35–59. In the age–group 15–34 for every 1,000 females 572 in total, 653 in rural and 152 in urban are in the working force of which 516, 604 and 59 respectively are in the Primary sector. In the age–group 35–59 for every 1,000 females, 560, 629 and 198 are in the working force in total, rural and urban respectively of whom 495, 575 and 69 are in the Primary sector in the same order. In the Secondary and Tertiary sectors the proportions are insignificant in the age–group 0–14 and the proportions are quite low for the age–group 60+. In the age–group 15–34 and 35–59, however, the proportions are appreciable but comparatively less as compared to males. In the Secondary sector most of the females are engaged at household industry which employes. 27, 27, and 29 out of 33, 31 and 45 in the Secondary sector respectively in the total, rural and urban in the age–group 15–34, while in the age–group 35–59, out of 20, 18 and 26 in the Secondary sector 17 each are at household industry in the total, rural and urban respectively. In the Tertiary sector the industrial category IX–Other Services has also assumed some significance in recent times in case of females as will be seen from the appreciable proportions of working females in this category viz., 21, 17 and 41 out of 23, 18 and 48 in the age–group 15–34 in total, rural and urban respectively. So also in the age–group 35–59 the proportions in the industrial category IX–Other Services are 26, 20 and 61 out of 29, 22 and 74 in total, rural and urban respectively, in the Tertiary sector. Thus, the female proportions are higher in the Primary sector in the rural areas where cultivation still remains the main field of occupation for the women, their activity in other sectors being limited only to the traditional field of household industry in rural and as well as urban areas. In towns, however, other services have opened up fresh avenues of employment for women as a result of various planning and developmental activities. The detailed analysis of the working force in the two sexes and for the broad age–groups reveals that our economy is greatly imbalanced towards primary sector and calls for readjustment of the working force for a healthy growth and development of the State's economy. It would, therefore, be in the fitness of things to undertake a planned economic development of the comparatively undermanned sectors viz., Secondary and Tertiary so as to ensure a balanced economic structure of the three sectors viz., Primary, Secondary and Tertiary in the State.

Working force during various censuses

51. As already explained while opening this chapter, the figures for the previous Censuses are not comparable with those of 1961 Census due to the changes in the concept of economic classification. In order to make them as nearly comparable as possible we can resort to some sort of grouping of workers and non-workers of 1901–51 Censuses as provided in the following statement :

Grouping of workers and non–workers of 1901–51 censuses in form of the ten industrial categories of 1961

1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Working as Cultivators	Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) plus Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned)	Groups 2, 3, 5 6 and 8	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 37, 40, 52 and 56

Grouping of workers and non-workers of 1901-51 Censuses in form of the ten industrial categories of 1961—contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
II.	Working as Agricultural labourers.	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating Labourers).	Group 7.	Groups 4 and 5.	Group 4.	Groups 38 and 39.
III.	Working in Mining and Quarrying etc.	Divisions 0 plus Div. 1 of Livelihood Class V.	Groups 9 to 41, 53 and 76.	Groups 6 to 24, 42 and 74.	Groups 5 to 20, 35 and 65.	Groups 25 to 32, 34, 35. 35(a), 41 to 51, 53, 58, 59, 78, 79, 83, 131, 146, 147, 153, 154, 259, 309 to 311(a), 319, 346, 354, 356, 358, 360, 492, 493 and 503.
IV.	Working in Household Industry	...	...	...	...	...
V.	Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry	Div. 2 plus Div. 3 plus Div. 4 of Livelihood Class V plus Sub-division 5.5 of Livelihood Class VIII.	Groups 42 to 52, 54 to 75, 77 to 84, 87 to 89, 91 to 99 and 188†.	Groups 25 to 41, 43 to 73, 75 to 79, 83 to 85, 87, 90 to 100 and 184†.	Groups 21 to 34, 36 to 64 and 66 to 70, 74 to 76, 80 to 84, 86 to 91 and 164†.	Groups 76, 77, 82, 84 to 96, 98 to 100 102, 103, 106 to 116, 119, 120, 125, 127, 129, 133, 135 to 141, 143, 145, 151, 152, 155, 157, 160, 161, 166 to 171, 173 to 176, 178 to 186, 190, 193 to 204,206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, to 220, 222 to 227, 229 to 232, 234 to 244, 246, 248 to 253, 255 to 258,260, 262, to 270, 271 to 273, 275, 277 to 279 281 and 283 to 288, 290, 292, 294 to 299, 301 to 303, 305 to 308, 312 to 314, 316, 317, 320 to 322, 323(a), 324, 326 to 328, 330 to 332, 334 to 336(a), 338, 340 to 344, 347 to 353, 361 to 365, 367, 368, 370, 373 to 376, 378 to 388, 391 and 505(a).
VI.	Working in Construction	Sub-Div. 5.0 to Sub-Div. 5.4 of Livelihood Class VIII.	Groups 90, 105, 106 and 113.	Groups 86, 88, 89, 108, 109, 111, 112 and 119.	Groups 77 to 79, 96, 98 and 104.	Groups 162 to 165 and 500 to 502.
VII.	Working in Trade and Commerce	Livelihood Class VI (Division 6).	Groups 115 to 126, 128 to 152	Groups 121 to 129 and 131 to 154.	Groups 106 to 114, 116 to 136 and 138.	Groups 80, 81, 97, 101, 104, 105, 123, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 142, 144, 148 to 150, 156, 158, 159, 172, 177, 187, 189, 191, 192, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 221, 228, 233, 245, 247, 254,

† Distributed proportionately among categories V and VII.

Grouping of workers and non-workers of 1901–51 Censuses in form of the ten industrial categories of 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					261, 270(a), 274, 276, 280, 282, 289, 291, 293, 300, 304, 315, 318, 323, 325, 329, 333, 337, 339, 345, 355, 357, 359, 366, 369, 371, 372, 377, 389, 390 and 392 to 408.
VIII. Working in Transport, Storage and Communications	Sub-Div. 7.0 to 7.4 of Livelihood Class VII plus Sub-Div. 7.5 to Sub-Div. 7.9 of Livelihood Class VIII.	Groups 101 to 104, 107 to 112 and 114.	Groups 104 to 107, 110, 113, to 118 and 120.	Groups 94, 95, 97, 99 to 103 and 105.	Groups 117, 118 and 409 to 443.
IX. Working in Other Services	Livelihood Class VIII minus Sub-Div. 5.0 to Sub-Div. 5.5 minus Sub-Div. 7.5 to Sub-Div. 7.9 minus persons in Non – agricultural non-productive occupations (*i.e.*, Sub-Div. 5.6, 5.7, and Division 8 and Division 9).	Groups 4, 85, 86, 100, 127, 153, to 184, 186, 187, 189@ 190@ and 191*.	Groups 80 to 82, 101, to 103, 130, 155 to 179, 181 to 183, 185@, 186@ and 187*.	Groups 71 to 73, 85, 92, 93, 115, 137, 139 to 160, 162, 163, 165@, 166@ and 167*.	Groups 1 to 24, 33, 54, 55, 57, 60 to 75, 121, 122, 188, 300(a) 444 to 491, 494 to 499, 504*, 505*, 505(b)@ and 520(a).
X. Non-workers	(i) All non-earning dependants; (ii) S. S. persons whose principal occupation was Class IV with no productive secondary occupation; (iii) S. S. persons with non-productive, non-agricultural occupations included in Class VIII; (iv) E.D. whose own occupation (Secondary means of livelihood) was agricultural rent under Class IV, and (v) E. D. estimated at 455, 792 whose secondary occupation was non-agricultural non-productive.	All Non-working dependants plus groups 1, 185 and 192 to 195.	All dependants plus groups 1, 180 and 188 to 191.	All dependants plus groups 1, 161, 168 and 169.	All dependants plus groups 36 and 506 to 520.

* Distributed proportionately among all the categories I to IX.

@ Distributed proportionately among all Non-agricultural categories V to IX.

52. Following table prepared on the basis of the above statement compares the strength of workers in different industrial categories during the last fifty years from 1911 to 1961 for the State as a whole.

Number of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependants and workers in each of the 1961 industrial categories of workers for 1911-61

Census Year	Persons Males Females	Total Workers	Distribution in Industrial categories of 1961							
			I	II	III	IV+V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1911	P	6,028,079	3,419,550	520,708	158,571	781,996	58,244	373,495	60,237	655,278
	M	3,652,347	1,963,892	213,333	125,389	481,763	39,979	286,662	56,031	485,298
	F	2,375,732	1,455,658	307,375	33,182	300,233	18,265	86,833	4,206	169,980
1921	P	5,719,928	3,383,958	400,655	189,071	694,680	43,126	319,939	54,479	634,020
	M	3,471,380	1,968,029	158,531	143,702	407,939	31,874	242,153	51,319	467,833
	F	2,248,548	1,415,929	242,124	45,369	286,741	11,252	77,786	3,160	166,187
1931	P	6,045,748	3,690,574	444,763	234,527	599,796	68,698	315,371	53,787	638,232
	M	3,903,510	2,285,493	186,154	189,067	422.286	52,869	243,872	52,019	471,750
	F	2,142,238	1,405,081	258,609	45,460	177,510	15,829	71,499	1,768	166,482
1951	P	7,875,764	5,170,214	596,101	274,356	571,073	66,939	355,730	62,770	778,581
	M	4,946,431	3,192,976	244,199	171,109	401,735	48,767	307,283	56,154	524,208
	F	2,929,333	1,977,238	351,902	103,247	169,338	18,172	48,447	6,616	254,373
1961	P	9,583,840	7,055,079	393,631	431,334	518,501	109,162	288,157	117,909	670,067
	M	6,141,506	4,205,067	230,193	300,277	379,596	96,908	274,232	116,975	538,258
	F	3,442,334	2,850,012	163,438	131,057	138,905	12,254	13,925	934	131,809

Note :—Category I – As cultivator, II – As Agricultural Labourer, III – Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities, IV – At Household Industry, V – In Manufacturing other than Household Industry including Electricity and Gas supply, VI – In Construction, VII–In Trade and Commerce, VIII – In Transport, Storage and Communication, IX – In other Services including services n.e.c.

53. It is observed that there has been a continuous increase in the number of workers returned between 1911 and 1961 except in the Census of 1921 when there was a general decline in the population of the State due to plague and influenza epedemics. The total number of 60 lakh workers in 1911 increased to 96 lakh in the Census of 1961. This high increase in the population of economically active persons, however, is not uniformly distributed among workers in different categories. Some categories have shown a considerable increase while a decline is noticed in others. The most important category which has shown the highest increase is of cultivation, where the strength of workers has gone up to more than double during the last 50 years but the number of agricultural labourers has declined. The inclusion of unpaid family workers who were employed in household cultivation and industry for a specified period of time during the working season and workers who worked even part-time to give a helping hand in the family occupation, is also responsible for a large increase of workers in cultivation in the 1961 Census. The high increase in the number of cultivators is also due to the implementation of tenancy and land reforms in the State which have converted a number of those who were tenants and their family workers into cultivators and also on account of the inclusion of a large number of non-cultivating land-lords who recently started cultivation to keep the land under their possession. The decline in the category of agricultural labourers may also be attributed

to the fact that other lucrative activities requiring manual labour such as construction, transport etc., had attracted persons engaged as agricultural labourers.

54. The category III relating to mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry etc., has shown a continuous increase from census to census, as seen in the cases of cultivation, because of the complimentary nature of the activities relating to livestock and forestry which form the greater part of this category. The number of about 145 thousand persons, who were engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting, increased to about 400 thousand workers in 1961. In mining and quarrying the number was 9 thousand workers in 1911 which increased to 31 thousand in 1961 Census. The combined figures of categories IV and V relating to household and other manufacturing industries show a decline from census to census. The decline in the number of those working in these two types of activities between 1911–31 is of a greater magnitude and may be taken to indicate that traditional craftsmen and artisans found it difficult to stand in competition against the machine made goods and the policy of the then Government. The decline in the number of workers in manufacturing industries, during this period, may be ascribed to the economic depression and slump period specially after the first world war. The period of two decades during 1931–51 has shown a comparatively lesser amount of decrease. In 1961 Census the number of workers further decline. Major part of this decline is noticed in household industries relating to cotton textile. One of the reasons for the decline in the number of workers engaged in household and other industries may be the migration of artisans to Pakistan on partition and after. Construction activities, classified under category VI show a considerable increase in 1961 reflecting the quantum of employment provided by major and minor construction works undertaken by Government and others in the State. The fact that construction activities in urban or suburbs had been attracting the agricultural labourers is confirmed by this high increase with a decline in the number of those working as agricultural labourers. Category VII, trade and commerce show a fall of about 85 thousand workers in 1961 in comparison to 1911. This decline during the last 50 years is continuous except in the census year of 1951 which show rather an increase of about 40 thousand workers over 1931 Census. But the 1961 Census again registered a decrease perhaps because of a fall in the retail trade. The increased number of workers, in 1961 Census, engaged in transport, storage and communications indicates the increased facilities of transport and communications in the State specially during the last decade. In the category of other services the highest figure is noticed for 1951 Census which declined by about one lakh in 1961.

Proportionate distribution of workers in past censuses by 1961 categories

55. We have already stated that the comparable estimates of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependants and such workers in each of the 1961 industrial categories of workers, show an increase from one Census to another except in 1921. But the proportionate strength of such workers to the general population in the various Census years, reveal a steady decrease from Census to Census except in 1921. The following table has been prepared to study the proportionate distribution of such workers per 1,000 of total population in each industrial category by sex for the last 50 years.

Distribution of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependants and workers in each of the 1961 industrial categories of workers per 1,000 of total population, 1911–61

Census Year	Persons Males Females	Total Workers	Proportionate distribution in Industrial categories of 1961							
			I	II	III	IV & V	VI	VII	VIII	IX & Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1911	P	549	311	47	15	71	5	34	6	60
	M	635	341	37	22	84	7	50	10	84
	F	454	278	59	7	57	3	17	1	32

Distribution of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependants and workers in each of the 1961 industrial categories of workers per 1,000 of total population, 1911-61.—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1921	P	556	329	39	18	68	4	31	5	62
	M	639	363	29	26	75	6	45	9	86
	F	462	291	50	9	59	2	16	1	34
1931	P	515	314	38	20	51	6	27	4	55
	M	634	371	30	31	68	9	40	8	77
	F	383	251	46	8	32	3	13	N	30
1951	P	493	324	37	17	36	4	22	4	49
	M	595	384	29	21	48	6	37	7	63
	F	383	258	46	13	22	3	6	1	34
1961	P	476	350	20	21	26	5	14	6	34
	M	581	398	22	28	36	9	26	11	51
	F	359	297	17	14	15	1	1	N	14

56. The Census of 1921 which accounted the lowest number of earners, self-supporting persons earning dependents treated as workers, shows the and highest proportion for such persons which is 556 per 1,000 of total population. After 1921, the proportionate strength has declined from census to census and the proportion for economically active population has become the lowest (476) in 1961 Census. The decrease in the proportion in case of female workers is of high order as in 1911 there were 454 working females for every 1,000 females which comes down to 359 only in 1961. The corresponding proportions for male workers in 1911 and 1961 are 635 and 581 respectively. This decline in the proportionate strength of workers is noticed in those categories only in which their absolute numbers have also decreased. We have already observed that as the economy of the State is agro-based, cultivation of land remains the principal economic activity of the people which engages the largest proportion of workers on land. The numerical strength of cultivators has not only risen with every increase in the population but their proportionate contribution to the population has also an increasing trend from census to census. The proportion of cultivating workers for every 1,000 has risen from 311 in 1911 to 350 in 1961. In case of males the increase is still more. The agricultural labourers show a decline even in 1921 and the proportion has come down to less than half in 1961. The proportionate strength of female agricultural labourers is 17 for every 1,000 females in 1961 as against 59 in 1911. The socio-economic conditions and growing trend of diversion to other activities requiring manual labour seems to be the causes for the declining trend. The household and manufacturing industries have registered a decline numerically as well as in the proportions from census to census. The proportion which was 71 for every 1,000 persons in 1911 has fallen to 26 in 1961. Though the absolute strength of those engaged in construction activities has nearly doubled during the last 50 years, the proportion remains the same in 1961 as was in 1911. The proportion in case of males has increased while for females it has declined in 1961. The same is the case with workers engaged in transport, storage and communications. Inspite of their increase in number, the proportion remains the same as in 1911. Trade and Commerce under category VII shows a decrease both in number and proportion while other services represented by category IX decreased in the proportion only. The proportion which was 60 in 1911 has come down to 34 in 1961. Thus, we see that the overall reduction in the proportionate strength of total workers from census to census is reflected more or less in all the important categories except in cultivation where an appreciable increase is noticed. It is also observed that every increase in general population recorded during the various

censuses has contributed less workers and more non-workers.

Distribution of workers by sectors at district levels

57. Reverting to our main discussion regarding the workers and non-workers in Rajasthan according to the Census 1961, we may now proceed to study the proportional distribution of workers in various sectors and non-workers by district separately for male, female and for rural, urban areas. The following table presents distribution of workers by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of industry and Non-workers for the State and its various districts for the 1961 Census.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and non-workers, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total Population		Primary Sector I+II+III (Div. 0 only)		Secondary Sector III (Div. 1) + IV+V+VI+IX (Major Group 50 only)		Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (Excluding Major Group 50 only)		Non-workers X	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN	**T**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**429**	**319**	**64**	**25**	**88**	**15**	**419**	**641**
	R	**1,000**	**1,000**	**502**	**372**	**51**	**24**	**48**	**12**	**399**	**592**
	U	**1,000**	**1,000**	**56**	**37**	**134**	**30**	**290**	**34**	**520**	**899**
Ganganagar	T	1,000	1,000	424	171	53	11	87	6	436	812
	R	1,000	1,000	487	195	39	11	45	3	429	791
	U	1,000	1,000	66	26	133	10	324	21	477	943
Bikaner	T	1,000	1,000	253	191	112	53	153	14	482	742
	R	1,000	1,000	432	325	110	74	44	5	414	596
	U	1,000	1,000	8	12	115	21	302	28	575	939
Churu	T	1,000	1,000	436	361	46	23	79	7	439	609
	R	1,000	1,000	571	495	22	23	19	1	388	481
	U	1,000	1,000	135	82	98	22	214	20	553	876
Jhunjhunu	T	1,000	1,000	397	339	47	19	74	8	482	634
	R	1,000	1,000	462	392	34	14	41	7	463	587
	U	1,000	1,000	102	88	109	34	222	19	567	859
Alwar	T	1,000	1,000	436	295	44	17	76	14	444	674
	R	1,000	1,000	471	318	38	16	56	12	435	654
	U	1,000	1,000	39	28	121	32	296	32	544	908
Bharatpur	T	1,000	1,000	478	213	34	8	68	10	420	769
	R	1,000	1,000	538	241	18	5	36	9	408	745
	U	1,000	1,000	107	33	127	22	271	24	495	921
Sawai Madhopur	T	1,000	1,000	474	381	58	24	76	13	392	582
	R	1,000	1,000	518	418	47	22	53	11	382	549
	U	1,000	1,000	80	56	156	41	280	26	484	877
Jaipur	T	1,000	1,000	339	278	89	42	139	22	433	658
	R	1,000	1,000	454	370	63	47	79	19	404	564
	U	1,000	1,000	22	13	162	30	303	31	513	926
Sikar	**T**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**407**	**333**	**61**	**40**	**79**	**11**	**453**	**616**
	R	**1,000**	**1,000**	**476**	**388**	**46**	**33**	**48**	**8**	**430**	**571**
	U	**1,000**	**1,000**	**80**	**81**	**128**	**70**	**226**	**23**	**566**	**826**

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and non-workers, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ajmer	T	1,000	1,000	293	284	101	33	163	24	443	659
	R	1,000	1,000	460	440	95	34	57	17	388	509
	U	1,000	1,000	22	16	111	30	335	35	532	919
Tonk	T	1,000	1,000	461	392	79	25	77	19	383	564
	R	1,000	1,000	524	452	68	25	43	13	365	510
	U	1,000	1,000	104	42	141	36	271	49	484	873
Jaisalmer	T	1,000	1,000	395	204	166	96	68	7	371	693
	R	1,000	1,000	432	223	170	106	38	5	360	666
	U	1,000	1,000	43	27	107	11	367	28	483	934
Jodhpur	T	1,000	1,000	376	265	60	12	110	12	454	711
	R	1,000	1,000	526	366	30	11	30	3	414	620
	U	1,000	1,000	30	25	129	17	293	31	548	927
Nagaur	T	1,000	1,000	471	372	47	15	62	7	420	606
	R	1,000	1,000	531	421	30	13	35	5	404	561
	U	1,000	1,000	75	44	163	20	236	22	526	914
Pali	T	1,000	1,000	380	255	106	39	87	22	427	684
	R	1,000	1,000	408	271	100	39	71	21	421	669
	U	1,000	1,000	116	94	176	43	229	39	479	824
Barmer	T	1,000	1,000	545	384	32	15	43	3	380	598
	R	1,000	1,000	576	406	25	13	26	2	373	579
	U	1,000	1,000	55	42	136	42	313	19	496	897
Jalor	T	1,000	1,000	484	292	47	14	58	11	411	683
	R	1,000	1,000	500	301	44	13	47	10	409	676
	U	1,000	1,000	178	87	96	32	271	37	455	844
Sirohi	T	1,000	1,000	335	155	103	31	128	36	434	778
	R	1,000	1,000	391	180	104	33	81	33	424	754
	U	1,000	1,000	57	24	102	21	356	52	485	903
Bhilwara	T	1,000	1,000	523	461	74	24	60	13	343	502
	R	1,000	1,000	557	491	66	23	44	10	333	476
	U	1,000	1,000	106	82	158	39	275	43	461	836
Udaipur	T	1,000	1,000	484	394	52	31	76	14	388	561
	R	1,000	1,000	540	437	43	30	44	9	373	524
	U	1,000	1,000	40	30	137	37	318	56	505	877
Chitorgarh	T	1,000	1,000	512	478	61	29	63	15	364	478
	R	1,000	1,000	558	520	51	25	40	12	351	443
	U	1,000	1,000	85	80	142	64	287	41	486	815
Dungarpur	T	1,000	1,000	526	458	16	8	41	7	417	527
	R	1,000	1,000	553	480	11	6	27	6	409	508
	U	1,000	1,000	35	35	122	27	292	53	551	885
Banswara	T	1,000	1,000	524	417	22	11	37	6	417	566
	R	1,000	1,000	553	439	17	10	20	3	410	548
	U	1,000	1,000	31	19	101	26	326	64	542	891
Bundi	T	1,000	1,000	431	281	94	19	75	22	400	678
	R	1,000	1,000	497	327	76	16	46	16	381	641
	U	1,000	1,000	65	28	186	36	243	52	506	884
Kota	T	1,000	1,000	371	247	87	26	129	47	413	680
	R	1,000	1,000	454	298	73	27	74	45	399	630
	U	1,000	1,000	28	13	144	27	355	56	473	904
Jhalawar	T	1,000	1,000	484	358	59	14	72	22	385	606
	R	1,000	1,000	517	384	54	13	54	19	375	584
	U	1,000	1,000	70	52	126	24	294	46	510	878

58. The Primary sector relates to cultivation and allied activities and is made up of cultivators, agricultural labourers and persons engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, and plantations, orchards and allied activities. In the State as a whole, as also in the different districts, participation rate of males and females is greater in the primary sector than in the other two sectors, as the districts partake of the general economy of the State which is primarily agricultural. But the participation of both the sexes varies from district to district. The general participation rate is the highest for males in Barmer and the lowest in Ajmer which is an urbanised and industrial district of the State. High proportions for females in this sector have been noticed in districts Chitorgarh (478), Bhilwara (461), Dungarpur (458) and Banswara (417). Since rural areas are mostly concerned with the primary sector, the employment rate in this sector for both the sexes is higher for rural than for urban. The disparity in the rate of participation for males and females noticed in case of the State also persists among rural areas of different districts, among which the district of Barmer has the highest rate of male participation (576) in every 1,000 of the population closely followed by Churu (571). The lowest male participation has been noticed in Sirohi district (391). Chitorgarh (520), Churu (495), Bhilwara (491), Dungarpur (480) and Tonk (452) districts have shown very high proportions for female participation in Primary sector, while the lowest is found in Sirohi which is only 180 for every 1,000 females in the district. The fluctuation in the rate of male and female participation is brought about by the extent of urbanisation as well as by the social and economic conditions prevalent in the district. In the desert and tribal localities which are economically backward, the rate of participation is relatively high as noticed in Barmer, Churu, Chitorgarh, Bhilwara, Dungarpur and Banswara districts and low in case of districts industrially or otherwise advanced and urbanised. For the same reasons the urban proportions for both the sexes are very low in Bikaner, Jaipur, Ajmer and Kota districts which are fairly urbanised and industrialised. The highest participation rate for males in urban areas is observed in Jalor (178) followed by Churu where the small towns are still agricultural in character and urbanisation is relatively insignificant. The rate of female participation in this sector is quite high in the urban areas of Pali (94) followed by Jhunjhunu (88), Jalor (87), Bhilwara (82), Churu (82), Sikar (81) and Chitorgarh (80). It is rather low in the districts of Bikaner (12), Jaipur and Kota (13) and Ajmer (16).

59. The Secondary sector which includes mining and quarrying, household industry, manufacturing other than Household Industry and construction, and persons engaged in gas and electricity supply is less important than the Tertiary sector in case of males but a little more important in case of females. Further these two sectors being predominantly connected with urban occupations relating to industrial production and services show greater participation rate for both the sexes living in towns as compared to those living in villages throughout the State with a few exceptions for example in Jaisalmer, Sirohi and Bikaner districts in case of the secondary sector. The participation of female workers in this sector is considerably low in comparison to males in all the districts. The variation between males and females is still more in case of urban areas where females get only a little employment in the manufacturing industries other than household industries the most important category of the sector in urban areas. There is however, a low variation between male and female participation in rural areas and its reasons may be attributed to the fact that women play an important part in the household and allied industry which although secondary, but is an important source of livelihood in the rural areas of the State. Districts which show a high proportionate participation for both the sexes are Bikaner, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Pali, Sirohi and Kota. Districts Jaipur, Ajmer, Pali and Kota are well known for their industrial importance while Bikaner and Jaisalmer are noted for their household industries. The lowest participation by males and females in this sector has been reported in Dungarpur and Banswara districts, which is as low as 16 and 22 for males and 8 and 11 for females respectively. Both the districts are predominantly inhabited by the tribal population whose occupational activities are dependent on agriculture, forestry and hunting.

60. The position of participation of persons in the Tertiary sector is quite different from that of the Primary sector. In the Primay sector the participation rate is considerably high in rural areas because the activities included in the primary sector are mostly the activities of rural areas. The Tertiary sector is made of those industrial activities which are mostly connected with the urban areas such as

trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and other services excluding persons engaged in gas and electricity supply. The State rate of male participation in this sector is 88 as against 429 in the Primary and 64 in the Secondary sector. The female participation in the sector is very low that is 15 out of every 1,000 females. Most of these females are engaged only in other services, and, activities relating to trade and commerce and transport etc., do not attract them. The extent of male participation in this sector which is 88 out of 1,000 is exceeded by six districts namely Ajmer (163), Bikaner (153), Jaipur (139), Kota (129), Sirohi (128) and Jodhpur (110). The high rate of male participation in these districts is on account of the urban areas which have contributed a great proportion of male participation under the various categories forming the tertiary sector. A low rate of male participation, which is even less than half of the State average, has been reported in Barmer (43), Dungarpur (41) and Banswara (37) which are considered backward districts of the State. In rural areas, the highest proportion for male workers under this sector has been noticed in Sirohi district (81) which is followed by Jaipur (79). Districts Churu (19), Banswara (20), Barmer (26) and Dungarpur (27) have contributed very low male participation in this sector. In the urban areas, Jaisalmer district stands at the top by showing 367 male workers in this sector and followed by Sirohi (356) and Kota (355). The general rate of female participation in this sector is 15 only and exceeded by Kota, Sirohi, Ajmer, Jaipur, Pali, Bundi, Jhalawar and Tonk. The lowest proportions are reported in Barmer (3), Dungarpur (7) and Banswara (6) where most of the active females are engaged in the primary sector of industry. In urban areas such participation is highest in Banswara where out of every 1,000 active females, 64 are engaged in tertiary sector. Districts Udaipur, Kota, Sirohi and Bundi are also important so far as female participation rate in urban areas is concerned. The rate is the lowest in Jhunjhunu and Barmer districts which have reported only 19 out of every 1,000 females. In case of rural areas the proportion of females working in this sector is the lowest in Churu (1) and the highest in Kota (45).

61. In every 1,000 of each sex, 419 males and 641 females are non-workers. These proportions fall down to 399 in rural areas and rise to 520 in urban areas in case of males while the corresponding proportion for females in rural areas is 592 and in towns it is as high as 899. Thus, the non-participation rate of females is far greater in towns than in villages where they work in cultivation and household industry to augment the income of the family. The highest proportion of male non-workers has been noticed in Bikaner and Jhunjhunu districts (482 each) and lowest in Bhilwara (343). The total average rate of female non-workers in the State (641) is exceeded by 13 districts. Some of these districts are Ganganager (812), Sirohi(778), Bharatpur (769), Bikaner (742), and Jodhpur (711). District Bhilwara has shown the lowest rate (502) of female non-workers in the State. The proportion of non-workers in every 1,000 living in rural areas is 399 for males and 592 for females and comparatively lower to that of the general population. The male proportion of non-workers in the villages is highest in Jhunjhunu (463) followed by Alwar (435), Sikar (430) and Ganganagar (429). In case of females, the average (592) is exceeded to the extent of more than 100 points, by Ganganagar (791), Bharatpur (745) and Sirohi (754). The lowest proportions for male and female non-workers in rural areas have been noticed in Bhilwara district (333) for males and Chitorgarh district (443) for females. In the urban areas the proportionate strength of non-workers for males (520) and females (899) in the State is as high as over 100 points above the general average for both the sexes. The highest proportion of such male non-workers is noticed in Bikaner (575) which is closely followed by Jhunjhunu (567) and Sikar (566). In case of females high proportions have been noticed in the districts which are fairly urbanised. Districts Ganganagar, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sirohi and Kota have shown more than 90 percent of their females as economically inactive in urban areas.

62. The foregoing analysis of the participation rate of both the sexes in different sectors as also in the rural and urban areas of different regions shows that it is governed by a number of factors such as the nature of industrial category, extent of urbanisation, degree of economic development and prevailing social customs. These figures also bring out the most fundamental fact of our social structure, where in the greater part of the economically active population is composed of males on whom the burden of the maintenance of other members of the family falls. It is still not customary for women to go out in search of jobs, except under economic pressure. In the higher and the middle class society living in

the urban areas of the State, more than 90 percent women are economically inactive and dependent on the men. But women in the countryside do offer their helping hand to males in family cultivation and household industry during their spare time, and thus do some gainful works which is productive in addition to their normal domestic duties. In urban areas, their employment can only be in the Secondary sector in case of those willing to do physical labour and in the Tertiary sector in case of those capable of working in other services. But taken as a whole, the circumstances are not yet favourable to their employment in Secondary and Tertiary sectors to any appreciable extent, as the demand for their employment in any industrial category other than 'household industry' and 'other services' is very much at a discount and male labour is preferred to female. The relatively large proportion of working force in the primary sector shows the heavy burden on cultivation and allied activities and stresses the need for redistribution of the employment pattern which is lop sided in favour of agricultural pursuits by shift towards Secondary and Tertiary sectors, which should simultaneously develop, if the existing imbalance in the occupational pattern is to disappear. These figures also stress the greater pressure of population on land which can only be averted by balanced development of all other sectors and gradual industrialisation of the State. Large proportions of females who are economically inactive are also lost to profitable production as chances for their employment in other sectors are still limited owing to the prevalent social and economic conditions and the low level of literacy and technical skill needed for their employment in Secondary as well as Tertiary sectors.

PART B

POPULATION IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIMARY SECTOR OF INDUSTRY

On account of their importance in the country's economy cultivation and agricultural labourer, although inter-related in an organic way, have both been allotted separate questions in the individual slip at the 1961 Census. The information relating to agriculture has been collected both under household schedule and also under individual slip. The Q. 8 of the individual slip relates to persons working as cultivators and Q. 9 to those working as agricultural labourers. Category I-Cultivation, II-Agricultural labour and III-except Mining and Quarrying viz., Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities constitute the primary sector of industry in 1961 Census.

2. The distinction between the agriculture and non-agricultural classes was drawn for the first time in 1951 Census and agricultural classes were divided into four categories, namely, I-Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents, II-Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents, III-Cultivating labourers and their dependents and IV-Non-cultivating owners of lands, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents. The Census of 1961 abandoned these four categories of agricultural classes. Instead, the entire agricultural population was divided into two categories, namely, I-Workers at cultivation and II-Workers at agricultural labourers. Thus a clear picture of the population actually engaged in agricultural production is obtained for the first time. Non-cultivating owners of land are excluded from the category of cultivators and they are separately classified according to their work. For inclusion in the category of cultivators and agricultural labourers more precise definitions were adopted in the 1961 Census. The basis of work in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, etc. was satisfied, if the person had some regular work for more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of working season. Unlike the Censuses of 1901 and 1931, persons growing fruits and keeping orchards or groves and working on plantations such as tea, betal, cinchona, rubber, etc. were treated as other than cultivators or agricultural labourers.

3. A comparative idea of the concepts of cultivator and agricultural labourer followed in different

Census years 1901–61 is given in the following statement which shows the equivalent units for the Census 1901–51 constituting persons working as cultivators and as agricultural labourers according to the definition in 1961 Census.

(1) Working as Cultivators, 1961 = Self supporting persons and earning dependants (secondary means) in livelihood classes I and II of 1951.

= Earners and working dependants in gorups 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 of 1931.

= Actual workers in groups 2 and 3 of 1921.

= Actual workers in groups 2 and 3 of 1911.

= Actual workers in groups 37, 40, 52 and 56 of 1901.

(2) Working as agricultural labourers, 1961 = Self supporting persons and earning dependants (secondary means) in livelihood class III of 1951.

= Earners and working dependant in group 7 of 1931.

= Actual workers in groups 4 and 5 of 1921.

= Actual workers in group 4 of 1911.

= Actual workers in groups 38 and 39 of 1901.

Persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers 1911–61

4. The following statement shows the comparative proportions of persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers per 1,000 of total population in various Census years.

Proportion of persons working as cultivators and as agricultural labourers to 1,000 of total population in Rajasthan, 1911–61

Particulars	Census Years				
	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
Cultivators	350	324	314	329	311
Agricultural labourers	20	37	38	39	47

5. It will be noted that there is an increase in the proportion of persons working as cultivators and a corresponding decline in that of agricultural labourers. The proportion of workers at cultivation, which was 311 per every 1,000 persons in 1911, has increased to 350 in 1961. The high proportion of cultivators as observed in 1961 reflects the importance of agriculture in the State's economy and depicts a more correct picture than hitherto presented. A corresponding decline from 47 in 1911 to 20 in 1961 is noticed in the proportion of persons working as agricultural labourers. There may be many causes which have influenced the remarkable rise in proportion of cultivators and reduction in that of agricultural labourers between 1951 and 1961, but one of the most important one is the implementation of land reforms and tenancy legislation in Rajasthan, whereunder a large number of tenants and agricultural labourers acquired the status of an occupant. The emigration of rural labour to urban areas in manufacturing and construction activities may also be one of the important factors causing a decline in the proportionate strength of agricultural labourers.

6. The data analysed above could not be compiled for the various censuses on the district level as there had been many territorial changes during these 60 years. The districtwise proportionate strength of cultivators and agricultural labourers for 1961 Census for every 1,000 population, however, may help us to know likeness or otherwise in the proportions between groups of districts which may be either geographically contiguous, or enjoying similar pattern of rainfall, soil, climate etc. The following statement shows the proportionate strength of those engaged in these two categories for every 1,000 persons, males and females separately.

The proportionate strength of cultivators and agricultural labourers per 1,000 of total population for persons, males and females for 1961

State/District	As cultivators			As agricultural labourers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**350**	**398**	**297**	**20**	**22**	**17**
Ganganagar	263	350	159	45	72	12
Bikaner	221	249	190	2	3	1
Churu	395	429	358	3	4	2
Jhunjhunu	358	383	331	9	11	7
Alwar	348	410	278	15	16	14
Bharatpur	338	454	198	17	19	14
Sawai Madhopur	397	440	348	25	22	28
Jaipur	287	312	258	12	13	11
Sikar	358	392	323	8	9	7
Ajmer	262	265	257	19	16	22
Tonk	399	426	368	20	21	20
Jaisalmer	248	309	171	2	3	3
Jodhpur	310	362	252	11	10	12
Nagaur	404	451	354	15	15	16
Pali	273	328	215	40	45	35
Barmer	458	532	375	9	10	8
Jalor	360	445	268	27	32	21
Sirohi	200	275	120	39	50	28
Bhilwara	470	494	443	12	11	12
Udaipur	420	464	374	9	9	9
Chitorgarh	463	480	445	24	21	27
Dungarpur	470	505	436	10	11	10
Banswara	453	508	396	12	9	14
Bundi	319	377	254	32	38	25
Kota	254	302	201	49	56	42
Jhalawar	362	424	295	55	49	62

7. We have already observed that in 1961 the proportion for cultivators in Rajasthan was 350 for every 1,000 persons. Very high proportions for cultivators ranging 420 to 470 are noticed in districts Barmer and Bhilwara and particularly in the tribal districts of Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara. These districts except Barmer are contiguous and form a cluster in the south eastern part of the State.

8. The low proportions ranging 200 to 300 cultivators per 1,000 population are noticed in seven districts. Of these, districts Ganganagar, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer are in the arid zone of the State forming the international boundary with West Pakistan. The character of this north-western region comprising these districts is almost uniform except some part of Ganganagar which are well irrigated by canals. Sand dunes, shaped generally in straight long ridges with their summits blown into wave like curves by the periodical south-westerly winds, stretch for miles and the soil is sandy and undulating. Rainfall in this area is scanty and precarious and sub-soil water is found at a depth of 150 to 300 feet on an average. This too in many places is brackish and saline and is therefore, unfit for human consumption or irrigation. Even for drinking purposes, people have to depend mostly on the rain water stored in reserviors and tanks and in years of drought, the cattle-breeders and sheep farmers migrate with their hords of cattle to distant places in search of water and pastures. It is because of

such conditions prevailing in these districts that the proportion of cultivators is very low. District Sirohi, where the proportion of cultivators is the lowest, is mostly covered by the Aravalli range of hills. The other districts in this range where the proportions for cultivating persons is less than 30 percent of the total population are Jaipur, Ajmer, Pali and Kota. These meagre proportions are on account of the larger urban areas contained in these districts. The percentage in other districts is within the range of 30 to 40 percent. Male proportions are considerably higher than female in all the districts but in the tribal districts of Bhilwara, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara females actively participate and help in cultivation as their proportions are more than 40 percent.

9. Agricultural labour, in the State as a whole is limited to about 20 persons for every 1,000 of population. The male proportion is slightly higher than that of female agricultural labourers. The highest proportion of 55 persons is noticed in Jhalawar followed by Kota, Ganganagar and Pali districts. The proportions are notably low in Bikaner, Jaisalmer, and Churu districts of the arid-zone, where even less than 5 persons for every 1,000 of population were returned as agricultural labourers. It shows that the high proportion of agricultural labourers is the feature of the those areas where the land for cultivation is not easily available. Low rate of yield, low density of population, low price for land etc. are the causes for lesser employment as agricultural labourers. Considering the sex variation for various districts it is observed that male proportion is highest in Ganganagar (72) while that of female in Jhalawar (62) district.

10. In many districts female proportions are found to be higher than male proportions which is not an usual feature of the working class.

Workers in category III of primary sector

11. In the preceeding pages we have analysed the two components of the primary sector of industry, we may now examine in detail the third and last component of this sector which relates to workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. As their number is very small the following table has been constructed to indicate their proportionate strength per 10,000 of all workers according to Indian Industrial Classification for division, major group and minor group for the State and its various districts.

Number of workers in category III (mining, quarrying etc.) by division, major group and minor group of I.S.I.C. and their proportions per 10,000 of all workers in each sex, 1961

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Total workers in category III		Proportions per 10,000 of all workers (Category I–IX)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
		RAJASTHAN STATE			
Total		**122,737**	**48,344**	**200**	**140**
Division 0		97,737	43,418	159	126
Major Group	00	3,304	795	5	2
Minor Group	005	1,153	338	2	N
	006	949	164	2	N
	007	106	31	N	N
	008	1,080	250	2	N
Major Group	01	218	65	N	N
Minor Group	010	74	6	N	N
	011	13	—	N	0
	014	43	15	N	N
	015	83	42	N	N

Number of workers in category III (mining, quarrying etc.) by division, major group and minor group of I. S. I. C. and their proportions per 10,000 of all workers in each sex, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
Major Group	02	4,472	6,137	7	18
Minor Group	020	729	68	N	N
	021	845	606	1	2
	022	97	16	N	N
	023	1,734	3,637	3	11
	024	176	851	N	2
	025	551	627	N	2
	026	340	296	N	N
Major Group	03	316	...	N	0
Minor Group	030	67	...	N	0
	031	246	...	N	0
Major Group	04	89,427	36,421	146	106
Minor Group	040	81,510	35,064	133	102
	041	7,133	1,190	12	3
	042	387	51	N	N
	043	75	15	N	N
	044	22	57	N	N
	046	17	...	N	0
	047	94	6	N	N
	048	186	38	N	N
Division 1		25,000	4,926	41	14
Major Group	10	25,000	4,926	41	14
Minor Group	100	204	22	N	N
	101	294	16	N	N
	102	24	...	N	0
	103	164	19	N	N
	104	2,754	317	4	N
	105	593	24	N	N
	106	26	5	N	N
	107	16,872	3,872	27	11
	108	112	57	N	N
	109	3,957	594	6	2
		GANGANAGAR DISTRICT			
Total		**1,331**	**35**	**42**	**4**
Division 0		1,273	35	40	4
Major Group	00	747	5	24	N
Minor Group	005	488	4	15	N
	006	202	1	6	N
Major Group	01	15	...	N	0
	02	121	18	4	2
Minor Group	020	64	16	2	2
Major Group	04	390	12	12	1
Minor Group	040	280	8	9	N
	041	77	1	2	N
	048	29	3	N	N

Number of workers in category III (mining, quarrying etc.) by division, major group and minor group of I. S. I. C. and their proportions per 10,000 of all workers in each sex, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		GANGANAGAR DISTRICT—concld.			
Division 1		58	...	2	0
Major Group	10	58	...	2	0
Minor Group	107	55	...	2	0
		BIKANER DISTRICT			
Total		**2,028**	**348**	**168**	**64**
Division 0		204	38	17	7
Major Group	00	37	...	3	0
	01	19	...	2	0
	02	25	1	2	N
	04	122	37	10	7
Minor Group	040	65	30	5	5
	041	53	6	4	1
Division 1		1,824	310	151	57
Major Group	10	1,824	310	151	57
Minor Group	100	119	...	10	0
	107	542	12	45	2
	109	1,144	298	95	54
		CHURU DISTRICT			
Total		**1,016**	**338**	**53**	**27**
Division 0		892	325	47	26
Major Group	00	84	4	4	N
Minor Group	005	50	3	3	N
Major Group	01	14	...	N	0
	02	26	...	1	0
	04	768	321	40	26
Minor Group	040	717	301	38	24
	041	10	3	N	N
	048	24	12	1	N
Division 1		124	13	6	1
Major Group	10	124	13	6	1
Minor Group	107	91	13	5	1
		JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT			
Total		**1,661**	**415**	**87**	**33**
Division 0		1,091	390	57	31
Major Group	00	88	6	5	N
	02	12	2	N	N
	04	981	382	51	30
Minor Group	040	790	345	41	27
	041	176	37	9	3

Number of workers in category III (mining, quarrying etc.) by division, major group and minor groups of I. S. I. C. and their proportions per 10,000 of all workers in each sex, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT—concld.			
Division 1		570	25	30	2
Major Group	10	570	25	30	2
Minor Group	101	39	5	2	N
	105	130	...	7	0
	107	384	20	2	2
		ALWAR DISTRICT			
Total		**6,412**	**1,524**	**200**	**90**
Division 0		5,556	1,501	173	89
Major Group	00	43	11	1	N
	01	10	...	N	0
	02	83	20	3	1
	04	5,416	1,470	169	88
Minor Group	040	4,572	1,457	143	88
	041	803	6	25	N
Division 1		856	23	27	1
Major Group	10	856	23	27	1
Minor Group	104	18	...	N	0
	107	449	17	14	1
	109	381	4	12	N
		BHARATPUR DISTRICT			
Total		**3,836**	**463**	**106**	**38**
Division 0		3,117	392	86	32
Major Group	00	156	9	4	N
Minor Group	005	58	4	2	N
	009	83	5	2	N
Major Group	01	12	...	N	0
	02	55	17	2	1
	03	58	...	2	0
Minor Group	030	58	...	2	0
Major Group	04	2,836	366	78	30
Minor Group	040	2,675	343	74	28
	041	97	9	3	N
	042	48	10	1	N
Division 1		719	71	20	6
Major Group	10	719	71	20	6
Minor Group	107	471	51	13	4
	109	245	14	7	1
		SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT			
Total		**7,197**	**2,353**	**235**	**128**
Division 0		6,181	2,298	202	125
Major Group	00	50	22	2	1
	02	197	71	6	4

Number of workers in category III (mining, quarrying etc.) by division, major group and minor group of I. S. I. C. and their proportions per 10,000 of all workers in each sex, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT—concld.			
Minor Group	021	138	43	5	2
Major Group	04	5,925	2,205	193	120
Minor Group	040	5,518	2,181	180	120
	041	57	15	2	N
	042	42	7	1	N
Division 1		1,016	55	33	3
Major Group	10	1,016	55	33	3
Minor Group	107	971	46	32	3
	109	44	5	1	N
		JAIPUR DISTRICT			
Total		**15,855**	**8,410**	**278**	**274**
Division 0		13,797	8,018	242	261
Major Group	00	262	60	5	2
Minor Group	005	45	39	N	1
Major Group	02	109	47	2	2
	03	47	...	N	0
	04	13,378	7,911	234	258
Minor Group	040	12,628	7,815	221	255
	041	635	85	11	3
Division 1		2,058	392	36	13
Major Group	10	2,058	392	36	13
Minor Group	101	171	8	3	N
	104	60	27	1	N
	107	1,670	297	29	10
	108	71	50	1	2
	109	52	7	N	N
		SIKAR DISTRICT			
Total		**3,087**	**1,356**	**135**	**88**
Division 0		2,290	1,326	100	86
Major Group	00	80	33	4	2
	01	12	6	N	N
	02	51	17	2	1
	04	2,147	1,270	94	82
Minor Group	040	1,767	1,118	77	72
	041	371	152	16	10
Division 1		797	30	35	2
Major Group	10	797	30	35	2
Minor Group	105	87	2	4	N
	107	689	28	30	2
		AJMER DISTRICT			
Total		**6,643**	**2,393**	**234**	**150**
Division 0		5,919	2,309	208	145
Major Group	00	273	58	10	4
	01	37	13	1	N
	02	179	19	6	1
	04	5,425	2,219	191	140

Number of workers in category III (mining, quarrying etc.) by division, major group and minor group of I. S. I. C. and their proportions per 10,000 of all workers in each sex, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		AJMER DISTRICT—concld.			
Minor Group	040	4,597	2,114	162	133
	041	610	85	22	5
	042	174	18	6	1
Division 1		724	84	26	5
Major Group	10	724	84	26	5
Minor Group	103	139	16	5	1
	104	132	2	5	N
	105	314	15	11	N
	107	129	42	5	3
		TONK DISTRICT			
Total		**4,030**	**975**	**250**	**94**
Division 0		3,819	895	237	87
Major Group	00	258	168	16	16
Minor Group	009	52	121	3	11
Major Group	02	23	3	1	N
	03	50	...	3	0
	04	3,488	723	217	70
Minor Group	040	3,161	720	197	70
	041	278	2	17	N
Division 1		211	80	13	8
Major Group	10	211	80	13	8
Minor Group	104	87	37	5	4
	107	86	41	5	4
	109	38	...	2	...
		JAISALMER DISTRICT			
Total		**6,569**	**1,892**	**1,342**	**987**
Division 0		6,526	1,866	1,333	973
Major Group	00	83	57	17	30
	01	11	...	2	...
	02	97	10	20	5
	04	6,335	1,799	1,294	938
Minor Group	040	4,945	1,722	1,010	898
	041	1,388	67	283	35
Division 1		43	26	9	14
Major Group	10	43	26	9	14
Minor Group	107	28	...	6	...
	109	15	26	3	14
		JODHPUR DISTRICT			
Total		**4,674**	**853**	**183**	**71**
Division 0		1,760	472	69	39
Major Group	00	103	9	4	N
Minor Group	009	81	2	3	N

Number of workers in category III (mining, quarring etc.) by division, major group and minor group of I. S. I. C. and their proportions per 10,000 of all workers in each sex, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		JODHPUR DISTRICT—concld.			
Major Group	02	29	6	1	N
	04	1,625	453	63	38
Minor Group	040	1,265	368	50	31
	041	353	85	14	7
Division 1		2,914	381	114	32
Major Group	10	2,914	381	114	32
Minor Group	101	66	2	3	N
	107	2,766	375	108	31
	109	41	4	2	N
		NAGAUR DISTRICT			
Total		**3,506**	**1,538**	**126**	**86**
Division 0		2,417	1,278	87	71
Major Group	00	68	13	2	N
	02	21	42	N	2
	04	2.325	1,223	83	68
Minor Group	040	1,793	1,096	64	61
	041	530	127	19	7
Division 1		1,089	260	39	15
Major Group	10	1,089	260	39	15
Minor Group	100	41	...	1	0
	107	998	259	36	14
	108	21	...	N	0
	109	26	1	N	N
		PALI DISTRICT			
Total		**3,352**	**1,805**	**141**	**146**
Division 0		2,958	1,686	125	136
Major Group	00	57	58	2	5
	02	431	1,088	18	88
Minor Group	023	196	633	8	51
	025	70	279	3	23
Major Group	04	2,470	560	104	45
Minor Group	040	1,984	434	83	35
	041	435	123	18	10
Division 1		394	119	16	10
Major Group	10	394	119	16	10
Minor Group	107	384	92	16	7
	109	5	25	N	2
		BARMER DISTRICT			
Total		**1,438**	**431**	**67**	**36**
Division 0		1,007	384	47	32
Major Group	03	31	15	1	1
	04	973	366	45	30

Number of workers in category III (mining, quarrying etc.) by division, major group and minor group of I. S. I. C. and their proportions per 10,000 of all workers in each sex, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		BARMER DISTRICT—concld.			
Minor Group	040	770	286	36	24
	041	202	80	9	7
Division 1		431	47	20	4
Major Group	10	431	47	20	4
Minor Group	107	95	...	4	0
	109	332	47	15	4
		JALOR DISTRICT			
Total		**2,052**	**860**	**122**	**103**
Division 0		2,017	857	120	103
Major Group	00	13	17	N	2
	01	...	12	0	1
	02	285	573	17	69
Minor Group	021	65	91	4	11
	023	216	316	13	38
	024	...	117	0	14
	025	...	49	0	6
Major Group	04	1,719	255	102	31
Minor Group	040	1,419	155	85	19
	041	296	43	18	5
Division 1		35	3	2	N
Major Group	10	35	3	2	N
Minor Group	107	35	...	2	0
		SIROHI DISTRICT			
Total		**2,081**	**1,360**	**203**	**357**
Division 0		1,706	1,123	167	295
Major Group	00	245	38	24	10
Minor Group	005	137	22	13	6
Major Group	02	433	891	42	234
Minor Group	023	201	520	20	137
	024	3	334	N	88
Major Group	04	1,025	194	100	51
Minor Group	040	997	176	97	46
	041	10	17	N	4
Division 1		375	237	36	62
Major Group	10	375	237	36	62
Minor Group	107	362	232	35	61
		BHILWARA DISTRICT			
Total		**11,332**	**2,905**	**379**	**142**
Division 0		8,086	2,495	271	122
Major Group	00	27	8	N	N
	02	239	395	8	19

Number of workers in category III (mining, quarrying etc.) by division, major group and minor group of I. S. I. C. and their proportions per 10,000 of all workers in each sex, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		BHILWARA DISTRICT—concld.			
Minor Group	023	137	286	5	14
Major Group	03	39	...	1	0
	04	7,781	2,088	261	102
Minor Group	040	7,371	1,952	247	95
	041	404	136	14	7
Division 1		3,246	410	108	20
Major Group	10	3,246	410	108	20
Minor Group	104	2,335	243	78	12
	107	674	147	23	7
	109	205	19	7	N
		UDAIPUR DISTRICT			
Total		**9,564**	**7,629**	**207**	**245**
Division 0		7,901	7,424	171	239
Major Group	00	147	29	3	N
	01	15	3	N	N
	02	413	1,299	9	42
Minor Group	023	138	968	3	31
Major Group	03	21	...	N	0
	04	7,305	6,093	158	196
Minor Group	040	7,130	6,022	154	194
	041	166	70	4	2
Division 1		1,663	205	36	7
Major Group	10	1,663	205	36	7
Minor Group	104	81	1	2	N
	107	555	154	12	5
	109	1,000	48	22	2
		CHITORGARH DISTRICT			
Total		**5,369**	**2,542**	**230**	**142**
Division 0		3,999	2,094	171	117
Major Group	00	35	14	1	N
	02	836	653	36	36
Minor Group	021	106	141	5	8
	023	540	388	23	22
	025	144	23	6	1
Major Group	04	3,127	1,427	134	80
Minor Group	040	3,028	1,399	130	78
	041	85	27	4	2
Division 1		1,370	448	59	25
Major Group	10	1,370	448	59	25
Minor Group	107	1,324	446	57	25
	109	32	2	1	N

Number of workers in category III (mining, quarrying etc.) by division, major group and minor group of I. S. I. C. and their proportions per 10,000 of all workers in each sex, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		DUNGARPUR DISTRICT			
Total		**2,059**	**2,361**	**173**	**246**
Division 0		1,988	2,361	167	246
Major Group	00	12	19	1	2
	02	61	73	5	8
Minor Group	023	26	72	2	8
Major Group	04	1,915	2,269	161	237
Minor Group	040	1,885	2,254	158	235
	041	30	12	3	1
Division 1		71	...	6	0
Major Group	10	71	...	6	0
Minor Group	107	57	...	5	0
	109	14	...	1	0
		BANSWARA DISTRICT			
Total		**1,899**	**1,534**	**135**	**151**
Division 0		1,859	1,531	132	151
Major Group	00	17	11	1	1
	01	8	5	N	N
	02	52	37	4	4
	04	1,779	1,478	127	145
Minor Group	040	1,778	1,477	127	145
Division 1		40	3	3	N
Major Group	10	40	3	3	N
Minor Group	103	9	2	N	N
	107	24	...	2	0
		BUNDI DISTRICT			
Total		**3,205**	**539**	**300**	**105**
Division 0		2,943	426	275	83
Major Group	00	84	13	8	3
	02	241	147	23	29
Minor Group	026	114	71	11	14
Major Group	03	47	...	4	0
	04	2,570	266	240	52
Minor Group	040	2,568	263	240	52
Division 1		262	113	25	22
Major Group	10	262	113	25	22
Minor Group	100	7	5	N	N
	107	230	108	22	21
	109	21	...	2	0
		KOTA DISTRICT			
Total		**9,079**	**2,917**	**346**	**227**
Division 0		5,826	1,617	222	126
Major Group	00	251	142	10	11

Number of workers in category III (mining, quarrying etc.) by division, major group and minor group of I. S. I. C. and their proportions per 10,000 of all workers in each sex, 1961—concld.

1		2	3	4	5
		KOTA DISTRICT—concld.			
Minor Group	005	90	104	3	8
Major Group	02	375	586	14	46
Minor Group	023	123	317	5	25
Major Group	03	24	...	N	0
	04	5,176	889	197	69
Minor Group	040	5,126	884	195	69
Division 1		3,253	1,300	124	101
Major Group	10	3,253	1,300	124	101
Minor Group	107	2,961	1,206	113	94
	109	276	87	11	7
		JHALAWAR DISTRICT			
Total		**3,462**	**568**	**221**	**61**
Division 0		2,605	277	166	30
Major Group	00	81	8	5	N
	01	44	17	3	2
	02	47	107	3	11
Minor Group	023	22	66	2	7
Major Group	04	2,426	145	155	16
Minor Group	040	2,371	144	152	16
	041	52	1	3	N
Division 1		857	291	55	31
Major Group	10	857	291	55	31
Minor Group	107	812	286	52	31
	109	42	5	3	N

12. It will be observed that the workers in category III fall under two divisions viz. division 0, which covers livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities and division 1, covering mining and quarrying. The total number of workers in category III are about 123 thousand males and 48 thousand females forming the proportions of 200 and 140 per 10,000 of males and females workers respectively. The districtwise disposition discloses that the highest number of such workers was recorded in Jaipur district (24,265) followed by Udaipur (17,193) Bhilwara (14,237) and Kota (11,996). The prepondrance of workers of both the sexes is seen in division 0 which has 98 thousand males and 43 thousand females of this category, forming the proportions of 159 and 126 workers per 10,000 of working males and females respectively. The analysis by major groups indicates that major group 04 – livestock and hunting is the most important and accounts for 89,427 males and 36,421 females. Others which are important major group 02–Forestry and Logging, which engages 4,472 males and 6,137 females; and major group 00–Field produce and plantation crops which claim 3,304 males and 795 females. Fishing (major group 03) in the State is very limited as only 316 males were engaged in this occupation. These figures bring out the ancillary nature of livestock and animal husbandry, which engages more than 80 percent workers under division 0, whose economic activity in the primary sector has been classified other than cultivation and agricultural labour. Majority of these workers may also have cultivation as their second source of livelihood. Under the major group 04 it is the minor group 040–(Production and rearing of Livestock large heads only–mainly for milk and for animal power such as cow, buffalo and goat) which alone accounts for about 82 thousand males and 35 thousand females followed by the minor group 041 (Rearing of sheep and production of wool) which

claims more than 8 thousand workers. It may be noted that animal husbandry is complementary to farming but this number indicates only those workers who are engaged in animal husbandry which is the primary source of livelihood.

13. Such workers are distributed all over the State but their main concentrations are found in Jaipur (21,289), Udaipur (13,998), Bhilwara (9,869), Jaisalmer (8,134), Sawai Madhopur (8,130), Ajmer (7,644), and Alwar (6,886) districts. The proportionate contribution of such workers to the total workers is highest in Jaisalmer district, where for every 10,000 working males and females 1,294 males and 675 females are engaged in livestock and animal husbandry. it will be observed that Major group 02– Forestry and logging has the unusual feature of more females than male workers. This can be attributed to the customary practice prevailing in the rural areas, where the females go out in large number for collection of fuel and forest products.

14. The female labour is also cheaper than male. Udaipur, Pali, Sirohi, Kota and Bhilwara districts are conspicuous for higher proportion of females, a majority of whom is classified under minor group 023– (Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest). Within this major group, other important minor groups which offer employment to a noticeable number are (i) minor group 021– Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs (845 males and 606 females), (ii) minor group 025– Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests (551 males and 627 females) and (iii) minor group 024– Production of fodder by exploitation of forests (176 males and 851 females).

15. Division 1–Mining and Quarrying, which should more suitably belong to the secondary sector. has comparatively smaller number of workers–25 thousand males and about 5 thousand females, constituting proportions of 41 males and 14 females out of 10,000 of all workers for each sex. There is only one major group under this division and thus all workers are classified under it. The minor group 107- Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, and limestone, has the highest number of workers (16,872 males and 3,872 females). Kota, Jodhpur and Jaipur districts which contain reputed mining centres of building material have the largest concentration of such workers. The other important minor groups are 109 and 104 in which a sizeable number of such workers exists.

16. The workers under minor group 109– Mining and Quarrying of non–metallic products such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur and asphalt are concentrated in Bikaner district while workers under minor group 104 representing mining of mica are concentrated in Bhilwara district where reputed mica mines exist.

Occupational classification of workers under Category III

17. The classification of workers in industrial category III, relating to mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, plantations, orchards and allied activities, according to standard industrial classification already dealth with in the preceeding paras, may be pursued further in respect of their classification by occupations of workers engaged therein. The following statement shows the classification of workers by divisions, groups and families of National Classification of Occupations together with the proportionate distribution per 10,000 of all workers for each sex.

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.		Total Workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (I to IX)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Total Workers		**6,141,506**	**3,442,334**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III (All Divisions)		**122,737**	**48,344**	**200**	**140**
Division 1	0	1,226	1,068	2	3
Group	00	240	2	N	N
Family	000	65	...	N	0
	001	11	...	N	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Family	002	68	...	N	0
	005	11	1	N	N
	006	41	...	N	0
	007	18	...	N	0
	009	25	...	N	0
Group	01	20	...	N	0
Family	014	15	...	N	0
Group	02	40	...	N	0
Family	020	24	...	N	0
Group	03	52	1	N	N
Family	030	45	...	N	0
Group	04	812	1,058	1	3
Family	040	757	1,057	1	3
	041	37	...	N	0
Group	05	23	2	N	N
Family	053	18	1	N	N
Group	07	16	2	N	N
Family	071	13	...	N	0
Group	09	13	3	N	N
Division	1	1,053	11	2	N
Group	13	1,053	11	2	N
Family	130	907	11	1	N
	131	79	...	N	0
	139	67	...	N	0
Division	2	1,043	12	2	N
Group	20	186	8	N	N
Family	200	169	8	N	N
	201	17	...	N	0
Group	21	115	1	N	N
Family	211	107	...	N	0
Group	28	526	2	N	N
Family	280	353	1	N	N
	289	173	1	N	N
Group	29	212	1	N	N
Family	290	212	1	N	N
Division	3	233	354	N	1
Group	30	68	274	N	N
Family	300	...	181	0	N
	301	68	93	N	N
Group	31	30	3	N	N
Family	319	22	...	N	0
Group	32	46	...	N	0
Family	321	18	...	N	0
	329	28	...	N	0
Group	33	36	77	N	N
Family	330	22	...	N	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
Family	331	13	77	N	N
Group	34	53	...	N	0
Family	341	53	...	N	0
Division	4	94,820	40,958	154	119
Group	40	34,522	14,913	56	43
Family	402	160	24	N	N
	403	472	208	N	N
	404	33,862	14,680	55	43
	409	28	1	N	N
Group	41	55,453	19,823	90	58
Family	410	214	111	N	N
	411	47,470	17,077	77	50
	412	7,360	2,505	12	7
	413	57	6	N	N
	415	154	45	N	N
	419	198	79	N	N
Group	42	179	27	N	N
Family	420	134	15	N	N
	421	30	5	N	N
	429	15	7	N	N
Group	43	287	4	N	N
Family	430	64	...	N	N
	431	162	1	N	N
	439	57	3	N	N
Group	44	4,379	6,191	7	18
Family	440	729	...	1	...
	441	616	1,426	1	4
	442	2,384	3,886	4	11
	443	340	635	N	2
	449	310	244	N	N
Division	5	16,430	3,901	27	11
Group	50	13,285	3,306	20	10
Family	500	2,371	232	4	N
	501	7,953	2,546	13	7
	502	142	49	N	N
	503	43	1	N	N
	509	2,776	478	5	1
Group	51	72	0	N	0
Family	510	21	...	N	0
	511	51	...	N	0
Group	52	1,743	157	3	N
Family	520	1,743	157	3	N
Group	59	1,330	438	2	1
Family	590	1,330	438	2	1
Division	6	242	85	N	N
Group	63	34	...	N	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family,1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Family	630	34	...	N	0
Group	64	202	85	N	N
Family	641	120	...	N	0
	643	46	84	N	N
	649	35	1	N	N
Division	7–8	6,592	1,910	11	6
Group	70	9	20	N	N
Family	702	...	20	0	N
Group	72	38	...	N	0
Family	729	38	...	N	0
Group	73	93	3	N	N
Family	733	89	2	N	N
Group	75	531	1	N	N
Family	750	51	...	N	0
	751	263	...	N	0
	752	71	...	N	0
	753	110	...	N	0
	755	11	...	N	0
Group	76	82	...	N	0
Family	760	65	...	N	0
Group	77	201	3	N	N
Family	770	79	2	N	N
	772	41	...	N	0
	779	81	1	N	N
Group	78	327	2	N	N
Family	780	327	2	N	N
Group	79	1,115	220	2	N
Family	790	924	148	2	N
	791	91	16	N	N
	799	100	56	N	N
Group	82	697	627	1	2
Family	820	10	1	N	N
	822	687	625	1	2
Group	84	123	9	N	N
Family	840	123	9	N	N
Group	85	88	94	N	N
Family	853	38	5	N	N
	856	50	...	N	0
	859	...	89	0	N
Group	87	166	1	N	N
Family	870	66	...	N	0
	872	14	...	N	0
	874	13	...	N	0
	876	53	...	N	0
	879	17	1	N	N
Group	89	3,118	927	5	3

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
Family	890	603	355	N	1
	899	2,515	572	4	2
Division	9	948	41	2	N
Group	90	555	7	N	N
Family	903	554	6	N	N
Group	91	119	9	N	N
Family	911	100	...	N	0
	912	19	9	N	N
Group	92	187	...	N	0
Family	920	187	...	N	0
Group	93	87	25	N	N
Family	930	82	...	N	0
	931	85	25	N	N
Division	X	150	4	N	N
Group	X8	142	4	N	N
Family	X80	142	4	N	N

GANGANAGAR DISTRICT

Total workers		**317,447**	**88.996**	**10.000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III All Divisions		1,331	35	42	4
Division	0	17	...	N	0
	1	13	...	N	0
Group	13	13	...	N	0
Division	2	64	...	2	0
Group	28	27	...	N	0
Family	280	25	...	N	0
Group	29	32	...	1	0
Family	290	32	...	1	0
Division	4	848	16	27	2
Group	40	24	2	N	N
	41	737	12	23	1
Family	410	110	...	3	0
	411	359	11	11	1
	412	214	1	6	N
	419	49	...	2	0
Group	42	24	2	N	N
Family	420	24	2	N	N
Group	44	61	...	2	0
Family	440	2	...	N	0
	442	50	...	2	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		GANGANAGAR DISTRICT—concld.			
Division	5	2	...	N	0
	6	35	...	1	0
Group	64	35	...	1	0
Family	641	35	...	1	0
Division	7–8	297	19	9	2
Group	75	25	...	N	0
Family	753	10	...	N	0
Group	87	15	...	N	0
	89	251	18	8	2
Family	899	249	17	8	2
Division	9	28	...	N	0
Group	90	26	...	N	0
Family	903	25	...	N	0
Division	X	27	...	N	0
Group	X8	21	...	N	0
Family	X80	21	...	N	0
		BIKANER DISTRICT			
Total workers		**120,652**	**54,754**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III All Divisions		2,028	348	168	64
Division	0	6	...	N	0
	1	19	...	1	0
Group	13	19	...	1	0
Family	139	13	...	1	0
Division	2	102	...	8	0
Group	20	10	...	N	0
Family	200	10	...	N	0
Group	28	65	...	5	0
Family	280	57	...	5	0
Group	29	22	...	2	0
Family	290	22	...	2	0
Division	4	180	39	15	7
Group	40	9	1	N	N
	41	133	38	11	7
Family	411	79	37	7	7
	412	51	1	5	N
Group	44	32	...	3	0
Family	441	30	...	3	0
Division	5	877	103	73	19
Group	50	823	103	68	19

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc., and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		BIKANER DISTRICT—concld.			
Family	500	322	5	27	N
	501	441	98	37	18
	502	60	...	5	0
Group	59	54	...	4	0
Family	590	54	...	4	0
Group	64	53	...	4	0
Family	641	22	...	2	0
	649	27	...	2	0
Division	7–8	671	206	56	38
Group	75	49	...	4	0
Family	750	38	...	3	0
Group	77	26	...	2	0
Family	770	26	...	2	0
Group	87	14	...	1	0
	89	573	206	47	38
Family	890	146	51	12	9
	899	427	155	35	28
Division	9	109	...	9	0
Group	90	64	...	5	0
Family	903	64	...	5	0
Group	92	43	...	4	0
Family	920	43	...	4	0
Division	X	11	...	N	0
Group	X8	10	...	N	0
Family	X80	10	...	N	0
		CHURU DISTRICT			
Total workers		**190,855**	**124,719**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III					
All Divisions		1,016	338	53	27
Division	0	12	...	N	0
	1	21	...	1	0
Group	13	21	...	1	0
Family	130	17	...	N	0
Division	2	19	...	N	0
	3	5	1	N	N
	4	819	316	43	25
Group	41	781	311	41	25
Family	411	690	309	36	25
	412	74	2	4	N
	419	14	...	N	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		CHURU DISTRICT—concld.			
Group	42	8	5	N	N
Family	420	3	5	N	N
Group	43	11	...	N	0
Family	439	11	...	N	0
Group	44	15	...	N	0
Family	440	11	...	N	0
Division	5	62	9	3	N
Group	50	61	9	3	N
Family	501	48	9	3	N
Group	89	56	12	3	N
Family	899	56	12	3	N
Division	9	8	...	N	0
		JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT			
Total workers		**191,872**	**127,799**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III					
All Divisions		1,661	415	87	33
Division	0	42	...	2	0
Group	00	27	...	1	0
Family	009	16	...	N	0
Group	01	10	...	N	0
Division	1	2	...	N	0
	2	52	...	3	0
Group	20	13	...	N	0
Family	200	11	...	N	0
Group	28	27	...	1	0
Family	280	20	...	1	0
Division	3	4	...	N	0
	4	1,056	390	55	30
Group	40	16	...	N	0
Family	404	16	...	N	0
Group	41	1,023	385	53	30
Family	411	929	378	48	30
	412	77	5	4	N
	415	15	...	N	0
Division	5	73	13	4	1
Group	50	71	13	4	1
Family	500	18	...	1	0
	501	18	13	N	1
	502	32	...	2	0
Division	6	8	...	N	0
	7–8	390	12	20	N
Group	75	13	...	N	0
	79	137	9	7	N

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT—concld.			
Family	790	137	9	7	N
Group	89	230	3	12	N
Family	899	229	3	12	N
Division	9	26	...	1	0
Group	90	12	...	N	0
Family	903	12	...	N	0
Division	X	8	...	N	0
		ALWAR DISTRICT			
Total workers		**320,606**	**167,579**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III					
All Divisions		6,412	1,524	200	91
Division	0	773	433	24	26
Group	00	18	...	N	0
	02	11	...	N	0
	04	740	433	23	26
Family	040	704	433	22	26
	141	32	...	N	0
Division	1	15	...	N	0
Group	13	15	...	N	0
Family	130	13	...	N	0
Division	2	17	...	N	0
Group	28	13	...	N	0
Family	280	12	...	N	0
Group	29	2	...	N	0
Division	3	10	...	N	0
Group	31	10	...	N	0
Family	319	10	...	N	0
Division	4	4,835	1,072	151	64
Group	41	4,704	1,048	147	63
Family	411	4,653	1,041	145	63
	412	49	5	N	N
Group	42	11	5	N	N
Family	420	11	5	N	N
Group	44	116	17	4	1
Family	440	78	...	2	0
	442	36	16	1	1
Division	5	535	16	17	N
Group	50	535	16	17	N
Family	500	393	4	12	N
	509	134	12	4	N
Division	6	9	...	N	0
	7-8	207	2	6	N
Group	75	35	...	1	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		ALWAR DISTRICT—concld.			
Family	752	30	...	1	0
Group	84	118	...	4	0
Family	840	118	...	4	0
Group	87	11	...	N	0
Family	876	11	...	N	0
Group	89	31	1	N	N
Family	899	29	1	N	N
Division	9	10	1	N	N
	X	1	...	N	0
		BHARATPUR DISTRICT			
Total workers		**362,036**	**121,556**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III					
All Divisions		3,836	463	106	38
Division	0	5	...	N	0
	1	7	...	N	0
	2	35	...	N	0
Group	28	24	...	N	0
Family	280	21	...	N	0
Group	29	10	...	N	0
Family	290	10	...	N	0
Division	3	2	3	N	N
	4	3,039	384	84	32
Group	40	38	4	1	N
Family	403	11	3	N	N
	404	27	1	N	N
Group	41	2,909	366	80	30
Family	410	11	1	N	N
	411	2,853	337	80	28
	412	29	27	N	2
	413	13	...	N	0
Group	44	87	14	2	1
Family	441	40	...	1	0
	442	18	9	N	N
	449	27	3	N	N
Division	5	654	26	18	2
Group	50	603	24	17	2
Family	500	218	13	6	1
	509	384	11	11	N
Group	59	51	2	1	N
Family	590	51	2	1	N
Division	7-8	84	50	2	4
Group	73	22	...	N	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		BHARATPUR DISTRICT—concld.			
Family	733	22	...	N	0
Group	79	29	16	N	1
Family	790	29	16	N	1
Group	89	23	33	N	3
Family	899	23	33	N	3
Division	9	9	...	N	0
		SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT			
Total workers		306,630	**183,395**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III All Divisions		7,247	2,353	235	128
Division	0	2	...	N	0
	1	3	...	N	0
	2	6	...	N	0
	3	9	3	N	N
Group	33	8	3	N	N
Division	4	6 141	2,301	200	125
Group	40	36	2	1	N
Family	404	25	1	1	N
Group	41	5,932	2,001	193	109
Family	411	247	31	8	2
	412	5,646	1,957	184	107
	413	30	3	N	N
	415	3	9	N	N
Group	42	22	2	N	N
Family	421	21	2	N	N
Group	44	150	296	5	16
Family	440	16	...	N	0
	441	4	31	N	N
	442	125	265	4	14
Division	5	875	44	29	2
Group	50	805	44	26	2
Family	500	131	4	4	N
	501	45	...	1	0
	509	629	40	21	2
Group	59	68	...	2	0
Family	590	68	...	2	0
Division	6	8	...	N	0
	7–8	134	5	4	N
Group	79	14	...	N	0
	89	118	5	4	N
Family	899	118	5	4	N
Division	9	4	...	N	0
	X	15	...	N	0
Group	X8	15	...	N	0
Family	X80	15	...	N	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		JAIPUR DISTRICT			
Total workers		**570,816**	**306,734**	**10 000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III All Divisions		15,855	8,410	278	274
Division	0	29	592	N	19
Group	00	14	...	N	0
	04	2	592	N	19
Family	040	2	592	N	19
Division	1	184	3	3	N
Group	13	184	3	3	N
Family	130	181	3	3	N
Division	2	102	...	2	0
Group	20	30	...	N	0
Family	200	29	...	N	0
Group	28	49	...	N	0
Family	280	43	...	N	0
Group	29	18	...	N	0
Family	290	18	...	N	0
Division	3	22	...	N	0
Group	32	18	...	N	0
Family	321	18	...	N	0
Division	4	13,875	7,428	243	242
Group	40	279	46	5	1
Family	402	48	7	N	N
	404	231	39	4	1
Group	41	13,384	7,324	234	239
Family	410	53	...	N	0
	411	13,178	7,291	231	238
	412	138	24	2	N
	419	13	9	N	0
Group	42	33	...	N	0
Family	420	29	...	N	0
Group	43	41	...	N	0
Family	431	37	...	N	0
Group	44	138	58	2	2
Family	440	38	...	N	0
	441	14	9	N	0
	442	73	6	1	N
	449	13	43	N	1
Division	5	1,301	269	23	9
Group	50	1,213	191	21	6
Family	500	195	51	3	2
	501	622	32	11	1
	502	2	46	N	1
	509	394	62	7	2

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc.and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		JAIPUR DISTRICT—concld.			
Group	51	50	...	N	0
Family	511	46	...	N	0
Group	59	38	78	N	3
Family	590	38	78	N	3
Division	6	11	...	N	0
Group	64	10	...	N	0
Division	7–8	283	115	5	3
Group	75	26	...	N	0
Family	753	17	...	N	0
Group	79	33	23	N	N
Family	790	33	23	N	N
Group	85	...	80	0	3
Family	859	...	80	0	3
Group	89	210	9	4	N
Family	890	26	...	N	0
	899	184	9	3	N
Division	9	40	3	N	N
Group	90	36	3	N	N
Family	903	36	3	N	N
Division	X	8	...	N	0
		SIKAR DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**228,329**	**154,453**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III All Divisions		3,087	1,356	135	88
Division	0	1	...	N	0
	1	9	...	N	0
	2	14	...	N	0
	4	2,260	1,324	99	86
Group	40	25	9	1	N
Family	402	6	8	N	N
	409	10	1	N	N
Group	41	2,203	1,295	96	84
Family	411	2,121	1,267	92	83
	412	57	28	N	N
	415	15	...	N	0
Group	44	27	20	1	1
Family	442	24	20	1	1
Division	5	786	31	34	2
Group	50	701	27	31	2
Family	501	694	27	30	2
Group	59	83	4	4	N
Family	590	83	4	4	N

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		SIKAR DISTRICT—concld.			
Division	6	1	...	N	0
	7-8	4	1	N	N
	9	11	...	N	0
	X	1	...	N	0
		AJMER DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**284,451**	**158,835**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III All Divisions		6,643	2,393	234	151
Division	0	90	1	3	N
Group	03	44	...	2	0
Family	030	44	...	2	0
Group	04	43	...	2	0
Family	040	43	...	2	0
Division	1	47	...	2	0
Group	13	47	...	2	0
Family	130	46	...	2	0
Division	2	27	...	N	0
Group	29	15	...	N	0
Family	290	15	...	N	0
Division	3	8	...	N	0
	4	5,589	2,285	196	144
Group	40	3	18	N	1
Family	404	1	17	N	1
Group	41	5,402	2,257	190	142
Family	411	5,203	2,213	183	142
	412	170	33	6	2
	419	20	10	N	N
Group	44	178	10	6	N
Family	440	98	...	3	0
	441	30	...	1	0
	442	46	9	1	N
Division	5	690	76	24	5
Group	50	686	72	24	5
Family	500	36	...	1	0
	501	611	72	21	5
	509	33	...	1	0
Division	6	1	...	N	0
	7-8	50	31	2	2
Group	73	10	...	N	0
Family	733	10	...	N	0
Group	79	4	14	N	N
	85	18	9	N	N
Family	853	18	...	N	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		AJMER DISTRICT—concld.			
Group	89	12	...	N	0
Family	899	11	...	N	0
Division	9	137	...	5	0
Group	90	68	...	2	0
Family	903	68	...	2	0
Group	91	68	...	2	0
Family	911	63	...	2	0
Group	93	1	...	N	0
Division	X	4	...	N	0
		TONK DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**160,834**	**103,448**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III All Division		4,030	975	251	94
Division	0	...	3	0	N
	1	39	...	2	0
Group	13	39	...	2	0
Family	130	39	...	2	0
Division	2	8	1	N	N
	4	3,746	892	233	86
Group	40	141	19	9	2
Family	404	141	18	9	2
Group	41	3,505	873	218	84
Family	411	3,275	710	204	69
	412	202	130	13	13
	415	7	17	N	N
	419	20	16	1	1
Group	43	78	...	5	0
Family	431	35	...	2	0
	439	42	...	2	0
Group	44	18	...	1	0
Family	440	11	...	N	0
Division	5	196	70	12	7
Group	50	196	68	12	7
Family	500	143	28	9	3
	501	26	40	2	4
	502	2	...	N	0
	509	25	...	2	0
Division	6	1	...	N	0
	7–8	36	9	2	N
Group	89	34	9	2	N
Family	890	14	9	N	N
	899	20	...	1	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		JAISALMER DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**48,961**	**19,175**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III					
All Divisions		6,559	1,892	1,342	987
Division	1	1	...	N	0
	2	3	...	N	0
	3	...	53	0	27
Group	33	...	53	0	27
Family	331	...	53	0	27
Division	4	5,844	1,234	1,194	644
Group	40	4,644	1,203	949	627
Family	403	58	...	11	N
	404	4,586	1,203	937	627
Group	41	1,108	17	226	9
Family	411	1,078	17	220	9
	412	22	...	4	0
Group	44	92	13	19	7
Family	442	79	6	17	3
	449	10	3	2	1
Division	5	22	26	4	14
Group	59	18	26	4	14
Family	590	18	26	4	14
Division	7–8	697	579	142	302
Group	70	...	20	0	10
Family	702	...	20	0	10
Group	79	18	...	4	0
Family	790	18	...	4	0
Group	82	674	559	138	292
Family	822	674	559	138	292
Division	9	2	...	N	0
		JODHPUR DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**256,027**	**120,434**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III					
All Divisions		4,674	853	183	71
Division	0	6	2	N	N
	1	100	5	4	N
Group	13	100	5	4	N
Family	130	100	5	4	N
Division	2	64	8	2	N
Group	20	45	8	2	N
Family	200	44	8	2	N
Group	28	17	...	N	0
Family	280	14	...	N	0
Division	3	5	7	N	N
	4	1,743	439	68	36
Group	40	364	7	14	N
Family	402	21	...	N	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		JODHPUR DISTRICT—concld.			
	403	49	...	1	0
Family	404	294	7	11	N
Group	41	1,338	426	52	35
Family	411	1.263	412	49	34
	412	31	14	1	1
	415	44	...	1	0
Group	44	34	6	1	N
Family	440	26	...	1	0
Division	5	1,864	307	73	25
Group	50	1,242	307	49	25
Family	500	75	61	3	5
	501	998	242	39	20
	502	10	...	N	0
	509	159	3	6	N
Group	59	622	...	24	0
Family	590	622	...	24	0
Division	6	13	1	N	N
Group	64	13	1	N	N
Family	641	13	...	N	0
Division	7–8	861	82	33	7
Group	79	252	30	10	2
Family	790	252	30	10	2
Group	85	50	...	2	0
Family	856	50	...	2	0
Group	89	555	51	22	4
Family	890	50	10	2	N
	899	505	41	20	3
Division	9	5	...	N	0
	X	13	2	N	N
Group	X8	12	2	N	N
Family	X80	12	2	N	N
		NAGAUR DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**278,728**	**178,922**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III All Divisions		3,506	1,538	126	86
Division	0	10	...	N	0
Group	02	10	...	N	0
Family	020	10	...	N	0
Division	1	40	...	1	0
Group	13	40	...	1	0
Family	130	39	...	1	0
Division	2	14	...	N	0
	4	2,402	1,281	86	72
Group	40	46	13	2	N
Family	403	46	...	2	N
	404	...	13	0	N
Group	41	2,348	1,236	84	69

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		NAGAUR DISTRICT—concld.			
Family	410	3	109	N	6
	411	2,322	1,111	83	62
	412	7	3	N	N
	415	10	...	N	0
	419	6	13	N	N
Group	42	...	10	0	N
	44	8	22	N	1
Family	449	2	22	N	1
Division	5	714	229	26	13
Group	50	643	136	23	8
Family	500	20	3	N	N
	501	288	21	10	1
	509	355	112	12	6
Division	6	1	...	N	0
	7–8	315	28	11	2
Group	73	13	...	N	0
Family	733	13	...	N	0
Group	79	202	2	7	N
Family	790	126	2	5	N
	791	76	...	3	0
Group	89	99	26	4	1
Family	890	26	1	N	N
	899	73	25	3	1
Division	9	3	...	N	0
	X	7	...	N	0
		PALI DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**237,663**	**123,675**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III All Divisions		3,352	1,805	141	146
Division	0	...	30	0	2
Group	04	...	30	0	2
Family	040	...	30	0	2
Division	1	1	...	N	0
	2	24	...	1	0
Group	28	12	...	N	0
Family	289	12	...	N	0
Division	4	2,927	1,555	123	126
Group	40	16	99	N	8
Family	403	2	31	N	0
	404	...	68	0	5
Group	41	2,504	296	105	24
Family	411	2,403	260	101	21
	412	66	36	1	1
	419	32	...	N	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		PALI DISTRICT—concld.			
Group	44	403	1,160	17	94
Family	440	19	...	N	0
	441	152	442	6	36
	442	62	683	3	5
	449	169	31	6	2
Division	5	385	118	16	10
Group	50	385	115	16	9
Family	501	217	84	9	7
	509	166	26	7	2
Division	6	...	83	0	7
Group	64	...	83	0	7
Family	643	...	83	0	7
Division	7-8	9	17	N	1
Group	89	5	16	N	1
Family	899	5	16	N	1
Division	9	6	2	N	N
		BARMER DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**215,618**	**121,262**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III All Divisions		1,438	431	67	36
Division	1	4	...	N	0
	4	1,002	384	46	32
Group	40	462	220	21	18
Family	404	462	220	21	18
Group	41	516	149	24	12
Family	411	509	149	24	12
Group	44	23	15	1	1
Family	443	15	15	N	0
Division	5	417	47	19	4
Group	50	224	4	10	N
Family	500	218	4	10	N
Group	59	192	43	9	4
Family	590	192	43	9	4
Division	7-8	13	...	N	0
	X	2	...	N	0
		JALOR DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**167,786**	**83,075**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III All Divisions		2,052	860	122	104
Division	0	...	2	0	N
	3	...	182	0	22

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		JALOR DISTRICT—concld.			
Group	30	...	181	0	22
Family	300	...	181	0	22
Division	4	1,977	561	118	68
Group	40	...	19	0	2
Family	404	...	19	0	2
Group	41	1,733	154	103	19
Family	411	1,713	122	103	15
	412	20	12	N	N
	419	...	20	0	2
Group	44	244	388	15	47
Family	440	10	...	N	0
	441	4	30	N	4
	442	230	358	14	43
Division	5	6	115	N	14
Group	59	...	115	0	14
Family	590	...	115	0	14
Division	7–8	69	...	4	0
Group	72	38	...	2	0
Family	729	38	...	2	0
Group	79	18	...	1	0
Family	790	18	...	1	0
		SIROHI DISTRICT			
Total Workers		102,300	38,078	10,000	10,000
Workers in Category III					
All Divisions		2,081	1,360	203	357
Division	0	3	...	N	0
	1	48	...	5	0
Group	13	48	...	5	0
Family	130	48	...	5	0
Group	2	12	...	1	0
	4	1,624	1,123	159	295
Group	40	46	33	5	9
Family	404	46	33	5	9
Group	41	1,140	260	111	68
Family	411	959	172	94	45
	412	171	85	17	22
	419	8	3	N	N
Group	43	11	3	1	N
Family	430	11	...	1	0
Group	44	427	827	42	217
Family	440	66	...	7	0
	441	6	32	N	8
	442	296	320	29	84

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		SIROHI DISTRICT—concld.			
Family	443	19	338	2	89
	449	40	137	4	36
Division	5	318	232	31	61
Group	50	315	201	31	53
Family	500	60	8	6	2
	501	31	7	3	2
	509	224	186	22	49
Group	59	3	31	N	8
Family	590	3	31	N	8
Division	6	3	...	N	0
	7–8	45	4	4	1
Group	79	32	...	3	0
Family	790	32	...	3	0
Group	89	8	4	N	1
Division	9	25	1	2	N
Group	90	23	1	2	N
Family	903	23	1	2	N
Division	X	3	...	N	0
		BHILWARA DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**298,645**	**204,893**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III All Divisions		11,332	2,905	379	142
Division	0	29	2	N	N
Group	00	10	1	N	N
Division	1	235	...	8	0
Group	13	235	...	8	0
Family	130	209	...	7	0
	131	19	...	N	0
Division	2	109	1	4	N
Group	28	56	...	2	0
Family	280	32	...	1	0
	289	24	...	N	0
Group	29	41	1	1	N
Family	290	41	1	1	N
Division	3	37	...	1	0
Group	30	28	...	N	0
Family	301	28	...	N	0
Division	4	7,927	2,429	265	119
Group	40	7,187	1,789	241	87
Family	402	14	2	N	N
	403	40	20	1	N
	404	7,133	1,767	239	87
Group	41	415	240	14	12

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		BHILWARA DISTRICT—concld.			
Family	411	389	239	13	12
	412	17	1	N	0
Group	43	38	1	1	N
Family	430	38	...	1	0
Group	44	280	398	9	19
Family	440	40	...	1	0
	441	7	17	N	N
	442	222	357	7	17
	443	9	24	N	N
Division	5	2,390	401	80	20
Group	50	840	228	28	11
Family	500	174	8	6	N
	501	582	194	19	9
	502	22	3	N	N
	503	21	...	N	N
	509	41	23	1	1
Group	52	1,517	156	51	8
Family	520	1,517	156	51	8
Group	59	31	17	1	N
Family	590	31	17	1	N
Division	6	52	...	2	0
Group	63	34	...	1	0
Family	630	34	...	1	0
Group	64	18	...	N	0
Family	643	11	...	N	0
Division	7–8	334	66	11	3
Group	75	27	1	N	N
Family	753	17	...	N	0
Group	76	33	...	1	0
Family	760	27	...	1	0
Group	77	13	...	N	0
Family	770	12	...	N	0
Group	79	34	15	1	N
Family	790	34	15	1	N
Group	87	49	...	2	0
Family	870	14	...	N	0
	874	13	...	N	0
	876	22	...	1	0
Group	89	166	49	6	2
Family	899	162	48	5	2
Division	9	196	4	7	N
Group	90	170	1	6	N
Family	903	170	...	6	N
Group	91	14	...	N	0
Family	911	13	...	N	0
Group	93	12	3	N	N
Family	931	12	3	N	N
Division	X	23	2	N	N
Group	X8	23	2	N	N
Family	X80	23	2	N	N

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		UDAIPUR DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**462.619**	**310,934**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III					
All Divisions		9,564	7,629	207	245
Division	0	44	...	N	0
Group	00	29	...	N	0
Family	006	17	...	N	0
Division	1	74	2	2	N
Group	13	74	2	2	N
Family	130	73	2	2	N
Division	2	125	...	3	0
Group	20	10	...	N	0
Family	200	10	...	N	0
Group	21	13	...	N	0
Family	211	13	...	N	0
Group	28	84	...	2	0
Family	280	38	...	N	0
	289	46	...	N	0
Group	29	17	...	N	0
Family	290	17	...	N	0
Division	3	3	15	N	N
Group	30	...	15	0	N
Family	301	...	15	0	N
Division	4	7,954	7,388	172	238
Group	40	6,957	5,656	150	182
Family	402	17	...	N	0
	403	56	17	N	N
	404	6,883	5.639	149	181
Group	41	551	315	12	10
Family	411	446	308	10	10
	412	104	6	1	N
Group	43	25	...	N	0
Family	431	24	...	N	0
Group	44	415	1,417	9	46
Family	440	63	...	1	0
	441	94	201	1	7
	442	218	1,150	5	37
	443	40	66	N	N
Division	5	935	116	20	4
Group	50	879	115	19	4
Family	500	76	6	2	N
	501	575	103	12	3
	503	15	...	N	0
	509	213	3	5	N
Group	52	56	1	1	N
Family	520	56	1	1	N
Division	6	12	...	N	0
	7-8	290	95	6	3
Group	73	12	3	N	N

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
		UDAIPUR DISTRICT—concld.		
Family	733	10	2	N	N
Group	75	74	...	2	0
Family	751	18	...	N	0
	752	17	...	N	0
	753	31	...	N	0
Group	76	28	...	N	0
Family	760	27	...	N	0
Group	77	51	...	1	0
Family	770	22	...	N	0
	772	29	...	N	0
Group	79	2	51	N	2
Family	799	...	50	0	2
Group	87	40	...	N	0
Family	870	22	...	N	0
	872	12	...	N	0
Group	89	78	41	2	1
Family	890	35	2	N	N
	899	43	39	N	1
Division	9	116	13	3	N
Group	90	66	2	1	N
Family	903	66	2	1	N
Group	91	10	1	N	N
	93	40	10	N	N
Family	931	38	10	N	N
Division	X	11	...	N	0
Group	X8	11	...	N	0
Family	X80	11	...	N	0
		CHITORGARH DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**233,263**	**179,152**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III					
All Divisions		5,369	2,542	230	142
Division	0	1	...	N	0
	1	22	...	N	0
Group	13	22	...	N	0
Family	130	22	...	N	0
Division	2	2	...	N	0
	3	...	10	0	N
	4	3,995	2,042	171	114
Group	40	2,839	1,256	122	70
Family	403	26	...	1	0
	404	2,808	1,253	120	70
Group	41	374	150	16	8
Family	411	328	134	14	7
	413	14	1	N	N
	415	13	13	N	N
Group	44	780	636	33	35

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		CHITORGARH DISTRICT—concld.			
Family	441	72	431	3	24
	442	619	205	27	11
	443	87	...	1	0
Division	5	1,186	444	51	25
Group	50	1,180	444	51	25
Family	501	1,163	444	50	25
	509	10	...	N	0
Division	6	9	...	N	0
	7–8	146	46	6	3
Group	79	111	12	5	N
Family	790	111	3	5	N
Group	82	5	31	N	2
Family	822	5	31	N	2
Group	89	23	2	N	N
Family	899	21	2	N	N
Division	9	6	...	N	0
	X	2	...	N	0
		DUNGARPUR DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**119,183**	**95,863**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III All Divisions		2,059	2,361	173	246
Division	0	1	...	N	0
	1	21	...	2	0
Group	13	21	...	2	0
Family	130	21	...	2	0
Division	2	6	...	N	0
	3	11	...	N	0
Group	30	10	...	N	0
Family	301	10	...	N	0
Division	4	1,967	2,361	165	246
Group	40	1,288	2,041	108	213
Family	404	1,287	2,036	108	212
Group	41	634	260	53	27
Family	411	625	246	52	26
	412	9	14	N	N
Group	44	45	60	4	6
Family	442	15	59	1	6
	443	26	...	N	0
Division	5	46	...	4	0
Group	50	46	...	4	0
Family	501	46	...	4	0
Division	7–8	2	...	N	0
	9	5	...	N	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5
		BANSWARA DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**140,466**	**101,654**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III					
All Divisions		1,899	1,534	135	151
Division	0	1	...	N	0
	1	7	...	N	0
	2	5	...	N	0
	4	1,848	1,530	132	151
Group	40	1,740	1,423	124	140
Family	403	8	7	N	N
	404	1,729	1,416	123	139
Group	41	65	71	5	7
Family	411	41	61	3	6
	412	16	10	1	0
Group	44	39	36	3	4
Family	442	8	10	N	N
	443	27	25	2	2
Division	5	26	1	2	N
Group	50	26	1	2	N
Family	501	24	1	2	N
Division	6	2	...	N	0
	7–8	4	3	N	N
		BUNDI DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**106,927**	**51,469**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III					
All Divisions		3,205	539	300	105
Division	0	19	...	2	0
Group	05	18	...	2	0
Family	053	18	...	2	0
Division	1	1	...	N	0
	4	2,873	423	269	82
Group	40	2,274	205	213	40
Family	403	11	4	N	N
	404	2,259	201	211	39
Group	41	304	68	28	13
Family	411	269	61	25	12
	412	34	6	N	N
Group	44	248	149	23	29
Family	440	29	...	N	0
	441	53	46	6	6
	442	71	32	7	6
	443	95	71	9	14
Division	5	242	103	23	20
Group	50	242	103	23	20
Family	501	237	103	22	20
Division	6	1	...	N	0
	7–8	54	12	5	2

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	3	5
		BUNDI DISTRICT—concld.			
Group	79	4	7	N	1
Family	790	4	7	N	1
Group	89	41	5	4	N
Family	899	39	5	4	N
Division	9	4	...	N	0
	X	2	...	N	0
		KOTA DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**262,351**	**128,413**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III					
All Divisions		9,079	2,917	346	227
Division	0	134	3	5	N
Group	00	127	1	5	N
Family	000	65	...	2	0
	002	60	...	2	0
Division	1	66	1	3	N
Group	13	66	1	3	N
Family	130	45	1	2	N
	139	21	...	N	0
Division	2	217	1	8	N
Group	20	18	...	N	0
Family	200	15	...	N	0
Group	21	80	...	3	0
Family	211	79	...	3	0
Group	28	91	1	3	N
Family	280	45	...	2	N
	289	46	1	2	N
Group	29	28	...	1	0
Family	290	28	...	1	0
Division	3	115	66	4	5
Group	30	30	65	1	5
Family	301	30	65	1	5
Group	32	23	...	N	0
Family	329	23	...	N	0
Group	34	53	...	2	0
Family	341	53	...	2	0
Division	4	5,747	1,498	219	117
Group	40	3,874	696	148	54
Family	402	17	2	...	...
	403	70	91	3	7
	404	3,787	603	144	47
Group	41	1,373	169	52	13
Family	411	1,232	142	47	11
	412	112	21	4	2
	415	11	1	N	N
	419	11	4	N	N
Group	42	13	...	N	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
	KOTA DISTRICT—contd.			
Family	420	13	...	N	0
Group	43	17	...	N	0
Family	431	10	...	N	0
Group	44	470	633	18	49
Family	440	189	...	7	0
	441	102	175	4	14
	442	139	375	5	29
	443	6	83	N	6
	449	34	...	N	N
Division	5	1,111	831	42	65
Group	50	843	811	32	63
Family	500	237	29	9	2
	501	584	782	22	61
	509	14	...	N	0
Group	52	164	...	6	0
Family	520	164	...	6	0
Group	59	104	20	4	2
Family	590	104	20	4	2
Division	6	22	1	N	N
Group	64	22	1	N	N
Family	641	20	...	N	0
Division	7–8	1,474	499	56	39
Group	73	14	...	N	0
Family	733	13	...	N	0
Group	75	264	...	10	0
Family	751	227	...	8	0
	753	23	...	N	0
Group	77	79	...	3	0
Family	779	79	...	3	0
Group	78	323	...	12	0
Family	780	323	...	12	0
Group	79	181	29	7	2
Family	790	81	29	3	2
	799	100	...	4	0
Group	82	4	34	N	3
Family	822	4	34	N	3
Group	85	19	5	N	N
Family	853	19	5	N	N
Group	87	19	1	N	N
	89	569	430	22	33
Family	890	287	279	11	22
	899	282	151	11	12
Division	9	185	17	7	1
Group	90	32	...	1	0

Number of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers by division, group and family, 1961—concld.

1		2	3	4	5
		KOTA DISTRICT—concld.			
Family	903	32	...	1	0
Group	91	5	8	N	N
Family	912	2	8	N	N
Group	92	141	...	5	0
Family	920	144	...	5	0
Group	93	4	9	N	N
Family	931	4	9	N	N
Division	X	8	...	N	0
		JHALAWAR DISTRICT			
Total Workers		**156,441**	**93,069**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Workers in Category III					
All Divisions		3,462	568	221	61
Division	0	1	...	N	0
	1	74	...	5	0
Group	13	74	...	5	0
Family	130	12	...	N	0
	131	60	...	4	0
Division	2	7	...	N	0
	3	1	14	N	1
Group	33	1	14	N	1
Family	331	1	14	N	1
Division	4	2,602	263	166	28
Group	40	2,207	150	141	16
Family	403	84	29	5	3
	404	2,119	121	135	13
Group	41	340	102	22	11
Family	411	306	18	20	2
	412	32	84	2	9
Group	42	10	...	N	0
Family	420	10	...	N	0
Group	44	40	11	3	1
Family	442	28	4	N	N
Division	5	717	274	46	29
Group	50	717	274	46	29
Family	500	29	...	2	0
	501	688	274	44	29
Division	7-8	53	17	3	2
Group	79	26	12	2	1
Family	790	16	12	1	1
	791	10	...	N	0
Group	89	25	5	2	N
Family	899	25	5	2	N
Division	9	7	...	N	0

18. The important occupational divisions where a significant number of workers in category III is noticed are (i) Division 4 - Farmer, Fisherman, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers; (ii) Division 5 - Miners, Quarrymen and related workers and (iii) Division 7-8, relating to carftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified. Division 0-Professional, technical and related workers, contains a few persons working in this industrial category while other divisions have only an insignificant number of workers. Some of the important divisions may now be discussed in detail.

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers.

19. This is the most important division wich alone accounts for more than 85 percent of the total workers under cetegory III. The proportionate strength of such workers to the total workers of the State is 154 and 119 for every 10,000 working males and females respectively. In this occupational division, group 40 - Farmers and Farm Managers and group 41 - Farm workers and the most numerous and jointly account for about 90 thousand males and 35 thousand females. The majority of workers under group 40, is represented by family 404 - Farmers and Farm managers, Animals, Birds and Insects rearing, while in case of group 41, most of them are Farm workers and Gardeners (Malis.) The next important group 44- loggers and other forestry workers has the unusual feature of more females than male workers which can be attributed to the economic and customary practice prevailing in the rural areas, where the females go out in large numbers for collection of fuel and forest products. This is also because of the cheaper rates of the females in comparison to males. The important families of this group where the male workers are out numbered by females are (i) Family 441 - Harvesters and Gatherers of forest products including lac (except logs) (616 males, 1,426 females) ; (ii) Family 442-Log Fellers and Wood Cutters (2,384 Males and 3,835 females) and (iii) Family 443 - Charcoal Burners and Forest products processrs (340 males, 635 females). Fishermen and Hunters were in limited number in the State as group 43 - Fishermen and related workers and group 42 - Hunters and related workers account for 291 and 206 workers respectively.

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and related workers.

20. This division occupies around 16,000 males and 4,000 females whose proportionate contribution to 10,000 working males and females in the State is 27 and 11 respectively. The majority of these workers is noticed in group 50, where 10,499 are quarrymen under family 502, 2,603 are miners under family 500 and 3,254 are other miners and quarrymen not classified under family 500 and 501. Most of the miners, classified under family 500, are returned from few districts viz; Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Bhilwara and Kota. Concentration of workers classified under family 501, Quarrymen, is noticed in Chitorgarh, Kota, Jodhpur, Jhalawar, Sikar, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur districts where stone quarries are located. Mineral treaters classified under family 520 of group 52 are 1,743 males and 157 females which are mostly returned from Bhilwara district.

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified.

21. The lesser importance of craftsmen, production process workers etc., in Industrial Category III is noticeable from the fact that there were only 6,592 males and 1,910 females in Division 7-8, wherein loaders and unloaders as well as labourers not elsewhere classified account for 3,118 males and 927 females. Stone cutters, Stone carvers and Stone dressers under Family 790 of Group 79 account more than a thousand persons. The rest of the occupational divisions are not worth a notice, as the number of workers occupied therein is not very significant.

22. The above analysis shows the relative importance of different occupations of workers in Industrial Category III-Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities which appears to be for the most part governed by the existance or otherwise of the natural resources in the form of forest produce, Quarrying and Mining in the State.

Secondary work at household industry as cultivator and as agricultural labourer.

23. Persons' engaged in the Secondary means of livelihood along with their principal work such as in cultivation, as agricultural labourers, and at household industry have been ascertained separately for the present Census. In case of persons engaged in more than one productive activity, the one which occupied most of his time was considered as his principal work, and the secondary work was that activity which occupied most his time next to his principal work.

24. The following table shows the proportions of such workers who principally work as cultivators or as agricultural labourers or at household industry but also have a secondary work in any of these three categories. The table has been presented for India and the various States.

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

India/State	Principal work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: At Household Industry Males	At Household Industry Females	As Cultivator Males	As Cultivator Females	As Agricultural labourer Males	As Agricultural labourer Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA									
	Cultivation	T	1,000	168	92	0	0	454	286
		R	1,000	168	93	0	0	453	286
		U	1,000	151	60	0	0	512	277
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	50	40	551	359	0	0
		R	1,000	50	40	552	358	0	0
		U	1,000	44	51	538	367	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	538	202	154	106
		R	1,000	0	0	535	203	156	106
		U	1,000	0	0	633	187	93	87
STATES									
1. Andhra Pradesh	Cultivation	T	1,000	107	47	0	0	437	409
		R	1,000	106	47	0	0	437	410
		U	1,000	132	73	0	0	437	358
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	52	54	451	443	0	0
		R	1,000	51	53	453	443	0	0
		U	1,000	71	80	384	465	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	463	142	224	171
		R	1,000	0	0	461	141	226	172
		U	1,000	0	0	524	175	152	149
2. Assam	Cultivation	T	1,000	139	707	0	0	114	40
		R	1,000	138	708	0	0	114	40
		U	1,000	329	146	0	0	363	162
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	57	106	784	53	0	0
		R	1,000	55	106	786	53	0	0
		U	1,000	308	141	507	44	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	56	761	24	159
		R	1,000	0	0	54	765	22	159
		U	1,000	0	0	425	132	215	228
3. Bihar	Cultivation	T	1,000	131	51	0	0	518	300
		R	1,000	132	51	0	0	517	300
		U	1,000	61	17	0	0	654	268

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961—contd.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Bihar—concld.	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	44	27	633	296	0	0
		R	1,000	44	27	633	296	0	0
		U	1,000	25	29	592	354	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	569	211	143	77
		R	1,000	0	0	564	213	145	78
		U	1,000	0	0	740	152	71	37
4. Gujarat	Cultivation	T	1,000	286	214	0	0	312	188
		R	1,000	287	210	0	0	314	189
		U	1,000	250	375	0	0	244	131
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	75	81	477	367	0	0
		R	1,000	75	77	479	369	0	0
		U	1,000	88	304	365	243	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	397	402	109	92
		R	1,000	0	0	399	400	110	91
		U	1,000	0	0	367	432	92	109
5. Jammu & Kashmir	Cultivation	T	1,000	493	376	0	0	113	18
		R	1,000	493	378	0	0	112	17
		U	1,000	522	282	0	0	171	25
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	264	96	458	182	0	0
		R	1,000	296	112	449	143	0	0
		U	1,000	81	12	513	394	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	486	421	73	20
		R	1,000	0	0	477	431	71	21
		U	1,000	0	0	745	122	133	0
6. Kerala	Cultivation	T	1,000	126	43	0	0	642	189
		R	1,000	125	43	0	0	643	189
		U	1,000	152	51	0	0	615	182
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	27	50	718	205	0	0
		R	1,000	27	50	718	205	0	0
		U	1,000	36	83	695	186	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	510	169	102	219
		R	1,000	0	0	506	169	104	221
		U	1,000	0	0	601	172	48	179
7. Madhya Pradesh	Cultivation	T	1,000	168	78	0	0	374	380
		R	1,000	167	78	0	0	374	381
		U	1,000	285	91	0	0	311	313
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	64	41	455	440	0	0
		R	1,000	64	41	455	440	0	0
		U	1,000	71	119	359	451	0	0

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961—contd.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Madhya Pradesh —concld.	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	518	220	154	108
		R	1,000	0	0	514	220	157	109
		U	1,000	0	0	645	247	48	60
8. Madras	Cultivation	T	1,000	53	21	0	0	586	340
		R	1,000	53	21	0	0	584	342
		U	1,000	50	16	0	0	646	288
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	34	21	561	384	0	0
		R	1,000	34	22	560	384	0	0
		U	1,000	11	5	588	396	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	544	140	202	114
		R	1,000	0	0	539	139	206	116
		U	1,000	0	0	630	160	133	77
9. Maharashtra	Cultivation	T	1,000	71	29	0	0	449	451
		R	1,000	70	29	0	0	449	452
		U	1,000	85	26	0	0	476	413
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	36	30	479	455	0	0
		R	1,000	37	30	477	456	0	0
		U	1,000	16	26	525	433	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	504	175	173	148
		R	1,000	0	0	501	176	176	147
		U	1,000	0	0	576	164	99	161
10. Mysore	Cultivation	T	1,000	235	78	0	0	427	260
		R	1,000	236	78	0	0	425	261
		U	1,000	202	44	0	0	506	248
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	94	86	474	346	0	0
		R	1,000	95	88	470	347	0	0
		U	1,000	67	43	577	313	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	590	193	126	91
		R	1,000	0	0	579	194	132	95
		U	1,000	0	0	697	190	67	46
11. Orissa	Cultivation	T	1,000	165	51	0	0	592	192
		R	1,000	165	51	0	0	592	192
		U	1,000	135	20	0	0	703	142
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	84	66	604	246	0	0
		R	1,000	84	66	603	247	0	0
		U	1,000	70	23	699	208	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	568	197	129	106
		R	1,000	0	0	567	198	129	106
		U	1,000	0	0	655	153	113	79

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961—concld.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Punjab	Cultivation	T	1,000	594	244	0	0	132	30
		R	1,000	599	248	0	0	123	30
		U	1,000	378	61	0	0	554	7
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	338	56	567	39	0	0
		R	1,000	461	77	410	52	0	0
		U	1,000	12	1	982	5	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	614	157	189	40
		R	1,000	0	0	608	161	190	41
		U	1,000	0	0	747	73	157	23
13. RAJASTHAN	Cultivation	T	1,000	421	193	0	0	237	149
		R	1,000	423	194	0	0	235	148
		U	1,000	266	107	0	0	404	223
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	99	79	484	338	0	0
		R	1,000	101	75	487	337	0	0
		U	1,000	47	153	417	383	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	624	236	90	50
		R	1,000	0	0	623	237	90	50
		U	1,000	0	0	640	228	73	59
14. Uttar Pradesh	Cultivation	T	1,000	221	46	0	0	527	206
		R	1,000	220	46	0	0	527	207
		U	1,000	223	47	0	0	684	46
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	42	22	593	343	0	0
		R	1,000	42	23	592	343	0	0
		U	1,000	111	6	769	114	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	699	140	123	38
		R	1,000	0	0	695	142	124	39
		U	1,000	0	0	852	89	49	10
15. West Bengal	Cultivation	T	1,000	128	15	0	0	724	133
		R	1,000	129	15	0	0	723	133
		U	1,000	60	2	0	0	909	29
	Agricultural labour	T	1,000	31	31	792	146	0	0
		R	1,000	31	31	791	147	0	0
		U	1,000	10	3	908	79	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	675	83	183	59
		R	1,000	0	0	673	84	183	60
		U	1,000	0	0	851	20	117	12

25. It will be seen from the All India pattern of the distribution of secondary work in the table above that when the principal work is cultivation the proportions of persons engaged as agricultural laboures is the highest while in cases where the principal work is either agricultural labour or household industry, the proportions of persons working as cultivator by way of secondary work are the highest. The secondary work for cultivators reveals that 740 are agricultural labourers and 260 at household industry for every 1,000 persons having a secondary work with their principal livelihood at cultivation. Cultivation is the secondary work of 910 persons out of 1,000 whose principal work is agricultural labour and having a secondary work in any of these categories. Corresponding proportions for second work of those whose principal work is household industry being 740 in cultivation and 260 as agricultural labourers.

26. For the country as a whole, 'as cultivator' and 'as agricultural labourer' are really important as means of secondary work. Household industry as second work is not so important as it accounts for 260 and 90 workers for every 1,000 persons working as cultivators and as agricultural labourers respectively.

27. This pattern of distribution of secondary work of those persons who are principally at work as cultivators, as agricultural labourers or at household industry is mirrored in almost all the states of the country except the states of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan, where household industry as secondary work is more important than agricultural labour in case of those whose principal work is cultivation. Household industry in the rural areas of Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab and in the urban areas of Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan goes also with agricultural labour showing its importance as secondary work. The proportion of persons doing secondary work in addition to their principal work varies for different states and in different categories. Taking into consideration the principal workers in cultivation having household industry as their secondary work, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir States have recorded proportions in both sexes which are higher than the average in India while for males in Mysore and Uttar Pradesh and females in Assam have exceeded the all-India figure. Here Assam shows a very peculiar pattern having preponderance of females particularly in rural areas where 708 female cultivators for every 1,000, have the household industry as their second work. High preponderance of females, principally engaged in household industry, is also noticed in case of cultivation and agricultural labour as secondary work This, in Assam, household industry provides greater famale employment when coupled either with cultivation or agricultural labour as principal work and vice versa. With regard to those who have agricultural labour as secondary work for cultivation, Bihar and Madras are the only States which have larger proportions in both sexes while the males in Orissa. Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and females in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra exceed the all India average. The household industry as secondary work for cultivation is lowest for males in Madras (53) and for females in West Bengal (15). The corresponding lowest proportions for agricultural labour as second work are seen in Jammu & Kashmir for both sexes (males 113, females 18). Where household industry is more important with cultivation. Principal workers in agriculture labour, having secondary work in household industry are limited and heavy variations in sex participation as in cultivator are not seen in this case The highest participation for males (338) in noticed in Punjab while that for females (106) in Assam.

28. Cultivation as secondary work for agricultural labour is found to be very high in all the States and particularly noticeable in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Kerala and Bihar, where the proportion is more than 90 percent. Regarding the principal workers in household industry working additionally at cultivation, Bihar and Rajasthan have exceeded the average for India in both sexes. The ratio of males in Orissa, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal States and that of the females in Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh has crossed the all India figure which dipicts the sex variations in different States. Agricultural labour as second work for household industry seems to be less important as there are only 154 males and 106 females for every 1,000 principal workers at household industry. The all-India average for both sexes is exceeded by Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Maharashtra States while the males in Punjab and West Bengal and the females in Assam and Kerala have higher proportions.

29. The alround importance of cultivation is noticeable from these figures which is reflected to a

varied extent in the different States of the country. The difference in the rates of participation of rural and urban areas is not substantial. It may be stated that the proportions of those working at household industry as secondary work are a little higher in rural areas than in the urban, particularly in those States where its importance as secondary industry is greater. Rural proportions are generally higher for cultivation as secondary industry though a contrary tendency is also noticed in some of the States. The male participation is generally high but females are conspicuously high in some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala and Maharashtra in few categories.

30. The following table shows the proportionate distribution of persons, who principally work as cultivator or as agricultural labourers or at household industry but also have the second work in any of these categories, for the State and its various districts.

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories, 1961

State/District	Principal Work		Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work: At Household Industry Males	At Household Industry Females	As Cultivator Males	As Cultivator Females	As Agricultural Labourer Males	As Agricultural Labourer Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	Cultivation	T	1,000	421	193	...	...	237	149
		R	1,000	423	194	...	...	235	148
		U	1,000	266	107	...	...	404	223
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	99	79	484	338	...	...
		R	1,000	101	75	487	337	...	...
		U	1,000	47	153	417	383	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	624	236	90	50
		R	1,000	...	...	623	237	90	50
		U	1,000	...	...	640	228	73	59
Ganganagar	Cultivation	T	1,000	263	43	...	...	610	84
		R	1,000	258	43	...	...	612	87
		U	1,000	407	20	...	...	569	4
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	278	118	552	52	...	...
		R	1,000	306	129	517	48	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	905	95	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	701	161	122	16
		R	1,000	...	...	686	166	130	18
		U	1,000	...	...	867	100	33	...
Bikaner	Cultivation	T	1,000	603	245	...	...	110	42
		R	1,000	605	246	...	...	108	41
		U	1,000	125	69	...	...	500	306
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	98	10	604	288	...	...
		R	1,000	98	10	604	288	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	617	374	6	3
		R	1,000	...	...	615	376	6	3
		U	1,000	...	...	780	220	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories, 1961—contd.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Churu	Cultivation	T	1,000	390	283	...	...	233	94
		R	1,000	390	287	...	...	229	94
		U	1,000	380	172	...	...	351	97
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	110	27	606	257	...	...
		R	1,000	117	30	576	277	...	...
		U	1,000	44	...	891	65	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	563	401	28	8
		R	1,000	...	...	530	432	29	9
		U	1,000	...	...	677	294	27	2
Jhunjhunu	Cultivation	T	1,000	312	163	...	...	358	167
		R	1,000	317	160	...	...	353	170
		U	1,000	125	242	...	...	552	81
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	121	32	615	232	...	...
		R	1,000	155	42	589	214	...	...
		U	1,000	12	...	697	291	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	628	213	102	57
		R	1,000	...	...	627	192	116	65
		U	1,000	...	...	635	365	...	...
Alwar	Cultivation	T	1,000	427	239	...	...	224	110
		R	1,000	428	239	...	...	223	110
		U	1,000	...	...	...	...	538	462
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	209	209	246	336	...	...
		R	1,000	209	209	246	336	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	509	220	175	96
		R	1,000	...	...	510	217	176	97
		U	1,000	...	...	471	529	...	...
Bharatpur	Cultivation	T	1,000	230	130	...	...	403	237
		R	1,000	230	131	...	...	399	240
		U	1,000	202	64	...	...	621	113
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	177	46	476	301	...	...
		R	1,000	196	51	449	304	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	730	270	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	670	91	165	74
		R	1,000	...	...	616	87	206	91
		U	1,000	...	...	884	106	5	5

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories, 1961—contd.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sawai Madhopur	Cultivation	T	1,000	368	101	...	...	331	200
		R	1,000	369	102	...	...	329	200
		U	1,000	...	...	...	...	764	236
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	85	45	90	780	...	...
		R	1,000	85	45	89	781	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	316	684	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	569	107	205	119
		R	1,000	...	...	572	108	207	113
		U	1,000	...	...	486	92	165	257
Jaipur	Cultivation	T	1,000	502	293	...	...	135	70
		R	1,000	504	294	...	...	133	69
		U	1,000	94	10	...	...	563	333
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	217	139	579	65	...	...
		R	1,000	225	143	568	64	...	...
		U	1,000	...	37	889	74	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	663	235	74	28
		R	1,000	...	...	663	235	74	28
		U	1,000	...	...	666	157	118	59
Sikar	Cultivation	T	1,000	322	180	...	...	313	185
		R	1,000	323	180	...	...	312	185
		U	1,000	276	181	...	...	344	199
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	98	50	502	350	...	...
		R	1,000	104	53	492	351	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	667	333	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	646	300	37	17
		R	1,000	...	...	656	289	40	15
		U	1,000	...	...	561	392	24	23
Ajmer	Cultivation	T	1,000	338	165	...	...	241	256
		R	1,000	338	165	...	...	240	257
		U	1,000	222	34	...	...	684	60
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	110	76	243	571	...	...
		R	1,000	111	76	241	572	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	700	300	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	676	184	85	55
		R	1,000	...	...	699	182	72	47
		U	1,000	...	...	458	198	206	138

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories, 1961—contd.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tonk	Cultivation	T	1,000	569	251	...	...	98	82
		R	1,000	569	254	...	...	98	79
		U	1,000	540	52	...	...	136	272
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	137	214	449	200	...	...
		R	1,000	137	214	449	200	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	670	201	76	53
		R	1,000	...	...	675	193	79	53
		U	1,000	...	...	596	340	11	53
Jaisalmer	Cultivation	T	1,000	733	239	...	...	24	4
		R	1,000	733	239	...	...	24	4
		U	1,000	596	404	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	704	259	37	...	...	...
		R	1,000	704	259	37	...	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	753	234	9	4
		R	1,000	...	...	753	234	9	4
		U	1,000	...	...	842	105	27	26
Jodhpur	Cultivation	T	1,000	350	65	...	...	348	237
		R	1,000	354	65	...	...	346	235
		U	1,000	5	21	...	...	460	514
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	80	79	396	445	...	...
		R	1,000	83	82	388	447	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	700	400	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	541	172	220	67
		R	1,000	...	...	533	175	223	69
		U	1,000	...	...	790	81	129	...
Nagaur	Cultivation	T	1,000	308	171	...	...	303	218
		R	1,000	310	172	...	...	299	219
		U	1,000	139	17	...	...	663	181
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	29	55	454	462	...	...
		R	1,000	28	56	452	464	...	...
		U	1,000	111	...	778	111	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	725	108	87	80
		R	1,000	...	...	725	104	87	84
		U	1,000	...	...	723	147	82	48

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in honsehold industry but also have second work in any of the three categories, 1961—contd.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pali	Cultivation	T	1,000	297	87	...	...	388	228
		R	1,000	304	89	...	...	384	223
		U	1,000	2	...	...	...	553	445
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	55	53	517	375	...	...
		R	1,000	59	57	509	375	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	624	376	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	496	216	210	78
		R	1,000	...	...	487	211	221	81
		U	1,000	...	...	667	303	16	14
Barmer	Cultivation	T	1,000	551	189	...	...	155	105
		R	1,000	551	189	...	...	155	105
		U	1,000	816	39	...	...	116	29
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	92	103	58	747	...	...
		R	1,000	92	103	58	747	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	376	162	200	262
		R	1,000	...	...	287	168	236	309
		U	1,000	...	...	865	129	6	...
Jalor	Cultivation	T	1,000	443	93	...	...	287	177
		R	1,000	448	93	...	...	286	173
		U	1,000	100	42	...	...	394	454
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	463	294	197	46	...	...
		R	1,000	460	297	199	44	...	...
		U	1,000	750	...	...	250	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	313	189	145	353
		R	1,000	...	...	347	205	129	319
		U	1,000	...	...	124	101	239	536
Sirohi	Cultivation	T	1,000	505	281	...	...	160	54
		R	1,000	503	283	...	...	160	54
		U	1,000	731	135	...	...	96	38
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	8	6	786	200	...	...
		R	1,000	8	6	786	200	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	630	158	131	81
		R	1,000	...	...	631	150	135	84
		U	1,000	...	...	606	394	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories, 1961—contd.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhilwara	Cultivation	T	1,000	550	211	...	...	142	97
		R	1,000	553	210	...	...	142	95
		U	1,000	361	270	...	...	93	276
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	299	189	322	190	...	...
		R	1,000	283	232	286	199	...	...
		U	1,000	374	...	478	148	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	786	139	63	12
		R	1,000	...	...	792	142	54	12
		U	1,000	...	...	453	...	547	...
Udaipur	Cultivation	T	1,000	459	325	...	...	131	85
		R	1,000	460	325	...	...	131	84
		U	1,000	...	...	...	...	134	866
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	269	311	288	132	...	...
		R	1,000	269	311	288	132	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	507	419	37	37
		R	1,000	...	...	506	420	37	37
		U	1,000	...	...	900	100	...	...
Chitorgarh	Cultivation	T	1,000	422	222	...	...	198	158
		R	1,000	416	224	...	...	199	161
		U	1,000	669	158	...	...	119	54
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	85	176	283	456	...	...
		R	1,000	113	66	409	412	...	...
		U	1,000	23	419	6	552	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	631	227	82	60
		R	1,000	...	...	634	236	72	58
		U	1,000	...	...	611	157	160	72
Dungarpur	Cultivation	T	1,000	322	136	...	...	351	191
		R	1,000	322	136	...	...	351	191
		U	1,000	143	...	...	...	857	...
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	86	102	539	273	...	...
		R	1,000	86	102	539	273	...	...
		U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	617	326	47	10
		R	1,000	...	...	609	333	48	10
		U	1,000	...	...	800	160	40	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have second work in any of the three categories, 1961—concld.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Banswara	Cultivation	T	1,000	392	119	...	...	312	177
		R	1,000	392	119	...	...	312	177
		U	1,000	461	...	...	...	77	462
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	257	208	369	166	...	...
		R	1 000	262	211	375	152	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	674	239	46	41
		R	1,000	...	...	664	243	48	45
		U	1,000	...	...	775	200	25	...
Bundi	Cultivation	T	1,000	655	189	...	...	112	44
		R	1,000	661	91	...	...	106	42
		U	1,000	119	30	...	...	687	164
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	634	268	72	26	...	...
		R	1,000	656	270	54	20	...	...
		U	1,000	...	200	600	200	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	650	102	151	97
		R	1,000	...	...	654	103	154	89
		U	1,000	...	...	600	86	114	200
Kota	Cultivation	T	1,000	406	166	...	...	252	176
		R	1,000	408	166	...	...	250	176
		U	1,000	14	...	...	...	901	85
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	142	89	381	388	...	...
		R	1,000	143	90	377	390	...	...
		U	1,000	...	...	875	125	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	715	109	95	81
		R	1,000	...	...	712	110	96	82
		U	1,000	...	...	950	50	...	...
Jhalawar	Cultivation	T	1,000	284	78	...	...	312	326
		R	1,000	287	79	...	...	311	323
		U	1,000	5	...	...	...	397	598
	Agricultural Labourer	T	1,000	155	127	386	332	...	...
		R	1,000	156	129	391	324	...	...
		U	1,000	91	...	182	727	...	...
	Household Industry	T	1,000	...	...	638	120	156	86
		R	1,000	...	...	635	121	158	86
		U	1,000	...	...	851	85	...	64

31. In Rajasthan every 1,000 workers who are principally engaged as cultivators and also have secondary work, are distributed in the proportion of 614 and 386 among household industry and agricultural labour. The rural proportions of secondary work rise a little more in favour of household industry but in case of urban areas the position is reversed as the proportions come in favour of agricultural labour. The picture varies from district to district. Districts where household industry as secondary work is considerably high for principal workers at cultivation are Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Bundi, Tonk, Jaipur, Sirohi, Udaipur and Bhilwara, where the proportions are more than 75 percent. On the other hand, districts Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Jhalawar and Pali are notably important for agricultural labour as secondary work for cultivators. In the remaining districts, household industry and agricultural labour are equally important secondary occupations for principal cultivators. As already observed, more than 50 percent of these principal cultivators have the livestock and animal husbandry as their additional occupation classified under household industry. Agricultural labourers who have secondary work are for the most part engaged in cultivation which accounts for more than 82 percent of such workers. But in a few districts viz., Jaisalmer, Bundi and Jalor, the workers principally engaged as agricultural labourers additionally go with household industry in preference to cultivation showing a departure from the general trend. Household industry as principal work has comparatively large proportions for additional work in cultivation and lesser in agricultural labour. Cultivation is the secondary work of 860 workers who are principally engaged in household industries. This pattern of secondary work for household industry is noticed almost in all the districts although with minor variations.

32. The above analysis brings out the interdependence of cultivation on the one hand and agricultural labour and household industry on the other particularly in the rural areas of the State where the only industry, which provides means of livelihood to the majority of the people of the State is agriculture. Cultivation, as secondary industry, is very important for workers principally engaged in household industry and as agricultural labourers because of its complementary nature. Household industry as secondary work goes more with cultivation and claims the highest proportions. Thus, persons are not few whose principal work is cultivation but cannot maintain themselves solely from the produce of their land and have, therefore, engaged themselves in some household industry or have resorted to field labour by working as agricultural labourers.

Household industries by division and major groups and secondary work

33. It has already been seen that in Rajasthan household industry as secondary work and as principal occupation is closely co-related with cultivation. A large number of cultivators have the additional work at household industries and vice-versa.

34. We may now study the workers at some important household industries and the extent to which they undertake secondary work. The following table provides some information on this subject.

Workers at household industry by division and selected major groups with their secondary work

Branch of Industry		Principal work as Household Industry				Secondary work			
		Total number of workers		Distribution into 1,000		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total workers at Household Industry		**397,504**	**200,678**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**58,447**	**22,099**	**8,379**	**4,702**
Division 0	*Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting*	176,954	82,634	445	412	25,872	11,053	2,960	1,690
Major Group 00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	307	1,264	1	6	71	119	48	124
02	Forestry and Logging	328	747	1	4	75	37	8	9
04	Livestock and Hunting	176,245	80,598	443	402	25,723	10,897	2,902	1,556
Division 1	*Mining and Quarrying*	586	79	49	N	67	...	23	...
Major Group 10	Mining and Quarrying	586	79	49	N	67	...	23	...
Division 2 and 3	*Manufacturing*	219,964	117,965	553	588	32,508	11,046	5,396	3,012
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	10,617	9,480	27	47	2,014	2,572	200	157
22	Tobacco Products	1,247	1,008	3	5	64	41	23	21
23	Textile – Cotton	31,298	45,312	79	226	2,642	2,018	961	876
24	Textile – Jute	587	789	1	4	111	30	23	11
25	Textile – Wool	1,573	2,461	4	12	407	602	30	43
27	Textile – Miscellaneous	12,981	6,013	33	30	1,297	306	154	63
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	38,138	9,906	96	49	6,810	724	783	352
31	Leather and Leather Products	54,008	18,277	136	91	9,006	1,908	1,877	719
33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	844	181	2	1	24	27	6	...
34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal.	33,320	17,728	84	88	6,813	2,441	833	577
36	Basic Metals and their products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	13,493	3,393	34	17	1,534	149	288	78
38	Transport Equipment	713	158	2	1	60	4	6	3
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	20,102	2,892	51	14	1,660	204	175	104

35. It will be observed that certain kinds of household industries are popular in the State which are classified into three divisions viz: Division 0-Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Division 1-Mining and Quarrying and Division 2 & 3-Manufacturing. Of these, two most important divisions are (i) Division 2 & 3 which claims about 220 thousand males and 118 thousand females and (ii) Division 0-accounting about 177 and 83 thousand male and female workers respectively. Major Group 04-Livestock and Hunting of division 0 is the most numerous in the State and covers 44.34 percent of males and 40.14 percent of females engaged in various household industries. The highest number of workers principally engaged in this activity also have the additional work at cultivation. Out of 58 thousand males and 22 thousand females who have the additional work at cultivation 26 thousand males and 11 thousand females have the stock raising and animal husbandry as their principal occupation. It is because of the complementary nature of stock raising and animal husbandry in the State. Under the prevalent agrarian economy agriculture and livestock are so inter linked that one cannot exist without the other. Even apart from those solely engaged in stock raising, there would hardly be a farmer who would not have some milch cattle-cows and buffaloes and bullock for cultivation.

36. Mining and Quarrying as household industry is not important in the State.

37. Among household industries classified under Division 2 & 3, Manufacturing, those that are the most important are connected with rural crafts and artisans whose services are essential both for the agricultural as well as non-agricultural classes. These are foodgrain processors, weavers, carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths etc., whose services are still essential to the village-folk and to the town-dweller. Apart from their principal occupations, many of them are also supplementing their livelihood by secondary work. Out of 338 thousand workers under this division 52 thousand are additionally engaged either in cultivation or as agricultural labourer. The highest number of such workers is noticed in major group 31 where the workers, primarily engaged in leather and leather products, have the additional work in these two categories. Cultivation as secondary work is more important than agricultural labour for providing additional work to these rural craftsmen and artisans partly because of certain social status and because of the complementary nature of the industry.

Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry

38. In Rajasthan, as we have noticed above agriculture and many of the household industries are complementary to each other. In fact in rural areas many of the workers primarily engaged in any rural craft additionally do cultivation to supplement their income and vice-versa. This observation is also supported by the following data (based on 20 percent sampling of household) which shows the number of sample households engaged both in cultivation and in important household industries in the rural areas of the State and its various districts.

Total number of households on 20% sample of all households in rural areas engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group of I. S I. C.		Total number of House-holds
1	2		3
RAJASTHAN	All Industries		60,171
	Division	0	36,575
	Major Group	04	36,278
	Division	1	88
	Major Group	10	88
	Division	2 & 3	23,508
	Major Group	23	3,000
		28	5,035
		31	5,354
		34-35	3,997
Ganganagar	All Industries		373
	Division	0	165
	Major Group	04	164
	Division	2 & 3	208
	Major Group	23	34
		28	79
		34-35	24
Bikaner	All Industries		2,347
	Division	0	1,925
	Major Group	04	1,925
	Division	2 & 3	422
	Major Group	23	98
		25	64
		28	63
		31	55

Total number of households on 20% sample of all households in rural areas engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961—contd

1	2		3
Churu	All Industries		2,303
	Division	0	1,914
	Major Group	04	1,914
	Division	2 & 3	389
	Major Group	20	46
		23	67
		28	115
		39	62
Jhunjhunu	All Industries		1,095
	Division	0	549
	Major Group	04	549
	Division	2 & 3	546
	Major Group	23	88
		28	152
		31	112
		34–35	94
		39	56
Alwar	All Industries		2,079
	Division	0	1,152
	Major Group	04	1,151
	Division	1	3
	Major Group	10	3
	Division	2 & 3	924
	Major Group	28	232
		31	195
		34–35	279
Bharatpur	All Industries		1,128
	Division	0	404
	Major Group	04	392
	Division	1	2
	Major Group	10	2
	Division	2 & 3	722
	Major Group	20	86
		23	97
		28	168
		31	88
		34–35	175
Sawai Madhopur	All Industries		2,179
	Division	0	1,213
	Major Group	04	1,208
	Division	1	58
	Major Group	10	58
	Division	2 & 3	908

1	2		4
Sawai Madhopur —concld.	Major Group	20	94
		23	163
		28	198
		31	143
		34–35	192
Jaipur	All Industries		4,190
	Division	0	2,389
	Major Group	04	2,375
	Division	1	5
	Major Group	10	5
	Division	2 & 3	1,796
	Major Group	23	379
		28	399
		31	416
		34–35	339
Sikar	All Industries		2,336
	Division	0	1,397
	Major Group	04	1,397
	Division	2 & 3	939
	Major Group	23	212
		28	232
		31	212
		34–35	150
Ajmer	All Industries		3,969
	Division	0	2,859
	Major Group	04	2,858
	Division	1	4
	Major Group	10	4
	Division	2 & 3	1,106
	Major Group	23	136
		28	226
		31	305
		34–35	187
Tonk	All Industries		2,140
	Division	0	1,238
	Major Group	04	1,167
	Division	1	1
	Major Group	10	1
	Division	2 & 3	901
	Major Group	20	279
		28	193
		31	139
		34–35	141

Total number of households on 20% sample of all households in rural areas engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961—contd.

1	2		3
Jaisalmer	All Industries		2,960
	Division	0	2,547
	Major Group	04	2,544
	Division	2 & 3	413
	Major Group	23	88
		27	28
		31	146
Jodhpur	All Industries		2,145
	Division	0	936
	Major Group	04	927
	Division	2 & 3	1,209
	Major Group	23	227
		28	267
		31	179
		34–35	161
Nagaur	All Industries		2,106
	Division	0	1,047
	Major Group	04	1 036
	Division	1	14
	Major Group	10	14
	Division	2 & 3	1 045
	Major Group	28	222
		31	206
		34–35	188
Pali	All Industries		2,744
	Division	0	1,053
	Major Group	04	1,052
	Division	2 & 3	1,691
	Major Group	28	262
		31	558
		34–35	384
Barmer	All Industries		2,969
	Division	0	1,892
	Major Group	04	1,892
	Division	2 & 3	1,077
	Major Group	23	247
		27	111
		28	200
		31	198
Jalor	All Industries		1,533
	Division	0	538
	Major Group	04	534
	Division	2 & 3	995
Jalor—concld.	Major Group	28	275
		31	172
		34–35	189
Sirohi	All Industries		1,297
	Division	0	729
	Major Group	04	713
	Division	2 & 3	568
	Major Group	28	96
		31	198
		34–35	91
Bhilwara	All Industries		4,860
	Division	0	3,006
	Major Group	04	2,977
	Division	2 & 3	1,854
	Major Group	23	279
		28	381
		31	401
		34–35	298
Udaipur	All Industries		7,011
	Division	0	4,936
	Major Group	04	4,923
	Division	1	1
	Major Group	10	1
	Division	2 & 3	2,074
	Major Group	20	213
		28	400
		31	566
		34–35	327
Chitorgarh	All Industries		2,915
	Division	0	1,731
	Major Group	04	1,729
	Division	2 & 3	1,184
	Major Group	23	149
		28	251
		31	312
		34–35	193
Dungarpur	All Industries		631
	Division	0	232
	Major Group	04	229
	Division	2 & 3	399
	Major Group	28	68
		31	118
		34–35	70
		36	51

Total number of households on 20% sample of all households in rural areas engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961—concld.

1	2		3
Banswara	All Industries		509
	Division	0	126
	Major Group	00	14
		04	112
	Division	2 & 3	383
	Major Group	20	50
		23	44
		28	59
		31	108
		34–35	39
		36	49
Bundi	All Industries		1,368
	Division	0	1,077
	Major Group	04	1,077
	Division	2 & 3	291
	Major Group	28	78
		31	66
		34–35	61
Kota	All Industries		1,359
	Division	0	712
	Major Group	04	689
	Division	2 & 3	647
	Major Group	28	155
		31	176
		34–35	132
Jhalawar	All Industries		1,625
	Division	0	808
	Major Group	04	744
	Division	2 & 3	817
	Major Group	20	112
		28	205
		31	238
		34–35	108

39. On the basis of the 60,171 sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industries, it can be estimated that about 10 percent of the rural households in Rajasthan are engaged both in cultivation and household industries. The distribution of the sample households into Division and important major groups of I.S. I.C. reveals that household industry which goes most with cultivation is livestock and animal husbandry represented by Major Group 04. This activity with cultivation accounts for 36,278 sample households which constitutute about 60 percent of the total sample household engaged both in cultivation and household industry in the rural areas of the State. Other household industries classified under Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing, which easily go with cultivation accounts for 23,508 sample households. These households pertain to the rural craftsmen and artisans viz., weavers, carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths etc., who go in for cultivation of land partly because of a certain social status which the possession of land bestows and mainly because to supplement the insufficient income derived from the household industry and also because of the availabilty of time to carryout both the occupations together.

40. The combination of household industries with cultivation is more or less reflected in all the districts as there is no significant difference in the rural economy prevalent in the different quarters of the State. Livestock and animal husbandry with cultivation is very common in the rural economy of all the districts, however, the highest number of such households is noticed in Udaipur (4,923) which is followed by Bhilwara (2,977), Ajmer (2,858), Jaisalmer (2,544) and Jaipur (2,375). Udaipur district again ranks first in the matter of combination of cultivation with manufacturing household industries classified under division 2 & 3 and accounts for 2,074 sample households. Other districts in this category are Bhilwara, Jaipur, Pali, Jodhpur, and Ajmer. Districts where this combination is not sizeable are Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Dungarpur, Banswara and Bundi.

41, The discussion pertaining to secondary work may now be summed up by an observation of the following table which shows the total number of sampled households, households engaged in cultivation only and households engaged both in cultivation and household industry together with their proportions per 1,000 of total number of households for total, rural and urban areas of the State and its various districts.

Total number of households on a 20% sample of all households in all areas, engaged (i) in cultivation only and (ii) both in cultivation and household industry

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Household engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	T	(a) 752,856	463,503	61,434
		(b) 1,000	616	82
	R	(a) 625,983	449,208	60,171
		(b) 1,000	718	96
	U	(a) 126,873	14,295	1,263
		(b) 1,000	113	10
Ganganagar	T	(a) 37,557	24,137	391
		(b) 1,000	643	10
	R	(a) 31,847	23,372	373
		(b) 1,000	734	12
	U	(a) 5,710	765	18
		(b) 1,000	134	3
Bikaner	T	(a) 15,641	5,926	2,412
		(b) 1,000	379	154
	R	(a) 9,007	5,502	2,347
		(b) 1,000	611	261
	U	(a) 6,634	424	65
		(b) 1,000	64	10
Churu	T	(a) 22,023	13,870	2,490
		(b) 1,000	630	113
	R	(a) 15,035	11,977	2,303
		(b) 1,000	797	153
	U	(a) 6,988	1,893	187
		(b) 1,000	271	27
Jhunjhunu	T	(a) 23,833	16,802	1,179
		(b) 1,000	705	49
	R	(a) 19,565	15,521	1,095
		(b) 1,000	793	56
	U	(a) 4,268	1,281	84
		(b) 1,000	300	20
Alwar	T	(a) 38,493	26,411	2,087
		(b) 1,000	686	54
	R	(a) 35,181	26,148	2,079
		(b) 1,000	743	59
	U	(a) 3,312	263	8
		(b) 1,000	79	2
Bharatpur	T	(a) 42,217	32,211	1,243
		(b) 1,000	763	29
	R	(a) 36,242	30,893	1,128
		(b) 1,000	852	31
	U	(a) 5,975	1,318	115
		(b) 1,000	221	19
Sawai Madhopur	T	(a) 36,673	24,989	2,227
		(b) 1,000	681	61
	R	(a) 32,607	24,427	2,179
		(b) 1,000	749	67
	U	(a) 4,066	562	48
		(b) 1,000	138	12
Jaipur	T	(a) 68,977	32,118	4,210
		(b) 1,000	466	61
	R	(a) 49,624	31,416	4,190
		(b) 1,000	633	84
	U	(a) 19,353	702	20
		(b) 1,000	36	1
Sikar	T	(a) 28,708	18,487	2,437
		(b) 1,000	644	85
	R	(a) 23,569	17,358	2,336
		(b) 1,000	636	99
	U	(a) 5,139	1,129	101
		(b) 1,000	220	20
Ajmer	T	(a) 37,492	15,052	4,027
		(b) 1,000	401	107
	R	(a) 23,191	14,553	3,969
		(b) 1,000	628	171
	U	(a) 14,301	499	58
		(b) 1,000	35	4
Tonk	T	(a) 18,130	11,055	2,191
		(b) 1,000	610	121
	R	(a) 15,309	10,570	2,140
		(b) 1,000	690	140
	U	(a) 2,821	485	51
		(b) 1,000	172	18

(a)=Absolute figures. (b)=Proportionate figures.

Total number of households on a 20% sample of all households in all areas, engaged (i) in cultivation only and (ii) both in cultivation and household industry—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
ı i salmer	T	(a) 4,989	985	2,970
		(b) 1,000	197	595
	R	(a) 4,402	934	2,960
		(b) 1,000	212	672
	U	(a) 587	51	10
		(b) 1,000	87	17
Jodhpur	T	(a) 31,360	17,410	2,174
		(b) 1,000	555	69
	R	(a) 21,422	16,950	2,145
		(b) 1,000	791	100
	U	(a) 9,938	460	29
		(b) 1,000	46	3
Nagaur	T	(a) 32,889	22,978	2,172
		(b) 1,000	699	66
	R	(a) 28,589	22,355	2,106
		(b) 1,000	782	74
	U	(a) 4,300	623	66
		(b) 1,000	145	15
Pali	T	(a) 31,510	16,763	2,811
		(b) 1,000	532	89
	R	(a) 28,140	16,162	2,744
		(b) 1,000	574	98
	U	(a) 3,370	601	67
		(b) 1,000	178	20
Barmer	T	(a) 22,759	15,948	3,014
		(b) 1,000	701	132
	R	(a) 21,203	15,770	2,969
		(b) 1,000	744	140
	U	(a) 1,556	178	45
		(b) 1,000	114	29
Jalor	T	(a) 21,168	14,024	1,538
		(b) 1,000	663	73
	R	(a) 20,154	13,726	1,533
		(b) 1,000	681	76
	U	(a) 1,014	298	5
		(b) 1,000	294	5
Sirohi	T	(a) 14,688	7,157	1,322
		(b) 1,000	487	90
	R	(a) 12,203	6,907	1,297
		(b) 1,000	566	106
	U	(a) 2,485	250	25
		(b) 1,000	101	10
Bhilwara	T	(a) 35,606	24,152	4,943
		(b) 1,000	678	139
	R	(a) 32,818	23,641	4,860
		(b) 1,000	720	148
	U	(a) 2,788	511	83
		(b) 1,000	183	30
Udaipur	T	(a) 59,721	39,056	7,049
		(b) 1,000	654	118
	R	(a) 52,865	38,482	7,011
		(b) 1,000	728	133
	U	(a) 6,856	574	38
		(b) 1,000	84	56
Chitorgarh	T	(a) 29,578	20,021	2,994
		(b) 1,000	677	101
	R	(a) 26,693	19,515	2,915
		(b) 1,000	731	109
	U	(a) 2,885	506	79
		(b) 1,000	175	27
Dungarpur	T	(a) 15,113	12,625	637
		(b) 1,000	835	42
	R	(a) 14,210	12,518	631
		(b) 1,000	881	44
	U	(a) 903	107	6
		(b) 1,000	118	7
Banswara	T	(a) 17,343	14,812	525
		(b) 1,000	854	30
	R	(a) 16,376	14,741	509
		(b) 1,000	900	31
	U	(a) 967	71	16
		(b) 1,000	73	17
Bundi	T	(a) 13,116	7,409	1,380
		(b) 1,000	565	105
	R	(a) 10,977	7,186	1,368
		(b) 1,000	655	125
	U	(a) 2,139	223	12
		(b) 1,000	104	6
Kota	T	(a) 34,104	17,003	1,375
		(b) 1,000	499	40
	R	(a) 27,152	16,656	1,359
		(b) 1,000	613	50
	U	(a) 6,952	347	16
		(b) 1,000	50	2

(a)=Absolute figures, (b)=Proportionate figures.

Total number of households on a 20% sample of all households in all areas, engaged (i) in cultivation only and (ii) both in cultivation and household indusry—concld.

1	2	3	4	5
Jhalawar	T	(a) 19,168	12,102	1,636
		(b) 1,000	631	85
	R	(a) 17,602	11,928	1,625
		(b) 1,000	678	92
	U	(a) 1,566	174	11
		(b) 1,000	111	7

(a)=Absolute figuers. (b)=Proportionate figures.

42. A comparison of sampled households engaged both in cultivation and household industry with households engaged in cultivation only and the total number of households reveals that out of 753 thousand sampled households 464 thousand or about 62 per cent are engaged in cultivation only and 61 thousand or about 8 per cent are engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The rural proportions of such households show a further increase as cultivation is primarily a rural activity. These figures again emphasise the important nature not only of agriculture but also of household industry, as a secondary occupation, that goes more with cultivation in rural areas than in the urban, where the households engaged in cultivation only, are limited to 11.3 per cent and the combination of cultivation with household industry accounts for 1.0 per cent households as against 71.8 and 9.6 per cent respectively in the rural areas of the State.

43. Examining the pattern of distribution into various districts it is noticed that such households are mostly concentrated in rural areas of the State and its various districts. The highest number of households engaged in cultivation only is noticed in Udaipur district, where the number of cultivators is also the highest. Other districts where more than 20 thousand sampled households engaged in cultivation only are observed are Bharatpur, Jaipur, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Ganganagar, Nagaur and Chitorgarh. In these districts the fertility of land has the greater attraction for cultivation. District Jaisalmer located in the Thar desert has the least number of such households (985) which are engaged in cultivation only. The proportionate contribution of such households to the total households for all areas shows that the strength is more than 75 per cent in the tribal districts of Dungarpur and Banswara and the fertile district of Bharatpur.

44. For the rural areas alone Churu, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Sawai Madhopur are the other districts where the proportionate contribution of households engaged in cultivation only is 75 per cent or more. As the number, in Jaisalmer district, is notably limited the rural percentage is only 21 per cent in this district.

45. District Udaipur is again noted for the highest number of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, while district Ganganagar for the lowest. The proportionate strength of such households is notably high in Jaisalmer district where 595 households for every 1,000 households are engaged both in cultivation and household industry. It is one of the facts that in this district cultivation alone is not sufficient and the people have to engage themselves in other occupations particularly in stock raising and animal husbandry to supplement their income. Other districts where the proportions for all areas are comparatively significant are Bikaner (154), Bhilwara (139), Barmer (132), Tonk (121), Udaipur (118) and Churu (113). In the State as a whole and in all the districts, except Jaisalmer, the number of households engaged in cultivation only is in far excess over those engaged in both cultivation and household industry.

Age composition of cultivators and agricultural labourers

46. The data relating to cultivators and agricultural labourers may now be studied in respect of their broad age composition in comparison to total workers and total population. The following table shows the proportionate distribution of total population, total workers, and persons engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers into broad age-groups for both sexes in rural areas of the State and its various districts.

Proportion of persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers by broad age-groups per 1,000 of total population in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age Group	Total Population		Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	427	427	111	147	98	135	130	123
	15-34	314	325	491	520	489	531	563	522
	35-59	207	195	335	299	346	301	266	317
	60+	51	52	63	34	67	33	41	38
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ganganagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	441	472	84	158	89	162	78	111
	15-34	318	317	523	541	497	534	584	590
	35-59	186	166	321	272	333	274	288	268
	60+	54	44	72	29	81	30	50	29
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	2
Bikaner	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	443	449	108	137	103	136	131	82
	15-34	316	319	516	540	506	551	636	604
	35-59	185	176	309	287	319	280	200	273
	60+	54	55	67	36	72	33	33	41
	Age not stated	2	1	N	N	N	N	...	...
Churu	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	439	440	139	189	130	181	146	183
	15-34	310	316	485	501	486	510	557	488
	35-59	190	182	306	273	312	274	241	287
	60+	59	60	70	37	72	35	56	42
	Age not stated	2	2	N	N	N	N	...	...
Jhunjhunu	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	460	436	90	160	84	150	98	144
	15-34	278	313	460	511	449	519	512	500
	35-59	198	189	362	291	374	293	318	310
	60+	63	61	88	38	93	38	72	46
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N	...	N
Alwar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	432	445	81	123	68	111	89	114
	15-34	290	309	463	515	460	525	509	516
	35-59	213	194	367	323	377	325	332	334
	60+	65	51	89	39	95	39	70	36
	Age not stated	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N

Proportion of persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers by broad age-groups per 1,000 of total population in rural areas, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bharatpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	410	430	66	102	62	102	80	83
	15–34	313	324	494	524	489	526	579	539
	35–59	216	195	357	334	363	333	290	337
	60+	61	50	83	40	86	39	51	41
	Age not stated	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
Sawai Madhopur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	409	417	100	135	84	121	125	120
	15–34	324	331	494	412	490	522	546	518
	35–59	218	202	345	316	360	320	282	324
	60+	49	49	61	37	66	37	47	38
	Age not stated	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
Jaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	419	419	109	154	94	130	91	105
	15–34	308	325	472	502	474	527	509	464
	35–59	214	201	346	306	354	308	335	369
	60+	58	54	73	38	78	35	65	61
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	1
Sikar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	443	414	102	154	90	136	114	115
	15–34	293	324	470	508	469	522	502	509
	35–59	201	198	346	296	355	301	322	331
	60+	62	63	82	42	86	41	62	45
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N	...	N
Ajmer	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	427	417	125	151	74	112	112	114
	15–34	306	319	474	510	486	539	556	525
	35–59	219	209	348	312	381	324	295	324
	60+	47	54	53	27	59	25	36	36
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N	1	1
Tonk	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	409	415	123	144	83	124	87	102
	15–34	324	333	486	526	496	541	595	540
	35–59	222	200	339	300	365	305	286	324
	60+	44	51	52	30	56	30	32	33
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	1
Jaisalmer	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	414	420	132	116	107	124	188	93
	15–34	340	343	512	553	510	559	555	616
	35–59	195	184	298	298	318	285	215	265
	60+	50	53	58	33	65	32	42	26
	Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	N	...	...

Proportion of persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers by broad age-groups per 1,000 of total population in rural areas, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jodhpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000
	0–14	435	451	116	153	113	147	169	156
	15–34	328	319	517	542	513	548	577	535
	35–59	189	175	308	274	313	275	222	277
	60+	48	55	59	31	61	30	32	32
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	...
Nagaur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	435	416	119	155	111	142	156	142
	15–34	309	328	487	518	487	528	500	488
	35–59	202	193	329	288	334	291	296	335
	60+	53	62	65	39	68	39	48	35
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	...
Pali	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000
	0–14	442	425	112	137	101	129	209	154
	15–34	307	320	497	546	484	555	554	548
	35–59	198	194	330	289	346	289	205	273
	60+	53	61	61	28	69	27	32	25
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	...
Barmer	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	434	450	148	179	140	168	177	159
	15–34	342	326	525	532	529	540	587	558
	35–59	180	175	278	261	281	264	208	259
	60+	44	49	49	28	50	28	28	24
	Age not stated	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...
Jalor	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	429	437	431	146	126	141	258	169
	15–34	316	315	506	548	510	558	513	520
	35–59	200	189	308	278	309	275	199	281
	60+	53	58	55	28	55	26	30	30
	Age not stated	2	1	N	...	N	...	N	...
Sirohi	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	426	418	108	127	69	112	323	159
	15–34	304	310	491	499	500	532	475	445
	35–59	217	220	344	346	368	333	174	369
	60+	53	52	57	28	63	23	28	27
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	N
Bhilwara	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	392	390	132	145	104	129	129	102
	15–34	334	338	482	512	491	525	543	518
	35–59	231	216	339	313	356	317	288	341
	60+	42	55	47	29	49	28	40	39
	Age not stated	1	1	N	1	N	1	...	...

Proportion of persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers by broad age-groups per 1,000 of total population in rural areas, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Udaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	428	424	136	166	118	142	175	131
	15-34	320	334	486	517	491	534	562	543
	35-59	209	196	327	289	338	298	229	285
	60+	42	45	51	28	53	26	34	41
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N	...	...
Chitorgarh	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	403	398	116	139	101	126	132	106
	15-34	335	344	498	519	500	529	584	523
	35-59	221	208	335	306	346	310	252	317
	60+	41	50	51	36	53	35	32	54
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	N
Dungarpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	472	464	155	188	147	169	253	229
	15-34	306	318	493	520	494	532	536	514
	35-59	188	178	311	269	317	276	190	242
	60+	34	40	41	23	42	23	21	15
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	...
Banswara	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	469	463	144	149	131	128	221	169
	15-34	310	318	502	540	507	553	592	554
	35-59	185	174	308	280	315	287	169	250
	60+	35	45	46	31	47	32	18	27
	Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	...
Bundi	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	418	427	23	52	61	115	58	86
	15-34	323	327	482	421	385	429	476	481
	35-59	218	202	443	461	434	410	387	394
	60+	40	42	52	67	120	46	79	39
	Age not stated	1	2	N	...	N	...	N	...
Kota	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	410	405	73	108	62	114	96	104
	15-34	325	336	511	518	486	516	618	517
	35-59	224	211	364	337	390	332	261	344
	60+	39	46	52	37	62	38	25	35
	Age not stated	2	2	N	N	N	N	N	N
Jhalawar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	403	403	81	112	73	112	113	116
	15-34	326	343	508	523	495	525	588	524
	35-59	218	204	343	322	358	321	264	316
	60+	52	49	68	43	74	42	35	44
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	...

47. It is observed that in the rural areas of the State there are 427 children below 15 years of age for every 1,000 persons. The child employment is quite high as 11 per cent of the boys and about 15 per cent of girls are economically active in the State. For every 1,000 workers of either sex, 98 boys and 135 girls of these ages work at cultivation and 130 boys and 123 girls work as agricultural labourers under respective categories.

48. The proportions of child workers for both the sexes in cultivation and for girls working as agricultural labourers are comparatively lower in comparison to corresponding proportions for total workers. Comparatively high female child employment at cultivation and male child employment as agricultural labour seems to be governed by the socio-economic factors.

49. This general tendency appears to hold good in all the districts In some of them, however, which are tribal and in the arid zone of the State, very high proportions for child employment are noticed. Districts where the proportion of employment of boys in cultivation is relatively high are Dungarpur (147), Barmer (140), Banswara (131), Churu (130), Jalor (126) and Udaipur (118) whereas the proportion is low in Bundi, Kota, Bharatpur and Alwar. High proportions for boys working as agricultural labourers are noticed in districts Sirohi (323), Jalor (258), Dungarpur (253), Banswara (221) and Pali (209) where out of every 1,000 male agricultural labourers there are more than 200 boys below 15 years of age. This proportion is the lowest in Ganganagar district (78).

50. The highest proportion for female cultivators of 0–14 age-group is noticed in Churu District (181) which is followed by Dungarpur (169). In case of their participation as agricultural labour, the proportion is highest in Dungarpur. Other districts where, in these two categories, the proportionate contribution made by girls below 15 years of age is significantly high are Churu, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jalor and Udaipur. These figures indicate that under developed areas have higher proportions of child employment in comparison to developed areas, where a higher rate of literacy and sufficient means of livelihood for the adults tend to lower the proportion of workers below 15 years of age.

51. The older people of both sexes, in the total population belonging to ages 60 years and above, constitute about 5 per cent in the rural areas of the State. Amongst the workers, proportion of males are higher than females. The proportion of male workers engaged in cultivation is more than double of females. The variation between the proportion of Males and Females in case of agricultural labour in not much. The excess of male cultivators of 60 years and above is noticed in all districts with certain variation. The proportion is considerably high in Bundi (120) which is followed by Alwar (95) and Jhunjhunu (93). It is the lowest in Dungarpur district where for every 1,000 male cultivators only 42 are of 60 years or more. For female cultivators of this age-group, the proportion is also highest in Bundi (46) while lowest in Dungarpur and Sirohi (23 each).

52. Though in case of agricultural labourers of 60 and above the proportion of males is higher than females in the State as a whole but a few districts viz., Bikaner, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Banswara, Kota and Jhalawar have shown a higher proportion for females. The highest proportion (79) for male is noticed in Bundi followed by Jhunjhunu (72) whereas district Jaipur stands first for females (61). The low proportions are again noticed in tribal district of Dungarpur where the persons ages 60 and above form the lowest proportion to the total rural population.

53. The majority of workers in every 1,000 persons engaged in cultivation or as agricultural labour is confined in two working age-groups i.e. 15–34 and 35–59. The proportions for each sex are higher in working force age-group 15–34 than in 35–59. For male cultivators aged 15–34, the proportion are lower than those for females of these ages, the reverse being the case for male cultivators aged 35–59 wherein male proportions are higher than females. For those engaged as agricultural labourers aged 15–34, male proportions are higher than female while proportions of female agricultural labourers exceeds the proportion for males of 35–59 age-group. The females of advanced ages evidently do not have so much hesitation as the youngers to work as agricultural labourers.

54. Taken as a whole, the proportions of workers in this age-group is considerably high. Among cultivators and also among agricultural labourers, around 83 per cent of either sex belong to this age-group (15–59). However, minor variations, within the range of 10 per cent, in these proportions

for cultivators are noticed in various districts. The highest proportion of 876 male cultivators is noticed in Kota and 863 for females in Ajmer while the lowest proportions of 798 and 784 for every 1,000 cultivating males and females respectively are observed in Churu district. In case of agricultural labourers, the percentage of this working age-group (15–59) for either sex which is about 83, rises to 88 for males in Tonk and Kota districts and falls down to 65 in Sirohi, where the child employment for boys is noticed to be the highest.

55. In case of females of this age-group also the highest proportion rises upto 88 per cent in Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Bharatpur and Bundi districts as against 76 per cent as the lowest in district Dungarpur. In other districts it is found within the variation of 10 per cent. There is not a significant difference in the rural economy of the various parts of the State as agriculture is the usual source of livelihood

Proportions of total population, workers and non-workes, by sex and broad age-groups, with special

State/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	427	427	111	147	98	135
	15–34	314	325	491	520	489	531
	35–59	207	195	335	299	346	301
	60+	51	52	63	34	67	33
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
Ganganagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	441	472	84	158	89	162
	15–34	318	317	523	541	497	534
	35–59	186	166	321	272	333	274
	60+	54	44	72	29	81	30
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
Bikaner	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	443	449	108	137	103	136
	15–34	316	319	516	540	506	551
	35–59	185	176	309	287	319	280
	60+	54	55	67	36	72	33
	Age not stated	2	1	N	N	N	N
Churu	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	439	440	139	189	130	181
	15–34	310	316	485	501	486	510
	35–59	190	182	306	273	312	274
	60+	59	60	70	37	72	35
	Age not stated	2	2	N	N	N	N

and the proportions for these categories in most of the districts are about the same as the State average.

Workers in agricultural classes and non-workers by age and sex

56. The above discussion relating to age composition of agricultural classes may be pursued further by comparing their proportions with that of total non-workers and a few categories under this classification. The following data compiled for this purpose show the proportions of persons by sex and broad age-groups in cultivation and agricultural labour compared to the proportions of total non-working population, full-time students or children attending school, dependents, infants and children not attending school and persons seeking employment in the rural areas of the State and various districts according to 1961 Census.

reference to certain selected categories of workers and non-workers in rural areas, 1961

Working as Agricultural Labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students		Dependants, infants and disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
130	123	904	621	848	962	932	874	72	170
563	522	48	191	151	34	16	26	701	454
266	317	14	122	N	2	12	30	193	258
41	38	32	65	1	1	37	68	32	96
N	N	2	1	...	1	3	2	2	22
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
78	111	914	554	842	959	941	916	96	...
584	590	45	258	157	39	15	19	772	612
288	268	9	138	N	N	8	14	108	379
50	29	29	48	...	...	33	48	24	9
N	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
131	82	918	661	905	938	931	866	40	...
636	604	33	169	94	54	11	31	880	1,000
200	273	9	100	N	6	8	27	80	...
33	41	37	67	1	...	45	72	...	...
...	...	3	3	N	2	5	4	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
146	183	914	710	876	987	933	890	...	...
557	488	34	116	122	11	8	10	784	...
241	287	8	85	1	...	6	17	189	...
56	42	40	85	N	...	47	77	27	...
...	...	4	4	1	2	6	6	...	...

Proportions of total population, workers and non-workers, by sex and broad age-groups, with special

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jhunjhunu	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	460	436	90	160	84	150
	15–34	278	313	460	511	449	519
	35–59	198	189	362	291	374	293
	60+	63	61	88	38	93	38
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
Alwar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	432	445	81	123	68	111
	15–34	290	309	463	515	460	525
	35–59	213	194	367	323	377	325
	60+	65	51	89	39	95	39
	Age not stated	N	1	N	N	N	N
Bharatpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	410	430	66	102	62	102
	15–34	313	324	494	524	489	526
	35–59	216	195	357	334	363	333
	60+	61	50	83	40	86	39
	Age not stated	N	1	N	N	N	N
Sawai Madhopur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	409	417	100	135	84	121
	15–34	324	331	494	512	490	522
	35–59	218	202	345	316	360	320
	60+	49	49	61	37	66	37
	Age not stated	N	1	N	N	N	N
Jaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	419	419	109	154	94	130
	15–34	308	325	472	502	474	527
	35–59	214	201	346	306	354	308
	60+	58	54	73	38	78	35
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
Sikar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	443	414	102	154	90	136
	15–34	293	324	470	508	469	522
	35–59	201	198	346	296	355	301
	60+	62	63	82	42	86	41
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
Ajmer	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	427	417	125	151	74	112
	15–34	306	319	474	510	486	539
	35–59	219	209	348	312	381	324
	60+	47	54	53	27	59	25
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N

reference to certain selected categories of workers and non-workers in rural areas, 1961—contd.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
98	144	889	631	811	978	932	885	75	...
512	509	67	173	188	21	11	17	755	667
318	310	8	117	N	1	8	18	151	333
72	46	34	77	N	...	46	77	19	...
...	N	2	2	1	...	3	3	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
89	114	888	616	809	972	926	890	71	31
509	516	65	200	191	26	21	26	754	641
332	334	12	126	N	1	11	25	160	297
70	36	34	57	N	1	41	58	15	31
N	N	1	1	N	...	1	1	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
80	83	908	542	834	962	935	875	106	742
579	539	51	256	165	37	20	38	748	387
290	337	11	147	N	1	10	31	119	161
51	41	29	54	N	...	34	55	27	...
N	N	1	1	1	N	1	1	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
125	120	908	647	844	941	937	877	88	111
546	518	50	183	156	51	17	30	636	667
282	324	13	109	N	3	10	30	250	222
47	38	28	59	N	5	34	61	22	...
N	N	1	2	N	N	2	2	4	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
91	105	877	624	797	958	912	848	69	192
509	464	66	189	202	36	27	38	684	534
335	369	19	120	N	5	18	43	204	144
65	61	36	66	1	1	42	70	33	72
N	1	2	1	N	N	1	1	10	58
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
114	115	895	609	836	955	933	868	...	...
502	509	58	186	164	44	10	19	762	500
322	331	11	11	N	1	9	31	202	83
62	45	35	79	N	...	46	81	36	167
...	N	1	1	N	...	2	1	...	250
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
112	114	904	674	872	968	931	843	33	...
556	525	42	135	128	32	10	27	797	571
295	324	17	109	N	...	15	43	163	429
36	36	36	81	...	...	43	85	7	...
1	1	1	1	N	N	1	2	...	...

Proportions of total population, workers and non-workers, by sex and broad age-groups, with special

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tonk	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	409	415	123	144	83	124
	15–34	324	333	486	526	496	541
	35–59	222	200	339	300	365	305
	60+	44	51	52	30	56	30
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
Jaisalmer	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	414	420	132	116	107	124
	15–34	340	343	512	553	510	559
	35–59	195	184	298	298	318	285
	60+	50	53	58	33	65	32
	Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	N
Jodhpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	435	451	116	153	113	147
	15–34	328	319	517	542	513	548
	35–59	189	175	308	274	313	275
	60+	48	55	59	31	61	30
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
Nagaur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	435	416	119	155	111	142
	15–34	309	328	487	518	487	528
	35–59	202	193	329	288	334	291
	60+	53	62	65	39	68	39
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
Pali	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	442	425	112	137	101	129
	15–34	307	320	497	546	484	555
	35–59	198	194	330	289	346	289
	60+	53	61	61	28	69	27
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	...
Barmer	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	434	450	148	179	140	168
	15–34	342	326	525	532	529	540
	35–59	180	175	278	261	281	264
	60+	44	49	49	28	50	28
	Age not stated	N	N	N	...	N	...
Jalor	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	429	437	131	146	126	141
	15–34	316	315	506	548	510	558
	35–59	200	189	308	278	309	275
	60+	53	58	55	28	55	26
	Age not stated	2	1	N	...	N	...

reference to certain selected categories of workers and non-workers in rural areas, 1961—contd.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
87	102	906	674	866	882	934	876	190	500
595	540	44	148	134	100	16	14	595	167
286	324	17	105	N	2	13	35	167	333
32	33	31	71	N	N	34	73	48	...
N	1	2	2	N	16	3	2	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
188	93	917	572	891	983	936	851	308	...
555	616	33	238	104	17	14	21	692	...
215	265	12	127	...	...	8	40	...	...
42	26	37	63	...	...	41	78	...	...
...	...	1	N	5	...	1	N	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
169	156	886	633	877	983	903	874	74	500
577	535	60	183	121	17	38	19	631	292
222	277	20	114	2	N	21	30	213	208
32	32	34	70	N	N	38	76	82	...
...	...	N	N	N	...	N	1	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
156	142	902	620	837	959	932	847	24	417
500	488	47	181	163	41	17	38	704	500
296	335	14	119	N	N	11	30	248	...
48	35	35	79	N	...	37	83	24	83
N	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
209	154	896	567	871	991	925	832	28	...
554	548	46	208	129	9	12	27	751	...
205	273	16	147	N	N	13	41	189	500
32	25	41	78	N	N	49	99	32	500
N	...	1	N	N	...	1	1	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
177	159	917	647	899	969	934	880	17	...
587	558	34	175	101	28	17	18	842	...
208	259	14	113	...	2	11	31	88	...
28	24	34	64	N	1	37	70	53	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
258	169	859	576	883	909	881	863	126	104
513	520	41	203	115	81	21	20	493	377
199	281	43	147	2	1	34	37	322	376
30	30	52	73	N	N	57	78	59	143
N	...	5	1	...	9	7	2	...	...

Proportions of total population, workers and non-workers, by sex and broad uge-groups, with special

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sirohi	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	426	418	108	127	69	112
	15-34	304	310	491	499	500	532
	35-59	217	220	344	346	368	333
	60+	53	52	57	28	63	23
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
Bhilwara	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	392	390	132	145	104	129
	15-34	334	338	482	512	491	525
	35-59	231	216	339	313	356	317
	60+	42	55	47	29	49	28
	Age not stated	1	1	N	1	N	1
Udaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	428	424	136	166	118	142
	15-34	320	334	486	517	491	534
	35-59	209	196	327	289	338	298
	60+	42	45	51	28	53	26
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
Chitorgarh	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	403	398	116	139	101	126
	15-34	335	344	498	519	500	529
	35-59	221	208	335	306	346	310
	60+	41	50	51	36	53	35
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	...
Dungarpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	472	464	155	188	147	169
	15-34	306	318	493	520	494	532
	35-59	188	178	311	269	317	276
	60+	34	40	41	23	42	23
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
Banswara	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	469	463	144	149	131	128
	15-34	310	318	502	540	507	553
	35-59	185	174	308	280	315	287
	60+	35	45	46	31	47	32
	Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	N
Bundi	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	418	427	23	52	61	115
	15-34	323	327	482	421	385	429
	35-59	218	202	443	461	434	410
	60+	40	42	52	66	120	46
	Age not stated	1	2	N	...	N	...

reference to certain selected categories of workers and non-workers in rural areas, 1961—contd.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
323	159	857	513	886	838	894	772	61	59
475	445	49	249	114	106	24	86	365	29
174	369	44	179	N	51	34	77	513	412
28	27	49	59	...	5	47	65	61	500
...	N	1	N	...	...	1	N	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
129	102	914	658	858	973	936	860	12	250
543	518	38	146	142	23	14	29	666	750
288	341	14	111	N	N	13	34	286	...
40	39	33	83	N	1	36	74	36	...
...	...	1	2	N	3	1	3	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
175	131	919	658	845	977	944	892	131	59
562	543	41	169	154	23	13	13	600	706
229	285	11	110	1	...	10	27	234	176
34	41	27	61	N	N	30	65	28	59
...	...	2	2	N	N	3	3	7	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
132	106	933	724	885	983	955	903	17	...
584	523	33	124	115	9	12	14	655	...
252	317	10	84	...	3	8	18	260	500
32	54	23	67	N	5	24	64	68	500
N	N	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
253	229	928	731	876	976	951	913	433	900
536	514	35	122	124	22	9	7	417	100
190	242	11	89	N	1	9	22	133	...
21	15	25	57	...	1	30	57	17	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
221	169	937	723	859	957	955	878	97	...
592	554	34	134	140	42	12	44	839	...
169	250	7	87	N	1	7	21	32	...
18	27	20	56	...	...	24	56	32	...
N	...	2	N	1	...	2	1	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
58	86	925	602	874	980	944	894	85	273
476	481	32	210	126	20	13	16	766	364
387	394	14	134	N	...	11	33	85	363
79	39	26	51	...	...	28	53	64	...
N	...	3	3	N	...	4	4	...	...

Proportions of total population, workers and non-workers, by sex and broad age-groups, with special

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kota	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	410	405	73	108	62	114
	15–34	325	336	511	518	486	516
	35–59	224	211	364	337	390	332
	60+	39	46	52	37	62	38
	Age not stated	2	2	N	N	N	N
Jhalawar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	403	403	81	112	73	112
	15–34	326	343	508	523	495	525
	35–59	218	204	343	322	358	321
	60+	52	49	68	43	74	42
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N

57. The age composition of non-workers is quite different from that of workers under agricultural classes. The majority of non-workers belongs to 0–14 age-group although notable proportions of female non-workers, (majority of them housewives) are also noticed in other age-groups. The non-working class of full time students and children attending school reveals that in every 1,000 males living in villages and falling under this category, 848 are aged 0–14 and 151 are aged 15–34, the corresponding proportions for females being 962 and 34. These proportions for the rural areas of the State, where the majority of population is engaged in agriculture, depict the prevailing conditions in Rajasthan, wherein males fare better in the matter of receiving higher education. The low proportion of female students in higher age groups is due to the poor economic conditions, non-availability of facilities and the social customs. The same picture of schools attendance in case of fulltime students and children attending school in villages is also reflected in the various districts of the State. The proportions in the age-group 15–34 are however found to be higher in those districts which have greater opportunities for schooling and higher education. The highest proportion of 202 male fulltime students for every 1,000 is found in Jaipur district. Other districts notable for such higher proportions are Alwar (191), Jhunjhunu (188), Bharatpur (165) and Sikar (164). For female students of 15–34 age-group, districts Jalor and Bikaner are worth mentioning. The greater concentration of full-time students under 0–14 age-group in the districts like Churu, Jaisalmer, Pali, Barmer and Chitorgarh shows the relatively lower extent of literacy, specially of higher education and general backwardness of the rural population.

58. Among the non-working dependents, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled, it is observed that 932 males and 874 females per 1,000 of either sex are in the age group 0–14 most of whom obviously seem to be infants and children not attending school. The proportions for higher age-groups specially in 60 and above represent for the dependents and persons not able to work due to their old age or for any other reasons. This is also reflected in various districts with slight variations. The male proportions for 0–14 age-group is highest in Chitorgarh and Banswara districts (955-each) followed by Dungarpur (951) and Jhalawar (950) whereas the lowest proportion for this age-group is noticed in district Jalor (881). For female infants districts Ganganagar (916) and Dungarpur (913) stand for high proportions while district Sirohi for the lowest.

reference to certain selected categories of workers and non-workers in rural areas, 1961—concld.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
96	104	919	580	876	963	948	872	81	105
618	517	45	229	121	31	15	32	735	158
261	344	13	137	1	3	10	34	162	316
25	35	19	51	2	2	22	58	22	368
N	N	4	3	N	1	5	4	...	53
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
113	116	929	611	885	983	950	899	10	...
588	524	33	215	114	16	10	18	847	1,000
264	316	10	119	N	...	7	26	82	...
35	44	25	53	N	...	29	55	61	...
N	...	3	2	1	1	4	2	...	...

Among the dependents and disabled of 60 years and more, the females have higher proportions than males because economically more females are dependent than the males.

59. Males and females seeking employment for the first time, or employed before and seeking work again, are in very high proportions in age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 showing that the search of employment is more extensive in these age-groups. Greater proportions for both the sexes are noticed in 15–34 age-group. The variation in the proportions between these two age-groups is considerably high for males as a man cannot afford to remain unemployed at the age of 35 because by that time he has to support his family. The variation in case of females is comparatively lesser and they are more or less distributed over all the ages.

60. This age composition of workers in agricultural classes and non-workers and certain categories thereto shows that the concentration of workers at cultivation and agricultural labour is seen in the working age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 of which 15–34 is more important. The persons who are seeking work are also seen in excess in the age-group 15–34 as it is the time for one to enter in any occupation on the other hand the age composition of males and females in respect of full-time students, dependents, infants etc., shows greater concentration in the age-group 0–14. This picture noticed at the State level holds good for various districts as there is no significant difference in the socio-economic conditions prevalent in the rural areas of the State.

61. The above discussion, relating to age composition of certain categories of workers and non-workers, though not very much directly, related to each other, certainly gives an idea about the age composition in the State's rural economy which is predominently agricultural.

62. We may now proceed to analyse the proportionate strength of these categories of workers and non-workers among the total rural population for each sex by broad age-groups. The data presented in the following table show the proportions, for every 1,000 of population of each sex and broad age-groups, in respect of workers and non-workers with special reference to the working categories of cultivators and agricultural labourers and the non-working categories of 'full time students and children attending school', 'dependent, infants and disabled' and 'employment seekers' in the rural areas of the State and its various districts.

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among

State/District	Age Group	Total Population		Total Workers		Working as cultivators	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	Total	1,000	1,000	601	408	467	348
	0–14	1,000	1,000	156	141	107	110
	15–34	1,000	1,000	940	653	728	569
	35–59	1,000	1,000	972	629	781	539
	60+	1,000	1,000	746	263	617	217
Ganganagar	Total	1,000	1,000	571	209	401	181
	0–14	1,000	1,000	109	70	81	62
	15–34	1,000	1,000	939	356	627	304
	35–59	1,000	1,000	980	343	717	299
	60+	1,000	1,000	766	140	609	120
Bikaner	Total	1,000	1,000	586	404	426	323
	0–14	1,000	1,000	143	122	99	98
	15–34	1,000	1,000	957	684	681	559
	35–59	1,000	1,000	981	660	735	514
	60+	1,000	1,000	718	267	566	192
Churu	Total	1,000	1,000	612	519	564	490
	0–14	1,000	1,000	193	223	167	202
	15–34	1,000	1,000	958	824	886	792
	35–59	1,000	1,000	984	777	924	736
	60+	1,000	1,000	733	318	689	288
Jhunjhunu	Total	1,000	1,000	537	413	448	383
	0–14	1,000	1,000	105	151	82	132
	15–34	1,000	1,000	888	675	723	634
	35–59	1,000	1,000	981	636	847	593
	60+	1,000	1,000	750	259	664	239
Alwar	Total	1,000	1,000	565	346	444	300
	0–14	1,000	1,000	106	96	69	75
	15–34	1,000	1,000	903	577	706	509
	35–59	1,000	1,000	975	576	789	502
	60+	1,000	1,000	776	266	649	227
Bharatpur	Total	1,000	1,000	592	255	511	225
	0–14	1,000	1,000	96	60	77	53
	15–34	1,000	1,000	934	412	798	366
	35–59	1,000	1,000	979	436	861	384
	60+	1,000	1,000	802	204	725	175
Sawai Madhopur	Total	1,000	1,000	618	451	483	382
	0–14	1,000	1,000	152	146	99	111
	15–34	1,000	1,000	941	696	731	602
	35–59	1,000	1,000	978	703	798	603
	60+	1,000	1,000	778	340	653	286

total workers and non-workers in rural areas, subdivided into categories, 1961

Working as Agricultural Labourer		Total Non-working Population		Full-time Students and Children attending School		Dependants, Infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before and seeking work again	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
25	20	399	592	79	11	313	378	1	N
8	6	844	859	157	25	683	722	N	N
45	31	60	347	38	1	16	30	1	1
32	32	28	371	N	N	18	58	N	N
20	14	254	737	N	N	229	494	N	N
84	14	429	791	84	16	342	411	N	N
15	3	891	930	160	33	729	799	N	...
154	27	61	644	41	2	16	25	1	N
129	23	20	657	N	N	14	35	N	N
78	9	234	860	...	...	213	450	N	N
5	2	414	596	101	14	309	393	N	N
1	N	857	878	206	30	651	758	N	...
10	3	43	316	30	2	10	38	N	N
5	3	19	340	N	N	13	60	N	...
3	1	282	733	1	N	258	515	...	...
5	3	388	481	80	8	304	356	N	...
1	1	807	777	161	19	646	911	...	...
9	5	42	176	32	N	8	12	N	...
6	5	16	223	N	...	10	34	N	...
4	2	267	682	N	...	244	454	N	...
12	8	463	587	138	12	321	378	1	N
2	3	895	849	243	26	651	768	N	...
21	13	112	325	93	N	12	21	3	N
18	13	19	364	N	N	12	35	N	N
13	6	250	741	N	...	236	480	N	...
17	15	435	654	99	12	329	409	1	N
4	4	894	904	186	26	705	817	N	N
31	26	97	423	66	1	24	34	3	N
27	27	25	424	N	N	17	53	N	N
19	11	224	734	N	N	206	464	N	N
22	15	408	745	78	9	323	420	N	N
4	3	904	940	158	21	739	854	N	N
40	26	66	588	41	1	20	48	1	N
29	26	21	564	N	N	15	67	N	N
18	13	198	796	N	...	181	458	N	...
23	30	382	549	77	9	300	372	N	N
7	8	848	854	159	20	687	784	N	N
39	47	59	304	37	1	16	33	1	N
30	48	22	297	N	N	14	55	N	N
22	23	222	660	N	N	206	465	N	...

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	596	436	420	344
	0–14	1,000	1,000	155	160	94	107
	15–34	1,000	1,000	914	673	645	557
	35–59	1,000	1,000	965	663	696	526
	60+	1,000	1,000	747	306	564	225
Sikar	Total	1,000	1,000	570	429	459	376
	0–14	1,000	1,000	132	160	93	124
	15–34	1,000	1,000	915	673	735	606
	35–59	1,000	1,000	977	641	809	568
	60+	1,000	1,000	754	286	637	245
Ajmer	Total	1,000	1,000	612	491	420	399
	0–14	1,000	1,000	179	178	73	107
	15–34	1,000	1,000	947	785	666	673
	35–59	1,000	1,000	971	734	730	620
	60+	1,000	1,000	701	242	531	186
Tonk	Total	1,000	1,000	635	490	486	426
	0–14	1,000	1,000	191	170	99	128
	15–34	1,000	1,000	951	773	743	692
	35–59	1,000	1,000	973	733	801	648
	60+	1,000	1,000	743	289	617	247
Jaisalmer	Total	1,000	1,000	640	334	338	187
	0–14	1,000	1,000	204	92	88	55
	15–34	1,000	1,000	965	539	507	305
	35–59	1,000	1,000	978	542	552	290
	60+	1,000	1,000	734	205	438	111
Jodhpur	Total	1,000	1,000	586	380	509	349
	0–14	1,000	1,000	156	129	133	114
	15–34	1,000	1,000	925	645	796	598
	35–59	1,000	1,000	955	596	842	549
	60+	1,000	1,000	714	212	643	190
Nagaur	Total	1,000	1,000	596	439	510	400
	0–14	1,000	1,000	163	163	130	137
	15–34	1,000	1,000	939	692	802	643
	35–59	1,000	1,000	971	654	845	602
	60+	1,000	1,000	735	277	657	254
Pali	Total	1,000	1,000	579	331	353	230
	0–14	1,000	1,000	146	107	81	70
	15–34	1,000	1,000	937	564	558	399
	35–59	1,000	1,000	965	493	617	343
	60+	1,000	1,000	673	150	460	101
Barmer	Total	1,000	1,000	627	421	563	396
	0–14	1,000	1,000	213	167	181	148
	15–34	1,000	1,000	963	688	870	658
	35–59	1,000	1,000	972	627	880	598
	60+	1,000	1,000	705	239	650	224
Jalor	Total	1,000	1,000	591	324	460	277
	0–14	1,000	1,000	180	109	135	90
	15–34	1,000	1,000	947	565	742	491
	35–59	1,000	1,000	911	476	711	403
	60+	1,000	1,000	603	153	473	124

total workers and non-workers in rural areas, subdivided into categories, 1961—contd.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	14	404	564	84	9	312	375	1	N
4	4	845	840	159	20	684	770	N	N
28	21	86	327	55	N	23	37	2	N
27	26	35	337	N	N	22	66	N	N
19	16	253	694	2	N	224	483	N	N
11	8	430	571	121	9	304	362	N	N
3	2	868	840	228	21	640	759	...	...
18	12	85	327	67	1	10	21	2	N
17	13	23	359	N	N	14	56	N	N
10	5	246	714	N	...	226	464	N	N
24	33	388	509	88	17	294	371	N	N
6	9	821	822	179	40	640	751	N	...
44	55	53	215	36	2	10	32	2	N
32	52	29	266	N	...	20	76	N	N
19	22	299	758	...	...	272	585	N	...
23	22	365	510	54	10	291	359	N	N
5	5	809	830	114	22	664	758	N	N
43	35	49	227	22	3	14	16	N	N
30	35	27	267	N	N	17	62	N	N
17	14	257	711	N	...	227	512	N	...
3	3	360	666	46	3	299	383	N	...
1	1	796	908	100	7	675	786	N	...
4	5	35	461	14	N	12	23	N	...
3	4	22	458	...	...	13	83	...	...
2	1	266	795	...	...	244	239	...	...
13	16	414	620	86	8	320	404	N	N
5	6	844	871	174	17	666	784	N	N
23	27	75	355	32	N	37	24	N	N
15	26	45	404	N	N	35	71	N	N
9	9	286	788	N	N	250	562	N	...
16	17	404	561	67	7	330	373	N	N
6	6	837	837	128	16	706	761	N	N
26	25	61	308	35	N	19	34	N	N
24	29	29	346	N	N	8	57	N	...
15	10	265	723	N	...	231	504	N	N
48	36	421	669	102	27	310	373	N	N
23	13	854	893	201	63	650	731	N	...
87	62	63	436	43	N	12	32	2	...
50	51	35	507	N	N	21	79	N	N
29	14	327	850	N	N	286	608	N	N
10	8	373	579	45	4	321	385	N	...
4	3	787	833	93	8	691	752	N	...
18	14	37	312	13	N	16	21	N	...
12	12	28	373	...	N	19	68	N	...
7	4	295	761	N	N	276	554	N	...
33	21	409	676	57	16	339	394	N	N
20	8	820	891	117	34	696	779	N	N
53	35	53	435	21	4	23	26	2	N
33	31	89	524	N	N	58	77	2	N
18	11	397	847	N	N	363	528	1	N

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sirohi	Total	1,000	1,000	576	246	324	140
	0–14	1,000	1,000	146	74	53	37
	15–34	1,000	1,000	931	395	533	239
	35–59	1,000	1 000	914	387	550	212
	60 +	1,000	1,000	612	135	384	62
Bhilwara	Total	1,000	1,000	667	524	527	472
	0–14	1,000	1,000	224	196	140	157
	15–34	1,000	1,000	962	793	775	733
	35–59	1,000	1,000	979	756	812	691
	60+	1,000	1,000	741	280	607	240
Udaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	627	476	519	415
	0–14	1,000	1,000	200	186	143	139
	15–34	1,000	1,000	952	735	797	663
	35–59	1,000	1,000	981	704	839	633
	60+	1,000	1,000	763	290	655	241
Chitorgarh	Total	1,000	1,000	649	557	524	484
	0–14	1,000	1,000	186	195	131	153
	15–34	1,000	1,000	965	840	784	745
	35–59	1,000	1,000	984	820	821	725
	60+	1,000	1,000	803	402	673	334
Dungarpur	Total	1,000	1,000	591	492	532	458
	0–14	1,000	1,000	195	199	166	168
	15–34	1,000	1,000	953	805	859	766
	35–59	1,000	1,000	978	745	900	709
	60+	1,000	1,000	698	279	653	762
Banswara	Total	1,000	1,000	590	452	535	417
	0–14	1,000	1,000	181	145	150	116
	15–34	1,000	1,000	955	769	874	726
	35–59	1,000	1,000	984	726	913	687
	60+	1,000	1,000	764	314	720	296
Bundi	Total	1,000	1,000	619	359	437	296
	0–14	1,000	1,000	156	97	72	77
	15–34	1,000	1,000	962	588	682	494
	35–59	1,000	1,000	976	576	748	468
	60+	1,000	1,000	755	222	592	167
Kota	Total	1,000	1,000	601	370	371	244
	0–14	1,000	1,000	107	98	56	69
	15–34	1,000	1,000	944	570	555	376
	35–59	1,000	1,000	977	591	647	384
	60+	1,000	1,000	803	300	583	199
Jhalawar	Total	1,000	1,000	625	416	455	317
	0–14	1,000	1,000	136	116	82	89
	15–34	1,000	1,000	962	635	692	485
	35–59	1,000	1,000	983	658	745	499
	60+	1,000	1,000	820	362	655	267

total workers and non-workers in rural areas, subdivided into categories, 1961—concld.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
57	32	424	754	70	14	330	371	N	N
43	12	854	926	147	28	694	684	N	N
89	45	69	605	26	5	26	103	N	N
46	53	86	613	N	3	52	129	2	N
30	16	388	865	...	1	289	468	N	2
12	13	333	476	53	8	276	338	N	N
4	3	776	804	116	20	659	746	N	N
19	20	38	207	23	N	12	29	N	N
15	20	21	244	N	N	15	54	N	...
11	9	259	720	N	N	236	455	N	...
10	10	373	524	66	10	303	350	N	N
4	3	800	814	130	23	668	737	N	N
17	16	48	265	32	N	13	14	N	N
11	14	19	296	N	...	14	48	N	N
8	9	237	710	N	N	220	503	N	N
23	29	351	443	56	9	291	334	N	N
7	8	814	805	123	22	689	758	N	...
39	44	35	160	19	N	10	13	1	...
26	44	16	180	...	N	10	29	N	N
17	31	197	598	N	N	171	429	N	N
11	10	409	508	79	11	324	372	N	N
6	5	805	801	146	24	653	733	N	N
20	16	47	195	34	N	10	9	N	N
11	14	22	255	N	N	16	45	N	...
7	4	302	721	...	N	279	528	N	...
10	15	410	548	61	8	344	425	N	...
4	5	819	855	112	17	700	805	N	...
18	26	45	231	28	1	14	59	N	...
9	21	16	274	N	N	13	52	N	...
5	9	236	686	...	...	230	537	N	...
43	28	381	641	56	6	321	391	N	N
8	5	844	903	116	13	727	818	N	N
83	46	38	412	22	N	13	19	N	N
53	50	24	424	N	...	17	63	N	N
34	21	245	778	...	...	228	497	N	...
68	50	399	630	96	16	297	373	N	N
16	13	893	902	206	39	686	803	N	N
129	76	56	430	36	2	13	36	2	N
80	81	23	409	N	N	14	52	N	N
43	37	197	700	5	N	165	474	N	N
52	66	375	584	70	11	292	356	N	N
15	19	864	884	153	28	689	793	N	...
94	100	38	365	24	N	9	19	1	N
63	102	17	342	N	N	10	46	N	...
35	59	180	638	N	...	164	403	N	N

63. The table above seeks to compare the proportionate strength of these categories among the total rural population if it is taken to be 1,000 for each sex into broad age-groups. It will be observed that cultivation is the most important economic activity of the State's rural economy.

64. Out of 601 male workers, for every 1,000 rural males, 467 work as cultivators, 25 as agricultural labourers and the remaining 109 male workers are engaged in other occupations. The corresponding proportionate strength for females workers is also in favour of cultivation as out of 408 such total workers 348 are working as cultivators and 20 as agricultural labourers. Thus, we see that these two categories together account for more than 82 percent of the rural workers. Among the male non-workers, accounting for 399 in every 1,000 rural males, 313 are dependents, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled, 79 full-time students, 1 unemployed and the remaining 6 (not shown in this table) are beggars, retired, rentiers and males engaged in household duties. Similar proportions among female non-workers whose strength in every 1,000 females is 592 are; full time students (11), dependents, infants and disabled (378), and almost negligible for unemployed. Rest are housewives and beggars etc.

65. This distribution for all ages, of the selected types of activities relating to workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the State, presents a picture wherein the male workers are in excess over females. In case of persons not at work, schooling is much less among girls than among boys, dependency greater among females and unemployment insignificant in both. While examining the proportionate strength among different broad age-groups, it is noticed that about 85 percent children of 0-14 age-group are non-workers as against 11 per centat cultivation and less than 1 percent as agricultural labourers. Majority of these non-working children is of infants and children not attending school. The school going children are even less than 16 and 3 percent in case of boys and girls. But in case of a few districts viz. Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Bikaner and Pali appreciable proportions of child students are noticed against

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers

State/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourer	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	0-14	1,000	1,000	156	141	107	110	8	6
	15-34	1,000	1,000	940	653	728	569	45	31
	35-59	1,000	1,000	972	629	781	539	32	32
	60+	1,000	1,000	746	263	617	217	20	14
Ganganagar	0-14	1,000	1,000	109	70	81	62	15	3
	15-34	1,000	1,000	939	356	627	304	154	27
	35-59	1,000	1,000	980	343	717	299	129	23
	60+	1,000	1,000	766	140	609	120	78	9
Bikaner	0-14	1,000	1,000	143	122	99	98	1	N
	15-34	1,000	1,000	957	684	681	559	10	3
	35-59	1,000	1,000	981	660	735	514	5	3
	60+	1,000	1,000	718	267	566	192	3	1
Churu	0-14	1,000	1,000	193	223	167	202	1	1
	15-34	1,000	1,000	958	824	886	792	9	5
	35-59	1,000	1,000	984	777	924	736	6	5
	60+	1,000	1,000	733	318	689	288	4	2

very low in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Banswara districts. The next two age-groups viz., 15–34 and 35–39 are of the working age as very high proportions for workers are noticed for both the sexes. Comparing the categories of cultivation and agricultural labour, it will be seen that the former outnumbers the latter in each age-group, both in the case of males and females. But in cultivation, males aged 35–59 and females of 15–34 age-groups have higher proportions whereas in case of agricultural labour the position is reverse. Since facilities for higher education are still limited in villages, age-group 15–34 accounts for only 38 males and 1 female as full time students for every 1,000 rural males and females. This proportion for males is highest in Jhunjhunu (93) which is followed by Sikar (67), Alwar (66) and Jaipur (55) districts with the lowest in Jaisalmer (14). For females it is very low everywhere and even insignificant in various districts indicating that the rural society is still not enthusiastic about female education.

66. Dependancy for both the sexes at ages 15–34 is the lowest. Among males of this age-group, it is 16 for every 1,000 while for females it is about 30 who are dependants or permanently disabled. The next age-group 35–59, shows comparatively higher proportions for both sexes, but in the older age-group of 60 and above male dependancy rises to as high as 229. It is still higher in case of females as 494 females were returned as dependants and disabled for every 1,000 females aged 60 years and above. Unemployment as such, in rural areas, does not appear to be a problem for either sex as revealed by insignificant proportions in case of 15–34 age-group and negligible in the case of others.

67. We shall close this discussion relating to age composition of agricultural classes by presenting here the distribution of one thousand of rural population of each sex and broad age-group among workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers and non-workers and also the distribution of every 1,000 of rural population by literacy and educational levels. For this purpose, the following table has been prepared which presents the data for the State and various districts.

and by educational levels and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

Total Non-working Population		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or above		No. of scholars enrolled in primary schools 1960-61	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
844	859	752	954	216	41	32	5	...	...	...	...
60	347	769	965	187	31	25	3	19	1	...	...
28	371	824	985	163	14	9	1	4	...	...	...
254	737	861	993	134	7	4	...	1	...	...	...
891	930	711	931	217	55	72	14	...	...	...	...
61	644	725	950	184	40	60	8	31	2	...	...
20	657	797	981	172	18	22	1	9	...	...	...
234	860	861	992	127	8	9	...	3	...	...	...
857	878	701	932	214	47	85	21	...	...	...	...
43	316	778	958	158	34	43	7	21	1	...	...
19	340	842	984	140	15	12	1	6	...	...	...
282	733	887	993	111	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
807	777	718	959	206	34	76	7	...	...	...	...
42	176	759	965	183	32	44	3	14	...	...	...
16	223	823	985	162	15	12	...	3	...	...	...
267	682	882	994	114	6	3	...	1	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jhunjhunu	0–14	1,000	1,000	105	151	82	132	2	3
	15–34	1,000	1,000	888	675	723	634	21	13
	35–59	1,000	1,000	981	636	847	593	18	13
	60+	1,000	1,000	750	259	664	239	13	6
Alwar	0–14	1,000	1,000	106	96	69	75	4	4
	15–34	1,000	1,000	903	577	706	509	31	26
	35–59	1,000	1,000	975	576	789	502	27	27
	60+	1,000	1,000	776	266	649	227	19	11
Bharatpur	0–14	1,000	1,000	96	60	77	53	4	3
	15–34	1,000	1,000	934	412	798	366	40	26
	35–59	1,000	1,000	979	436	861	384	29	26
	60+	1,000	1,000	802	204	725	175	18	13
Sawai Madhopur	0–14	1,000	1,000	152	146	99	111	7	8
	15–34	1,000	1,000	941	696	731	602	39	47
	35–59	1,000	1,000	978	703	798	603	30	48
	60+	1,000	1,000	778	340	653	286	22	23
Jaipur	0–14	1,000	1,000	155	160	94	107	4	4
	15–34	1,000	1,000	914	673	645	557	28	21
	35–59	1,000	1,000	965	663	696	526	27	26
	60+	1,000	1,000	747	306	564	225	19	16
Sikar	0–14	1,000	1,000	132	160	93	124	3	2
	15–34	1,000	1,000	915	673	735	606	18	12
	35–59	1,000	1,000	977	641	809	568	17	13
	60+	1,000	1,000	754	286	637	245	10	5
Ajmer	0–14	1,000	1,000	179	178	73	107	6	9
	15–34	1,000	1,000	947	785	666	673	44	55
	35–59	1,000	1,000	971	734	730	620	32	52
	60+	1,000	1,000	701	242	531	186	19	22
Tonk	0–14	1,000	1,000	191	170	99	128	5	5
	15–34	1,000	1,000	951	773	743	692	43	35
	35–59	1,000	1,000	973	733	801	648	30	35
	60+	1,000	1,000	743	289	617	247	17	14
Jaisalmer	0–14	1,000	1,000	204	92	88	55	1	1
	15–34	1,000	1,000	965	539	507	305	4	5
	35–59	1,000	1,000	978	542	552	290	3	4
	60+	1,000	1,000	734	205	438	111	2	1
Jodhpur	0–14	1,000	1,000	156	129	133	114	5	6
	15–34	1,000	1,000	925	645	796	598	23	27
	35–59	1,000	1,000	955	596	842	549	15	26
	60+	1,000	1,000	714	212	643	190	9	9

and by educational levels, and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961—contd.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
895	849	589	941	315	52	96	7	...	...	...	...
112	325	631	949	273	48	64	2	32	1	...	...
19	364	765	976	220	24	8	...	7	...	...	...
250	741	844	990	153	10	1	...	2	...	...	...
894	904	696	943	241	47	62	10	1	...	...	...
97	423	712	954	207	39	50	5	31	2	...	...
25	424	796	982	184	17	13	1	7	...	...	...
224	734	841	992	151	8	6	...	2	...	...	...
904	940	723	955	256	42	21	3	...	...	...	...
66	588	717	968	246	30	19	1	18	1	...	...
21	564	809	988	179	12	8	...	4	...	...	...
198	796	861	995	134	5	4	...	1	...	...	...
848	854	761	964	216	33	23	3	...	...	...	...
59	304	758	973	204	24	20	2	18	1	...	...
22	297	831	990	159	9	6	1	4	...	...	...
222	660	870	992	126	8	3	...	1	...	...	...
845	840	746	960	239	38	15	2	...	...	...	...
86	327	762	970	201	29	11	1	26	...	...	...
35	337	833	988	159	12	2	...	6	...	...	...
253	694	868	993	131	7	...	...	1	...	...	...
868	840	640	953	330	45	29	2	1	...	...	...
85	327	715	960	239	39	22	1	24	...	...	...
23	359	813	984	178	16	3	...	6	...	...	...
246	714	860	994	138	6	1	...	1	...	...	...
821	822	674	916	298	77	28	7	...	...	...	...
53	215	721	953	228	42	25	3	26	2	..	...
29	266	788	980	191	18	14	1	7	1	...	...
299	758	829	988	162	12	7	...	2	...	...	...
809	830	807	960	168	28	25	12	...	...	...	...
49	227	816	972	153	22	16	3	15	3	...	...
27	267	860	990	131	9	5	1	4	...	...	...
257	711	883	993	115	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
796	908	883	990	114	10	3	...	...	...	...	...
35	461	886	991	96	9	8	...	10	...	...	...
22	458	893	993	102	7	3	...	2	...	...	...
266	795	941	998	59	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
844	871	802	975	192	25	6	...	...	...	...	...
75	355	817	977	160	22	10	1	13	...	...	...
45	404	847	988	145	12	4	...	4	...	...	...
286	788	881	993	117	7	1	...	1	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagaur	0–14	1,000	1,000	163	163	130	137	6	6
	15–34	1,000	1,000	939	692	802	643	26	25
	35–59	1,000	1,000	971	654	845	602	24	29
	60+	1,000	1,000	735	277	657	254	15	10
Pali	0–14	1,000	1,000	146	107	81	70	23	13
	15–34	1,000	1,000	937	564	558	399	87	62
	35–59	1,000	1,000	965	493	617	343	50	51
	60+	1,000	1,000	673	150	460	101	29	14
Barmer	0–14	1,000	1,000	213	167	181	148	4	3
	15–34	1,000	1,000	963	688	870	658	18	14
	35–59	1,000	1,000	972	627	880	598	12	12
	60+	1,000	1,000	705	239	650	224	7	4
Jalor	0–14	1,000	1,000	180	109	135	90	20	8
	15–34	1,000	1,000	947	565	742	491	53	35
	35–59	1,000	1,000	911	476	711	403	33	31
	60+	1,000	1,000	603	153	473	124	18	11
Sirohi	0–14	1,000	1,000	146	74	53	37	43	12
	15–34	1,000	1,000	931	395	533	239	89	45
	35–59	1,000	1,000	914	387	550	212	46	53
	60+	1,000	1,000	612	135	384	62	30	16
Bhilwara	0–14	1,000	1,000	224	196	140	157	4	3
	15–34	1,000	1,000	962	793	775	733	19	20
	35–59	1,000	1,000	979	756	812	691	15	20
	60+	1,000	1,000	741	280	607	240	11	9
Udaipur	0–14	1,000	1,000	200	186	143	139	4	3
	15–34	1,000	1,000	952	735	797	663	17	16
	35–59	1,000	1,000	981	704	839	633	11	14
	60+	1,000	1,000	763	290	655	241	8	9
Chitorgarh	0–14	1,000	1,000	186	195	131	153	7	8
	15–34	1,000	1,000	965	840	784	745	39	44
	35–59	1,000	1,000	984	820	821	725	26	44
	60+	1,000	1,000	803	402	673	334	17	31
Dungarpur	0–14	1,000	1,000	195	199	166	168	6	5
	15–34	1,000	1,000	953	805	859	766	20	16
	35–59	1,000	1,000	978	745	900	709	11	14
	60+	1,000	1,000	698	279	653	762	7	4
Banswara	0–14	1,000	1,000	181	145	150	116	181	145
	15–34	1,000	1,000	955	769	874	726	955	769
	35–59	1,000	1,000	984	726	913	687	984	726
	60+	1,000	1,000	764	314	720	296	764	314

and by educational levels, and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961—contd.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
837	837	790	960	204	39	6	1	...	...	...	...
61	308	768	952	204	47	15	1	13	...	...	...
29	346	813	975	181	25	3	...	3	...	...	...
265	723	842	991	156	9	1	...	1	...	...	...
854	893	730	940	257	58	13	2	...	...	...	...
63	436	764	948	190	49	25	2	21	1	...	...
35	507	803	977	183	22	8	1	6	...	...	...
327	850	844	991	153	9	2	...	1	...	...	...
787	833	866	985	131	15	3	...	...	...	...	...
37	312	886	988	103	12	5	...	6	...	...	...
28	373	891	993	105	7	2	...	2	...	...	...
295	761	910	996	90	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
820	891	843	975	152	24	5	1	...	...	...	...
53	435	862	980	117	19	13	1	8	...	...	...
89	524	850	992	143	8	4	...	3	...	...	...
397	847	860	996	137	4	2	...	1	...	...	...
854	926	809	920	184	80	7	...	...	...	...	...
69	605	831	963	144	37	12	...	13	...	...	...
86	613	839	986	155	14	4	...	2	...	...	...
388	865	844	992	151	8	4	...	1	...	...	...
776	804	815	955	143	37	41	8	1	...	...	...
38	207	809	970	150	26	25	3	16	1	...	...
21	224	830	988	153	11	13	1	4	...	...	...
259	720	851	993	141	7	7	...	1	...	...	...
800	814	794	959	168	34	38	7	...	...	...	...
48	265	795	973	165	24	24	3	16	...	...	...
19	296	829	988	159	11	9	1	3	...	...	...
237	710	854	994	140	6	5	...	1	...	...	...
814	805	799	965	191	34	10	1	...	...	...	...
35	160	774	974	200	24	14	2	12	...	...	...
16	180	823	989	169	11	5	...	3	...	...	...
197	598	854	993	144	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
805	801	809	959	174	38	17	3	...	...	...	...
47	195	784	969	178	28	25	3	13	...	...	...
22	255	870	990	121	10	7	...	2	...	...	...
302	721	914	994	82	6	2	...	2	...	...	...
150	116	839	968	145	31	15	1	1	...	...	...
874	726	844	974	129	24	17	2	10	...	...	...
913	687	902	990	91	9	5	1	2	...	...	...
720	296	930	996	68	4	2	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bundi	0-14	1,000	1,000	156	97	72	77	8	5
	15-34	1,000	1,000	962	588	682	494	83	46
	35-59	1,000	1,000	976	576	748	468	53	50
	60+	1,000	1,000	755	222	592	167	34	21
Kota	0-14	1,000	1,000	107	98	56	69	16	13
	15-34	1,000	1,000	944	570	555	376	129	76
	35-59	1,000	1,000	977	591	647	384	80	81
	60+	1,000	1,000	803	300	583	199	43	37
Jhalawar	0-14	1,000	1,000	136	116	82	89	15	19
	15-34	1,000	1,000	962	635	692	485	94	100
	35-59	1,000	1,000	983	658	745	499	63	102
	60+	1,000	1,000	820	362	655	267	35	59

68. It is observed from the table above that majority of the rural population is illiterate. Proportions of illiteracy show an increasing trend from lower age-group to higher and the highest proportions of more than 86 to 99 per cent for rural males and female srespectively are observed in the age-group 60 and above, shewing the fact that the literacy drive has been accelerated in recent years. The younger age-groups appear to be benefited as the highest proportions of literates are noticed in 5-14 age-group, declining gradually in the higher age-groups. The extent of literacy is higher among rural males than females. The table also brings into sharp focus the great disparity in the proportions of male and female literates. In the age-group 5-14, having the highest proportions, the male literates are about 25 per cent as against even less than 5 per cent for famales.

69. Most of the rural literates are literates without educational level but their proportions are highest under 5-14 age-group. Literates having primary or Junior Basic qualifications are concentrated in 5-14 and 15-34 age-groups showing the continuous efforts being taken to enhance the primary education in the State. Males educated upto Matriculation and above are mainly noticed in the age-group 15-34 while proportion for female Matriculates is insignificant in all the ages.

70. A comparison of literacy figures of the State with its various districts shows that the general trend as observed for the State is also noticed in most of the districts. Literacy among rural females is limited to a great extent as the proportion does not exceed even 10 for every 1,000 females. The position for males is comparatively better specially in the districts of Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Ajmer. Considerably low proportions for male literates with or without educational levels are noticed in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Banswara and Jalor districts. Concentration of literates having Primary or Junior Basic qualification in the various districts also, is noticed in the age-groups 5-14 and 15-34, higher in the former. The primary education amongst the rural youngesters is increasing but it is still very far from the targets fixed by our constitution. The high proportions for boys having Primary or Junior Basic qualification are noticed in Jhunjhunu (96), Bikaner (85), Churu (76) and Ganganagar (72) while very low in Jaisalmer (3), Barmer (3) and Jalor (5). Girls of 5-14 age having Primary or Junior Basic qualification have some notable proportions in Bikaner (21), Ganganagar (14), Tonk (12), and Alwar (14) while in other districts the proportion are distressingly low. The highest proportion for male literates having Matriculation and above qualification, concentrated under the age-group 15-34, is noticed again in Jhunjhunu (32), followed by Ganganagar and Alwar (31 each). Other districts having significant proportions are Jaipur, Ajmer, Sikar, Bikaner and Pali. Matriculation and above qualification for rural females does not exceed 3 females in a thousand in age-group 15-34 as noticed in Tonk district.

and by educational levels, and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961—concld.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
844	903	800	972	158	23	42	5	...	...	...	...
38	412	830	981	136	16	22	3	12	...	...	...
24	424	875	993	116	7	7	...	2	...	...	...
245	778	899	995	99	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
893	902	685	927	267	63	48	10	...	...	...	...
56	430	715	955	226	38	39	6	20	1	...	...
23	409	780	982	190	16	24	2	6	...	...	...
197	700	826	990	161	9	11	1	2	...	...	...
864	884	732	946	230	47	38	7	...	...	...	...
38	365	766	964	187	31	33	4	14	1	...	...
17	342	816	984	163	15	17	1	4	...	...	...
180	638	857	994	136	6	6	...	1	...	...	...

Cultivating households

71. In a predominantly agricultural State like Rajasthan, where most of the population lives in rural areas and where much of the goods produced are consumed by the population itself, a study purely on the basis of individuals may be considered a little out of focus unless it is supplemented by a study of the economic activities of the household as an entity.

72. We may, therefore, now proceed to study this matter on the basis of information contained in Tables B–X, B–XI, B–XII, B–XV and SCT V prepared on the basis of 20 per cent sample of households. The data contained in these tables relate to (i) cultivation, nature of tenure and extent of land held either from Government of private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, (ii) household industry (not on the scale of registered factory) conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas and (iii) workers at cultivation or household industry or at both.

73. Before we pass on to the study of these tables it would be useful to note the broad categories of the sampled households which are as follows :-

Categories	Total	Rural	Urban
Total number of sample households	752,856 (100.00)	625,983 (100.00)	126,873 (100.00)
Households engaged in cultivation only	463,503 (61.57)	449,208 (71.76)	14,295 (11.27)
Households engaged in household industry only	30,270 (4.02)	23,372 (3.73)	6,898 (5.44)
Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry	61,434 (8.16)	60,171 (9.61)	1,263 (.99)
Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	197,649 (26.25)	93,232 (14.90)	104,417 (82.30)

Cultivation with or without household Industry

74. The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 sample households into those engaged (I) neither in cultivation nor in household industry, (II) in cultivation only, (III) in household industry only and (IV) both in cultivation and in household industry, total, rural and urban areas of the State and districts.

Distribution of 1,000 households in rural and urban areas among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of House-holds	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	Total	1,000	262	616	40	82
	Rural	1,000	149	718	37	96
	Urban	1,000	823	113	54	10
1 Ganganagar	Total	1,000	328	643	19	10
	Rural	1,000	236	734	18	12
	Urban	1,000	839	134	24	3
2 Bikaner	Total	1,000	434	379	33	154
	Rural	1,000	104	611	25	260
	Urban	1,000	883	64	43	10
3 Churu	Total	1,000	238	630	19	113
	Rural	1,000	44	797	6	153
	Urban	1,000	655	271	47	27
4 Jhunjhunu	Total	1,000	212	705	33	50
	Rural	1,000	124	793	27	56
	Urban	1,000	619	300	61	20
5 Alwar	Total	1,000	217	686	43	54
	Rural	1,000	157	743	41	59
	Urban	1,000	851	79	67	3
6 Bharatpur	Total	1,000	185	763	23	29
	Rural	1,000	100	852	17	31
	Urban	1,000	702	221	58	19
7 Sawai Madhopur	Total	1,000	219	681	39	61
	Rural	1,000	149	749	35	67
	Urban	1,000	773	138	77	12
8 Jaipur	Total	1,000	396	466	77	61
	Rural	1,000	199	633	84	84
	Urban	1,000	903	36	60	1
9 Sikar	Total	1,000	221	644	50	85
	Rural	1,000	123	736	42	99
	Urban	1,000	675	220	85	20
10 Ajmer	Total	1,000	455	402	36	107
	Rural	1,000	160	627	42	171
	Urban	1,000	934	35	27	4

Distribution of 1,000 households in rural and urban areas among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11 Tonk	Total	1,000	222	610	47	121
	Rural	1,000	131	690	39	140
	Urban	1,000	716	172	94	18
12 Jaisalmer	Total	1,000	146	198	61	595
	Rural	1,000	54	212	61	673
	Urban	1,000	836	87	60	17
13 Jodhpur	Total	1,000	351	555	25	69
	Rural	1,000	90	791	19	100
	Urban	1,000	913	46	38	3
14 Nagaur	Total	1,000	204	699	31	66
	Rural	1,000	118	782	26	74
	Urban	1,000	774	145	66	15
15 Pali	Total	1,000	301	532	78	89
	Rural	1,000	247	574	81	98
	Urban	1,000	751	178	51	20
16 Barmer	Total	1,000	142	701	25	132
	Rural	1,000	98	744	18	140
	Urban	1,000	732	114	125	29
17 Jalor	Total	1,000	212	663	52	73
	Rural	1,000	192	681	51	76
	Urban	1,000	614	294	87	5
18 Sirohi	Total	1,000	344	487	79	90
	Rural	1,000	246	566	82	106
	Urban	1,000	823	101	66	10
19 Bhilwara	Total	1,000	155	678	28	139
	Rural	1,000	105	720	27	148
	Urban	1,000	744	183	43	30
20 Udaipur	Total	1,000	200	654	28	118
	Rural	1,000	115	728	24	133
	Urban	1,000	860	84	51	5
21 Chitorgarh	Total	1,000	189	677	33	101
	Rural	1,000	133	731	27	109
	Urban	1,000	711	176	86	27
22 Dungarpur	Total	1,000	111	835	12	42
	Rural	1,000	66	881	9	44
	Urban	1,000	822	118	53	7

Distribution of 1,000 households in rural and urban areas among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23 Banswara	Total	1,000	100	854	16	30
	Rural	1,000	58	900	11	31
	Urban	1,000	823	73	87	17
24 Bundi	Total	1,000	277	565	53	105
	Rural	1,000	173	655	48	124
	Urban	1,000	808	104	82	6
25 Kota	Total	1,000	407	499	54	40
	Rural	1,000	280	614	56	50
	Urban	1,000	904	50	44	2
26 Jhalawar	Total	1,000	240	631	44	85
	Rural	1,000	188	678	42	92
	Urban	1,000	816	111	66	7

75. It will be observed that, in the State as a whole, cultivation is the most important activity which engaged a majority of households. The position is, however, not true for the urban areas wherein the majority of households is engaged neither in cultivation nor in the household industry. This stresses the differing nature of economic structure in villages and towns of the State, the primary importance of cultivation being emphasised in villages and that of non-agricultural pursuits in towns. The table also reveals the complementary nature of household industry pursued alongwith cultivation to a far greater extent in villages than in towns. Considering the State's proportions for individual categories with the proportions obtaining in various districts, it is observed that the general pattern of distribution is also found to a large extent in the various districts. The State's urban average (823) for households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry, is exceeded in Ajmer (934), Jodhpur (913), Kota (904), Jaipur (903), Bikaner (883), Udaipur (860), Alwar (851), and Ganganagar (839) districts.The growing urbanisation in these districts seems to have appreciable influence in raising the proportions for those households engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. Households engaged in cultivation predominate the State's economy as 616 out of every 1,000 households are engaged in cultivation only. This average is exceeded in 16 districts but the proportions are very high in the tribal districts of Banswara (854) and Dungarpur (835).

76. The proportion as can be expected is the lowest in the desert district of Jaisalmer (198) where majority of households depend not on cultivation but on livestock and animal husbandry. Other important districts, where the proportions for cultivating housesholds are low, are Bikaner, Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota each of which have large urbanised areas.

77. Engagement of households only in the household industry in the State as a whole accounts for 40 in every 1,000 households. Such a circumstances are mostly found in urban areas as in rural areas this activity is generally carried out alongwith cultivation. It is observed from the preceeding table that as many as 96 households are engaged both in cultivation and household industry in the rural areas of the State as against only 37 households engaged in household industry only. The households engaged in rural crafts viz, shoe-making, carpentary, weaving, goldsmithy etc., also have cultivation as a supplimentary occupation and vice-versa. Combination of cultivation and household industry is not popular in urban areas as only 10 households are engaged both in cultivation and household industry. In the various districts the proportions for households engaged in household industry only range between 79 in Sirohi and 12 in Dungarpur districts. Though the urban proportions are generally higher for such households but in a few districts viz., Jaipur, Ajmer, Pali, Sirohi and Kota the rural proportions for households engaged in household industry only are

higher. The combination of cultivation and household industry is high in rural areas, exceptionally high in Jaisalmer (673) and Bikaner (260) districts where animal husbandry and livestock go with cultivation. Other districts where considerable proportions for such combination are observed are Ajmer (171), Churu (153) and Bhilwara (148). The urban proportions range between 1 to 30 households for every 1,000 households.

India & States

78. Majority of the households in India are engaged in cultivation only. The following table presents for India and various States the absolute numbers and also the proportionate strength per 1,000 of sample households in different categories.

Distribution of 1,000 households in each State among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

State		Total No. of Households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	(a)	16,750,585	6,318,108	8,792,764	788,703	851,010
	(b)	1,000	377	525	47	51
STATES :						
1 Andhra Pradesh	(a)	1,504,809	621,036	671,610	104,538	107,625
	(b)	1,000	413	446	69	72
2 Assam	(a)	442,219	129,715	215,216	12,380	84,908
	(b)	1,000	293	487	28	192
3 Bihar	(a)	1,662,005	462,579	1,055,959	42,081	101,386
	(b)	1,000	278	636	25	61
4 Gujarat	(a)	771,969	353,325	347,161	40,747	30,736
	(b)	1,000	457	450	53	40
5 Jammu & Kashmir	(a)	125,587	22,487	77,821	4,913	20,366
	(b)	1,000	179	620	39	162
6 Kerala	(a)	575,830	340,063	192,709	33,505	9,553
	(b)	1,000	590	335	58	17
7 Madhya Pradesh	(a)	1,321,194	406,668	768,984	59,570	85,972
	(b)	1,000	308	582	45	65
8 Madras	(a)	1,448,862	708,136	614,855	89,921	35,950
	(b)	1,000	489	424	62	25
9 Maharashtra	(a)	1,524,205	714,788	704,234	60,947	44,236
	(b)	1,000	469	462	40	29
10 Mysore	(a)	864,931	328,337	451,850	35,678	49,066
	(b)	1,000	380	522	41	57
11 Orissa	(a)	714,176	203,778	444,809	26,893	38,696
	(b)	1,000	285	623	38	54
12 Punjab	(a)	705,960	316,845	311,759	55,117	22,239
	(b)	1,000	449	442	78	31
13 RAJASTHAN	(a)	752,856	197,649	463,503	30,270	61,434
	(b)	1,000	262	616	40	82
14 Uttar Pradesh	(a)	2,781,220	735,810	1,795,722	149,266	100,422
	(b)	1,000	264	646	54	36
15 West Bengal	(a)	1,286,778	641,805	580,173	33,434	31,366
	(b)	1,000	499	451	26	24

(a)=Absolute number (b)=1,000

79. In the country as a whole out of 16,751 thousand sample households, 6318 thousand are engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, 8793 thousand in cultivation only, 789 thousand in household industry only and 851 thousand households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. Proportionate distribution of households among various categories for the country and various districts in the table above reveals that for every 1,000 households an average of 377 households are engaged in activities other than cultivation and household industry. This average is exceeded by Kerala (590), West Bengal (499), Madras (489), Maharashtra (469), Gujarat (457) and Punjab (449). The States having low proportions are Jammu and Kashmir (179), Rajasthan (264), U. P. (264), Bihar (278), Orissa (285) and Assam (293).

80. These statistics bring out the fact that the proportions of household engaged in activities other than cultivation and household industry are high in those States where the extent of urbanisation and industrialisation is comparatively higher. Such States are Madras, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and West Bengal where the urban population is more than 20 percent and are industrially advanced. On the other hand in the States where the extent of urbanisation and industrialisation is low and economy is still agrarian, the households engaged in cultivation predominate. High proportions of cultivating households are thus, noticed in the State of Uttar Pradesh (646), Bihar (636), Orissa (623), Jammu and Kashmir (620), Rajasthan (616) and Madhya Pradesh (582). Household industry existing by itself and independently of cultivation appears to be important only in Punjab (78), Andhra Pradesh (69) and Madras (62).

81. Household industry along with cultivation is the general rule as out of every 1,000 households in the country, 51 are engaged both in cultivation and household industry. This combination of the two types of economic activities is particularly noteworthy in Assam (192) and Jammu & Kashmir (162). In these States as in Rajasthan, households are engaged in animal husbandry and livestock together with rural crafts along with cultivation.

Households by interest and size class of land

82. We have seen that a majority of households in Rajasthan are engaged in cultivation. We may now proceed to study their interest in land cultivated and their proportionate distribution by size o land cultivated by them. In the following table sizes of land in acres have been classified as less than 1, 1.0–2.4, 2.5–4.9, 5.0–7.4, 7.5–9. 9, 10.0–12.4, 12.5–14.9, 15.0–29.9, 30.0–49.9, and 50 and above and the interest in land cultivated has been classified into three categories viz; (a) Entirely owned or held from government, (b) Entirely held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share and (c) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

Cultivating sample households by interest and size of land held, 1961

Size of Land (in acres)	Total of Sampled households	Sampled households having land		
		Owned or held from Government	Held from Private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.	Partly held from Govt. & partly from private persons for payments in money, kind or share
1	2	3	4	5
Total	524,937	467,110	20,614	37,213
Less than 1	9,108	8,362	575	171
1.0–2.4	68,514	62,346	4,455	1,713
2.5–4.9	87,494	78,278	4,388	4,828
5.0–7.4	76,671	68,105	3,134	5,432
7.5–9.9	44,156	38,809	1,655	3,692
10.0–12.4	49,104	43,209	1,910	3,985
12.5–14.9	21,648	18,612	542	2,494
15.0–29.9	88,266	77,088	2,510	8,668
30.0–49.9	41,421	36,901	751	3,769
50 +	32,608	29,544	610	2,454
Unspecified	5,947	5,856	84	7

83. The three types of interests in the land held for cultivation by households are examined in the following table which shows the distribution of one thousand cultivating households under each interest by size class of land held.

Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated

(Based on 20% Sample)

(a)=Entirely owned or held from Government,
(b)=Entirely held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, and
(c)=Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

State/District	Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating Households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
			Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50 & above	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RAJASTHAN	Total	1,000	18	131	166	146	84	94	41	168	79	67	11
	(a)	1,000	18	134	168	146	83	92	40	165	79	63	12
	(b)	1,000	28	216	213	152	80	93	26	122	36	30	4
	(c)	1,000	5	46	130	146	99	107	67	232	102	66	N
Ganganagar	Total	1,000	1	10	29	52	84	62	42	357	221	119	23
	(a)	1,000	N	8	27	50	86	61	42	352	224	123	27
	(b)	1,000	1	38	86	121	141	88	50	357	90	23	5
	(c)	1,000	0	2	5	21	26	51	38	403	298	156	0
Bikaner	Total	1,000	N	2	7	18	18	39	19	208	230	445	14
	(a)	1,000	1	2	7	16	17	38	18	207	232	446	16
	(b)	1,000	0	7	15	42	40	64	25	278	190	335	4
	(c)	1,000	0	0	6	2	6	6	11	117	260	592	0
Churu	Total	1,000	1	3	11	30	28	54	32	265	265	300	11
	(a)	1,000	1	3	11	28	27	54	33	267	267	298	11
	(b)	1,000	0	8	17	111	72	119	45	345	166	102	15
	(c)	1,000	0	1	1	3	11	23	17	200	292	452	0
Jhunjhunu	Total	1,000	10	82	154	162	111	105	75	222	56	16	6
	(a)	1,000	10	80	152	163	111	107	75	224	56	16	6
	(b)	1,000	15	269	306	194	62	53	43	52	6	0	0
	(c)	1,000	2	20	128	128	131	124	75	273	90	29	0
Alwar	Total	1,000	21	127	188	188	111	154	53	121	22	5	10
	(a)	1,000	23	130	190	185	109	152	50	120	23	6	12
	(b)	1,000	22	198	243	202	90	156	28	54	2	0	5
	(c)	1,000	N	30	117	223	156	174	97	178	21	4	0
Bharatpur	Total	1,000	16	149	206	203	111	136	38	112	17	3	9
	(a)	1,000	16	151	206	200	108	136	37	114	18	4	10
	(b)	1,000	31	249	254	227	109	99	7	21	2	0	1
	(c)	1,000	1	47	167	260	177	151	67	124	4	2	0
Sawai Madhopur	Total	1,000	19	178	213	190	102	92	44	118	22	8	14
	(a)	1,000	20	184	214	189	101	90	41	115	22	9	15
	(b)	1,000	31	290	280	170	66	68	25	54	7	6	3
	(c)	1,000	2	53	163	212	131	127	81	188	32	11	0

Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jaipur	Total	1,000	11	126	190	191	102	106	48	153	43	19	11
	(a)	1,000	11	127	189	190	102	105	48	154	43	19	12
	(b)	1,000	20	204	275	212	83	93	23	70	9	6	5
	(c)	1,000	0	34	141	199	129	132	74	211	56	23	1
Sikar	Total	1,000	7	67	142	152	109	102	76	247	72	21	5
	(a)	1,000	7	67	139	152	109	103	77	249	72	20	5
	(b)	1,000	7	151	326	204	107	82	26	69	26	2	0
	(c)	1,000	3	13	83	116	112	108	89	332	110	34	0
Ajmer	Total	1,000	32	180	201	166	93	108	37	127	34	13	9
	(a)	1,000	35	194	207	161	89	105	33	120	33	13	10
	(b)	1,000	40	252	252	210	84	78	15	56	3	7	3
	(c)	1,000	4	34	129	200	135	144	76	210	53	15	0
Tonk	Total	1,000	7	60	112	157	119	119	73	241	76	25	11
	(a)	1,000	7	60	113	157	116	118	71	239	79	27	13
	(b)	1,000	28	160	175	209	128	98	36	124	28	14	0
	(c)	1,000	1	20	74	134	138	140	104	308	62	19	0
Jaisalmer	Total	1,000	0	6	13	31	35	68	28	257	202	356	4
	(a)	1,000	0	5	10	28	30	67	25	249	207	374	5
	(b)	1,000	0	12	31	46	60	79	39	295	171	267	0
	(c)	1,000	0	0	0	38	18	38	94	359	245	208	0
Jodhpur	Total	1,000	3	24	47	58	47	85	36	267	218	201	14
	(a)	1,000	3	24	46	56	45	85	34	266	221	205	15
	(b)	1,000	4	70	137	153	92	145	53	212	65	53	16
	(c)	1,000	6	5	21	45	50	61	54	314	237	207	0
Nagaur	Total	1,000	1	20	54	78	60	111	41	304	193	118	20
	(a)	1,000	1	19	52	77	59	111	41	304	195	119	22
	(b)	1,000	2	69	188	168	123	161	24	170	64	29	2
	(c)	1,000	0	2	18	41	40	92	55	364	240	148	0
Pali	Total	1,000	21	141	163	129	85	104	44	183	76	44	10
	(a)	1,000	23	149	165	129	85	102	40	180	73	42	12
	(b)	1,000	27	244	261	150	72	109	17	85	17	10	8
	(c)	1,000	2	24	87	119	96	117	83	264	132	76	0
Barmer	Total	1,000	2	7	21	31	29	59	25	233	240	338	15
	(a)	1,000	2	6	20	29	28	56	25	231	243	345	15
	(b)	1,000	2	53	81	111	73	180	22	306	119	41	12
	(c)	1,000	0	4	6	25	21	47	45	234	253	363	2
Jalor	Total	1,000	2	41	75	107	64	107	54	277	161	103	9
	(a)	1,000	2	41	74	107	63	105	53	278	163	105	9
	(b)	1,000	0	128	206	195	60	172	49	134	42	9	5
	(c)	1,000	1	11	39	68	79	109	75	327	176	114	1

Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sirohi	Total	1,000	43	222	204	165	87	85	38	107	27	12	9
	(a)	1,000	41	225	207	156	80	83	38	114	31	14	11
	(b)	1,000	98	425	245	111	49	39	10	13	6	2	2
	(c)	1,000	6	38	156	256	155	142	60	151	24	11	1
Bhilwara	Total	1,000	23	246	295	186	82	62	24	57	9	4	12
	(a)	1,000	24	249	292	183	82	61	24	59	8	4	14
	(b)	1,000	46	505	305	81	26	16	3	12	0	2	4
	(c)	1,000	5	107	334	255	109	80	34	59	13	4	0
Udaipur	Total	1,000	57	324	290	158	58	46	13	36	6	2	10
	(a)	1,000	58	324	285	159	59	47	13	37	6	2	10
	(b)	1,000	106	527	251	61	24	15	4	5	1	3	3
	(c)	1,000	35	234	391	190	53	40	17	35	3	2	0
Chitorgarh	Total	1,000	20	181	249	189	99	82	41	107	18	5	9
	(a)	1,000	20	182	249	191	99	82	40	106	17	5	9
	(b)	1,000	64	368	281	145	58	41	18	15	4	1	5
	(c)	1,000	3	89	239	190	121	97	57	164	32	8	0
Dungarpur	Total	1,000	39	230	268	199	85	68	34	60	7	3	7
	(a)	1,000	38	229	268	200	86	68	34	60	8	2	7
	(b)	1,000	108	483	191	117	17	42	17	25	0	0	0
	(c)	1,000	32	197	314	203	87	84	27	46	5	5	0
Banswara	Total	1,000	25	239	300	218	82	64	19	39	4	1	9
	(a)	1,000	25	237	298	219	83	65	20	39	4	1	9
	(b)	1,000	50	390	326	155	45	18	5	8	0	3	0
	(c)	1,000	30	130	355	233	103	52	27	55	9	6	0
Bundi	Total	1,000	8	135	174	164	90	113	43	186	54	20	13
	(a)	1,000	9	143	181	174	89	114	37	165	50	21	17
	(b)	1,000	10	293	265	144	64	86	21	109	5	3	0
	(c)	1,000	3	31	110	131	101	123	79	304	91	27	0
Kota	Total	1,000	6	61	111	148	103	141	62	243	80	32	13
	(a)	1,000	7	74	130	162	107	143	52	211	68	29	17
	(b)	1,000	4	88	161	182	113	154	59	213	16	8	2
	(c)	1,000	N	5	28	86	89	129	102	368	143	50	N
Jhalawar	Total	1,000	16	103	168	185	113	134	59	168	34	11	9
	(a)	1,000	17	111	174	190	111	134	54	158	31	10	10
	(b)	1,000	42	159	232	181	103	125	49	97	12	0	0
	(c)	1,000	2	23	104	146	131	138	98	272	63	22	1

84. It will be observed from the above table that the largest proportion of cultivating households in the State is in possession of holdings of the size 15.0–29.9 acres of land (168) followed by those having holdings in the sizes 2.5–4.9 (166), 5.0–7.4 (146) and 1.0–2.4 (131) out of every 1,000 cultivating households. It will be seen that the proportions of cultivating households having holdings of sizes with acres below 10 is high and accounts for 45.5 percent of the total households engaged in cultivation.

85. The pattern as observed for the total interest in land is also very nearly the same in case of (a) land owned or held from Government as about 30 percent of the households are of this category. But there is a marked difference in the proportions of other two types of interest in land. The concentration of households is still more in smaller sizes of holdings below 10 acres as the proportion is as high as 68.9 percent. But in case of households having land partly held from Government and partly from private persons the majority is of those who have bigger sizes of holdings above 10 acres of land. It may, however, be noted that these two types of interest in land are not very much significant.

86. At the district level it can be seen that the districts with fertile lands and high density of population have a large number of cultivating households possessing small sized land holdings as for example in Udaipur, Banswara, Bhilwara and Dungarpur districts where more than 80 percent of cultivating households have holdings less than 10 acres of land. Other important districts where large numbers of households are small sized are Chitorgarh, Sirohi, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Alwar and Jaipur. In the districts Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur lying in arid areas, on the other hand, more than 90 percent households have holdings more than 10 acres of land.

Tenural status

87. We may now proceed to see as to what type of land really matters and accounts for the majority of households. The table given on following pages shows the proportionate distribution of 1,000 households into these 3 kinds of interest in land for various sizes of land holdings for the State and various districts.

88. It will be observed that it is the land owned or hold from Government which really matters as this type of interest accounts for 890 households for every 1,000 cultivating households. The other remaining two types of interest in land account for 39 and 71 households respectively. Steps taken by the Government by way of land reforms and tenancy legislation have made the tenant the occupant of land and helped establishing direct relations between the land holder and the Government. The fact that a large proportion of households has returned themselves as owning or holding land from Government to which must also be added a substantial number out of those in category (c) land hold partly from Government and partly from private persons establishes that the agrarian reforms have resulted in the achievement of the desired objectives.

89. The land held from private persons and institutions accounting for the lowest proportion, mostly belongs to those households who cannot carry on personal cultivation such as widows, members of armed forces, minors, disabled persons and religious and charitable institutions.

90. An examination of the households for various sizes of land holdings would show that in all the sizes majority of households belongs to (a) land owned or held from Government. The proportions for this type of interest in the districts of the State ranges between 860 to 985 for every 1,000 households under various sizes of land holdings. While relatively larger proportions of households holding land from private persons and institutions under the lower sizes of land holdings are natural as this category includes small holdings of private persons and religious and charitable institutions, the contrary position is evidenced in case of households holding land partly from Government and partly from private persons and institutions.

91. The smaller proportions in the lower sizes and higher proportions in the sizes of larger holdings appear to be for the simple reason that this category represents those who have taken care to enlarge the size of their holdings by taking land for cultivation also from sources other than Government.

92. These observations generally hold good in respect of land owned or held from Government in the various districts. But very high proportions for this type of interest for all sizes are noticed in Dungarpur (963), Banswara (954), Jhunjhunu (954), Barmer (946), and Sikar (933) as against the lowest (737) for every 1,000 cultivating households in Sirohi district. In case of other two types of land certain significant variations are noticed, category (c)–land partly held from Government and partly from private persons is next to category (a)–land owned or held from Government, in respect of proportionate strength for total cultivating house-

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held.

(a)=Owned or held from Government. (b)=Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

(c)=Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

State/district	Interest in land	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land											
		No. of cultivating households	Less than 1	1.0 to 2.4	2.5 to 4.9	5.0 to 7.4	7.5 to 9.9	10.0 to 12.4	12.5 to 14.9	15.0 to 29.9	30.0 to 49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RAJASTHAN	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	890	918	910	895	888	879	880	860	873	891	906	985
	(b)	39	63	65	50	41	37	39	25	29	18	19	14
	(c)	71	19	25	55	71	84	81	115	98	91	75	1
Ganganagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	836	818	712	774	799	853	824	831	824	846	865	986
	(b)	71	182	272	209	164	119	100	85	71	29	13	14
	(c)	93	0	16	17	37	28	76	84	105	125	122	0
Bikaner	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	862	1,000	750	790	793	801	854	857	858	868	863	975
	(b)	82	0	250	162	200	179	137	110	110	68	62	25
	(c)	56	0	0	48	7	20	9	33	32	64	75	0
Churu	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	922	1,000	904	949	888	906	916	934	925	927	915	961
	(b)	29	0	77	45	108	74	63	40	37	18	10	39
	(c)	49	0	19	6	4	20	21	26	38	55	75	0
Jhunjhunu	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	954	966	934	941	956	956	958	961	961	952	949	1,000
	(b)	18	28	59	36	22	10	9	11	4	2	0	0
	(c)	28	6	7	23	22	34	33	28	35	46	51	0
Alwar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	883	942	904	893	868	867	874	852	881	933	952	980
	(b)	52	55	80	66	55	42	52	28	23	5	0	20
	(c)	65	3	16	41	77	91	74	120	96	62	48	0

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bharatpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	929	941	938	930	914	905	932	920	949	986	982	997
	(b)	29	55	49	36	32	28	21	6	5	3	0	3
	(c)	42	4	13	34	54	67	47	74	46	11	18	0
Sawai Madhopur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	882	930	912	888	878	873	862	831	857	875	871	992
	(b)	40	62	65	52	35	26	30	23	18	13	26	8
	(c)	78	8	23	60	87	101	108	146	125	112	103	0
Jaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	901	909	909	894	895	897	895	898	908	922	924	976
	(b)	48	91	77	69	52	39	42	23	22	10	15	22
	(c)	51	0	14	37	53	64	63	79	70	68	61	2
Sikar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	933	957	927	911	932	933	937	945	941	932	935	1,000
	(b)	29	29	66	67	39	28	23	10	8	11	2	0
	(c)	38	14	7	22	29	39	40	45	51	57	63	0
Ajmer	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	868	947	938	896	840	826	844	776	820	843	869	988
	(b)	31	40	43	39	39	28	22	13	13	3	16	12
	(c)	101	13	19	65	121	146	134	211	167	154	115	0
Tonk	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	867	846	868	878	868	848	857	844	859	907	908	1,000
	(b)	38	144	101	59	50	41	31	19	19	14	21	0
	(c)	95	10	31	63	82	111	112	137	122	79	71	0
Jaisalmer	Total	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	839	0	696	647	764	737	822	750	812	859	881	1,000
	(b)	148	0	304	353	220	256	171	205	169	125	111	0
	(c)	13	0	0	0	16	7	7	45	19	16	8	0
Jodhpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	922	862	912	902	891	893	919	882	919	936	940	970
	(b)	26	34	77	75	68	51	44	39	20	8	7	30
	(c)	52	104	11	23	41	56	37	79	61	56	53	0

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nagaur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	895	931	870	854	887	882	891	888	897	903	904	996
	(b)	35	69	122	122	76	72	51	20	20	12	9	4
	(c)	70	0	8	24	37	46	58	92	83	85	87	0
Pali	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	801	892	849	814	799	798	782	737	786	770	768	941
	(b)	75	96	130	120	87	63	79	29	35	17	16	59
	(c)	124	12	21	66	114	139	139	234	179	213	216	0
Barmer	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	946	970	796	889	881	913	897	927	937	958	967	975
	(b)	26	30	190	104	96	67	81	23	35	13	3	22
	(c)	28	0	14	7	23	20	22	50	28	29	30	3
Jalor	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000
	(a)	901	969	896	887	904	886	883	877	903	915	919	978
	(b)	28	0	85	76	50	26	44	25	13	7	2	15
	(c)	71	31	19	37	46	88	73	98	84	78	79	7
Sirohi	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	737	714	749	748	696	675	708	738	783	844	854	958
	(b)	118	267	226	141	79	66	53	31	14	26	20	28
	(c)	145	19	25	111	225	259	239	231	203	130	126	14
Bhilwara	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	887	917	899	875	875	882	886	883	909	880	895	989
	(b)	32	64	66	33	14	10	8	4	7	0	18	11
	(c)	81	19	35	92	111	108	106	113	84	120	87	0
Udaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	927	929	928	912	930	944	947	925	948	969	938	993
	(b)	21	40	35	19	8	9	7	7	3	4	27	7
	(c)	52	31	37	69	62	47	46	68	49	27	35	0
Chitorgarh	Total	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	895	889	899	894	902	892	898	883	884	863	871	980
	(b)	32	100	65	36	25	19	16	14	4	8	9	20
	(c)	73	11	36	70	73	89	86	103	112	129	120	0

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dungarpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	963	952	957	961	966	970	960	973	975	980	943	1,000
	(b)	9	25	19	6	5	2	6	5	4	0	0	0
	(c)	28	23	24	33	29	28	34	22	21	20	57	0
Banswara	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	954	925	948	959	960	975	963	965	965	949	864	1,000
	(b)	25	49	40	18	13	7	7	5	5	0	45	0
	(c)	21	26	12	23	27	18	30	30	30	51	91	0
Bundi	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	742	831	789	768	788	740	745	635	660	691	752	1,000
	(b)	78	99	170	119	69	56	59	37	46	6	11	0
	(c)	180	70	41	113	143	204	196	328	294	303	237	0
Kota	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	755	960	918	884	829	779	767	631	658	636	678	987
	(b)	45	30	66	65	55	49	49	43	39	9	12	9
	(c)	200	10	16	51	116	172	184	326	303	355	310	4
Jhalawar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	863	914	931	893	887	849	862	796	810	790	785	983
	(b)	30	77	46	41	29	27	28	25	17	11	0	0
	(c)	107	9	23	66	84	124	110	179	173	199	215	17

holds in all the districts except Bikaner and Jaisalmer where the proportions for interest (b) are higher than (c) under the various sizes of land holdings. It is noticed that in the various districts also category (b) has the higher concentration in smaller sizes of land holdings while category (c) in the bigger sizes for the reasons already noted.

Employment in cultivation by size class of land

93. We now proceed to examine the extent of employment of family workers and hired labour by size class of land cultivated by the households lying in our sample. Following table presents the number of cultivating households, the number of family workers and the number of hired workers for the various size ranges of land cultivated in Rajasthan.

Number of households, family workers and hired workers by size class of land under cultivation

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of land holdings cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households	Number of	
		Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4
All sizes	463,503	1,297,329	66,719
Less than 1	7,412	14,329	347
1.0–2.4	58,653	129,443	3,051
2.5–4.9	76,690	192,881	5,128
5.0–7.4	68,680	185,460	6,513
7.5–9.9	39,730	111,001	4,841
10.0–12.4	44,443	128,224	6,588
12.5–14.9	19,455	58,997	3,030
15.0–29.9	79,593	245,766	17,003
30.0–49.9	36,664	120,700	10,434
50+	26,658	98,185	9,544
Unspecified	5,525	12,343	240

94. The total number of households engaged in the cultivation of land holdings of all sizes in the State, according to 20 percent sample, comes to about 464 thousand. There is a greater concentration of households in smaller holdings below 15 acres of land where the largest number of households is noticed for the size group 2.5–4.9. The distribution of workers engaged in cultivation reveals that the majority consists of family workers. The insignificant number of hired workers goes to show the household nature of this primary economic activity of the State, wherein the labour of the members of the household is itself quite sufficient and the degree of employment of outside labour is very much limited. The greater concentration of family workers in the smaller sizes of land holdings suggests the great pressure of population on land resulting in sub-division and fragmentation of holdings. While the hired workers are almost negligible in case of holdings of less than 1 acre, they are in some demand in higher sizes. Thus, all the labour that is required in the cultivation of land is for the most part contributed by the members of the family and the engagement of hired labour is confined to larger holdings where only such assistance as required over & above to that rendered by the family workers is arranged through hired labour.

95. The above discussion may be pursued further by analysing the distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation by the number of persons engaged in cultivating households. The following table presents the data for the State and various districts.

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each

(Based on

Size of land Cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households				
				1 person		2 persons		
	Number of house-holds	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of house-holds	Number of family workers	Number of house-holds	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN STATE								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	196	70	321	225	72
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	355	183	391	402	135
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	277	126	401	360	140
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	214	85	372	293	106
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	193	72	342	250	82
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	189	67	320	226	68
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	177	61	309	210	69
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	161	53	285	184	71
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	166	54	273	172	74
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	146	44	247	145	63
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	34	203	107	31
GANGANAGAR								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	146	307	254	250
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	600	334	300	333	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	621	408	254	323	222
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	581	352	256	304	438
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	547	319	287	332	140
7.5— 9 9	1,000	1,000	1,000	515	295	302	337	615
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	421	215	332	329	277
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	395	195	335	322	257
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	339	158	344	302	414
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	210	80	307	216	274
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	117	36	209	118	83
BIKANER								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	229	84	311	227	30
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	667	571	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	63	500	437	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	396	189	264	252	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	412	215	333	337	200
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	315	151	387	368	29
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	257	109	370	308	133
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	342	157	359	325	24
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	273	116	363	304	86
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	211	80	330	247	10
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	186	60	256	163	33

size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

—20% Sample)

according to number of persons engaged in cultivation										
3 – 5 persons			6 – 10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified	
Number of house-holds	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of house-holds	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of house-holds	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of house-holds	Number of hired workers
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
389	500	238	79	186	139	7	19	510	8	41
200	353	297	19	60	277	1	2	115	34	176
277	437	257	25	73	125	2	4	363	18	115
359	507	273	43	110	153	2	5	396	10	72
393	522	238	61	147	141	4	9	494	7	45
409	528	216	71	169	124	5	10	536	6	56
421	529	209	81	186	128	6	14	564	6	30
444	533	247	98	214	128	7	16	517	5	37
435	510	221	110	238	128	11	26	541	5	36
452	496	260	136	280	112	14	35	539	5	26
456	451	247	187	343	196	25	65	509	4	17
313	470	473	44	123	115	2	7	144	1	18
...	...	...	100	333	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	246	...	4	20	...	4	3	556	13	222
149	305	374	10	39	...	...	...	...	4	188
153	304	209	11	44	70	2	1	581	...	...
172	332	366	10	36	...	...	...	...	1	19
234	421	258	11	34	158	1	1	297	1	10
240	407	284	22	70	135	3	6	270	5	54
286	457	339	28	82	59	1	1	168	2	20
422	550	561	59	147	67	2	7	97	N	1
519	543	562	146	281	206	9	22	130	N	19
383	511	140	69	168	82	5	10	727	3	21
333	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
357	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
340	559	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193	329	200	44	119	500	...	...	...	18	100
218	353	...	48	120	257	8	8	714	24	...
329	481	600	36	102	200	...	...	...	8	67
265	447	...	17	47	...	17	24	976	...	...
322	479	145	35	94	77	5	7	641	2	51
390	526	76	60	141	56	8	6	837	1	21
447	534	253	104	229	102	5	14	604	2	8

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CHURU								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	152	46	273	165	34
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	200	77	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	244	104	467	396	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	263	111	368	306	133
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	291	127	368	321	23
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	232	94	389	311	235
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	195	72	353	257	82
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	186	66	348	245	91
15.5—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	176	61	326	223	47
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	39	254	149	19
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	99	25	184	90	24
JHUNJHUNU								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	195	66	277	185	41
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	503	279	268	294	500
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	378	180	341	323	87
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	285	120	335	278	109
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	218	84	327	247	49
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	190	68	307	217	38
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	151	50	284	187	70
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	41	258	157	43
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	113	32	210	117	18
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	86	21	165	78	13
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	112	25	141	59	35
ALWAR								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	201	71	312	217	44
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	463	266	372	426	167
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	336	159	367	344	208
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	97	364	294	75
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	189	69	337	246	51
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	161	54	296	196	19
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	177	60	308	206	53
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	104	30	246	140	34
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	112	31	214	115	23
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	19	154	70	40
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	120	27	119	51	10
BHARATPUR								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	289	117	322	259	61
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	598	384	261	331	667
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	473	257	326	352	131
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	349	161	353	324	94
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	277	116	351	290	72
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	233	90	324	247	47
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	207	76	318	231	45
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	176	59	295	194	93
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	145	46	253	155	47
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	33	230	121	46
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	44	165	89	15

size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
433	495	132	129	267	146	10	27	634	3	54
600	923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
156	245	...	89	236	200	44	19	800	...	...
316	469	267	46	114	600	...	...	...	7	...
281	427	68	46	110	682	5	15	227	9	...
310	450	118	59	145	588	...	...	...	10	59
379	500	184	71	171	224	1	N	510	1	...
372	478	242	85	191	364	7	20	303	2	...
409	520	132	81	186	145	4	10	434	4	242
471	525	158	132	267	73	9	20	745	3	5
482	462	104	215	371	102	20	52	770	N	...
419	513	198	95	214	136	9	22	549	4	76
203	380	...	13	47	...	...	...	...	13	500
232	387	220	31	93	176	4	17	220	14	297
325	480	259	43	116	164	3	6	204	9	264
393	531	227	54	128	153	5	10	530	3	41
427	548	134	66	157	52	7	10	713	3	63
478	581	384	84	180	281	2	2	260	1	5
486	556	242	115	231	263	6	15	215	2	237
507	532	151	156	292	87	13	27	713	1	31
482	443	188	243	401	180	22	57	598	2	21
444	368	184	242	386	140	61	162	641	...	...
392	498	172	83	194	149	7	20	613	5	22
151	292	583	4	16	...	...	...	...	10	250
253	405	442	29	87	208	1	5	17	14	125
344	493	308	43	112	354	2	4	336	7	27
404	530	275	63	147	306	3	8	354	4	14
438	532	100	92	202	105	10	16	769	3	7
421	522	153	84	195	68	7	17	685	3	41
489	522	141	147	288	107	12	20	714	2	4
484	498	83	169	316	130	18	40	753	3	11
506	438	411	225	374	210	35	99	339	...	...
425	362	153	239	343	194	97	217	643	...	...
332	476	135	49	134	77	6	14	715	2	12
112	243	167	9	42	...	...	...	...	20	166
181	338	171	14	51	45	2	2	625	4	28
267	429	161	27	83	32	2	3	655	2	58
330	485	106	35	99	65	6	10	751	1	6
388	531	112	49	126	24	5	6	808	1	9
401	523	115	65	156	80	8	14	756	1	4
433	532	107	81	183	78	14	32	717	1	5
476	536	162	110	232	93	15	31	690	1	8
440	436	173	179	334	112	31	76	663	2	6
422	401	107	239	448	191	18	18	687	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SAWAI MADHOPUR								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	159	54	321	216	57
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	383	196	371	376	273
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	281	122	384	332	69
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	177	68	381	288	76
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	141	49	334	226	71
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	103	33	312	199	62
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	98	30	266	157	57
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	79	22	247	137	72
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	85	23	218	115	39
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	20	174	8	69
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	32	153	78	11
JAIPUR								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	146	45	282	173	79
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	306	133	319	276	91
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	262	112	349	296	136
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	173	62	332	236	124
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	136	44	310	197	127
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	38	297	182	107
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	95	27	255	143	101
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	32	228	128	69
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	24	209	104	65
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	94	22	161	71	36
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	21	119	46	21
SIKAR								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	198	67	290	195	81
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	518	311	315	378	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	426	221	350	360	243
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	320	147	385	350	154
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	234	95	356	287	149
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	223	84	309	228	97
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	166	58	312	214	121
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	160	53	283	185	82
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	98	28	223	123	59
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	14	155	71	39
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	22	110	46	18
AJMER								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	158	57	353	249	36
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	294	143	432	414	125
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	237	104	421	365	71
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	158	60	393	297	65
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	134	49	375	270	35
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	40	335	223	22
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	34	301	188	23
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	117	39	301	192	50
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	108	32	242	138	29
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	35	208	108	25
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	193	57	208	111	22

size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
426	524	177	83	188	159	7	18	582	4	25
204	356	273	23	72	454	...	...	...	19	...
290	449	125	32	91	93	3	6	575	10	138
395	538	124	40	99	98	3	7	673	4	29
448	555	209	71	160	232	4	10	479	2	9
493	576	321	89	188	401	2	4	216	1	...
506	555	227	120	241	209	8	17	489	2	18
515	539	317	146	280	278	9	22	317	4	16
506	511	139	168	310	106	20	41	710	3	6
498	473	149	202	346	234	40	81	641	9	7
459	406	278	216	380	228	45	104	461	5	22
424	480	366	121	260	149	12	42	361	15	45
258	396	727	62	179	...	3	16	...	52	182
309	467	424	41	117	90	2	8	186	37	164
399	514	440	71	172	60	4	16	304	21	72
432	510	333	103	229	117	6	20	373	13	50
449	513	276	117	247	107	6	20	465	9	45
489	519	605	147	286	197	7	25	31	7	66
487	508	628	151	302	117	10	30	138	8	48
467	442	379	198	353	221	26	77	318	7	17
426	353	335	263	435	155	49	119	428	7	46
378	276	188	384	415	162	103	242	616	14	13
409	506	361	94	216	205	5	16	321	4	32
130	278	...	9	33	...	...	...	...	28	1,000
196	352	515	20	67	...	...	...	...	8	242
261	410	675	29	91	111	1	2	...	4	60
365	518	502	37	99	149	1	1	100	7	100
409	544	442	52	130	131	4	14	291	3	39
447	562	358	72	163	168	2	3	347	1	6
464	560	341	85	186	241	5	16	318	3	18
518	545	311	152	288	225	7	16	379	2	26
510	460	295	256	416	216	17	39	450	1	...
412	330	189	318	472	366	58	130	427	...	...
401	510	135	70	160	97	13	24	715	5	17
252	419	200	10	22	275	2	2	250	10	150
302	456	134	25	68	70	7	7	679	8	46
392	521	256	49	116	170	5	6	478	3	31
420	540	147	58	132	71	9	9	741	4	6
453	548	107	76	171	34	15	18	837	3	...
479	560	108	98	195	111	15	23	755	1	3
472	551	139	87	186	49	19	32	737	4	5
476	512	113	141	268	109	27	50	743	6	6
432	423	126	176	338	110	47	96	679	12	60
310	275	145	198	359	126	80	198	690	11	17

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TONK								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	124	40	310	193	75
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	397	243	353	433	—
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	269	122	377	333	282
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	166	66	412	320	84
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	152	55	373	263	146
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	121	42	351	241	82
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	95	31	339	217	100
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	79	24	305	183	83
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	24	239	129	52
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	16	163	75	43
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	97	23	126	56	31
JAISALMER								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	357	159	282	248	18
Less than 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	...	556	417	222	333	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	...	429	250	428	500	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	487	316	410	517	333
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	595	367	216	267	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	506	304	277	326	67
12.5—14.6	1,000	1,000	1,000	467	237	133	136	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	385	183	276	260	6
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	282	111	282	217	15
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	95	289	213	22
JODHPUR								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	191	65	304	206	27
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	103	31	120	75	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	294	136	386	351	235
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	268	117	380	329	52
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	247	101	368	299	42
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	232	96	387	317	15
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	231	90	339	262	28
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	183	68	355	260	16
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	190	68	319	225	45
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	170	55	275	177	21
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	134	37	225	122	17
NAGAUR								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	187	62	295	187	32
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	160	292	280	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	335	161	368	345	421
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	283	129	395	354	75
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	253	107	378	316	40
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	257	107	369	304	72
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	234	91	340	259	64
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	188	69	336	242	45
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	174	59	278	184	32
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	37	219	123	14
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	107	26	171	81	16

size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
438	503	265	109	234	117	10	30	508	9	34
162	324	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...
299	455	308	31	89	154	2	1	256	22	...
359	488	194	47	121	45	3	5	645	13	32
389	198	187	70	165	146	6	19	497	10	24
444	552	311	71	159	170	4	6	370	9	67
474	561	347	81	181	67	5	10	466	6	20
488	545	339	117	235	202	7	13	367	4	9
499	512	187	157	297	92	14	38	647	4	22
487	429	388	243	404	149	29	76	314	11	106
450	362	446	257	400	177	59	159	346	11	...
271	411	117	54	158	18	13	24	722	23	125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...
143	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	167	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	250	...	27	100	...	27	16	1,000	...	...
181	370	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	800
367	525	1,000	33	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
257	409	99	43	142	...	13	6	895	26	...
317	433	130	64	165	...	20	74	458	35	397
335	444	97	96	235	49	15	15	832	15	...
386	481	125	96	218	141	12	30	684	11	23
380	362	197	380	513	671	20	19	132	...	...
249	414	118	30	97	59	3	2	588	38	...
296	449	169	32	92	22	9	13	750	15	7
315	456	219	52	141	135	3	3	573	15	31
323	480	87	36	89	116	9	18	775	13	7
348	483	108	59	147	128	7	18	660	16	76
373	495	88	68	171	27	6	6	858	15	11
391	501	157	84	194	259	5	12	494	11	45
428	516	111	104	225	72	14	27	773	9	23
435	444	117	172	327	138	28	70	722	6	6
401	484	136	106	235	117	13	32	665	8	50
375	560	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
245	396	474	31	98	53	...	...	...	21	52
271	423	137	34	91	132	2	3	590	15	66
310	462	107	38	102	79	7	13	726	14	48
323	470	286	39	108	107	4	11	314	8	221
347	475	132	64	160	165	6	15	603	9	36
389	511	175	70	169	74	6	9	650	11	56
437	532	154	94	206	110	10	19	623	7	81
472	504	90	159	308	99	14	28	783	5	14
447	408	141	227	383	148	42	102	662	6	33

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PALI								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	99	306	236	48
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	398	235	332	381	333
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	366	193	336	347	144
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	319	151	349	323	98
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	283	122	325	274	47
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	234	95	345	272	61
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	193	73	317	229	43
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	199	74	308	225	30
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	173	60	277	184	36
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	169	52	208	120	32
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	170	53	207	119	46
BARMER								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	162	52	298	188	40
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	467	237	267	271	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	235	97	378	310	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	210	82	393	302	120
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1.000	1,000	234	92	387	304	300
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	212	80	345	261	120
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	216	83	392	300	34
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	199	74	350	261	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	182	65	336	236	46
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	161	52	299	193	27
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	112	30	226	120	36
JALOR								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	229	88	333	250	75
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	448	295	345	432	333
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	403	210	345	257	111
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	375	191	386	388	107
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	329	154	378	349	246
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	268	119	388	340	123
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	265	112	351	291	153
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1 000	237	97	279	306	111
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	187	69	347	255	65
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	146	47	283	179	46
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	134	39	211	119	54
SIROHI								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	342	175	316	315	71
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	392	254	319	411	67
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	408	238	301	343	123
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	391	215	321	346	105
5.5— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	332	170	342	341	56
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	293	143	361	341	78
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	310	143	298	268	51
12 5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	290	128	272	227	58
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	235	100	319	258	68
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	273	127	259	217	66
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	208	116	188	180	39

size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
333	462	184	70	177	113	13	26	607	28	48
185	373	111	3	11	...	...	...	...	82	556
204	371	159	26	82	304	2	7	149	66	244
265	437	216	31	85	191	3	4	346	33	149
306	462	153	46	125	93	12	17	625	28	82
347	495	198	49	125	95	8	13	618	17	28
385	511	113	67	157	78	20	30	734	18	32
385	496	127	80	189	62	15	16	749	13	32
416	503	190	101	225	78	17	28	680	16	16
426	453	210	160	324	105	24	51	641	13	12
384	393	286	178	347	241	38	88	370	23	57
415	489	175	115	250	135	7	21	632	3	18
233	373	...	33	119	...	...	...	...	...	...
328	452	1,000	42	141	...	...	...	...	17	...
325	456	480	45	119	...	12	41	400	15	...
312	450	300	55	143	400	2	11	...	10	...
374	503	600	61	156	240	...	...	...	8	40
327	455	124	58	152	112	3	10	730	4	...
380	511	290	64	150	226	2	4	484	5	...
399	511	133	75	175	111	5	13	707	3	3
432	520	112	101	223	70	5	12	766	2	25
464	469	255	186	346	252	11	35	424	1	33
366	503	223	61	152	105	4	7	520	7	77
104	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	667
212	370	445	19	63	...	...	...	...	21	444
199	345	400	26	76	320	...	...	...	14	173
263	422	541	25	75	66	...	...	...	5	147
304	467	315	28	66	425	1	8	...	11	137
345	513	359	30	80	160	2	4	305	7	23
339	508	236	34	88	42	3	1	556	8	55
401	535	215	56	137	72	4	4	505	5	143
467	559	135	93	205	23	8	10	785	3	11
476	509	203	160	308	150	14	25	564	5	29
253	415	345	34	89	214	5	6	260	50	110
126	259	667	19	76	...	...	...	...	144	266
193	353	611	18	66	62	N	N	62	80	142
205	369	345	23	63	263	3	7	191	57	96
252	419	310	29	67	251	4	3	211	41	172
277	435	271	34	78	208	1	3	104	34	339
307	462	347	50	123	296	5	4	185	30	121
374	567	187	32	70	122	11	8	619	21	14
354	475	346	67	152	203	10	15	348	15	35
336	437	346	91	204	236	18	15	313	23	39
427	552	349	73	105	217	52	47	395	52	...

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BHILWARA								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	149	53	351	247	83
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	351	188	395	423	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	205	88	436	373	260
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	135	49	383	279	101
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	38	313	205	59
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	36	278	173	41
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	99	29	251	148	20
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	88	24	200	109	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	29	208	111	94
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	115	31	207	107	49
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	299	98	165	102	77
UDAIPUR								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	176	65	375	276	131
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	290	140	457	437	500
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	219	94	440	375	228
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	228	60	336	273	205
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	129	44	338	225	170
7.5— 9.9	1 000	1,000	1,000	118	37	290	181	108
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	35	252	150	83
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	39	225	132	59
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	29	214	116	48
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	27	188	99	12
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	42	253	156	14
CHITORGARH								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	41	367	252	111
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	265	129	465	450	250
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	184	80	492	424	240
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	129	49	429	322	131
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	36	362	246	129
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	27	328	211	132
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	25	275	167	180
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	19	272	157	167
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	19	206	111	72
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	14	118	52	56
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	129	32	183	84	23
DUNGARPUR								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	41	335	220	146
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	309	155	385	380	156
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	179	72	430	346	310
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	112	39	363	245	265
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	104	33	300	188	148
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	22	269	152	116
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	20	280	160	72
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	16	238	124	111
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	15	192	96	63
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	170	47	150	77	36
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	19	171	112	...

size class in land under cultivation of households, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
408	523	310	71	167	207	3	10	307	18	93
175	315	154	21	74	...	...	...	...	58	846
305	459	352	28	77	155	N	3	113	26	120
415	548	360	52	123	248	1	1	248	14	43
474	570	367	81	178	137	3	9	336	13	101
480	552	379	114	234	282	1	5	...	11	298
506	564	93	118	235	85	13	24	773	13	29
538	547	437	160	302	146	7	18	...	7	417
480	496	356	175	325	344	13	39	167	19	39
399	384	295	221	409	197	24	69	246	34	213
340	387	385	134	288	461	31	125	77	31	...
383	513	340	57	140	193	2	6	198	7	138
218	363	292	19	60	...	...	...	...	16	208
307	462	336	25	67	141	N	2	151	9	144
141	543	390	151	122	196	N	2	91	144	118
454	562	406	74	165	174	1	4	189	4	61
487	463	431	96	205	216	4	14	24	5	221
486	541	368	133	264	316	3	10	113	8	120
492	543	627	137	275	...	4	11	118	12	196
494	508	309	159	294	265	18	53	155	9	223
458	453	105	192	367	84	29	54	702	33	97
364	366	286	212	385	486	20	51	143	20	71
440	549	534	67	152	234	2	6	99	5	22
215	359	250	13	45	...	3	17	...	39	500
298	447	562	18	49	125	...	...	...	8	73
401	538	581	36	89	138	N	2	120	5	30
469	582	621	61	136	243	...	...	...	3	7
514	606	675	70	150	157	2	6	...	4	36
546	617	754	91	188	66	1	3	...	5	...
560	623	545	103	201	273	...	...	...	2	15
559	568	534	156	286	294	6	16	86	3	14
538	464	516	266	439	341	13	31	79	8	8
321	256	195	284	418	316	83	210	466	...	...
445	544	355	85	188	154	3	7	300	9	45
249	419	469	15	46	156	...	...	...	42	219
347	507	250	27	71	78	1	4	216	16	146
452	565	339	65	145	132	2	6	169	6	95
494	574	500	95	199	85	3	6	256	4	11
511	554	347	137	261	147	5	11	390	3	...
509	548	301	132	254	209	8	18	412	2	6
522	539	311	178	320	356	2	1	222	...	...
541	533	391	199	345	245	6	11	280	5	21
430	408	392	240	465	36	10	3	546	...	...
543	505	235	200	336	177	29	28	588	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 households 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BANSWARA								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	152	53	360	251	32
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	276	143	472	484	34
1.0 - 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	214	91	427	359	32
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	155	57	378	278	35
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	40	349	231	26
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	92	28	307	185	13
10.0—12.5	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	29	263	151	32
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	30	245	138	18
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	19	163	77	48
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	155	43	173	81	500
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	381	148	238	185	...
BUNDI								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	233	94	352	276	175
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	327	203	449	557	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	259	123	447	420	500
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	238	103	403	345	188
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	241	99	368	295	281
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	227	88	351	267	281
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	246	100	359	284	225
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	279	111	314	245	131
15.0 - 29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	214	79	301	208	312
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	132	47	221	132	133
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	42	126	74	14
KOTA								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	243	99	325	253	110
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	459	288	243	297	143
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	371	203	403	433	162
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	324	155	373	350	205
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	290	132	373	331	156
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	266	113	365	305	143
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	251	106	354	292	139
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	219	87	313	237	165
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	194	71	292	198	155
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	109	36	233	129	132
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	24	99	49	19
JHALAWAR								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	220	84	328	243	129
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	488	291	277	326	250
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	354	177	382	377	228
2.5— 4.9	1.000	1,000	1,000	276	124	390	349	106
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	246	102	371	305	134
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	206	77	322	240	66
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	183	68	341	245	204
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	48	266	171	198
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	38	253	147	137
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	112	31	157	74	98
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	14	180	76	56

size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961—concld.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
407	521	126	72	163	190	6	12	639	3	13
203	339	203	18	28	407	6	6	339	25	17
320	475	123	28	69	147	5	6	682	6	16
413	550	102	48	110	215	4	5	621	2	27
447	550	93	78	168	154	6	11	727	1	...
472	533	169	121	240	284	8	14	534	...	...
486	527	210	142	273	137	8	20	621	1	...
480	517	73	156	305	37	10	10	872	3	...
499	462	222	239	399	190	17	43	540	2	...
517	559	500	155	317	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	130	...	238	500	375	48	37	625	...	...
343	476	529	54	142	144	3	12	85	15	67
122	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...
252	414	125	14	43	...	...	...	...	28	375
315	480	437	26	72	21	...	...	...	18	354
330	475	547	46	127	47	1	4	...	14	125
351	489	407	59	156	156	...	...	...	12	156
332	473	465	52	142	141	1	1	141	10	28
345	473	478	50	127	348	9	44	...	3	43
385	497	473	84	202	97	4	14	54	12	64
535	571	738	93	204	76	14	46	48	5	5
452	361	461	235	423	299	42	100	203	12	23
358	490	356	58	144	173	6	14	344	10	17
203	415	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	428
183	339	284	10	24	351	1	1	135	32	68
272	446	221	14	44	41	3	5	492	14	41
296	467	164	24	67	78	2	3	533	15	69
325	484	211	32	92	17	4	6	606	8	23
354	519	246	31	80	129	3	3	451	7	35
416	560	380	47	113	145	2	3	285	3	25
423	533	362	81	186	115	6	12	354	4	14
499	501	627	143	300	159	12	34	74	4	8
456	358	277	292	443	285	66	126	418	10	1
382	513	327	60	149	192	4	11	321	6	31
175	333	750	12	50	...	...	...	...	48	...
230	397	343	15	49	143	...	...	...	19	286
309	483	211	15	43	183	1	1	452	9	48
348	510	179	30	76	254	3	7	418	2	15
407	542	149	58	138	174	4	3	603	3	8
414	539	419	58	144	60	2	4	299	2	18
510	616	442	74	162	93	3	3	244	4	23
493	551	345	116	242	128	9	22	361	4	29
499	488	395	213	374	390	12	33	112	7	5
381	291	349	309	482	318	58	137	214	14	63

96. It will be observed that in the State as a whole, most (90%) of the cultivating households contribute upto 5 persons in cultivation. Households having one or two persons in cultivation are in sizeable proportions in all the size-groups of land cultivated and predominate to a great extent in the smaller size below 3 acres of land cultivated. With the increase in size of holdings, the deflection is towards households having 3–5 persons at cultivation with the highest proportion of 456 households for the size 50 acres and above of land holdings. For households having 6–10 persons in cultivation the proportion is the highest (187) in the size group 50+. The proportions are insignificant in case of households having more than 10 persons at cultivation in all the sizes.

97. The employment pattern of family and hired workers shows that their proportion is dependent on the size of cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation. The largest group of households wherein 3–5 persons are engaged in cultivation accounts for 50 percent of the family workers. The preponderance of family workers is noticed in all the size classes of land holdings. The employment of hired workers is the highest in case of cultivating households having more than 10 persons engaged at cultivation in all the sizes of land holdings except in case of land holding below 1 acre of land. In fact the employment of hired labour in the smaller sizes of land holdings is limited to a great extent as neither it is necessary nor it is possible to pay from the returns of small holdings. The following statement showing the proportionate strength of households, family workers and hired workers engaged in cultivating land of various sizes will make this position very clear:-

Size of land cultivated (In acres)	Number of		
	House-holds	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4
All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000
Less than 15	680	633	442
15.0–29.9	172	189	255
30.0+	136	169	299
Unspecified	12	9	4

98. It will be observed that 68 percent of the cultivating households and 63 percent of the family workers are engaged in the cultivation of holdings, the acreage of which is less than 15, but the position is different in case of hired labour, for the reasons already mentioned, 56 percent of whom are attached to holdings in size class 15 acres and more.

Cultivation with household industry

99. Cultivation as principal occupation with secondary work at household industry or vice-versa is not uncommon in the rural economy of the State. Many households mainly engaged in cultivation also go for livestock raising and animal husbandry and other household industries to supplement their income. There are also cases wherein the village artisans and craftsmen supplement their income with the cultivation of land. There may also be distribution of work among the members of the family; some may carry on the traditional craft while other look after the cultivation of land. The following statement shows the number of households in Rajasthan engaged both in cultivation and major household industries.

Household engaged both in cultivation and household industry.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Branch of industry	Number of Households
All industries	61,434
Division 0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	36,896
Major Group 04 Livestock and Hunting	36,535
Division 2&3 Manufacturing	24,450
Major Group 23 Textile Cotton	3,176
28 Manufacture of wood & Wooden products	5,162
31 Leather and leather products	5,538
34–35 Non-metallic mineral products other than Petroleum and Coal	4,133

Size of land held

100. The distribution of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry by size class of land under cultivation may be discussed with the aid of the following table for the State and various districts.

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Total No. of Households	Distribution of the households by Size of land cultivated										
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9	5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50 +	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	**1,000**	**27**	**161**	**176**	**130**	**72**	**76**	**36**	**141**	**77**	**97**	**7**
Ganganagar	1,000	3	28	77	69	79	49	31	309	176	146	33
Bikaner	1,000	0	3	5	12	12	28	26	178	194	532	10
Churu	1,000	2	3	10	18	20	29	25	201	253	430	9
Jhunjhunu	1,000	20	120	197	172	100	102	66	163	41	14	5
Alwar	1,000	45	183	221	187	90	113	51	90	10	5	5
Bharatpur	1,000	69	280	250	163	77	64	24	54	10	2	7
Sawai Madhopur	1,000	47	275	246	172	68	65	31	70	11	5	10
Jaipur	1,000	22	170	196	154	89	93	44	142	52	29	9
Sikar	1,000	13	87	188	148	108	87	64	209	73	20	3
Ajmer	1,000	25	128	181	168	101	124	42	163	46	16	6
Tonk	1,000	13	81	123	158	118	102	70	219	77	31	8
Jaisalmer	1,000	0	5	13	28	34	62	29	238	202	385	4
Jodhpur	1,000	4	33	54	59	48	89	42	260	207	197	7
Nagaur	1,000	2	37	78	98	70	111	46	275	183	92	8
Pali	1,000	32	219	216	135	64	82	35	133	50	30	4
Barmer	1,000	1	7	21	31	25	51	25	208	240	382	9
Jalor	1,000	2	74	107	123	93	122	66	240	112	56	5
Sirohi	1,000	76	320	219	153	63	54	28	70	8	5	4
Bhilwara	1,000	29	240	288	189	84	63	29	60	8	3	7
Udaipur	1,000	66	357	295	138	53	40	12	29	3	2	5
Chitorgarh	1,000	29	225	256	180	100	67	35	89	13	2	4
Dungarpur	1,000	96	326	276	143	66	42	23	22	2	0	4
Banswara	1,000	114	368	320	114	33	19	6	11	2	2	11
Bundi	1,000	16	171	202	188	107	100	43	123	32	8	10
Kota	1,000	18	110	158	175	119	127	48	174	44	15	12
Jhalawar	1,000	33	140	215	174	100	114	47	137	25	6	9

101. The table shows that about two third of the households engaged both in cultivation and household industry have land holdings below 10 acres. The highest proportion of 176 households for every 1,000 households is noticed in size class 2.5–4.9 acre of land holdings. The proportions for the smaller sizes below 10 acres of land are comparatively higher for those engaged in both the activities in comparison to holdings of general cultivating households. This is what should be expected as the households possessing small holdings take to household industry relatively in greater numbers to supplement their income than those having comparatively large holdings. The distribution of households by size of land cultivated is not uniform in the various districts of the State and it varies from region to region. The size of land holdings seems to be effected by the fertility and availability of land for cultivation. In the fertile areas of Bharatpur, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Pali, Sirohi and Bhilwara and the tribal districts of Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara, where the pressure of population on land is more, the holdings are of smaller size. On the other hand in the districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu and Jodhpur, which lie in the arid region and where the population is scanty, the size of land holdings is considerably high.

102. We may now analyse the distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers relating to households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The following table presents the data for the State and its various districts in greater details.

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size of

(Based on

Size of land Cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households				
				1 person		2 persons		
	Number of house-holds	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of house-holds	Number of family workers	Number of house-holds	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN STATE								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	26	248	141	20
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	205	83	396	319	44
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	148	54	368	267	80
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	98	31	281	175	46
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	23	228	131	19
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	20	226	125	12
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	20	201	108	17
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	17	180	91	22
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	18	192	97	17
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	19	190	93	8
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	14	172	81	6
GANGANAGAR DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	47	289	186	116
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	364	200	363	350	1,000
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	400	211	333	351	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	...	407	193	296	281	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	161	60	290	202	500
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	158	55	263	182	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	97	167	129	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	27	347	221	167
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	22	290	171	143
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	8	105	49	...
BIKANER DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	26	262	148	16
Less than 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	...	333	118	...	...	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	...	222	100	556	500	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	...	290	136	387	364	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	...	259	123	519	491	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	178	66	342	255	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	...	108	37	297	206	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	48	313	212	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	33	310	192	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	13	210	105	30

land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

20% Sample)

engaged in household industry										
3 – 5 persons			6 – 10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified	
Number of house-holds	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of house-holds	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of house-holds	Number of family workers	Number of hired workers	Number of house-holds	Number of hired workers
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
517	551	161	133	258	136	9	24	683	N	N
365	515	478	32	80	478	1	3	...	1	...
438	572	283	45	105	196	1	2	441	N	...
537	619	218	81	167	137	3	8	597	N	2
569	612	125	116	223	80	6	11	776	N	...
548	569	126	146	270	84	8	16	778	N	...
562	574	139	155	282	109	8	16	735	1	...
545	524	380	201	348	292	7	20	306	...	...
528	514	155	198	345	159	11	26	669	N	...
505	476	87	204	351	111	24	61	794	1	...
512	463	192	229	375	184	25	67	618	1	...
471	566	279	92	190	372	5	11	233	...	...
...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
273	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
267	438	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
516	667	500	33	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
474	545	1,000	105	218	...	...	...	...	...	...
583	774	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
471	558	83	91	164	750	8	30	...	...	...
551	640	143	87	167	714	...	...	...	...	...
579	520	200	263	415	133	18	8	667	...	...
492	522	164	147	288	156	6	16	664	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
667	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
323	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
425	536	1,000	55	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
541	635	...	54	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
457	551	...	85	187	310	2	2	690	...	...
486	564	103	95	200	207	4	11	690	...	...
522	502	224	205	357	75	9	23	671	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CHURU DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	19	233	125	...
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	250	133	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	...	143	37	143	74	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	...	167	67	374	300	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	...	152	56	435	317	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	...	176	69	392	308	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	46	389	283	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	...	48	15	436	265	...
15.5—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	25	287	176	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	22	234	131	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	46	11	163	76	...
JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	23	245	140	...
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	209	91	458	400	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	169	64	373	284	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	104	35	310	207	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	...	84	27	291	188	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	19	220	125	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	9	266	146	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	...	51	13	154	79	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	...	31	7	109	49	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	21	8	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	63	21	...
ALWAR DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	31	263	153	10
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	247	104	398	333	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	191	71	350	261	143
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	33	316	208	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	22	262	149	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	15	186	99	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	29	209	114	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	...	38	9	178	82	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	6	123	51	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	...	50	8	...	...	...
50+	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	182	89	...
BHARATPUR DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	168	58	318	220	51
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	314	156	453	451	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	224	94	382	318	250
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	157	57	338	244	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	144	47	297	193	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	94	28	271	161	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	89	23	164	85	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	9	233	114	200
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	20	149	78	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	...	77	14	77	29	...
50+	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
525	532	600	165	306	140	7	18	260	1	...
750	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
571	593	...	143	296	...	...	...	...	...	...
459	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
348	484	...	65	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
412	577	...	20	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
417	530	231	55	131	...	14	10	769	...	...
387	441	...	129	279	...	...	...	...	...	...
523	579	200	106	213	800	2	7	...	...	...
544	580	364	142	262	636	1	5	...	1	...
543	491	733	235	390	42	12	32	225	1	...
534	564	219	137	264	98	4	9	683	...	...
333	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
423	571	1,000	35	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
522	621	250	60	136	...	4	1	750	...	...
576	688	...	49	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
593	610	1,000	119	246	...	...	...	..	...	...
542	552	...	142	257	...	17	36	1,000	...	...
590	577	...	205	331	...	...	...	...	...	...
573	507	...	287	437	...	...	...	...	...	...
437	318	...	542	674	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
500	333	...	312	409	...	125	237	1,000	...	...
494	535	344	129	258	333	7	23	313	1	...
301	419	...	54	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
420	565	857	39	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
519	617	400	61	134	600	2	8	...	...	...
505	536	500	154	293	500	...	...	...	...	...
601	614	166	144	252	167	11	20	667	2	...
528	543	227	140	264	318	17	50	455	...	...
523	485	...	252	400	...	9	24	...	...	...
503	402	500	315	463	500	32	78	...	...	...
250	163	...	650	733	...	50	96	...	...	...
636	578	...	182	333	...	...	...	...	...	...
445	563	564	68	156	385	1	3	...	...	...
233	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
379	550	750	15	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
460	591	1,000	45	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
470	571	1,000	89	189	...	...	...	...	...	...
552	640	1,000	83	171	...	...	...	...	...	...
557	565	...	190	327	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
500	465	800	234	412	...	...	...	...	...	...
567	577	176	209	325	824	...	...	...	...	...
462	343	...	308	443	...	76	171	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	89	26	256	147	18
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	46	385	276	1,000
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	158	58	366	269	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	28	278	167	61
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	14	206	111	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	9	225	123	63
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	10	117	54	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	6	57	24	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	4	71	30	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	77	34	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
JAIPUR DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	64	16	210	107	42
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	213	68	202	131	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	127	43	366	246	105
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	25	285	175	125
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	15	207	113	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	46	12	173	89	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	9	169	83	214
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	11	128	60	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	3	93	36	55
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	4	55	20	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	1	33	10	...
SIKAR DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	16	201	102	43
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	187	79	438	368	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	166	63	412	310	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	96	30	295	184	125
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	20	240	135	1,000
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	22	209	112	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	7	160	83	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	1	122	56	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	3	78	33	22
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	1	68	24	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	21	7	...
AJMER DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	53	13	173	88	2
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	177	72	451	370	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	117	40	303	209	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	22	252	153	4
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	11	168	90	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	8	143	73	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	6	106	49	3
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	11	71	32	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	4	90	37	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	4	33	11	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	5	61	18	53

land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
523	567	166	121	232	198	11	28	618	N	...
442	573	...	48	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
420	549	69	52	122	414	2	2	517	2	...
525	593	60	101	207	...	5	5	879	...	...
607	618	74	120	223	62	15	34	864	...	...
596	625	187	139	232	250	7	11	500	...	...
559	500	400	269	411	300	14	25	300	...	...
657	554	500	229	326	500	28	90	...	...	...
619	534	391	258	358	348	32	74	261	...	...
654	563	714	231	311	286	38	92	...	...	...
182	94	...	545	459	1,000	273	447	...	...	...
536	521	363	176	312	255	14	44	340	N	...
468	557	...	10[illegible]	244	...	...	...	...	11	...
424	524	369	82	182	526	1	5	...	...	...
544	617	438	89	179	437	1	4	...	1	...
603	619	765	133	239	235	5	14	...	...	...
605	585	423	168	295	...	8	19	577	...	...
636	624	786	154	267	...	5	17	...	...	...
572	518	818	241	384	182	11	27	...	...	...
525	416	306	343	486	472	25	59	167	...	...
484	356	77	379	484	154	59	136	769	...	...
388	232	375	430	480	500	141	277	125	...	...
541	525	376	191	338	258	6	19	323	...	...
375	553	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
365	483	1,000	57	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
511	579	625	98	207	250	...	...	...	...	...
561	607	...	124	228	...	3	10	...	...	...
528	521	625	179	345	375	...	...	...	...	...
670	651	1,000	137	244	...	5	15	...	...	...
603	518	600	263	409	400	6	16	...	...	...
614	529	109	290	428	217	4	7	652	...	...
452	321	500	418	533	500	56	121	...	...	...
458	311	...	500	643	1,000	21	39	...	...	...
569	544	30	179	310	52	26	45	916	...	...
333	470	...	39	88	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
533	653	107	43	93	286	4	5	607	...	...
576	640	26	86	169	69	15	16	901	...	...
625	614	25	140	247	20	27	38	955	...	...
628	596	11	165	280	8	32	43	981	...	...
634	586	16	210	332	41	26	27	940	...	...
610	541	...	266	402	1,000	6	14	...	...	...
520	429	47	350	500	66	23	30	887	...	...
446	303	33	375	472	81	119	210	886	...	...
446	298	210	339	409	...	123	270	737	...	—

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TONK DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	12	199	96	30
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	207	90	483	418	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	96	34	441	308	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	29	294	182	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	17	271	154	31
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	6	193	97	77
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	4	121	57	333
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	3	92	41	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	5	123	52	67
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	8	71	24	12
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	4	44	13	...
JAISALMER DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	181	61	281	189	45
Less than 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	...	500	241	143	138	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	...	351	141	271	218	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	345	155	321	284	1,000
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	...	290	125	390	338	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	269	111	339	278	333
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	280	117	305	255	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	208	77	299	220	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	164	54	290	191	200
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	35	244	144	25
JODHPUR DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	103	30	272	160	5
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	250	143	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	...	296	137	479	444	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	212	83	415	326	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	50	406	306	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	117	43	388	288	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	108	38	423	296	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	...	130	43	326	216	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	97	29	251	150	8
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	22	211	115	6
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	11	145	66	...
NAGAUR DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	98	26	242	130	13
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	200	118	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	...	203	75	392	291	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	159	59	370	274	83
5.5— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	155	57	375	274	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	150	48	320	203	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	103	31	285	175	...
12 5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	24	273	159	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	17	224	119	39
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	16	138	63	8
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	11	55	19	...

land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
534	499	132	199	336	154	21	57	684	...	...
310	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
396	494	...	56	130	200	11	34	800	...	...
532	604	500	74	162	83	7	23	417	...	...
548	600	63	115	225	125	6	4	781	...	...
602	576	308	170	289	615	12	32	...	...	...
665	609	667	192	318	...	4	12	...	...	...
634	547	1,000	261	409	...	...	...	...	...	...
544	464	200	293	437	289	19	42	444	...	...
375	271	...	417	518	24	89	179	964	...	...
353	211	278	382	417	167	191	355	555	...	...
456	564	352	77	171	297	4	15	306	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
286	414	...	71	207	...	...	...	...	...	...
324	446	...	27	65	...	27	130	...	...	...
286	417	...	48	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
280	416	...	40	121	...	...	...	...	...	...
365	536	667	27	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
378	546	333	37	82	667	...	...	...	...	...
452	610	615	40	93	385	...	...	...	1	...
457	556	400	84	186	400	3	13	...	2	...
513	570	300	115	226	250	9	25	425	...	...
477	517	38	130	259	106	15	34	851	3	...
500	536	...	250	321	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
197	314	...	28	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
322	435	250	42	116	750	9	40	...	...	...
406	544	...	47	100	1,000	...	...	...	8	...
437	576	167	48	93	833	...	...	...	10	...
397	498	1,000	67	168	...	...	...	...	5	...
457	536	...	87	205	...	...	...	...	...	...
514	560	58	118	228	117	18	33	817	2	...
538	560	17	144	275	28	20	28	949	5	...
521	450	31	255	404	61	30	69	908	2	...
476	483	159	164	307	210	19	54	618	1	...
800	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
342	465	...	63	169	...	...	...	...	...	...
406	525	667	53	118	250	6	24	...	6	...
413	535	250	52	129	...	5	5	750	...	...
399	459	91	118	261	...	13	29	909	...	...
517	608	700	95	186	300	...	...	...	...	...
515	569	...	121	239	421	10	9	579	...	...
535	537	275	171	311	490	5	16	196	...	...
520	463	53	239	389	61	35	69	878	...	...
392	271	116	397	493	365	96	206	519	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PALI DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	150	51	319	214	37
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	292	123	304	255	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	92	424	352	145
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	160	59	363	267	151
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	160	58	318	225	15
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	145	48	291	189	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	27	271	172	13
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	112	33	265	156	43
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	85	25	251	142	26
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	56	13	134	57	118
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	14	129	62	...
BARMER DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	16	222	114	4
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	667	400	...	...	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	...	218	94	391	340	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	...	97	32	355	237	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	...	118	41	387	266	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	...	118	44	461	341	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	124	38	268	163	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	95	29	270	165	...
15.0 - 29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	19	284	164	9
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	14	206	105	6
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	9	148	66	...
JALOR DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	185	65	313	220	14
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	316	148	333	309	143
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	109	433	378	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	196	74	376	281	167
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	245	99	377	303	18
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	187	68	316	232	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	178	61	257	176	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	43	314	210	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	26	173	96	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	174	46	128	67	...
SIROHI DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	216	84	345	263	160
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	230	98	370	316	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	260	114	411	356	286
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	228	92	360	281	286
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	202	73	296	210	400
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	28	350	230	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	29	333	222	125
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	189	66	243	170	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	226	73	193	115	104
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	74	100	74	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	50	...	...	...

land under cultivation of households, engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961—contd

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
437	528	180	82	180	122	11	27	661	1	...
348	476	1,000	56	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
330	484	309	26	71	...	3	1	546	...	...
431	565	485	44	105	212	2	4	152	...	...
416	504	109	90	201	83	13	12	793	3	...
464	552	360	95	189	440	5	22	200	...	...
572	660	176	61	129	...	9	12	811	4	...
490	552	...	123	250	87	10	9	870	...	...
520	555	205	128	240	128	16	38	641	...	...
507	416	529	268	417	294	35	97	59	...	...
471	407	48	247	326	221	82	191	731	12	...
513	502	49	187	334	57	15	34	890	...	...
333	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
391	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
484	591	...	64	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
430	515	...	54	137	...	11	41	...	...	...
368	488	...	53	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
490	558	16	98	213	81	20	28	903	...	...
486	518	...	149	288	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
507	548	18	132	260	...	10	9	973	...	...
552	542	33	177	316	22	10	23	939	...	...
517	450	81	271	420	97	23	55	822	...	...
430	553	212	67	155	37	4	7	737	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
351	543	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
299	463	1,000	18	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
375	504	500	53	141	333	...	...	...	...	...
308	428	73	63	167	...	7	3	909	...	...
444	588	130	48	109	...	5	3	870	...	...
505	625	1,000	60	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
489	610	111	62	133	...	5	4	889	...	...
572	591	391	156	285	218	6	2	391	...	...
488	512	833	175	308	...	23	67	167	12	...
389	533	428	48	119	286	1	1	126	1	...
400	586	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
296	436	571	33	94	143	...	...	...	...	...
370	524	381	42	103	333	...	...	...	...	...
448	590	600	49	127	...	...	...	...	5	...
494	599	500	72	143	500	...	...	...	...	...
514	633	250	70	116	625	...	...	...	...	...
487	594	800	81	170	200	...	...	...	...	...
441	519	172	129	286	207	11	7	517	...	...
500	593	286	200	259	714	...	...	...	...	...
857	950	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BHILWARA DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	17	217	116	58
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	215	86	354	283	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	103	34	341	229	91
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	15	243	136	167
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	10	141	70	87
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	4	142	67	250
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	8	84	36	111
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	6	78	32	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	6	68	28	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	4	95	32	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	15	235	116	...
UDAIPUR DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	25	272	164	71
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	171	68	420	331	...
1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	111	38	357	247	83
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	20	234	137	79
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	11	175	93	131
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	4	185	92	125
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	7	163	78	250
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	15	145	72	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	4	93	42	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	...	52	12	158	70	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	15	71	31	...
CHITORGARH DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	13	238	132	...
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	209	94	454	408	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	28	402	280	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	13	247	145	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	7	184	100	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	8	199	104	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	7	90	41	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	124	52	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	5	68	28	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	79	14	...	...	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	143	64	...
DUNGARPUR DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	41	339	229	104
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	197	82	410	336	333
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	144	56	438	338	500
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	44	330	227	167
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	23	253	153	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	6	119	57	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	10	222	120	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	200	105	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	...	143	41	286	163	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
566	578	374	151	276	200	4	13	368	N	...
403	578	1,000	21	53	...	...	...	...	7	...
497	608	818	59	129	91	...	...	...	...	...
592	633	541	112	208	292	2	8	...	...	...
635	608	565	177	299	87	5	13	261	...	...
607	546	750	225	364	...	7	19	...	...	...
604	526	556	277	430	333	...	...	...	...	...
511	402	400	369	526	600	14	34	...	...	...
566	470	550	329	480	450	7	16	...	...	...
405	275	...	333	390	...	143	299	1,000	...	...
412	391	...	294	478	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
550	614	344	95	190	455	2	7	130	...	...
386	536	...	21	56	1,000	2	9	...	...	...
484	606	445	48	107	472	N	2	...	...	...
599	649	368	96	186	290	3	8	263	...	...
650	650	391	134	243	478	1	3	...	...	...
619	604	375	177	291	500	3	9	...	...	...
589	547	...	213	348	750	7	20	...	...	...
602	589	...	193	324	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
621	530	375	251	396	208	15	28	417	...	...
474	400	...	316	518	...	...	...	...	...	...
429	323	222	357	446	778	71	185	...	...	...
584	609	726	126	238	235	3	8	39	N	...
337	498	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
479	615	...	36	77	1,000	...	...	...	1	...
621	672	1,000	85	162	...	3	8	...	...	...
679	692	889	111	201	111	...	...	...	...	...
618	624	571	150	264	429	...	...	...	...	...
615	536	286	260	402	714	5	14	...	...	...
543	438	1,000	324	486	...	9	24	...	...	...
616	516	889	286	434	111	7	17	...	...	...
368	257	...	500	624	...	53	105	1,000	...	...
571	484	1,000	286	452	...	...	...	...	...	...
463	559	448	76	164	103	3	7	345	...	...
360	500	667	33	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
394	548	500	24	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
483	591	500	62	138	333	...	...	...	...	...
538	578	1,000	132	246	...	...	...	...	...	...
619	514	667	214	354	333	24	69	...	...	...
519	540	...	185	310	...	37	20	1,000	...	...
667	667	1,000	133	228	...	...	...	...	...	...
428	510	...	143	286	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BANSWARA DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	128	44	322	222	6
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	184	79	483	417	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	140	54	420	323	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	41	244	159	18
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	14	183	101	...
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	...	59	17	118	67	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	200	98	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	...	333	143	333	286	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	42	...	...	...
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
50+	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
BUNDI DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	85	23	201	109	106
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	182	77	409	346	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	45	280	193	...
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	97	27	197	112	...
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	13	177	93	143
7.5— 9.9	1 000	1,000	1,000	68	17	157	78	200
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	20	181	89	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	13	254	130	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	17	142	65	375
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	89	21	111	53	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
KOTA DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	145	47	262	168	34
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	400	185	280	259	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	291	129	358	313	1,000
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	165	61	316	229	333
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	183	62	253	170	250
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	110	34	329	205	23
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	120	36	184	109	...
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	22	273	155	48
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	21	205	114	26
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	8	67	32	...
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	95	53	...
JHALAWAR DISTRICT								
All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	109	33	253	152	56
Less than 1	1,000	1,000	...	222	90	463	376	...
1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	258	107	362	300	1,000
2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	153	55	330	236	71
5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	88	28	232	144	53
7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	23	239	137	...
10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	8	182	95	91
12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	3	117	55	...
15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	5	138	63	36
30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	125	56	...
50+	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	200	85	...

land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961—concld.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
472	592	41	61	128	76	13	14	871	4	6
300	453	200	33	51	800	...	...	...	...	...
414	577	20	10	26	...	16	20	980	...	...
548	656	71	59	130	...	12	14	893	12	18
600	622	...	150	254	...	17	9	1,000	...	...
647	616	...	176	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	390	...	300	463	32	100	49	968	...	...
334	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	292	...	500	666	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
566	582	511	143	269	383	5	17	...	...	...
409	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
547	668	1,000	42	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
584	627	1,000	122	234	...	...	...	...	...	...
646	654	857	123	228	...	4	12	...	...	...
578	561	400	197	344	400	...	...	...	...	...
507	495	...	232	396	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
542	537	1,000	136	264	...	17	56	...	...	...
562	522	625	207	343	...	18	53	...	...	...
511	450	714	289	476	286	...	...	...	...	...
454	297	...	455	516	1,000	91	187	...	...	...
484	559	420	103	208	273	6	18	273	...	...
280	408	1,000	40	148	...	...	...	...	...	...
331	506	...	20	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
486	627	667	28	64	...	5	19	...	...	...
498	620	250	66	148	500	...	...	...	...	...
421	480	159	128	252	68	12	29	750	...	...
598	663	1,000	92	173	...	6	19	...	...	...
470	460	428	151	301	...	30	62	524	...	...
540	533	769	176	318	205	4	14	...	...	...
600	514	421	283	398	579	17	48	...	...	...
476	387	195	381	520	512	48	40	293	...	...
524	582	404	109	220	315	4	13	225	1	...
241	346	...	74	188	...	...	...	...	...	...
349	513	...	31	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
480	627	286	37	82	643	...	...	...	...	...
610	699	105	67	126	316	3	3	526	...	...
546	588	1,000	135	252	...	...	...	...	...	...
604	588	273	177	293	636	5	16	...	...	...
649	573	1,000	208	324	...	13	45	...	...	...
598	520	500	219	368	107	18	44	357	5	...
575	447	500	300	497	500	...	...	...	...	...
500	468	...	300	447	...	...	...	...	...	...

103. It will be observed that for all sizes of holdings, there is a majority (517) of households having 3–5 persons at work. The next lower proportion is of households having 2 workers (248). As both activities have to go on simultaneously one-worker households are relatively few. Considering the proportions for various sizes, it is observed that households of two workers predominate in the size class less than one acre because of less work involved; whereafter in all size classes the proportion of households of 3–5 workers is the highest. The distribution of the employment of family workers shows that the proportion of family workers is maximum under all sizes of land in the most representative groups of households where 3–5 persons are at work. The next group belongs to those where 6 to 10 persons are at work. As the proportion of big households having more than 10 working persons is limited to a great extent the employment of family workers is also the lowest. But the employment of hired workers is exceptionally high in this group of households and ranges between 30.6 percent to 79.4 percent in various sizes of land holdings. In case of households with 2 persons at work the hired labour is insignificant. The employment of hired labour is comparatively more in case of bigger households as compared to the small ones.

Scheduled castes and tribes under primary sector

104. We may now pause to observe conditions as obtaining in case of our scheduled castes and tribes who jointly account for more than 28 percent of the total population of the State. Their contribution to the working force under cultivation, agricultural labour and in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. of the primary sector of industry is discussed in the following table for the State and various districts:-

Ratio of persons working as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities between the general population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the other, 1961

(a)=General population, (b)=S. C. & S. T. populations, (c)=(b)/(a) ×100.

Category	Total population		Total workers		As cultivators		As agricultural labourers		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					RAJASTHAN					
(a)	10,564,082	9,591.520	6,141,506	3,442,334	4,205,067	2,850,012	230,193	163,438	122,737	48,344
(b)	2,967,909	2,743,201	1,790,065	1,391,959	1,269,103	936,606	136,544	93,122	43,871	23,891
(c)	28.09	28.60	29.14	40.43	30.18	32.86	59.31	56.97	35.74	49.41
					GANGANAGAR					
(a)	563,231	474,192	317,447	88,996	197,036	75,409	40,653	5,823	1,331	35
(b)	161,809	137,767	93,683	26,613	44,809	18,461	28,233	4,296	385	25
(c)	28.72	29.05	29.51	29.90	22.74	24.48	69.44	73.77	28.92	71.42
					BIKANER					
(a)	232,699	211,816	120,652	54,754	57,962	40,344	653	309	2,028	348
(b)	34,462	32,554	19,355	13,102	11,770	9,350	271	194	537	117
(c)	14.80	15.36	16.04	23.92	20.30	23.17	41.50	62.78	26.47	33.62

Ratio of persons working as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities between the general population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the other, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CHURU					
(a)	340,048	318,963	190,855	124,719	146,044	114,110	1,520	697	1,016	338
(b)	63,387	59,019	38,548	30,784	32,305	28,025	722	424	183	87
(c)	18.64	18.50	20.19	24.68	22.12	24.55	47.50	60.83	18.01	25.73
					JHUNJHUNU					
(a)	370,457	349,193	191,872	127,799	141,948	115,481	3,996	2,519	1,661	415
(b)	55,134	55,507	29,625	23,430	18,766	18,272	1,927	1,628	317	88
(c)	14.88	15.89	15.43	18 33	13.22	15.82	48.22	64.62	19.08	21.20
					ALWAR					
(a)	576,234	513,792	320,606	167,579	236,544	142,788	9,298	7,425	6,412	1,524
(b)	147,091	135,391	83,917	52,674	55,554	38,624	6,192	4,971	2,225	508
(c)	25.52	26.35	26.17	31.43	23.48	27.04	66.59	66.94	34.70	33.33
					BHARATPUR					
(a)	624,090	525,793	362,036	121,556	283,617	104,377	11,986	7,170	3,836	463
(b)	147,747	130,552	87,128	38,763	63,102	28,907	6,899	4,665	1,117	191
(c)	23.67	24.82	24.06	31.88	22.24	27.69	57.55	65.06	29.11	41.25
					SAWAI MADHOPUR					
(a)	504,531	439,043	306,630	183,395	222,136	152,705	10,780	12,199	7,197	2,353
(b)	127,665	198,799	138,422	101,084	108,662	75,383	7,531	5,450	2,481	1,002
(c)	25.30	45.28	45.14	55.11	48.91	49.36	69.86	44.67	34.47	42.58
					JAIPUR					
(a)	1,006,134	895,622	570,816	306,734	314,078	231,139	13,079	9,724	15,855	8,410
(b)	284,276	257,786	172,878	120,083	104,224	83,889	7,026	5,993	6,626	3,724
(c)	28.25	28.78	30.28	39.14	33.18	36.29	53.71	61.63	41.79	44.28
					SIKAR					
(a)	417,763	402,523	228,329	154,453	163,825	129,812	3,806	2,687	3,087	1,356
(b)	68,862	66,654	38,406	30,600	23,467	21,792	1,832	1,575	746	280
(c)	16.48	16.55	16.82	19.81	14.32	16.78	48.13	58.61	24.16	20.64
					AJMER					
(a)	510,446	466,101	284,451	158,835	135,463	119,830	8,202	10,237	6,643	2,393
(b)	98,271	92,265	54,319	36,275	24,665	21,759	4,037	4,883	1,148	263
(c)	19.25	19.79	19.09	23.83	18.20	18.15	49.21	47.69	17.28	10.99
					TONK					
(a)	260,589	237,140	160,834	103,448	111,159	87,252	5,461	4,663	4,030	975
(b)	85,488	77,965	52,613	39,364	37,062	31,550	3,568	3,174	1,639	382
(c)	32.80	32.87	32.71	38.05	33.34	36.15	65.33	68.06	40.66	39.17

Ratio of persons working as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities between the general population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the other, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					JAISALMER					
(a)	77,871	62,467	48,961	19,175	24,094	10,650	197	153	6,569	1,890
(b)	12,693	10,812	7,487	4,785	4,195	2,431	69	78	519	151
(c)	16.30	17.30	15.29	24.95	17.41	22.82	35.02	50.98	7.90	7.98
					JODHPUR					
(a)	469,147	416,516	256,027	120,434	169,805	104,926	4,634	5,124	4,674	853
(b)	75,396	68,246	42,896	27,107	30,462	21,939	1,952	1,893	1,766	346
(c)	16.07	16.38	16.75	22.50	17.93	20.90	42.12	36.94	37.78	40.56
					NAGAUR					
(a)	480,586	454,362	278,728	178,922	216,774	160,716	7,312	7,096	3,506	1,538
(b)	85,244	80,805	52,848	38,938	41,024	31,839	3,336	3,354	879	399
(c)	17.73	17.78	18.96	21.76	18.92	19.81	45.62	47.26	25.07	25.94
					PALI					
(a)	414,615	391,067	237,663	123,675	136,018	84,237	18,827	13,606	3,352	1,805
(b)	94,387	87,981	55,269	31,050	27,631	16,000	9,497	5,450	836	1,153
(c)	22.76	22.49	23.25	25.10	20.31	18.99	50.44	40.05	24.94	63.87
					BARMER					
(a)	347,811	301,983	215,618	121,262	184,871	113,124	3,424	2,319	1,438	431
(b)	66,303	58,795	39,237	25,652	33,999	23,259	1,559	1,038	203	88
(c)	19.06	19.46	18.19	21.15	18.39	20.56	45.53	44.76	14.11	20.41
					JALOR					
(a)	285.081	261,991	167,786	83,075	126,844	70,275	9,113	5,373	2,052	8,60
(b)	70,265	64,513	41,469	24,025	30,490	17,618	8,973	2,853	541	594
(c)	24.64	24.62	24.71	28.91	24.03	25.07	98.46	53.09	26.36	69.06
					SIROHI					
(a)	180,853	171,450	102,300	38,076	49,791	20,527	9,047	4,742	2,081	1,360
(b)	73,175	68,025	53,526	24,139	25,559	14,208	5,889	2,353	1,144	1,218
(c)	40.46	39.67	52.32	63.39	51.33	69.21	65.09	49.62	54.97	89.55
					BHILWARA					
(a)	454,253	411,544	298,645	204,893	224,369	182,451	5,178	5,063	11,332	2,905
(b)	116,261	105,122	76,734	58,416	59,171	49,395	2,544	2,710	3,240	1,091
(c)	25.59	25.54	25.69	28.51	26.37	27.07	49.13	53.52	28.59	37.55
					UDAIPUR					
(a)	755,351	708,925	462,619	310,934	350,327	265,234	6,902	6,512	9,564	7,629
(b)	90,908	278,263	182,673	138,991	151,135	114,412	4,242	4,202	4,951	5,340
(c)	12.03	39.25	39.48	44.70	43.14	43.13	61.46	64.52	51.76	69.99

Ratio of persons working as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities between the general population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the other, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CHITORGARH					
(a)	367,012	343,120	233,263	179,152	176,305	152,747	7,677	9,318	5,369	2,542
(b)	119,284	112,316	75,780	65,317	59,487	53,393	4,577	5,268	2,314	1,231
(c)	32.50	32.73	32.48	36.45	33.74	34.95	59.61	56.58	43.09	48.42
					DUNGARPUR					
(a)	204,342	202,602	119,183	95,863	103,210	88,277	2,179	2,062	2,059	2,361
(b)	133,187	130,275	80,293	68,418	74,051	63,307	1,758	1,577	1,772	2,022
(c)	65.17	64.30	67.36	71.37	71.74	71.71	80.67	76.47	86.06	85.64
					BANSWARA					
(a)	241,102	234,143	140,466	101,654	122,475	92,799	2,194	3,336	1,899	1,534
(b)	183,475	177,849	110,536	83,507	103,662	77,934	1,596	2,272	1,701	1,325
(c)	76.09	75.95	78.69	82.14	84.63	83.98	72.74	68.10	89.57	86.37
					BUNDI					
(a)	178,193	159,817	106,927	51,469	67,255	40,563	6,740	3,948	3,205	539
(b)	63,791	58,017	39,399	22,210	26,670	16,975	4,020	2,378	1,091	216
(c)	35.79	36.30	36.84	43.15	39.65	41.84	59.64	60.23	34.04	40.07
					KOTA					
(a)	447,181	401,208	262,351	128,413	135,223	80,522	24,878	16,684	9,079	2,917
(b)	145,412	132,888	88,680	54,415	49,439	30,892	14,867	9,001	3,424	1,496
(c)	32.51	33.12	33.80	42.37	36.56	38.36	59.75	53.94	37.71	51.28
					JHALAWAR					
(a)	254,462	236,147	156,441	93,069	107,894	69,717	12,457	14,649	3,462	568
(b)	69,521	65,036	44,344	31,457	27,202	19,336	7,878	8,751	1,173	263
(c)	27.32	27.54	28.34	33.79	25.21	27.73	63.24	59.73	33.88	46.30

105. It will be observed that in the State as a whole the number of scheduled castes and tribes taken together is about 2,968 thousand males and 2,743 thousand females constituting about 28 percent of the total population of both the sexes. Their contribution to the total number of workers in the State is still higher as 29.14 percent of the male and 40.43 percent of female workers in Rajasthan belong to the scheduled castes and tribes. The distribution into the first three categories under primary sector of industry reveals that the majority of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe workers is engaged as cultivators, as agricultural labourers and in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry etc. Those working as cultivators contribute 30.18 percent males and 32.86 percent females to the total male and female cultivators in Rajasthan. Among total agricultural labourers their proportionate strength is as high as about 58 percent, 59.31 percent of the males and 56.97 percent of the females.

106. The proportionate contribution made by scheduled castes and tribes to the working population in mining, quarrying, livestock etc. is also substantial for over 35% of males and 49% of the females engaged in this activity belong to the scheduled castes and

tribes. Such high ratios in these working categories specially in category II reveal that more than half of the farm labour is made available by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, who are for the most part employed in manual and unskilled work because of their backwardness, poor economic conditions and the higher rate of illiteracy prevalent among them. Another notable feature is the existence of considerably higher ratios of female workers as compared to their males. It is indicative of their poverty. There is also no social stigma attached to working females of the most of these communities.

107. Examining the ratios for the various districts it is noticed that their proportionate representation to the total population is not uniform and varies from 14 percent to 76 percent. The State average is exceeded by the districts of Banswara, Dungarpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Udaipur, Bundi, Kota, Chitorgarh, Tonk, Ganganagar and Jaipur. The general pattern for the State as a whole as noticed in case of total workers and workers in the first three categories is more or less reflected in the various districts with certain variations brought about by some of the local factors which tend to raise or lower them. The ratios for agricultural labour are uniformly high and have larger proportions in this category than in other two, namely, cultivation on the one hand and mining, quarrying, livestock etc., on the other. The only exception to the general tendency is to be found in the district of Banswara, where there other two categories claim higher ratios as compared to agricultural labourers. The males and females of district Dungarpur and females of districts Udaipur, Sirohi, Jalor, Pali and Jodhpur show higher ratios for category III–Mining, quarrying, livestock etc., as compared to the corresponding proportions in category II. Apart from district Banswara as already

Ratio of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land between all interests in general

(Based on

Interest in land	Number of cultivating households	No. of households engaged		
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9
1	2	3	4	5
				RAJASTHAN
1 All Interests				
(A) General population	509,379	8,648	65,893	84,701
(B) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	154,365	4,026	29,111	33,859
(C) Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to General population	30.30	46.55	44.18	39.97
2 Owned or held from Government				
(A) General population	453,159	7,924	59,941	75,766
(B) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	134,664	3,667	26,149	29.931
(C) Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to General population	29.72	46.27	43.62	39.50
3 Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share				
(A) General population	19,680	556	4,291	4,203
(B) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	8,239	267	2,184	1,975
(C) Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to General population	41.86	48.02	50.90	46 99
4 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share				
(A) General population	36,540	168	1,661	4,732
(B) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	11,462	92	778	1,953
(C) Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to General population	31.37	54.76	46.84	41.27

mentioned the cultivating females of districts Sawai Madhopur and Sirohi have higher representation than in case of agricultural labour. The tribal districts of the State have shown very high ratios of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in all the categories under discussion. The highest ratios of 84.63 percent for male and 83.98 percent for female cultivators are noticed in Banswara against the lowest of 13.22 and 15.82 percent for males and females respectively in Jhunjhunu district. The ratio for male agricultural labourers (98.46%) is the highest in Jalor while for female (76.46%) in Dungarpur district against the lowest for males (35.2%) in Jaisalmer and for females (36.94%) in Jodhpur. Total scheduled castes and tribes workers engaged in mining and quarrying account for about 44 thousand of males and 24 thousand of females. Greater concentration is noticed in Jaipur, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Sawai Madhopur, Chitorgarh and Banswara. The ratios vary from district to district as the lowest about 8 percent for both the sexes is noticed in Jaisalmer against as high as 89.57 percent for males in Banswara and 89.55 percent for females in Sirohi district.

108. We may now compare the Scheduled Caste/ Tribe cultivating households with the cultivating households in general. This comparison will give us the differences not only in respect of interest in land but also in the distribution of size ranges. Two tables have been prepared for this purpose, one of direct ratios and the other of proportions. The following table shows the absolute numbers and the ratios of households engaged in cultivation by size of land between all interest in general population on the one hand and scheduled caste and tribe population on the other. The table presents the data for rural areas of the State.

population on the one hand scheduled castes and tribes on the other, in the State, 1961 for rural areas only

20% sample)

in cultivation by size of land in acres							
5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29.9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATE							
74,519	42,920	47,797	21,044	85,692	40,318	31,979	5,868
26,357	13,355	12,554	5,257	18,255	6,292	3,125	2,174
35.37	31.12	26.27	24.98	21.30	15.61	9.77	37.05
66,197	37,721	42,036	18,090	74,821	35,922	28,963	5,778
23,037	11,479	10,692	4,297	15,253	5,330	2,692	2,137
34.80	30.43	25.44	23.75	20.39	14.84	9.29	36.99
2,991	1,580	1,838	502	2,346	694	596	83
1,261	605	654	194	770	183	111	35
42.16	38.29	35.58	38.65	32.82	26.37	18.62	42.17
5,331	3,619	3,923	2,452	8,525	3,702	2,420	7
2,059	1,271	1,208	766	2,232	779	322	2
38 62	35.12	30.79	31.24	26.18	21.04	13.31	28.57

109. It will be observed that out of about 509 thousand sampled cultivating households of the State 154 thousand belong to the scheduled castes and tribes, constituting 30.30 percent. It may be noted here that the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population residing in the rural areas of the State accounts for 31.12 percent of the total rural population of Rajasthan. Thanks to the implementation of the Tenancy legislations in the State, the majority of (135 thousand) scheduled caste and tribe households belong to those who have their interest in land either by virtue of their ownership or having held it from the Government. About 11 thousand scheduled caste or tribe households held the land partly from government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share. Some 8 thousand scheduled caste or tribe households still held the land from private persons or institutions but they constitute 42 percent of the total households under this type of interest in land. This large representation of these communities amongst those cultivating households holding land from private persons or institutions only reflects their comparative economic backwardness and instability. Coming to the size class of land, the concentration

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held among

(Based on

Interest in land	Number of cultivating households	Households engaged in		
		Less than 1	1.0–2.4	2.5–4.9
1	2	3	4	5
				RAJASTHAN
1 All Interests				
(A) General population	1,000	17	130	166
(B) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1,000	26	189	219
2 Owned or held from Government				
(A) General population	1,000	18	132	167
(B) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1,000	27	194	222
3 Help from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share				
(A) General population	1,000	28	218	214
(B) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1,000	32	265	240
4 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share				
(A) General population	1,000	5	46	130
(B) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1,000	8	68	170

112. The distribution of 1,000 cultivating households for all interest in land into various sizes of land holdings reveals that the highest proportion for general cultivating households is noticed in the size class 15.0-29.9 acres while that for the scheduled caste and tribe households it lies in the size class 2.5–4.9 acres of land under cultivation. In case of land holdings below 10 acres of land, the proportion of households belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes is higher as compared to that of general while for above 10 acres of land it is lower in all the sizes. Viewing the distribution by the various interests in land individually, the same phenomenon is to be seen in the case of land owned or held from Gove-

of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe cultivating households as high as 69.1 percent can be noted in the sizes of holdings below 10 acres of land. Within this range the highest number (34 thousand) of sample households lie in the size class 2.5–4.9 acres. The ratio of scheduled caste and tribe households of households belonging to that of general population is the highest (44.18) in the size class less than 1 acre which declines gradually with every increase in the size of land holdings.

110. The unfavourable economic conditions of this handicapped section of the society is truely brought out by these statistics which show larger proportions of their households having holdings which are small and uneconomic.

111. One can have a better appreciation of the situation by studying the following table which shows the distribution of 1,000 cultivating households in each interest in land by size class of land holdings for general population on the one hand and for the scheduled castes and tribes on the other.

general population, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the rural areas of the State, 1961.

20% sample)

cultivation by size of land in acres							
5.0–7.4	7.5–9.9	10.0–12.4	12.5–14.9	15.0–29 9	30.0–49.9	50+	Unspecified
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATE							
146	84	94	41	168	79	63	12
171	87	81	34	118	41	20	14
146	83	93	40	165	79	64	13
171	85	80	32	113	40	20	16
152	80	94	26	119	35	30	4
153	73	79	24	94	22	14	4
146	99	107	67	233	101	66	N
180	111	105	67	195	68	28	N

rnment as the majority of the households belongs to this type of interest. Land held from private persons or institutions shows more concentration of households under smaller sizes of land holdings. The distribution pattern however differs a little in case of land partly held from government and partly from private persons or institutions at it shows a little higher proportions both for general population and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for sizes above 5 acres of land than the average. This points towards the social discrimination where these castes and tribes cultivate only smaller holdings and which state of affairs requires special attention.

PART-C

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

In 1961 Census, question 10 of the Individual slip related to the Household Industry was divided into three sub-questions as follows:-

Q. 10

Working at Household Industry

(a) Nature of work

(b) Nature of Household Industry

(c) If employee.

2. A household industry in brief was defined as an industry (not being on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The main criterion of a household industry was the participation of one or more members of the household. It was laid down that the household industry should relate to production or processing or servicing or repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions, such as pleader or doctor or barber or washerman or astrologer. Certain activities such as the raising of field produce (other than agriculture) and plantation crops, forestry and logging, fishing, cattle rearing etc., were also included in household industry. For sub-question C it was stipulated that though a person might not be working in his own household industry, he might be working as a paid employee in another household industry.

3. There were questions on household industry in household schedule also. Although the definition of household industry is the same both for the individual slip and the household schedule, but the number of workers shown in tables based on Individual Slips do not tally with those mentioned in tables based on Household Schedules. These differences have arisen because a person working even as a paid employee in another person's household industry was to be enumerated as a worker at household industry in enumeration slip while in case of household schedule, however, no entry could be made unless the household itself had a household industry of its own. This led to the increase in the number of workers based on the Individual Slip.

4. The industrial classification made on the basis of replies recorded in the individual slips considered only principal work, while household schedules aimed at bringing to the surface household cultivation or industry conducted by the household even on secondary basis. Thus, in case of persons following household industry together with cultivation the household schedule would show such of the persons as engaged in both, while in the slips they might have been returned as following either. The figures of persons following household industry derived from household schedules would thus be inflated in comparison with those tabulated on the basis of individual slips. The difference between the number of workers at household industry on the basis of the individual slip and those recorded on the basis of 20 percent sampling of household schedules, may now be discussed on the basis of a comparative statement as given below which shows the two sets of figures of workers at household industry.

Workers at household industry recorded in the individual slip and those recorded in the household schedule, 1961

(Figures in thousands)

State/District	Total Population			Family workers and employees at household industry (Table B-1)			Workers at all household industries (With or without cultivation Table B-XVI) Multiplied by 5		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**20,156**	**10,564**	**9,592**	**598**	**398**	**201**	**1,409**	**1,373**	**36**
1. Ganganagar	1,037	563	474	10	8	2	13	12	N
2. Bikaner	445	233	212	24	15	9	48	47	1
3. Churu	659	340	319	15	8	7	51	51	1
4. Jhunjhunu	720	370	349	15	9	6	30	29	N
5. Alwar	1,090	576	514	25	17	8	54	53	1
6. Bharatpur	1,150	624	526	13	9	4	27	27	N
7. Sawai Madhopnr	944	505	439	27	18	9	54	53	1
8. Jaipur	1,902	1,006	896	83	49	34	141	140	2
9. Sikar	820	418	403	29	16	14	63	63	1
10. Ajmer	977	510	466	39	28	11	103	92	11
11. Tonk	498	261	237	21	15	6	54	53	1
12. Jaisalmer	140	78	62	18	12	6	48	47	1
13. Jodhpur	886	469	417	14	11	3	46	44	2
14. Nagaur	935	481	454	19	13	6	52	50	2
15. Pali	806	415	391	47	33	14	70	67	3
16. Barmer	650	348	302	14	9	4	67	64	3
17. Jalor	547	285	262	15	11	3	34	33	1
18. Sirohi	352	181	171	19	15	5	28	27	1
19. Bhilwara	866	454	412	31	23	8	101	100	1
20. Udaipur	1,464	755	709	42	23	19	132	131	1
21. Chitorgarh	710	367	343	21	13	8	63	63	N
22. Dungarpur	407	204	203	3	2	1	11	11	N
23. Banswara	475	241	234	6	4	2	11	10	1
24. Bundi	338	178	160	12	10	2	31	31	N
25. Kota	848	447	401	24	18	6	40	38	1
26. Jhalawar	491	254	236	13	10	3	35	34	1

5. It will be seen that the figures as abstracted from the individual slip show 598 thousand persons working at household industry, while those from household schedules approximately number 1,409 thousand which also include persons following household industry with or without cultivation. Some of the reasons responsible for the difference between these two sets of figures have already been discussed in the preceding paras. Besides, as table B-XVI is prepared on 20 percent sample, the figures obtained thereunder are multipied by the size of the sample, viz 5 which gives a rough approximation to the total workers in household industry, being the sum total of family workers and hired workers. These figures, as already mentioned, also include persons following household industry with cultivation. If we take into account household industry, arrived from individual slips, followed as additional work with cultivation, agricultural labour and non-household industry the figures would come very close to those obtained from 20 percent sampling of household schedules. The margin of difference may legitimately be accounted for the error of approximation due to the multiplication of sample by its size, viz. 5 and uneven

distribution of household industry reflected in the sample itself as well as for the effects of the slight interchange of information recorded on Q.10 and 11. These variations are also reflected in all the districts of the State wherein figures worked out from the household schedules are far greater than those tabulated from the individual slips. In all the districts except Ganganagar, Jaipur, Pali, Sirohi, Banswara and Kota the figures yielded by table B–XVI, based on 20 percent sampling of household schedule, are more than double of those yielded by table B–I, based on individual slips.

6. We may now compare workers engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The following table shows the workers principally engaged in cultivation but who also have the secondary work at household industry and the persons principally engaged at household industry but also go for cultivation (based on the individual slips) on the one hand and the estimated workers in cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry (based on 20% sampling of household schedules) on the other.

Comparision of workers both in cultivation and household industry based on individual slips and household schedules, 1961

(Figures in Thousand)

			Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5
1.	Persons whose principal work is cultivation but who are also engaged in household industry (Table B–VII Part A)	Persons	413	410	3
		Males	283	281	2
		Females	130	129	1

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among industry, manufacturing other than household

I

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age. group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivators	
			Males	Females	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	T	Total	1,000	1,000	581	359	398	297
		0–14	1,000	1,000	136	121	90	93
		15–34	1,000	1,000	910	572	614	485
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	560	669	463
		60+	1,000	1,000	719	234	538	184
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	601	408	467	348
		0–14	1,000	1,000	156	141	107	110
		15–34	1,000	1,000	940	653	728	569
		35–59	1,000	1,000	972	629	781	539
		60+	1,000	1,000	746	263	617	217
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	480	101	47	32
		0–14	1,000	1,000	32	17	8	7
		15–34	1,000	1,000	769	152	63	50
		35–59	1,000	1,000	925	198	88	59
		60+	1,000	1,000	572	96	102	25

1	2	3	4	5
2. Persons whose principal work is household industry but who are also engaged in cultivation (Table B-VII-Part A)	Persons	80	76	4
	Males	58	55	3
	Females	22	21	1
3. Workers in cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry (Table B-XV multiplied by 5)	Total	1,109	1,085	24
	Family workers	1,076	1,056	20
	Hired workers	33	29	4

7. If the figures of persons working both in cultivation and household industry as shown against items 1 and 2 are added and equated to those against total workers under item 3 they should be approximately equal; but the comparison of these two sets of figures, as based on individual slips and on 20 percent sampling of households, shows the great disparity between them. The probable causes of this disparity have already been discussed in the preceeding paras. These figures, however, reveal one tendency, namely the striking preponderance of rural workers combining cultivation with household industry as compared to those in towns where cultivation is of little consequence.

Household industry compared with other categories

8. We may now proceed to compare the differences of proportions of workers in age-groups classified by sex in household industry with those working as cultivators, agricultural labourers, in non household industry and other services in total, rural and urban areas of Rajasthan and its various districts with the aid of the table below:-

total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry and in other services, 1961

II Agricultural labourers		IV Household Industry		V Manufacturing other than Household Industry		IX Other Services	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22	17	38	21	14	2	52	14
7	5	20	13	1	N	5	3
38	27	51	27	26	4	92	21
28	28	52	30	24	4	90	26
18	12	44	17	13	2	45	14
25	20	39	21	5	1	31	11
8	6	23	14	N	N	3	3
45	31	52	27	9	2	56	17
32	32	51	29	7	2	49	20
20	14	42	17	4	1	27	11
4	4	31	18	64	8	157	28
1	1	3	4	5	1	7	2
7	6	46	29	111	12	263	41
7	6	60	33	110	16	299	61
5	3	51	17	61	7	147	33

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among industry, manufacturing other than household

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganganagar	T	Total	1,000	1,000	564	188	350	159
		0–14	1,000	1,000	99	62	71	55
		15–34	1,000	1,000	921	317	532	265
		35–59	1,000	1,000	975	313	627	265
		60+	1,000	1,000	752	130	559	109
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	571	209	401	181
		0–14	1,000	1,000	109	70	81	62
		15–34	1,000	1,000	939	356	627	304
		35–59	1,000	1,000	980	343	717	299
		60+	1,000	1,000	766	140	609	120
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	523	57	56	26
		0–14	1,000	1,000	36	11	12	8
		15–34	1,000	1,000	832	89	69	39
		35–59	1,000	1,000	946	119	107	52
		60+	1,000	1,000	639	60	153	33
Bikaner	T	Total	1,000	1,000	518	258	249	190
		0–14	1,000	1,000	90	74	57	58
		15–34	1,000	1,000	860	435	396	330
		35–59	1,000	1,000	940	428	429	296
		60+	1,000	1,000	623	178	364	110
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	586	404	426	323
		0–14	1,000	1,000	143	122	99	98
		15–34	1,000	1,000	957	684	681	559
		35–59	1,000	1,000	981	660	735	514
		60+	1,000	1,000	718	267	566	192
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	425	61	7	11
		0–14	1,000	1,000	19	6	1	2
		15–34	1,000	1,000	728	93	9	17
		35–59	1,000	1,000	884	133	13	20
		60+	1,000	1,000	464	69	23	9
Churu	T	Total	1,000	1,000	561	391	429	358
		0–14	1,000	1,000	143	159	119	142
		15–34	1,000	1,000	909	626	686	583
		35–59	1,000	1,000	967	601	724	545
		60+	1,000	1,000	705	242	569	208
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	612	519	564	490
		0–14	1,000	1,000	193	223	167	202
		15–34	1,000	1,000	958	824	886	792
		35–59	1,000	1,000	984	777	924	736
		60+	1,000	1,000	733	318	689	288
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	447	124	127	81
		0–14	1,000	1,000	40	25	19	17
		15–34	1,000	1,000	791	202	209	136
		35–59	1,000	1,000	925	239	251	152
		60+	1,000	1,000	629	92	243	49

total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry and in other services, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
72	12	14	4	20	3	48	5
13	3	6	2	2	N	3	1
129	23	20	6	40	6	92	9
112	20	22	7	30	4	80	11
70	8	17	5	12	1	39	5
84	14	14	4	8	3	28	3
15	3	7	2	1	1	2	1
154	27	18	6	17	5	55	6
129	23	20	7	12	3	44	6
78	9	16	5	5	1	26	3
6	N	17	4	85	4	165	19
1	...	2	1	4	1	11	1
9	1	26	7	150	7	274	30
11	1	30	7	135	8	286	44
8	N	25	2	72	2	140	20
3	1	63	45	21	4	82	12
1	1	23	14	2	N	3	1
6	2	97	69	37	6	148	19
3	2	94	80	40	9	167	29
2	1	83	43	21	3	66	16
5	2	91	70	4	1	26	4
1	N	40	23	N	N	1	1
10	3	140	105	6	2	54	6
5	3	127	127	7	3	44	7
3	1	105	67	5	1	17	4
N	1	24	11	45	7	159	25
N	1	2	1	3	1	5	1
N	2	38	19	79	10	277	37
N	1	50	20	86	18	333	57
1	1	45	13	49	6	150	31
4	2	24	21	13	1	40	6
1	1	15	13	1	N	2	1
8	3	33	27	23	2	72	8
6	4	32	31	24	2	79	16
5	2	31	20	11	1	37	9
5	3	20	23	1	N	12	1
1	1	20	17	N	N	1	N
9	5	22	24	2	1	25	2
6	5	19	32	2	1	16	2
4	2	24	27	1	N	7	1
4	1	33	19	38	2	102	17
N	N	5	5	2	N	5	2
7	1	58	34	74	3	183	22
8	1	63	28	76	4	227	43
5	1	51	8	39	2	117	25

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among industry, manufacturing other than household

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jhunjhunu	T	Total	1,000	1,000	518	366	383	331
		0–14	1,000	1,000	94	130	70	112
		15–34	1,000	1,000	844	597	599	548
		35–59	1,000	1,000	972	572	740	517
		60+	1,000	1,000	736	232	596	208
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	537	413	448	383
		0–14	1,000	1,000	105	151	82	132
		15–34	1,000	1,000	888	675	723	634
		35–59	1,000	1,000	981	636	847	593
		60+	1,000	1,000	750	239	664	239
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	433	141	87	83
		0–14	1,000	1,000	43	29	15	16
		15–34	1,000	1,000	671	224	111	135
		35–59	1,000	1,000	925	267	189	158
		60+	1,000	1,000	660	114	221	69
Alwar	T	Total	1,000	1,000	556	326	410	278
		0–14	1,000	1,000	100	89	64	70
		15–34	1,000	1,000	886	542	648	471
		35–59	1,000	1,000	971	544	731	464
		60+	1,000	1,000	761	253	607	209
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	565	346	444	300
		0–14	1,000	1,000	106	96	69	75
		15–34	1,000	1,000	903	577	706	509
		35–59	1,000	1,000	975	576	789	502
		60+	1,000	1,000	776	266	649	227
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	456	92	31	24
		0–14	1,000	1,000	24	9	3	3
		15–34	1,000	1,000	711	137	38	37
		35–59	1,000	1,000	927	188	66	48
		60+	1,000	1,000	581	121	81	25
Bharatpur	T	Total	1,000	1,000	580	231	454	198
		0–14	1,000	1,000	87	54	68	47
		15–34	1,000	1,000	917	373	705	322
		35–59	1,000	1,000	974	400	772	341
		60+	1,000	1,000	780	188	656	154
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	592	255	511	225
		0–14	1,000	1,000	96	60	77	53
		15–34	1,000	1,000	934	412	798	366
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	436	861	384
		60+	1,000	1,000	802	204	725	175
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	505	79	97	29
		0–14	1,000	1,000	35	11	11	5
		15–34	1,000	1,000	813	115	134	41
		35–59	1,000	1,000	941	170	187	62
		60+	1,000	1,000	636	97	196	30

total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry and in other services, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11	7	26	16	11	2	49	7
2	2	13	12	N	N	4	2
19	11	37	20	24	3	98	11
17	12	38	20	20	3	84	15
12	6	33	8	10	1	43	7
12	8	25	14	4	N	30	6
2	3	15	13	N	N	3	1
21	13	35	17	10	1	67	8
18	13	33	17	6	1	44	10
13	6	28	8	3	1	23	4
8	3	29	23	45	10	134	15
2	N	3	6	3	3	9	2
13	4	43	39	79	16	218	21
13	6	61	37	89	15	291	35
6	3	55	11	53	6	155	17
16	15	29	15	9	1	51	13
3	4	12	8	1	N	5	3
28	24	40	22	16	2	95	20
25	25	44	24	15	3	84	24
17	10	36	13	9	2	43	16
17	15	29	15	4	1	39	12
4	4	13	9	N	N	5	3
31	26	41	21	7	1	76	18
27	27	43	22	7	1	62	21
19	11	35	13	4	N	34	13
2	2	26	21	59	10	176	29
N	1	4	3	6	1	7	1
3	4	34	34	100	11	299	44
4	4	53	36	108	21	343	60
4	1	49	18	61	22	157	44
19	14	15	7	11	1	44	9
4	3	4	2	1	N	3	1
35	23	22	10	20	1	79	15
26	24	24	13	15	2	73	17
16	11	21	8	11	1	34	10
22	15	13	5	2	N	25	8
4	3	4	2	N	N	3	1
40	26	19	8	4	N	45	12
29	26	19	10	4	1	38	13
18	13	16	5	3	1	19	8
4	3	31	16	61	5	163	21
N	N	4	3	5	1	7	2
6	4	44	23	113	8	286	31
6	5	59	33	90	11	298	45
7	2	56	22	62	6	130	25

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among industry, manufacturing other than household

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sawai Madhopur	T	Total	1,000	1,000	608	418	440	348
		0–14	1,000	1,000	140	134	90	101
		15–34	1,000	1,000	929	644	664	548
		35–59	1,000	1,000	973	658	730	552
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	319	603	261
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	618	451	483	382
		0–14	1,000	1,000	152	146	99	111
		15–34	1,000	1,000	941	696	731	602
		35–59	1,000	1,000	978	703	798	603
		60+	1,000	1,000	778	340	653	286
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	516	123	65	44
		0–14	1,000	1,000	39	22	10	10
		15–34	1,000	1,000	821	177	87	66
		35–59	1,000	1,000	935	243	118	79
		60+	1,000	1,000	635	140	143	36
Jaipur	T	Total	1,000	1,000	567	342	312	258
		0–14	1,000	1,000	124	122	70	80
		15–34	1,000	1,000	868	522	465	413
		35–59	1,000	1,000	952	535	524	400
		60+	1,000	1,000	702	251	443	170
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	596	436	420	344
		0–14	1,000	1,000	155	160	94	107
		15–34	1,000	1,000	914	673	645	557
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	663	696	526
		60+	1,000	1,000	747	306	564	225
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	487	74	17	11
		0–14	1,000	1,000	33	11	3	3
		15–34	1,000	1,000	754	107	22	17
		35–59	1,000	1,000	915	147	30	18
		60+	1.000	1,000	552	87	40	8
Sikar	T	Total	1,000	1,000	547	384	392	323
		0–14	1,000	1,000	115	137	79	103
		15–34	1,000	1,000	887	607	628	524
		35–59	1,000	1,000	967	581	704	493
		60+	1,000	1,000	733	257	566	210
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	570	429	459	376
		0–14	1,000	1,000	132	160	93	124
		15–34	1,000	1,000	915	673	735	606
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	641	809	568
		60+	1,000	1,000	754	286	637	245
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	434	174	72	77
		0–14	1,000	1,000	39	38	11	13
		15–34	1,000	1,000	751	284	107	125
		35–59	1,000	1,000	913	307	149	145
		60+	1,000	1,000	613	129	162	61

total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry and in other services, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22	28	35	21	16	2	42	12
6	8	20	13	1	N	4	3
36	43	47	26	33	4	72	18
28	49	44	29	21	4	70	23
21	22	40	16	9	2	38	14
23	30	33	20	9	2	32	11
7	8	21	14	1	N	3	3
39	47	44	24	19	3	56	16
30	48	39	26	12	3	49	20
22	23	35	15	5	1	26	12
6	10	50	31	76	8	133	21
1	2	7	5	4	1	8	2
9	14	72	47	144	11	210	29
9	20	93	60	113	16	252	48
10	11	81	34	49	11	149	31
13	11	48	38	24	2	91	21
3	3	15	15	3	N	12	7
21	15	69	55	45	3	153	28
21	20	78	62	38	4	154	38
16	12	66	35	18	2	75	24
17	14	53	45	2	1	59	18
4	4	18	19	N	N	14	9
28	21	77	63	4	1	101	23
27	26	82	70	4	2	91	31
19	16	66	40	2	1	48	19
2	1	35	21	85	5	176	28
N	N	5	5	10	N	8	2
2	1	49	30	145	7	280	40
3	1	66	38	135	10	334	59
4	1	65	23	74	7	166	38
9	7	37	34	11	5	46	10
2	2	19	21	1	2	4	2
15	11	52	45	21	9	86	14
15	11	55	46	19	8	83	18
9	5	45	25	11	3	50	11
11	8	36	32	4	1	32	8
3	2	22	24	N	N	3	2
18	12	47	39	8	1	63	12
17	13	49	41	7	2	49	14
10	5	42	24	5	1	31	9
2	2	43	42	45	26	116	18
N	1	5	9	4	9	8	3
4	3	73	73	86	44	197	28
5	2	88	70	85	38	259	36
2	1	60	27	46	15	157	18

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among industry, manufacturing other than household

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ajmer	T	Total	1,000	1,000	557	341	265	257
		0–14	1,000	1,000	119	115	46	68
		15–34	1,000	1,000	869	539	410	431
		35–59	1,000	1,000	954	535	470	409
		60+	1,000	1,000	614	184	344	119
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	612	491	420	399
		0–14	1,000	1,000	179	178	73	107
		15–34	1,000	1,000	947	785	666	673
		35–59	1,000	1,000	971	734	730	620
		60+	1,000	1,000	701	242	531	186
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	468	81	14	12
		0–14	1,000	1,000	19	9	2	2
		15–34	1,000	1,000	750	122	19	19
		35–59	1,000	1,000	924	168	29	21
		60+	1,000	1,000	467	85	26	7
Tonk	T	Total	1,000	1,000	617	436	426	368
		0–14	1,000	1,000	170	149	85	110
		15–34	1,000	1,000	934	691	655	601
		35–59	1,000	1,000	966	657	707	558
		60+	1,000	1,000	722	255	535	207
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	635	490	486	426
		0–14	1,000	1,000	191	170	99	128
		15–34	1,000	1,000	951	773	743	692
		35–59	1,000	1,000	973	733	801	648
		60+	1,000	1,000	743	289	617	247
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	516	127	84	32
		0–14	1,000	1,000	54	23	10	7
		15–34	1,000	1,000	835	199	123	54
		35–59	1,000	1,000	925	230	151	53
		60+	1,000	1,000	624	98	154	18
Jaisalmer	T	Total	1,000	1,000	629	307	309	171
		0–14	1,000	1,000	188	84	80	51
		15–34	1,000	1,000	956	494	463	277
		35–59	1,000	1,000	970	498	501	264
		60+	1,000	1,000	714	193	412	102
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	640	334	338	187
		0–14	1,000	1,000	204	92	88	55
		15–34	1,000	1,000	965	539	507	305
		35–59	1,000	1,000	978	542	552	290
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	205	438	111
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	517	66	29	23
		0–14	1,000	1,000	35	13	8	9
		15–34	1,000	1,000	868	99	38	35
		35–59	1,000	1,000	900	121	46	34
		60+	1,000	1,000	460	83	88	22

total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry and in other services, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16	22	55	24	30	7	79	22
4	6	46	28	1	1	4	3
28	36	66	22	52	10	143	33
22	35	58	24	56	14	137	42
13	14	54	14	29	5	67	25
24	33	79	32	8	1	35	16
6	9	73	43	N	N	3	4
44	55	94	25	15	2	65	25
32	52	74	26	14	3	57	28
19	22	71	15	7	1	30	14
3	3	16	11	66	16	151	31
1	1	2	2	3	2	6	2
5	4	24	18	107	25	261	47
5	5	31	21	126	34	272	67
3	1	25	10	67	11	130	42
21	20	58	24	13	1	51	17
5	5	53	23	2	1	4	3
39	32	68	25	24	2	85	25
27	31	57	28	16	2	89	31
15	12	50	16	12	2	56	15
23	22	62	24	3	1	29	13
5	5	62	26	N	N	3	3
43	35	69	22	5	1	51	19
30	35	53	24	5	1	47	22
17	14	48	14	4	1	29	10
7	8	42	26	69	7	177	40
1	3	6	4	12	1	9	5
13	15	63	40	138	11	291	58
8	11	77	47	85	11	337	81
6	4	60	22	51	8	184	36
3	3	157	96	5	N	47	6
1	N	58	21	1	...	3	1
4	4	234	155	7	1	90	10
3	3	231	167	9	N	74	13
2	1	159	63	4	N	16	5
3	3		106	N	...	28	5
1	1	64	23	N	...	2	1
4	5	252	171	1	...	56	7
3	4	250	186	N	...	40	8
2	1	170	69	N	...	6	2
1	N	37	7	45	2	232	24
1	1	2	3	4	...	9	N
...	N	64	12	70	4	415	33
1	...	61	5	85	4	387	59
3	...	21	9	53	3	144	31

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each-group among industry, manufacturing other than household

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jodhpur	T	Total	1,000	1,000	546	289	362	252
		0–14	1,000	1,000	118	96	95	84
		15–34	1,000	1,000	863	484	555	427
		35–59	1,000	1,000	937	458	598	391
		60+	1,000	1,000	637	165	478	136
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	586	380	509	349
		0–14	1,000	1,000	156	129	133	114
		15–34	1,000	1,000	925	645	796	598
		35–59	1,000	1,000	955	596	842	549
		60+	1,000	1,000	714	212	643	190
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	452	73	24	21
		0–14	1,000	1,000	26	13	6	8
		15–34	1,000	1,000	728	113	31	33
		35–59	1,000	1,000	895	146	44	34
		60+	1,000	1,000	437	57	43	12
Nagaur	T	Total	1,000	1,000	580	394	451	354
		0–14	1,000	1,000	146	144	114	121
		15–34	1,000	1,000	920	622	707	569
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	592	754	534
		60+	1,000	1,000	719	249	593	224
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	596	439	510	400
		0–14	1,000	1,000	163	163	130	137
		15–34	1,000	1,000	939	692	802	643
		35–59	1,000	1,000	971	654	845	602
		60+	1,000	1,000	735	277	657	254
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	474	86	60	35
		0–14	1,000	1,000	36	16	9	7
		15–34	1,000	1,000	796	139	86	55
		35–59	1,000	1,000	922	160	117	63
		60+	1,000	1,000	608	64	132	24
Pali	T	Total	1,000	1,000	573	316	328	215
		0–14	1,000	1,000	137	101	75	66
		15–34	1,000	1,000	928	536	515	371
		35–59	1,000	1,000	962	476	568	322
		60+	1,000	1,000	669	146	434	95
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	579	331	353	230
		0–14	1,000	1,000	146	107	81	70
		15–34	1,000	1,000	937	564	558	399
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	493	617	343
		60+	1,000	1,000	673	150	460	101
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	521	176	94	73
		0–14	1,000	1,000	53	47	24	26
		15–34	1,000	1,000	845	269	135	111
		35–59	1,000	1,000	941	209	157	121
		60+	1,000	1,000	620	107	160	34

total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry and in other services, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10	12	22	8	18	2	60	11
4	4	9	5	2	N	2	1
17	20	32	11	31	3	105	17
12	20	34	12	32	4	114	23
7	7	29	6	18	2	43	10
13	16	22	9	2	1	18	3
5	6	13	7	N	N	1	N
23	27	30	10	5	2	36	5
15	26	28	11	4	1	27	6
9	9	26	7	3	1	12	3
3	3	24	8	53	4	156	28
N	1	2	1	5	N	6	2
4	5	35	12	90	5	256	43
6	5	50	15	93	8	312	63
4	2	37	5	57	4	125	26
15	16	27	13	11	1	33	6
5	5	14	12	1	N	2	1
25	23	38	15	20	2	62	9
22	27	38	15	19	2	56	9
14	9	29	7	11	1	28	6
16	17	24	13	2	N	18	4
6	6	16	13	N	N	2	1
26	25	31	15	5	N	37	6
24	29	29	14	5	1	28	5
15	10	23	7	2	N	13	4
10	7	50	13	66	5	128	19
2	1	4	3	6	1	6	2
17	11	85	22	117	9	223	31
14	12	95	21	117	10	251	35
11	5	71	8	78	4	130	18
45	35	80	35	18	3	46	20
21	13	28	13	1	N	5	6
82	60	122	58	34	5	82	30
47	49	125	51	33	6	82	36
29	14	91	17	14	2	44	12
48	36	83	36	9	2	38	19
23	13	30	14	1	N	4	6
87	62	127	60	16	2	69	29
50	51	127	52	15	3	67	33
29	14	91	16	8	1	37	11
19	20	54	24	107	17	117	31
5	5	9	6	3	2	8	6
33	34	78	37	197	27	197	46
28	30	101	41	184	34	212	61
19	10	83	20	83	9	109	26

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among industry, manufacturing other than household

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Barmer	T	Total	1,000	1,000	620	402	532	375
		0–14	1,000	1,000	203	159	171	140
		15–34	1,000	1,000	956	655	823	620
		35–59	1,000	1,000	970	599	828	564
		60+	1,000	1,000	700	226	619	209
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	627	421	563	396
		0–14	1,000	1,000	213	167	181	148
		15–34	1,000	1,000	963	688	870	658
		35–59	1,000	1,000	972	627	880	598
		60+	1,000	1,000	705	239	650	224
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	504	103	51	41
		0–14	1,000	1,000	40	18	10	8
		15–34	1,000	1,000	845	172	78	74
		35–59	1,000	1,000	939	180	88	63
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	64	111	15
Jalor	T	Total	1,000	1,000	589	317	445	268
		0–14	1,000	1,000	176	106	131	87
		15–34	1,000	1,000	944	551	716	474
		35–59	1,000	1,000	913	466	689	389
		60+	1,000	1,000	604	151	464	120
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	591	324	460	277
		0–14	1,000	1,000	180	109	135	90
		15–34	1,000	1,000	947	565	742	491
		35–59	1,000	1,000	911	476	711	403
		60+	1,000	1,000	603	153	473	124
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	545	156	144	71
		0–14	1,000	1,000	78	48	36	26
		15–34	1,000	1,000	890	258	209	119
		35–59	1,000	1,000	948	236	243	96
		60+	1,000	1,000	630	109	257	46
Sirohi	T	Total	1,000	1,000	566	222	275	120
		0–14	1,000	1,000	127	65	45	32
		15–34	1,000	1,000	913	354	442	203
		35–59	1,000	1,000	919	361	472	186
		60+	1,000	1,000	598	122	343	53
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	576	246	324	140
		0–14	1,000	1,000	146	74	53	37
		15–34	1,000	1,000	931	395	533	239
		35–59	1,000	1,000	914	387	550	212
		60+	1,000	1,000	612	135	384	62
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	515	97	35	15
		0–14	1,000	1,000	29	15	4	2
		15–34	1,000	1,000	834	147	42	22
		35–59	1,000	1,000	941	208	75	33
		60+	1,000	1,000	507	56	78	9

total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry and in other services, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10	8	26	15	4	N	17	2
4	3	22	14	N	N	1	N
17	13	31	16	6	1	33	3
11	11	29	16	7	1	29	4
7	4	23	10	4	N	10	2
10	8	22	13	1	N	9	1
4	3	22	14	N	N	1	N
18	14	25	13	2	N	19	1
12	12	20	13	3	N	15	2
7	4	18	9	2	...	4	1
2	1	82	37	38	4	138	14
N	...	16	8	2	1	6	1
3	1	125	63	67	7	264	19
2	1	154	58	67	7	228	36
6	...	104	22	44	4	96	14
32	21	40	13	4	1	29	10
19	8	15	5	N	N	4	4
52	34	62	18	7	1	54	16
32	30	60	21	8	1	43	16
18	10	41	9	3	1	21	7
33	21	40	12	3	1	22	9
20	8	15	5	N	N	4	3
53	35	61	17	5	1	39	15
33	31	59	20	6	1	33	15
18	11	41	10	2	N	18	5
14	10	46	28	25	3	169	28
5	3	10	8	2	1	10	7
25	18	71	44	41	3	332	47
15	13	82	49	49	8	252	40
12	5	42	12	21	6	93	28
50	28	81	27	9	1	80	34
37	10	26	7	1	N	11	11
77	40	115	38	17	2	145	52
41	47	137	54	15	2	125	55
29	14	82	19	8	1	66	28
57	32	90	30	4	1	57	32
43	12	30	8	1	N	11	11
89	45	131	41	8	1	99	50
46	53	150	59	6	1	85	48
30	16	89	21	4	N	55	29
15	7	34	15	34	2	197	43
6	1	2	3	2	...	12	8
23	13	48	25	58	3	348	60
18	13	72	27	59	4	323	99
18	1	40	13	33	2	136	21

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among industry, manufacturing other than household

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhilwara	T	Total	1,000	1,000	657	498	494	443
		0–14	1,000	1,000	211	184	131	147
		15–34	1,000	1,000	949	753	724	687
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	723	763	652
		60+	1,000	1,000	736	270	574	227
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	667	524	527	472
		0–14	1,000	1,000	224	196	140	157
		15–34	1,000	1,000	962	793	775	733
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	756	812	691
		60+	1.000	1,000	741	280	607	240
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	539	164	84	74
		0–14	1,000	1,000	40	27	13	14
		15–34	1,000	1,000	795	247	111	110
		35–59	1,000	1,000	954	290	148	134
		60+	1,000	1,000	674	131	165	45
Udaipur	T	Total	1,000	1,000	612	439	464	374
		0–14	1,000	1,000	182	170	129	126
		15–34	1,000	1,000	923	675	702	595
		35–59	1,000	1,000	976	652	749	569
		60+	1,000	1,000	745	270	581	213
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	627	476	519	415
		0–14	1,000	1,000	200	186	143	139
		15–34	1,000	1,000	952	735	797	663
		35–59	1,000	1,000	981	704	839	633
		60+	1,000	1,000	763	290	655	241
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	495	123	31	23
		0–14	1,000	1,000	28	19	5	6
		15–34	1,000	1,000	718	184	38	34
		35–59	1,000	1,000	942	221	59	42
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	126	68	14
Chitorgarh	T	Total	1,000	1,000	636	522	480	445
		0–14	1,000	1,000	172	180	119	141
		15–34	1,000	1,000	949	789	721	687
		35–59	1,000	1,000	981	775	753	666
		60+	1,000	1,000	789	378	610	305
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	649	557	524	484
		0–14	1,000	1,000	186	195	131	153
		15–34	1,000	1,000	965	840	784	745
		35–59	1,000	1,000	984	820	821	725
		60+	1,000	1,000	803	402	673	334
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	514	185	73	67
		0–14	1,000	1,000	34	34	12	17
		15–34	1,000	1,000	788	274	99	101
		35–59	1,000	1,000	957	340	130	114
		60+	1,000	1,000	680	164	140	48

total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry and in other services, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11	12	50	20	11	2	36	12
4	3	45	21	1	N	3	2
18	19	55	18	19	3	61	18
14	19	49	22	18	3	57	20
11	9	50	16	10	2	31	12
12	13	51	20	5	1	26	9
4	3	49	23	N	N	3	2
19	20	56	17	9	1	44	14
15	20	49	21	7	2	39	16
11	9	51	16	4	1	22	10
7	3	30	22	90	13	164	40
2	1	2	3	2	1	9	3
10	4	46	35	142	19	264	61
9	7	50	35	159	23	276	74
6	6	49	22	80	16	134	39
9	9	30	27	11	2	44	11
4	3	25	21	1	1	4	2
16	15	34	31	20	3	77	17
10	13	34	33	18	3	74	19
8	8	35	23	11	2	40	13
10	10	31	27	6	2	26	8
4	3	28	23	1	N	4	2
17	16	34	30	10	2	49	12
11	14	31	32	9	3	38	11
8	9	34	22	5	2	19	8
4	4	26	22	56	4	181	42
1	1	2	4	4	N	9	4
6	6	36	34	92	6	268	62
6	6	51	37	93	8	344	80
4	4	43	26	52	4	187	50
21	27	35	23	10	2	37	13
7	17	27	20	1	N	3	2
36	41	40	23	16	3	61	19
24	42	42	27	16	4	63	23
15	30	45	19	13	2	35	15
23	29	34	19	4	2	25	11
7	8	29	22	1	N	3	2
39	44	36	17	7	3	41	16
26	44	36	20	6	3	39	18
17	31	42	16	5	1	22	13
7	11	48	53	61	8	157	35
2	3	5	9	3	1	6	2
13	16	73	80	100	12	261	50
10	18	88	96	107	15	288	75
4	15	66	47	71	9	131	34

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among industry, manufacturing other than household

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dungarpur	T	Total	1,000	1,000	583	473	505	436
		0–14	1,000	1,000	186	191	158	160
		15–34	1,000	1,000	940	773	813	727
		35–59	1,000	1,000	976	715	852	671
		60+	1,000	1,000	689	267	618	247
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	591	492	532	458
		0–14	1,000	1,000	195	199	166	168
		15–34	1,000	1,000	953	805	859	766
		35–59	1,000	1,000	978	745	900	709
		60+	1,000	1,000	698	279	653	762
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	449	115	31	19
		0–14	1,000	1,000	19	17	4	5
		15–34	1,000	1,000	721	188	44	32
		35–59	1,000	1,000	944	210	66	32
		60+	1,000	1,000	545	93	53	8
Banswara	T	Total	1,000	1,000	583	434	508	396
		0–14	1,000	1,000	173	139	143	110
		15–34	1,000	1,000	942	737	827	689
		35–59	1,000	1,000	982	699	864	650
		60+	1,000	1,000	754	302	681	280
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	590	452	535	417
		0–14	1,000	1,000	181	145	150	116
		15–34	1,000	1,000	955	769	874	726
		35–59	1,000	1,000	984	726	913	687
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	314	720	296
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	458	109	23	14
		0–14	1,000	1,000	23	13	2	3
		15–34	1,000	1,000	735	167	31	20
		35–59	1,000	1,000	941	233	48	27
		60+	1,000	1,000	584	102	53	14
Bundi	T	Total	1,000	1,000	600	322	377	254
		0–14	1,000	1,000	137	85	62	67
		15–34	1,000	1,000	934	520	590	422
		35–59	1,000	1,000	969	524	641	400
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	208	519	140
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	619	359	437	296
		0–14	1,000	1,000	156	97	72	77
		15–34	1,000	1,000	962	588	682	494
		35–59	1,000	1,000	976	576	748	468
		60+	1,000	1,000	755	222	592	167
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	494	116	45	21
		0–14	1,000	1,000	27	15	7	6
		15–34	1,000	1,000	773	147	57	27
		35–59	1,000	1,000	936	252	84	40
		60+	1,000	1,000	621	143	131	18

total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry and in other services, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11	10	8	6	5	2	24	6
6	5	2	3	N	N	2	2
19	17	14	9	10	3	49	10
11	14	14	9	10	3	40	11
6	4	9	4	7	1	14	4
11	10	7	5	3	1	16	5
6	5	2	3	N	N	2	1
20	16	12	8	6	2	34	8
11	14	12	8	5	2	21	7
7	4	7	3	2	1	8	3
1	13	26	13	46	10	174	34
N	...	1	1	2	...	9	9
3	28	41	21	79	18	298	48
1	17	52	23	85	20	354	64
...	2	49	22	75	8	100	29
9	14	16	10	3	1	23	4
4	5	10	8	N	1	1	1
17	25	20	12	6	1	44	7
8	20	22	12	6	1	41	10
5	9	16	5	5	...	18	5
10	15	14	10	2	N	11	2
4	5	11	9	N	N	1	1
18	26	18	11	3	1	25	3
9	21	17	10	3	1	18	4
5	9	14	5	2	...	6	3
1	2	43	18	31	4	219	47
1	N	2	2	1	N	7	3
2	3	68	31	54	8	379	72
1	3	92	37	57	9	425	103
2	5	46	7	46	...	212	49
38	25	57	13	24	3	50	19
7	5	45	8	1	N	4	2
72	40	74	16	39	4	82	27
47	43	58	20	45	7	92	42
32	17	53	13	14	4	52	26
43	28	61	12	7	1	32	15
8	5	53	9	N	N	3	2
83	46	77	14	12	2	54	23
53	50	56	16	11	2	57	31
34	21	50	9	7	2	33	18
8	4	37	21	116	13	150	40
1	1	2	4	5	N	7	2
13	6	53	28	194	16	249	48
14	8	72	41	222	31	272	97
16	3	68	31	49	11	155	63

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among industry, manufacturing other than household

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kota	T	Total	1,000	1,000	587	320	302	201
		0–14	1,000	1,000	91	82	47	56
		15–34	1,000	1,000	914	487	442	306
		35–59	1,000	1,000	971	525	531	319
		60+	1,000	1,000	762	266	474	163
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	601	370	371	244
		0–14	1,000	1,000	107	98	56	69
		15–34	1,000	1,000	944	570	555	376
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	591	647	384
		60+	1,000	1,000	803	300	583	199
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	527	96	17	5
		0–14	1,000	1,000	22	12	2	1
		15–34	1,000	1,000	803	127	19	7
		35–59	1,000	1,000	942	207	37	10
		60+	1,000	1,000	595	117	40	7
Jhalawar	T	Total	1,000	1,000	615	394	424	295
		0–14	1,000	1,000	127	108	76	82
		15–34	1,000	1,000	949	600	647	453
		35–59	1,000	1,000	981	629	696	466
		60+	1,000	1,000	803	344	609	246
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	625	416	455	317
		0–14	1,000	1,000	136	116	82	89
		15–34	1,000	1,000	962	635	692	485
		35–59	1,000	1,000	983	658	745	499
		60+	1,000	1,000	820	362	655	267
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	490	122	49	32
		0–14	1,000	1,000	24	17	4	7
		15–34	1,000	1,000	790	153	69	44
		35–59	1,000	1,000	950	271	99	60
		60+	1,000	1,000	608	171	80	40

9. A perusal of the table above shows that for all ages taken together for the State as a whole, both male and female workers engaged in household industry are less than those at cultivation, but more than in manufacturing other than household industry and as agricultural labourers. Only the males engaged in other services out number the males at household industry but females go more for the household industry. This picture is also reflected in case of rural areas of the State except that the male proportion for other services declines in favour of household industry. The data show relatively greater importance of cultivation and household industry in villages and of non-household industry and other services in towns as highest proportions for these two categories are noticed in urban areas of the State. The variations among rural and urban workers at household industry are not much as in the case of other categories.

10. Child (0–14 age-group) employment is comparatively more in rural areas than in urban. About 16 percent of the boys and 14 percent of the girls of this age-group are economically active in rural areas of the State, though children of this age should have been usually at school rather than employed as workers. In view of the predominantly agricultural character of the rural economy, employment of children in household cultivation and household

total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry and in other service, 1961—concld.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
56	42	40	16	18	3	82	43
13	11	12	4	2	N	6	7
103	64	59	24	31	5	136	63
66	69	60	26	28	6	138	80
35	31	50	13	20	3	87	45
68	50	45	17	7	2	56	43
16	13	14	4	1	1	7	8
129	76	69	27	13	3	91	65
80	81	66	28	11	3	92	76
43	37	54	13	9	2	63	41
4	6	17	10	62	9	192	44
1	1	2	2	6	2	6	3
7	9	22	14	96	14	305	55
5	10	34	18	102	17	333	104
4	2	34	12	66	9	182	61
49	62	41	11	9	1	49	20
13	18	20	3	1	N	5	4
89	95	56	16	14	1	81	28
60	97	56	18	14	2	84	37
33	56	51	12	12	1	46	22
52	66	42	10	5	1	38	18
15	19	22	3	N	N	5	4
94	100	57	15	8	1	63	27
63	102	56	16	7	1	62	33
35	59	52	10	5	1	36	19
9	18	28	16	59	6	182	37
1	3	1	1	4	1	7	3
17	21	44	25	98	6	307	43
16	42	50	31	107	13	356	91
4	26	48	23	85	7	162	55

industry takes place. The child employment in non-household industry and other services is comparatively higher in the urban areas.

11. Among older people above 60 years of age, significant proportions of workers are noticed in all the categories under discussion. In the rural areas they are concentrated at cultivation while in urban areas high proportions are noticed in other services. The old age employment at household industry is significantly high both in the rural and urban areas of the State. For every 1,000 persons of either sex above 60 years of age, 44 males and 17 females are engaged in household industry.

12. The working force age-group 15–34 which has 940 males as workers for every 1,000 rural males contributes 728 persons towards cultivation as against 56 to other services, 52 to household industry, 45 to agricultural labourer and only 9 to non-household industries. The corresponding rural proportion for every 1,000 females are 653 workers of whom 569 are working as cultivators, 31 as agricultural labourers, 27 at household industry 17 in other services and 2 at non-household industry. The next higher working force age-group (35–59) shows the highest proportions of workers for both the sexes among all age-groups. For every 1,000 rural males, 972 workers are distributed among cultivators (781) household

industry (51), and other services (49), agricultural labour (32) and best in other remaining categories. Rural female workers are mostly concentrated in categories relating to cultivation, agriculture labour and household industry. In the working force age-groups for urban areas the comparison of household industry with non-household industry and other services which are predominantly urban activities, shows that male participation at household industry is low in comparison to both while for female it is higher than non-household industry and lower than those in other services. Relatively greater female participation in these categories specially in other services for working force age-group (15-59) shows the anxiety, particularly among the women of middle classes, to relieve economic pressure on the family in the larger towns and cities. The female employment at household industry is also higher than in rural areas.

13. This general picture of male and female participation in various categories for different ages is also reflected in the various districts of the State. In the rural areas of all the districts cultivation predominates.

Distribution of 1,000 workers in industrial categories I, IV and V household industry) and in each sex by educational

State/District	Industrial Categories		Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational levels)	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	800	972	181	26
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	606	934	375	64
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	429	903	495	89
Ganganagar	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	676	946	230	36
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	680	945	271	51
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	475	897	384	72
Bikaner	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	700	875	284	124
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	500	964	471	35
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	516	926	409	73
Churu	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	769	960	210	37
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	584	966	392	33
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	329	823	587	172
Jhunjhunu	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	791	970	187	29
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	620	980	362	20
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	470	945	464	53

Household industry as a whole contributes more workers than agricultural labourers except in the districts of Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Kota and Jhalawar. The comparision of household industry with non-household industry and other services in the various districts revels that proportion of household industry are higher in the district of Jaisalmer, Pali, Bikaner and Tonk. Manufacturing other than household industry shows comparatively higher proportions in the districts of Pali, Bundi, Bhilwara, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Ajmer while proportions of other services predominate in the urban areas of Jaisalmer, Banswara, Sirohi, Kota, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Tonk, Jaipur and Alwar.

14. One can observe differences in the educational levels of urban workers engaged as cultivators, at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry. The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 workers of either sex engaged in these three categories by various educational levels for the State and its various districts.

(as cultivator, at household industry and in manufacturing other than levels in Urban areas only 1961

Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13	2	5	N	N	0	N	0	1	0	N	0
13	2	5	N	N	0	N	N	1	N	N	0
28	4	40	3	N	0	N	N	7	1	1	0
72	18	19	0	0	0	1		2	0	0	0
45	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	27	64	4	1	0	1	0	6	0	1	0
9	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
21	1	7	0	0	0	N	0	1	0	0	0
47	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
18	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
21	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
51	0	29	5	0	0	1	0	3	0	N	0
16	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
13	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	2	28	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0

Distribution of 1,000 workers in industrial categories I, IV and V household industry) and in each sex by educational

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alwar	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	785	875	188	123
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	764	969	214	28
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	441	897	475	95
Bharatpur	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	783	966	203	34
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	722	935	275	65
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	469	919	472	71
Sawai Madhopur	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	823	996	171	4
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	640	937	352	62
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	480	933	409	49
Jaipur	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	888	995	107	5
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	650	948	333	49
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	427	864	474	113
Sikar	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	790	972	202	28
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	678	953	309	47
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	432	919	537	81
Ajmer	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	820	979	163	20
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	539	913	433	85
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	396	918	533	72
Tonk	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	860	981	136	15
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	691	942	300	55
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	569	792	419	208
Jaisalmer	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	813	966	164	27
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	698	907	294	93
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	506	867	461	133
Jodhpur	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	912	994	85	6
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	607	936	382	55
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	423	885	514	110

(*as cultivator, at household industry and in manufacturing other than*
levels in Urban areas only 1961—contd.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14	1	9	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
17	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	8	35	0	N	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
5	0	8	0	0	0	N	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	41	5	N	0	1	5	7	0	N	0
4	0	2	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	0	0
3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	3	71	9	N	0	N	0	12	6	4	0
N	0	4	0	N	0	N	0	1	0	0	0
7	2	9	1	N	0	0	N	1	N	0	0
15	5	68	14	N	0	N	0	15	4	1	0
3	0	5	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	N	20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	N	0
9	1	7	N	N	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10	1	16	1	0	N	0	0	2	N	0	0
22	6	42	3	N	0	0	0	6	1	1	0
4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0
7	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8	0	4	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	0	0
23	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	N	0	0
7	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
31	5	27	0	N	0	N	0	5	0	N	0

Distribution of 1,000 workers in industrial categories 1, IV and V household industry) and in each sex by educational

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagaur	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	843	983	149	17
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	573	920	409	80
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	530	909	435	88
Pali	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	906	990	93	10
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	646	940	348	60
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	438	905	535	93
Barmer	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	874	998	115	2
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	582	977	413	22
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	438	963	522	25
Jalor	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	897	995	96	5
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	628	994	349	6
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	438	921	526	79
Sirohi	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	846	990	148	10
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	548	946	443	52
	V	Manufacturing other toan household industry	1,000	1,000	371	885	609	96
Bhilwara	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	844	991	119	4
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	563	952	371	45
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	386	927	538	62
Udaipur	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	753	970	234	29
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	419	869	558	128
	V	Manufaeturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	272	764	678	216
Chitorgarh	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	690	973	302	27
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	504	840	492	160
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	299	294	685	72
Dungarpur		Cultivator	1,000	1,000	808	975	189	25
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	519	853	467	147
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	263	848	692	114

(as cultivator, at household industry and in manufacturing other than levels in Urban areas only 1961—contd.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6	0	2	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
21	3	11	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	N	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	16	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
31	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	11	19	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
33	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
48	8	22	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
10	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	N	0	0	0
17	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
13	13	31	4	N	0	N	0	5	3	1	0
4	N	3	N	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
25	38	18	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Distribution of 1,000 workers in industrial categories I, IV and V household industry) and in each sex by educational

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Banswara	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	740	1,000	229	0
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	516	926	459	69
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	281	882	652	118
Bundi	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	733	974	224	26
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	588	948	368	50
	V	Manufacturing other than hocsehold industry	1,000	1,000	524	938	349	52
Kota	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	737	958	234	42
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	568	926	402	73
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	427	878	475	120
Jhalawar	I	Cultivator	1,000	1,000	597	976	366	24
	IV	Household Industry	1,000	1,000	465	736	524	264
	V	Manufacturing other than household industry	1,000	1,000	298	916	632	74

15. Although cultivation is of no great importance in urban areas yet it is interesting to observe the educational levels of workers in these categories. The largest extent of literacy is to be found amongst workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industry and the lowest in those engaged in cultivation. Most of the literates are without educational level. The State picture is also noticed at the district levels with minor variations of different educational levels resulting from a number of factors such as the extent of urbanisation, industrial growth, facilities for education, opportunities for employment etc. Literacy among cultivators is limited to a great extent and it does not exceed more than 30 percent for male cultivators in the districts except in Jhalawar and Ganganagar, while the female cultivators are mostly

(as cultivator, at household industry and in manufacturing other than levels in Urban areas only 1961—concld.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
16	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
20	0	18	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	N	0
37	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	3	38	7	0	0	N	0	7	0	2	0
11	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	1	1
19	0	7	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
49	1	38	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	5	0
24	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0
9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	32	10	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0

illiterates. The literacy among workers at household industry is comparatively more than cultivation and less than manufacturing in the various districts also.

Distribution of workers by occupation and industry

16. An idea of the relative importance of some non-agricultural occupations and services, attracting male and female labour force, can be had from the following table which shows the distribution of 1,000 males and 1,000 females workers by significant occupational divisions and groups in (i) household industry, (ii) manufacturing other than household industry and (iii) other services.

Distribution of workers of both sexes in household industry, manufacturing other than household industry and other services by divisions and groups in Rajasthan, 1961.

		Division/Group	Household Industry		Manufacturing other than household industry		Other services	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Division	0	Professional, Technical and Related workers	2	4	9	4	195	116
Group	03	Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	N	N	N	N	12	2
	04	Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians	1	4	1	2	17	30
	05	Teachers	0	0	1	1	97	54
	06	Jurists	0	0	N	0	7	N
	08	Artists, Writers and Related workers	1	N	3	1	19	19
	0X	Other Professional, Technical and Related workers	0	0	N	0	31	9
Division	1	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	N	N	12	1	71	7
Group	10	Administrators and Executive Officials, Government	0	0	0	0	56	6
	13	Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other	N	N	12	1	15	1
Division	2	Clerical and Related workers	2	5	33	2	131	22
Group	20	Book-keepers and Cashiers	N	N	8	N	14	1
	22	Office Machine Operators	0	4	2	1	1	6
	28	Clerical workers, Miscellaneous	2	1	18	1	60	3
	39	Unskilled office workers	N	N	5	N	53	12
Division	3	Sales workers	6	7	18	4	4	N
Group	30	Working proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade	1	1	7	1	2	N
	33	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related workers	N	N	8	2	1	N
Division	4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers	444	410	7	12	8	2
Group	40	Farmers and Farm Managers	182	159	1	1	1	0
	41	Farm workers	260	245	4	5	6	2
	44	Loggers and other Forestry workers	2	6	2	6	1	N
Division	5	Miners, Quarrymen and Related workers	1	N	1	0	N	1
Division	6	Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	N	N	3	N	10	1
Group	64	Drivers, Road Transport	N	N	2	N	6	1
Division	7–8	Craftsmen, Production, Process workers and Labourers, not elsewhere classified	544	571	886	967	315	546

Distribution of workers of both sexes in household industry, manufacturing other than household industry and other services by divisions and groups in Rajasthan, 1961—concld.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group	70	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related workers	81	232	90	295	1	1
	71	Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related workers	32	33	160	192	N	N
	72	Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (Except Gloves and Garment) and Related workers	127	79	59	39	N	N
	73	Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers	32	14	34	20	N	0
	74	Precision Instrument makers, Watch makers, Jewellers and Related workers	41	3	87	4	N	0
	75	Tool-makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related workers	5	2	78	4	9	N
	76	Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics workers	N	0	7	1	6	N
	77	Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet makers coopers and Related workers	65	5	62	6	N	0
	79	Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction workers, n.e.c.	4	1	28	13	2	2
	80	Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-binders and Related workers	3	3	21	13	3	N
	81	Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related workers	76	82	36	83	1	5
	82	Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage workers	27	43	96	45	3	1
	83	Chemical and Related Process workers	2	1	6	3	N	0
	84	Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers	3	6	25	95	N	0
	85	Craftsmen and Production Process workers n. e. e.	46	64	28	85	1	1
	87	Stationery Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment operators and Related workers	N	N	8	1	4	1
	89	Labourers, n.e.c.	1	3	59	66	283	535
Division	9	Service, Sport and Recreation workers	1	2	23	7	235	276
Group	90	Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related workers	0	0	18	1	95	14
	91	House-keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related workers	N	N	1	1	35	63
	92	Waiters, Bastendars and Related workers	N	0	N	N	5	1
	93	Building Care-Takers, Cleaners and Related workers	N	N	4	5	48	160
	94	Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related workers	0	0	0	0	35	1
	95	Launders, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	1	2	0	0	14	30
	96	Athletes, Sportsmen and Related workers	0	0	0	0	N	0
Division	X	Workers not classifiable by Occupation	N	1	8	2	30	29
Group	X8	Workers Reporting occupations unclassifiable or Unidentifiable	N	1	7	2	23	26
	X9	Workers not Reporting occupation	N	N	2	N	7	3

17. The functional distribution of persons at work in household industry shows that the occupational divisions which are important in this industrial category are Division 7–8 relating to craftsmen, Production Process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified and Division 4–relating to Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, loggers and related workers. Among workers in household industry, more than 40 per cent have their function as farmers, farm managers and farm workers who are mostly in animal husbandry, stock raising and cattle breeding. Under Division 7–8, more than 55 per cent of workers in household industry function as traditional artisans and craftsmen like spinners, weavers, dyers, tailors, shoe makers, cobblers, carpenters, potters, black–smiths, goldsmiths and workers in food industry. Though male employment is comparatively much greater than female, there are a few groups in the occupational division 7-8 wherein proportionately female employment on household basis is greater, specially among spinner, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers. These are the occupations which can be conducted at home during spare hours alongwith the domestic duties.

18. An overwhelming majority of workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industry belongs to occupational Divisions 7–8. Manufacturing industries classified under this division relate to craftsmen, Production Process workers, and labourers not elsewhere classified and claim about 89 per cent of the male and 97 per cent of the female workers under this category. The highest proportion of male workers (160) is in the occupational group 71–tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers followed at a distance by group 70–spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers. Female participation in these two groups is of very high order and jointly account for 487 females for every 1,000 under this category. Other groups where female participation is significantly high are 81–potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers, 84–tobacco preparers and products maker and 85–Craftsmen and production process workers not elsewhere classified.

19. Among workers engaged in other services occupational Divisions 7–8 again claim the largest number of workers in the State but mostly they are labourers not elsewhere classified. The next important division 9–relating to service, sport and recreation workers, accounts 235 males and 276 females for every 1,000 workers of either sex under this category. Occupations which are important for women relate to house keepers, cooks, maids, building caretakers, cleaners and related workers. But male employment as fire fighters, policemen, guards, barbers and hair-dressers is obviously high than females as these are male occupations and are unsuitable for the employment of females. Other important divisions having notable proportions of workers engaged in other services are Division 0–Professional, Technical and related workers, Division 1–Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers and Division 2–clerical and related workers. These three occupational divisions jointly account for about 40 per cent of male and 15 per cent of female workers. Among those engaged as professional, techincal and related workers, teachers predominate for both the sexes, workers at medical and health services and artists and writers also show some significant proportions. The fact that administrative executive and managerial appointments prefer males to females is apparant from the occupation division 1 having 71 males and 7 females for every 1,000 workers of either sex under this category. The next occupational division which for the most part contains clerks and unskilled office workers accounts for 131 males and 22 females. Here also male employment is far greater than females.

Distribution of households engaged in household industry and cultivation.

20. We may now proceed to study the relative importance of households engaged in household industry by comparing them with those engaged both in cultivation and household industry and those engaged in activities falling neither in cultivation nor household industry. The following table presents the distribution of 1,000 sample households among (1) households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry, (2) households engaged in cultivation only, (3) households engaged in household industry only and (4) households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The table is prepared both for urban and rural sectors of the State and various districts.

Distribution of 1,000 households as per categories in Union Table B-X, 1961.

State, District	Total Rual Urban	Total No. of Households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	Total	1,000	262	616	40	82
	Rural	1,000	149	718	37	96
	Urban	1,000	823	113	54	10
Ganganagar	Total	1,000	328	643	19	10
	Rural	1,000	236	734	18	12
	Urban	1,000	839	134	24	3
Bikaner	Total	1,000	434	379	33	154
	Rural	1,000	104	611	25	260
	Urban	1,000	883	64	43	10
Churu	Total	1,000	238	630	19	113
	Rural	1,000	44	797	6	153
	Urban	1,000	655	271	47	27
Jhunjhunu	Total	1,000	212	705	33	50
	Rural	1,000	124	793	27	56
	Urban	1,000	619	300	61	20
Alwar	Total	1,000	217	686	43	54
	Rural	1,000	157	743	41	59
	Urban	1,000	851	79	67	3
Bharatpur	Total	1,000	185	763	23	29
	Rural	1,000	100	852	17	31
	Urban	1,000	702	221	58	19
Sawai Madhopur	Total	1,000	219	681	39	61
	Rural	1,000	149	749	35	67
	Urban	1,000	773	138	77	12
Jaipur	Total	1,000	396	466	77	61
	Rural	1,000	199	633	84	84
	Urban	1,000	903	36	60	1
Sikar	Total	1,000	221	644	50	85
	Rural	1,000	123	736	42	99
	Urban	1,000	675	220	85	20
Ajmer	Total	1,000	455	402	36	107
	Rural	1,000	160	627	42	171
	Urban	1,000	934	35	27	4
Tonk	Total	1,000	222	610	47	121
	Rural	1,000	131	690	39	140
	Urban	1,000	716	172	94	18

Distribution of 1,000 households as per categories in Union Table B-X, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jaisalmer	Total	1,000	146	198	61	595
	Rural	1,000	54	212	61	673
	Urban	1,000	836	87	60	17
Jodhpur	Total	1,000	351	555	25	69
	Rural	1,000	90	791	19	100
	Urban	1,000	913	46	38	3
Nagaur	Total	1,000	204	699	31	66
	Rural	1,000	118	782	26	74
	Urban	1,000	774	145	66	15
Pali	Total	1,000	301	532	78	89
	Rural	1,000	247	574	81	98
	Urban	1,000	751	178	51	20
Barmer	Total	1,000	142	701	25	132
	Rural	1,000	98	744	18	140
	Urban	1,000	732	114	125	29
Jalor	Total	1,000	212	663	52	73
	Rural	1,000	192	681	51	76
	Urban	1,000	614	294	87	5
Sirohi	Total	1,000	344	487	79	90
	Rural	1,000	246	566	82	106
	Urban	1,000	823	101	66	10
Bhilwara	Total	1,000	155	678	28	139
	Rural	1,000	105	720	27	148
	Urban	1,000	744	183	43	30
Udaipur	Total	1,000	200	654	28	118
	Rural	1,000	115	728	24	133
	Urban	1,000	860	84	51	5
Chitorgarh	Total	1,000	189	677	33	101
	Rural	1,000	133	731	27	109
	Urban	1,000	711	176	86	27
Dungarpur	Total	1,000	111	835	12	42
	Rural	1,000	66	881	9	44
	Urban	1,000	822	118	53	7
Banswara	Total	1,000	100	854	16	30
	Rural	1,000	58	900	11	31
	Urban	1,000	823	73	87	17
Bundi	Total	1,000	277	565	53	105
	Rural	1,000	173	655	48	124
	Urban	1,000	808	104	82	6
Kota	Total	1,000	407	499	54	40
	Rural	1,000	280	614	56	50
	Urban	1,000	904	50	44	2
Jhalawar	Total	1,000	240	631	44	85
	Rural	1,000	188	678	42	92
	Urban	1,000	816	111	66	7

21. It will be observed that in the State as a whole out of every 1,000 sampled households 40 are engaged in household industry only and 82 are engaged both in cultivation and household industry. In the rural areas, the proportion of households engaged in household industry only declines to 37, while the combination with cultivation rises to 96 households for every 1,000. The household industry with cultivation is insignificant in urban areas, whereby the very nature of the economic structure of towns such a possibility is remote. But the proportion of households engaged in household industry rises to 54 households. Though the general pattern of distribution holds good among most of the districts, significant variations in proportionate distributions are noticed in a few districts. The State average of households engaged in household industry only is exceeded by the district districts of Sirohi (79), Pali (78), Jaipur (77), Jaisalmer (61), and Kota (54). Though the urban average for household industry is higher than rural but in these districts also rural proportions are even higher than those of urban. Low proportions are noticed in the tribal districts of Dungarpur and Banswara and the arid districts of Ganganagar and Churu where the proportions of such households are even less than half of the State average. The district where the combination of household insudtry with cultivation is significant are Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Bhilwara, Barmer, Tonk, Udaipur and Churu. District Jaisalmer requires a special mention where 60 per cent of the household go both for cultivation and household industry. As cultivation alone is not sufficient for their livelihood, stock raising and animal husbandry is also an essential occupation which goes with or without cultivation. As already mentioned, household industry with cultivation is important in villages than in towns as urban proportions are mostly insignificant and varies from 1 to 30 households in the various districts of the State.

22. We may now proceed to study the households engaged in household industry only further with a view to ascertain the employment provided by it by examining the households by the number of persons engaged in the household industry. The following table presents the distribution of households in each division and important major groups of the Standard Industrial Classification in the rural and urban areas of the State by the number of persons engaged in household industry. The data are based on 20 per cent sampling of households and given in absolute numbers and their proportionate distribution for every 1,000 households engaged in household industry.

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I. S. I. C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961

(Based on 20% sample)

Household Industry by Division & Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total major group households	Households engaged in household industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Persons	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Industries	T	(a)	30,270	13,667	9,470	6,301	736	48	48
		(b)	1,000	451	313	208	24	2	2
	R	(a)	23,372	10,582	7,344	4,833	540	28	45
		(b)	1,000	453	314	207	23	1	2
	U	(a)	6,898	3,085	2,126	1,468	196	20	3
		(b)	1,000	447	308	213	28	3	1
Division 0	T	(a)	5,740	2,509	1,776	1,275	161	8	11
		(b)	1,000	437	310	222	28	1	2
	R	(a)	5,307	2,318	1,643	1,179	148	8	11
		(b)	1,000	437	310	222	28	1	2
	U	(a)	433	191	133	96	13	...	...
		(b)	1,000	441	307	222	30	0	0

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I. S. I. C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons eagaged, 1961—contd.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major group 04	T	(a)	5,676	2,489	1,752	1,256	160	8	11
		(b)	1,000	439	309	221	28	1	2
	R	(a)	5,260	2,306	1,625	1,163	147	8	11
		(b)	1,000	438	309	221	28	2	2
	U	(a)	416	183	127	93	13	...	...
		(b)	1,000	440	305	224	31	0	0
Division 1	T	(a)	22	10	6	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	454	273	273	0	0	0
	R	(a)	21	10	6	5	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	476	286	238	0	0	0
	U	(a)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major group 10	T	(a)	22	10	6	6	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	454	273	273	0	0	0
	R	(a)	21	10	6	5	...	...	...
		(a)	1,000	476	286	238	0	0	0
	U	(a)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		(b)	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Division	T	(a)	24,508	11,148	7,688	5,020	575	40	37
		(b)	1,000	455	314	205	23	2	1
	R	(a)	18,044	8,254	5,695	3,649	392	20	34
		(b)	1,000	457	316	202	22	1	2
	U	(a)	6,464	2,894	1,993	1,371	183	20	3
		(b)	1,000	448	308	212	28	3	1
Major group 23	T	(a)	5,494	2,239	1,798	1,283	158	9	7
		(b)	1,000	408	327	233	29	2	1
	R	(a)	3,698	1,517	1,217	857	95	5	7
		(b)	1,000	410	329	232	26	1	2
	U	(a)	1,796	722	581	426	63	4	...
		(b)	1,000	402	324	237	35	2	0
Major group 28	T	(a)	3,275	1,704	955	549	54	6	7
		(b)	1,000	520	292	168	16	2	2
	R	(a)	2,691	1,422	788	430	40	4	7
		(b)	1,000	528	293	160	15	1	3
	U	(a)	584	282	167	119	14	2	...
		(b)	1,000	483	286	204	24	3	0
Major group 31	T	(a)	5,610	2,518	1,713	1,206	158	6	9
		(b)	1,000	449	305	215	28	1	2
	R	(a)	4,428	2,031	1,322	940	124	2	9
		(b)	1,000	459	299	212	28	N	2
	U	(a)	1,182	487	391	266	34	4	...
		(b)	1,000	412	331	225	29	3	0

Distribution of 1,000 households in each division and major group of I. S. I. C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged, 1961—concld.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major group 34&35	T	(a)	2,865	935	1,077	762	86	4	1
		(b)	1,000	327	376	266	30	1	N
	R	(a)	2,330	755	885	619	68	2	1
		(b)	1,000	324	380	266	29	1	N
	U	(a)	535	180	192	143	18	2	...
		(b)	1,000	336	359	267	34	4	0
Major group 39	T	(a)	2,604	1,378	754	423	38	7	4
		(b)	1,000	529	290	162	15	3	1
	R	(a)	1,719	916	503	276	15	5	4
		(b)	1,000	533	293	160	9	3	2
	U	(a)	885	462	251	147	23	2	...
		(b)	1,000	522	284	166	26	2	0

(a)=Absolute figures, (b)=Proportionate figures, N=Negligible, 0=Nil.

Note :—Major groups of household industry which are more than 10% of the respective division have been given in this table.

23. It will be seen that in both the rural and urban areas of the State the largest number of households engaged in household industry belong to the category engaging only one worker each, and the number steadily falls with the rise in the number of persons engaged. Expressed in percentages to the total households in rural areas, 45.3 percent of households engage one person; 31.4 percent engage 2 persons; 20.7 percent engage 3-5 persons; 2.3 percent engage 6-10 persons and a negligible proportion engages more than 10 persons. The corresponding percentages for urban areas are 44.7 30.8, 21.3, 2.8 and 0.3 percent. The data shows a close resemblance in the proportionate employment pattern among the rural and urban areas of the State. The distribution of households engaged in the principal household industries shows that the majority of about 25 thousand households is engaged in manufacturing industries classified under Divisions 2 & 3. Division 0 – relating to agriculture, livestock, forestry etc. accounts for about 8 thousand households while employment on household basis in mining and quarrying is negligible. The analysis of the household industry by major groups shows that the industries which are capable of being run on a household basis are livestock and animal husbandry, textile, wood and wooden products, leather and leather products, non-metallic mineral products, earthenware and earthern pottery and sundry hardware and jewellery. Distribution of 1,000 households by size of employment among divisions and major groups shows a great concentration in lower employment ranges where more than three fourth of the households at household industries engage 1 to 2 persons. The proportion rises up to more than 95 percent for households engaging upto 5 persons. The proportions of those engaging 6 to 10 persons are insignificant in all the household industries while for those having more than 10 persons the proportions are almost negligible both in towns and villages. These proportions point out the traditional nature of handicrafts which favour employment of family members and general exclusion of hired help.

24. Let us now compare the number of households engaged only in household industry with the number of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry and also with the number of households engaged only in cultivation. The following table presents such data in absolute numbers and their proportionate distribution in the households according to the number of persons engaged in the respective activities for total, rural and urban areas of the State :—

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with

(Based on

Total Rural Urban	Total			Households according to 1 Person			2 Persons		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									RAJASTHAN
T	30,270	61,434	463,503	13,667	5,717	90,990	9,470	15,231	148,548
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(451)	(93)	(196)	(313)	(248)	(321)
R	23,372	60,171	449,208	10,582	5,569	87,311	7,344	14,829	144,142
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(453)	(93)	(194)	(314)	(247)	(321)
U	6,898	1,295	14,263	3,085	148	3,679	2,126	402	4,406
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(447)	(117)	(257)	(308)	(318)	(308)

Note:—A=Households engaged in household industry. B=Cu tivating households which are also engaged in household industry.

25. A perusal of the table shows that the number of households in cultivation only is about 15 times the number of households engaged only in household industry, while the number of those engages both in cultivation and household industry is more than double. The data reflect the predominant nature of the economy in the State, which is agriculture based and wherein household industry plays a significant role to supplement incomes from land. Another notable feature is the rural nature of the household industry. It will be seen that the predominance of one-worker households, as noticed in case of households engaged only in household industry, is not noticed in case of cultivating households and cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry. Household industry combined with cultivation and cultivation independently both show the highest proportions of households having 3–5 persons, at work, while 2 workers households come next. The concentration of the cultivating

Households engaged in major household industries, with or without cultivation

Household Industry	Total Rural Urban	Total			1 to 3 Months		
		House-holds	Family Workers	Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers	Hired Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							RAJASTHAN
All Industries (a)	T	61,434	215,146	6,548	1,183	3,827	118
		(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(19)	(18)	(18)
	R	60,171	211,246	5,789	1,160	3,750	113
		(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(19)	(18)	(19)
	U	1,263	3,900	759	23	77	5
		(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(18)	(20)	(7)

households engaged only in cultivation and both, 1961
20% Sample)

number of persons engaged											
3–5 Persons			6–10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
STATE											
6,301	31,740	180,482	736	8,171	36,403	48	549	3,187	48	26	3,893
(208)	(517)	(389)	(24)	(133)	(79)	(2)	(9)	(7)	(2)	N	(8)
4,833	31,194	175,792	540	8,025	35,490	28	528	2,974	45	26	3,499
(207)	(518)	(391)	(23)	(133)	(79)	(1)	(9)	(7)	(2)	N	(8)
1,468	546	4,690	196	146	913	20	21	213	3	...	394
(213)	(432)	(328)	(28)	(116)	(64)	(3)	(17)	(15)	(1)	(—)	(28)

C=Cultivating households only.

households also engaged in household industry in the sizes 3–5 and 2 persons at work is natural as to carry both the activities more persons are needed.

Extent of employment

26. We may now try to estimate the extent of employment afforded by household industries conducted along with or without cultivation. The duration of an industry within a period of one year seen with reference to the number of persons engaged provides some insight into full employment or part employment. It may be assumed that those households which employ hired labour in household industry without simultaneous employment in cultivation, conduct such industries in an intensive fashion, however short or long the duration may be. The following table presents the distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers engaged in major household industry by their duration ranges.

in the State, classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

4 to 6 Months			7 to 9 Months			10 Months to 1 Year			Unspecified		
House-holds	Family Workers	Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers	Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers	Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers	Hired Workers
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
STATE											
4,834	15,296	437	5,016	15,162	320	42,161	152,019	4,923	8,240	28,842	750
(79)	(71)	(67)	(82)	(70)	(49)	(686)	(707)	(752)	(134)	(134)	(114)
4,610	14,597	300	4,798	14,542	301	41,444	149,795	4,335	8,159	28,562	740
(77)	(69)	(52)	(80)	(69)	(52)	(689)	(709)	(749)	(135)	(135)	(128)
224	699	137	218	620	19	717	2,224	588	81	280	10
(177)	(179)	(180)	(173)	(159)	(25)	(568)	(570)	(775)	(64)	(72)	(13)

Households engaged in major household industries, with or without cultivation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b)	T	30,270	59,473	669	211	358	2
		(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(7)	(6)	(3)
	R	23,372	45,634	410	188	326	1
		(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(8)	(7)	(2)
	U	6,898	13,839	259	23	32	1
		(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(3)	(2)	(4)
*Division–0 Agriculture, livestock foresty, fishing and hunting (a)	T	36,896	141,896	4,584	64	213	2
	R	36,575	140,837	4,053	64	213	2
	U	321	1,059	531	...	...	...
(b)	T	5,740	11,331	147	20	32	1
	R	5,307	10,436	139	18	30	1
	U	433	895	8	2	2	...
Major Group 04 Livestock and hunting (a)	T	36,535	140,799	4,559	56	192	2
	R	36,268	139,941	4,038	56	192	2
	U	257	858	521	...	...	...
(b)	T	5,676	11,190	147	14	18	1
	R	5,260	10,326	139	13	17	1
	U	416	864	8	1	1	...
*Division 2&3 Manufacturing (a)	T	24,450	73,011	1,922	1,118	3,612	116
	R	23,508	70,170	1,694	1,095	3,535	111
	U	942	2,841	228	23	77	5
(b)	T	24,508	48,102	519	191	326	1
	R	18,044	35,159	271	170	296	...
	U	6,464	12,943	248	21	30	1
Major Group 23 Textile cotton (a)	T	3,176	9,789	242	169	551	33
	R	3,000	9,253	227	167	545	33
	U	176	536	15	2	6	...
(b)	T	5,494	11,468	93	47	85	...
	R	3,698	7,647	47	45	82	...
	U	1,796	3,821	46	2	3	...
Major Group 28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden products (a)	T	5,162	15,105	343	127	391	15
	R	5,035	14,741	333	124	374	15
	U	127	364	10	3	17	...

in the State, classified by months operated and by class of workers, 1961—contd.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,111	1,970	50	2,247	4,432	75	22,376	44,166	447	4,325	8,547	95
(37)	(33)	(75)	(74)	(74)	(112)	(739)	(743)	(668)	(143)	(144)	(142)
924	1,665	35	1,807	3,535	58	16,673	32,644	242	3,780	7,464	74
(40)	(37)	(85)	(77)	(77)	(142)	(713)	(715)	(590)	(162)	(164)	(181)
187	305	15	440	897	17	5,703	11,522	205	545	1,083	21
(27)	(22)	58	(64)	(65)	(66)	(827)	(833)	(791)	(79)	(78)	(81)
645	2,204	96	675	2,283	37	30,731	118,473	3,988	4,781	18,723	461
589	2,041	65	665	2,254	35	30,488	117,661	3,491	4,769	18,668	460
56	163	31	10	29	2	243	812	497	12	55	1
67	141	...	53	88	1	4,717	9,287	89	883	1,783	56
59	128	...	47	78	1	4.328	8,482	83	855	1,718	54
8	13	...	6	10	...	389	805	6	28	65	2
474	1,699	89	626	2,135	37	30,614	118,096	3,970	4,765	18,677	461
460	1,659	62	619	2,115	35	30,388	117,344	3,479	4,755	18·631	460
14	40	27	7	20	2	226	752	491	10	46	1
37	67	...	48	77	1	4,703	9,258	89	874	1,770	56
34	64	...	42	67	1	4,325	8,473	83	846	1,705	54
3	3	...	6	10	...	378	785	6	28	65	2
4,165	13,022	340	4,305	12,783	283	11,421	33,523	894	3,441	10,071	289
3,997	12,486	234	4,097	12,192	266	10,947	32,111	803	3,372	9,846	280
168	536	106	208	591	17	474	1,412	91	69	225	9
1,043	1,828	50	2,186	4,333	74	17,651	34,862	355	3,437	6,753	39
864	1,536	35	1,752	3,446	57	12,338	24,146	159	2,920	5,735	20
179	292	15	434	887	17	5,313	10,716	196	517	1,018	19
747	2,421	57	564	1,747	42	1,295	3,864	92	401	1,206	18
715	2,324	49	522	1,630	39	1,207	3,583	89	389	1,171	17
32	97	8	42	117	3	88	281	3	12	35	1
306	506	32	537	1,016	3	3,969	8,511	48	635	1,350	10
244	412	23	382	730	3	2,523	5,350	18	504	1,073	3
62	94	9	155	286	...	1,446	3,161	30	131	277	7
836	2,575	20	675	1,987	31	2,752	7,933	240	772	2,219	37
819	2,529	18	651	1,922	31	2,679	7,735	232	762	2,181	37
17	46	2	24	65	...	73	198	8	10	38	...

Households engaged in major household industries, with or without cultivation

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(b)	T	3,275	5,888	81	32	51	...
		R	2,691	4,783	36	28	43	...
		U	584	1,105	45	4	8	...
Major Group 31 Leather and leather products	(a)	T	5,538	16,313	281	159	465	4
		R	5,354	15,807	250	157	459	4
		U	184	506	31	2	6	...
	(b)	T	5,610	11,412	42	35	60	...
		R	4,428	8,907	25	33	57	...
		U	1,182	2,505	17	2	3	...
Major Group 34-35 Non-metallic Mineral products other than Petroleum and Coal	(a)	T	4,133	12,778	299	203	671	32
		R	3,997	12,370	281	193	644	27
		U	136	408	18	10	27	5
	(b)	T	2,865	6,337	64	25	55	...
		R	2,330	5,145	41	23	51	...
		U	535	1,192	23	2	4	...

Note:—(a)=With cultivation,

27. It will be seen that 61 thousand households are engaged in all industries with cultivation of whom 60 thousand are in rural areas and only one thousand in urban. The number of households engaged in all industries without cultivation is nearly half of those with cultivation of whom 23 thousand are in rural and 7 thousand are in urban areas of the State. The total employment in these two categories i.e. with or without cultivation is about 215 thousand family workers and less than 7 thousand hired workers for all household industries with cultivation as against about 59 thousand family workers and insignificant number of hired workers for all industries without cultivation. In both the cases the number of households in rural areas is far greater than in the urban, and the strength of employment in household industries with cultivation is higher than what is in household industries without cultivation. The distribution of households by duration of months operated shows that the majority of households are engaged in the work for the period of 10 months to 12 months. Out of about 61 thousand households engaged in all industries with cultivation 42 thousand or 67 per cent are in the group of 10 months to 1 year duration. So also the case with all industries without cultivation where out of 30 thousand households 22 thousand or 74 per cent operate the household industry for 10 months to a year. In this range greater proportionate in the latter is due to the exclusive attention paid to household industries which are mostly carried on a regular basis. Another distinguishing feature which is worthy of notice is the essentially household character of the industry where participation of the members of the family accounts for the most of the workers engaged therein, employment of hired workers being

in the State, classified by months operated and by class of workers, 1961—concld.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
186	339	1	280	509	22	2,320	4,148	54	457	841	4
160	297	...	239	427	13	1,847	3,251	20	417	765	3
26	42	1	41	82	9	473	897	34	40	76	1
645	1,999	34	829	2,347	41	3,264	9,698	147	641	1,804	55
622	1,926	31	799	2,266	41	3,153	9,403	119	623	1,753	55
23	73	3	30	81	...	111	295	28	18	51	...
119	212	...	238	434	1	4,500	9,299	36	718	1,407	5
102	189	...	218	389	1	3,437	7,046	19	638	1,226	5
17	23	...	20	45	...	1,063	2,253	17	80	181	...
859	2,660	63	1,308	3,940	28	1,230	3,873	72	533	1,634	104
821	2,544	56	1,264	3,818	25	1,191	3,751	70	528	1,613	103
38	116	7	44	122	3	39	122	2	5	21	1
184	352	12	760	1,698	21	1,442	3,190	24	454	1,042	7
165	311	9	628	1,375	16	1,106	2,455	15	408	953	1
19	41	3	132	323	5	336	735	9	46	89	6

(b)=Without cultivation.

insignificant and for the most part confined to households operating the industry for 10 months to 12 months. Examining the distribution of some of the principal household industries by divisions and major groups, it is observed that major group 04 – livestock and hunting, accounts for about 37 thousand households with cultivation and about 6 thousands without cultivation most of them operate the industry for the period of 10 months to 12 months in a year i. e. all the year round. These figures also bring out the importance of livestock and animal husbandry as an industry ancillary to cultivation in rural areas, which accounts for the most of the households engaged therein. The manufacturing household industries classified under divisions 2 & 3 show nearly equal number of households with and without cultivation. Though the majority of households is found in the duration of 10 to 12 months but a considerable number of households operate the household industry either with or without cultivation on a seasonal basis being limited to few months. The seasonal employment, in the household industries carried independently is comparatively less than those operated with cultivation.

28. To close the discussion relating to household industry, we may now list all minor groups of household industries employing more than one percent of the total workers at household industry in the State and show the names of the districts which have more than 5 per cent of the workers of the State in the minor groups concerned. This has been done in the following statement.

Common household industries of Rajasthan, 1961 (Industries arranged in alphabetical order)

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Name of Household Industry	Obtaining in District
1	2	3
288	Cork, Bamboo, Cane, Leaves and other allied products—Manufacture of materials from—(18,883)	Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Banswara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar.
233	Cotton dyeing, bleaching (11,921)	Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh.
231	Cotton spinning (other than in Mills) (27,234)	Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh.
235	Cotton Weaving in handlooms (24,753)	Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Jodhpur, Pali, Kota.
310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather (13,190)	Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Kota, Jhalawar.
350	Earthernware and earthern pottery—Manufacture of—(40,654)	Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali, Jalor, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Banswara, Kota, Jhalawar.
207	Edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil) Production of—(9,965)	Churu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Kota, Jhalawar.
399	Goods not assignable to any other group-Manufacture and repair work of—(6,102)	Churu, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Jalor, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Bundi, Kota.
360	Iron and Steel including smelting, refinishing, rolling, conversion, into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods,—Manufacture of—(6,409)	Jhunjhunu, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Banswara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar.
393	Jewellry, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals—Manufacture of (16,000)	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Kota, Jhalawar.
040	Livestock mainly for milk and animal power, such as cow, buffalo, goat etc., Production and rearing of—(219,047)	Bikaner, Churu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Pali, Jalor, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Bundi, Kota.
041	Rearing of sheep and production of wool (30,931)	Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Bhilwara.
311	Shoes and other leather footwear—Manufacture of (53,725)	Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Kota, Jhalawar.

Common household industries of Rajasthan, 1961 (Industries arranged in alphabetical order)—concld.

1	2	3
282	Structural wooden goods (including treated timbers) such as beams, posts, doors, windows etc.—Manufacture of (8,448)	Ganganagar, Churu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Kota, Jhalawar.
369	Sundry hardwares such as G.I.Pipes, wire, net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery, etc. Manufacture of—(7,931)	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi.
273	Textile garments including raincoats and head-gear—Making of (15,551)	Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kota, Jhalawar.
281	Wooden furniture and fixtures—Manufacture of (10,298)	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur,Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar.

PART-D

Workers in Manufacturing othar then Household Industry, Construction Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communications and Other Services

1. It may be recalled that the question 11 of the individual slip supplied the data relating to workers engaged in the industrial categories V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI—Construction, VII—Trade and Commerce, VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications and IX—Other Services. The question was divided into four sub-questions as follows :—

Q. 11 Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10

(a) Nature of work.

(b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service.

(c) Class of worker.

(d) Nature of establishments.

2. Instructions to enumerators regarding this question and its sub-questions have been reproduced in full in the introductory portion of this chapter and the attention of the reader is invited to them to have a better understanding about this matter. In brief if a person was working otherwise than as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any household industry he or she was to be recorded against this question. If the other work was in addition to one of these, even then it was to be recorded here. If he was engaged in more than one work and neither of them related to any of the three categories mentioned above the work on which he devoted more time was to be recorded.

Workers at the various Censuses

3. The industrial classification among different categories of workers according to 1961 Census has

been made for the first time in the present Census. The figures for the previous census years are not strictly comparable with those of 1961 Census due to the changes in the concepts. Some adjustment in the data of the previous censuses can, however, be made in order to make them comparable with industrial categories of 1961. The comparable figures for earners or self supporting persons or working persons

Non-agricultural workers or self supporting persons or earners

Particulars	1961			1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total workers (excluding cultivators and agricultural labourers)	2,136	1,707	429	2,106	1,506	600
Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations	401	275	126	257	156	101
Mining and Quarrying	31	26	5	17	14	3
Manufacturing	510	371	139	568	399	169
Food stuffs, beverages, tobacco, textiles, wood, leather products	351	241	110	402	272	130
Chemicals and non-metallic mineral products	76	55	21	86	59	27
Metals	27	23	4	28	23	5
Paper, printing, machinery, transport equipment misc. manufacturing industries	56	52	4	51	45	6
Construction	109	97	12	67	49	18
Trade and Commerce	288	274	14	355	307	48
Transport, storage and communications	118	117	1	63	56	7
Transport Railways	68	67	1	23	22	1
All other transport	42	42	N	38	32	6
Storage	N	N	N	N	N	N
Communications	8	8	N	2	2	N
Services	679	547	132	779	525	254
Public Services	159	149	10	120	114	6
Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services and water supply	13	12	1	37	23	14
Educational & Scientific Services	72	64	8	27	23	4
Medical and Health Services	26	21	5	17	11	6
Religions, Welfare, Legal and Community Services	31	29	2	45	37	8
Business Services	5	5	N	1	1	N
Recreation Services	14	11	3	34	21	13
Household Services	39	28	11	68	41	27
Personal Services	46	41	5	79	54	25
Services not elsewhere classified and general labour	274	187	87	351	200	151

under non-agricultural pursuits, for the past censuses can be worked out by making suitable adjustments on the basis of the correlating statement which has been presented earlier in this chapter.

4. A broad classification of workers by 'Industries and Services' for the Census years 1911 to 1961 is given in the following table for the State as a whole, prepared on the basis of said correlating statement.

classified by sex in major industrial activities, 1911 - 1961

1931			1921			1911		
Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,911	1,432	479	1,937	1,347	591	2,088	1,476	612
226	183	43	178	136	42	150	120	30
9	7	2	11	7	4	9	6	3
551	397	154	644	382	262	721	450	271
409	283	126	500	276	224	560	331	229
82	59	23	80	52	28	86	56	30
25	23	2	29	24	5	32	27	5
35	32	3	35	30	5	43	36	7
69	53	16	43	32	11	58	40	18
315	244	71	320	242	78	374	287	87
54	51	3	55	52	3	60	56	4
27	26	1	28	27	1	23	23	N
25	23	2	25	23	2	35	31	4
			Included in Trade and Commerce					
2	2	N	2	2	N	2	2	N
687	497	190	686	495	191	716	517	199
128	125	3	144	138	6	143	137	6
48	26	22	51	27	24	61	32	29
8	7	1	5	4	1	4	4	N
9	3	6	7	3	4	9	3	6
113	91	22	154	119	35	150	122	28
1	1	N	4	3	1	6	6	N
31	20	11	35	21	14	45	27	18
92	66	26	116	73	43	145	88	57
61	50	11	79	57	22	91	67	24
196	108	88	91	50	41	62	31	31

5. It will be observed that the total strength of workers under non-agricultural classes shows an increase of about 48 thousand persons in 1961 as compared to the Census held in 1911. The increase in 1961 is contributed by male workers, the female workers have shown a decline in comparison of previous census years. By examining the important industries and services it is noticed that livestock, forestry etc. shows an steady increase from Census to Census both for male and female workers. The mining and quarrying limited to 31 thousand persons in 1961 Census shows more than 3 times increase over such workers in 1911. Workers at manufacturing industries show a gradual decrease from 1911 to 1931 and again in 1961. In 1951 Census there was an increase over 1931. A considerable decline in 1961 Census in comparison to 1911 is noticed in case of workers engaged in food stuffs, beverages, tobacco, textiles, wood and leather products. The household industries flourishing these days had shown decline in the past from year to year due to the policies of the then government. Workers

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

IV

Age-group	Population		Total Workers		At Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						RAJASTHAN
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	581	359	38	21
0-14	1,000	1,000	136	121	20	13
15-34	1,000	1,000	910	572	51	27
35-59	1,000	1,000	965	560	52	30
60+	1,000	1,000	719	234	44	17
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	126	71	6	3
RURAL						
Total	1 000	1,000	601	408	39	21
0-14	1,000	1,000	156	141	23	14
15-34	1,000	1,000	940	653	52	27
35-59	1,000	1,000	972	629	51	29
60+	1,000	1,000	746	263	42	17
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	121	75	6	3
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	480	101	31	18
0-14	1,000	1,000	32	17	3	4
15-34	1,000	1,000	769	152	46	29
35-59	1,000	1,000	925	198	60	33
60+	1,000	1,000	572	96	51	17
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	30	9	4

engaged in construction activities have registered a considerable rise during 1951-61. Though trade and commerce has declined in comparison of previous Census years but transport of all types has increased considerably specially during 1951-61. Services accounting about 30 per cent of the total workers in non-agricultural pursuits do not fluctude as in case of others, but 1951 Census shows the highest number of workers engaged in various services.

6. We may now study the distribution of certain categories of workers belonging to the secondary and tertiary sectors for 1961. The following table presents the distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers and workers belonging to the industrial categories IV—Household Industry; V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry; VI—Construction, VII—Trade and Commerce, VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications and IX—Other Services by broad age-groups.

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961

V In Manufacturing other than household industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
STATE									
14	2	9	1	26	2	11	N	52	14
1	N	1	N	1	N	N	N	5	3
26	4	17	2	37	2	21	N	92	21
24	4	16	2	56	3	20	N	90	26
13	2	6	1	45	2	3	N	45	14
3	1	3	1	4	1	3	...	25	4
5	1	5	1	14	1	3	N	31	11
N	N	1	N	1	N	N	N	3	3
9	2	10	2	20	1	6	N	56	17
7	2	7	1	30	2	6	N	49	20
4	1	3	N	25	1	1	N	27	11
2	N	3	1	4	N	2	...	17	4
64	8	31	3	86	5	52	1	157	28
5	1	2	N	3	1	1	N	7	2
111	12	52	4	120	6	94	1	263	41
110	16	60	6	190	12	96	1	299	61
61	7	27	2	154	8	15	N	147	33
19	3	3	...	11	4	9	...	125	11

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						GANGANAGAR
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	564	188	14	4
0–14	1,000	1,000	99	62	6	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	921	317	20	6
35–59	1,000	1,000	975	313	22	7
60+	1,000	1,000	752	130	17	5
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	124	38	3	—
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	571	209	14	4
0–14	1,000	1,000	109	70	7	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	939	356	18	6
35–59	1,000	1,000	980	343	20	7
60+	1,000	1,000	766	140	16	5
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	126	39	3	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	523	57	17	4
0–14	1,000	1,000	36	11	2	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	832	89	26	7
35–59	1,000	1,000	946	119	30	7
60+	1,000	1,000	639	60	25	2
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	102	34	...	...
						BIKANER
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	518	258	63	45
0–14	1,000	1,000	90	74	23	14
15–34	1,000	1,000	860	435	97	69
35–59	1,000	1,000	940	428	94	80
60+	1,000	1,000	623	178	83	43
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	67	30	...	10
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	586	404	91	70
0–14	1,000	1,000	143	122	40	23
15–34	1,000	1,000	957	684	140	105
35–59	1,000	1,000	981	660	127	127
60+	1,000	1,000	718	267	105	67
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	65	31	...	10
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	425	61	24	11
0–14	1,000	1,000	19	6	2	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	728	93	38	19
35–59	1,000	1,000	884	133	50	20
60+	1,000	1,000	464	69	45	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	91	...	...	...

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT									
20	3	19	4	30	1	9	N	48	5
2	N	2	1	1	N	N	...	3	1
40	6	38	7	48	1	18	N	92	9
30	4	25	5	63	1	13	N	80	11
12	1	8	2	43	N	2	...	39	5
6	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	14	3
8	3	17	4	14	N	3	N	28	3
1	1	3	1	N	N	N	...	2	1
17	5	36	8	22	N	6	N	55	6
12	3	21	5	29	N	5	N	44	6
5	1	7	2	23	N	1	...	26	3
3	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	13	...
85	4	28	2	121	2	41	N	165	19
4	1	1	N	3	N	1	...	11	1
150	7	49	3	172	2	78	N	274	30
135	8	48	3	259	4	63	N	286	44
72	2	19	N	205	3	11	...	140	20
34	11	...	...	...	...	17	...	34	23
DISTRICT									
21	4	17	2	42	2	33	N	82	12
2	N	2	N	2	N	N	...	3	1
37	6	31	3	61	2	65	N	148	19
40	9	33	4	99	6	62	N	167	29
21	3	13	1	65	4	7	N	66	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
4	1	2	N	12	1	6	N	26	4
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	...	1	1
6	2	4	1	18	2	13	N	54	6
7	3	5	1	25	2	12	...	44	7
5	1	2	...	16	2	1	N	17	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
45	7	37	3	83	3	69	N	159	25
3	1	4	N	3	N	1	...	5	1
79	10	67	5	120	3	136	N	277	37
86	18	71	7	198	9	130	1	333	57
49	6	32	2	147	7	16	...	150	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						CHURU
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	561	391	24	21
0–14	1,000	1,000	143	159	15	13
15–34	1,000	1,000	909	626	33	27
35–59	1,000	1,000	967	601	32	31
60+	1,000	1,000	705	242	31	20
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	112	42	...	2
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	612	519	20	23
0–14	1,000	1,000	193	223	20	17
15–34	1,000	1,000	958	824	22	24
35–59	1,000	1,000	984	777	19	32
60+	1,000	1,000	733	318	24	27
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	113	43	N	2
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	447	124	33	19
0–14	1,000	1,000	40	25	5	5
15–34	1,000	1,000	791	202	58	34
35–59	1,000	1,000	925	239	63	28
60+	1,000	1,000	629	92	51	8
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	88	31	...	...
						JHUNJHUNU
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	518	366	26	16
0–14	1,000	1,000	94	130	13	12
15–34	1,000	1,000	844	597	37	20
35–59	1,000	1,000	972	572	38	20
60+	1,000	1,000	736	232	33	8
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	133	68	5	8
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	537	413	25	14
0–14	1,000	1,000	105	151	15	13
15–34	1,000	1,000	888	675	35	17
35–59	1,000	1,000	981	636	33	17
60+	1,000	1,000	750	259	28	8
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	134	66	5	9
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	433	141	29	23
0–14	1,000	1,000	43	29	3	6
15–34	1,000	1,000	671	224	43	39
35–59	1,000	1,000	925	267	61	37
60+	1,000	1,000	660	114	55	11
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	500	...	...

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT									
13	1	8	1	30	1	10	N	40	6
1	N	1	N	1	N	N	...	2	1
23	2	15	1	47	2	22	N	72	8
24	2	14	1	67	2	17	N	79	16
11	1	6	N	42	1	2	N	37	9
2	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	12	4
1	N	1	N	4	N	3	N	12	1
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	1	N
2	1	1	N	7	N	5	...	25	2
2	1	2	N	9	1	6	...	16	2
1	N	1	...	6	N	1	...	7	1
2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	9	2
38	2	24	1	87	3	27	N	102	17
2	N	3	N	3	1	1	...	5	2
74	3	47	2	144	4	62	N	183	22
76	4	42	3	204	7	44	N	227	43
39	2	21	2	140	4	6	N	117	25
...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	59	31
DISTRICT									
11	2	9	1	21	1	4	N	49	7
N	N	1	N	1	N	N	...	4	2
24	3	16	1	34	2	9	...	98	11
20	3	16	2	45	2	7	...	84	15
10	1	7	N	31	2	2	...	43	7
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	26	...
4	N	3	N	9	1	2	N	30	6
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	3	1
10	1	7	1	15	N	4	...	67	8
6	1	6	1	20	1	4	...	44	10
3	1	3	N	15	1	N	...	23	4
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	26	...
45	10	33	1	73	4	15	N	134	15
3	3	4	N	4	N	N	...	9	2
79	16	54	2	109	4	31	N	218	21
89	15	68	4	171	9	28	...	291	35
53	6	30	1	121	6	10	...	155	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						ALWAR
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	556	326	29	15
0–14	1,000	1,000	100	89	12	8
15–34	1,000	1,000	886	542	40	22
35–59	1,000	1,000	971	544	44	24
60+	1,000	1,000	761	253	36	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	173	98	7	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	565	346	29	15
0–14	1,000	1,000	106	96	13	9
15–34	1,000	1,000	903	577	41	21
35–59	1,000	1,000	975	576	43	22
60+	1,000	1,000	776	266	35	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	135	99	7	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	456	92	26	21
0–14	1,000	1,000	24	9	4	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	711	137	34	34
35–59	1,000	1,000	927	188	53	36
60+	1,000	1,000	581	121	49	18
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	933	...	...	...
						BHARATPUR
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	580	231	15	7
0–14	1,000	1,000	87	54	4	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	917	373	22	10
35–59	1,000	1,000	974	400	24	13
60+	1,000	1,000	780	188	21	8
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	261	107	11	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	592	255	13	5
0–14	1,000	1,000	96	60	4	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	934	412	19	8
35–59	1,000	1,000	979	436	19	10
60+	1,000	1,000	802	204	16	5
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	221	114	8	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	505	79	31	16
0–14	1,000	1,000	35	11	4	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	813	115	44	23
35–59	1,000	1,000	941	170	59	33
60+	1,000	1,000	636	97	56	22
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	833	50	56	...

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT									
9	1	5	N	21	1	4	N	51	13
1	N	N	N	1	N	N	...	5	3
16	2	9	N	30	1	8	N	95	20
15	3	10	N	47	2	8	N	84	24
9	2	4	N	37	2	2	N	43	16
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	64	6
4	1	3	N	15	N	2	N	39	12
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	5	3
7	1	5	N	21	N	4	N	76	18
7	1	5	N	32	1	4	N	62	21
4	N	2	N	27	1	1	N	34	13
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	24	6
59	10	31	1	95	3	29	N	176	29
6	1	1	...	2	N	N	...	7	1
100	11	47	2	128	2	54	N	299	44
108	21	67	3	218	10	53	N	343	60
61	22	40	1	162	8	16	...	157	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	866	...
DISTRICT									
11	1	6	N	19	1	6	N	44	9
1	N	N	N	1	N	N	...	5	1
20	1	10	N	28	1	11	N	79	15
15	2	11	N	38	2	11	N	73	17
11	1	4	N	32	3	2	...	34	10
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	51	17
2	N	2	N	9	1	2	N	25	8
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	...	3	1
4	N	3	N	14	N	4	...	45	12
4	1	2	N	18	1	4	N	38	13
3	1	1	...	16	2	1	...	19	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	18
61	5	32	1	79	3	32	N	163	21
5	1	2	N	3	N	1	...	7	2
113	8	52	2	112	3	57	1	286	31
90	11	66	1	165	9	60	1	298	45
62	6	25	2	138	9	13	...	130	25
...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	611	...

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						SAWAI MADHOPUR
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	608	418	35	21
0–14	1,000	1,000	140	134	20	13
15–34	1,000	1,000	929	644	47	26
35–59	1,000	1,000	973	658	44	29
60+	1,000	1,000	764	319	40	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	162	67	3	17
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	618	451	33	20
0–14	1,000	1,000	152	146	21	14
15–34	1,000	1,000	941	696	44	24
35–59	1,000	1,000	978	703	39	26
60+	1,000	1,000	778	340	35	15
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	181	75	4	17
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	516	123	50	31
0–14	1,000	1,000	39	22	7	5
15–34	1,000	1,000	821	177	72	47
35–59	1,000	1,000	935	243	93	60
60+	1,000	1,000	635	140	81	34
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	27	18	...	18
						JAIPUR
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	567	342	48	38
0–14	1,000	1,000	124	122	15	15
15–34	1,000	1,000	868	522	69	55
35–59	1,000	1,000	952	535	78	62
60+	1,000	1,000	702	251	66	35
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	140	82	10	9
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	596	436	53	45
0–14	1,000	1,000	155	160	18	19
15–34	1,000	1,000	914	673	77	63
35–59	1,000	1,000	965	663	82	70
60+	1,000	1,000	747	306	66	40
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	121	86	11	10
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	487	74	35	21
0–14	1,000	1,000	33	11	5	5
15–34	1,000	1,000	754	107	49	30
35–59	1,000	1,000	915	147	66	38
60+	1,000	1,000	552	87	65	23
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	322	29	...	...

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT									
16	2	5	1	22	1	12	N	42	12
1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	3
33	4	9	1	32	1	22	N	72	18
21	4	8	1	45	2	19	N	70	23
9	2	2	N	40	2	4	N	38	14
3	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	30	7
9	2	3	N	15	N	6	N	32	11
1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	3	3
19	3	6	N	21	1	11	N	56	16
12	3	5	N	30	1	9	N	49	20
5	1	1	N	27	1	2	...	26	12
4	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	30	9
76	8	24	2	88	4	61	1	133	21
4	1	2	1	3	N	1	N	8	2
144	11	40	3	125	3	115	1	210	29
113	16	45	5	179	10	103	2	252	48
49	11	14	N	159	14	16	1	149	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
DISTRICT									
24	2	13	2	34	1	16	N	91	21
3	N	1	1	1	N	N	N	12	7
45	3	23	2	47	1	30	N	153	28
38	4	23	3	74	3	29	N	154	38
18	2	10	1	57	3	6	N	75	24
5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	55	28
2	1	6	1	17	1	3	N	59	18
N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	14	9
4	1	12	1	23	1	5	N	101	23
4	2	10	1	38	1	5	N	91	31
2	1	3	N	32	1	1	N	48	19
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	32	28
85	5	32	4	82	3	53	N	176	28
10	N	2	1	3	N	1	N	8	2
145	7	49	6	108	3	92	1	280	40
135	10	61	9	179	8	97	1	334	59
74	7	32	2	141	7	21	N	166	38
51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	29

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						SIKAR
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	547	384	37	34
0–14	1,000	1,000	115	137	19	21
15–34	1,000	1,000	887	607	52	45
35–59	1,000	1,000	967	581	55	46
60+	1,000	1,000	733	257	45	25
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	108	98	14	23
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	570	429	36	32
0–14	1,000	1,000	132	160	22	24
15–34	1,000	1,000	915	673	47	39
35–59	1,000	1,000	977	641	49	41
60+	1,000	1,000	754	286	42	24
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	93	89	11	21
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	434	174	43	42
0–14	1,000	1,000	39	38	5	9
15–34	1,000	1,000	751	284	73	73
35–59	1,000	1,000	913	307	88	70
60+	1,000	1,000	613	129	60	27
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	556	235	112	59
						AJMER
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	557	341	55	24
0–14	1,000	1,000	119	115	46	28
15–34	1,000	1,000	869	539	66	22
35–59	1,000	1,000	954	535	58	24
60+	1,000	1,000	614	184	54	14
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	273	84	15	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	612	491	79	32
0–14	1,000	1,000	179	178	73	43
15–34	1,000	1,000	947	785	94	25
35–59	1,000	1,000	971	734	74	26
60+	1,000	1,000	701	242	71	15
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	220	97	15	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	468	81	16	11
0–14	1,000	1,000	19	9	2	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	750	122	24	18
35–59	1,000	1,000	924	168	31	21
60+	1,000	1,000	467	85	25	10
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	450	35	17	...

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT									
11	5	11	1	26	1	7	N	46	10
1	2	1	N	1	N	N	...	4	2
21	9	20	1	43	2	14	...	86	14
19	8	18	1	55	3	13	N	83	18
11	3	8	N	39	2	2	...	50	11
4	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	11	12
4	1	4	N	13	N	3	...	32	8
N	N	1	N	1	N	N	...	3	2
8	1	9	1	20	1	7	...	63	12
7	2	7	1	28	1	6	N	49	14
5	1	3	N	22	1	1	...	31	9
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	...
45	26	39	2	88	5	23	N	116	18
4	9	3	N	4	1	1	...	8	3
86	44	75	3	152	6	48	...	197	28
85	38	78	4	194	11	45	N	259	36
46	15	35	1	135	3	9	...	157	18
111	...	...	...	111	...	111	...	111	176
DISTRICT									
30	7	12	2	43	2	44	N	79	22
1	1	1	N	1	N	1	N	4	3
52	10	22	3	59	2	76	N	143	33
56	14	20	4	92	4	89	1	137	42
29	5	10	1	79	4	10	N	67	25
23	4	11		8	...	8	...	100	3
8	1	6	1	16	1	6	N	35	16
N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	3	4
15	2	11	2	23	1	11	N	65	25
14	3	9	1	33	2	11	N	57	28
7	1	3	N	30	1	1	N	30	14
5	...	10	5	10	...	5	...	40	4
66	16	22	3	86	3	105	1	151	31
3	2	1	N	2	N	1	...	6	2
107	25	39	4	114	2	174	1	261	47
126	34	40	8	193	8	220	2	272	67
67	11	23	3	162	9	25	N	130	42
83	17	17	...	...	...	16	...	300	...

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						TONK
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	617	436	58	24
0–14	1,000	1,000	170	149	53	23
15–34	1,000	1,000	934	691	68	25
35–59	1,000	1,000	966	657	57	28
60+	1,000	1,000	722	255	50	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	103	68	4	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	635	490	62	24
0–14	1,000	1,000	191	170	62	26
15–34	1,000	1,000	951	773	69	22
35–59	1,000	1,000	973	733	53	24
60+	1,000	1,000	743	289	48	14
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	104	68	5	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	516	127	42	26
0–14	1,000	1,000	54	23	6	4
15–34	1,000	1,000	835	199	63	40
35–59	1,000	1,000	925	230	77	47
60+	1,000	1,000	624	98	60	22
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
						JAISALMER
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	629	307	157	96
0–14	1,000	1,000	188	84	58	21
15–34	1,000	1,000	956	494	234	115
35–59	1,000	1,000	970	498	231	167
60+	1,000	1,000	714	193	159	63
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	217	625	43	125
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	640	334	170	106
0–14	1,000	1,000	204	92	64	23
15–34	1,000	1,000	965	539	252	171
35–59	1,000	1,000	978	542	250	186
60+	1,000	1,000	734	205	170	69
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	217	625	43	125
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	517	66	37	7
0–14	1,000	1,000	35	13	2	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	868	99	64	12
35–59	1,000	1,000	900	121	61	5
60+	1,000	1,000	460	83	21	9
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT									
13	1	6	N	22	2	4	N	51	17
2	1	N	N	1	N	N	...	4	3
24	2	9	1	31	3	7	...	85	25
16	2	12	1	44	4	6	N	89	31
12	2	6	N	39	2	2	N	56	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
3	1	2	N	13	N	1	...	29	13
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	3	3
5	1	4	1	19	1	2	...	51	19
5	1	4	N	25	1	2	...	47	22
4	1	2	...	21	1	N	...	29	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
69	7	28	2	76	9	19	N	177	40
12	1	1	N	6	1	1	...	9	5
138	11	44	3	105	14	40	...	291	58
85	11	60	3	158	20	28	N	337	81
51	8	22	1	121	7	9	1	184	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT									
5	N	3	N	17	1	4	...	47	6
1	...	N	...	N	N	N	...	3	1
7	1	6	1	26	1	7	...	90	10
9	N	4	1	36	2	8	...	74	13
4	N	1	...	17	1	N	...	16	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	...	1	N	8	N	1	...	28	5
N	...	N	...	N	N	...	...	2	1
1	...	2	1	13	N	1	...	56	7
N	...	1	N	18	1	2	...	40	8
N	...	N	...	10	...	...	...	6	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	2	21	2	97	4	38	...	232	24
4	...	3	...	3	N	N	...	9	N
70	4	39	5	149	5	69	...	415	33
85	4	32	2	197	11	67	...	387	59
53	3	7	...	102	6	7	...	144	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						JODHPUR
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	546	289	22	8
0–14	1,000	1,000	118	96	9	5
15–34	1,000	1,000	863	484	32	11
35–59	1,000	1,000	937	458	34	12
60+	1,000	1,000	637	165	29	6
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	190	105	...	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	586	380	22	9
0–14	1,000	1,000	156	129	13	7
15–34	1,000	1,000	925	645	30	10
35–59	1,000	1,000	955	596	28	11
60+	1,000	1,000	714	212	26	7
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	364	141	...	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	452	73	24	8
0–14	1,000	1,000	26	13	2	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	728	113	35	12
35–59	1,000	1,000	895	146	50	15
60+	1,000	1,000	437	57	37	5
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	66	38	...	...
						NAGAUR
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	580	394	27	13
0–14	1,000	1,000	146	144	14	12
15–34	1,000	1,000	920	622	38	15
35–59	1,000	1,000	965	592	38	15
60+	1,000	1,000	719	249	29	7
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	78	28	2	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	596	439	24	13
0–14	1,000	1,000	163	163	16	13
15–34	1,000	1,000	939	692	31	15
35–59	1,000	1,000	971	654	29	14
60+	1,000	1,000	735	277	23	7
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	70	32	...	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	474	86	50	13
0–14	1,000	1,000	36	16	4	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	796	139	85	22
35–59	1,000	1,000	922	160	95	21
60+	1,000	1,000	608	64	71	8
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	152	...	22	...

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT									
18	**2**	**12**	**1**	27	**1**	25	N	60	11
2	N	**1**	N	**1**	N	N	N	2	**1**
31	**3**	**21**	**2**	39	**1**	45	N	105	**17**
32	**4**	**24**	**2**	60	**3**	49	N	114	**23**
18	**2**	**8**	N	42	**3**	6	N	43	10
...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	19	**6**
2	**1**	**3**	**1**	8	N	4	N	18	**3**
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	**1**	N
5	**2**	**6**	**1**	13	**1**	6	N	36	5
4	**1**	**6**	**1**	18	**1**	8	N	27	**6**
3	**1**	**2**	...	14	**1**	1	...	12	**1**
...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
53	**4**	**32**	**2**	69	**3**	74	N	156	**28**
5	N	**2**	N	3	N	1	N	6	**2**
90	**5**	**53**	**4**	97	**3**	130	1	256	**43**
93	**8**	**65**	**5**	154	**9**	143	1	312	**63**
57	**4**	**23**	**1**	115	**6**	20	N	125	**26**
...	...	...	...	17	...	16	...	16	**19**
DISTRICT									
11	**1**	**7**	N	21	**1**	8	N	33	**6**
1	N	**1**	N	**1**	N	N	N	2	**1**
20	**2**	**14**	**1**	32	**1**	14	N	62	
19	**2**	**11**	**1**	45	**2**	14	N	56	**9**
11	**1**	**4**	N	35	**1**	2	...	28	**6**
2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	...
2	N	**2**	N	13	**1**	4	N	18	**4**
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	**1**
5	N	**5**	N	19	**1**	7	N	37	**6**
5	**1**	**3**	N	26	**1**	7	..	28	**5**
2	N	**1**	N	21	**1**	1	...	13	**4**
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
66	**5**	**39**	**1**	79	**3**	31	N	128	**19**
6	**1**	**4**	N	2	**1**	1	...	6	**2**
117	**9**	**73**	**2**	115	**4**	60	N	223	**31**
117	**10**	**67**	**3**	180	**7**	62	1	251	**35**
78	**4**	**28**	**1**	138	**4**	9	...	130	**18**
22	...	...	...	22	...	...	..	43	...

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						PALI
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	573	316	80	35
0–14	1,000	1,000	137	101	28	13
15–34	1,000	1,000	928	536	122	58
35–59	1,000	1,000	962	476	125	51
60+	1,000	1,000	669	146	91	17
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	289	69	5	8
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	579	331	83	36
0–14	1,000	1,000	146	107	30	14
15–34	1,000	1,000	937	564	127	60
35–59	1,000	1,000	965	493	127	52
60+	1,000	1,000	673	150	91	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	309	76	...	9
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	521	176	54	24
0–14	1,000	1,000	53	47	9	6
15–34	1,000	1,000	845	269	78	37
35–59	1,000	1,000	941	309	101	41
60+	1,000	1,000	620	107	83	20
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	63	...	63	...
						BARMER
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	620	402	26	15
0–14	1,000	1,000	203	159	22	14
15–34	1,000	1,000	956	655	31	16
35–59	1,000	1,000	970	599	29	16
60+	1,000	1,000	700	226	23	10
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	19	...	...	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	627	421	22	13
0–14	1,000	1,000	213	167	22	14
15–34	1,000	1,000	963	688	25	13
35–59	1,000	1,000	972	627	20	13
60+	1,000	1,000	705	239	18	9
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	22	...	...	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	504	103	82	37
0–14	1,000	1,000	40	18	16	8
15–34	1,000	1,000	845	172	125	63
35–59	1,000	1,000	939	180	154	58
60+	1,000	1,000	615	64	104	22
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT									
18	3	7	1	30	2	11	N	46	20
1	N	1	1	1	N	N	N	5	6
34	5	13	2	47	3	21	N	82	30
33	6	14	2	62	4	20	N	82	36
14	2	5	1	42	3	4	N	44	12
31	8	36	15	21	23	31	...	83	...
9	2	7	1	24	2	9	N	38	19
1	N	1	1	1	N	N	N	4	6
16	2	12	2	39	2	17	N	69	29
15	3	13	2	49	3	16	N	67	33
8	1	5	1	32	3	4	N	37	11
34	8	39	17	22	25	34	...	90	...
107	17	13	2	86	7	27	1	117	31
3	2	1	N	2	1	N	...	8	6
197	27	20	2	128	10	50	1	197	46
184	34	28	4	177	16	47	1	212	61
83	9	8	N	144	7	9	N	109	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT									
4	N	1	N	21	1	5	N	17	2
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	...	1	N
6	1	2	N	30	1	9	N	33	3
7	1	3	N	51	2	9	N	29	4
4	N	N	...	34	1	1	N	10	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	N	1	N	14	1	3	N	9	1
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	1	N
2	N	1	N	19	1	5	N	19	1
3	N	1	N	33	1	5	...	15	2
2	...	N	...	21	1	1	...	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	4	12	1	141	5	34	N	138	14
2	1	1	...	4	N	N	...	6	1
67	7	21	1	207	6	70	...	264	19
67	7	22	3	314	10	54	2	228	36
44	4	4	...	234	8	10	1	96	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						JALOR
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	589	317	40	13
0–14	1,000	1,000	176	106	15	5
15–34	1,000	1,000	944	551	62	18
35–59	1,000	1,000	913	466	60	21
60+	1,000	1,000	604	151	41	9
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	21	...	5	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	591	324	40	12
0–14	1,000	1,000	180	109	15	5
15–34	1,000	1,000	947	565	61	17
35–59	1,000	1,000	911	476	59	20
60+	1,000	1,000	603	153	41	10
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	21	...	5	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	545	156	46	28
0–14	1,000	1,000	78	48	10	8
15–34	1,000	1,000	890	258	71	44
35–59	1,000	1,000	948	236	82	49
60+	1,000	1,000	630	109	42	12
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	24	...	...	...
						SIROHI
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	566	222	81	27
0–14	1,000	1,000	127	65	26	7
15–34	1,000	1,000	913	354	115	38
35–59	1,000	1,000	919	361	137	54
60+	1,000	1,000	598	122	82	19
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	194	129	33	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	576	246	90	30
0–14	1,000	1,000	146	74	30	8
15–34	1,000	1,000	931	395	131	41
35–59	1,000	1,000	914	387	150	59
60+	1,000	1,000	612	135	89	21
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	182	160	37	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	515	97	34	15
0–14	1,000	1,000	29	15	2	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	834	147	48	25
35–59	1,000	1,000	941	208	72	27
60+	1,000	1,000	507	56	40	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	286	...	...	...

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT									
4	1	3	N	27	1	2	...	29	10
N	N	N	N	1	N	...	...	4	4
7	1	5	1	35	2	4	N	54	16
8	1	4	1	65	3	4	...	43	16
3	1	2	...	49	2	N	...	21	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
3	1	1	N	24	1	1	...	22	9
N	N	N	N	1	1	...	...	4	3
5	1	3	N	31	2	3	...	39	15
6	1	3	N	57	2	2	...	33	15
2	N	1	N	45	1	N	...	18	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
25	3	23	1	88	9	15	...	169	28
2	1	1	N	5	1	...	...	10	7
41	3	43	3	114	15	25	...	332	47
49	8	37	2	208	16	31	...	252	40
21	6	21	...	159	12	2	...	93	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
DISTRICT									
9	1	11	2	28	2	20	N	80	34
1	N	1	1	1	N	N	...	11	11
17	2	20	3	42	3	38	N	145	52
15	2	20	2	59	5	34	1	125	55
8	1	8	N	44	3	6	...	66	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	113	32
4	1	8	1	18	1	6	N	57	32
1	N	1	1	1	N	N	...	11	11
8	1	15	3	26	1	12	...	99	50
6	1	13	2	38	2	12	...	85	48
4	N	5	1	30	1	4	...	55	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	109	40
34	2	28	3	78	8	83	1	197	43
2	...	1	N	1	N	N	...	12	8
58	3	43	6	109	12	149	2	348	60
59	4	56	7	165	18	150	3	323	99
33	2	22	...	138	9	22	...	136	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	143	...

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						BHILWARA
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	657	498	50	20
0–14	1,000	1,000	211	184	45	21
15–34	1,000	1,000	949	753	55	18
35–59	1,000	1,000	977	723	49	22
60+	1,000	1,000	736	270	50	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	148	275	11	2
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	667	524	51	20
0–14	1,000	1,000	224	196	49	23
15–34	1,000	1,000	962	793	56	17
35–59	1,000	1,000	979	756	49	21
60+	1,000	1,000	741	280	51	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	155	283	12	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	539	164	30	22
0–14	1,000	1,000	40	27	2	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	795	247	46	35
35–59	1,000	1,000	954	290	50	35
60+	1,000	1,000	674	131	49	22
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	59	...	59
						UDAIPUR
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	612	439	30	27
0–14	1,000	1,000	182	170	25	21
15–34	1,000	1,000	923	675	34	31
35–59	1,000	1,000	976	652	34	33
60+	1,000	1,000	745	270	35	23
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	178	74	3	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	627	476	31	27
0–14	1,000	1,000	260	186	28	23
15–34	1,000	1,000	952	735	34	30
35–59	1,000	1,000	981	704	31	32
60+	1,000	1,000	763	290	34	22
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	171	74	3	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	495	123	26	22
0–14	1,000	1,000	28	19	2	4
15–34	1,000	1,000	718	184	36	34
35–59	1,000	1,000	942	221	51	37
60+	1,000	1,000	615	126	43	26
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	333	75	...	...

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT									
11	2	5	1	22	1	3	N	36	12
1	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	3	2
19	3	8	1	28	1	6	N	61	18
18	3	7	1	46	2	6	N	57	20
10	2	3	N	45	1	1	...	31	12
6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	17	...
5	1	3	1	16	1	1	N	26	9
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	3	2
9	1	3	1	24	1	2	N	44	14
7	2	5	1	34	1	2	N	39	16
4	1	2	N	32	1	1	...	22	10
6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	18	...
90	13	22	2	93	3	28	N	164	40
2	1	1	N	N	N	1	...	9	3
142	19	33	3	114	4	48	N	264	61
159	23	40	3	196	6	45	...	276	74
80	16	24	N	199	2	3	...	134	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT									
11	2	9	2	25	3	7	N	44	11
1	1	1	1	1	N	N	N	4	2
20	3	15	4	34	3	14	N	77	17
18	3	17	3	55	5	12	N	74	19
11	2	7	1	52	4	3	N	40	13
1	...	8	...	7	4	...	...	23	3
6	2	4	1	16	1	2	N	26	8
1	N	1	1	N	N	N	...	4	2
10	2	8	2	23	2	4	N	49	12
9	3	7	1	36	3	4	N	38	11
5	2	2	N	32	2	1	...	19	8
1	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	11	3
56	4	48	11	93	13	47	1	181	42
4	N	2	2	2	1	1	N	9	4
92	6	68	18	114	18	84	1	268	62
93	8	96	15	202	26	74	1	344	80
52	4	40	8	197	16	15	N	187	50
...	...	...	...	61	75	...	...	273	...

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						CHITORGARH
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	636	522	35	23
0–14	1,000	1,000	172	180	27	20
15–34	1,000	1,000	949	789	40	23
35–59	1,000	1,000	981	775	42	27
60+	1,000	1,000	789	378	45	19
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	90	6	8	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	649	557	34	19
0–14	1,000	1,000	186	195	29	22
15–34	1,000	1,000	965	840	36	17
35–59	1,000	1,000	984	820	36	20
60+	1,000	1,000	803	402	42	16
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	514	185	48	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	514	185	48	53
0–14	1,000	1,000	34	34	5	9
15–34	1,000	1,000	788	274	73	80
35–59	1,000	1,000	957	340	88	96
60+	1,000	1,000	680	164	66	47
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	24	...	...	...
						DUNGARPUR
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	583	473	8	6
0–14	1,000	1,000	186	191	2	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	940	773	14	9
35–59	1,000	1,000	976	715	14	9
60+	1,000	1,000	689	267	9	4
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	302	77	10	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	591	492	7	5
0–14	1,000	1,000	195	199	2	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	953	805	12	8
35–59	1,000	1,000	978	745	12	8
60+	1,000	1,000	698	279	7	3
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	295	79	...	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	449	115	26	13
0–14	1,000	1,000	19	17	1	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	721	188	41	21
35–59	1,000	1,000	944	210	52	23
60+	1,000	1,000	545	93	49	22
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT									
10	2	11	3	23	2	4	N	37	13
1	N	1	1	1	N	N	...	3	2
16	3	21	6	30	2	6	N	61	19
16	4	15	3	48	4	7	N	63	23
13	2	6	1	53	2	1	...	35	15
...	...	7	...	15	...	...	...	7	...
4	2	9	3	14	1	1	N	25	11
1	N	1	1	N	N	N	...	3	2
7	3	18	6	19	1	2	N	41	16
6	3	12	3	29	2	3	N	39	18
5	1	4	1	30	2	N	...	22	13
...	...	11	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
61	8	27	2	106	6	26	N	157	35
3	1	1	N	2	1	N	...	6	2
100	12	46	4	135	8	48	N	261	50
107	15	49	4	226	12	44	1	288	75
71	9	23	1	225	8	8	...	131	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
DISTRICT									
5	2	3	N	15	1	2	...	24	6
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	2	2
10	3	5	1	23	2	4	...	49	10
10	3	6	N	38	4	3	...	40	11
7	1	2	...	29	3	1	...	14	4
...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	19	...
3	1	1	N	10	1	1	...	16	5
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	2	1
6	2	2	N	16	1	1	...	34	8
5	2	1	N	25	2	1	...	21	7
2	1	N	...	17	2	1	...	8	3
...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	19	...
46	10	42	4	101	19	23	...	174	34
2	...	1	N	N	1	1	...	9	9
79	18	68	6	134	28	48	...	298	48
85	20	90	8	248	42	35	...	354	64
75	8	32	...	224	22	7	...	100	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						BANSWARA
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	583	434	16	10
0–14	1,000	1,000	173	139	10	8
15–34	1,000	1,000	942	737	20	12
35–59	1,000	1,000	982	699	22	12
60+	1,000	1,000	754	302	16	5
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	109	100	36	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	590	452	14	10
0–14	1,000	1,000	181	145	11	9
15–34	1,000	1,000	955	769	18	11
35–59	1,000	1,000	984	726	17	10
60+	1,000	1,000	764	314	14	5
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	109	100	37	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	458	109	43	18
0–14	1,000	1,000	23	13	2	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	735	167	68	31
35–59	1,000	1,000	941	233	92	37
60+	1,000	1,000	584	102	46	7
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
						BUNDI
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	600	322	57	13
0–14	1,000	1,000	137	85	45	8
15–34	1,000	1,000	934	520	74	16
35–59	1,000	1,000	969	524	58	20
60+	1,000	1,000	734	208	53	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	37	...	...	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	619	359	61	12
0–14	1,000	1,000	156	97	53	9
15–34	1,000	1,000	962	588	77	14
35–59	1,000	1,000	976	576	56	16
60+	1,000	1,000	755	222	50	9
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	40	...	...	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	494	116	37	21
0–14	1,000	1,000	27	15	2	4
15–34	1,000	1,000	773	147	53	28
35–59	1,000	1,000	936	252	72	41
60+	1,000	1,000	621	143	68	31
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...

and workers in idustrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT									
3	1	2	N	13	2	1	N	23	4
N	1	N	N	1	1	N	N	1	1
6	1	3	N	19	2	3	N	44	7
6	1	5	1	32	4	2	N	41	10
5	...	2	N	25	2	...	...	18	5
...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	5	...
2	N	1	N	9	1	N	N	11	2
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1
3	1	1	N	13	1	1	N	25	3
3	1	2	...	21	2	N	N	18	4
2	...	1	N	14	1	N	...	6	3
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	5	...
31	4	25	4	88	17	21	N	219	47
1	N	1	1	7	4	1	...	7	3
54	8	42	5	106	22	44	1	379	72
57	9	50	11	217	37	32	1	425	103
46	...	18	...	196	19	3	...	212	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT									
24	3	10	2	20	3	6	N	50	19
1	N	1	1	1	N	N	...	4	2
39	4	16	4	27	3	11	N	82	27
45	7	17	3	42	5	11	N	92	42
14	4	8	1	42	4	2	...	52	26
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
7	1	6	2	11	1	3	N	32	15
N	N	1	1	N	N	N	...	3	2
12	2	11	4	15	1	5	N	54	23
11	2	9	3	22	2	5	...	57	31
7	2	5	1	22	1	1	...	33	18
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
116	13	29	2	70	12	26	N	150	40
5	N	1	N	2	1	N	...	7	2
194	16	46	2	94	17	47	...	249	48
222	31	58	5	146	24	46	N	272	97
49	11	26	1	148	15	11	...	155	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						KOTA
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	587	320	40	16
0–14	1,000	1,000	91	82	12	4
15–34	1,000	1,000	914	487	59	24
35–59	1,000	1,000	971	525	60	26
60+	1,000	1,000	762	266	50	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	69	41	1	2
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	601	370	45	17
0–14	1,000	1,000	107	98	14	4
15–34	1,000	1,000	944	570	69	27
35–59	1,000	1,000	977	591	66	28
60+	1,000	1,000	803	300	54	13
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	72	42	2	2
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	527	96	17	10
0–14	1,000	1,000	22	12	2	2
15–34	1,000	1,000	803	127	22	14
35–59	1,000	1,000	942	207	34	18
60+	1,000	1,000	595	117	34	12
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	29	...	...
						JHALAWAR
TOTAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	615	394	41	11
0–14	1,000	1,000	127	108	20	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	949	600	56	16
35–59	1,000	1,000	981	629	56	18
60+	1,000	1,000	803	344	51	12
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	54	7	7	...
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	625	416	42	10
0–14	1,000	1,000	136	116	22	3
15–34	1,000	1,000	962	635	57	15
35–59	1,000	1,000	983	658	56	16
60+	1,000	1,000	820	362	52	10
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	49	7	7	...
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	490	122	28	16
0–14	1,000	1,000	24	17	1	1
15–34	1,000	1,000	790	153	44	25
35–59	1,000	1,000	950	271	50	31
60+	1,000	1,000	608	171	48	23
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	154	...	...	...

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—concld.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT									
18	3	21	4	29	4	19	N	82	43
2	N	1	1	1	1	N	N	6	7
31	5	39	8	38	5	35	N	136	63
28	6	32	5	59	9	31	N	138	80
20	3	13	1	61	6	7	N	87	45
...	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	1
7	2	14	4	14	2	4	N	56	43
1	1	1	1	1	N	N	N	7	8
13	3	27	7	20	3	7	N	91	65
11	3	18	3	29	5	8	N	92	76
9	2	6	1	27	3	3	...	63	41
...	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	5	2
62	9	52	6	88	11	80	1	192	44
6	2	1	1	2	2	1	N	6	3
96	14	84	8	107	12	140	2	305	55
102	17	90	12	187	27	128	2	333	104
66	9	41	3	193	19	23	1	182	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT									
9	1	6	1	20	2	3	N	49	20
1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	5	4
14	1	10	2	28	2	6	N	81	28
14	2	11	2	41	4	6	N	84	37
12	1	5	1	38	4	2	N	46	22
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	11	...
5	1	4	1	14	1	2	N	38	18
N	N	1	N	N	N	N	...	5	4
8	1	7	2	20	1	4	...	63	27
7	1	7	1	28	3	3	N	62	33
5	1	4	1	25	3	1	...	36	19
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	...
59	6	27	2		8	23	1	182	37
4	1	1	N	2	1	N	N	7	3
98	6	48	2	131	7	43	2	307	43
107	13	52	6	195	21	43	1	356	91
85	7	20	...	181	18	12	1	162	55
...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...

7. It will be observed that for the State as a whole for all ages, out of 581 male workers for every 1,000 males, 150 are engaged in the industrial categories IV to IX. These are distributed in order among other services (52), household industry (38), trade and commerce (26), manufacturing other than household industry (14), transport, storage and communications (11) and construction (9). Among 359 working females only 40 are engaged in the industrial categories IV to IX of whom more than half are returned at household industry. The employment under these categories in the rural areas of the State is of a lower extent inspite of the high proportions of working males and females for every 1,000 population, as agricultural activities predominate in the rural areas. Reviewing the relative importance of the various categories in the urban areas of the State, it is found that about 90 percent of the male and 60 percent of female workers are engaged in categories IV to IX. The order of importance of these categories of industry in urban areas is IX, VII, V, VIII, IV and VI. But in rural areas the highest proportion is of the household industry followed by other services and at a distance by trade and commerce. Other categories are insignificant. It is also observed that male participation, both

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-Group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	426	427	99	144	226	253
		15-34	317	325	497	519	431	425
		35-59	206	194	342	303	285	280
		60+	50	53	62	34	58	42
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	427	427	111	147	254	281
		15-34	314	325	491	520	422	410
		35-59	207	195	335	299	269	269
		60+	51	52	63	34	55	40
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	421	423	28	71	49	82
		15-34	330	328	528	496	489	520
		35-59	202	193	388	380	386	348
		60+	47	56	56	53	76	50
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ganganagar	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	436	470	77	155	186	224
		15-34	326	320	533	540	461	464
		35-59	186	165	322	275	290	265
		60+	51	44	68	30	63	47
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	441	472	84	158	217	247
		15-34	318	317	523	541	435	439
		35-59	186	166	321	272	283	262
		60+	54	44	72	29	65	52
		Age not stated	1	I	N	N	N	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	404	461	28	89	45	71
		15-34	374	339	595	533	576	631
		35-59	183	160	331	336	324	282
		60+	38	39	46	41	55	16
		Age not stated	1	1	N	1	0	0

in rural and urban areas, is far greater than female.

8. The general trend of distribution of workers among different industrial categories also hold good for the various districts. Certain variations in the proportions are obvious as the employment pattern is guided by so many factors viz., the extent of urbanisation, industrial development, fertility of land etc. Districts which are comparatively greater urbanised, show the predominance in the categories IV to IX in comparison to others where the agricultural activity predominates.

Age composition of workers

9. The above data may now be reviewwed from another angle to study the age composition of workers engaged in industrial categories IV to IX of secondary and tertiary sectors of industry. The following table presents the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among broad age-groups in each of the industrial categories IV to IX and also for total population and total workers for total, rural and urban areas of the State and its various districts.

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
33	73	35	104	13	67	7	42	37	90
578	520	578	573	457	399	601	548	562	485
344	360	352	300	444	444	378	380	357	370
45	47	35	23	86	90	14	30	44	55
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
36	82	45	132	12	92	9	101	55	116
590	551	614	608	453	409	592	550	572	488
329	326	313	241	445	414	381	327	329	346
45	41	28	18	90	84	17	22	44	50
N	N	N	1	N	1	1	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
32	67	27	55	13	45	6	18	19	37
574	500	549	514	460	389	603	547	553	477
349	382	383	398	444	469	377	402	384	420
45	51	41	33	83	96	14	33	44	66
N	N	N	0	N	1	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
33	97	58	119	12	52	9	0	30	64
653	655	670	652	524	483	689	583	621	557
283	228	249	211	391	408	292	417	307	336
31	18	23	18	73	57	10	0	42	43
N	2	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
57	92	71	122	15	64	7	0	35	93
643	681	676	656	508	513	651	500	621	566
270	209	230	203	389	397	332	500	293	297
30	17	23	19	88	26	10	0	51	44
N	1	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20	116	15	62	10	42	10	0	27	33
658	569	648	588	533	458	703	600	622	548
290	291	311	340	393	417	277	400	319	376
32	21	26	10	64	83	10	0	32	41
N	3	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	2

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bikaner	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	446	443	78	127	167	136
		15–34	317	318	526	535	488	488
		35–59	186	181	336	299	279	322
		60+	50	57	60	39	66	54
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	0	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	443	449	108	137	193	146
		15–34	316	319	516	540	486	481
		35–59	185	176	309	287	258	321
		60+	54	55	67	36	63	52
		Age not stated	2	1	N	N	0	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000
		0–14	451	435	20	40	26	45
		15–34	318	317	545	485	502	552
		35–59	187	188	387	408	388	335
		60+	44	60	48	67	84	68
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	0
Churu	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	452	441	115	179	274	272
		15–34	304	313	492	502	409	404
		35–59	187	183	323	281	246	265
		60+	56	61	70	38	71	59
		Age not stated	1	2	N	N	0	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	439	440	139	189	420	329
		15–34	310	316	485	501	335	342
		35–59	190	182	306	273	177	258
		60+	59	60	70	37	68	71
		Age not stated	2	2	N	N	0	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	480	443	43	91	68	129
		15–34	291	308	514	503	512	561
		35–59	180	186	374	359	343	282
		60+	49	63	69	47	77	28
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0
Jhunjhunu	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	458	435	85	155	231	323
		15–34	286	313	465	510	407	404
		35–59	194	189	364	296	286	241
		60+	61	62	86	39	76	31
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	460	436	90	160	277	389
		15–34	278	313	460	511	388	360
		35–59	198	189	362	291	264	218
		60+	63	61	88	38	71	32
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	450	432	45	90	47	118
		15–34	321	311	498	495	482	538
		35–59	177	191	377	362	372	311
		60+	52	66	80	53	99	33
		Age not stated	N	N	0	N	0	0

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
34	38	44	51	18	43	6	0	14	24
560	468	564	527	466	337	634	560	571	484
356	448	353	397	438	511	350	360	375	419
50	46	39	25	78	109	10	80	40	73
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
51	49	48	74	23	86	1	0	16	65
535	512	559	632	498	474	659	600	641	522
346	415	338	294	405	368	334	0	308	355
68	24	55	0	74	72	6	400	34	58
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
31	35	43	46	17	19	6	0	14	16
563	458	565	502	460	260	631	550	555	476
357	456	355	421	445	591	353	450	390	432
49	51	37	31	78	130	10	0	41	76
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
30	38	64	78	14	135	13	0	25	54
564	511	563	455	482	399	656	400	550	400
356	395	327	402	424	397	319	533	373	454
50	56	46	65	80	69	11	67	52	91
N	N	N	0	N	0	1	0	N	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
43	87	44	182	10	345	1	0	33	90
563	565	486	454	490	362	572	0	668	478
325	333	404	364	414	276	413	1,000	262	359
65	15	66	0	85	17	11	0	36	69
4	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	4
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
29	20	66	50	15	95	15	0	23	49
564	493	568	454	481	406	676	429	520	389
358	416	322	413	425	420	298	500	401	467
49	71	44	83	79	79	11	71	56	94
0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
25	105	52	82	20	101	13	0	35	99
590	545	539	362	468	417	624	600	574	459
329	300	361	517	421	394	336	400	336	385
56	50	48	39	91	88	26	0	54	57
N	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20	40	50	99	14	139	6	0	40	127
659	597	561	344	452	465	600	0	622	472
280	274	343	516	435	326	380	1,000	289	351
40	89	46	41	99	70	12	0	48	50
1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
26	119	52	59	24	64	16	0	31	52
563	535	529	388	477	370	638	750	524	436
350	305	370	518	413	461	313	250	384	442
61	41	49	35	86	105	33	0	61	70
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alwar	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	431	444	77	122	185	234
		15–34	291	309	464	513	410	428
		35–59	212	194	370	325	324	294
		60+	65	52	89	40	81	44
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	432	445	81	123	195	253
		15–34	290	309	463	515	410	417
		35–59	213	194	367	323	316	286
		60+	65	51	89	39	79	44
		Age not stated	...	1	N	N	N	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	425	428	22	44	60	67
		15–34	312	310	485	462	411	519
		35–59	206	203	419	416	420	362
		60+	57	59	73	78	109	52
		Age not stated	N	N	1	0	0	0
Bharatpur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	411	431	62	100	108	110
		15–34	314	323	496	521	461	464
		35–59	215	194	361	337	347	368
		60+	60	51	81	42	84	58
		Age not stated	N	1	N	N	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	410	430	66	102	132	126
		15–34	313	324	494	524	464	466
		35–59	216	195	357	334	328	357
		60+	61	50	83	40	76	51
		Age not stated	N	1	N	N	N	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	417	435	29	61	47	76
		15–34	319	318	515	461	453	458
		35–59	206	192	384	411	396	393
		60+	58	55	72	67	104	73
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	0
Sawai Madhopur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	409	417	95	134	232	260
		15–34	325	331	496	511	436	416
		35–59	217	202	348	318	277	284
		60+	48	49	61	37	55	39
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	409	417	100	135	262	295
		15–34	324	331	494	512	429	403
		35–59	218	202	345	316	257	265
		60+	49	49	61	37	52	36
		Age not stated	N	1	N	N	N	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	409	420	31	76	58	65
		15–34	331	332	527	478	476	497
		35–59	213	197	385	389	392	383
		60+	46	50	57	57	74	55
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
37	63	11	30	8	24	9	0	45	105
525	430	526	462	411	321	568	500	547	477
374	408	405	448	469	526	393	375	353	356
64	99	58	60	112	129	30	125	54	62
0	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	1	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
30	65	9	91	8	34	16	0	57	123
526	526	580	500	407	387	549	625	554	477
374	361	369	318	465	456	406	250	333	344
70	48	42	91	120	123	29	125	56	56
0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
43	62	14	0	9	7	3	0	16	19
525	358	472	444	419	221	582	375	529	475
374	443	441	511	474	632	382	500	402	416
58	137	73	45	98	140	32	125	51	90
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1000	1,000	1,000
36	65	23	90	13	31	10	0	33	67
593	472	543	551	457	299	575	529	564	506
309	390	394	281	426	510	390	471	356	368
62	73	40	78	104	160	25	0	46	58
0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	1	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
38	73	24	250	12	49	8	0	49	80
571	473	638	450	460	338	569	444	569	518
317	358	315	300	420	458	395	556	335	347
74	96	23	0	108	155	28	0	47	54
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
35	63	23	43	14	13	10	0	18	36
599	471	514	580	455	259	577	560	559	479
307	404	418	275	430	563	389	440	376	419
59	62	45	102	101	165	24	0	46	66
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
21	49	26	133	11	51	9	43	37	90
658	551	588	489	466	294	625	578	558	478
293	358	364	367	436	508	352	362	361	375
28	42	22	11	87	147	14	17	44	56
N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
19	46	27	152	10	48	12	41	43	101
684	593	622	545	464	303	624	608	575	483
272	332	333	293	437	521	346	351	341	362
25	29	17	10	89	128	17	0	40	53
N	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
23	55	24	113	12	56	6	48	25	36
631	465	551	427	471	282	625	524	521	454
316	410	397	449	434	492	357	381	402	438
30	70	28	11	83	170	12	47	52	72
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jaipur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	415	418	94	149	128	165
		15–34	318	329	485	502	456	467
		35–59	211	198	354	310	341	319
		60+	55	54	67	39	75	49
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	419	419	109	154	145	177
		15–34	308	325	472	502	450	462
		35–59	214	201	346	306	332	313
		60+	58	54	73	38	73	48
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	403	416	27	62	58	90
		15–34	344	341	534	494	477	498
		35–59	205	191	385	382	378	354
		60+	48	52	54	62	87	58
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0
Sikar	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	449	416	94	149	230	260
		15–34	292	321	474	507	406	423
		35–59	198	198	351	301	291	270
		60+	60	64	81	43	73	47
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	443	414	102	154	273	308
		15–34	293	324	470	508	385	392
		35–59	201	198	346	296	270	252
		60+	62	63	82	42	72	48
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	477	426	43	93	55	87
		15–34	288	307	499	504	496	537
		35–59	183	199	385	353	376	333
		60+	52	68	73	50	73	43
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ajmer	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	424	419	90	142	353	476
		15–34	314	321	491	508	376	290
		35–59	216	204	369	320	226	204
		60+	46	55	50	30	45	30
		Age not stated	N	1	N	N	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	427	417	125	151	392	560
		15–34	306	319	474	510	362	245
		35–59	219	209	348	312	204	169
		60+	47	54	53	27	42	26
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	418	424	17	47	44	68
		15–34	327	325	525	490	488	511
		35–59	210	195	414	405	399	371
		60+	45	56	44	58	69	50
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	0

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
46	49	33	94	12	65	9	103	55	143
584	490	551	504	438	352	593	483	539	435
329	393	374	378	458	464	379	380	360	360
41	68	42	24	92	119	19	34	46	61
N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
35	63	36	166	12	105	12	357	96	202
552	488	591	466	403	394	560	357	528	407
366	391	342	350	475	403	407	262	329	335
47	58	31	18	110	98	21	24	47	55
0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
47	40	30	65	12	38	8	23	18	30
586	491	530	519	457	325	598	523	549	491
326	395	392	389	449	504	375	416	388	407
41	74	48	27	82	133	19	38	45	72
N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
40	137	42	102	18	81	9	0	37	91
558	522	558	510	477	395	602	500	543	478
342	301	354	353	416	433	372	500	355	359
60	40	46	35	89	91	17	0	65	71
N	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
38	75	43	126	15	51	7	0	40	98
558	513	574	528	451	419	597	667	586	483
329	362	337	316	433	394	384	333	314	345
75	50	46	30	101	136	12	0	60	74
0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
41	147	40	70	21	94	10	0	34	76
557	523	550	486	497	384	606	400	487	469
349	290	363	403	403	452	363	600	409	387
53	40	47	41	79	70	20	0	70	66
N	0	0	0	N	0	1	0	N	2
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
18	49	26	48	10	62	4	7	22	55
539	506	577	507	437	331	546	588	566	486
398	407	358	406	468	478	440	385	372	397
45	38	39	38	85	129	10	20	39	62
N	N	N	1	N	0	N	0	1	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
12	43	35	99	9	122	3	83	37	89
567	522	607	663	444	403	560	500	568	491
382	395	333	220	459	415	426	333	355	372
39	40	24	14	88	60	10	84	39	48
N	0	1	4	N	0	1	0	1	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
19	50	22	23	10	22	4	0	16	26
534	505	564	429	435	282	545	595	566	482
401	408	369	499	471	521	441	390	379	418
46	37	45	49	84	175	10	15	38	74
N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0	1	0

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tonk	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	411	414	114	141	373	397
		15–34	322	331	487	525	375	338
		35–59	220	201	345	303	213	230
		60+	46	53	54	31	39	35
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	409	415	123	144	410	460
		15–34	324	333	486	526	365	307
		35–59	222	200	339	300	191	202
		60+	44	51	52	30	34	31
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	419	410	44	75	59	68
		15–34	310	321	502	503	465	500
		35–59	216	207	387	375	397	378
		60+	55	62	67	47	79	54
		Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	0
Jaisalmer	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	414	419	124	115	154	91
		15–34	340	344	517	553	508	554
		35–59	196	184	303	299	288	320
		60+	49	53	56	33	50	35
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	414	420	132	116	157	90
		15–34	340	343	512	553	505	554
		35–59	195	184	298	298	287	322
		60+	50	53	58	33	51	34
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	410	416	28	80	23	163
		15–34	343	346	575	515	603	627
		35–59	208	187	362	341	351	140
		60+	39	51	35	64	23	70
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jodhpur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	430	444	93	148	180	274
		15–34	334	323	527	539	469	424
		35–59	190	178	326	281	290	261
		60+	46	55	54	32	61	41
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	435	451	116	153	250	348
		15–34	328	319	517	542	451	385
		35–59	189	175	308	274	240	225
		60+	48	55	59	31	59	42
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	420	428	24	76	38	76
		15–34	346	330	557	510	505	528
		35–59	191	185	378	370	392	358
		60+	42	57	41	44	65	38
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	0	0

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
75	121	15	26	20	23	11	0	29	84
603	514	504	632	454	464	638	0	535	493
278	306	436	316	445	457	327	667	385	377
44	59	45	26	81	56	24	333	51	46
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
72	198	17	37	7	19	12	0	37	101
541	526	543	704	478	423	625	0	562	506
331	233	392	259	443	481	348	0	358	352
56	43	48	0	72	77	15	0	43	41
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
76	83	14	16	33	25	11	0	20	54
618	508	487	567	430	477	643	0	510	467
266	342	456	367	448	449	319	667	412	423
40	67	43	50	89	49	27	333	58	56
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	0	1,000	1,000
40	0	40	0	11	47	3	0	26	70
539	600	654	750	517	442	590	0	649	516
375	333	292	250	423	465	401	0	308	377
46	67	14	0	49	46	6	0	17	37
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
105	0	14	0	7	62	0	0	35	110
738	0	718	727	511	500	400	0	680	543
105	0	254	273	423	438	600	0	275	327
52	0	14	0	59	0	0	0	10	20
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
37	0	51	0	15	37	4	0	15	7
528	600	626	770	522	408	621	0	613	474
390	333	310	230	422	481	368	0	347	454
45	67	13	0	41	74	7	0	25	65
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
37	42	21	63	15	45	5	38	17	45
583	531	573	560	489	359	609	641	588	508
334	373	375	363	422	482	375	283	362	393
46	54	31	14	74	114	11	38	33	54
0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
35	66	31	102	7	99	1	0	26	79
583	635	606	601	498	446	589	750	661	538
331	258	329	283	410	337	401	250	281	324
51	41	34	14	85	118	8	0	32	59
0	0	0	0	N	0	1	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
38	29	19	43	17	30	5	41	15	36
58	474	565	540	487	337	611	633	568	501
334	436	386	403	426	522	372	285	383	411
45	61	30	14	70	111	12	41	34	52
0	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	0	0

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	436	416	110	153	232	364
		15–34	310	328	492	518	435	381
		35–59	201	193	333	290	278	221
		60+	52	62	65	39	55	34
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	435	416	119	155	294	402
		15–34	309	328	487	518	404	356
		35–59	202	193	329	288	251	209
		60+	53	62	65	39	51	33
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	443	421	34	78	33	95
		15–34	315	323	529	520	532	557
		35–59	193	192	375	355	365	310
		60+	48	63	62	47	70	38
		Age not stated	1	1	N	0	N	0
Pali	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	440	423	106	136	157	155
		15–34	307	321	498	544	472	532
		35–59	200	194	335	292	312	284
		60+	52	61	61	28	59	29
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	442	425	112	137	163	158
		15–34	307	320	497	546	473	533
		35–59	198	194	330	289	306	281
		60+	53	61	61	28	58	28
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	421	412	42	109	67	99
		15–34	318	334	516	511	460	517
		35–59	214	196	386	345	401	337
		60+	47	58	56	35	72	47
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	N	0
Barmer	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	434	448	142	178	358	417
		15–34	341	327	526	532	402	354
		35–59	181	175	283	262	201	194
		60+	43	50	49	28	39	35
		Age not stated	1	N	N	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	434	450	148	179	422	475
		15–34	342	326	525	532	380	312
		35–59	180	175	278	261	163	178
		60+	44	49	49	28	35	35
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	434	416	35	74	86	94
		15–34	330	343	552	573	500	583
		35–59	195	182	363	317	363	288
		60+	40	58	50	36	51	35
		Age not stated	1	1	0	0	0	0

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
39	88	42	78	12	88	10	42	30	87
563	513	604	518	472	409	595	708	585	523
345	359	322	386	429	396	383	250	341	328
53	40	32	18	87	107	12	0	44	62
N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
27	48	47	78	12	120	12	91	39	119
580	535	634	589	484	406	591	909	620	520
359	378	295	322	416	354	385	0	302	297
34	39	24	11	88	120	12	0	39	64
0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
42	103	41	79	12	52	8	0	21	47
559	505	592	434	460	413	598	538	551	525
342	351	332	461	442	442	381	462	379	368
57	41	35	26	86	93	12	0	49	60
N	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
24	61	36	221	16	68	16	50	44	132
575	542	545	461	492	410	596	425	548	487
360	365	382	285	418	423	367	475	357	344
41	32	35	29	74	95	20	50	50	37
N	N	2	4	N	4	1	0	1	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
39	76	36	236	18	76	20	87	49	140
561	555	558	467	500	384	595	348	551	487
350	332	367	262	410	419	362	522	347	338
48	35	37	31	72	116	21	43	52	35
2	2	2	4	N	5	5	0	1	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
11	47	37	100	9	52	3	0	31	84
585	529	489	417	473	461	598	529	537	488
368	395	444	467	439	431	382	412	388	380
36	29	30	16	79	56	17	59	44	48
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
25	92	34	76	15	61	3	0	24	55
550	592	629	547	484	493	649	143	651	507
372	283	324	377	433	361	336	714	301	384
53	33	13	0	68	85	12	143	24	54
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
30	103	49	111	17	77	2	0	28	85
489	666	664	611	483	520	630	1,000	671	547
417	231	274	278	432	333	357	0	281	318
64	0	13	0	68	70	11	0	20	50
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
22	86	20	0	13	36	4	0	20	19
581	556	597	412	485	452	674	0	630	460
349	309	371	588	435	405	310	833	322	463
48	49	12	0	67	107	12	167	28	58
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jalor	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	428	435	128	146	161	181
		15–34	317	315	508	548	485	456
		35–59	200	190	310	278	300	318
		60+	53	58	54	28	54	45
		Age not stated	2	1	N	0	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	429	437	131	146	165	188
		15–34	316	315	506	548	484	451
		35–59	200	189	308	278	296	314
		60+	53	58	55	28	55	47
		Age not stated	2	1	N	0	N	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	422	416	61	128	91	116
		15–34	330	324	538	536	507	513
		35–59	202	196	352	296	362	346
		60+	43	57	49	40	40	25
		Age not stated	3	7	N	0	0	0
Sirohi	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	423	419	95	122	135	109
		15–34	310	313	500	498	445	431
		35–59	216	216	351	351	368	424
		60+	51	52	54	29	52	36
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	426	418	108	127	144	112
		15–34	304	310	491	499	442	420
		35–59	217	220	344	346	362	432
		60+	53	52	57	28	52	36
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	408	426	23	63	24	68
		15–34	342	323	554	487	486	537
		35–59	210	196	384	418	443	349
		60+	40	55	39	32	47	46
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	0
Bhilwara	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	392	390	126	144	356	413
		15–34	335	338	484	512	373	308
		35–59	231	216	343	314	228	235
		60+	42	55	47	30	43	44
		Age not stated	N	1	N	1	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	392	390	132	145	371	443
		15–34	334	338	482	512	366	287
		35–59	231	216	339	313	221	226
		60+	42	55	47	29	42	44
		Age not stated	1	1	N	1	N	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	380	391	28	64	29	55
		15–34	348	347	513	523	522	551
		35–59	230	210	406	371	381	340
		60+	42	52	53	42	68	53
		Age not stated	N	N	0	N	0	1

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
38	107	38	113	15	90	0	0	63	146
533	503	593	547	413	467	609	0	595	512
389	342	337	330	476	361	382	0	302	304
40	48	32	10	96	82	9	0	40	38
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
42	108	50	125	13	103	0	0	78	151
532	557	579	525	411	443	630	0	575	507
385	302	346	338	476	370	359	0	302	307
41	33	25	12	100	84	11	0	45	35
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
28	105	23	59	25	58	0	0	25	114
538	290	611	647	424	529	569	0	649	548
398	500	327	294	474	336	426	0	302	281
36	105	39	0	77	77	5	0	24	57
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
35	67	26	134	13	42	2	0	59	134
568	515	552	543	459	441	600	487	563	474
356	381	387	306	449	454	382	513	336	349
41	37	35	17	79	63	16	0	42	43
0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
53	99	36	176	17	80	1	0	84	148
556	523	569	534	442	380	575	667	534	480
343	351	358	265	453	479	393	333	329	325
48	27	37	25	88	61	30	0	52	47
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
25	0	11	35	8	14	2	0	24	80
575	500	530	563	478	486	610	472	603	446
362	442	427	402	444	435	377	528	345	447
38	58	32	0	70	65	11	0	28	27
0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
18	50	21	72	6	83	10	0	35	69
566	527	580	608	425	464	609	775	564	505
378	359	368	300	482	410	368	225	365	373
38	64	31	20	87	43	13	0	36	53
N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
31	76	27	84	9	98	11	0	42	82
593	536	612	599	425	462	612	666	567	497
339	328	338	296	482	394	353	334	354	366
36	60	22	21	84	46	23	0	37	55
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10	24	8	18	2	34	9	0	19	29
547	517	527	655	425	466	607	1,000	560	530
405	391	419	309	482	466	379	0	387	390
38	68	46	18	91	34	5	0	34	51
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Udaipur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	423	421	126	163	350	335
		15–34	324	336	489	517	366	384
		35–59	210	196	334	291	235	241
		60+	42	46	51	29	29	40
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	428	424	136	166	387	360
		15–34	320	334	486	517	352	371
		35–59	209	196	327	289	215	231
		60+	42	45	51	28	46	38
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	385	397	22	62	22	67
		15–34	355	346	515	519	490	527
		35–59	213	201	405	362	412	342
		60+	47	56	58	57	76	64
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0
Chitorgarh	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	403	399	109	137	310	357
		15–34	333	343	497	518	376	351
		35–59	221	208	341	308	260	250
		60+	43	50	53	37	54	42
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	403	398	116	139	350	438
		15–34	335	344	498	519	361	309
		35–59	221	208	335	306	237	213
		60+	41	50	51	36	52	40
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	406	401	27	73	44	66
		15–34	316	331	484	491	475	501
		35–59	226	211	421	387	410	384
		60+	51	55	68	49	71	49
		Age not stated	1	2	N	0	0	0
Dungarpur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	470	461	150	186	98	214
		15–34	307	319	494	521	536	494
		35–59	188	179	315	270	326	263
		60+	34	41	41	23	40	29
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	472	464	155	188	114	237
		15–34	306	318	493	520	543	490
		35–59	188	178	311	269	310	251
		60+	34	40	41	23	33	22
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	441	424	19	62	24	36
		15–34	323	328	519	537	505	530
		35–59	199	199	417	361	398	353
		60+	37	49	45	40	69	81
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	4	0

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
37	108	41	135	9	76	9	34	44	84
580	506	532	580	441	462	627	474	565	530
341	335	393	254	462	394	349	458	352	331
42	51	33	31	88	66	15	34	38	55
N	0	1	0	N	2	0	0	1	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
50	132	73	192	12	117	11	0	65	116
583	497	562	563	446	443	594	440	599	540
326	322	340	225	461	377	382	560	305	297
41	49	23	20	81	63	13	0	31	47
N	0	2	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
27	30	20	79	7	40	9	59	20	34
578	535	511	595	433	480	639	500	526	515
352	379	430	285	462	408	337	382	405	384
43	56	39	41	98	69	15	59	48	67
0	0	0	0	N	3	0	0	1	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
29	57	27	76	9	76	5	0	33	69
544	517	637	697	428	432	562	428	549	497
372	380	311	215	465	425	416	572	379	374
55	46	25	12	98	67	17	0	39	60
0	0	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
41	65	31	78	11	92	7	0	44	83
582	525	668	706	451	424	501	333	564	506
331	370	282	206	450	422	473	667	354	349
46	40	19	10	88	62	19	0	38	62
0	0	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20	40	11	55	8	46	3	0	16	29
520	500	540	589	401	446	591	455	526	472
400	400	404	329	482	431	390	545	415	446
60	60	45	27	109	77	16	0	43	53
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
42	70	18	157	9	31	14	0	44	132
574	578	573	490	459	444	666	0	621	525
342	324	382	353	466	448	301	0	315	313
42	28	27	0	66	77	19	0	20	30
0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
63	100	30	538	13	46	19	0	57	138
591	576	720	308	475	384	638	0	665	547
320	300	230	154	455	462	305	0	260	289
26	24	20	0	56	108	38	0	18	26
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
17	0	15	26	2	21	12	0	22	114
553	581	530	553	429	484	677	0	554	469
369	381	427	421	487	438	299	0	403	374
61	38	28	0	82	57	12	0	21	43
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Banswara	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	468	462	139	148	299	401
		15–34	311	318	503	539	405	374
		35–59	185	175	312	282	259	204
		60+	35	45	46	31	35	21
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	2	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	469	463	144	149	348	437
		15–34	310	318	502	504	386	357
		35–59	185	174	308	280	230	185
		60+	35	45	46	31	34	21
		Age not stated	1	N	0	0	2	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	437	438	22	50	18	41
		15–34	325	323	522	495	515	546
		35–59	198	190	406	409	425	394
		60+	40	49	50	46	42	19
		Age not stated	N	...	0	0	0	0
Bundi	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	417	423	106	115	359	309
		15–34	321	327	502	535	409	386
		35–59	221	204	344	324	199	274
		60+	40	44	48	26	33	31
		Age not stated	1	2	N	0	0	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	418	427	23	52	27	66
		15–34	323	327	482	421	441	443
		35–59	218	202	443	461	456	413
		60+	40	42	52	66	76	78
		Age not stated	1	2	N	0	0	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	417	402	95	112	327	249
		15–34	308	331	500	527	412	400
		35–59	233	212	356	332	224	308
		60+	41	53	49	29	37	43
		Age not stated	1	2	0	0	0	0
Kota	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	405	405	63	104	123	98
		15–34	332	339	518	515	494	521
		35–59	222	209	368	342	332	344
		60+	40	46	51	39	51	37
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	410	405	73	108	131	100
		15–34	325	336	511	518	498	523
		35–59	224	211	364	337	324	342
		60+	39	46	52	37	47	35
		Age not stated	2	2	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	381	405	16	50	38	82
		15–34	361	350	550	464	456	501
		35–59	217	197	388	428	426	359
		60+	41	47	46	58	80	58
		Age not stated	N	1	0	N	0	0

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
29	95	26	77	18	231	20	69	20	69
556	538	536	508	663	384	614	494	614	494
360	367	408	400	310	385	337	383	337	383
55	0	30	15	9	0	29	54	29	54
0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
40	122	29	71	21	264	34	375	25	121
549	524	509	857	474	319	586	250	669	489
360	354	427	0	446	374	363	375	287	335
51	0	35	72	58	43	17	0	19	55
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20	39	25	78	33	90	14	0	14	27
562	569	552	412	391	430	679	600	563	499
361	392	395	510	488	425	299	400	384	423
57	0	28	0	88	55	8	0	39	51
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
18	62	48	152	6	10	5	0	43	61
577	547	584	549	467	404	588	333	535	482
359	323	335	281	444	505	394	667	381	408
45	68	33	18	83	81	13	0	41	49
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
18	6	16	93	11	44	7	0	19	21
516	423	484	326	415	473	558	1,000	513	338
448	526	463	535	486	418	418	0	425	508
18	45	37	46	88	65	17	0	43	83
N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
18	26	33	145	8	36	6	0	32	48
531	465	538	523	439	455	569	0	525	452
427	456	394	310	467	440	409	1,000	401	440
24	53	35	22	86	69	16	0	42	60
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
35	79	26	92	12	65	5	39	32	69
570	514	612	638	444	389	622	689	553	495
350	364	337	255	459	472	359	243	373	388
45	43	25	14	85	74	14	29	42	48
0	N	N	1	0	0	0	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
36	88	40	110	17	66	10	69	49	77
584	508	640	680	449	409	556	899	535	507
336	362	301	198	458	459	411	32	372	372
44	42	19	10	76	66	23	0	44	44
0	N	N	2	0	0	0	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
35	69	11	39	8	64	3	27	12	30
564	519	583	512	441	370	637	608	573	439
357	367	374	422	461	483	348	324	376	466
44	45	32	27	90	83	12	41	39	65
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jhalawar	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	405	403	83	111	196	114
		15–34	324	342	500	520	442	499
		35–59	218	204	349	326	297	333
		60+	52	50	68	43	65	54
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	0
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	403	403	81	112	206	125
		15–34	326	343	508	523	439	500
		35–59	218	204	343	322	292	327
		60+	52	49	68	43	63	48
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	0
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	424	410	21	58	20	34
		15–34	304	324	490	404	491	493
		35–59	217	205	422	453	394	387
		60+	54	61	67	85	95	86
		Age not stated	1	0	N	0	0	0

10. It will be observed that child employment in secondary and tertiary sectors is not very significant except at household industry because the children below 15 years of age give a helping hand to their family occupations. The female employment below 15 years of age is comparatively more than that of boys and varies from about 4 percent to 10 percent in the industrial categories V to IX, whereas the male child employment does not exceed 4 percent in these categories. Category IV relating to household industry accounts for about 23 percent boys and 25 percent girls below 15 years of age of the total workers of either sex at household industry. It is also observed that child employment is more in villages than in towns. The position of old age employment is nearly the same as of child employment. The proportions of males aged 60 years and more varies from 14 in transport, storage and communications to 86 in trade and commerce, while for females of the ages 23 in construction to 90 in trade and commerce. Thus, we see the participation of older people being the highest for both the sexes in trade and commerce, an activity not requiring hard manual labour, followed by household

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—concld.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
29	100	39	136	8	73	5	53	44	69
536	482	532	545	446	313	592	631	532	489
364	354	385	292	448	491	381	264	375	386
71	64	44	27	98	123	22	52	49	56
0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
28	129	53	156	7	82	6	0	55	75
575	552	532	573	456	335	627	0	541	507
332	267	368	240	443	465	351	1,000	355	367
65	52	47	31	94	118	16	0	49	51
0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
31	53	13	26	11	56	2	56	16	36
500	368	530	385	429	273	559	667	512	373
392	495	417	589	455	538	410	222	425	501
77	84	40	0	104	133	29	55	47	90
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

industry and other services. The population is the lowest in transport, storage and communications where the old age employment obviously not possible. The majority of workers under these categories for both the sexes is observed in the working age-groups 15–34 and 35–59, which jointly account for more than 85 percent of the workers. Among these age group 15–34 accounts higher proportions in all the categories and the proportions varies from 431 in household industry to 601 in transport, storage and communications for males and 425 in household industry to 573 in construction for females for every thousand workers of either sex in the respective categories. For the age-group 35–59 the highest proportion (444) for both the sexes is noticed in trade and commerce.

11. We may now examine the same type of data in respect of cities and by class of towns together. The following table presents the distribution of each sex among broad age-groups in the industrial categories IV to IX for every 1,000 population of either sex in each broad age-group. The table presents the data for 6 cities of the State with population of over 1,00,000 persons and also for the various size class of towns.

Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each sex among total workers

IV

Cities and classes of towns	Age-Group	Population		Total workers		At household industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaipur City	Total	1,000	1,000	489	60	31	16
	0–14	1,000	1,000	32	7	5	3
	15–34	1,000	1,000	750	86	43	23
	35–59	1,000	1,000	914	124	57	29
	60+	1,000	1,000	535	78	55	17
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	450	50	...	...
Ajmer City	Total	1,000	1,000	449	53	10	7
	0–14	1,000	1,000	15	4	1	1
	15–34	1,000	1,000	732	78	17	11
	35–59	1,000	1,000	915	119	18	15
	60+	1,000	1,000	395	71	15	9
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	281	...	...	...
Jodhpur City	Total	1,000	1,000	448	50	17	5
	0–14	1,000	1,000	20	5	2	1
	15–34	1,000	1,000	716	76	23	8
	35–59	1,000	1,000	896	114	35	10
	60+	1,000	1,000	411	47	23	4
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	37	21	...	...
Bikaner City	Total	1,000	1,000	441	53	24	11
	0–14	1,000	1,000	16	3	2	1
	15–34	1,000	1,000	731	78	36	18
	35–59	1,000	1,000	893	120	51	19
	60+	1,000	1,000	468	69	48	12
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	167	...	...	...
Kota City	Total	1,000	1,000	530	93	10	9
	0–14	1,000	1,000	21	11	1	2
	15–34	1,000	1,000	801	124	12	14
	35–59	1,000	1,000	942	205	19	15
	60+	1,000	1,000	564	109	21	9
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	125	...	...
Udaipur City	Total	1,000	1,000	489	107	16	17
	0–14	1,000	1,000	25	14	1	4
	15–34	1,000	1,000	702	160	21	25
	35–59	1,000	1,000	934	199	30	27
	60+	1,000	1,000	547	109	32	17
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	...	...	...
Towns of Class II	Total	1,000	1,000	476	86	29	24
	0–14	1,000	1,000	25	11	4	4
	15–34	1,000	1,000	753	134	41	41
	35–59	1,000	1,000	928	173	55	40
	60+	1,000	1,000	586	86	50	18
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	556	57	22	29

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961

V In manufacturing other than household industry		VI In construction		VII In trade and commerce		VIII In transport, storage and communications		IX In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
95	5	34	5	86	3	47	N	189	29
12	1	2	1	3	N	1	N	8	2
161	7	50	7	113	3	79	1	295	42
146	10	65	10	188	8	86	1	358	62
78	6	36	2	149	8	22	1	178	42
75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	50
48	4	23	4	77	3	147	1	137	31
3	N	1	N	2	N	1	...	6	2
84	6	41	4	103	3	244	2	233	47
84	10	38	10	179	8	322	2	261	67
50	5	20	3	149	9	32	N	115	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	...
56	4	34	2	69	3	84	1	168	31
5	N	2	N	3	N	1	N	6	3
93	5	54	3	97	3	145	1	269	47
99	9	69	5	154	9	165	1	342	72
58	4	26	1	121	7	25	N	140	30
...	...	...	...	18	...	19	...	...	21
42	6	37	3	80	3	80	N	175	28
3	1	4	N	2	N	1	...	5	1
73	8	63	5	110	2	154	N	292	42
78	16	68	8	189	10	145	1	357	64
45	7	32	2	151	8	19	...	168	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	9	59	7	80	11	92	1	196	43
6	1	2	1	2	1	1	N	5	3
97	14	93	10	97	11	159	2	308	54
109	19	102	14	170	29	147	2	336	101
69	8	49	4	183	20	26	...	175	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	4	53	13	90	14	57	1	194	47
5	N	3	3	2	1	1	N	11	4
98	6	72	22	107	20	98	1	285	71
99	8	110	18	193	31	91	1	372	92
55	4	46	10	201	17	19	N	160	52
...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	417	...
98	18	30	2	108	3	31	N	157	25
4	3	1	N	3	N	1	...	9	2
167	30	48	3	153	2	58	N	259	38
180	36	57	5	234	8	55	N	298	53
83	12	36	1	191	7	15	N	153	32
111	29	...	...	...	...	44	...	356	...

Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each sex among total workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Towns of Class III	Total	1,000	1,000	484	99	35	19
	0–14	1,000	1,000	34	16	4	4
	15–34	1,000	1,000	794	153	53	31
	35–59	1,000	1,000	925	195	66	32
	60+	1,000	1,000	595	88	56	14
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	122	20	6	4
Towns of Class IV	Total	1,000	1,000	483	136	43	24
	0–14	1,000	1,000	41	29	4	5
	15–34	1,000	1,000	793	212	68	38
	35–59	1,000	1,000	936	254	82	42
	60+	1,000	1,000	632	112	65	20
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	143	23	19	...
Towns of Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	500	160	40	28
	0–14	1,000	1,000	43	31	4	5
	15–34	1,000	1,000	811	247	62	44
	35–59	1,000	1,000	941	298	77	53
	60+	1,000	1,000	658	142	59	28
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	156	86	10	14
Towns of Class VI	Total	1,000	1,000	463	106	39	17
	0–14	1,000	1,000	32	18	3	2
	15–34	1,000	1,000	642	158	49	27
	35–59	1,000	1,000	945	215	85	32
	60+	1,000	1,000	688	113	80	16
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...

12. It will be seen that among the total workers, the male participation varies from 441 for Bikaner city to 530 for Kota city for every 1,000 males living in cities and the various size class of towns. The female participation rate on the other hand ranges between 50 for Jodhpur city and 160 for towns of class V taken together. The rate of participation for females show an increasing trend from higher size class of towns to lower size class or towns except the VI class of towns. The child employment is insignificant in cities, and does not exceed 3 percent for boys and 1.4 per cent for girls. but increases in lower class of towns; the highest being in class V towns. The proportions of workers in the working force ages are lower for ages 15–34 than for those in ages 35–59, which may be due to a substantial section of workers between the ages 15–25 who are not available for employment owing to the pursuit of higher education.

13. Household industry proportionately is not very much significant in the big cities, however, fair proportions of workers engaged in this category are observed in class IV and V towns. Manufacturing industries, among all the six cities, account for the highest proportion (95) for males in Jaipur city and for females (9) at Kota city for every 1,000 population of either sex. Among the various size class of towns, still higher proportions for both sexes are noticed in class II towns due to the fact that Ganganagar and Beawar in this class are industrial towns. The participation rate of workers in construction is the highest at Kota city as many government and private construction activities have provided employment to a great extent.

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—concld.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
73	11	30	2	91	5	36	N	155	24
5	2	2	N	3	1	1	N	7	2
135	17	49	2	130	7	67	N	267	5
123	20	58	4	199	12	65	1	294	56
64	9	26	2	158	8	12	N	155	30
11	4	...	...	6	...	6	...	94	4
51	9	27	2	82	5	34	N	133	24
3	2	2	N	2	1	N	N	7	3
87	14	49	3	120	7	70	1	231	36
97	18	51	4	181	12	61	1	257	52
55	9	21	1	138	7	9	N	133	26
12	...	6	...	6	...	12	...	56	14
42	5	27	2	89	5	27	N	146	28
3	1	1	N	2	1	1	...	7	3
74	9	48	3	129	6	54	1	257	40
74	11	49	4	193	11	48	1	268	60
48	4	19	1	154	6	9	N	127	31
...	...	10	...	31	43	...	...	83	29
40	8	28	2	97	3	39	1	146	27
4	3	4	N	2	...	1	...	6	3
56	15	38	3	122	3	63	2	228	44
77	8	58	4	223	9	74	3	278	56
51	8	30	3	196	7	12	...	127	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

14. For trade and commerce, sizeable proportions are noticed in all the cities and in the various size class of towns as it is an important activity which occupies the second rank in order of importance in the urban areas of the State. Proportions for male workers under this category varies from 69 for Jodhpur city to 108 for class II towns for every thousand males whereas for females the proportions are insignificant except in Udaipur (14) and Kota (11) cities where the 8 female participation is high in general. Transport, storage etc. which is essentially men's activity is more important in big cities rather than in smaller towns. The highest proportion (147) even higher than other services, for males is noticed in Ajmer city. Kota follows at a distance by 92 males for every one thousand. Among size class II to size class VI towns the proportion does not exceed 39. The proportions of workers engaged in other services are uniformly high in all urban areas irrespective of size. It is also one of the categories wherein the rate of female participation is worthy of note. While the proportion of male workers in other services in cities varies from 137 for Ajmer to 196 in Kota, the corresponding variations for females are 28 for Bikaner against 47 for Udaipur city. The extent of employment in other services in the towns of classes II to VI is lesser than those in cities for both sexes except for males in Ajmer.

15. The following table, based on the same data but rearranged for presentation, shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the industrial categories IV to IX in cities and various size classes of towns:—

Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each sex among total workers

Cities and classes of towns	Age-Group	Population		Total workers		IV At household industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaipur City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	396	414	26	48	61	82
	15–34	353	346	542	495	482	511
	35–59	204	188	381	390	374	349
	60+	47	52	51	67	83	58
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	...	...
Ajmer City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	425	432	26	64	53	70
	15–34	327	327	494	519	536	485
	35–59	203	188	425	363	348	381
	60+	45	53	55	54	63	64
	Age not stated	N	N	...	...	...	...
Jodhpur City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	416	431	19	41	44	77
	15–34	356	334	568	501	503	507
	35–59	188	181	377	408	398	373
	60+	40	54	36	50	55	43
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	...	...
Bikaner City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	434	432	16	28	25	38
	15–34	332	321	550	470	492	552
	35–59	192	188	389	426	400	344
	60+	42	59	45	76	83	66
	Age not stated	N	N	N	...	...	...
Kota City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	374	403	15	48	50	92
	15–34	376	356	568	470	454	544
	35–59	211	197	375	430	413	321
	60+	39	44	42	52	83	43
	Age not stated	...	N	...	N	...	...
Udaipur City	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	376	399	19	53	35	86
	15–34	372	352	534	528	489	545
	35–59	208	195	398	364	389	316
	60+	44	54	49	55	87	53
	Age not stated	N	N	N	...	...	...

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961

V In manufacturing other than household industry		VI In construction		VII In trade and commerce		VIII In transport, storage and communication		IX In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
49	46	29	68	12	38	10	12	17	29
598	495	529	526	464	338	596	576	552	496
315	391	392	382	444	488	372	365	386	401
38	68	50	24	80	136	22	47	44	74
N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
22	23	26	20	12	25	3	...	17	21
572	478	593	404	433	301	542	613	557	500
358	444	341	528	469	509	445	371	388	408
48	55	40	48	86	165	10	16	38	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
39	31	19	55	18	25	6	41	15	34
589	471	568	493	495	330	612	632	569	502
331	438	383	434	418	531	370	286	383	413
41	60	30	18	69	114	12	41	33	51
...	...	...	...	N	...	N	...	...	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
28	41	41	35	12	22	5	...	12	14
572	405	567	476	454	237	637	579	555	478
355	488	355	454	454	594	348	421	392	430
45	66	37	35	80	147	10	...	41	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
34	60	10	44	44	32	2	30	10	30
566	517	594	526	453	357	650	637	592	447
358	384	364	406	448	530	337	333	363	463
42	39	32	24	89	81	11	...	35	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
30	30	20	90	8	41	8	72	21	33
592	528	509	598	445	480	643	464	545	529
338	392	433	273	449	415	334	429	398	379
40	50	38	39	98	64	15	36	36	59
...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	N	...

Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each sex among workers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Towns of Class II	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	417	429	22	56	54	76
	15–34	337	325	533	505	482	556
	35–59	199	192	387	385	383	327
	60+	47	54	58	54	81	41
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
Towns of Class III	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	430	422	30	67	53	97
	15–34	322	324	528	500	489	530
	35–59	201	194	384	380	382	330
	60+	47	59	58	53	76	43
	Age not stated	N	1	N	N	N	N
Towns of Class IV	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	439	427	37	91	46	85
	15–34	308	317	506	494	491	513
	35–59	202	196	391	366	387	352
	60+	50	59	66	49	76	50
	Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	...
Towns of Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	430	423	37	83	43	71
	15–34	313	321	508	496	485	501
	35–59	207	199	390	370	399	371
	60+	50	57	65	51	73	57
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N
Towns of Class VI	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	390	429	27	71	28	58
	15–34	378	341	525	510	473	551
	35–59	188	180	383	366	410	344
	60+	44	50	65	53	89	47
	Age not stated	N	N	...	...	...	...

16. An overwhelming majority of workers belongs to age-groups 15-34 and 35-59. The age-group 15–34 accounts for higher proportion of workers than 35–59. inspite of the fact that population under the ages 15–34 gives comparatively less workers, specially in cities and towns, because a substantial section of those aged 15-25 go for higher education. Examining the participation rate of children in cities and other classes of towns, it is noticed that child employment is relatively higher in towns than in cities. The extent of child employment is comparatively greater in household industry but almost negligible in transport, storage and communications. Proportionately more female child employment shows an unequal treatment to boys and girls which is greater in smaller towns than the larger ones. Old age employment over 60 year of age is significally

and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961—concld.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
18	59	20	42	12	17	9	...	24	35
575	529	543	458	476	278	621	444	553	491
367	375	381	477	429	563	348	500	376	404
40	36	56	23	83	142	22	56	46	70
N	1	...	...	...	...	N	...	1	...
1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
32	73	36	49	16	55	10	24	20	33
591	514	532	469	461	410	607	440	552	449
336	364	391	426	441	441	368	476	381	446
41	49	41	56	82	94	15	60	47	72
N	N	N	...	N	...	N	...	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
27	93	30	53	13	56	5	26	24	54
532	473	552	532	455	416	623	474	535	468
386	378	380	391	447	446	359	466	391	416
55	56	38	24	85	82	13	34	50	62
N	...	N	...	N	...	N	...	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
26	51	22	42	11	57	8	...	22	52
549	510	559	539	453	408	614	550	553	460
368	394	383	386	450	456	362	400	382	424
57	45	36	33	86	76	16	50	43	63
...	...	N	...	N	3	...	...	N	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
41	169	50	97	7	...	9	...	17	46
536	605	517	484	475	302	618	563	590	542
367	178	386	355	430	582	359	437	356	366
56	48	47	64	88	116	14	...	37	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

high in trade and commerce and household industry. The minor variations in the proportions in various cities and other classes of towns are the result of the extent of urbanisation, industrial development and other socio-economic factors.

Extent of literacy among workers in categories IV to IX

17. We may now proceed to examine the levels of education among workers engaged in the non-agricultural pursuits with the aid of the following table which presents the industrial categories IV to IX by educational levels. As these categories of workers are found mainly in towns, the table has been presented for the urban areas of the State as a whole.

Workers in categories IV to IX by educational

Educational Levels	IV At household industries		V In manufacturing other than household industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
				RAJASTHAN
Total	43,393 1,000	28,352 1,000	111,220 1,000	12,513 1,000
Illiterate	32,988 (606)	26,482 (934)	47,700 (429)	11,299 (903)
Literate (without educational level)	20,408 (375)	1,816 (64)	54,980 (495)	1,122 (90)
Primary or Junior Basic	686 (13)	10 (2)	3,136 (28)	53 (4)
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	275 (5)	10 (N)	4,444 (40)	38 (3)
Technical diploma not equal degree	3 (N)	... (–)	32 (N)	... (–)
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	3 (N)	2 (N)	37 (N)	2 (N)
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	27 (1)	2 (N)	780 (7)	9 (N)
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	3 (N)	... (–)	111 (1)	... (–)
Engineering	... (–)	... (–)	82 (1)	... (–)
Medicine	... (–)	... (–)	12 (N)	... (–)
Agriculture	... (–)	... (–)	... (–)	... (–)
Vetarinary and Dairying	... (–)	... (–)	... (–)	... (–)
Technology	... (–)	... (–)	1 (N)	... (–)
Teaching	... (–)	... (–)	3 (N)	... (–)
Others	3 (N)	... (–)	13 (N)	... (–)

levels in urban areas of the State

VI In Construction		VII In trade and commerce		VIII In transport, storage and communications		IX In other services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATE							
54,644	4,582	150,110	7,388	90,045	665	273,669	43,092
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
32,241	4,540	31,237	6,979	28,221	432	97,692	33,670
(590)	(991)	(208)	(945)	(314)	(650)	(357)	(781)
17,458	36	98,693	363	41,600	124	106,204	4,029
(319)	(8)	(658)	(49)	(462)	(187)	(388)	(94)
1,039	...	6,664	11	3,224	12	10,221	836
(19)	(-)	(44)	(2)	(36)	(18)	(37)	(20)
3,084	4	11,254	22	14,569	76	39,432	3,033
(56)	(1)	(75)	(3)	(162)	(114)	(144)	(70)
119	...	19	...	94	...	358	40
(2)	(-)	(N)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(1)	(1)
37	...	64	2	44	...	1,011	146
(1)	(-)	(1)	(N)	(N)	(-)	(4)	(3)
480	1	2,119	10	2,169	20	16,160	1,093
(9)	(N)	(14)	(1)	(24)	(30)	(59)	(25)
186	1	60	1	124	1	2,621	245
(4)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(1)	(1)	(10)	(6)
169	1	13	1	52	...	337	9
(3)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(-)	(1)	(N)
4	...	19	...	42	1	902	111
(N)	(-)	(N)	(-)	(N)	(1)	(3)	(3)
3	...	1	...	2	...	49	...
(N)	(-)	(N)	(-)	(N)	(-)	(N)	(-)
...	...	1	...	...	...	40	...
(-)	(-)	(N)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(N)	(-)
...	...	...	...	2	...	36	2
(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(N)	(-)	(N)	(N)
1	...	1	...	2	...	721	116
(N)	(-)	(N)	(-)	(N)	(-)	(3)	(3)
9	...	25	...	25	...	536	7
(N)	(-)	(N)	(-)	(N)	(-)	(2)	(N)

18. It will be observed that the highest proportion of male literates is noticed in trade and commerce. Literacy among urban males engaged in household industry is the lowest and limited to about 40 percent of the male workers under this category. Female literacy in all the industrial categories under discussion, is notably poor and invites special attention. Among the literates, the majority consists of literates without educational level in all the categories. Education upto primary or junior basic level for males is the highest (44) in trade and commerce while for females (20) in other services. Among urban workers under these categories, matriculation and higher secondary qualification accounts for higher proportions than those having primary or junior basic qualifications, the highest proportions for both the sexes being noticed in transport, storage and communications. But household industry is an exception to it. Technical and non-technical diplomas are almost negligible in all the categories. Qualification upto university degree or post-graduate degree is important in case of other services, transport, storage and communication and trade and commerce. Technical graduates like doctors, teachers and engineers have significant representation in other services.

Industrial classification of workers at household industry and non-household industry

19. We now proceed to study the proportion of workers in the State engaged in non-agricultural pursuits among various divisions of I. S. I. C. The following table shows the number of total workers, workers at household industry and workers in non-household industry and their proportionate strength (percentage) among industrial divisions.

Workers at household industry and in non-household industry among industrial divisions of I. S. I. C. 1961

Branch of industry	WORKERS					
	Total		At household industry		In non-household industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions	1,706,246 (100 00)	428,884 (100.00)	397,504 (100.00)	200,678 (100.00)	1,308,742 (100.00)	228,206 (100.00)
Division 0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	274,691 (16.10)	126,052 (29.39)	176,954 (44.52)	82,634 (41.18)	97,737 (7.47)	43,418 (19.03)
1 Mining and Quarrying	25,586 (1.50)	5,005 (1.17)	586 (0 15)	79 (0.04)	25,000 (1.91)	4,926 (2.16)
2 & 3 Manufacturing	371,148 (21.75)	138,806 (32.36)	219,964 (55.33)	117,965 (58.78)	151,184 (11.55)	20,841 (9.13)
4 Construction	96,908 (5.68)	12,254 (2.86)	... (0)	... (0)	96,908 (7.40)	12,254 (5.37)
5 Electricity, Gas, water and Sanitary Services	11 910 (0.70)	1,029 (0.24)	... (0)	... (0)	11,910 (0.91)	1,029 (0.45)
6 Trade and Commerce	274,232 (16.07)	13,925 (3.24)	... (0)	... (0)	274,232 (20.95)	13,925 (6.10)
7 Transport, Storage and Communications	116,975 (6.86)	934 (0.22)	... (0)	... (0)	116,975 (8.94)	934 (0.41)
8 Services	520,945 (30.53)	126,473 (29.49)	... (0)	... (0)	520,945 (39.81)	126,473 (55.42)
9 Activities not adequately described	13,851 (0.81)	4,406 (1.03)	... (0)	... (0)	13,851 (1.06)	4,406 (1.93)

20. It will be observed that in the State as a whole about 1,706 thousand males and 429 thousand females are engaged in non-agricultural pursuits of whom about 398 thousand males and 201 thousand females are at household industry and 1,309 thousand males and 228 thousand females at non-household industry viz., trade, business profession or service. The branches of industries which are important for providing work in activities other than cultivation and agricultural labour are (i) services and (ii) manufacturing industries, jointly accounting for more than 50 per cent of workers. Next in importance are agriculture, livestock, forestry etc. and trad · and commerce. The workers at household industry are classified into first three divisions viz. division 0—agriculture livestock etc.; division 1—mining and quarring and; division 2&3—manufacturing. Mining and quarring as household industry is almost negligible in the State. Under activities other than household industry, services account for about 40 per cent of the males and 55 per cent of the females. Trade and commerce, manufacturing and transport storage etc. are the other activities where sizable proportions of workers are noticed. The detailed table presenting workers by major and minor groups together with their proportionate strength at household industry and non-household industry viz., trade, business, profession service etc. is given below for ready reference for the State as a whole. The major groups and minor groups having less than 1,000 workers have been omitted.

Industrial classification by sex and division, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation

Branch of industry Division, major group and minor group of I. S. I. C.			Total workers		Workers at household industry		Workers in non-household industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions		(a)	1,706,246	428,884	397,504	200,678	1,308,742	228,206
		(b)	1,000	1,000	233	468	767	532
* Division	0		274,691	126,052	176,954	82,634	97,737	43,418
			1,000	1,000	644	656	356	344
Major Group	00		3,611	2,059	307	1,264	3,304	795
			1,000	1,000	85	614	915	386
	02		4,800	6,884	328	747	4,472	6,137
			1,000	1,000	68	109	932	891
Minor Group	023		1,807	3,785	73	112	1,734	3,673
			1,000	1,000	40	30	960	970
Major Group	04		265,672	117,019	176,245	80,598	89,427	36,421
			1,000	1,000	663	689	337	311
Minor Group	040		227,997	107,624	146,487	72,560	81,510	35,064
			1,000	1,000	642	674	358	326
	041		31,659	7,595	24,726	6,405	7,133	1,190
			1,000	1,000	775	843	225	157
	042		4,646	858	4,259	807	387	51
			1,000	1,000	917	941	83	59

Industrial classification by sex and division, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation—contd.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
* Division	1	25,586	5,005	586	79	25,000	4,926
		1,000	1,000	23	16	977	984
Major Group	20	25,586	5,005	586	79	25,000	4,926
		1,000	1,000	23	16	977	984
Minor Group	104	2,754	317	...	...	2,754	317
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	107	17,458	3,951	586	79	16,872	3,872
		1,000	1,000	34	20	966	980
	109	3,957	594	...	...	3,957	594
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Division	2&3	371,148	138,806	219,964	117,965	151,184	20,841
		1,000	1,000	593	850	407	150
Major Group	20	31,364	10,931	10,617	9,480	20,747	1,451
		1,000	1,000	339	867	661	133
Minor Group	200	9,181	1,750	1,441	1,328	7,740	422
		1,000	1,000	157	759	843	241
	206	418	4,593	282	4,464	136	129
		1,000	1,000	675	972	325	28
	207	10,167	3,421	6,959	3,006	3,208	415
		1,000	1,000	684	879	316	121
	209	8,169	887	1,567	478	6,602	409
		1,000	1,000	192	539	808	461
Major Group	21	1,101	53	239	29	862	24
		1,000	1,000	217	547	783	453
	22	5,101	3,019	1,247	1,008	3,854	2,011
		1,000	1,000	244	334	756	666
Minor Group	220	4,802	2,942	1,146	985	3,656	1,957
		1,000	1,000	239	335	761	665
Major Group	23	47,820	50,938	31,298	45,312	16,522	5,626
		1,000	1,000	654	890	346	110
Minor Group	230	2,596	1,508	1,413	1,160	1,183	348
		1,000	1,000	544	769	456	231
	231	4,678	24,932	3,998	23,236	680	1,696
		1,000	1,000	855	932	145	68
	232	10,582	996	...	...	10,582	996
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000

Industrial classification by sex and division, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation—contd.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	233	7,170	7,873	5,594	6,327	1,576	1,546
		1,000	1,000	780	804	220	196
	235	16,419	10,067	15,114	9,639	1,305	428
		1,000	1,000	921	957	79	43
	236	2,510	892	2,129	728	381	164
		1,000	1,000	848	816	152	184
	237	2,614	1,745	2,017	1,427	597	318
		1,000	1,000	772	818	228	182
Major Group	24	824	813	587	789	237	24
		1,000	1,000	712	970	288	30
	25	2,608	3,584	1,573	2,461	1,035	1,123
		1,000	1,000	603	687	397	313
	27	38,485	10,491	12,981	6,013	25,504	4,478
		1,000	1,000	337	573	663	427
Minor Group	272	2,309	1,629	672	730	1,637	899
		1,000	1,000	291	448	709	552
	273	33,225	7,975	11,006	4,545	22,219	3,430
		1,000	1,000	331	570	669	430
Major Group	28	49,722	10,874	38,138	9,906	11,584	968
		1,000	1,000	767	911	233	89
Minor Group	280	5,085	334	2,703	220	2,382	114
		1,000	1,000	532	659	468	341
	281	12,996	382	9,987	311	3,009	71
		1,000	1,000	768	814	232	186
	282	10,408	415	8,097	351	2,311	64
		1,000	1,000	778	846	222	154
	288	11,776	8,686	10,802	8,081	974	605
		1,000	1,000	917	930	83	70
	289	6,436	654	3,933	606	2,503	48
		1,000	1,000	611	927	389	73
Major Group	30	3,849	237	108	170	3,741	67
		1,000	1,000	28	717	972	283
Minor Group	302	2,589	60	23	11	2,566	49
		1,000	1,000	9	183	991	817
Major Group	31	63,856	19,257	54,008	18,277	9,848	980
		1,000	1,000	846	949	154	51

Industrial classification by sex and division, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation—contd.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	310	10,171	4,501	8,979	4.211	1,192	290
		1,000	1,000	883	936	117	64
	311	46,926	13,371	40,922	12,803	6,004	568
		1,000	1,000	872	958	128	42
	314	4,633	664	2,943	594	1,690	70
		1,000	1,000	635	895	365	105
Major Group	33	2,788	267	844	181	1,944	86
		1,000	1,000	303	678	697	322
	34-35	51,587	20,501	33,320	17,728	18,267	2,773
		1,000	1,000	646	865	354	135
Minor Group	340	7,510	3,184	3,623	2,172	3,887	1,012
		1,000	1,000	482	682	518	318
	341	5,987	503	72	302	5,915	201
		1,000	1,000	12	600	988	400
	343	3,848	380	1,000	81	2,848	299
		1,000	1,000	260	213	740	787
	350	28,625	14,698	26,651	14,003	1,974	695
		1,000	1,000	931	953	69	47
Major Group	36	22,764	3,871	13,493	3,393	9,271	478
		1,000	1,000	593	877	407	123
Minor Group	360	7,023	1,440	5.184	1,225	1,839	215
		1,000	1,000	738	851	262	149
	369	10,269	1,884	6,227	1,704	4,042	180
		1,000	1,000	606	904	394	96
Major Group	37	3,107	27	65	3	3,042	24
		1,000	1,000	21	111	979	889
	38	6,963	166	713	158	6,250	8
		1,000	1,000	102	952	898	48
Minor Group	388	2,707	7	131	7	2,576	...
		1,000	1,000	48	1,000	952	...
Major Group	39	37,625	3,513	20,102	2,892	17,523	621
		1,000	1,000	534	823	466	177
Minor Group	393	27,599	470	15,590	410	12,009	60
		1,000	1,000	565	872	435	128
	399	7,739	2,935	3,691	2,411	4,048	524
		1,000	1,000	477	821	523	179

Industrial classification by sex and division, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation—contd.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Division	4	96,908	12,254	...	...	96,908	12,254
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	40	96,908	12,254	...	...	96,908	12,254
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	400	73,910	7,269	...	...	73,910	7,269
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	401	5,277	1,417	...	...	5,277	1,417
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	403	17,393	3,305	...	...	17,393	3,305
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Division	5	11,910	1,029	...	...	11,910	1,029
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	50	8,448	99	...	...	8,448	99
Minor Group	500	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
		7,995	91	...	...	7,995	91
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	51	3,462	930	...	...	3,462	930
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	510	2,528	296	...	...	2,528	296
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	511	934	634	...	...	934	634
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Division	6	274,232	13,925	...	...	274,232	13,925
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	60–63	19,156	271	...	...	19,156	271
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	600	3,905	81	...	...	3,905	81
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	602	3,739	71	...	...	3,739	71
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	639	3,065	18	...	...	3,065	18
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	64–68	242,471	13,338	...	...	242,471	13,338
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	640	97,573	6,290	...	...	97,573	6,290
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	644	2,833	131	...	...	2,833	131
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	645	3,400	1,587	...	...	3,400	1,587
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	646	9,542	220	...	...	9,542	220
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000

Industrial classification by sex and division, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation—contd.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	647	3,984	102	...	...	3,984	102
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	650	35,691	432	...	...	35,691	432
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	686	4,628	22	...	...	4,628	22
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	689	52,180	2,565	...	...	52,180	2,565
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	69	12,605	316	...	...	12,605	316
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	694	4,313	160	...	...	4,313	160
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	695	3,009	28	...	...	3,009	28
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Division	7	116,975	934	...	...	116,975	934
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	70–71	109,080	873	...	...	109,080	873
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	700	67,551	567	...	...	67,551	567
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	701	5,110	16	...	...	5,110	16
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	702	14,463	38	...	...	14,463	38
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	703	8,409	56	...	...	8,409	56
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	704	5,013	134	...	...	5,013	134
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	705	6,906	56	...	...	6,906	56
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	73	7,684	60	...	...	7,684	60
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	730	6,503	40	...	...	6,503	40
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
* Division	8	520,945	126,473	...	...	520,945	126,473
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	80	149,308	10,249	...	...	149,308	10,249
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	803	34,751	123	...	...	34,751	123
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	804	28,649	472	...	...	28,649	472
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	805	28,960	8,529	...	...	28,960	8,529
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000

Industriral classification by sex and division, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation—concld.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	809	56.948	1,125	...	...	56,948	1,125
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	81	63,582	8,509	...	...	63,582	8,509
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	811	57,630	8,092	...	...	57,630	8,092
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	82	20,955	5,052	...	...	20,955	5,052
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	820	19,322	4,969	...	...	19,322	4,969
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	83	20,886	1,348	...	...	20,886	1,348
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	830	7,241	574	...	...	7,241	574
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	831	12,297	633	...	...	12,297	633
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	84	5,773	151	...	...	5,773	151
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	85	4,615	48	...	...	4,615	48
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	86	2,484	315	...	...	2,484	315
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	87	11,007	2,576	...	...	11,007	2,576
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	872	9,201	2,427	...	...	9,201	2,427
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	88	68.996	16,177	...	...	68,996	16,177
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	880	26,554	11,243	...	...	26,554	11,243
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	882	11,481	517	...	...	11,481	517
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	883	7,112	3,498	...	...	7,112	3,498
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
	884	18,779	709	...	...	18,779	709
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	89	173,339	82,048	...	...	173,339	82,048
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	890	173,339	82,048	...	...	173,339	82,048
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Division	9	13,851	4,406	...	...	13,851	4.406
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Major Group	90	13,851	4,406	...	...	13,851	4,406
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Minor Group	900	13,851	4,406	...	...	13,851	4,406
		1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000

Scheduled castes and tribes

21. We have so far considered the general population engaged in industrial categories of secondary and tertiary sectors. We may carry this discussion now to the study of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who jointly account for about 28 percent of the total population of the State. The following

Population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

Total Rural Urban	Total population		Total workers		Workers at V In manufacturing other than household industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total						RAJASTHAN
(a)	10,564,082	9,591,520	6,141,506	3,442,334	151,184	20,841
(b)	1,747,476	1,612,164	1,032,360	634,929	25,840	5,756
(c)	1,220,433	1,131,037	757,705	575,280	1,627	504
(d)	16.54	16.81	16.81	18.44	17.09	27.61
(e)	11.55	11.79	12.33	16.71	1.08	2.41
Rural						
(a)	8,820,880	8,053,244	5,304,042	3,287,736	39,964	8,328
(b)	1,531,971	1,414,624	924,312	595,803	10,560	2,369
(c)	1,194,230	1,110,000	743,789	569,184	896	395
(d)	17.37	17.56	17.43	18.12	26.42	28.44
(e)	13.54	13.78	14.02	17.31	2.24	4.74
Urban						
(a)	1,743,202	1,538,276	836,464	154,598	111,220	12,513
(b)	215,505	197,540	108,048	39,126	15,280	3,387
(c)	26,203	21,037	13,916	6,096	731	109
(d)	12.36	12.84	12.91	25.30	13.73	27.06
(e)	1.50	1.37	1.66	3.94	0.66	0.87

(a)=General population, (b)=All Scheduled Castes, (c)=All Scheduled Tribes,

22. It will be observed that among the industrial categories under review, scheduled caste male workers, who are 16.81 per cent of the total male workers have very large representation in construction (28.61 per cent) and very low in trade and commerce (5.09 per cent) which activity requires certain economic and social status as well as education. Scheduled caste female workers who contribute 18 44 per cent of the total female workers are considerably high in almost all the categories. Consideration of social prestige and other factors do not come in their way for gainful employment. Proportionately greater contribution is made by scheduled caste females specially in construction (49.35%) and other services (45.39%). The employment of scheduled tribe male workers, who are more than 12 percent of the total male workers, is insignificant in economic activities which are non-agricultural. Female workers representation, however, is noteworthy in transport, storage, and communication and in construction activities.

table presents the data relating to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes working in (i) Manufacturing other than Household Industry, (ii) Constuction, (iii) Trade and Commerce (iv) Transport, Storage and Communication and (v) Other Services, compared to general population.

compared to the general population, 1961

industrial categories V to IX							
VI In construction		VII In trade and commerce		VIII In transport, storage and communications		IX In other services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATE							
96,908	12,254	274,232	13,925	116,975	934	546,706	131,908
27,727	6,048	13,961	2,172	15,416	289	100,534	59,871
4,115	1,759	1,343	1,333	3,156	200	22,545	13,172
28.61	49.35	5.09	15.60	13.18	30.94	18.39	45.39
4.25	14.35	0.49	9.57	2.70	21.41	4.12	9.99
42,264	7,672	124.122	6,537	26,930	269	273,007	88,816
13,937	3,457	7,192	1,310	4,477	106	67,732	44,202
2,689	1,228	739	696	1,848	154	17,957	11,682
32.98	45.96	5.79	20.03	16.62	39.40	24 81	49.77
19.29	16.01	0.60	10.65	6.86	57.25	6.58	13.15
54,644	4,582	150,110	7,388	90,045	665	273,699	43,092
13,790	2,591	6,967	862	10,939	183	32,802	15,669
1,426	531	604	637	1,308	46	4,588	1,490
25.24	56.55	4.64	11.67	12.15	27.52	11.98	36.36
2.61	11.59	0.40	8.62	1.45	6.92	1.68	3.46

(d)=Scheduled Castes as percent of general population, (e)=Scheduled Tribes as percent of general population.

23. The distribution of scheduled castes and tribes by rural and urban areas shows that their employment in these categories is higher in villages than in towns except in case of scheduled caste female workers in construction. This is but natural as people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes mostly live in the countryside, and share little in urban activities. Urban occupations requiring literacy and some technical skill and aptitude, naturally preclude employment of those who are devoid of them. The only occupations which favour their employment in towns are mostly those where they contribute unskilled physical labour, another significant feature of the employment pattern shows that the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes females have higher representation among the working females under various non-agricultural categories than males.

PART-E

EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, SINGLE WORKER, FAMILY WORKER

1. The category of employment or occupational status as employer, employee etc. is a condition of employment of the individual in his occupation. It may be recalled that in 1951 for the first time, information was collected regarding the employment status of self-supporting persons of non-agricultural classes. Self supporting persons were divided into four classes – employers, employees, independent workers and others. The 1961 Census has, however, classified the occupational status or class of worker into employer, employee, single worker and family worker. This information was recorded in Qs. 10(c) and 11(c) of the Individual slip only for persons working respectively in (i) household and (ii) non-household industry, trade, business, transport etc. In Q. 10(c) the enumerator was instructed to record the status, if a person was working in the household industry either as a labourer or as an employee, whereas, in Q. 11(c) all the four categories of occupational status, termed as class of worker viz. employer, employee, single worker and family worker were to be entered. The instructions given to enumerators for recording these replies have already been given elsewhere in this report.

2. For Q. 10(c) an employee in household industry was defined as a person working as a paid employee in another person's household industry. For Q. 11(c) an employee was defined as one working under some one else for salary or wages in cash or kind. An employer was defined as one who had to employ other persons in order to perform work; but the employment of domestic servant for household duties or of subordinates in an establishment where a person is himself employed by others did not entitle any one to be treated as employer. A single worker was defined as a person working by himself who was not employed by any one else and in his turn did not employ any body else, not even members of his household except casually.

3. A family worker, on the other hand, was defined as a member who worked without receiving wages in cash or kind in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family.

Family worker, hired worker in household schedule

4. The terms 'family worker' and 'hired worker' have also been used in Part C of the Household Schedule for cultivation and household industry. A family-worker is ordinarily a member of the household (including the head of household) working without wages or salary in cash or kind. If he is not working wholetime, he should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever he finds time in the course of the daily chores. A hired worker, on the contrary, should be in wholetime employment for wages or salary in cash or kind during last working season or during the current working season. The hired worker should be in the employment of another person's cultivation or household industry while family worker in his own. In fact, hired worker is more in the nature of retained or attached labour than an 'employee'.

Single worker and own-account worker

5. Single workers of 1961 were defined as those persons who did their work without employing other except casually and without the help of other except casually and without the help of other members of the family. They included workers working as members of cooperatives. An own-account worker was one who operated own economic enterprise or engaged one self independently in a profession or trade and hired no employees. They, however, did not include wage-earners who were working on daily wages or by piece rates. The concept of single-worker differs from that of own-account worker. The latter can be a family-worker also and in some cases also an employer. A head of household conducting some industry, business or trade can be called an own-account worker even if he takes help from members of his family; but he cannot be called a single worker. If he employs one or two persons to help him in his work, he is an employer.

Concept of employer

6. Reverting to the concept of employer, we may observe that an employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the

work he has undertaken. Such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work, but also for giving work to others. A person who employs others to work under him where he is himself employed is, however, not an employer, for he acts on behalf of his own employer where he employs another person. For instance a private doctor employing a compounder is an employer. A doctor in Government service is an employee even as the compounder is working under him.

Class of workers in non-agricultural pursuits

7. The employment status during 1961 Census has been classified separately for household industry on the one hand and non-household industry, trade, business profession and service on the other. The following tables present the number of workers according to their employment status for the total, rural and urban areas of the State.

Workers at household industry

Employment Status	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employee	20,299	7,764	15,771	6,147	4,528	1,617
Others	377,205	192,914	327,340	166,179	49,865	26,735
Total	397,504	200,678	343,111	172,326	54,393	28,352

Workers at non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service

Employment Status	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employer	122,702	8,145	42,373	5,173	80,329	2,972
Employee	630,008	66,744	235,321	33,349	394,687	33,395
Single worker	442,810	114,527	253,113	84,874	189,697	29,653
Family worker	113,222	38,790	83,699	33,469	29,523	5,321
Total	1,308,742	228,206	614,506	156,865	694,236	71,341

8. It will be observed that the employment status is classified into two classes (1) for workers at household industry as employee and others; (2) for workers in non-household industry, trade etc in to and 4 classes namely (i) employer, (ii) employee (iii) single worker and (iv) family worker. While the first class takes into account industrial category IV, the second concerns itself with industrial categories III and V to IX. Out of about 398 thousand male workers at household industry only 20 thousand males are classed as employees. In case of female workers, only about 8 thousand out of 201 thousand working females at household industry work as employees and the majority consists of others. The males who work in non-household industry, trade, business profession or service have a variety of employment status. There are about 630 thousand employees, 443 thousand single workers, 123 thousand employers and 113 thousand family workers. Out of a total of 228 thousand female workers about 115 thousand are classed as single workers, 67 thousand as employees, 39 thousand as family workers and only 8 thousand as employers. This pattern of employment shows the predominance of male workers as employees and females as single workers.

Proportionate distribution of workers according to their employment into various divisions.

9. The following table presents the proportionate distribution of 1,000 workers of both the sexes employed as employee and others at household industry and employer, employee, single worker and family worker at non-household industry, trade etc., by various industrial divisions.

Distribution of employers, employees, single workers, family

Branch of industry	Total workers		At household industry					
			Total		Employee		Other	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Divisions	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Division 0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	161	294	445	412	502	220	442	420
1 Mining & Quarrying	15	12	2	N	8	1	1	N
2&3 Manufacturing	217	324	553	588	490	779	557	580
4 Construction	57	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Trade and Commerce	161	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Transport, Storage and Communication	69	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Services	305	295	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Activities not adequately described	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0

10. The workers at household industry classified as employees and others are distributed into Division 0–Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Division 1–Mining and Quarrying and Division 2 & 3 Manufacturing. Mining and Quarrying as household industry is insignificant for males and negligible for females. In every 1,000 male employees at household industry 502 are found in division 1 and 490 in division 2 & 3. The female workers are in great number in manufacturing activities. Among workers at non–household industry trade etc. the highest contribution is made by division 8 relating to services followed by trade and commerce for males and agriculture, livestock etc., for females.

11. The males employers in these activities are mainly distributed into Division 6–Trade and Commerce (556) Division 2 & 3 Manufacturing (151) and Division 6–Services (142). But females employers have highest concentration at services followed

workers and other among industrial divisions, 1961

In non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service									
Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
75	190	33	207	24	28	111	195	261	452
19	22	24	27	22	41	14	13	16	13
115	91	151	136	110	88	114	82	112	115
74	54	40	31	69	86	100	46	36	24
9	5	3	13	18	5	1	4	2	4
210	61	556	222	76	15	263	73	369	70
89	4	48	4	148	9	37	2	13	2
398	554	142	342	520	722	349	552	187	317
11	19	3	18	13	6	11	33	4	3

by trade and commerce and agriculture, livestock etc. Among employees 52 percent of the males and 72 percent of the females are at various services relating to public, educational, medical, business etc. Single workers have greater representation at services, trade and commerce, manufacturing and agriculture, livestock etc. But among family workers higher proportions are observed in trade and commerce, agriculture and livestock etc., and services.

Employment status for divisions and important major groups

12. We may now analyse the data presenting the distribution of 1,000 males and females engaged in non-agricultural pursuits for each division and important major groups by their employment status into household industry on the one hand and non-household industry, trade business etc., on the other. The following table presents the data for State as a whole.

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in industrial divisions and major groups

Branch of industry		Total workers		At household industry					
				Total		Employee		Other	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Divisions		1,000	1,000	233	468	12	18	221	450
Division	0	1,000	1,000	644	656	37	14	607	642
Major Group	00	1,000	1,000	85	614	7	5	78	609
	02	1,000	1,000	68	109	10	4	58	105
	04	1,000	1,000	663	689	38	14	625	675
Division	1	1,000	1,000	23	16	6	2	17	14
Major Group	10	1,000	1,000	23	16	6	2	17	14
Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000	593	850	27	44	566	806
Major Group	20	1,000	1,000	339	867	31	15	308	852
	21	1,000	1,000	217	547	22	38	195	509
	22	1,000	1,000	244	334	79	112	165	222
	23	1,000	1,000	655	889	28	63	627	826
	24	1,000	1,000	712	970	25	...	687	970
	25	1,000	1,000	603	687	28	46	575	641
	27	1,000	1,000	337	573	18	36	319	537
	28	1,000	1,000	767	911	29	21	738	890
	30	1,000	1,000	28	717	3	8	25	709
	31	1,000	1,000	846	949	26	22	820	927
	33	1,000	1,000	303	678	40	41	263	637
	34–35	1,000	1,000	646	865	30	39	616	826
	36	1,000	1,000	593	877	27	37	566	840
	37	1,000	1,000	21	111	2	74	19	37
	38	1,000	1,000	102	952	11	42	91	910
	39	1,000	1,000	534	823	24	48	510	775
Division	4	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	40	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	5	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	50	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	6	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	60–63	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	64–68	1,000	1,000	...	..	...	...	...	...
	69	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	7	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	70–71	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	73	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	8	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	80	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	81	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	82	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	83	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	84	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	85	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	86	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	87	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	88	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	89	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division	9	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	90	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

among employees, single workers family workers and others, 1961

In non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service									
Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
767	532	72	19	369	156	260	267	66	90
356	344	15	13	55	15	178	177	108	139
915	386	41	61	516	47	226	169	132	109
932	891	25	17	365	60	453	524	89	290
337	311	14	12	43	12	172	156	108	131
977	984	113	44	544	539	250	301	70	100
977	984	113	44	544	539	250	301	70	100
407	150	50	8	187	42	136	68	34	32
661	133	115	15	308	26	172	45	66	47
783	453	131	19	480	264	140	132	32	38
756	666	85	15	380	405	266	192	25	54
345	111	20	4	258	32	53	54	14	21
288	30	31	1	194	1	45	4	18	24
397	313	31	8	247	192	110	104	9	9
663	427	91	30	157	41	343	271	72	85
233	89	27	10	79	11	107	37	20	31
972	283	90	46	749	144	121	17	12	76
154	51	20	5	28	4	82	24	24	18
697	322	106	4	390	142	160	146	41	30
354	135	19	3	231	52	84	46	20	34
407	123	51	6	185	15	129	44	42	58
979	889	70	111	789	111	116	667	4	...
898	48	117	...	539	12	199	24	43	12
466	177	84	13	151	60	182	63	49	41
...	...	50	20	450	471	458	433	42	76
...	...	50	20	450	471	458	433	42	76
...	...	27	102	924	328	34	432	15	138
...	...	22	61	978	939	...	...	...	...
...	...	39	106	792	262	118	479	51	153
...	...	249	130	174	72	425	602	152	196
...	...	240	63	196	151	407	627	157	159
...	...	253	128	159	68	432	605	156	199
...	...	193	263	421	142	319	478	67	117
...	...	50	38	798	634	139	252	13	76
...	...	53	41	784	609	149	268	14	82
...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	33	22	629	381	297	500	41	97
...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	24	918	922	47	47	10	7
...	...	59	26	784	605	138	320	19	49
...	...	50	43	391	444	474	423	85	90
...	...	73	33	449	517	451	397	27	53
...	...	69	104	787	229	123	521	21	146
...	...	...	...	762	873	238	127	...	...
...	...	54	64	305	111	469	481	172	344
...	...	93	48	470	437	344	316	93	199
...	...	33	18	298	228	612	660	57	94
...	...	34	34	583	87	346	853	37	26
...	...	34	34	583	87	346	853	37	26

Division–0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.

13. About 65 percent of the workers engaged in this activity are at household industry which shows the household nature of this industrial division. As household industry is operated on family basis, it is the participation of the family members which is the most important feature of its employment. The hired labour is insignificant as 37 males and 14 females are employees at household industry and 55 males and 15 females in non–household industry, trade etc, for every 1,000 workers of either sex engaged in this industrial division. The status of employer is unimportant as the activity is of household nature carried on household basis. The most important major group in this division relates to livestock (04). But major group 02-forestry and logging accounts comparatively greater proportions of each sex employed on non-household basis wherein the employment status relating to single worker and employee predominates.

Division 1–Mining and Quarrying.

14. Mining and quarrying is insignificant as household industry is mostly carried as non–household industry wherein 977 males and 984 females are noticed for every 1,000 workers of either sex in non agricultural pursuits. Majority of these workers consists of employees and single workers.

Division 2 & 3 Manufacturing.

15. Manufacturing industries are of two types, those worked on household basis aud those on non–household basis. In every 1,000 males classified under this division, 593 are engaged in household industry and 407 in non–household industry; corresponding proportions for females being 850 and 150. These proportions show that female participation is far greater when an industry is worked on household basis. The employment status as employee is insignificant in case of household industry but high proportions are noticed for employees in manufacturing other than household industries. The female employment is not co–related with that of males. In some of the industries, where male hired labour is significantly high, the female employment is negligible. Female hired labour is noticeable in industries relating to tobacco products, beverages and textile–wool. Among 407 male workers in non–household industry 136 are single worker, but greater representation is noticed in major group 27–Textile Miscellaneous and major group 22–Tobacco products. In fact, the female participation at non–household industry is not very significant and account for only 68 single workers. The highest proportion (667) for female single workers is noticed in major group 37–Machinery (all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment where the numerical strength is only 18 females; the status of family workers in non–household industry being comparatively insignificant as revealed by their low proportions.

16. The other remaining divisions relate to trade, business, profession and service wherein the distinction between household and non–household industry is eliminated, as they do not relate to production of goods but production of services comprised in Divisions 4 to 9.

Division 4–Construction

17. In the construction activities it is observed that more than 90 percent of the workers are either employee or single worker. Participation as employer and family worker is almost insignificant. In every 1,000 male workers engaged in this activity 50 are employer, 450 employee, 458 single worker and 42 family worker, as against 20, 471, 433 and 76 respectively for every 1,000 female workers.

Division–5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services.

18. Under this division, major group 50 which relates to the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy consists of about 98 per cent employees and 2 per cent employers amongst the males and 94 per cent and 6 per cent respectively amongst females engaged in this activity. No single worker and family worker is returned in the major group. But major group 51 relating to water supply and sanitary services accounts for significant proportions for single worker and family worker specially of females. In this major group also employers and employees predominate for both the sexes.

Division 6–Trade and Commerce.

19. In this industrial division the highest proportion for both sexes are noticed for single workers followed by employer males and family worker females. The important branches of this industry, however are (1) wholesale trade, covering major

groups 60–63 and (2) retail trade covering major groups 64–68. While in these branches male proportions exceed females as employer and employee, the female proportions are in excess as single and family workers.

Division 7–Transport, Storage and Communications.

20. By the very nature of this industrial division, the status of employee is of supreme importance. About 80 percent of the males and 63 percent of the females are employee. The only branch which offers employment to single workers and family workers is transport where employers are also noticed. All the workers of both the sexes employed in communications comprising postal, telegraph, wireless and telephone are employees.

Division 8–Services.

21. This industrial division has in every 1,000 male workers 33 engaged as employer, 629 as employee, 297 as single worker and 41 as family worker. Corresponding female proportions are 22, 381, 500 and 97 respectively. The pattern of employment status in various branches of this division shows that the most important status in case of both the sexes is that of employee, particularly in public services; educational and scientific services; medical and health services; business services; community services and trade and labour associations, where the workers are for the most part employed on payment of salary or wages. There are certain branches of services, however, wherein the status of single worker assumes importance as in religious and welfare services, legal profession, recreation services and services not elsewhere classified. The status of employer for both the sexes is of some consequence in business and personal services. So far as single workers are concerned the proportionately highest representation is noticed in major group 89–services not elsewhere classified. In this entire industrial division, the only branch of services where family workers are worthy of notice relates to major group 87–recreation services, which accounts for 172 male and 344 female family workers in every 1,000 workers of each sex. But their numerical strength is far greater in major group 88 personal services and major group 89–Services not elsewhere classified.

Division 9–Activities not adequately described.

22. This division relates to activities which are not adequately described and which can not be properly classified for want of sufficient information about their industrial affiliation. This division has among every 1,000 male workers, 34 enjoying the status of employer, 583 that of employee, 346 that of single worker and 37 that of family worker. Similar proportions in case of females are employer 34, employee 87, single worker 853 and family worker 26. These proportions show that the most important status for such males is of employee and for females of single worker.

ANNEXURE–I

National Classification of Occupations

(CODE STRUCTURE)

which classifies occupations into

331 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers)

75 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers)

11 Occupational Divisions (one-digit code numbers)

Divisions

0 Professional, technical and related workers

1 Administrative, executive and managerial workers

2 Clerical and related workers

3 Sales workers

4 Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers

5 Miners, quarrymen and related workers

6 Workers in transport and communication occupations

7–8 Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers not elsewhere classified

9 Service, sport and recreation workers

X Workers not classifiable by occupation

Divisions and Groups

0 Professional, technical and related workers

00 Architects, engineers and surveyors

01 Physicists, chemists, geologists and other physical scientists

02 Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists

03 Physicians, surgeons and dentists

04 Nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians

05 Teachers

06 Jurists

07 Social scientists

08 Artists, writers, and related workers

09 Draughtsmen, and science and engineering technicians, n. e. c.

0X Other professional, technical and related workers

1 Administrative, executive and managerial workers

10 Administrators and executive officials, government

11 Directors, managers and wholesale and retail trade

12 Directors, managers and working proprietors, financial institutions

13 Directors, managers and working proprietors. other

2 Clerical and related workers

20 Book-keepers and cashiers

21 Stenographers and typists

22 Office machine operators

28 Clerical workers, miscellaneous

29 Unskilled office workers

3 Sales workers

30 Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trades

31 Insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities and services and, auctioneers.

32 Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents

33 Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers

34 Money lenders and pawn brokers

4 Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers

40 Farmers and farm managers

41 Farm workers

42 Hunters and related workers

43 Fishermen and related workers

44 Loggers and other forestry workers

5 Miners, quarrymen and related workers

50 Miners and quarrymen

51 Well drillers and related workers

52 Mineral treaters

59 Miners, quarrymen and related workers, n.e.c.

6 Workers in transport and communication occupations

60 Deck officers, engineer officers and pilots, ship

ANNEXURE–I–*contd.*

National Classification of Occupations–*contd.*

61 Deck and engine-room ratings (ship) barge crews and boatsmen

62 Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers

63 Drivers and firemen, railway engine

64 Drivers road transport

65 Conductors, guards and brakesmen (railway)

66 Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport

67 Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators

68 Postmen and messengers

69 Workers in transport and communication occupations, n.e.c.

7–8 Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers, not elsewhere classified

70 Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers

71 Tailors cutters, furriers and related workers

72 Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers

73 Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers

74 Precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers

75 Tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers

76 Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers

77 Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers coopers and related workers

78 Painters and paper hangers

79 Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.

80 Compositors, printers, engravers, book-binders and related workers

81 Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers

82 Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers

83 Chemical and related process workers

84 Tobacco preparers and products makers

85 Craftmen and production process workers n.e.c.

86 Testers, packers, sorters and related workers

87 Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers

89 Labourers, n.e.c.

9 Service, sport and recreation workers

90 Fire fighters policemen, guards and related workers

91 House keepers, cooks, maids and related workers

92 Waiters, bartenders and related workers

93 Building care-takers, cleaners and related workers

94 Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers

95 Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers

96 Athletes, sportsmen and related workers

97 Photographers and related camera operators

89 Service, sport and recreation workers n.e.c.

X Workers not classifiable by occupation

X0 Workers without occupations

X8 Workers reporting occupation unidentifiable or unclassifiable

X9 Workers not reporting occupation

Divisions, Groups and Families

0 Professional, technical and related workers

00 Architects, engineers and surveyors

000 Architects
001 Civil Engineers (including overseers)
002 Mechanical Engineers
003 Electrical Engineers
004 Chemical Engineers
005 Metallurgical Engineers
006 Mining Engineers
007 Surveyors
009 Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors, n.e.c.

01 Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists

010 Chemists Except Pharmaceutical Chemists
011 Pharmaceutical Chemists
012 Physicists
013 Meteorologists
014 Geologists and Geophysicists
015 Mathematicians

ANNEXURE-I-*contd.*

National Classification of Occupations-*contd.*

019 Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists, n. e. c.

02 Biologists, veterinarians agronomists and related scientists

020 Biologists and Animal Scientists
021 Veterinarians
022 Silviculturists
023 Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists
029 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists, n. e. c.

03 Physicians, surgeons and dentists

030 Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic
031 Physicians, Ayurvedic
032 Physicians, Homeopathic
033 Physicians, Other
034 Physiologists
035 Dentists
039 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, n. e. c.

04 Nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians

040 Nurses
041 Midwives and Health Visitors
042 Nursing Attendants and Related Workers
043 Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians
044 Vaccinators
045 Physiotherapist, Masseurs and Related Technicians
046 Sanitation Technicians
047 Optometrist and Opticians
049 Medical and Health Technicians, n. e. c. (excluding Laboratory Assistants see 091)

05 Teachers

050 Teachers, University
051 Teachers, Secondary Schools
052 Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools
053 Teachers, Nursery and Kindergarten Schools
059 Teachers, n. e. c.

06 Jurists

060 Judges and Magistrates
061 Legal Practitioners and Advisers
062 Law Assistants
063 Jurists and Legal Technicians, n. e. c. (including Petition Writers)

07 Social scientists and related workers

070 Economists
071 Accountants and Auditors
072 Statisticians and Actuaries
073 Geographers
074 Psychologists
075 Personnel Specialists
076 Labour and Social Welfare Workers
077 Sociologists and Anthropologists
078 Historians, Archeologists, Political Scientists and Related Workers
079 Social Scientists and Related Workers n. e. c.

08 Artists, writers and related workers

080 Authors
081 Editors, Journalists and Related Workers
082 Translators, Interpreters and Language Specialist
083 Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists
084 Sculptors and Modellers
085 Actors and Related Workers
086 Musicians and Related Workers
987 Dancers and Related Workers
089 Artists, Writers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

09 Draughtsmen, and science engineering technicians, n. e. c.

090 Draughtsmen
091 Laboratory Assistants
099 Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.

0X Other professional, technical and related workers

0X0 Ordained Religious Workers
0X1 Non-ordained Religious Workers
0X2 Astrologers, Palmists and Related Workers
0X3 Librarians, Archivists and Related Workers
0X9 Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers n. e. c.

1 Administrative, executive and managerial workers

10 Administrators and executive officials, government

100 Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government
101 Administrators and Executive Officials, State Government

ANNEXURE-I-*contd.*

National Classification of Occupations-*contd.*

102 Administrators and Executive Officials, Local Bodies
103 Administrators and Executive Officials, Quasi-Government
104 Village Officials
109 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government, n. e. c.

11 Directors and managers, wholesale and retail trade

110 Directors and Managers, Wholesale Trade
111 Directors and Managers, Retail Trade

12 Directors, managers and working proprietors, Financial institutions

120 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Banks
121 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors Insurance
129 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions, n. e. c.

13 Directors, managers and working proprietors, other

130 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling
131 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Construction
132 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary
133 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing
134 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Transport and Communication
135 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services
136 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other Services
139 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, n. e. c.

2 Clerical and related workers

20 Book-Keepers and cashiers

200 Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerks
201 Cashiers
202 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including Ushers and Ticket Collectors (excluding those on moving Transport)

21 Stenographers and typists

210 Stenographers
211 Typists

22 Office machine operators

220 Computing Clerks and Calculating Machine Operators
221 Punch Card Machine Operators
229 Office Machine Operators, n. e. c.

28 Clerical workers, miscellaneous

280 General and Other Ministerial Assistants and Clerks
289 Miscellaneous Office Workers including Record Keepers, Muhrarrers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders of Office Papers

29 Unskilled office workers

290 Office Attendants, Ushers, Hall Porters, etc., n. e. c.

3 Sales workers

30 Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trade

300 Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade
301 Working Proprietors, Retail Trade

31 Insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities and services, and auctioneers

310 Agents and Salesmen, Insurance
311 Agents, Brokers and Salesmen, Real Estate
312 Brokers and Agents, Securities and Shares
313 Auctioneers
314 Valuers and Appraisers
319 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers, n. e. c.

32 Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents

320 Commercial Travellers
321 Manufacturers' Agents
329 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents, n. e. c.

33 Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers

330 Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade
331 Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors

ANNEXURE–I–*contd.*

National Classification of Occupation–*contd.*

339 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, n.e.c.

34 Money-lenders and pawn-brokers

340 Money-Lenders (Including Indigenous Bankers)

341 Pawn-Brokers

4 Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers

40 Farmers and farm managers

400 Cultivators (Owners)

401 Cultivators (Tenants)

402 Farm Managers, Inspectors and Overseers

403 Planters and Plantation Managers

404 Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing

409 Farmers and Farm Managers, n.e.c.

41 Farm workers

410 Farm Machinery Operators

411 Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing

412 Gardeners (malis)

413 Tappers (Palm, Rubber trees, etc.)

414 Agricultural labourers

415 Plantation labourers

419 Farm Workers, n.e.c.

42 Hunters and related workers

420 Hunters

421 Trappers

429 Hunters and Related Workers n.e.c.

43 Fishermen and related workers

430 Fishermen, Deep Sea

431 Fishermen, Inland and Coastal Waters

432 Conch and Shell gatherers, Sponge and Pearl Divers

439 Fishermen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

44 Loggers and other forestry workers

440 Forest Rangers and Related Workers

441 Harvesters and Gatherers of Forest Products Including lac (except logs)

442 Log Fellers and Wood Cutters

443 Charcoal Burners and Forest Product Processors

449 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers, n.e.c.

5 Miners quarrymen and related workers

50 Miners and quarrymen

500 Miners

501 Quarrymen

502 Drillers, Mines and Quarries

503 Shot Firers

509 Miners and Quarrymen, n.e.c.

51 Well drillers and related workers

510 Well Drillers, Petroleum and Gas

511 Well Drillers, other than Petroleum and Gas

52 Mineral treaters

520 Mineral Treaters

59 Miners, quarrymen and related workers n.e.c.

590 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers n. e. c.

6 Workers in transport and communication occupations

60 Deck officer, engineer officers and pilots ship

600 Deck Officers and Pilots, Ship

601 Ship Engineers

61 Deck and engine-room ratings (ship) barge crews and boatmen

610 Deck Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

611 Engine-Room Ratings, Firemen and Oilers, Ship

62 Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers

620 Aircraft Pilots

621 Flight Engineers

622 Flight Navigators

63 Drivers and firemen, railway engine

630 Drivers

631 Firemen

64 Drivers, road transport

640 Tramcar Drivers

641 Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers

642 Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers

643 Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers

649 Drivers, Road Transport, n. e. c. (Including Palki and Doli Bearers)

65 Conductors, guards and brakesmen (railway)

650 Conductors

651 Guards

652 Brakesmen

ANNEXURE-I-*contd.*

National Classification of Occupations-*contd.*

66 Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport

660 Inspectors, Supervisors, Station Masters and Permanent Way Inspectors
661 Traffic Controllers
662 Signalmen and pointsmen

67 Telephone, telegraph and related tele-communication operators

670 Telephone Operators
671 Telegraphists and Signallers
672 Radio Communication and Wireless Operators
679 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-Communication Operators, n.e.c.

68 Postmen and messengers

680 Postmen
681 Messengers (Including Dak Peons)

69 Workers intransport and communication occupations, n. e. c.

690 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including Ushers and Ticket Collectors on Moving Transport
691 Conductors. Road Transport
692 Workers in Transport Occupations, n.e c.
693 Inspectors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Communication
694 Workers in Communication Occupations, n e.c.

7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers, not elsewhere classified

70 Spinners, weavers, knitters, Dyers and related workers

700 Fibre Preparers, Ginners, Cleaners, Scourers. etc.
701 Blow-room Workers and Carders
702 Spinners, Piecers and Winders
703 Warpers and Sizers
704 Drawers and Weavers
705 Pattern Card Preparers
706 Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers (Excluding Printers)
707 Knitters and Lace Makers
708 Carpet Makers and Finishers
709 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

71 Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers

710 Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers
711 Hat and Head-gear Makers
712 Furriers
713 Upholsterers and Related Workers
714 Pattern Makers, Markers. and Cutters. Textile Products, Leather Garments and Gloves
715 Sewers, Embroiderers and Darners, Textile and Fur Products
719 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

72 Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers

720 Shoe Makers and Shoe Repairers
721 Cutters, Lasters, Sewers, Footwear and Related Workers
722 Harness and Saddle Makers
729 Leather Cutters. Lasters, and Sewers (Except Gloves Garments) and Related Workers n.e.c.

73 Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers

730 Furnacemen, Metal
731 Annealers Temperers and Related Heat Treaters
732 Rolling Mill Operators, Metal
733 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen
734 Moulders and Coremakers
735 Metal Drawers and Extruders
739 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal-Making and Treating Workers, n.e.c.

74 Precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers

740 Precision instruments makers, Watch and Clock Makers and Repairmen
741 Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
742 Jewellery Engravers

75 Tool-makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers

750 Fitter-Machinists, Tool-makers and Machine Tool Setters
751 Machine Tool Operators
752 Fitter-Assemblers and Machine Erectors (Except Electrical and Precision Instrument Fitter-Assemblers)

ANNEXURE-I-*contd.*

National Classification of Occupations-*contd.*

753 Mechanics-Repairmen (Except Electrical and Precision Instrument Repairmen)
754 Sheet Metal Workers
755 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters
756 Welders and Flame Cutters
757 Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers
758 Electro-Platers, Dip Platers and Related Workers
759 Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers n.e.c. (Including Metal-Engravers other than Printing)

76 Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers

760 Electricians, Electrical Repairmen and Related Electrical Workers
761 Electrical and Electronics Fitters
762 Mechanics-Repairmen, Radio and Television
763 Installers and Repairmen, Telephone and Telegraph
764 Linemen and Cable jointers
769 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers, n.e.c.

77 Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers

770 Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)
771 Shipwrights and Body Builders (Wood)
772 Sawyers and Wood Working Machinists
773 Coach and Body Builders
774 Cart Builders and Wheel Wrights
775 Cabinet Makers
779 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Cooper and Related Workers, n.e.c.

78 Painters and paper hangers

780 Painters and Paper Hangers

79 Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.

790 Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers and Stone Dressers
791 Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons
792 Glaziers
793 Cement Finishers and Terrazzo and Mosaic Workers
794 Hut Builders and Thatchers
795 Well Diggers
799 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n e.c.

80 Compositors, printers, engravers, book-binders and related workers

800 Type-setting Machine Operators
801 Compositors
802 Proof-Readers and Copy Holders
803 Printers (Paper)
804 Printers (Textile)
805 Photo-Litho Operators, Photo-Lithographers
806 Engravers, Etchers and Block Makers (Printing)
807 Stereotypers
808 Book-Binders
809 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers, n.e.c.

81 Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers

810 Furnacemen, Kilnmen and Ovenmen
811 Potters and Related Clay Formers
812 Blowers and Benders, Glass
813 Moulders and Pressers, Glass
814 Grinders, Cutters, Decorators and Finishers
815 Pulverisors and Mixers, Cement, Clay and Other Ceramics
819 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

82 Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers

820 Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food Workers
821 Crushers and Pressers, Oil Seeds
822 Dairy Workers (Non-Farm)
823 Khandsari, Sugar and Gur Makers
824 Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweetmeat Makers
825 Makers of Aerated Water and Brewers
826 Food Canners, Preservers and Related Workers
827 Butchers
828 Coffee and Tea Blenders and Related Workers
829 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers, n.e.c.

83 Chemical and related process workers

830 Batch and Continuous Still Operators
831 Cookers, Roasters and Other Heat Treaters, Chemical and Related Processes
832 Crushers, Millers and Calenderers, Chemical and Related Processes

ANNEXURE-I-*concld.*

National Classification of Occupations-*concld.*

833 Paper Pulp Preparers
834 Paper Makers
839 Chemical and Related Process Workers n.e.c.

84 Tobacco preparers and products makers
840 Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco
841 Cigarette Machine Operators
842 Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers
843 Snuff and Zarda Makers
849 Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers n.e.c.

85 Craftsmen and production process workers, n.e c.
850 Basketry Weavers and Related Workers
851 Tyre Builders, Vulcanisers and Related Rubber Products Makers
852 Plastics Products Makers
853 Tanners, Fellmongers, Pelt Dressers and Related Workers
854 Photographic Dark Room Workers
855 Makers of Musical Instruments and Related Workers
856 Paper Products Makers
859 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.

86 Testers, packers, sorters and related workers
860 Checkers, Testers, Sorters, Weighers and Counters
861 Packers, Labellers and Related Workers

87 Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers
870 Operators, Stationary Engines and Related Equipment
871 Boilermen and Firemen
872 Crane and Hoist Operators
873 Riggers and Cable Splicers
874 Operators of Earth-moving and Other Construction Machinery, n.e.c.
875 Materials-handling Equipment Operators
876 Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor Vehicles and Related Equipment
879 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers, n.e.c.

89 Labourers, n.e.c.
890 Loaders and Unloaders
899 Labourers, n. e. c.

9 Service, sport and recreation workers

90 Fire fighters, policemen, guards and related workers
900 Fire Fighters and Related Workers
901 Police Constables, Investigators and Related Workers
902 Customs Examiners, Patrollers and Related Workers
903 Watchmen and Chowkidars
909 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers, n.e.c.

91 House keepers, cooks, maids and related workers
910 House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)
911 Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional)
912 Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)
913 Ayas, Nurse-maids
919 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers, n.e.c.

92 Waiters, Bartenders and related workers
920 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional)

93 Building care-takers, cleaners and related workers
930 Building Care-takers
931 Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen

94 Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers
940 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

95 Launderers, dry cleaners and dressers
950 Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies
951 Dry-cleaners and Pressers

96 Athletes, sportsmen and related workers
960 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers

97 Photographers and related camera operators
970 Movie Camera Operators
979 Other Photographers

99 Service, sport and recreation workers n. e. c.
990 Embalmers and Undertakers
999 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.

X Workers not classifiable by occupation

X0 Workers without occupations
X00 Workers, without Occupations Matriculates and above
X08 Workers without Occupations, Literates
X09 Workers without Occupations, Other

X8 Workers reporting occupation unidentifiable or unclassifiable
X80 Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

X9 Workers not reporting occupation
X90 Workers not Reporting Occupation

ANNEXURE-II

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

This classification groups the industries into
9 Divisions

45 Major Groups

343 Minor Groups

The divisions and major groups with their code numbers are listed below.

Divisions

0 Agriculture, Livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting
1 Mining and Quarrying
2&3 Manufacturing
4 Construction
5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services
6 Trade and Commerce
7 Transport, Storage and Communication
8 Services
9 Activities not adequately described

Major groups

Division 0-Agriculture, livestock, forestry fishing and hunting

00 Field produce and Plantation crops
01 Plantation crops
02 Forestry and Logging
03 Fishing
04 Livestock and Hunting

Division 1-Mining and Quarrying

10 Mining and quarrying

Division 2 and 3-Manufacturing

20 Foodstuffs
21 Beverages
22 Tobacco Products
23 Textile-cotton
24 Textile-jute
25 Textile-wool
26 Textile-silk
27 Textile-miscellaneous
28 Manufacture of wood and wooden products
29 Paper and paper products
30 Printing and publishing
31 Leather and leather products
32 Rubber, Petroleum and coal products
33 Chemicals and chemical products
34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than petroleum and coal
36 Basic Metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment
37 Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment
38 Transport Equipment
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Division 4-Construction

40 Construction

Division -Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services

50 Electricity and gas
51 Water supply and sanitary services

Division 6-Trade and Commerce

60-63 Wholesale Trade
64-68 Retail Trade
69 Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous

Division 7-Transport, Storage and Communication

70-71 Transport
72 Storage and Warehousing
73 Communications

Division 8-Services

80 Public Services
81 Educational and Scientific Services
82 Medical and Health Services
83 Religious and Welfare Services
84 Legal Services
85 Business Services
86 Community Services and trade and labour associations
87 Recreation Services
88 Personal Services
89 Services (not elsewhere classified)

Division 9-Activities not adequately described

90 Activities unspecified and not adequately described. (This includes new entrants to the labour market)

[Classification and code numbers at the 3 digit level in respect of minor groups are shown in the subsequent pages]

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION-*contd.*

Division 0–Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
00 Field Produce and Plantation Crops—		
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize	000
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above ...	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards ...	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc ...	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms	008
	Production of other agriculture produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above ...	009
01 Plantation Crops		
	Production of tea in plantation ...	010
	Production of coffee in plantation ...	011
	Production of rubber in plantation ...	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation ...	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium	014
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above	015
02 Forestry and Logging—		
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs	021
	Preparation of timber	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest	023
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	024
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests	025
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above ..	026
03 Fishing—		
	Production of fish by fishing in sea ...	030
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries ...	031
	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	032
04 Livestock and Hunting		
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	042
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects	046
	Trapping of animals or games propagation	047
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	048
Division 1–Mining and Quarrying—		
10 Mining and Quarrying—		
	Mining of coal	100
	Mining of iron ores	101
	Mining of gold and silver ores ...	102
	Mining of manganese	103
	Mining of mica	104
	Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores	105
	Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas	106
	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone ...	107

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION-*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
10 Mining and Quarrying—contd.		
	Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash	108
	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt	109
	Division 2&3-Manufacturing	
20 Foodstuffs—		
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil) ...	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other food products such as sweet meat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
21 Beverages—		
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of country liquor ...	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Production of ice	215
	Production of ice cream	216
	Processing of tea in factories ...	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Production of other beverages ...	219
22 Tobacco Products—		
	Manufacture of bidi	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco ...	223
	Manufacture of snuff	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226
23 Textile—Cotton		
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills...	232
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
	Cotton weaving in powerlooms ...	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	235
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	236
	Printing of cotton textile	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets ...	238
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	239
24 Textile—Jute		
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute ...	242
	Printing of jute textile	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244
25 Textile—Wool		
	Wool baling and pressing	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill ...	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills ...	253
	Wool weaving in powerloom ...	254
	Wool weaving in handloom ...	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION-*contd*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
26 Textile—Silk		
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	Dying and bleaching of silk	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mills ...	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom ...	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266
27 Textile—Miscellaneous -		
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products ...	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garmets ...	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garmets including raincoats and headgear	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, beding materials, mattress, textile bags ...	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin ...	275
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling ...	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above ...	279
28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products—		
	Sawing and planing of wood ...	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys artwares ...	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood ...	285
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood ...	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above ...	289
29 Paper and Paper Products—		
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30 Printing and Publishing—		
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Printing and publishing of books ...	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry ...	302
	All types of binding stitching sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31 Leather and Leather Products—		
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION-*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
31 Leather and Leatter Products-contd.		
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear ...	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32 Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products—		
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes ...	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear ...	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat .	323
	Productions of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere ...	326
33 Chemicals and Chemical Products—		
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers ...	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works	333
	Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	Manufacture of common salt ...	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339
34 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal—		
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of lime	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing ...	343
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images	344
	Manufacture of stone images ...	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products ...	347
	Manufacture of mica products ...	348
35	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery . ..	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	Manufacture of glass apparatus ...	354
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	355
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified ...	359
36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment—		
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of armaments	362

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION-*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
36	***Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment-contd.***	
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products ...	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can ...	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37 38 and 39)	369
37	***Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment—***	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of machine tools ...	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers ...	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery ...	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone ...	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379
38	***Transport Eauipment—***	
	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of loocmotives	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles engines parts and accessories	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines	387
	Repairing of bicyles and tricycles ...	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	389
39	***Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries—***	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, opthalmic goods and photopraphic equipment and supplies ...	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen	395
	Manufacture of sports goods ...	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group ...	399
40	***Construction—***	
	Construction and maintenance of building including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations ...	400

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION-*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
40 Construction – contd.		
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels ...	401
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines ...	402
	Construction and maintenance of water ways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tubewells, wells	403
	Division 5-Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	
50 Electricity and Gas—		
	Generation and transmission of electric energy	500
	Distribution of electric energy ...	501
	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers	502
51 Water Supply and Sanitary Services-		
	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers	510
	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation	511
	Division 6-Trade and Commerce	
60 Wholesale Trade—		
	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	600
	Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other food stuff (not covered elsewhere)	601
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics, and textiles products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products	602
	Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf) coffee (seed and powder), aerated water	603
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	604
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc. ...	605
	Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	606
	Wholesale trading in animals ...	607
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder	608
61	Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals	610
	Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosene, candle	611
	Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	612
	Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware	613
	Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	614
	Wholesale trading in footwear ...	615
	Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	616
	Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products	617
	Wholesale trading in household equipment not covered above	618
62	Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	620
	Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products	621
63	Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods	630
	Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical	631
	Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb ...	632
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment ...	633
	Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur	634
	Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames	635
	Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	636
63	Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments ...	637
	Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverwares and jewellery	638

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION-*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
63 Wholesale Trade—contd.		
	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above	639
64 Retail Trade—		
	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry ...	640
	Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (Seed and powder), aerated water	641
	Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	642
	Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	643
	Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products ...	644
	Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene	645
	Retail trading in food stuffs like sweetmeat condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc.	646
	Retail trading in animals	647
	Retail trading in straw and fodder ...	648
65	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products; (this includes retail trading in piece-goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles) ...	650
	Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics	651
	Retail trading in medicines and chemicals	652
	Retail trading in footwear, head-gear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals	653
	Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products ...	654
	Retail trading in petrol, mobiloil and allied products	655
66	Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	660
	Retail trading in stationery goods and paper	661
	Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils	662
	Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys	663
	Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above	664
67	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	670
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	671
	Retail trading in wood, bamboo cane, bark and thatches	672
	Retail trading in other building materials	673
68	Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances	680
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments	681
	Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc.	682
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and headgear	683
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eyeglass, frame	684
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	685
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery	686
	Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing ...	687
	Book-selling	688
	Retail trading in goods unspecified ...	689
69 Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous—		
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	Real estate and properties	691
	Stocks, shares and futures	692
	Providents and insurances	693
	Money lending (indigenous) ...	694
	Banking and similar type of financial operation	695
	Auctioneering	696
	Distribution of motion pictures ...	697
	All other activities connected with trade & commerce not coverd above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone rickshaw, etc.	699

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 7–Transport, Storage and Communication	
70	*Transport—*	
	Transporting by railways	700
	Transporting by tramway and bus service	701
	Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	702
	Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka ...	703
	Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel ...	704
	Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw Pulling cycle rickshan driving ...	705
	Transporting by boat,steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal	706
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean ...	707
	Transporting by air	708
	Transporting by other means not covered above	709
71	Service sincidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency ...	710
72	*Storage and Ware Housing—*	
	Operation of storage such as ware-house.	720
	Operation of storage such as cold storage	721
	Operation of storage of other type ...	722
73	*Communication—*	
	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications	730
	Telephone communication ...	731
	Information and broadcasting ...	732
80	*Public Services—*	
	(This does include Govt., Quasi Govt., or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups)	
	Public Services in Union and State army including territorial corps and volunteer corps	800
	Public services in Navy	801
	Public service in Air Force	802
	Public service in Police	803
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government	804
	Public services in administrative departments and offices-of quasi government organisation, municipalities, local boards etc.	805
	Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments	809
81	*Educational and Scientific Services—*	
	Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, technical school and similar technical and vocational institutions... ...	810
	Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type	811
	Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group ...	812
82	*Medical and Health Services—*	
	Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homeopathic practitioners ...	820
	Veterinary services rendered by organisations and individuals ...	821
83	*Religious and Welfare Services—*	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establisments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations	830

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION-*concld.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk	831
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84 Legal Services—		
	Legal services rendered by barrister advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukurie, munshi	840
	Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals ...	841
85 Business Services—		
	Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals	850
	Business services rendered by orgnisations of accountants, auditors, bookkeepers or like individuals ...	851
	Business service rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as of those of advertising and publicity agencies	852
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as of those rendered by news-agency, newspaper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors ...	853
86 Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations—		
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations	860
	Services renderd by civic, social, cultural, and fraternal organisations such as rate payers association, club, library	861
	Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums botanical and zoological gardens etc.	862
87 Recreation Services—		
	Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing editing, etc.	870
	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures	871
	Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals ...	872
	Rrcreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc., racing	873
88 Personal Services—		
	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks	880
	Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary	881
	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities	882
	Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching dry cleaning services ...	883
	Hair dressing. other services rendered by organisation and individuals such as those by barber, hairdressing saloon and beauty shops	884
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89 Services (not elsewhere classified) ...		
	Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified	890
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Reference to Census data

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Primary Census Abstract

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B-I	Workers and Non-workers Classified by sex and Broad age-groups.
B-II	Workers and Non-workers in Cities, Town-groups and Towns arranged Territorially Classified by sex and broad age-groups.
B-III Part–A	Industrial Classification of workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in *Urban Areas only.*
B-III Part B	Industrial Classification of workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in *Rural Areas only.*
B-IV Part A	Industrial Classification by Sex and Class of Worker of Persons at Household Industry.
B-IV Part B	Industrial Classification by Sex and Class of Workers of Persons at Work in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service.
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Reference to Census data—concld.

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Part A	Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes.
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Printed in Part II–C (ii) Migration Tables:—

D-IV	Migrants to Cities Classified by Sex, Broad age-groups, Educational Levels and in case of Workers also by Occupational Divisions and Groups.
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Printed in Part IV–B Housing & Establishment Tables:—

E-III	Census Houses used as Factories and Workshops Classified by Industry, *Power* and *no Power* used and Size of Employment.

Printed in Part V–A Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

SCT-I Part A	Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Castes.
SCT-I Part B	Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Tribes.
SCT-V Part A	Sample Households Engaged in Cultivation Classified by Interest in Land and Size of Land Cultivated in *Rural Areas only* for Members of Scheduled Castes. (Households of Members of Scheduled Castes in a 20% Sample of All Households).
SCT-V Part B	Sample Households Engaged in Cultivation Classified by Interest in Land and Size of Land Cultivated in *Rural Areas only* for Members of Scheduled Tribes. (Households of Members of Scheduled Tribes in a 20% Sample of All Households).
SC-I	Persons not at Work Classified by Sex, Type of Activity and Educational Levels for Scheduled Castes.
ST-II	Persons not at work Classified by Sex and Type of Activity for Scheduled Tribes.

CHAPTER X

THE NON WORKING POPULATION

Synopsis

Classification of non-workers—Distribution of non-workers in States—Regional distribution of non-workers in Rajasthan—Distribution of non-workers in major towns—Distribution of non-workers in class I, II and III towns—Educational levels of non-workers in urban areas—Educational levels of non-workers in rural areas—Extent of unemployment—Unemployment in urban areas—Educational levels and age-groups of persons seeking employment for first time—Educational levels and age-groups of persons employed before but now unemployed and seeking work—Activities of non-workers—Activities of non-workers of Scheduled Castes and Tribes—Extent of non-workers among general population, migrants, Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

WE HAVE already stated earlier that the means of livelihood or means of occupation classification as adopted upto 1951 was discarded for the Census of 1961 and the population has been divided this time on the basis of work into Workers and Non-workers to present as far as possible a correct picture of man-power resources and their utilisation so very essential for planning economic development and to estimate the reserves now lying idle and which are required to be economically utilised. It is, however, no longer possible now to show on which means of livelihood or occupation the dependents or the non-workers are dependent.

Classification of non-workers

2. The 1961 Census has classified the non-working population into eight categories viz. (i) full time students, (ii) household duties, (iii) dependents, infants and disabled, (iv) retired, rentier or independent means, (v) beggars, vagrants etc, (vi) inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions, (vii) persons seeking employment for the first time, and (viii) persons employed before but now seeking work. It may be mentioned that it is by no means certain that all full time students or children attending schools, housewives or persons attending to household duties, dependents or any of the remaining five categories of non-working population mentioned above have been completely accounted for, because of the rather generous definition of what constitutes 'work' and because of the marginal cases such a definition is bound to create. It may be recalled what we have already stated earlier that 'work' does not mean full time work as distinguished from part time work, neither does it signify permanent employment in contrast with seasonal employment For the Census, the basis of work was deemed to be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc. if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, the basis of work was taken to have been satisfied if the person was employed during any of the 15 days preceding the day on which the Census enumeration was conducted. Moreover, work included not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work also. Thus, there may be many among the workers who are seasonally without work as also those who are unemployed for the greater part of the day or under employed continuously by not having full time work during the period of employment and it may not be possible to take account of all these varied aspects of under employment. To that extent the relevant sections of the non-working population may not present a true picture of unemployment or under employment. Information on the activity of the person if not working collected for the Census 1961 has been classified into 8 categories depending on the nature as given below.

(i) **Full time students**—Students or children attending school who do no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part time in their own family cultivation, industry, trade or business.

(ii) **Household duties**—Persons engaged in unpaid home duties (Like housewives or other adult females) but doing no other work, such as making articles at home for sale or wages nor helping regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business.

(iii) Dependents, infants and disabled—Dependents, including infants or children not attending school, persons permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.

(iv) Retired, rentier or independent means—Retired persons not employed again, rentiers, persons living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or other persons of independent means for obtaining which they do not have to work and who do no other work.

(v) Beggars, vagrants etc.—Beggars, vagrants or independent women without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence.

(vi) Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions—Convicts in Jail (under trial prisoners were treated as workers if they used to work before being apprehended) or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions.

(vii) Persons seeking employment for the first time—Persons who had not been employment before but were seeking employment for the first time during enumeration.

(viii) Persons employed before but now seeking work—Persons who were employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment at the time of enumeration.

(If a person, who did not work, could not easily be classified in any of the above categories, he was put in category 5. A retired person, who had taken up regular work again was not treated as a non-worker. A person who was not working but had been offered work which he had not joined, was included in category 3.)

Distribution of non-workers in states

3. The following table shows the distribution of the population in each sex in broad age-groups among workers and non-workers for India and the various states:—

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL INDIA	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	280	429	720
		0–14	1,000	1,000	94	66	906	934
		15–34	1,000	1,000	881	436	119	564
		35–59	1,000	1,000	967	476	33	524
		60+	1,000	1,000	766	224	234	776
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	297	126	703	874
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	582	314	418	686
		0–14	1,000	1,000	106	76	894	924
		15–34	1,000	1,000	911	498	89	502
		35–59	1,000	1,000	975	523	25	477
		60+	1,000	1,000	799	243	201	757
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	300	135	700	865
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	111	476	889
		0–14	1,000	1,000	35	16	965	984
		15–34	1,000	1,000	769	158	231	842
		35–59	1,000	1,000	933	229	67	771
		60+	1,000	1,000	584	114	416	886
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	274	62	726	938

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	622	413	378	587
		0–14	1,000	1,000	157	112	843	888
		15–34	1,000	1,000	921	635	79	363
		35–59	1,000	1,000	973	663	27	337
		60+	1,000	1,000	778	311	222	689
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	440	310	560	690
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	643	460	357	540
		0–14	1,000	1,000	177	128	823	872
		15–34	1,000	1,000	954	717	46	283
		35–59	1,000	1,000	982	721	18	279
		60+	1,000	1,000	804	333	196	667
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	459	325	541	675
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	187	476	813
		0–14	1,000	1,000	63	35	937	965
		15–34	1,000	1,000	784	266	216	734
		35–59	1,000	1,000	929	359	71	641
		60+	1,000	1,000	613	181	387	819
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	319	207	681	793
Assam	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	541	309	459	691
		0–14	1,000	1,000	78	64	922	936
		15–34	1,000	1,000	858	558	142	442
		35–59	1,000	1,000	960	548	40	452
		60+	1,000	1,000	749	215	251	785
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	404	183	596	817
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	540	324	460	676
		0–14	1,000	1,000	81	68	919	932
		15–34	1,000	1,000	870	588	130	412
		35–59	1,000	1,000	962	569	38	431
		60+	1,000	1,000	758	224	242	776
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	404	188	596	812
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	554	99	446	901
		0–14	1,000	1,000	36	13	964	987
		15–34	1,000	1,000	766	161	234	839
		35–59	1,000	1,000	940	227	60	773
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	85	385	915
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	419	109	581	891
Bihar	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	555	271	444	729
		0–14	1,000	1,000	96	59	904	941
		15–34	1,000	1,000	876	414	124	586
		35–59	1,000	1,000	974	483	26	517
		60+	1,000	1,000	823	231	177	769
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	561	222	439	778
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	560	285	440	715
		0–14	1,000	1,000	101	63	899	937
		15–34	1,000	1,000	893	437	107	563
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	502	23	498
		60+	1,000	1,000	834	238	166	762
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	570	233	430	767
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	104	483	896
		0–14	1,000	1,000	39	12	961	988
		15–34	1,000	1,000	740	144	260	856
		35–59	1,000	1,000	947	232	53	768
		60+	1,000	1,000	677	127	323	873
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	462	89	538	911

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	535	279	465	721
		0–14	1,000	1,000	73	66	927	934
		15–34	1,000	1,000	869	464	131	536
		35–59	1,000	1,000	963	464	37	536
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	171	337	829
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	353	168	647	832
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	553	341	447	659
		0–14	1,000	1,000	90	84	910	916
		15–34	1,000	1,000	915	583	85	417
		35–59	1,000	1,000	976	553	24	447
		60+	1,000	1,000	709	200	291	800
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	371	182	629	818
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	484	92	516	908
		0–14	1,000	1,000	21	9	979	991
		15–34	1,000	1,000	755	136	245	864
		35–59	1,000	1,000	927	195	73	805
		60+	1,000	1,000	509	79	491	921
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	248	93	752	907
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	578	256	422	744
		0–14	1,000	1,000	96	63	904	937
		15–34	1,000	1,000	883	426	117	574
		35–59	1,000	1,000	953	397	47	603
		60+	1,000	1,000	738	178	262	822
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	128	39	872	961
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	593	295	407	705
		0–14	1,000	1,000	106	73	894	927
		15–34	1,000	1,000	906	489	94	511
		35–59	1,000	1,000	960	452	40	548
		60+	1,000	1,000	756	194	244	806
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	113	44	887	956
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	508	58	492	942
		0–14	1,000	1,000	49	11	951	989
		15–34	1,000	1,000	776	93	224	907
		35–59	1,000	1,000	920	107	80	893
		60+	1,000	1,000	603	59	397	941
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	233	5	767	995
Kerala	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	472	197	528	803
		0–14	1,000	1,000	22	19	978	981
		15–34	1,000	1,000	765	326	235	674
		35–59	1,000	1,000	944	373	56	627
		60+	1,000	1,000	656	148	344	852
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	614	303	386	697
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	474	209	526	791
		0–14	1,000	1,000	22	20	978	980
		15–34	1,000	1,000	778	350	222	650
		35–59	1,000	1,000	950	395	50	605
		60+	1,000	1,000	678	155	322	845
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	609	303	391	697
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	460	130	540	870
		0–14	1,000	1,000	22	18	978	982
		15–34	1,000	1,000	701	195	299	805
		35–59	1,000	1,000	914	249	86	751
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	104	479	896
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	740	304	260	696

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	602	440	398	560
		0–14	1,000	1,000	118	108	882	892
		15–34	1,000	1,000	931	686	69	314
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	725	23	275
		60+	1,000	1,000	805	360	195	640
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	218	92	782	908
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	616	486	384	514
		0–14	1,000	1,000	133	122	867	878
		15–34	1,000	1,000	957	765	43	235
		35–59	1,000	1,000	982	784	18	216
		60+	1,000	1,000	832	387	168	613
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	193	98	807	902
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	145	476	855
		0–14	1,000	1,000	27	16	973	984
		15–34	1,000	1,000	800	208	200	792
		35–59	1,000	1,000	947	304	53	696
		60+	1,000	1,000	637	168	363	832
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	327	70	673	930
Madras	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	596	313	403	687
		0–14	1,000	1,000	93	67	907	933
		15–34	1,000	1,000	885	457	115	543
		35–59	1,000	1,000	966	514	34	486
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	258	266	742
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	555	293	445	707
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	622	371	378	629
		0–14	1 000	1,000	111	82	889	918
		15–34	1,000	1,000	924	551	76	449
		35–59	1,000	1,000	978	590	22	410
		60+	1,000	1,000	784	296	216	704
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	576	334	424	666
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	532	149	468	851
		0–14	1,000	1,000	44	28	956	972
		15–34	1,000	1,000	788	208	212	792
		35–59	1,000	1,000	931	275	69	725
		60+	1,000	1,000	557	132	443	868
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	447	55	553	945
Maharashtra	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	381	429	619
		0–14	1,000	1,000	86	88	914	912
		15–34	1,000	1,000	875	609	125	391
		35–59	1,000	1,000	969	637	31	363
		60+	1,000	1,000	728	263	272	737
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	164	101	836	899
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	467	419	533
		0–14	1,000	1,000	106	113	894	887
		15–34	1,000	1,000	929	774	71	226
		35–59	1,000	1,000	982	752	18	248
		60+	1,000	1,000	775	298	225	702
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	152	112	848	888
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	548	134	452	866
		0–14	1,000	1,000	29	16	971	984
		15–34	1,000	1,000	779	189	221	811
		35–59	1,000	1,000	940	281	60	719
		60+	1,000	1,000	577	137	423	863
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	209	61	791	939

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mysore	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	584	320	416	680
		0–14	1,000	1,000	119	82	881	918
		15–34	1,000	1,000	901	508	99	492
		35–59	1,000	1,000	970	559	30	441
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	247	236	753
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	449	261	551	739
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	604	568	396	632
		0–14	1,000	1,000	136	96	864	904
		15–34	1,000	1,000	944	598	56	402
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	624	21	376
		60+	1,000	1,000	800	271	200	729
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	473	289	527	711
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	149	484	851
		0–14	1,000	1,000	59	28	941	972
		15–34	1,000	1,000	776	214	224	786
		35–59	1,000	1,000	937	307	63	693
		60+	1,000	1,000	608	150	392	850
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	344	133	656	867
Orissa	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	608	266	392	734
		0–14	1,000	1,000	123	66	877	934
		15–34	1,000	1,000	912	403	88	597
		35–59	1,000	1,000	966	434	34	566
		60+	1,000	1,000	788	194	212	806
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	457	211	543	789
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	610	274	390	726
		0–14	1,000	1,000	127	69	873	931
		15–34	1,000	1,000	923	417	77	583
		35–59	1,000	1,000	969	444	31	556
		60+	1,000	1,000	798	198	202	802
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	458	217	542	783
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	572	131	428	869
		0–14	1,000	1,000	50	20	950	980
		15–34	1,000	1,000	796	190	204	810
		35–59	1,000	1,000	922	242	78	758
		60+	1,000	1,000	619	113	381	887
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	433	63	567	937
Punjab	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	529	142	471	858
		0–14	1,000	1,000	79	38	921	962
		15–34	1,000	1,000	850	234	150	766
		35–59	1,000	1,000	955	246	45	754
		60+	1,000	1,000	709	105	291	895
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	204	46	796	954
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	534	165	466	835
		0–14	1,000	1,000	91	46	909	954
		15–34	1,000	1,000	873	277	127	723
		35–59	1,000	1,000	959	280	41	720
		60+	1,000	1,000	729	115	271	885
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	206	54	794	946
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	509	47	491	953
		0–14	1,000	1,000	27	5	973	995
		15–34	1,000	1,000	779	72	221	928
		35–59	1,000	1,000	941	99	59	901
		60+	1,000	1,000	599	53	401	947
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	196	18	804	882

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	359	419	641
		0–14	1,000	1,000	136	121	864	879
		15–34	1,000	1,000	910	572	90	428
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	560	35	440
		60+	1,000	1,000	719	234	281	766
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	126	71	874	929
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	601	408	399	592
		0–14	1,000	1,000	156	141	844	859
		15–34	1,000	1,000	940	653	60	347
		35–59	1,000	1,000	972	629	28	371
		60+	1,000	1,000	746	263	254	737
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	121	75	879	925
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	480	101	520	899
		0–14	1,000	1,000	32	17	968	983
		15–34	1,000	1,000	769	152	231	848
		35–59	1,000	1,000	925	198	75	802
		60+	1,000	1,000	572	96	428	904
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	30	809	970
Uttar Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	582	181	418	819
		0–14	1,000	1,000	86	41	914	959
		15–34	1,000	1,000	894	261	106	739
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	323	21	677
		60+	1,000	1,000	855	198	145	802
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	151	39	849	961
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	592	199	408	801
		0–14	1,000	1,000	93	46	907	954
		15–34	1,000	1,000	917	288	83	712
		35–59	1,000	1,000	983	347	17	653
		60+	1,000	1,000	880	209	120	791
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	147	40	853	960
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	53	483	947
		0–14	1,000	1,000	38	6	962	994
		15–34	1,000	1,000	765	67	235	933
		35–59	1,000	1,000	947	125	53	875
		60+	1,000	1,000	659	94	341	906
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	18	809	982
West Bengal	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	540	94	460	906
		0–14	1,000	1,000	50	12	950	988
		15–34	1,000	1,000	824	153	176	847
		35–59	1,000	1,000	940	183	60	817
		60+	1,000	1,000	679	79	321	921
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	410	66	590	934
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	535	106	465	894
		0–14	1,000	1,000	58	15	942	985
		15–34	1,000	1,000	863	178	137	822
		35–59	1,000	1,000	953	199	47	801
		60+	1,000	1,000	737	88	263	912
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	422	69	578	931
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	554	51	446	949
		0–14	1,000	1,000	22	2	978	998
		15–34	1,000	1,000	744	68	256	932
		35–59	1,000	1,000	909	127	91	873
		60+	1,000	1,000	478	47	522	953
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	170	21	830	979

4. It will be observed that the proportion of non-workers in Rajasthan as compared to India as a whole is lower. In rural areas also the position is similar, but in the urban areas, the proportion of non-workers is a little higher for both the sexes. This may be accounted for the lack of industrial and economic development of the urban centres. Kerala leads the various states in its proportion of male non-workers and West Bengal in the proportion of female non-workers. The population of non-workers in the age-group 0–14 is the smallest in Andhra Pradesh followed by Rajasthan in respect of males and vice-versa in respect of the females. Kerala leads in the proportion of male non-workers in the age-group 15–34 while Madhya Pradesh had the lowest proportion of such non-workers, Rajasthan accounts 9 percent of the population in this age-group as non-workers which is lower than the all India average. The highest proportion of male non-workers in the age-group 35–59 is noticed in West Bengal while the lowest in Madhya Pradesh. Rajasthan accounts 3·5 percent of the population in this group as non-workers which is almost about the same as the average for India. In both the age-groups 15-34 and 35–59 it is in West Bengal that the population of female non-workers is highest while it is the lowest in Madhya Pradesh. The proportion of non-workers in the age-group 60 + in case of males is highest in Kerala while in case of females it is highest in West Bengal. The lowest proportion in case of males was in U. P. while in case of females it was in Madhya Pradesh. The proportion of male non-workers in Rajasthan was higher than the India average while in case of female non-workers it was lower than the India average.

Regional Distribution of non-workers

5. 52·5 percent of the state's population consists of non-workers. 14 districts have proportions of non-workers even higher than the State average ranging from 53·0 to 60·8 percent as shown below:–

State/District	Percentage of non-workers	District	Percentage of non-workers
RAJASTHAN	52.5		
1. Ganganagar	60.8	14. Bundi	53.1
2. Bikaner	60.5	15. Churu	52.1
3. Sirohi	60.2	16. Jaisalmer	51.4
4. Bharatpur	57.9	17. Nagaur	51.1
5. Jodhpur	57.5	18. Jhalawar	49.1
6. Jhunjhunu	55.6	19. Banswara	49.1
7. Alwar	55.2	20. Barmer	48.2
8. Pali	55 2	21. Sawai Madhopur	48.1
9. Ajmer	54.6	22. Udaipur	47.2
10. Jalor	54 1	23. Dungarpur	47.2
11. Kota	53.9	24. Tonk	46.9
12. Jaipur	53.8	25. Chitorgarh	41.9
13. Sikar	53.3	26. Bhilwara	41.8

6. It will be seen that as many as 17 districts have majority of their population consisting of non-workers and fifteen of them form contiguous block. The remaining two viz. Kota and Bundi form a separate pocket. It ay also be noted that districts which do not have non-workers in majority also form a contiguous block of seven districts. Districts Jhalawar and Barmer, however, lie isolated and form pockets by themselves. The following table presents the proportionate distribution of non-workers of each sex in various age-groups separately for total/rural/urban for the State and its various districts.

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, Rajasthan and districts, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	359	419	641
		0–14	1,000	1,000	136	121	864	879
		15–34	1,000	1,000	910	572	90	428
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	560	35	440
		60+	1,000	1,000	719	234	281	766
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	126	71	874	929
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	601	408	399	592
		0–14	1,000	1,000	156	141	844	859
		15–34	1,000	1,000	940	653	60	347
		35–59	1,000	1,000	972	629	28	371
		60+	1,000	1,000	746	263	254	737
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	121	75	879	925
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	480	101	520	899
		0–14	1,000	1,000	32	17	968	983
		15–34	1,000	1,000	769	152	231	848
		35–59	1,000	1,000	925	198	75	802
		60+	1,000	1,000	572	96	428	904
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	30	809	970
Ganganagar	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	564	188	436	812
		0–14	1,000	1,000	99	62	901	938
		15–34	1,000	1,000	921	317	79	683
		35–59	1,000	1,000	975	313	25	687
		60+	1,000	1,000	752	130	248	870
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	124	38	876	962
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	209	429	791
		0–14	1,000	1,000	109	70	891	930
		15–34	1,000	1,000	939	356	61	644
		35–59	1,000	1,000	980	343	20	657
		60+	1,000	1,000	766	140	234	860
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	126	39	874	961
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	523	57	477	943
		0–14	1,000	1,000	36	11	964	989
		15–34	1,000	1,000	832	89	168	911
		35–59	1,000	1,000	946	119	54	881
		60+	1,000	1,000	639	60	361	940
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	102	34	898	966
Bikaner	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	518	258	482	742
		0–14	1,000	1,000	90	74	910	926
		15–34	1,000	1,000	860	435	140	565
		35–59	1,000	1,000	940	428	60	572
		60+	1,000	1,000	623	179	377	822
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	67	30	933	970
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	586	404	414	596
		0–14	1,000	1,000	143	122	857	878
		15–34	1,000	1,000	957	684	43	316
		35–59	1,000	1,000	981	660	19	340
		60+	1,000	1,000	718	267	282	733
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	65	31	935	969
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	425	61	575	939
		0–14	1,000	1,000	19	6	981	994
		15–34	1,000	1,000	728	93	272	907
		35–59	1,000	1,000	884	133	116	867
		60+	1,000	1,000	464	69	536	931
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	91	...	909	1,000

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, Rajasthan and districts, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Churu	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	561	391	439	609
		0–14	1,000	1,000	143	159	857	841
		15–34	1,000	1,000	909	626	91	374
		35–59	1,000	1,000	967	601	33	399
		60+	1,000	1,000	705	242	295	758
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	112	42	888	958
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	612	519	388	481
		0–14	1,000	1,000	193	223	807	777
		15–34	1,000	1,000	958	824	42	176
		35–59	1,000	1,000	984	777	16	223
		60+	1,000	1,000	733	318	267	682
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	113	43	887	957
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	447	124	553	876
		0–14	1,000	1,000	40	25	960	975
		15–34	1,000	1,000	791	202	209	798
		35–59	1,000	1,000	925	239	75	761
		60+	1,000	1,000	629	92	371	908
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	88	31	912	969
Jhunjhunu	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	518	366	482	634
		0–14	1,000	1,000	94	130	906	870
		15–34	1,000	1,000	844	597	156	403
		35–59	1,000	1,000	972	572	28	428
		60+	1,000	1,000	736	232	264	768
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	133	68	867	932
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	537	413	463	587
		0–14	1,000	1,000	105	151	895	849
		15–34	1,000	1,000	888	675	112	325
		35–59	1,000	1,000	981	636	19	364
		60+	1,000	1,000	750	259	250	741
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	134	66	866	934
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	433	141	567	859
		0–14	1,000	1,000	43	29	957	971
		15–34	1,000	1,000	671	224	329	776
		35–59	1,000	1,000	925	267	75	733
		60+	1,000	1,000	660	114	340	886
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	500	1,000	500
Alwar	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	556	326	444	674
		0–14	1,000	1,000	100	89	900	911
		15–34	1,000	1,000	886	542	114	458
		35–59	1,000	1,000	971	544	29	456
		60+	1,000	1,000	761	253	239	747
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	173	98	827	902
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	565	346	435	654
		0–14	1,000	1,000	106	96	894	904
		15–34	1,000	1,000	903	577	97	423
		35–59	1,000	1,000	975	576	25	424
		60+	1,000	1,000	776	266	224	734
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	135	99	865	901
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	456	92	544	908
		0–14	1,000	1,000	24	9	976	991
		15–34	1,000	1,000	711	137	289	863
		35–59	1,000	1,000	927	188	73	812
		60+	1,000	1,000	581	121	419	879
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	933	...	67	1,000

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, Rajasthan and districts, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bharatpur	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	580	231	420	769
		0–14	1,000	1,000	87	54	913	946
		15–34	1,000	1,000	917	373	83	627
		35–59	1,000	1,000	974	400	26	600
		60+	1,000	1,000	780	188	220	812
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	261	107	739	893
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	592	255	408	745
		0–14	1,000	1,000	96	60	904	940
		15–34	1,000	1,000	934	412	66	588
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	436	21	564
		60+	1,000	1,000	802	204	198	796
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	221	114	779	886
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	505	79	495	921
		0–14	1,000	1,000	35	11	965	989
		15–34	1,000	1,000	813	115	187	885
		35–59	1,000	1,000	941	170	59	830
		60+	1,000	1,000	636	97	364	903
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	833	40	167	960
Sawai Madhopur	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	608	418	392	582
		0–14	1,000	1,000	140	134	860	866
		15–34	1,000	1,000	929	644	71	356
		35–59	1,000	1,000	973	658	27	342
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	319	236	681
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	162	67	838	933
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	618	451	382	549
		0–14	1,000	1,000	152	146	848	854
		15–34	1,000	1,000	941	696	59	304
		35–59	1,000	1,000	978	703	22	297
		60+	1,000	1,000	779	340	222	660
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	181	75	819	925
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	123	484	877
		0–14	1,000	1,000	39	22	961	978
		15–34	1,000	1,000	82	177	179	823
		35–59	1,000	1,000	935	243	65	757
		60+	1,000	1,000	635	140	365	860
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	27	18	973	982
Jaipur	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	567	342	433	658
		0–14	1,000	1,000	124	122	876	878
		15–34	1,000	1,000	868	522	132	478
		35–59	1,000	1,000	952	535	48	465
		60+	1,000	1,000	702	251	298	749
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	140	82	860	918
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	596	436	404	564
		0–14	1,000	1,000	155	160	845	840
		15–34	1,000	1,000	914	673	86	327
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	965	35	337
		60+	1,000	1,000	747	306	253	694
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	121	86	879	914
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	487	74	513	926
		0–14	1,000	1,000	33	11	967	989
		15–34	1,000	1,000	754	107	246	893
		35–59	1,000	1,000	915	147	85	853
		60+	1,000	1,000	552	87	448	913
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	322	29	678	971

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, Rajasthan and districts, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikar	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	547	384	453	616
		0–14	1,000	1,000	115	137	885	863
		15–34	1,000	1,000	887	607	113	393
		35–59	1,000	1,000	967	581	33	419
		60+	1,000	1,000	733	257	267	743
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	108	98	892	902
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	570	429	430	571
		0–14	1,000	1,000	132	160	868	840
		15–34	1,000	1,000	915	673	85	327
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	641	23	359
		60+	1,000	1,000	754	286	246	714
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	93	89	907	911
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	434	174	566	826
		0–14	1,000	1,000	39	38	961	962
		15–34	1,000	1,000	751	284	249	716
		35–59	1,000	1,000	913	307	87	693
		60+	1,000	1,000	613	129	387	871
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	556	235	444	765
Ajmer	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	557	341	443	659
		0–14	1,000	1,000	119	115	881	885
		15–34	1,000	1,000	869	539	131	461
		35–59	1,000	1,000	954	535	46	465
		60+	1,000	1,000	614	184	386	816
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	273	84	727	916
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	612	491	388	509
		0–14	1,000	1,000	179	178	821	822
		15–34	1,000	1,000	947	785	53	215
		35–59	1,000	1,000	971	734	29	266
		60+	1,000	1,000	701	242	299	758
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	220	97	780	903
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	468	81	532	919
		0–14	1,000	1,000	19	9	981	991
		15–34	1,000	1,000	750	122	250	878
		35–59	1,000	1,000	924	168	76	832
		60+	1,000	1,000	467	85	533	915
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	450	35	550	965
Tonk	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	617	436	383	564
		0–14	1,000	1,000	170	149	830	851
		15–34	1,000	1,000	934	691	66	309
		35–59	1,000	1,000	966	657	34	343
		60+	1,000	1,000	722	255	278	745
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	103	68	897	933
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	635	490	365	510
		0–14	1,000	1,000	191	170	809	830
		15–34	1,000	1,000	951	773	49	227
		35–59	1,000	1,000	973	733	27	267
		60+	1,000	1,000	743	289	257	711
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	104	68	896	932
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	127	484	873
		0–14	1,000	1,000	54	23	946	977
		15–34	1,000	1,000	835	199	165	801
		35–59	1,000	1,000	925	230	75	770
		60+	1,000	1,000	624	98	376	902
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, Rajasthan and districts, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jaisalmer	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	629	307	371	693
		0–14	1,000	1,000	188	84	812	916
		15–34	1,000	1,000	956	494	44	506
		35–59	1,000	1,000	970	498	30	502
		60+	1,000	1,000	714	193	286	807
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	217	625	783	375
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	640	334	360	666
		0–14	1,000	1,000	204	92	796	908
		15–34	1,000	1,000	965	539	35	461
		35–59	1,000	1,000	978	542	22	458
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	205	266	795
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	217	625	783	375
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	66	483	934
		0–14	1,000	1,000	35	13	965	987
		15–34	1,000	1,000	868	99	132	901
		35–59	1,000	1,000	900	121	100	897
		60+	1,000	1,000	460	83	540	917
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
Jodhpur	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	546	289	454	711
		0–14	1,000	1,000	118	96	882	904
		15–34	1,000	1,000	863	484	137	516
		35–59	1,000	1,000	937	458	63	542
		60+	1,000	1,000	637	165	363	835
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	190	105	810	895
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	586	380	414	620
		0–14	1,000	1,000	156	129	844	871
		15–34	1,000	1,000	925	645	75	355
		35–59	1,000	1,000	955	596	45	404
		60+	1,000	1,000	714	212	286	788
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	364	141	636	859
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	452	73	548	927
		0–14	1,000	1,000	26	13	974	987
		15–34	1,000	1,000	728	113	272	887
		35–59	1,000	1,000	895	146	105	854
		60+	1,000	1,000	437	57	563	943
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	66	38	934	962
Nagaur	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	580	394	420	606
		0–14	1,000	1,000	146	144	854	856
		15–34	1,000	1,000	920	622	80	378
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	592	33	408
		60+	1,000	1,000	719	249	281	751
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	78	28	922	972
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	596	439	404	561
		0–14	1,000	1,000	163	163	837	837
		15–34	1,000	1,000	939	692	61	308
		35–59	1,000	1,000	971	654	29	346
		60+	1,000	1,000	735	277	265	723
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	70	32	930	968
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	474	86	525	914
		0–14	1,000	1,000	36	16	964	984
		15–34	1,000	1,000	796	139	204	861
		35–59	1,000	1,000	922	160	78	840
		60+	1,000	1,000	608	64	392	936
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	152	...	848	1,000

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, Rajasthan and districts 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pali	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	573	316	427	684
		0–14	1,000	1,000	137	101	863	899
		15–34	1,000	1,000	928	536	72	464
		35–59	1,000	1,000	962	476	38	524
		60+	1,000	1,000	669	146	331	854
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	289	69	711	931
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	579	331	421	669
		0–14	1,000	1,000	146	107	854	893
		15–34	1,000	1,000	937	564	63	436
		35–59	1,000	1,000	965	493	35	507
		60+	1,000	1,000	673	150	327	850
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	309	76	691	924
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	521	176	479	824
		0–14	1,000	1,000	53	47	947	953
		15–34	1,000	1,000	845	269	155	731
		35–59	1,000	1,000	941	309	59	691
		60+	1,000	1,000	620	107	380	893
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	63	...	937	1,000
Barmer	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	620	402	380	598
		0–14	1,000	1,000	203	159	797	841
		15–34	1,000	1,000	956	655	44	345
		35–59	1,000	1,000	970	599	30	401
		60+	1,000	1,000	700	226	300	774
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	19	...	981	1,000
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	627	421	373	579
		0–14	1,000	1,000	213	167	787	833
		15–34	1,000	1,000	963	688	37	312
		35–59	1,000	1,000	972	627	28	373
		60+	1,000	1,000	705	239	295	761
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	22	...	978	1,000
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	504	103	496	897
		0–14	1,000	1,000	40	18	960	982
		15–34	1,000	1,000	845	172	155	828
		35–59	1,000	1,000	939	180	61	820
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	64	335	936
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Jalor	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	589	317	411	683
		0–14	1,000	1,000	176	106	824	894
		15–34	1,000	1,000	944	551	56	449
		35–59	1,000	1,000	913	466	87	534
		60+	1,000	1,000	604	151	396	849
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	21	...	979	1,000
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	591	324	409	676
		0–14	1,000	1,000	180	109	820	891
		15–34	1,000	1,000	947	565	53	435
		35–59	1,000	1,000	911	476	89	524
		60+	1,000	1,000	603	153	397	847
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	21	...	979	1,000
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	545	156	455	844
		0–14	1,000	1,000	78	48	922	952
		15–34	1,000	1,000	890	258	110	742
		35–59	1,000	1,000	948	236	52	764
		60+	1,000	1,000	630	109	370	891
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	24	...	976	1,000

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, Rajasthan and districts, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sirohi	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	566	222	434	778
		0–14	1,000	1 000	127	65	873	935
		15–34	1,000	1,000	913	354	87	646
		35–59	1,000	1,000	919	361	81	639
		60+	1,000	1,000	598	122	402	878
		Age not stated	1,000	1 000	194	129	806	871
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	576	246	424	754
		0–14	1,000	1,000	146	74	854	926
		15–34	1,000	1,000	931	395	69	605
		35–59	1,000	1,000	914	387	86	613
		60+	1,000	1,000	612	135	388	865
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	182	160	818	840
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	515	97	485	903
		0–14	1,000	1,000	29	15	971	985
		15–34	1 000	1,000	834	147	166	853
		35–59	1,000	1,000	941	208	59	792
		60+	1,000	1,000	507	56	493	944
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	286	...	714	1,000
Bhilwara	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	657	498	343	502
		0–14	1,000	1,000	211	184	789	816
		15–34	1,000	1,000	949	753	51	247
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	723	23	277
		60+	1,000	1,000	736	270	264	731
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	148	275	852	725
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	667	524	333	476
		0–14	1,000	1,000	224	196	776	804
		15–34	1,000	1,000	962	793	38	207
		35–59	1,000	1,000	979	756	21	244
		60+	1,000	1,000	741	280	259	720
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	155	283	845	717
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	539	164	461	836
		0–14	1,000	1,000	40	27	960	973
		15–34	1,000	1,000	795	247	205	753
		35–59	1,000	1,000	954	290	46	710
		60+	1,000	1,000	674	131	326	869
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	59	1,000	941
Udaipur	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	612	439	388	561
		0–14	1,000	1,000	182	170	818	830
		15–34	1,000	1,000	923	675	77	325
		35–59	1,000	1,000	976	652	24	348
		60+	1,000	1,000	745	270	255	730
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	178	74	822	926
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	627	476	373	524
		0–14	1,000	1,000	200	186	800	814
		15–34	1,000	1,000	952	735	48	265
		35–59	1,000	1,000	981	704	19	296
		60+	1,000	1,000	763	290	237	710
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	171	74	829	926
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	495	123	505	877
		0–14	1,000	1,000	28	19	972	981
		15–34	1,000	1,000	718	184	282	816
		35–59	1,000	1,000	942	221	58	779
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	126	385	874
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	333	75	667	925

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, Rajasthan and districts, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chitorgarh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	636	522	364	478
		0-14	1,000	1,000	172	180	828	820
		15-34	1,000	1,000	949	789	51	211
		35-59	1,000	1,000	981	775	19	225
		60+	1,000	1,000	789	378	211	622
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	90	6	910	994
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	649	557	351	443
		0-14	1,000	1,000	186	195	814	805
		15-34	1,000	1,000	965	840	35	160
		35-59	1,000	1,000	984	820	16	180
		60+	1,000	1,000	803	402	197	598
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	120	9	880	991
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	514	185	486	815
		0-14	1,000	1,000	34	34	966	966
		15-34	1,000	1,000	788	274	212	726
		35-59	1,000	1,000	957	340	43	660
		60+	1,000	1,000	680	164	320	836
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	24	...	976	1,000
Dungarpur	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	583	473	417	527
		0-14	1,000	1,000	186	191	814	809
		15-34	1,000	1,000	940	773	60	227
		35-59	1,000	1,000	976	715	24	285
		60+	1,000	1,000	689	267	311	733
		Age not stated	1,000	1, 00	302	77	698	923
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	591	492	409	508
		0-14	1,000	1,000	195	199	805	801
		15-34	1,000	1,000	953	805	47	195
		35-59	1,000	1,000	978	745	22	255
		60+	1,000	1,000	698	279	302	721
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	295	79	705	921
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	449	115	551	885
		0-14	1,000	1,000	19	17	981	983
		15-34	1,000	1,000	721	188	279	812
		35-59	1,000	1,000	944	210	56	790
		60+	1,000	1,000	545	93	455	907
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
Banswara	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	583	434	417	566
		0-14	1,000	1,000	173	139	827	861
		15-34	1,000	1,000	942	737	58	263
		35-59	1,000	1,000	982	699	18	301
		60+	1,000	1,000	754	302	246	698
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	109	100	891	900
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	590	452	410	548
		0-14	1,000	1,000	181	145	819	855
		15-34	1,000	1,000	955	769	45	231
		35-59	1,000	1,000	984	726	16	274
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	314	236	686
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	109	100	891	900
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	458	109	542	891
		0-14	1,000	1,000	23	13	977	987
		15-34	1,000	1,000	735	167	265	833
		35-59	1,000	1,000	941	233	59	767
		60+	1,000	1,000	584	102	416	898
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, Rajasthan and districts, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bundi	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	600	322	400	678
		0–14	1,000	1,000	137	85	863	915
		15–34	1,000	1,000	934	520	66	480
		35–59	1,000	1,000	969	524	31	476
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	208	266	792
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	37	...	963	1,000
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	619	359	381	641
		0–14	1,000	1,000	156	97	844	903
		15–34	1,000	1,000	962	588	38	412
		35–59	1,000	1,000	976	576	24	424
		60+	1,000	1,000	755	222	245	778
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	40	...	960	1,000
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	494	116	506	884
		0–14	1 000	1,000	27	15	973	985
		15–34	1,000	1.000	773	147	227	853
		35–59	1,000	1.000	936	252	64	748
		60+	1·000	1,000	621	143	379	857
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Kota	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	587	320	413	680
		0–14	1,000	1,000	91	82	909	918
		15–34	1,000	1,000	914	487	86	513
		35–59	1,000	1,000	971	525	29	475
		60+	1,000	1,000	762	266	238	734
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	69	41	831	959
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	601	370	399	630
		0–14	1,000	1,000	107	98	893	902
		15–34	1,000	1,000	944	570	56	430
		35–59	1,000	1,000	977	591	23	409
		60+	1,000	1,000	803	300	197	700
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	72	42	928	958
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	527	96	473	904
		0–14	1,000	1,000	22	12	978	988
		15–34	1,000	1,000	803	127	197	873
		35–59	1,000	1,000	942	207	58	793
		60+	1,000	1,000	595	117	405	883
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	29	1,000	971
Jhalawar	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	615	394	385	606
		0–14	1,000	1,000	127	108	873	892
		15–34	1,000	1,000	949	600	51	400
		35–59	1,000	1,000	981	629	19	371
		60+	1,000	1,000	803	344	197	656
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	54	7	946	993
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	625	416	375	584
		0–14	1,000	1,000	136	116	864	884
		15–34	1,000	1,000	962	635	38	365
		35–59	1,000	1,000	983	658	17	342
		60+	1,000	1,000	820	362	180	638
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	49	7	951	993
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	490	122	510	878
		0–14	1,000	1,000	24	17	976	983
		15–34	1,000	1,000	790	153	210	847
		35–59	1,000	1,000	950	271	50	729
		60+	1,000	1,000	608	171	392	829
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	154	...	846	...

7. In the State, 41 9 percent of male and 64·1 percent of female population consists of non-workers. The proportion of non-workers is higher in urban areas (52·0% for males and 89·9% for females) as compared to the rural areas (39·9% for males and 59·2% for females). As it would be expected, the proportions of non-workers are higher in age-groups 0–14 (Males 86·4%, females 87·9%) and 60+(Males 28·1%, Females 76·6%). In the districts, the highest proportion of non-workers among total males (48·2%) was found in Bikaner and Jhunjhunu districts, while among females the highest proportion of non-workers (81·2%) was in Ganganagar district. The lowest proportions were observed in Bhilwara district (34·3%) among males and in Chitorgarh district (47·8%) among females. In the rural areas, the highest proportions of non-workers were in Jhunjhunu district (46·3%) for males and in Ganganagar district (79·1%) for females. The lowest proportions in the rural areas were on the other hand observed in Bhilwara district (33·3%) for males and in Chitorgarh district 44·3% for females. In the urban areas, the highest proportions of non-workers were located in Bikaner district (57.5%) for males and in Ganganagar district (94·3%) for females. The lowest proportions were found in Bhilwara district (46·1%) for males and in Chitorgarh district (81·5%) for females. Among the districts, the highest proportions (Males 913, Females 946) of non-workers in the age-group 0–14 were found in Bharatpur district (Total). These proportions are even higher in the urban areas (Males 965, Females 989) of this district. The highest proportions in the age-group 0–14 in case of urban areas were located in Bikaner district (Males 981, Females 994). In the age-group 60+the proportions are fairly high and the highest figures of this age-group (Males 402, Females 878 are in Sirohi district (Total). In the urban areas of Jodhpur district these figures are still higher (Males 563, Females 943).

Distribution of non-workers in major towns.

8. It has already been stated that a higher proportion of non-workers is a usual feature of the urban areas. We may now proceed to study the distribution of non-workers in the various cities and important towns in Rajasthan.

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in the major towns

Town & Class	Age-group	Total urban population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Jaipur I	Total	1,000	1,000	489	60	511	940
	0-14	1,000	1,000	32	7	968	993
	15-34	1,000	1,000	750	86	250	914
	35-59	1,000	1,000	914	124	86	876
	60+	1,000	1,000	535	78	465	922
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	450	50	550	950
2. Ajmer I	Total	1,000	1,000	449	53	551	947
	0-14	1,000	1,000	15	4	985	996
	15-34	1.000	1,000	732	78	268	922
	35-59	1,000	1,000	915	119	85	881
	60+	1,000	1,000	395	71	605	929
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	281	—	719	1,000
3. Jodhpur I	Total	1,000	1,000	448	50	552	950
	0-14	1,000	1,000	20	5	980	995
	15-34	1,000	1,000	716	76	284	924
	35-59	1,000	1,000	896	114	104	886
	60+	1,000	1,000	411	47	589	953
	Age not stated	1.000	1,000	37	21	963	979

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in the major towns—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Bikaner I	Total	1,000	1,000	441	53	559	947
	0–14	1,000	1,000	16	3	984	997
	15–34	1,000	1,000	731	78	269	922
	35–59	1,000	1,000	893	120	107	880
	60+	1,000	1,000	468	69	532	931
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	167	...	833	1,000
5. Udaipur I	Total	1,000	1,000	489	107	511	893
	0–14	1,000	1,000	25	14	975	986
	15–34	1,000	1,000	702	160	298	840
	35–59	1,000	1,000	934	199	66	801
	60+	1,000	1,000	547	109	453	891
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	...	500	1,000
6. Kota I	Total	1,000	1,000	530	94	470	906
	0–14	1,000	1,000	21	11	979	989
	15–34	1,000	1,000	801	124	199	876
	35–59	1,000	1,000	942	205	58	795
	60+	1,000	1,000	564	109	436	891
	Age not stated	...	1,000	...	125	...	875
7. Alwar II	Total	1,000	1,000	454	80	546	920
	0–14	1,000	1,000	24	8	976	992
	15–34	1,000	1,000	706	123	294	877
	35–59	1,000	1,000	926	161	74	839
	60+	1,000	1,000	564	97	436	903
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	929	...	71	1,000
8. Ganganagar II	Total	1,000	1,000	524	35	476	965
	0–14	1,000	1,000	26	4	974	996
	15–34	1,000	1,000	806	55	194	945
	35–59	1,000	1,000	937	79	63	921
	60+	1,000	1,000	606	34	394	966
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	167	53	833	947
9. Beawar II	Total	1,000	1,000	485	128	515	872
	0–14	1,000	1,000	19	19	981	981
	15–34	1,000	1,000	744	194	256	806
	35–59	1,000	1,000	936	245	64	755
	60+	1,000	1,000	582	103	418	897
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	533	...	467	1,000
10. Sikar II	Total	1,000	1,000	433	109	567	891
	0–14	1,000	1,000	31	16	969	984
	15–34	1,000	1,000	744	183	256	817
	35–59	1,000	1,000	905	198	95	802
	60+	1,000	1,000	609	89	391	911
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	500

9. It will be seen that around 50 per cent of the male population, in as many as eight out of the ten major towns in the State, consists of non-workers. In the remaining towns of Kota and Ganganagar, this proportion is comparatively lower as they provide greater opportunities of employment due to the increasing industrialisation there. The proportion of female non-workers in almost all the towns is around 90 per cent. As would be expected, the highest proportions of non-workers in both the sexes are located in the age-groups 0-14 followed by 60+in all the towns. It will also be observed that the proportion of non-workers in age-groups 15-34 ranges between 19 to 30 percent in case of males and between 81 to 95 percent in case of females. In age-group 35-59, the proportions vary from 6 to 11 percent for males and from 76 to 92 for females. In case of Ganganagar and Kota towns, where recent industrialisation has provided work to people, there are lower proportions of male non-workers viz. 19·4 and 19·9 percent respectively in age-group 15-34 and 5·8 percent in case of Kota and 6·3 percent for Ganganagar in the age-group 35-59.

Distribution of non-workers in class I, II & III Towns

10. We have earlier stated that the existence of a large number of non-workers is a feature of urban centres and also that the towns in lower population ranges viz. less than 20,000, have a rural bias. For a study of proportions of non-workers in urban areas, therefore, we may take only such towns whose population exceeds 20,000. The following table shows the distribution of non-workers of both sexes in Class I, II and III towns in each of the broad age-groups.

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in class I, II & III

Class of towns	Age-group	Total urban population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I	Total	1,000	1,000	473	63	527	937
	0-14	1,000	1,000	23	7	977	993
	15-34	1,000	1,000	739	92	261	908
	35-59	1,000	1,000	913	136	87	864
	60+	1,000	1,000	484	75	516	925
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	378	28	622	972
Class II	Total	1,000	1,000	476	86	524	914
	0-14	1,000	1,000	25	11	975	989
	15-34	1,000	1,000	753	134	247	866
	35-59	1,000	1,000	928	173	72	827
	60+	1,000	1,000	586	86	414	914
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	555	57	445	943
Class III	Total	1,000	1,000	484	99	516	901
	0-14	1,000	1,000	34	16	966	984
	15-34	1,000	1,000	794	153	206	847
	35-59	1,000	1,000	925	195	75	805
	60+	1,000	1,000	595	88	405	912
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	122	20	878	980

11. It will be observed that the proportions of non-workers in both the sexes and for total of all ages almost in all the age-groups show a decreasing trend from Class I to Class III towns indicating that the proportion of non-workers is closely related to the size of the urban areas—the greater the size of urban population larger the proportion of non-workers in the population. This deduction is also confirmed from the table alongside which presents the proportion of non-workers in the various classes of towns.

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in various classes of towns

Class of Towns	Total urban population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Class I	1,000	1,000	473	63	527	937
Class II	1,000	1,000	476	86	524	914
Class III	1,000	1,000	484	99	516	901
Class IV	1,000	1,000	483	136	507	864
Class V	1,000	1,000	500	160	500	840
Class VI	1,000	1,000	462	106	538	894

Distribution of non-workers of each sex by literacy and educational

Cities	Sex		Distribution of non-workers					
			Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational levels	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equivalent to degree
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaipur	Males	(a)	111,176	59,432	39,392	3,403	7,107	4
		(b)	1,000	535	354	31	64	N
	Females	(a)	174,855	123,504	43,832	2,345	4,047	2
		(b)	1,000	706	251	13	23	N
Ajmer	Males	(a)	67,517	33,959	28,509	741	3,634	9
		(b)	1,000	503	422	11	54	N
	Females	(a)	102,873	67,331	32,029	792	2,297	9
		(b)	1,000	655	311	8	22	N
Jodhpur	Males	(a)	67,134	32,163	24,080	5,274	4,554	20
		(b)	1,000	479	359	79	68	N
	Females	(a)	97,854	67,927	24,239	4,038	1,334	9
		(b)	1,000	694	248	41	14	N
Bikaner	Males	(a)	44,707	24,167	13,503	4,583	1,957	2
		(b)	1,000	541	302	102	44	N
	Females	(a)	66,933	49,829	13,582	2,679	683	1
		(b)	1,000	745	203	40	10	N
Kota	Males	(a)	30,971	16,125	9,753	2,759	1,881	23
		(b)	1,000	520	315	89	61	1
	Females	(a)	49,360	34,922	11,763	1,419	970	...
		(b)	1,000	708	238	29	20	...
Udaipur	Males	(a)	30,793	13,309	14,022	181	2,522	6
		(b)	1,000	432	455	6	82	N
	Females	(a)	45,434	28,125	16,138	130	843	...
		(b)	1,000	619	355	3	19	...

(a)=Absolute figures (b)=Proportions per thousand

12. The decreasing trend in the proportion of non-workers in respect of both the sexes can be observed from Class I downwards. In towns of Class VI, however, the proportion of male non-workers is highest (53·8%) as compared to other classes, possibly on account of the predominantly urban characteristics of the towns included in this class. Out of nine towns in this class two are educational centres, two are agricultural trading centres, and one is a railway town.

Educational levels of non-workers in urban areas

13. We now proceed to examine the distribution of non-workers of each sex by literacy and educational levels in urban areas. We may first take up the cities. The following table shows the distribution of non-workers of each sex by literacy and by various educational levels for each town with a population of 100,000 and above:—

levels for each town with population of 100,000 and over

of each sex by literacy and educational levels

Non technical diploma	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree							
		Total	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and Dairying	Techno-logy	Teach-ing	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
61	1,683	94	19	57	3	...	1	2	12
N	15	1	N	N	N	...	N	N	N
260	847	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
4	640	21	11	5	1	...	...	1	3
N	10	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	N
8	400	7	3	2	...	...	...	2	...
N	4	N	N	N	...	...	...	N	...
16	917	110	93	8	2	1	3	1	2
N	14	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
18	267	22	20	2	...	...	...	...	...
N	3	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
11	473	11	1	9	...	1	...	...	...
N	11	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...
5	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	369	24	1	4	...	...	...	1	18
1	12	1	N	N	...	...	...	N	N
68	215	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
1	4	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...
27	703	23	9	12	2	...	...	...	...
1	23	1	N	N	N	...	...	...	...
40	155	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
1	3	N	...	N	...	...	...	N	...

N=Negligible

14. Udaipur city followed by Jodhpur city has the largest population of literates amongst its male non-workers. Bikaner, Jaipur and Kota and Ajmer cities have a majority population of illiterate male non-workers. 60 to 75 percent of the female non-workers in the cities are illiterate. The highest proportion of literates amongst the female workers was found in Udaipur city. The highest proportion (10 percent) of male non-workers having primary or junior basic standards of education is observed in

Distribution of non-workers of each sex by literacy and

District (urban areas only)	Sex		Distribution per 1,000 non-workers: Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational levels	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equivalent to degree
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	Males	(a)	905,738	503,245	310,438	48,570	36,281	74
		(b)	1,000	556	343	54	40	N
	Females	(a)	1,83,678	1,051,501	287,611	27,087	14,140	37
		(b)	1,000	760	208	20	10	...
Ganganagar	Males	(a)	40,053	23,665	10,703	4,246	1,297	...
		(b)	1,000	591	267	106	33	...
	Females	(a)	62,163	46,916	11,713	2,782	648	1
		(b)	1,000	755	188	45	10	N
Bikaner	Males	(a)	56,398	30,588	16,998	6,163	2,139	2
		(b)	1,000	542	302	109	38	N
	Females	(a)	84,378	63,022	17,129	3,363	702	1
		(b)	1,000	747	203	40	8	N
Churu	Males	(a)	58,006	34,519	16,657	5,561	1,177	...
		(b)	1,000	595	287	96	20	...
	Females	(a)	90,473	70,596	17,086	2,641	135	1
		(b)	1,000	780	189	29	2	N
Jhunjhunu	Males	(a)	37,804	20,742	11,614	2,630	2,177	...
		(b)	1,000	549	307	69	58	...
	Females	(a)	52,128	43,924	6,914	953	215	5
		(b)	1,000	843	133	18	4	N
Alwar	Males	(a)	25,735	13,840	7,985	2,044	1,704	8
		(b)	1,000	538	310	80	66	N
	Females	(a)	36,840	28,121	7,097	1,080	465	3
		(b)	1,000	763	193	29	13	N

(a)=Absolute figures, (b)=Proportions per thousand

Bikaner city. Udaipur city had the highest proportions of male non-workers with Matriculation, Higher Secondary and University Degree. The plausible reason for high proportions of educated male non-workers at Udaipur city may be attributed to the concentration of educational institutions in this city. The table below shows the distribution of non-workers of each sex by literacy and educational level in the urban areas of various districts:—

educational levels for urban areas of districts

of each sex by literacy and educational levels

Non technical diploma	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree							
		Total	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and Dairying	Techno-logy	Teach-ing	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
247	6,558	325	152	106	8	2	4	7	46
N	7	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
640	2,599	63	23	29	...	...	...	7	4
...	2	N	N	N	...	...	...	N	N
4	128	10	6	3	...	...	...	...	1
N	3	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	N
46	55	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...
12	485	11	1	9	...	1	...	...	...
N	9	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...
6	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	76	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
N	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
5	636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	144	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	2
N	6	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	N
1	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N=Negligible

Distribution of non-workers of each sex by literacy and

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Bharatpur	Males	(a)	42,560	26,557	13,963	609	1,274	...
		(b)	1,000	624	328	14	30	...
	Females	(a)	65,386	53,999	10,514	327	413	2
		(b)	1,000	826	161	5	6	...
Sawai Madhopur	Males	(a)	25,140	15,945	8,094	570	497	...
		(b)	1,000	634	322	23	20	...
	Females	(a)	38,750	33,626	4,785	187	132	...
		(b)	1,000	868	123	5	4	...
Jaipur	Males	(a)	137,660	75,850	48,285	3,938	7,658	4
		(b)	1,000	551	351	29	56	...
	Females	(a)	213,876	156,613	49,384	2,519	4,209	2
		(b)	1,000	732	231	12	20	...
Sikar	Males	(a)	40,764	25,713	13,403	724	888	...
		(b)	1,000	630	329	18	22	...
	Females	(a)	59,254	50,368	8,613	162	100	...
		(b)	1,000	850	145	3	2	...
Ajmer	Males	(a)	103,527	53,585	42,935	1,525	4,637	10
		(b)	1,000	518	414	15	45	...
	Females	(a)	157,145	108,076	43,845	1,976	2,733	10
		(b)	1,000	688	279	13	17	...
Tonk	Males	(a)	18,617	12,304	5,439	550	268	...
		(b)	1,000	661	292	30	14	...
	Females	(a)	30,508	25,999	4,202	200	98	...
		(b)	1,000	852	138	7	3	...
Jaisalmer	Males	(a)	3,514	2,155	1,242	101	13	...
		(b)	1,000	615	353	29	4	...
	Females	(a)	5,942	5,160	739	28	11	...
		(b)	1,000	868	124	5	2	...
Jodhpur	Males	(a)	77,924	39,101	27,601	5,540	4,616	20
		(b)	1,000	502	354	71	60	...
	Females	(a)	114,010	82,262	26,034	4,049	1,347	9
		(b)	1,000	722	288	36	12	...
Nagaur	Males	(a)	33,052	19,887	10,194	2,390	532	...
		(b)	1,000	602	309	72	16	...
	Females	(a)	52,8	43,215	8,271	1,110	194	1
		(b)	1,000	818	157	21	4	...
Pali	Males	(a)	19,356	11,551	6,919	741	138	...
		(b)	1,000	597	358	38	7	...
	Females	(a)	29,917	24,067	5,523	256	69	...
		(b)	1,000	804	185	9	9	...
Barmer	Males	(a)	10,538	6,230	2,882	1,220	200	...
		(b)	1,000	591	274	116	19	...
	Females	(a)	16,546	14,458	1,678	386	17	...
		(b)	1,000	874	102	23	1	...

educational levels for urban areas of districts—contd.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13	142	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	32	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	1,764	94	19	57	3	...	1	2	12
...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265	866	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	31	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	808	22	11	6	1	...	...	1	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	467	11	3	3	...	...	...	2	3
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	39	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	920	110	93	8	2	1	3	1	2
...	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	268	22	20	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	42	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of non-workers of each sex by literacy and

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Jalor	Males	(a)	6,008	3,803	1,726	419	55	...
		(b)	1,000	633	287	70	9	...
	Females	(a)	9,701	8,617	991	78	14	...
		(b)	1,000	888	102	8	2	...
Sirohi	Males	(a)	14,837	8,042	6,444	88	235	...
		(b)	1,000	542	434	6	16	...
	Females	(a)	24,521	19,143	5.156	39	150	...
		(b)	1,000	781	210	2	6	...
Bhilwara	Males	(a)	15,644	8,859	4,713	1,392	632	...
		(b)	1,000	566	301	89	41	...
	Females	(a)	24,640	19,417	4,165	867	165	...
		(b)	1,000	788	169	35	7	...
Udaipur	Males	(a)	43,311	19,725	18,580	1,489	2,745	6
		(b)	1,000	455	429	35	63	...
	Females	(a)	65,110	43,663	19,641	723	875	...
		(b)	1,000	671	302	11	13	...
Chitorgarh	Males	(a)	17,332	9,024	7,727	395	166	...
		(b)	1,000	521	446	23	9	...
	Females	(a)	26,114	19,845	6,113	93	55	...
		(b)	1,000	760	234	4	2	...
Dungarpur	Males	(a)	6,111	3,092	2,424	425	164	...
		(b)	1,000	506	396	70	27	...
	Females	(a)	9,126	6,625	2,264	186	40	...
		(b)	1,000	726	248	20	5	...
Banswara	Males	(a)	6,940	3,528	2,692	418	289	...
		(b)	1,000	508	388	60	42	...
	Females	(a)	10,712	7,110	3,305	227	60	...
		(b)	1,000	664	309	21	5	...
Bundi	Males	(a)	13,820	7,935	3,769	1,653	400	...
		(b)	1,000	574	273	120	29	...
	Females	(a)	21,627	17,628	3,001	838	138	2
		(b)	1,000	815	139	39	6	...
Kota	Males	(a)	41,079	21,760	13,497	3,251	2,093	24
		(b)	1,000	530	328	79	51	1
	Females	(a)	66,242	47,748	15,361	1,767	1,054	...
		(b)	1,000	721	232	27	16	...
Jhalawar	Males	(a)	10,008	5,245	3,952	488	287	...
		(b)	1,000	524	395	49	29	...
	Females	(a)	15,737	11,283	4,087	250	101	...
		(b)	1,000	717	260	16	6	...

educational levels for urban areas districts—concld.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	29	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	714	23	9	12	2	...	...	...	...
1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	158	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	59	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	382	27	1	4	...	...	...	1	21
1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
81	228	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	28	5	2	...	...	..	...	...	3
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

15. The population of illiterates against the male non-working population is the highest(66 1%) in Tonk district followed by district Sawai Madhopur (63·4%). The highest proportion of literates was found in Udaipur district (54·5%). In no other district proportion of male non-workers who are literates was found to be more than fifty percent. Among the female non-workers an absolute majority is found to be of illiterates in every district ranging from 66·4 percent in Banswara to 88·8 percent in Jalor district. The highest proportion of literates (33·6%) among the female non-workers was in Banswara district and other districts have quite low proportions of literates. In Bundi district the proportion of male non-workers with primary or junior basic standard is highest (12·0%). It was as low as 0·6 percent in Sirohi district. Proportion of male non-workers with Matriculation or Higher Secondary level of education was found to be the highest (6·6%) in Alwar district and the lowest (0·4%) in Jaisalmer district. The highest proportion of male non-workers with University Degree (1 7%) was observed in Jhunjhunu and Udaipur districts, followed by Jaipur (1·3%) and Jodhpur (1·2%). In all other districts the proportions of male non-workers with University Degree were almost negligible. Proportions of non-workers having technical diplomas and degrees are insignificant in the State as well as districts.

Educational levels of non-workers in rural areas

16. We may now proceed to study the distribution of total population of each sex in each educational standard among workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the various districts.

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational standard among workers and non-workers in rural areas of various districts

Distri	Educational Standards	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GANGANAGAR	Total	1,000	1,000	571	209	429	791
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	571	214	429	786
	Literate (without educational Standard)	1,000	1,000	581	73	419	927
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	452	142	548	858
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	824	187	176	813
BIKANER	Total	1,000	1,000	586	404	414	595
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	602	413	398	587
	Literate (without educational Standard)	1,000	1,000	557	182	443	818
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	312	74	688	926
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	905	289	95	711
CHURU	Total	1,000	1,000	612	519	388	481
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	624	525	376	475
	Literate (without educational Standard)	1,000	1,000	603	308	397	692
	Primary of Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	369	205	631	795
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	848	385	152	615
JHUNJHUNU	Total	1,000	1,000	537	413	463	587
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	560	422	440	578
	Literate (without educational Standard)	1,000	1,000	516	180	484	820
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	223	126	777	874
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	760	431	240	569

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational standard among workers and non-workers in rural areas of various districts—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
ALWAR	Total	1,000	1,000	565	346	435	54
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	578	353	422	647
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	552	143	448	857
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	312	103	688	897
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	699	248	301	752
BHARATPUR	Total	1,000	1,000	592	255	408	745
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	591	258	409	742
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	599	112	401	888
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	453	99	547	901
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	774	381	226	619
SAWAI MADHOPUR	Total	1,000	1,000	618	451	382	549
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	623	458	377	542
	Literate (without Educational standard)	1,000	1,000	603	109	297	891
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	418	85	582	915
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	843	221	157	779
JAIPUR	Total	1,000	1,000	596	436	404	564
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	615	443	385	557
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	512	127	488	873
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	287	121	713	879
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	794	457	206	543
SIKAR	Total	1,000	1,000	570	429	430	571
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	600	437	400	563
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	473	168	527	832
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	274	109	726	891
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	799	394	201	606
AJMER	Total	1,000	1,000	612	491	388	509
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	624	506	376	494
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	569	132	431	868
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	504	114	496	886
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	776	434	224	566
TONK	Total	1,000	1,000	635	490	365	510
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	642	498	358	502
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	606	116	394	884
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	352	56	648	944
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	854	148	146	852

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational standard among workers and non-workers in rural areas of various districts—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JAISALMER	Total	1,000	1,000	640	334	360	666
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	642	335	358	665
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	606	182	394	818
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	704	...	296	1,000
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	914	1,000	86	...
JODHPUR	Total	1,000	1,000	586	380	414	620
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	589	384	411	616
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	568	141	432	859
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	516	194	484	806
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	742	250	258	750
NAGAUR	Total	1,000	1,000	596	439	404	561
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	594	448	406	552
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	601	143	399	857
	Primary of Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	519	121	481	879
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	880	277	120	723
PALI	Total	1,000	1,000	579	331	421	669
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	589	340	411	660
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	532	71	468	929
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	466	124	534	876
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	801	182	199	818
BARMER	Total	1,000	1,000	627	421	373	579
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	633	424	367	576
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	570	98	430	902
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	550	87	450	913
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	882	222	118	778
JALOR	Total	1,000	1,000	591	324	409	676
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	597	329	403	671
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	529	40	471	960
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	615	152	385	848
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	878	538	122	462
SIROHI	Total	1,000	1,000	576	246	424	754
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	589	253	411	747
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	496	35	504	965
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	419	74	581	926
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	812	778	188	222

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational standard among workers and non-workers in rural areas of various districts—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BHILWARA	Total	1,000	1,000	667	524	333	476
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	669	533	331	467
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	692	163	308	837
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	435	133	565	867
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	729	513	271	487
UDAIPUR	Total	1,000	1,000	627	476	373	524
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	632	483	368	517
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	633	151	367	849
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	372	99	628	901
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	805	347	195	653
CHITORGARH	Total	1,000	1,000	649	557	351	443
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	642	565	358	435
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	680	170	320	830
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	551	100	449	900
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	892	321	108	679
DUNGARPUR	Total	1,000	1,000	591	492	409	508
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	591	499	409	501
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	596	219	404	781
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	467	249	533	751
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	842	737	158	263
BANSWARA	Total	1,000	1,000	590	452	410	548
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	594	457	406	543
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	552	142	448	858
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	513	393	487	607
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	760	636	240	364
BUNDI	Total	1,000	1,000	619	359	381	641
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	627	364	373	636
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	605	88	395	912
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	332	69	668	931
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	852	235	148	765
KOTA	Total	1,000	1,000	601	370	399	630
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	600	380	400	620
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	610	100	390	900
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	500	114	500	886
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	862	398	138	602
JHALAWAR	Total	1,000	1,000	625	416	375	584
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	627	426	373	574
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	623	97	377	903
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	518	103	482	897
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	860	300	140	700

17. Majority of the population of males in each district consists of workers while a majority of females population consists of non-workers in almost all districts except Churu, Chitorgarh and Bhilwara. A similar pattern of distribution of workers and non-workers of each sex is noticeable if we consider the illiterate population. Among the males who are simple literates there is an appreciable proportion of workers in each of the district while in case of females most of them are non-workers. The non-workers with primary or junior basic standard constitute the bulk in most of the districts except Ajmer, Nagaur, Jalor and Banswara where male non-workers do not form a major proportion. Most of the males with educational qualification-matriculation and above, are workers in almost all tne districts. A big majority of the females with this educational level is, however, non-workers in most of the districts except Jaisalmer, Jalor, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Dungarpur and Banswara.

18. Most of the population in rural areas consists of workers and the levels of literacy are low. The following table shows the distribution of workers and non-workers of each sex by literacy and various educational levels in the rural areas of the State.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standards in the rural areas of the State 1961

Educational levels	Population		Workers		Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tota	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	816	974	827	991	801	961
Literate (without educational standard)	158	24	151	8	167	35
Primary or Junior Basic	19	2	13	1	28	4
Matriculation and above	7	N	9	N	4	N

N=Negligible

19. In the rural population about 81 percent of the males and as high as 97 percent of the females are illiterate. 16 percent of males are literate without any educational level, 2 percent are educated upto primary or junior basic standard and hardly 1 percent are above matriculation or higher secondary. Among the females, the educational standards are almost negligible. In the working population of rural areas, illiterates among males are about 83 percent while, in females they are 99 percent. Among the males, literates, without educational level are 15 percent, primary or junior basic standard are a little more than 1 percent, and those above matriculation or higher secondary level are hardly one percent. Among the rural non-workers about 80 percent of the males and 96 percent of the females are illiterates. Of the male non-workers about 17 percent are literates without any educational level, 3 percent are educated upto primary or junior basic standard and those with matriculation or higher secondary level are almost negligible. In the various districts of the State, however, the proportions of population among the different educational levels are at variance as also between total population and workers and non-workers and also between the sexes because economic conditions and educational facilities differ in different areas of the State. The following table shows distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational levels in the rural areas of various districts in the State :—

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standards in the rural areas of districts in the State, 1961

District	Educational standard	Population		Workers		Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganganagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	788	961	789	984	787	955
	Literate (without educational standard)	157	32	160	11	153	37
	Primary or Junior Basic	43	6	34	4	55	7
	Matriculation and above	12	1	17	1	5	1
Bikaner	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	811	965	833	986	780	951
	Literate (without educational standard)	141	27	134	12	152	37
	Primary or Junior Basic	40	8	21	2	66	12
	Matriculation and above	8	N	12	N	2	N
Churu	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	805	975	820	986	781	963
	Literate (without educational standard)	152	22	150	13	156	32
	Primary or Junior Basic	38	3	23	1	61	5
	Matriculation and above	5	N	7	N	2	N
Jhunjhunu	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	721	963	753	984	684	948
	Literate (without educational standard)	221	34	213	15	231	48
	Primary or Junior Basic	48	3	20	1	80	4
	Matriculation and above	10	N	14	N	5	N
Alwar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	780	967	797	987	757	956
	Literate (without educational standard)	175	28	171	12	180	37
	Primary or Junior Basic	34	4	19	1	55	6
	Matriculation and above	11	1	13	N	8	1
Bharatpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	788	975	787	989	790	970
	Literate (without educational standard)	192	23	194	10	188	28
	Primary or Junior Basic	13	2	10	1	18	2
	Matriculation and above	7	N	9	N	4	N
Sawai Madhopur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	816	980	822	995	806	967
	Literate (without educational standard)	163	18	159	5	170	30
	Primary or Junior Basic	14	2	9	N	21	3
	Matriculation and above	7	N	10	N	3	N

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standards in the rural areas of districts in the State, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1000
	Illiterate	815	977	839	993	778	965
	Literate (without educational standard)	168	22	144	7	203	34
	Primary or Junior Basic	8	1	4	N	14	1
	Matriculation and above	9	N	13	N	5	N
Sikar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	768	971	808	989	715	958
	Literate (without educational standard)	208	28	173	11	255	41
	Primary or Junior Basic	15	1	7	N	26	1
	Matriculation and above	9	N	12	N	4	N
Ajmer	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	773	959	788	988	750	931
	Literate (without educational standard)	199	37	184	10	221	63
	Primary or Junior Basic	19	3	16	1	24	5
	Matriculation and above	9	1	12	1	5	1
Tonk	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	854	978	864	995	838	962
	Literate (without educational standard)	127	17	121	4	137	29
	Primary or Junior Basic	13	4	7	1	23	7
	Matriculation and above	6	1	8	N	2	2
Jaisalmer	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	906	993	908	996	901	991
	Literate (without educational standard)	86	7	82	4	95	9
	Primary or Junior Basic	4	N	5	...	3	N
	Matriculation and above	4	N	5	N	1	...
Jodhpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	850	983	854	994	845	977
	Literate (without educational standard)	139	16	135	6	145	23
	Primary or Junior Basic	6	1	5	N	7	N
	Matriculation and above	5	N	6	N	3	N
Nagaur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	823	969	821	990	827	952
	Literate (without educational standard)	165	30	166	10	163	47
	Primary or Junior Basic	7	1	6	N	9	1
	Matriculation and above	5	N	7	N	1	N
Pali	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	806	963	819	992	787	949
	Literate (without educational standard)	173	35	159	8	193	49
	Primary or Junior Basic	13	1	11	N	17	2
	Matriculation and above	8	1	11	N	3	N

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standards in the rural areas of districts in the State, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Barmer	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	900	990	908	998	886	985
	Literate (without educational standard)	95	10	87	2	110	15
	Primary or Junior Basic	3	N	2	N	3	N
	Matriculation and above	2	N	3	N	1	N
Jalor	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	878	985	887	998	863	979
	Literate (without educational standard)	113	14	101	2	130	20
	Primary or Junior Basic	6	1	7	N	6	1
	Matriculation and above	3	N	5	N	1	N
Sirohi	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	853	965	872	995	828	955
	Literate (without educational standard)	135	35	117	5	161	45
	Primary or Junior Basic	7	N	5	N	9	N
	Matriculation and above	5	N	6	N	2	N
Bhilwara	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	845	976	847	993	840	958
	Literate (without educational standard)	127	21	132	6	118	36
	Primary or Junior Basic	22	3	14	1	37	6
	Matriculation and above	6	N	7	N	5	N
Udaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	836	978	842	993	827	964
	Literate (without educational standard)	138	19	139	6	136	31
	Primary or Junior Basic	20	3	12	1	34	5
	Matriculation and above	6	N	7	N	3	N
Chitorgarh	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	829	980	821	994	844	962
	Literate (without educational standard)	158	19	165	6	144	36
	Primary or Junior Basic	8	1	7	N	11	2
	Matriculation and above	5	N	7	N	1	N
Dungarpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	850	977	850	989	850	964
	Literate (without educational standard)	132	21	133	10	130	33
	Primary or Junior Basic	14	2	11	1	18	3
	Matriculation and above	4	N	6	N	2	N
Banswara	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	884	981	891	993	874	971
	Literate (without educational standard)	101	18	95	6	111	28
	Primary or Junior Basic	11	1	9	1	13	1
	Matriculation and above	4	N	5	N	2	N

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standards in the rural areas of districts in the State, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bundi	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	862	985	872	996	846	978
	Literate (without educational standard)	114	13	111	3	118	18
	Primary or Junior Basic	20	2	11	1	34	4
	Matriculation and above	4	N	6	N	2	N
Kota	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	771	963	770	990	773	948
	Literate (without educational standard)	190	32	193	9	186	45
	Primary or Junior Basic	31	5	25	1	38	7
	Matriculation and above	8	N	12	N	3	N
Jhalawar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	810	971	812	993	805	955
	Literate (without educational standard)	161	26	160	6	162	40
	Primary or Junior Basic	24	3	20	1	31	5
	Matriculation and above	5	N	8	N	2	N

20. The proportions of illiterate population are higher than the corresponding proportions in the State in about half the number of the districts amongst both the sexes. Among the working and the non-working population, if considered separately, the proportions of illiterates are also higher than those of the State in half the number of districts for both the sexes. Most of these districts are located in the arid and plateau regions of the State. As between population of workers and non-workers and the two sexes the proportions in literacy and various educational levels follow almost the same pattern in the various districts as in the State as a whole. The proportions of literates with or without educational levels are more pronounced than the corresponding State proportions in districts Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sikar, Ajmer, Nagaur, Pali, and Kota where educational facilities are adequate in the rural areas.

Extent of unemployment

21. Having studied the educational levels of workers and non-workers we now proceed to study the extent of unemployment in the State. Among the non-workers, there are some persons who are un-employed and are seeking some sort of employment. An analysis of the un-employed persons by sexes and their distribution among the various districts will throw a significant light on the extent of unemployment in the various parts of the State. The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 unemployed persons aged 15 and above in the State among the districts by sex.

Unemployed persons aged 15 and above by sex in the State and districts, 1961

State/District	Total un-employed					
	Persons		Males		Females	
	Absolute	Per 1000 persons	Absolute	Per 1000 persons	Absolute	Per 1000 persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	15,986	1,000	14,486	906	1,500	94
1. Ganganagar	682	43	561	35	121	8
2. Bikaner	738	46	717	45	21	
3. Churu	544	34	541	34	3	N
4. Jhunjhunu	634	39	630	39	4	N
5. Alwar	872	55	797	50	75	5
6. Bharatpur	590	37	558	35	32	2
7. Sawai Madhopur	404	25	395	24	9	1
8. Jaipur	3,155	197	2,898	181	257	16
9. Sikar	603	37	583	36	20	1
10. Ajmer	1,763	173	2,340	146	423	27
11. Tonk	108	7	104	7	4	N
12. Jaisalmer	26	2	26	2	...	...
13. Jodhpur	1,470	92	1,290	81	180	11
14. Nagaur	382	24	351	22	31	2
15. Pali	385	24	377	23	8	1
16. Barmer	95	6	94	6	1	N
17. Jalor	318	20	249	16	69	4
18. Sirohi	292	18	258	16	34	2
19. Bhilwara	201	13	100	6	101	7
20. Udaipur	365	23	345	22	20	1
21. Chitorgarh	257	16	233	15	24	1
22. Dungarpur	94	6	80	5	14	1
23. Banswara	58	4	58	4	...	...
24. Bundi	117	7	107	6	10	1
25. Kota	664	42	630	40	34	2
26. Jhalawar	169	10	164	10	5	N

N=Negligible

22. Out of a total of every one thousand un-employed persons in the State 906 are males and 94 females. The largest number of unemployed persons is found in Jaipur district which accounts for 1/5th of the total un-employed in the State. Ajmer district follows next with its 17 percent of the total unemployeds in the State. Jodhpur and Alwar districts contribute 9 and 6 percent respectively towards the total unemployed persons of the State. Districts Bikaner, Ganganagar and Kota also have appreciable number of un-employeds. Since most of the unemployeds of the State are located in the big urban centres it is reflected in the concerned districts.

Unemployment in urban areas

23. Since un-employment is comparatively greater in the urban than in the rural areas it will be useful to study it in the urban areas of the various districts and more specially in the large urban cities The following table shows the distribution of 1000 unemployed persons aged 15 and above by sex between those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but now out of employment in the towns having population 100,000 and over.

Distribution of 1,000 unemployed persons by sex between those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work in cities

City	Total unemployeds		Seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Jaipur	1,000	1,000	516	682	484	318
2. Ajmer	1,000	1,000	522	737	478	263
3. Jodhpur	1,000	1,000	456	958	544	42
4. Bikaner	1,000	1,000	393	500	607	500
5. Udaipur	1,000	1,000	382	750	618	250
6. Kota	1,000	1,000	497	882	503	118

24. It will be observed that males seeking employment for the first time are more than 50 percent only in Jaipur and Ajmer cities. In the remaining four cities, however, males employed before but now out of employment and seeking work constitute a majority. The proportions of the females seeking employment for the first time are in higher proportion in all the six cities. The following table presents this information at district (urban) level.

Distribution of a total of 1,000 unemployed persons by sex between those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work in urban areas

District	Total un-employed		Seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	**1,000**	**1,000**	**468**	**708**	**532**	**292**
1. Ganganagar	1,000	1,000	430	...	570	1,000
2. Bikaner	1,000	1,000	382	550	618	450
3. Churu	1,000	1,000	248	333	752	667
4. Jhunjhunu	1,000	1,000	580	1,000	420	...
5. Alwar	1,000	1,000	573	538	427	462
6. Bharatpur	1,000	1,000	524	800	476	200
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,000	1,000	449	...	551	1,000
8. Jaipur	1,000	1,000	506	685	494	315
9. Sikar	1,000	1,000	387	250	613	750
10. Ajmer	1,000	1,000	513	685	487	315
11. Tonk	1,000	1,000	586	...	414	1,000
12. Jaisalmer	1,000	...	176	...	824	...
13. Jodhpur	1,000	1,000	429	958	571	42
14. Nagaur	1,000	1,000	555	833	445	167
15. Pali	1,000	1,000	356	1,000	644	...
16. Barmer	1,000	1,000	184	1,000	816	...
17. Jalor	1,000	...	77	...	923	...
18. Sirohi	1,000	1,000	580	500	420	500
19. Bhilwara	1,000	1,000	588	561	412	439
20. Udaipur	1,000	1,000	352	750	648	250
21. Chitorgarh	1,000	...	475	...	525	...
22. Dungarpur	1,000	1,000	370	461	630	339
23. Banswara	1,000	...	333	...	667	...
24. Bundi	1,000	1,000	469	1,000	531	...
25. Kota	1,000	1,000	496	882	504	118
26. Jhalawar	1,000	1,000	657	...	443	1,000

25. There are 8 districts where the proportion of persons of both sexes are more than 50 percent in the category seeking employment for the first time. In two of the remaining districts there is a majority of unemployed males in this category while females constitute a majority in 7 districts. In districts Ganganagar, Churu, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar and Dungarpur the proportions of both the sexes are higher in the category relating to persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

Educational levels and age-groups of persons seeking employment for first time

26. An idea of age-groups of the persons who are unemployed will throw significant light on the unemployment problem. If this information is correlated to the educational qualifications of the persons seeking employment for the first time as also those of the persons employed before but now out of employment, it will be more interesting. The following table has been prepared to show the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications in the urban areas of the various districts and towns having population 100,000 and above:

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and broad age-groups of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for urban areas, 1961

District	Age - groups											
	Total		15 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 29		30 - 34		35+	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. GANGANAGAR												
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	278	...	177	...	264	...	381	...	600	...	625	...
Literate (without educational level)	354	...	386	...	283	...	429	...	400	...	375	...
Primary or Junior Basic	42	...	52	...	18	...	95	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	298	...	368	...	377	...	95	...	..	...	...	...
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	28	...	17	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. BIKANER												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	291	545	313	...	296	...	307	...	235	...	262	750
Literate (without educational level)	464	...	465	...	463	...	500	...	529	...	434	...
Primary or Junior Basic	143	182	111	...	74	...	77	...	177	...	262	250
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	98	273	111	1,000	167	1,000	77	...	59	1,000	42	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
3. CHURU												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	248	1,000	310	...	81	...	300	...	250	...	355	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	496	...	448	...	433	...	450	...	750	...	581	...
Primary or Junior Basic	64	...	35	...	135	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	192	...	207	...	351	...	150	...	...	...	64	...
4. JHUNJHUNU												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	400	...	550	...	171	...	133	...	550	...	456	...
Literate (without educational level)	385	...	225	...	220	...	533	...	300	...	544	...
Primary or Junior Basic	56	1,000	75	1,000	122	...	67	...	100	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	97	...	100	...	268	...	200	...	50	...	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	62	...	50	...	219	...	67	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and broad age-groups of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for urban areas, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5. ALWAR												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	241	571	283	500	154	...	150	...	666	...	555	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	372	143	340	...	269	...	750	...	334	1,000	333	...
Primary or Junior Basic	124	...	94	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	112	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	248	286	283	500	346	...	50	1,000	...	...	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	8	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	7	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
6 BHARATPUR												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	166	167	241	...	133	...	87	...	...	...	250	667
Literate (without educational level)	510	250	500	500	417	143	652	...	1,000	...	500	333
Primary or Junior Basic	13	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	278	583	259	500	383	857	174	...	...	...	125	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	26	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. SAWAI MADHOPUR												
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	303	...	334	...	273	...	200	...	...	...	500	...
Literate (without educational level)	455	...	429	...	545	...	400	...	1,000	...	375	...
Primary or Junior Basic	76	...	57	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	125	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	151	...	171	...	182	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	15	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 JAIPUR												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	256	148	230	250	181	53	323	77	411	...	377	286
Literate (without educational level)	252	262	208	...	164	368	268	231	393	333	485	357
Primary or Junior Basic	39	...	76	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	318	262	392	83	369	211	299	384	178	667	90	286
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Technical diploma not euqual to degree	4	16	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
University degree or post-graduatd degree other than technical degree	129	312	89	667	250	368	110	308	18	...	18	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and broad age-groups of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for urban areas, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9. SIKAR												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1 000	1,000
Illiterate	227	500	242	...	184	...	167	...	500	...	250	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	500	...	468	...	526	...	583	...	500	...	500	...
Primary or Junior Basic	31	500	48	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	83	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	234	...	242	...	290	...	167	...	...	...	167	...
University Degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	8	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...
10. AJMER												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	232	369	234	325	174	363	341	589	309	308	257	...
Literate (without educational level)	401	161	398	36	378	177	333	179	494	385	571	278
Primary or Junior Basic	63	168	63	181	48	127	99	107	86	192	57	500
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	276	284	294	446	357	294	182	125	111	115	86	222
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	26	18	5	12	43	39	45	...	...	...	29	...
Engineering	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. TONK												
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	..	1,000	...
Illiterate	390	...	667	...	125	...	571	...	700	...	154	...
Literate (without educational level)	341	...	333	...	500	...	286	...	300	...	307	...
Primary or Junior Basic	98	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	154	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	171	...	...	...	125	...	143	...	...	...	385	...
12. JAISALMER												
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illiterate	333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literate (without educational level)	334	...	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary or Junior Basic	333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and broad age-groups of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for urban areas, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13. JODHPUR												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	443	928	489	667	308	869	429	1,000	424	941	553	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	422	65	409	333	479	87	406	...	455	59	377	...
Primary or Junior Basic	38	...	13	...	77	...	62	...	91	...	23	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	91	7	89	...	128	44	88	...	...	...	47	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	6	...	...	...	8	...	15	...	30	...	...	...
14. NAGAUR												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	425	1,000	489	1,000	267	1,000	400	1,000	142	1,000	572	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	346	...	297	...	467	...	400	...	429	...	250	...
Primary or Junior Basic	32	...	64	...	33	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	126	...	150	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	71	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	428	...	107	...
15. PALI												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	187	1,000	158	...	...	...	167	...	...	1,000	333	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	688	...	737	...	500	...	666	...	1,000	...	667	...
Primary or Junior Basic	21	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	104	...	105	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. BARMER												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
Illiterate	286	1,000	...	...	333	...	333	...	...	...	...	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	571	...	1,000	...	333	...	667	...	...	...	...	...
Primary or Junior Basic	143	...	...	...	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. JALOR												
Total	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and broad age-groups of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for urban areas, 1961--contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
18. SIROHI												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	69	...	52	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literate (without educational level)	874	1.000	895	1,000	687	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Primary or Junior Basic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation	34	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	23	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. BHILWARA												
Total	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	300	636	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	714	...	792	333	316
Literate (without educational level)	200	218	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	125	222	367
Primary or Junior Basic	100	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	112	105
Matriculation	300	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	222	158
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	100	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	111	54
20. UDAIPUR												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
Illiterate	221	334	421	...	143	...	286	...	400	1,000	56	...
Literate (without educational level)	610	333	421	...	642	...	571	1,000	600	...	778	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	117	333	158	1,000	143	...	...	...	...	...	111	...
Technical diploma not equal to degree	13	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	26	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	55	...
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	13	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. CHITORGARH												
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	321	...	273	...	125	...	666	...	...	...	600	...
Literate (without educational level)	679	...	727	...	875	...	334	...	1,000	...	400	...
22. DUNGARPUR												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Illiterate	176	1,000	...	...	...	...	500	1,000	500	1,000	...	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	471	...	200	...	833	...	500	...	250	...	...	...
Primary or Junior Basic	118	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	235	...	600	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and broad age-groups of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for urban areas, 1961—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23. BANSWARA												
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...
Illiterate	300	...	500	...	250	...	333	...	...	...	...	...
Literate (without educational level)	400	...	500	...	250	...	333	...	1,000	...	...	...
Primary or Junior Basic	100	...	...	...	...	...	334	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	200	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 BUNDI												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	333	500	600	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	200	...	200	...	77	...	400	...	1,000	...	...	...
Primary or Junior Basic	200	...	100	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	267	500	100	1,000	308	...	600	...	...	...	...	...
25. KOTA												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	370	334	371	...	280	250	414	500	667	...	500	500
Literate (without educational level)	291	133	270	...	240	...	345	333	333	...	444	...
Primary or Junior Basic	90	...	112	...	100	...	69	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	228	200	236	...	340	250	138	...	...	1,000	56	500
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	16	333	...	...	40	500	34	167	...	...	...	...
Engineering	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. JHALAWAR												
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	91	...	43	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Literate (without educational level)	363	...	565	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary or Junior Basic	273	...	261	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	182	182	131	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	91	...	...	...	167	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and broad age-groups of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for urban areas, 1961—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CITIES												
JAIPUR												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	257	103	232	...	185	53	323	77	426	...	372	286
Literate (without educational level)	237	276	194	...	147	368	258	231	370	333	481	357
Primary or Junior Basic	40	...	78	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	322	276	396	111	370	211	306	384	185	667	96	286
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	5	17	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	137	328	95	889	260	368	113	308	19	...	19	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AJMER												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	225	310	224	296	169	363	330	439	300	182	250	...
Literate (without educational level)	395	198	373	42	366	225	339	244	514	455	643	278
Primary or Junior Basic	53	160	50	169	40	62	98	146	86	227	18	500
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	299	319	340	479	384	325	179	171	100	136	71	222
Non-technical diploma not equivalent to degree	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	26	13	7	14	41	25	54	...	...	...	18	...
Engineering	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JODHPUR												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	463	928	528	667	330	870	425	1,000	424	941	571	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	400	65	371	333	459	87	400	...	455	59	351	...
Primary or Junior Basic	40	...	13	...	83	...	75	...	...	...	26	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	90	7	88	...	119	43	88	...	91	...	52	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	7	...	...	...	9	...	12	...	30	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and broad age-groups of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications for urban areas, 1961--concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIKANER												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	283	429	304	...	269	...	308	...	235	...	269	750
Literate (without educational level)	468	...	478	...	481	...	500	...	529	...	418	...
Primary or Junior Basic	142	142	98	...	77	...	77	...	177	...	269	250
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	103	429	120	1,000	173	1,000	77	...	59	1,000	44	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	4	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	
UDAIPUR												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
Illiterate	205	333	389	...	148	...	167	...	400	1,000	59	...
Literate (without educational level)	616	333	444	...	630	...	667	1,000	600	...	765	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	123	334	167	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	117	...
Technical diploma not equal to degree	14	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	28	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	59	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	14	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KOTA												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Illiterate	364	333	355	...	279	167	435	500	667	...	...	...
Literate (without educational level)	309	134	289	...	233	...	391	333	333	...	...	...
Primary or Junior Basic	74	...	105	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	228	200	238	...	348	167	130	...	...	1,000	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	19	333	...	...	47	666	44	167	...	...	...	...
Engineering	6	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

27. It will be observed that most of the persons seeking employment for the first time in the urban areas of almost all the districts are either illiterate or literate without any educational level. The educated unemployed seeking work for the first time are largely confined to big cities and are generally found in the educational level matriculation or higher secondary. There are appreciable proportions of such persons in the age-groups 15–19 and 20–24.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-groups of persons employed

District/Cities	Total		Age 15 - 19		Age 20 - 24	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. GANGANAGAR						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	398	1,000	266	...	349	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	408	...	529	...	466	...
Primary or Junior Basic	79	...	29	...	46	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	115	...	176	...	139	...
2. BIKANER						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	267	667	339	...	250	...
Literate (without educational level)	572	333	250	...	510	1,000
Primary or Junior Basic	98	...	268	...	140	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	56	...	143	...	90	...
Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	...	...	...	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	5	...	...	...	10	...
3. CHURU						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	256	1,000	400	...	236	...
Literate (without educational level)	647	...	300	...	582	...
Primary or Junior Basic	58	...	233	...	73	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	34	...	67	...	91	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	5	...	...	...	18	...
4. JHUNJHUNU						
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	362	...	391	...	47	...
Literate (without educational level)	425	...	304	...	524	...
Primary of Junior Basic	64	...	131	...	48	..
Matriculation or higher secondary	149	...	174	...	381	...
5. ALWAR						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	275	1,000	429	...	357	...
Literate (without educational level)	559	...	429	...	500	...
Primary or Junior Basic	49	...	...	...	71	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	88	...	142	...	72	...
University degree	29	...	...	...	...	...

Educational levels & age-groups of persons employed before but now unemployed & seeking work

28. A similar study of the persons of each sex who were employed previously but are now out of employment and seeking work will also be very useful in the assessment of unemployment The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work according to the various educational qualifications.

before but now out of employment and seeking work, 1961

Groups							
25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 59		60+	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...
393	1,000	533	1,000	429	...	714	...
410	...	368	...	238	...	143	...
126	...	68	...	143	...	...	...
71	...	31	...	190	...	143	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
130	...	333	...	208	1,000	442	1,000
688	1,000	586	...	780	...	535	...
103	...	40	...	12	...	23	...
65	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
210	...	232	1,000	257	1,000	333	...
656	...	705	...	743	...	667	...
78	...	42	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
59	...	488	...	454	...	833	...
588	...	414	...	424	...	167	...
59	...	49	...	61	...	...	...
294	...	49	...	61	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
143	...	292	...	222	1,000	312	1,000
500	...	500	...	667	...	625	...
71	...	83	...	...	...	63	...
143	...	83	...	111	...	...	...
143	...	42	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-groups of persons employed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. BHARATPUR						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
Illiterate	270	333	333	500	178	...
Literate (without educational level)	548	333	222	500	500	...
Primary or Junior Basic	7	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	153	334	445	...	286	...
University degree	22	...	...	...	36	...
7. SAWAI MADHOPUR						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	383	1,000	350	...	...	...
Literate (without educational level)	432	...	400	...	600	...
Primary or Junior Basic	49	...	75	...	...	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	124	...	175	...	400	...
University degree or post graduate degree other then technical degree	12	...	...	...	...	...
8, JAIPUR						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	284	393	198	...	177	...
Literate (without educational level)	540	107	699	1,000	524	334
Primary or Junior Basic	31	...	24	...	27	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	104	393	67	...	211	333
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	5	107	...	...	7	333
University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	36	...	12	...	54	...
9. SIKAR						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	330	667	385	...	438	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	571	333	308	...	437	...
Primary or Junior Basic	20	...	38	...	...	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	69	...	269	...	125	...
University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	10	...	...	...	...	...
10. AJMER						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	306	504	206	900	233	588
Literate (without educational level)	438	175	569	...	413	235
Primary or Junior Basic	46	214	24	...	42	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	192	84	201	100	283	59
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	...	8	...	...	...	59
University degree	18	15	...	...	29	59
11. TONK						
Total	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	69	...	...	...	333	...
Literate (without educational level)	862	1,000	...	...	667	1,000
Matriculation or higher secondary	35	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	34	...	...	...	...	...
12. JAISALMER						
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	357	...	333	...	500	...
Literate (without educational level)	571	...	667	...	250	...
Primary or Junior Basic	72	...	...	...	250	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...

before but now out of employment and seeking work, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
131	...	375	...	556	...	364	...
739	...	562	...	389	...	636	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	1,000	63	...	55	...	...	...
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
154	...	500	...	700	1,000	636	...
615	...	500	...	300	...	364	...
77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
161	286	367	417	393	500	640	1,000
656	143	502	...	371	...	300	...
5	...	10	...	84	...	...	...
151	571	77	417	76	500	40	...
...	...	...	166	21	...	...	...
27	...	44	...	55	...	20	...
1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	,000
240	...	295	500	366	500	300	1,000
620	...	705	500	610	500	700	...
40	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
477	364	318	590	508	...	412	1,000
332	218	387	77	386	667	275	...
67	327	85	205	18	333	59	...
98	73	171	128	70	...	254	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	18	39	...	18	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...
889	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...
250	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
750	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-groups of persons employed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. JODHPUR						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	393	833	394	...	252	...
Literate (without educational level)	374	167	253	...	283	...
Primary or Junior Basic	44	...	100	...	24	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	170	...	253	...	409	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	...	...	...	8	...
University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	18	...	...	...	24	...
14. NAGAUR						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
Illiterate	276	750	384	1,000	308	...
Literate (without educational level)	608	...	385	...	461	...
Primary or Junior Basic	39	250	...	...	231	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	69	...	231	...	...	...
University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	10	...	...	...	...	...
15. PALI						
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	230	...	600	...	143	...
Literate (without educational level)	736	...	400	...	714	...
Primary or Junior Basic	23	...	...	...	72	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	11	...	...	...	71	...
University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. BARMER						
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	129	...	...	...	...	...
Literate (without educational level)	581	...	...	...	...	...
Primary or Junior Basic	226	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	64	...	...	...	...	...
17. JALOR						
Total	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...
18. SIROHI						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
Illiterate	254	...	500	...	83	...
Literate (without educational level)	698	1,000	375	1,000	833	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	48	...	125	...	84	...
19. BHILWARA						
Total	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	572	930	...	...	1,000	...
Literate (without educaticnal level)	143	23	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	143	47	...	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	142	...	...	...	...	...

before but now out of employment and seeking work, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
403	500	450	1,000	449	1,000	460	1,000
422	500	400	...	439	...	380	...
24	...	66	...	20	...	100	...
126	...	58	...	92	...	40	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	26	...	...	...	20	...
1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
227	...	400	500	118	1,000	273	...
545	...	600	...	882	...	682	...
45	...	...	500	...	...	45	...
138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
53	...	353	...	118	...	400	...
947	...	588	...	882	...	600	...
...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
...	...	500	...	250	...	...	...
667	...	500	...	625	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...
333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
500	...	294	...	...	...	...	...
417	...	706	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	875
...	...	500	...	...	...	...	42
...	...	500	...	...	...	...	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-groups of persons employed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
Illiterate	183	...	67	...	156	...
Literate (without educational level)	592	1,000	667	1,000	406	...
Primary or Junior Basic	14	...	66	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	176	...	200	...	344	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	7	...	...	...	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	28	...	...	...	94	...
21. CHITORGARH						
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	65	...	100	...	...	...
Literate (without educational level)	645	...	900	...	500	...
Primary or Junior Basic	226	...	...	...	333	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	64	...	...	...	167	...
22. DUNGARPUR						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	207	857	333	1,000	400	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	793	143	667	...	600	...
23. BANSWARA						
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	600	...	...	...	1,000	...
Literate (without educational level)	200	...	750	...	...	...
Primary or Junior Basic	50	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	100	...	250	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	50	...	...	...	...	...
24. BUNDI						
Total	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	441	...	1,000	...	143	...
Literate (without educational level)	294	...	...	...	143	...
Primary or Junior Basic	235	...	...	...	714	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	30	...	...	...	...	...
25. KOTA						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	339	...	225	...	250	...
Literate (without educational level)	448	500	425	...	389	...
Primary or Junior Basic	78	500	175	...	83	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	120	...	175	...	278	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	10	...	...	...	...	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	5	...	...	...	...	...
26. JHALAWAR						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	130	1,000	...	...	200	...
Literate (without educational level)	609	...	500	...	600	...
Primary or Junior Basic	130	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	131	...	500	...	200	...

before but now out of employment and seeking work, 1961—contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
57	...	320	...	259	...	375	...
714	...	520	...	667	...	625	...
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171	...	120	...	74	...	...	...
...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...
600	...	500	...	500	...	...	...
200	...	500	...	250	...	...	...
200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
333	1,000	...	...	...	500	...	...
667	...	1,000	...	...	500	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
1,000	...	500	...	250	...	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...
...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
333	...	500	...	800	...	500	...
445	...	375	...	200	...	250	...
222	...	125	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
556	...	380	...	258	...	273	...
333	...	517	...	548	1,000	727	...
67	...	34	1,000	32	...	...	...
44	...	34	...	97	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...
...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...
...	...	250	1,000	250	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	500	...	1,000	...
250	...	250	...	250	...	...	...
250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-groups of persons employed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CITIES						
JAIPUR						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	276	407	197	...	188	...
Literate (without educational level)	542	74	707	1,000	522	500
Primary or Junior Basic	31	...	16	...	29	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	107	408	68	...	195	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	6	111	...	...	7	500
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	38	...	12	...	59	...
AJMER						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	291	494	195	900	224	375
Literate (without educational level)	457	277	569	...	435	500
Primary or Junior Basic	33	133	20	...	28	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	206	72	216	100	285	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	...	12	...	...	...	125
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	13	12	...	...	28	...
JODHPUR						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	424	833	391	...	259	...
Literate (without educational level)	307	167	234	...	259	...
Primary or Junior Basic	46	...	94	...	17	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	199	...	281	...	431	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	2	...	...	...	8	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	22	...	...	...	26	...
BIKANER						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	264	625	339	...	242	...
Literate (without educational level)	577	375	250	...	515	1,000
Primary or Junior Basic	93	...	268	...	141	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	59	...	143	...	91	...
Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	...	...	...	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	5	...	...	...	11	...
UDAIPUR						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
Illiterate	187	...	83	...	185	...
Literate (without educational level)	559	1,000	667	1,000	333	...
Primary or Junior Basic	9	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	202	...	250	...	370	...
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	9	...	...	...	...	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	34	...	...	...	112	...
KOTA						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...
Illiterate	366	...	250	...	310	...
Literate (without educational level)	427	500	438	...	310	...
Primary or Junior Basic	67	500	156	...	69	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	122	...	156	...	311	...
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	12	...	...	...	...	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	6	...	...	...	...	...

before but now out of employment and seeking work, 1961—concld.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
151	286	351	417	374	500	630	1,000
645	143	505	...	374	...	304	...
6	...	11	...	90	...	...	...
168	571	85	417	81	500	44	...
...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
30	...	48	166	59	...	22	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
517	304	357	611	438	....	317	...
294	521	500	83	469	667	317	...
52	44	71	223	...	333	73	...
111	87	72	83	93	...	293	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
461	500	500	1,000	526	1,000	444	1,000
342	500	309	...	329	...	378	...
13	...	85	...	26	...	111	...
151	...	74	...	119	...	44	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	32	...	...	...	23	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
137	...	324	...	208	1,000	472	1,000
699	1,000	603	...	779	...	528	...
82	...	29	...	13	...	...	...
68	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
31	...	292	...	316	...	500	...
656	...	542	...	684	...	500	...
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	...	125	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
550	...	385	...	296	...	300	...
350	...	500	...	482	500	700	...
50	...	38	...	37	500	...	...
50	...	38	...	111	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...
...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...

29. Most of the males employed before but now out of employment and seeking work are literates without educational level in the urban areas of the various districts except Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Banswara, Bundi and Kota. Females of this category are, however, illiterates in most of the districts. In the cities also most of the persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work are literates without any educational level except in Jodhpur city where they are mostly illiterates.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and broad age-groups

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non working population		Full time student		Household duties	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	240	40	7	370
		0–14	1,000	1,000	219	61	4	73
		15–34	1,000	1,000	690	22	22	892
		35–59	1,000	1,000	9	1	56	842
		60+	1,000	1,000	3	1	14	330
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	37	22	13	95
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	199	19	5	340
		0–14	1,000	1,000	186	29	4	71
		15–34	1,000	1,000	627	3	25	907
		35–59	1,000	1,000	5	1	54	834
		60+	1,000	1,000	2	N	11	310
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	33	18	14	84
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	402	115	10	475
		0–14	1,000	1,000	366	208	7	82
		15–34	1,000	1,000	768	60	18	861
		35–59	1,000	1,000	17	2	59	860
		60+	1,000	1,000	7	4	25	408
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	76	62	8	200
Ganganagar	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	226	36	1	463
		0–14	1,000	1,000	204	61	1	100
		15–34	1,000	1,000	708	9	2	951
		35–59	1,000	1,000	4	...	7	939
		60+	1,000	1,000	3	...	2	456
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	86	21	15	159
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	195	21	1	457
		0–14	1,000	1,000	180	36	1	105
		15–34	1,000	1,000	676	3	2	957
		35–59	1,000	1,000	2	...	6	943
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	2	462
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	95	23	16	168
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	381	114	1	490
		0–14	1,000	1,000	342	212	11	68
		15–34	1,000	1,000	763	35	2	928
		35–59	1,000	1,000	6	...	9	918
		60+	1,000	1,000	19	...	1	427
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	105

N=Negligible

Activities of non-workers

30. We now proceed to study the distribution of non-workers by sex and broad age-groups among the eight types of activities of non-workers earlier stated in this chapter. The following table presents for the State and some districts and six cities, each of which contributes more than 5 percent of the State's non-working population, the distribution of non-workers of each sex and each age-group among the various types of activities.

among the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

Dependents, infants and disabled persons		Retired, rentier & independent means		Beggers, vagrants etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work again	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
735	586	5	1	8	3	1	N	2	N	2	N
775	865	N	N	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
208	82	2	N	38	3	5	N	20	1	15	N
594	147	110	4	176	6	12	N	12	N	31	N
825	646	110	13	42	10	2	N	1	N	3	N
939	879	5	N	4	2	1	...	N	N	1	2
784	638	2	1	8	2	N	N	1	N	1	N
809	899	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
268	86	2	N	56	4	2	N	12	N	8	N
660	157	48	2	208	6	5	N	8	N	12	N
903	671	42	10	40	9	1	N	N	N	1	N
947	895	N	N	3	1	2	N	N	N	1	2
547	405	20	2	8	3	2	N	5	N	6	N
626	710	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
134	76	3	N	15	2	9	N	30	1	23	N
466	126	230	5	116	6	24	N	21	1	67	N
570	551	331	22	47	13	6	1	3	N	11	1
843	722	63	...	8	13	2	...	...	...	...	3
762	499	3	1	5	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
795	839	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227	38	1	N	25	1	6	...	18	...	13	1
674	55	72	1	181	4	29	...	5	...	28	1
883	525	67	11	39	8	4	...	1	...	1	...
854	820	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
796	520	2	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
818	859	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
269	38	1	...	29	1	2	...	14	...	7	1
707	53	41	1	204	2	25	...	2	...	13	1
914	524	44	9	35	5	4	...	1	...	...	...
887	809	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
591	391	9	1	7	4	2	...	4	...	5	...
657	720	...	...	1	N	N	N	...	...	...	...
156	35	1	...	16	2	12	...	26	...	24	...
603	62	142	3	131	17	39	...	9	...	61	...
724	526	188	21	58	26	4	...	...	...	6	...
509	895	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and broad age-groups

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alwar	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	248	27	3	366
		0–14	1,000	1,000	221	42	2	66
		15–34	1,000	1,000	715	9	13	912
		35–59	1,000	1,000	7	N	24	876
		60+	1,000	1,000	2	N	6	348
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	23	...	...	43
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	229	19	2	353
		0–14	1,000	1,000	209	29	1	67
		15–34	1,000	1,000	677	3	12	914
		35–59	1,000	1,000	2	N	15	869
		60+	1,000	1,000	1	N	4	354
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	23	...	...	40
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	414	100	6	473
		0–14	1,000	1,000	358	185	2	56
		15–34	1,000	1,000	846	46	17	895
		35–59	1,000	1,000	33	...	57	915
		60+	1,000	1,000	11	N	19	300
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	500
Bharatpur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	212	22	7	427
		0–14	1,000	1,000	193	40	6	67
		15–34	1,000	1,000	635	5	19	898
		35–59	1,000	1,000	21	N	23	874
		60+	1,000	1,000	16	N	13	404
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	181	4	...	154
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	191	13	8	423
		0–14	1,000	1,000	175	22	8	69
		15–34	1,000	1,000	618	2	26	915
		35–59	1,000	1,000	6	N	9	878
		60+	1,000	1,000	1	...	N	414
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	184	4	...	132
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	322	74	5	447
		0–14	1,000	1,000	292	145	...	60
		15–34	1,000	1,000	670	20	4	823
		35–59	1,000	1,000	55	N	58	854
		60+	1,000	1,000	69	N	57	351
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	374
Jaipur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	269	62	5	373
		0–14	1,000	1,000	239	88	2	61
		15–34	1,000	1,000	701	52	18	857
		35–59	1,000	1,000	12	1	40	818
		60+	1,000	1,000	6	2	10	323
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	27	...	93	77
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	207	15	3	317
		0–14	1,000	1,000	188	24	1	59
		15–34	1,000	1,000	633	3	21	881
		35–59	1,000	1,000	5	1	16	794
		60+	1,000	1,000	8	N	5	279
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	23	...	101	44
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	403	143	9	472
		0–14	1,000	1,000	364	245	4	64
		15–34	1,000	1,000	758	101	17	833
		35–59	1,000	1,000	19	1	68	847
		60+	1,000	1,000	2	7	19	421
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	75	...	...	412

N=Negligible

among the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
736	604	4	1	6	2	N	N	2	N	1	N
776	892	N	...	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
209	76	1	N	27	2	3	N	23	1	9	N
655	119	78	1	182	4	10	N	16	N	28	N
870	638	73	6	44	8	2	N	1	N	2	N
973	954	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
758	626	1	N	7	2	N	N	2	N	1	N
789	904	...	...	1	N	N	...	N	N	N	N
247	80	1	N	32	2	N	N	21	1	9	N
697	126	42	1	208	4	2	...	17	N	17	N
918	633	33	6	43	7	N	...	N	N	1	N
973	960	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
538	424	22	1	6	2	4	N	6	N	4	N
639	759	N	...	N	N	N	N	1	...	...	...
77	58	1	1	7	N	14	N	30	N	8	...
487	78	218	2	80	4	46	N	8	N	71	1
542	667	347	9	53	24	11	N	3	...	14	N
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
767	549	5	1	6	1	1	N	1	N	1	N
801	893	N	...	N	N	N	...	N	N	N	...
286	96	1	N	25	1	6	N	19	N	9	N
603	122	106	1	212	3	11	N	11	N	13	N
824	583	98	6	47	7	N	N	N	N	2	...
819	842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
793	563	2	N	5	1	N	N	1	N	N	N
817	909	...	...	N	N	...	...	N	N	N	...
306	82	1	N	28	1	...	N	15	N	6	...
717	119	28	1	224	2	1	...	11	N	4	N
914	576	41	5	42	5	N	...	1	...	1	...
816	864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
633	476	20	1	10	2	3	N	4	N	3	N
707	795	N	...	N	N	N	...	1	...	...	...
241	155	3	N	17	2	19	N	28	N	18	N
337	138	289	3	185	5	35	N	7	N	34	...
506	620	301	12	61	17	...	N	N	N	6	...
1000	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
699	561	10	2	10	2	1	N	3	N	3	N
758	851	1	...	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
195	88	3	N	32	2	3	N	29	1	19	N
543	171	140	5	185	5	7	N	23	N	50	N
764	647	166	14	47	14	1	N	2	N	4	N
863	893	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30
773	664	3	1	11	3	N	N	2	N	1	N
810	917	N	...	1	N	N	...	N	N	N	N
262	112	2	N	55	3	1	N	15	1	11	N
615	196	76	2	254	6	6	...	16	1	12	N
884	696	49	9	51	15	1	N	1	...	1	1
860	922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	34
539	380	24	3	7	2	1	N	9	N	8	N
631	690	N	...	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	...
137	64	3	N	13	1	5	N	41	1	26	N
459	140	216	8	102	4	9	N	32	N	95	N
534	536	389	26	42	10	2	N	3	...	9	N
900	588	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and broad age-groups

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ajmer	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	328	105	12	348
		0–14	1,000	1,000	308	152	7	58
		15–34	1,000	1,000	725	87	32	795
		35–59	1,000	1,000	5	N	78	795
		60+	1,000	1,000	5	...	36	328
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	32	12	5	84
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	226	34	2	231
		0–14	1,000	1,000	218	49	1	37
		15–34	1,000	1,000	685	8	6	831
		35–59	1,000	1,000	1	...	6	700
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	4	209
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	33	10	6	46
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	448	174	24	460
		0–14	1,000	1,000	433	299	15	88
		15–34	1,000	1,000	738	120	41	780
		35–59	1,000	1,000	7	N	124	851
		60+	1,000	1,000	10	...	66	492
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	30	18	...	218
Udaipur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	223	41	4	343
		0–14	1,000	1,000	194	59	3	68
		15–34	1,000	1,000	769	22	19	923
		35–59	1,000	1,000	12	...	45	854
		60+	1,000	1,000	2	N	10	311
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	6	5	50	31
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	176	19	3	309
		0–14	1,000	1,000	162	28	2	65
		15–34	1,000	1,000	656	2	13	936
		35–59	1,000	1,000	11	...	21	826
		60+	1,000	1,000	3	N	7	277
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	7	3	52	15
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	491	154	15	519
		0–14	1,000	1,000	419	292	9	87
		15–34	1,000	1,000	905	76	26	887
		35–59	1,000	1,000	12	...	106	942
		60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	20	500
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	27	...	297

N=Negligible

among the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
623	538	18	3	9	4	N	N	5	1	5	1
684	789	N	...	1	1	N	N	N	...	N	...
112	107	5	N	30	6	1	N	53	4	42	1
460	184	232	7	162	13	6	N	12	N	45	1
605	629	305	30	40	12	2	1	1	...	6	N
937	872	...	...	26	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
758	730	2	1	10	4	...	N	1	N	1	N
780	913	...	...	1	1	...	...	N	...	N	...
180	148	2	N	85	13	...	N	22	N	20	N
674	285	51	2	245	13	...	...	1	N	22	N
909	772	42	9	45	10	...	...	...	...	N	...
955	944	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
463	354	36	5	8	4	1	N	10	2	10	1
551	612	N	...	1	1	N	N	N	...	N	...
90	90	5	N	13	2	1	N	63	6	49	2
321	124	349	10	108	12	10	N	21	1	60	2
316	429	554	61	38	15	4	2	1	...	11	1
849	619	...	...	121	145	...	...	...	...	...	...
761	612	4	1	6	3	N	N	1	N	1	N
802	872	...	N	1	1	N	...	N	...	N	N
165	49	1	N	34	6	N	N	5	N	7	N
649	136	92	2	175	8	1	N	10	N	16	N
854	673	102	8	30	8	N	N	N	...	2	N
914	963	...	...	28	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
813	668	1	1	7	3	N	N	N	N	N	N
835	906	...	N	1	1	N	...	N	...	N	N
265	54	1	N	57	8	N	N	5	N	3	N
719	162	25	2	211	10	N	N	9	N	4	N
929	708	31	6	29	9	N	N	...	...	1	N
910	981	...	...	29	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
463	324	21	2	5	1	N	N	2	N	3	N
571	621	...	...	1	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
46	36	1	N	5	1	N	N	7	N	10	N
469	53	264	3	83	2	1	N	15	...	50	...
531	477	408	16	38	7	1	...	1	...	1	...
1,000	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and broad age-groups

City	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full time students		Household duties	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	414	158	6	480
	0–14	1,000	1,000	376	274	5	59
	15–34	1,000	1,000	758	115	7	838
	35–59	1,000	1,000	21	1	30	850
	60+	1,000	1,000	1	N	9	447
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	136	...	...	632
Ajmer	Total	1,000	1,000	465	195	21	459
	0–14	1,000	1,000	461	345	13	48
	15–34	1,000	1,000	720	118	34	790
	35–59	1,000	1,000	6	1	99	897
	60+	1,000	1,000	14	...	44	551
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	391
Jodhpur	Total	1,000	1,000	457	151	7	477
	0–14	1,000	1,000	432	274	1	90
	15–34	1,000	1,000	748	83	28	829
	35–59	1,000	1,000	7	1	30	858
	60+	1,000	1,000	20	1	11	402
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	58	85	58	170
Bikaner	Total	1,000	1,000	402	103	9	516
	0–14	1,000	1,000	361	198	5	107
	15–34	1,000	1,000	783	39	14	903
	35–59	1,000	1,000	16	N	65	898
	60+	1,000	1,000	N	N	16	492
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	750
Kota	Total	1,000	1,000	424	123	1	503
	0–14	1,000	1,000	373	244	N	45
	15–34	1,000	1,000	839	47	4	914
	35–59	1,000	1,000	6	N	22	870
	60+	1,000	1,000	1	...	1	425
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	429
Udaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	511	174	8	516
	0–14	1,000	1,000	436	331	N	54
	15–34	1,000	1,000	913	78	21	908
	35–59	1,000	1,000	15	13	84	926
	60+	1,000	1,000	...	...	13	544
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	...	59	...	529

N=Negligible

among the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961—concld.

Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work again	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
525	356	27	3	8	2	1	N	10	N	9	N
618	667	N	...	1	N	N	N	N	...	N	...
139	45	4	N	13	1	3	N	47	1	29	N
456	136	236	8	104	4	9	N	36	N	108	1
509	511	422	31	43	10	2	N	4	...	10	1
818	368	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
432	335	48	5	8	3	1	N	13	2	12	1
525	606	N	...	1	1	N	N	N	...	N	...
85	83	9	N	14	2	1	N	75	7	62	1
255	82	465	11	107	6	8	N	25	1	35	2
244	375	646	56	34	15	5	3	1	...	12	...
913	609	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
476	368	29	1	3	1	13	N	7	2	8	N
567	636	N	...	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
118	86	1	N	4	N	43	...	31	2	27	N
399	132	331	2	31	3	101	N	30	4	71	N
502	574	406	14	21	6	22	1	2	2	16	N
884	745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
542	377	22	2	10	2	N	N	6	N	9	N
633	695	...	...	1	N	...	...	N	N	N	N
125	57	2	N	18	1	N	...	26	N	32	N
436	94	240	4	116	4	5	N	33	N	89	N
576	474	312	17	66	16	3	...	7	N	20	1
1,000	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
527	370	27	2	6	2	5	N	5	N	5	N
627	711	N	...	N	N	...	N	...	...	...	...
75	38	2	N	9	N	21	...	29	1	21	...
336	120	398	6	105	4	47	...	20	N	66	N
504	539	443	32	38	14	3	...	1	...	9	...
...	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
443	307	28	2	4	1	N	N	2	N	4	N
563	615	...	...	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	13	1	N	5	1	N	...	8	N	11	N
463	56	303	2	64	3	1	N	18	...	52	...
454	427	496	21	32	8	...	...	2	...	3	...
1,000	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N=Negligible

31. We have seen how non-workers are distributed by sex, age-groups and by educational levels in the State. We have also seen as to how the unemployeds among the non-workers are distributed in the urban areas more specially in the major urban centres and their educational levels under various age-groups. We have earlier stated that the term non-workers includes full-time students; persons engaged in household duties, dependents, infants and disabled persons, retired rentiers, pensioners etc., beggars, vagrants etc., inmates of institutions; persons seeking employment for the first time; and those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work. It will be observed that 98·99 percent of the non-working population consists of dependents, infants and disabled persons; persons engaged in household duties and full time students in the State as well as in the districts. In the urban areas, the proportions of full time students are higher as compared to the rural areas because of the fact that in the urban areas most of the children go to school. In rural areas the proportion of dependents etc., is higher than those in the urban areas. Children in the age-group 0–14

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of

State/selected districts/cities	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full time students		Household duties	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	879	585	803	880	551	116
		15–34	68	218	196	115	228	525
		35–59	17	133	1	2	148	303
		60+	34	68	N	2	70	56
		Age not stated	2	1	N	1	3	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	940	621	848	962	582	131
		15–34	48	191	151	34	216	510
		35–59	14	122	9	2	138	300
		60+	32	65	1	1	59	59
		Age not stated	2	1	N	1	5	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	785	462	716	834	486	79
		15–34	147	309	282	161	253	561
		35–59	29	172	1	3	167	311
		60+	38	56	1	2	94	49
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N

N=Negligible

have large proportions of dependents, infants etc., followed by full time students in case of males and those engaged in household duties in case of females. In the next broad age-group 15–34, majority among the non-working males are full time students while majority of the females are in household duties. Most of the non-working males in the age-group 35–59 are in the category of dependents or disabled persons while there are appropriate proportions in the category of beggars, vagrants etc., and retired, pensioners, rentiers etc. Females of the age-group 35–59 are largely engaged in the household duties. In the age-group 60+ most of the persons are in the category of dependents. In the urban areas, however, there are appreciable proportions of retired, rentiers and pensioners among the males, in this group.

32. With a view to study this matter further, we may now proceed to study the distribution of persons of each sex and type of activity of non-workers among the different age-groups. The following table attempts such distribution for 1,000 persons of each sex for the State, selected districts and cities.

non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentiers & independents means		Beggers, vagrants etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
927	865	1	6	124	128	37	247	55	121	19	31
19	30	26	28	320	283	523	189	802	648	599	403
14	34	331	330	380	334	325	283	123	199	317	357
38	69	641	636	175	254	111	181	20	29	64	183
2	2	1	N	1	1	4	...	...	3	1	26
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
932	874	2	9	136	138	85	241	93	258	45	51
16	26	41	28	331	307	380	187	756	515	629	370
12	30	318	293	370	312	380	276	132	204	274	332
37	68	639	670	162	243	140	296	19	16	48	206
3	2	N	N	1	N	15	...	N	7	4	41
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
898	811	1	1	78	95	22	262	33	30	9	8
36	58	19	28	278	199	571	194	829	737	587	444
25	53	336	387	418	411	306	300	117	196	334	386
40	77	642	584	226	292	101	244	21	37	70	154
1	1	2	...	N	3	N	...	...	...	...	8

N=Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of

District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full time students		Household duties	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganganagar	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	899	543	813	927	722	117
		15-34	59	269	186	71	110	553
		35-59	11	139	N	1	74	283
		60+	29	47	N	N	59	46
		Age not stated	2	2	1	1	35	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	914	554	842	959	765	128
		15-34	45	258	157	39	84	539
		35-59	9	138	N	N	49	283
		60+	29	48	...	...	62	49
		Age not stated	3	2	1	2	40	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	818	483	734	898	400	67
		15-34	132	327	265	102	300	619
		35-59	21	150	N	N	267	280
		60+	28	39	1	N	33	34
		Age not stated	1	1	...	...	...	N
Bikaner	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	844	554	785	907	300	134
		15-34	92	242	213	92	253	520
		35-59	23	140	2	1	342	289
		60+	39	63	N	N	105	57
		Age not stated	2	1	N	N	...	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	918	661	905	938	889	213
		15-34	33	169	94	54	111	469
		35-59	9	100	N	6	...	259
		60+	37	67	1	...	...	59
		Age not stated	3	3	N	2	...	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	770	461	713	900	292	92
		15-34	151	306	285	99	255	547
		35-59	38	174	2	1	347	305
		60+	41	59	N	N	106	56
		Age not stated	N	N	...	...	...	...

N—Negligible

non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961—contd.

Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentiers or independent means		Beggers, vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
936	913	...	...	103	90	50	417	75	...	4	...
18	20	20	29	291	212	416	83	873	125	699	655
9	15	269	274	383	426	376	417	39	875	265	336
34	49	673	697	223	272	158	83	13	...	32	9
3	3	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
941	916	...	...	100	150	90	500	142	...	11	...
15	19	29	35	286	293	200	125	809	125	705	648
8	14	211	246	390	260	440	375	25	875	261	343
33	48	757	719	224	297	270	...	24	...	23	9
3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000
909	892	...	...	113	27	10	250	...	...	...	...
34	29	11	13	303	127	627	...	944	...	696	800
21	24	325	346	364	600	314	500	56	...	267	200
35	52	592	641	220	246	49	250	...	...	37	...
1	3	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
908	854	...	...	79	83	...	...	41	154	2	91
25	37	15	21	251	194	238	...	725	231	546	364
18	34	385	423	388	323	476	1,000	190	461	353	91
46	73	600	556	282	400	286	...	44	154	99	454
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000
931	866	...	...	111	114	...	...	56	...	...	...
11	31	36	...	231	210	500	...	944	...	714	1,000
8	27	288	372	357	303	500	1,000	...	...	286	...
45	72	676	628	301	373	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
876	836	...	...	60	45	...	...	40	154	2	100
45	45	13	28	263	172	210	...	710	231	543	300
33	44	395	437	407	350	474	1,000	203	461	355	100
46	75	592	535	270	433	316	...	47	154	100	500
N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N=Negligible

Distributian of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alwar	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	876	600	783	930	456	107
		15–34	75	210	216	69	351	523
		35–59	13	132	1	1	117	315
		60+	35	57	N	N	76	55
		Age not stated	1	1	N	...	...	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	888	616	809	972	540	116
		15–34	65	200	191	26	324	517
		35–59	12	126	N	1	77	309
		60+	34	57	N	1	59	58
		Age not stated	1	1	N	...	...	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	763	467	659	864	176	55
		15–34	165	295	338	136	442	558
		35–59	28	181	2	...	249	351
		60+	44	57	1	N	133	36
		Age not stated	N	N	N	...	...	N
Bharatpur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	892	530	810	938	748	84
		15–34	62	263	186	61	158	554
		35–59	13	152	1	1	41	311
		60+	32	54	2	N	53	51
		Age not stated	1	1	1	N	...	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	908	542	834	962	824	88
		15–34	51	256	165	37	163	553
		35–59	11	147	N	1	12	306
		60+	29	54	N	...	1	5
		Age not stated	1	1	1	N	...	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	812	468	736	918	42	64
		15–34	121	305	251	82	115	563
		35–59	25	173	4	N	307	331
		60+	42	54	9	N	536	42
		Age not stated	N	N	...	...	...	N
Jaipur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	840	559	745	795	342	91
		15–34	97	239	253	201	366	549
		35–59	24	140	1	2	191	307
		60+	38	61	1	2	78	53
		Age not stated	1	1	N	...	23	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	877	624	797	958	332	117
		15–34	66	189	202	36	449	524
		35–59	19	120	N	5	99	301
		60+	36	66	1	1	66	58
		Age not stated	2	1	N	N	54	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	759	444	687	764	349	60
		15–34	165	329	311	233	305	580
		35–59	34	175	2	1	258	314
		60+	42	52	N	2	88	46
		Age not stated	N	N	N	...	...	N

non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000
924	886	1	...	78	116	43	100	88	16	27	72
21	27	20	39	304	265	504	700	800	698	574	71
12	26	291	287	384	323	316	100	99	270	329	643
41	60	687	674	234	296	137	100	13	16	70	143
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
926	890	...	...	81	135	167	...	86	18	41	125
21	26	31	14	316	305	250	1,000	783	714	694	125
11	25	308	266	385	319	333	...	121	250	240	625
41	58	658	720	218	241	250	...	10	18	25	125
1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
907	837	2	...	46	12	29	167	93	...	...	...
24	40	12	132	190	37	533	500	847	571	343	...
25	33	279	368	372	341	314	167	40	429	500	667
44	90	707	500	392	610	124	166	20	...	157	167
N	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000
932	862	1	...	33	67	28	...	111	333	23	...
23	46	17	23	255	244	687	333	788	500	714	750
10	34	307	344	464	341	264	500	88	143	195	250
34	57	675	633	248	348	21	167	13	24	68	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
935	875	...	...	35	95	...	...	139	567	12	...
20	38	20	7	272	249	...	1,000	722	400	823	...
10	31	194	284	460	323	400	...	121	133	114	1,000
34	55	786	709	233	333	600	...	18	...	51	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
907	781	1	...	27	19	29	...	74	...	28	...
46	99	16	50	209	234	712	200	877	750	653	...
13	50	351	450	474	374	259	600	43	167	241	1,000
34	70	632	500	290	373	...	200	6	83	78	...
N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
912	848	1	...	47	99	36	242	46	183	12	25
27	38	26	26	324	199	530	424	786	644	573	350
18	43	332	424	443	329	348	273	149	169	362	263
42	70	641	550	186	373	86	61	19	4	47	212
1	1	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	150
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
919	862	2	...	45	70	37	...	93	244	37	38
22	32	37	37	343	210	241	667	684	603	684	327
15	35	424	312	440	310	611	...	202	147	206	135
42	70	537	651	172	410	111	333	21	6	49	269
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	231
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
888	807	1	...	52	174	36	267	28	32	5	...
42	55	22	20	270	169	623	400	825	746	540	393
29	65	305	487	449	378	263	300	129	222	409	500
41	73	672	493	229	279	78	33	18	...	46	107
N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikar	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	877	582	808	880	775	111
		15–34	72	205	191	82	146	508
		35–59	15	135	1	32	44	310
		60+	35	77	N	6	33	71
		Age not stated	1	1	N	...	2	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	895	609	836	955	278	125
		15–34	58	186	164	44	167	497
		35–59	11	125	N	1	444	302
		60+	35	79	N	...	56	76
		Age not stated	1	1	N	...	55	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	810	495	728	817	793	75
		15–34	127	266	271	113	145	537
		35–59	28	167	1	59	30	330
		60+	35	72	...	11	32	58
		Age not stated	N	N	...	...	...	N
Ajmer	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	843	563	793	814	474	94
		15–34	93	225	206	186	255	513
		35–59	23	144	N	N	150	329
		60+	40	67	1	...	121	64
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	904	674	872	968	679	109
		15–34	42	135	128	32	158	486
		35–59	17	109	N	...	71	332
		60+	36	81	...	...	87	73
		Age not stated	1	1	N	N	5	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	772	457	746	786	459	87
		15–34	153	311	253	214	262	527
		35–59	30	177	N	N	156	327
		60+	45	55	1	...	123	59
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	...	...
Jodhpur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	836	565	782	839	483	126
		15–34	101	234	217	159	340	531
		35–59	26	136	1	2	102	293
		60+	37	65	N	N	73	50
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	2	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	886	633	877	983	602	154
		15–34	60	183	121	17	226	512
		35–59	20	114	2	N	73	279
		60+	34	70	N	N	99	55
		Age not stated	N	N	N	...	...	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	747	456	701	819	337	96
		15–34	172	316	298	179	482	553
		35–59	37	170	1	2	137	308
		60+	43	58	N	N	40	43
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	4	4

non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961—contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
926	856	...	...	103	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	28	47	21	364	268	192	...	911	417	568	375
12	33	319	283	368	317	615	...	77	167	378	500
46	82	634	696	165	291	193	1,000	12	166	54	125
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
933	868	...	...	113	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	19	54	27	363	277	250	...	916	400	624	1,000
9	31	358	260	351	266	750	...	76	100	316	...
46	81	588	713	173	317	...	...	8	200	60	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
895	809	...	...	79	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	62	40	16	365	246	182	...	906	500	532	167
28	43	283	298	409	440	591	...	78	500	419	667
45	86	677	686	147	227	227	1,000	16	...	49	166
N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
926	826	1	...	97	117	208	469	13	...	13	...
17	45	26	13	316	275	156	94	927	934	747	625
17	49	293	314	403	415	402	140	55	66	196	346
39	79	680	673	182	187	234	297	5	...	44	29
1	1	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
931	843	...	...	108	127	...	...	50	...	19	...
10	27	30	23	348	387	...	1,000	934	500	690	600
15	43	345	203	389	310	...	...	8	500	284	400
43	85	625	774	154	176	...	...	8	...	7	...
1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
918	791	2	...	79	107	208	476	8	...	12	...
30	79	25	11	264	162	156	79	926	937	756	626
21	62	289	333	425	519	402	143	61	63	182	344
30	67	684	656	227	200	234	302	5	...	50	30
1	1	...	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
898	846	1	...	54	54	9	46	16	176	...	...
39	34	12	33	392	333	598	419	810	434	599	182
23	39	378	289	358	347	310	419	162	336	320	636
40	80	609	678	196	266	83	116	12	54	81	182
N	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
903	874	9	...	62	55	9	53	120	537	...	...
38	19	45	53	415	327	375	474	667	314	575	...
21	30	278	262	341	340	491	421	187	149	255	1,000
38	76	668	685	182	278	125	52	26	...	170	...
N	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
885	771	1	...	36	50	9	...	...	...	...	...
42	77	7	7	336	348	626	...	832	493	601	334
28	59	391	324	400	367	287	400	158	427	325	333
44	92	601	669	228	235	78	600	10	80	74	333
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Udaipur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	892	623	776	894	534	123
		15–34	65	194	223	106	260	521
		35–59	13	121	1	...	125	302
		60+	28	60	N	N	58	54
		Age not stated	2	2	N	N	23	...
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	919	658	845	977	615	139
		15–34	41	169	154	23	190	511
		35–59	11	110	1	...	82	295
		60+	27	61	N	N	69	55
		Age not stated	2	2	N	N	44	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	741	444	633	842	445	74
		15–34	199	321	366	158	337	549
		35–59	24	178	1	...	172	324
		60+	35	56	...	...	46	53
		Age not stated	1	1	...	N	...	N
Kota	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	889	546	818	918	298	84
		15–34	69	256	180	80	451	573
		35–59	16	146	1	1	184	304
		60+	23	50	1	1	67	39
		Age not stated	3	2	N	N	...	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	919	580	876	963	325	101
		15–34	45	229	121	31	450	550
		35–59	13	137	1	3	153	307
		60+	19	51	2	2	72	40
		Age not stated	4	3	N	1	...	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	787	443	701	885	119	43
		15–34	151	338	299	114	457	622
		35–59	26	173	N	1	390	299
		60+	35	46	N	...	34	36
		Age not stated	1	N	N	...	...	N

non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961—concld.

I	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
941	889	...	13	146	133	334	...	106	...	5	125
14	15	11	37	349	389	200	222	639	923	615	500
11	27	291	358	361	318	133	667	237	77	318	250
31	66	698	592	135	159	333	111	12	...	62	125
3	3	...	...	9	1	...	...	6	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
944	892	...	18	154	131	445	...	195	...	19	143
13	13	21	39	364	400	111	143	533	900	717	428
10	27	245	377	352	318	111	714	261	100	189	286
30	65	734	566	119	150	333	143	...	...	75	143
3	3	...	...	11	1	...	...	11	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
914	852	...	...	79	148	167	...	...	...	...	...
20	36	8	32	230	261	333	500	766	1,000	578	1,000
24	29	305	312	431	318	167	500	208	...	366	...
41	82	687	656	260	273	333	...	26	...	56	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
943	866	7	80	87	73	14	1,000	48	...	14	111
17	33	21	44	291	210	709	...	873	722	589	167
12	38	379	312	454	343	257	...	69	278	342	278
24	60	589	561	167	374	20	...	10	...	55	389
4	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
948	872	21	136	97	89	1,000	...	96	...	48	125
15	32	59	16	309	236	...	...	840	...	494	188
10	34	373	207	434	295	...	...	53	1,000	410	188
22	58	547	636	159	380	...	...	11	...	48	437
5	4	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
919	838	2	...	53	23	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
26	35	10	85	230	130	719	...	905	867	630	...
18	57	380	461	522	488	260	...	85	133	313	1,000
36	69	603	454	195	359	21	...	10	...	57	...
1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of

Cities	Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population		Full time students		Household duties	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jaipur	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	751	437	682	754	588	54
		15–34	173	335	316	245	196	587
		35–59	34	176	2	1	159	311
		60+	42	51	N	N	57	48
		Age not stated	N	N	N	...	...	N
Ajmer	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	760	454	752	807	489	47
		15–34	159	319	246	193	260	548
		35–59	31	175	N	N	148	343
		60+	50	52	2	...	103	62
		Age not stated	N	N	...	...	...	N
Jodhpur	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	738	452	697	819	90	85
		15–34	183	326	300	180	701	566
		35–59	36	168	1	1	143	304
		60+	42	54	2	N	60	45
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	6	N
Bikaner	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	763	455	687	880	415	94
		15–34	160	313	311	119	249	547
		35–59	37	175	2	1	264	304
		60+	40	57	N	N	72	55
		Age not stated	N	N	...	...	...	...
Kota	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	779	440	684	870	133	39
		15–34	159	344	316	129	445	626
		35–59	26	172	N	1	400	298
		60+	36	44	N	...	22	37
		Age not stated	...	N	...	...	...	N
Udaipur	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0–14	717	440	612	838	17	46
		15–34	217	331	387	149	611	583
		35–59	27	175	1	13	303	314
		60+	39	54	...	...	69	57
		Age not stated	N	N	...	N	...	1

N=Negligible

33. Persons in age-group 0–14 mostly constitute the non-working population. It would be seen that as much as 87·9 percent of the males and 58·5 percent of the females are in this age-group. These proportions are still higher in the rural areas (90% for males and 62% for females) where full time students, dependants, infants etc. mainly constitute the non-working population of this age-group. In the urban areas however appreciable proportions of persons are found in the next higher age-group 15–34 which largely consists of unemployed persons seeking employment and those engaged in household duties

non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
883	818	1	...	59	192	43	286	27	...	5	...
46	42	23	23	279	171	572	357	829	759	546	370
30	67	304	458	436	366	308	321	127	241	404	219
41	73	672	519	226	271	77	36	17	...	45	111
N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
922	820	2	...	72	110	185	372	5	...	13	...
31	79	28	18	286	183	204	57	931	922	842	494
18	43	303	394	424	395	296	171	60	78	93	506
28	58	667	588	214	312	315	400	4	...	52	...
1	N	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
879	779	1	...	72	98	10	...	...	...	...	...
45	76	5	9	232	118	627	...	832	493	607	334
30	60	405	302	387	461	287	400	157	427	311	333
45	84	589	689	309	323	76	600	11	80	82	333
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
891	838	...	...	52	45	...	...	41	222	2	111
37	47	12	33	280	172	235	...	706	334	556	333
29	43	406	426	410	328	471	1,000	204	333	354	111
43	72	582	541	258	455	294	...	49	111	88	445
N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
926	845	1	...	23	42	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
23	35	11	59	243	69	719	...	895	867	616	...
17	56	388	471	485	472	260	...	99	133	323	1,000
34	64	600	470	249	417	21	...	6	...	61	...
...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
912	879	...	...	80	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	14	8	40	256	281	500	...	767	1,000	602	1,000
28	32	296	267	387	344	500	1,000	206	...	364	...
40	74	696	693	277	312	...	...	27	...	34	...
N	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N=Negligible

and as such the proportions in the age-group 0–14 are comparatively lesser. Age-group 15–34 contributes 6·8 and 21·8 percent of the total non-working population for males and females respectively. These proportions are comparatively higher in case of urban areas on account of the higher number of students large number of persons seeking employment and larger proportions of those engaged in household duties. The age-group 35–59 has a very low proportions of (1·7%) males while females who are engaged in household duties have some appreciable strength (13 3%). The proportions are comparatively higher

in urban areas on account of higher proportions in household duties, retired, rentiers, beggers etc. The age-group 60+contributes only 3·4 percent of the males and 6·3 percent of the females. If we observe the distribution pattern of those non-workers who are full time students, we find that the highest proportion is contributed by age-group 0-14 followed by age-group 15–34. Of the persons engaged in household duties the major proportion for males is made up of those in the age-group 15–34, followed by the proportions in the age group 15–34 and 35–59 respectively for males and females. Bulk of the persons 92·7 percent males and 86·5 percent of females who are dependents, infants, disabled persons etc., are found in the age-group 0–14. Retired, rentiers and persons of independent means are mostly (64·1% for males and 63·6% for females) in the age-group 60+followed by the age-group 35-59 (33·1% for males and 33% for females). Beggars, vagrants etc., are found in all age-groups, their highest proportion being in the age-group 35–59. Male inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions are mostly (52·3%) found in age-group 15–34 followed by age-group 35–59. Females are distributed among all age groups. As already noted persons seeking employment for the first time are largely in the age-group 15–34 followed by the age-group 35–59. Most of the persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work are in the age-group 15–34 followed by 35–59.

Activities of non-workers of scheduled castes & tribes

34. We now proceed to study as to in which of the several activities the non-workers of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the general population are engaged. The table below shows the proportion of 1,000 persons of each sex of scheduled castes, tribes and general population distributed in the categories of activities related to seeking of education and employment.

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and educational levels among the non-working (a) Scheduled Castes (b) Scheduled Tribes and (c) General population in the State

Type of population	Educational levels	Total non-working population		Full time students & children attending school		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment & seeking work		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Scheduled Castes	All levels	1,000	1,000	129	11	3	2	1	1	867	986
	1. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	16	5	2	1	1	1	981	993
	2. Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	835	548	6	30	4	15	155	407
	3. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	907	660	10	3	4	7	79	330
	4. Matriculation & above	1,000	1,000	769	631	62	13	29	...	140	356
B. Scheduled Tribes	All levels	1,000	1,000	103	5	1	N	N	N	896	995
C. General Population	All levels	1,000	1,000	240	42	2	N	2	N	756	958

N=Negligible

35. As already stated elsewhere the levels of education and literacy are very low amongst the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Moreover, their contribution towards the school going population also is very poor. While 24 percent of the male non-workers of general population in the State were full time students and children attending school, the schedulded castes and tribes had only 13 and 10 percent of their male non-workers as full time students and children attending school. Regarding female non-workers the proportion is distressingly low in all the cases viz., 4 percent in case of the general population and about 1 percent each in case of scheduled castes and tribes respectively. Persons seeking employment are very insignificant in all cases. Seeking of employment is largely a feature of the urban areas and since most of the population lives in rural areas the proportion of employment seekers is hardly discernable in the figures of total non-working population. The non-working population is mostly composed of persons other than full time students and employment seekers such as dependents, infants, disabled persons, house-wifes etc. A very high percentage of such persons is observed among the scheduled tribes (90 for males and 99 for females) and scheduled castes (87 for males and 99 for females) as compared to the general population (76 for males and 96 for females). A special tabulation done for the educational levels of scheduled castes has enabled us to show in the table above the proportion of non-workers of both sexes belonging to the various educational levels by the types of activities. It will be seen that 98 percent of the males and 99 percent of females illiterates are dependent, infants, housewives etc. Amongst the literates without any educational level about 80 percent of the males are full time students or children attending school while 16 percent of the males and 41 percent of the females are dependents etc. There is a small percentage of females (5%) who are seeking work. In the educational level Primary or Junior Basic 91 percent of the males and 66 percent of the females are full-time students or children attending school while 8 percent of the males and 33 percent of the females are dependents etc. In the educational level Matriculation and above 77 percent of the males and 63 percent of the females are full-time students and children attending school while 14 percent of the males and 36 percent of the females are dependents etc. In this educational level 6 percent of males are seeking employment for the first time and 3 percent were employed before but are now out of employment and are seeking work.

Extent of non-workers among general population, migrants, scheduled castes & tribes

36. We have earlier stated that 41·9 percent of males and 64 percent of the female population consists of non-workers. The table below gives the distribution of total population of each sex, between workers and non-workers in the general population, migrants, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the State and the various districts.

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex between workers and non-workers and in the (a) general population, (b) migrants, (c) scheduled castes and (d) scheduled tribes in the State and Districts

State/District	General population, Migrants, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes	Total population		Total workers		Total non workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	581	359	419	641
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	685	521	315	479
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	591	394	409	606
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	621	509	379	491

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex between workers and non-workers and in the (a) general population, (b) migrants, (c) scheduled castes and (d) scheduled tribes in the State and Districts–contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Ganganagar	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	564	188	436	812
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	751	242	249	758
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	578	192	422	808
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	645	311	355	689
2. Bikaner	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	518	258	482	742
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	644	451	356	549
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	564	404	436	596
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	443	319	557	681
3. Churu	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	561	391	439	609
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	615	566	385	434
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	608	521	392	479
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	599	539	401	461
4. Jhunjhunu	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	518	366	482	634
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	481	532	519	468
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	537	423	463	577
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	538	413	462	587
5. Alwar	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	556	326	444	674
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	705	507	295	493
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	558	345	442	655
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	598	489	402	511
6. Bharatpur	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	580	231	420	769
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	711	359	289	641
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	586	277	414	723
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	614	450	386	550
7. Sawai Madhopur	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	608	418	392	582
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	706	604	294	396
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	602	447	398	553
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	644	571	356	429
8. Jaipur	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	567	342	433	658
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	656	509	344	491
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	576	396	424	604
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	655	572	345	428
9. Sikar	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	547	384	453	616
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	562	557	438	443
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	557	464	443	536
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	562	428	438	572

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex between workers and non-workers and in the (a) general population, (b) migrants, (c) scheduled castes and (d) scheduled tribes in the State and Districts–contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Ajmer	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	557	341	443	659
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	635	483	365	517
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	545	379	455	621
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	641	549	359	451
11. Tonk	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	617	436	383	564
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	706	654	294	346
	(c) Scheduled Caste	1,000	1,000	606	468	394	532
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	632	575	368	425
12. Jaisalmer	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	629	307	371	693
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	715	460	285	540
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	591	352	409	648
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	587	340	413	660
13. Jodhpur	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	546	289	454	711
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	605	463	395	537
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	571	401	429	599
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	555	370	445	630
14. Nagaur	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	580	394	420	606
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	603	529	397	471
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	621	481	379	519
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	551	548	449	452
15. Pali	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	573	316	427	684
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	629	460	371	540
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	581	360	419	640
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	604	324	396	676
16. Barmer	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	620	402	380	598
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	683	589	317	411
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	589	426	411	574
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	599	465	401	535
17. Jalor	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	589	317	411	683
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	631	433	369	567
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	589	357	411	643
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	593	405	407	595
18. Sirohi	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	566	222	434	778
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	681	316	319	684
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	589	335	411	665
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	600	373	400	627

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex between workers and non-workers and in the (a) general population, (b) migrants, (c) scheduled castes and (d) scheduled tribes in the State and Districts-concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. Bhilwara	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	657	498	343	502
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	771	681	229	319
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	659	535	341	465
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	661	591	339	409
20. Udaipur	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	612	439	388	561
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	705	636	295	364
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	628	446	372	554
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	628	515	372	485
21. Chitorgarh	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	636	522	364	478
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	747	726	253	274
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	654	581	346	419
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	621	582	379	418
22. Dungarpur	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	583	473	417	527
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	668	718	332	282
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	545	408	455	592
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	607	534	393	466
23. Banswara	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	583	434	417	566
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	675	695	325	305
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	613	458	387	542
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	602	470	398	530
24. Bundi	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	600	322	400	678
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	736	481	264	519
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	600	336	400	664
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	635	432	365	568
25. Kota	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	587	320	413	680
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	727	449	273	551
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	609	377	391	623
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	611	450	389	550
26. Jhalawar	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	615	394	385	606
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	744	562	256	438
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	643	443	357	557
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	629	549	371	451

37. It will be observed that the proportion of non-workers in case of migrants in the State is lower than the proportion of non-workers for both sexes in case of general population. This is also the case for all the districts except Jhunjhunu where the proportion of male non-workers is higher. One of the most plausible reasons for this may be the larger proportion of full-time students in the educational institutions at Vidya Vihar coming from out-side. The proportion of non-workers among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is also lower than the general population. This is because the proportion of full time students and school going children, housewives and persons attending to household duties only, pensioners, rentiers, rent receivers etc., is comparatively low. Most of the persons of both sexes among the members of these backward classes are engaged in some sort of work. Similar proportions of non-workers among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are observed in most of the districts. It will also be observed that the proportion of non-workers among the scheduled tribes is even lower than the corresponding proportion among the scheduled castes. This explains their comparative backwardness and poverty.

Reference to Census data

Printed in Part II-A	**General Population Tables :**
	Primary Census Abstract
Printed in Part II-B-(i) General Economic Table :	
Table B-I	Workers and non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups.
Table B-II	Workers and non-workers in cities and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups.
Table B-III Part-A	Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas.
Table B-III Part-B	Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas.
Printed in Part II-B (ii) General Economic Tables :	
Table B-VIII Part-A	Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas.
Table B-VIII Part-B	Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in rural areas.
Table B-IX	Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity.
Printed in Part II-C (i) Social and Cultural Tables .	
Table C-VIII Part-A	Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes.
Table C-VIII Part-B	Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Tribes.
Printed in Part II-C (ii) Migration Tables :	
Table D-VI	Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth.
Printed in Part V-A	**Special tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :**
Table SCT-I Part-A	Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes.
Table SCT-I Part-B	Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes.
Table SC-I	Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes.
Table ST-II	Persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity for Scheduled Tribes.

Reference to Census data—concld.

Printed in Part I-C (i) Subsidiary Tables :

Table B-I. 1	Distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of worker and by non-worker and by sex.
Table B-III Part-A. 1	Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in urban areas.
Table B-III Part-B. 2	Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in rural areas.

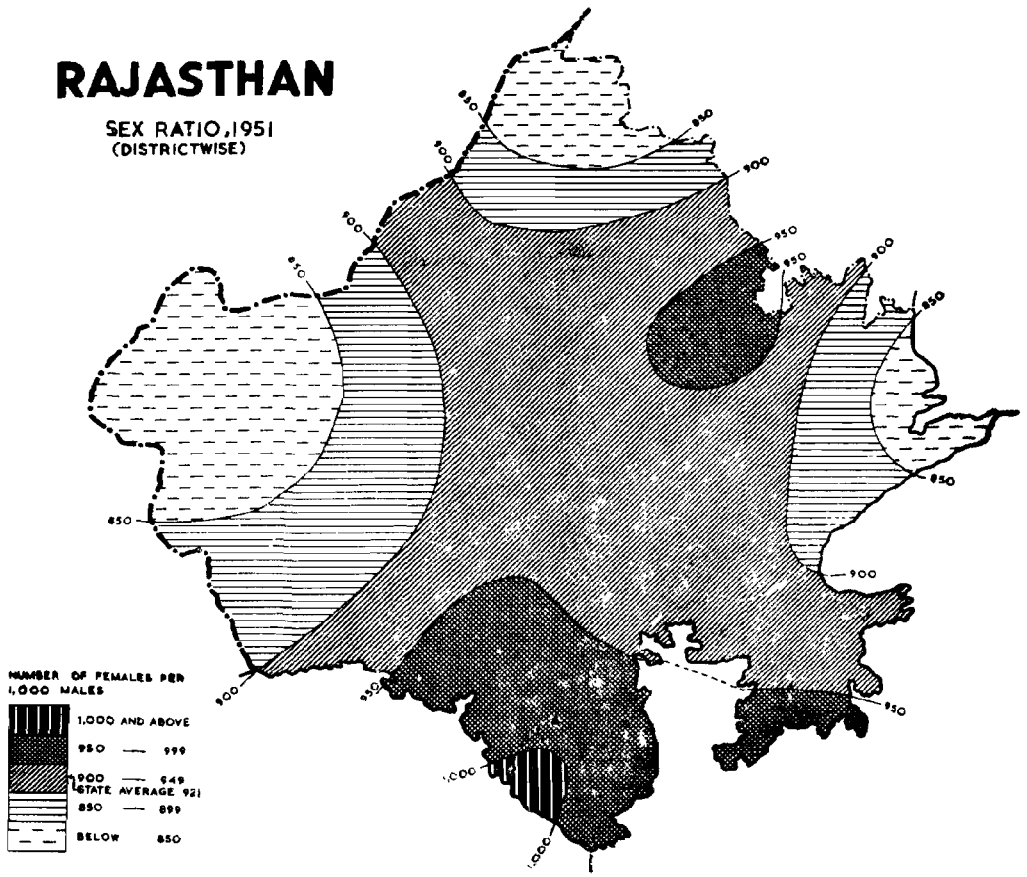
Printed in Part I-C (ii) Subsidiary Tables :

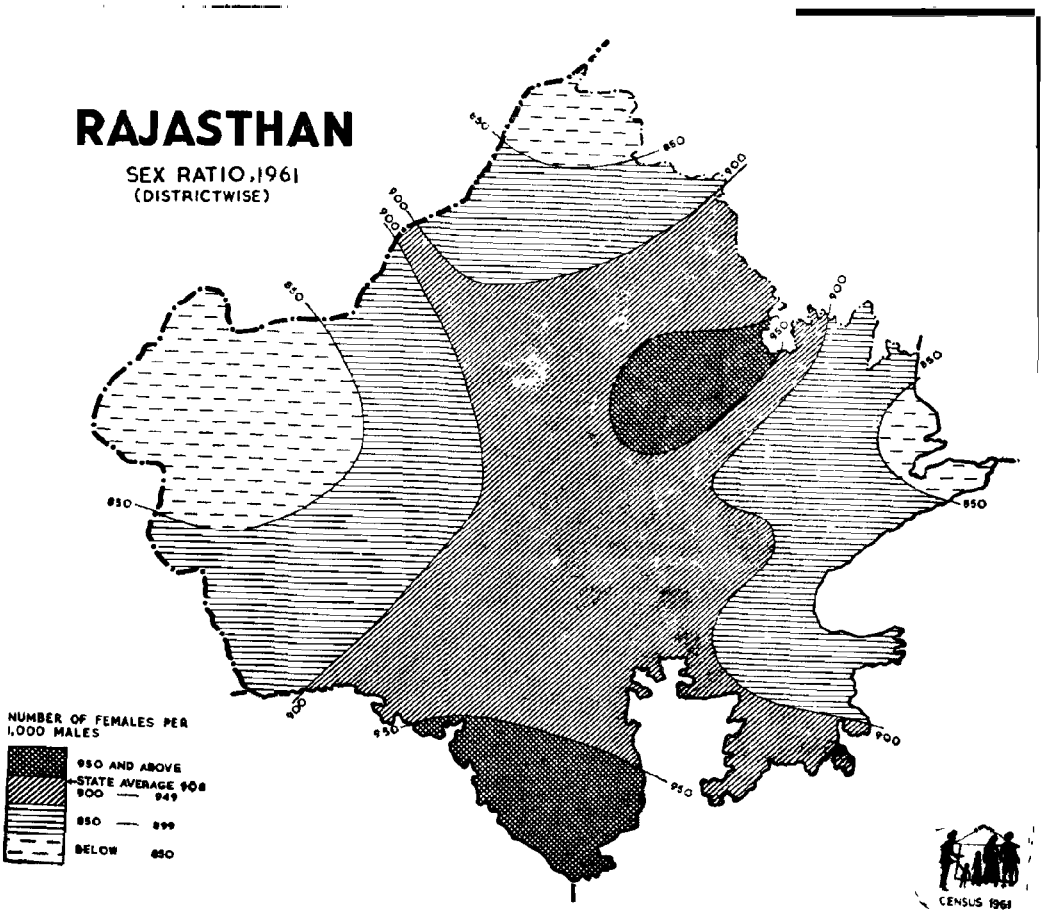
Table B-VIII Part-A. 1	Distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed in each age-group according to educational levels in urban areas.
Table B-VIII Part-B. 1	Distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed by educational levels in rural areas.
Table B-IX. 1	Number per 1,000 of population aged 15+ and of population of each age-group 15-34, 35-59, 60+ and Age not stated, who are unemployed, separately for persons, males and females.
Table B-IX. 2	Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by age-groups.
Table B-IX. 3	Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by sex and 1,000 non-workers of each sex by type of activity.
Table C-VIII Part-A.2	Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Castes by categories of workers and non-workers.
Table C-VIII Part-B.2	Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Tribes by categories of workers and non-workers.

MAPS

The bunch of eighteen maps, which now follow, has been taken from our Census Atlas Part II and reproduced here to assist the reader in appreciating the text.

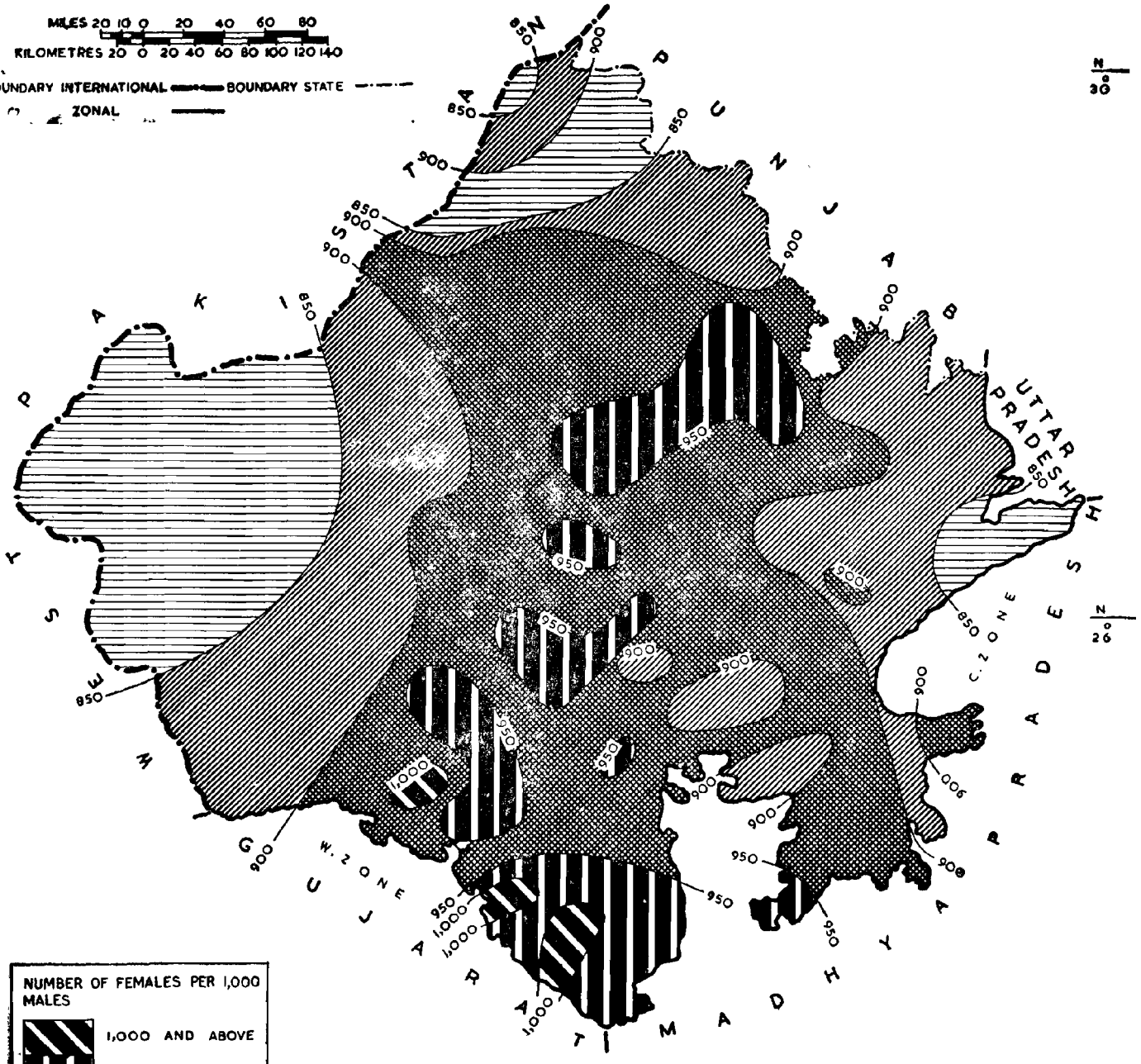
CHANGING PATTERN OF SEX RATIO 1951-61





RAJASTHAN

SEX RATIO IN RURAL POPULATION 1961

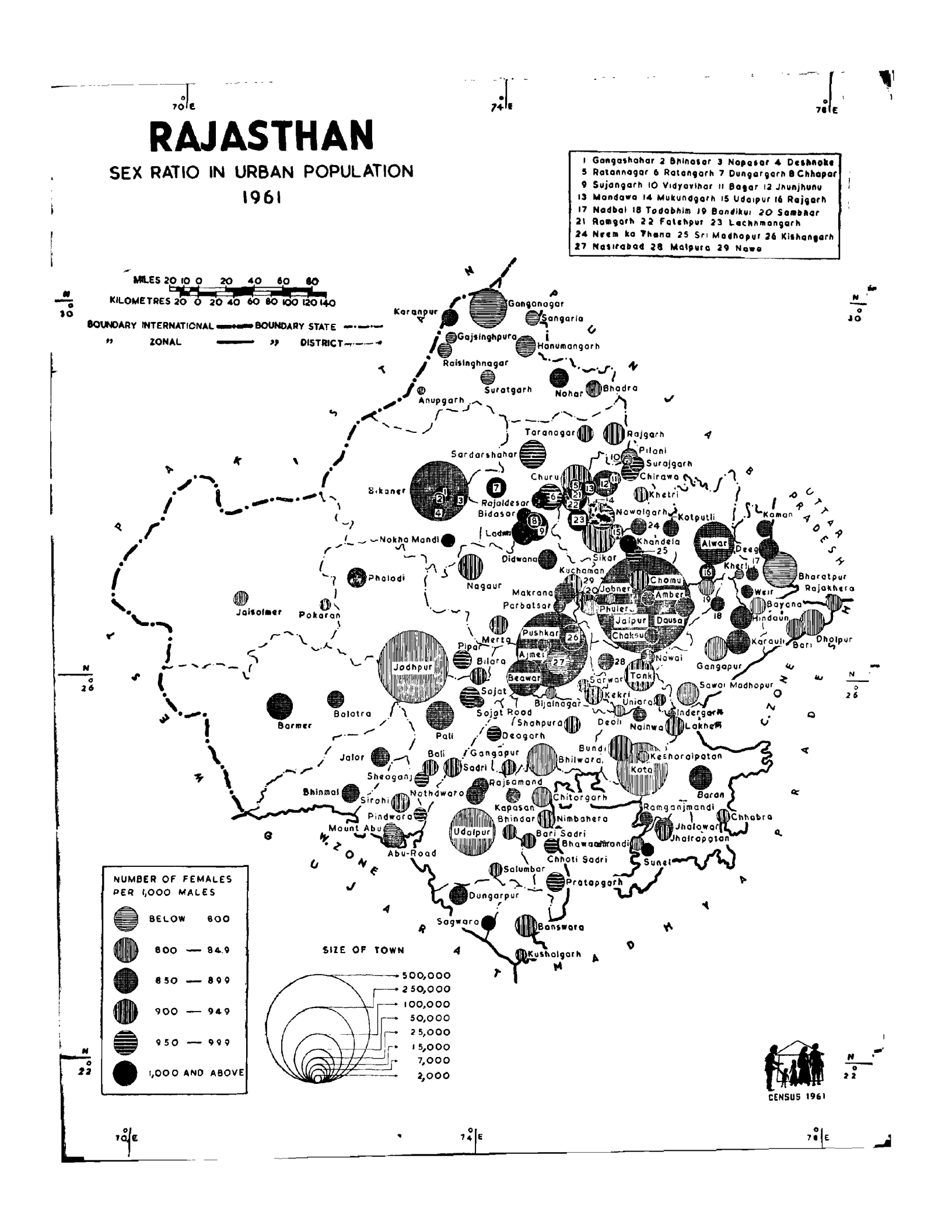


RAJASTHAN

SEX RATIO IN URBAN POPULATION

1961

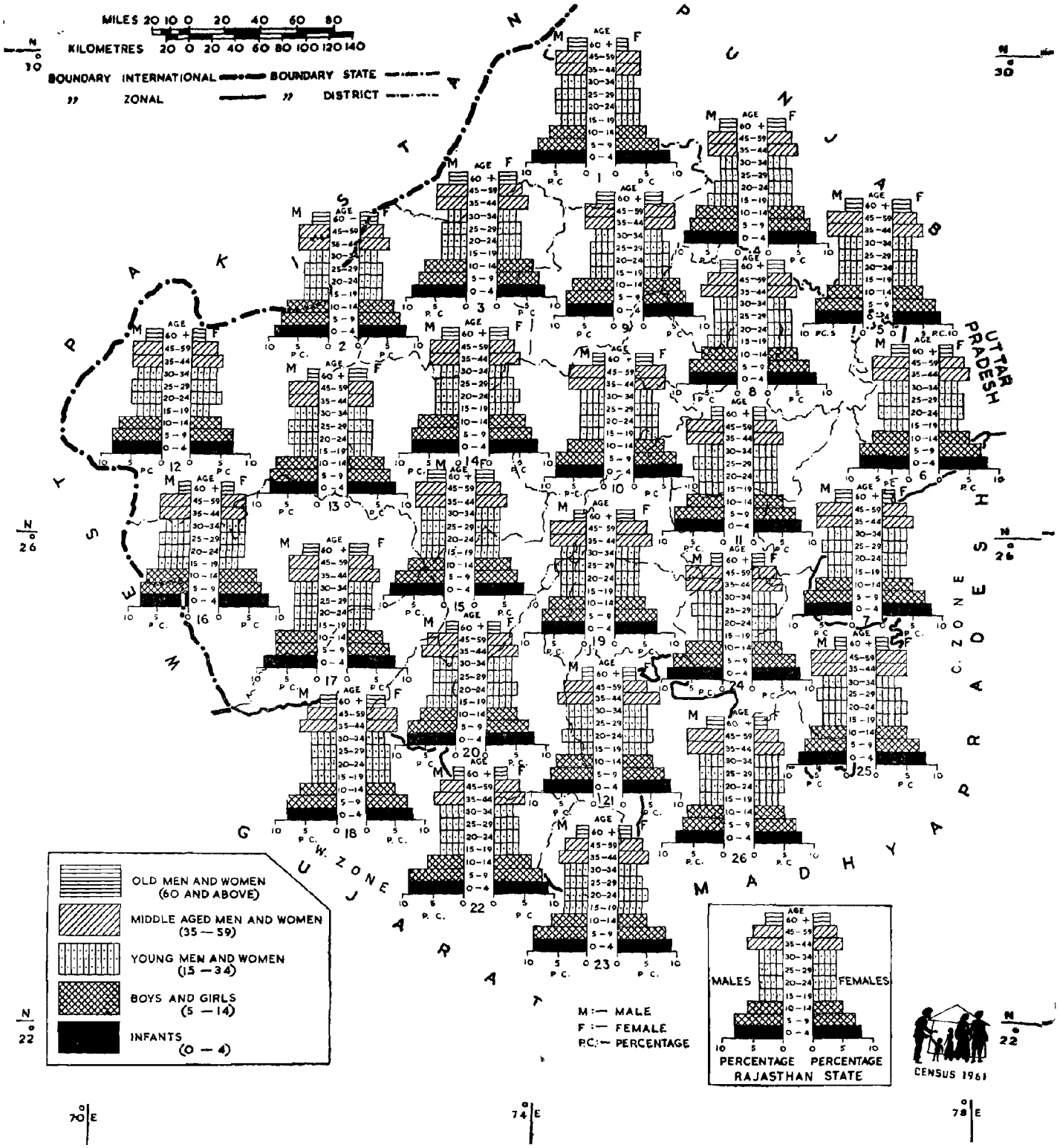
1 Gangashahar 2 Bhinasar 3 Napasar 4 Deshnoke
5 Ratannagar 6 Ratangarh 7 Dungargarh 8 Chhapar
9 Sujangarh 10 Vidyavihar 11 Bagar 12 Jhunjhunu
13 Mandawa 14 Mukundgarh 15 Udaipur 16 Rajgarh
17 Nadbai 18 Todabhim 19 Bandikui 20 Sambhar
21 Ramgarh 22 Fatehpur 23 Lachhmangarh
24 Neem ka Thana 25 Sri Madhopur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



RAJASTHAN

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1961

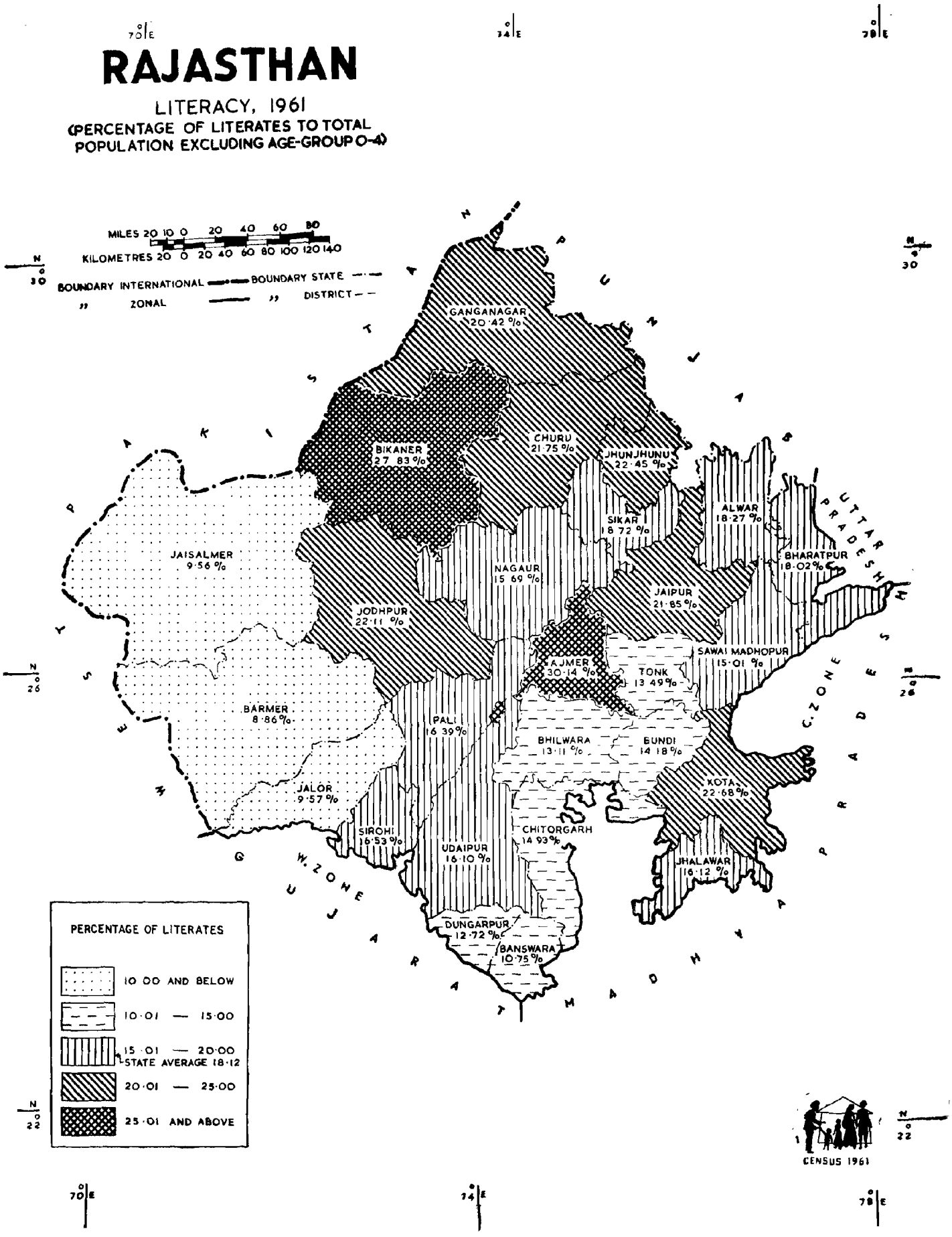
DISTRICTS:— 1. GANGANAGAR 2. BIKANER 3. CHURU 4. JHUNJHUNU 5. ALWAR 6. BHARATPUR 7. SAWAI MADHOPUR 8. JAIPUR 9. SIKAR 10. AJMER 11. TONK 12. JAISALMER 13. JODHPUR 14. NAGAUR 15. PALI 16. BARMER 17. JALOR 18. SIROHI 19. BHILWARA 20. UDAIPUR. 21. CHITORGARH 22. DUNGARPUR 23. BANSWARA 24. BUNDI 25. KOTA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



RAJASTHAN

LITERACY, 1961

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

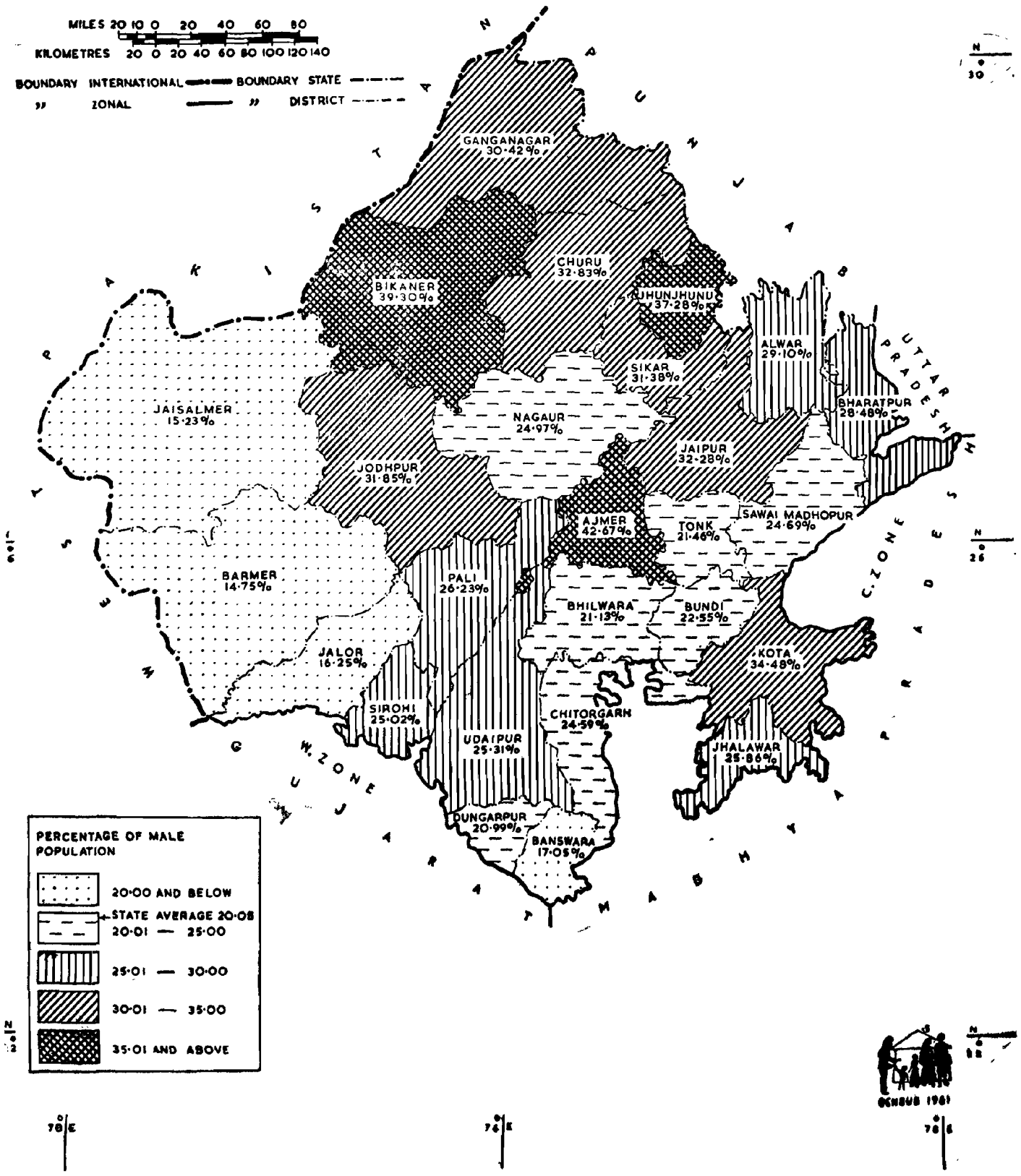


CENSUS 1961

RAJASTHAN

MALE LITERACY, 1961

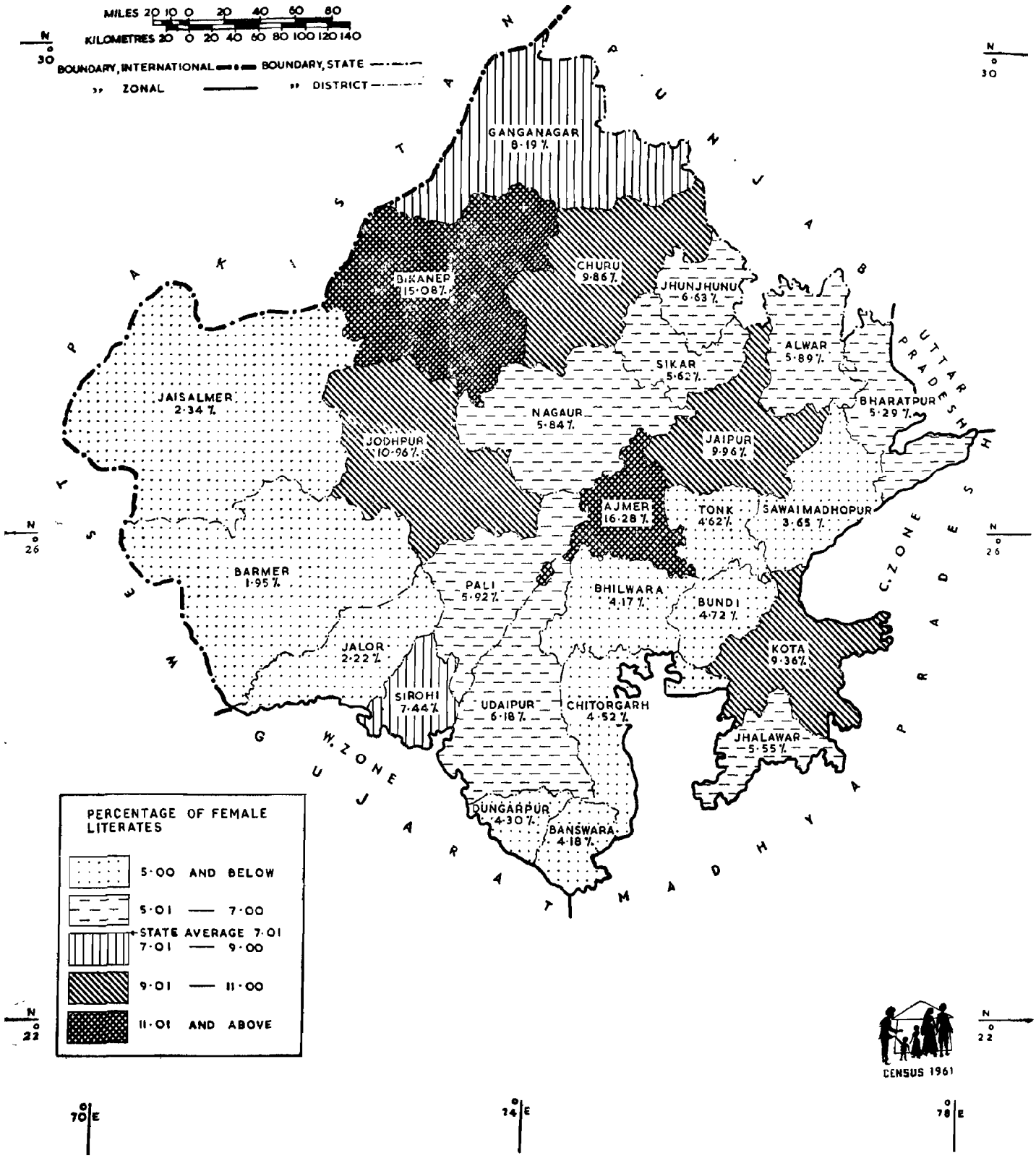
(PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4)



RAJASTHAN

FEMALE LITERACY, 1961

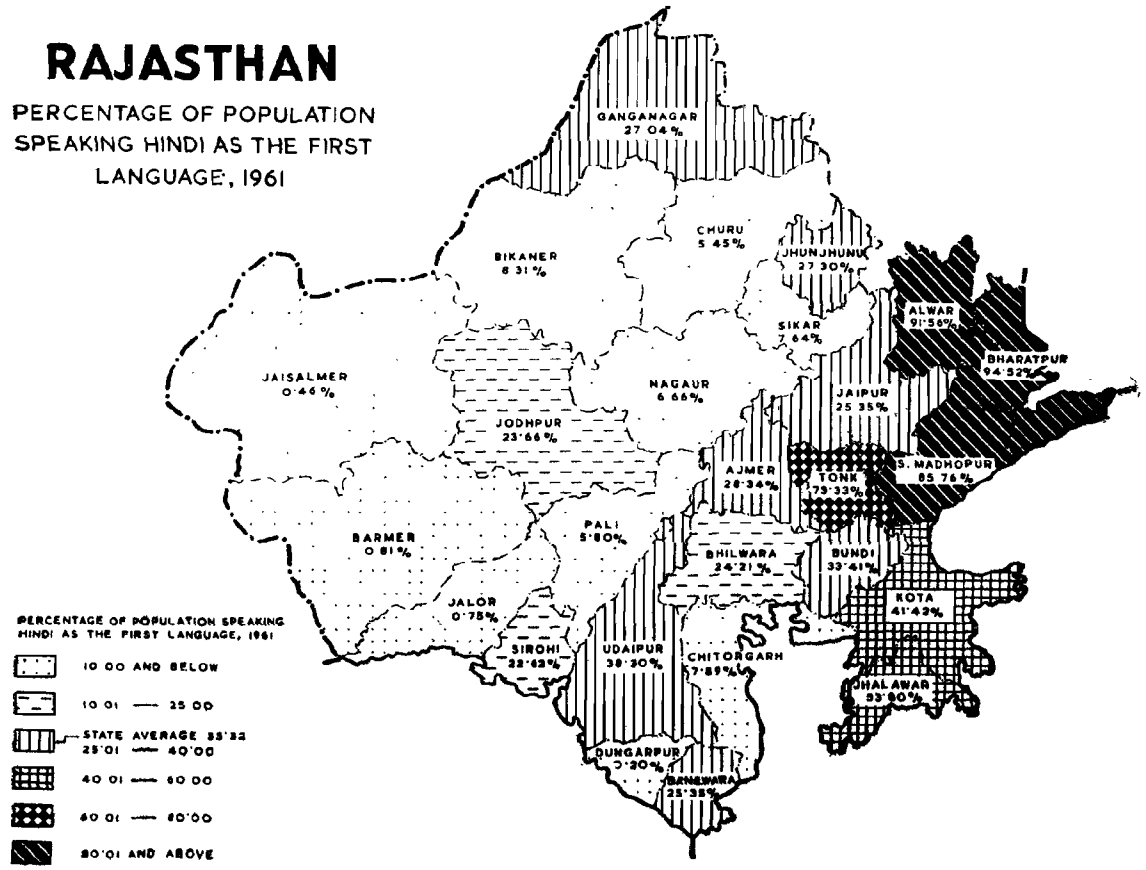
(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4)



CENSUS 1961

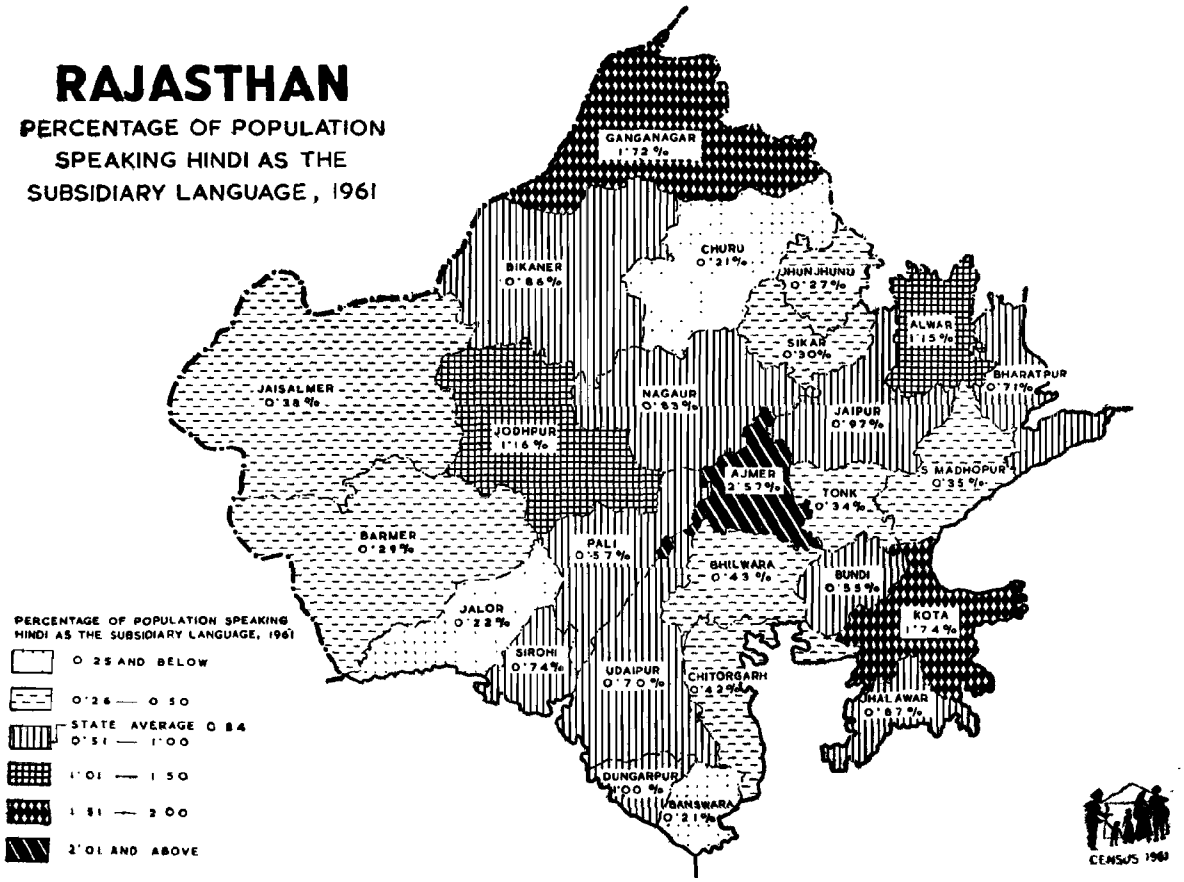
RAJASTHAN

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST LANGUAGE, 1961



RAJASTHAN

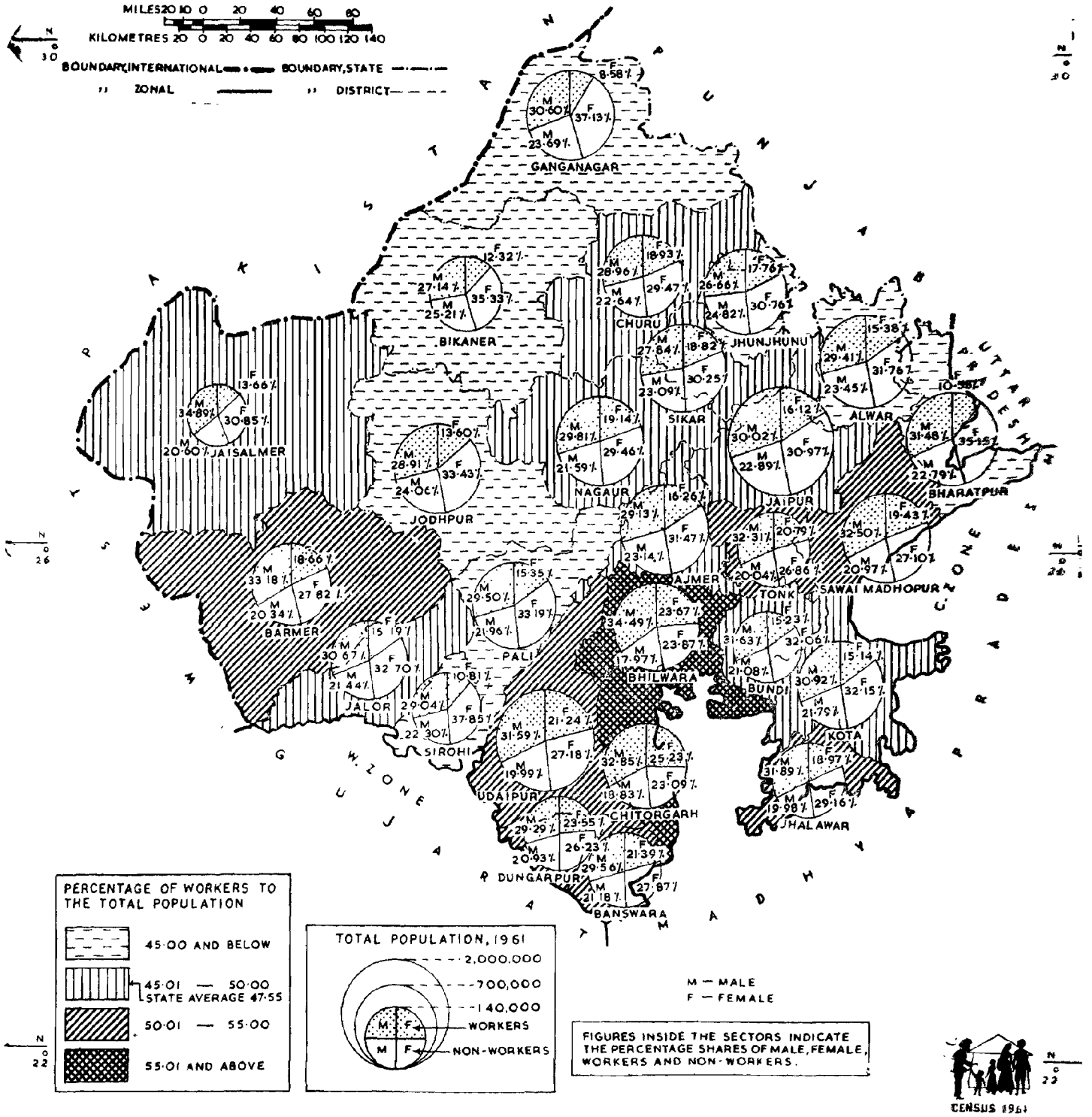
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE, 1961



CENSUS 1961

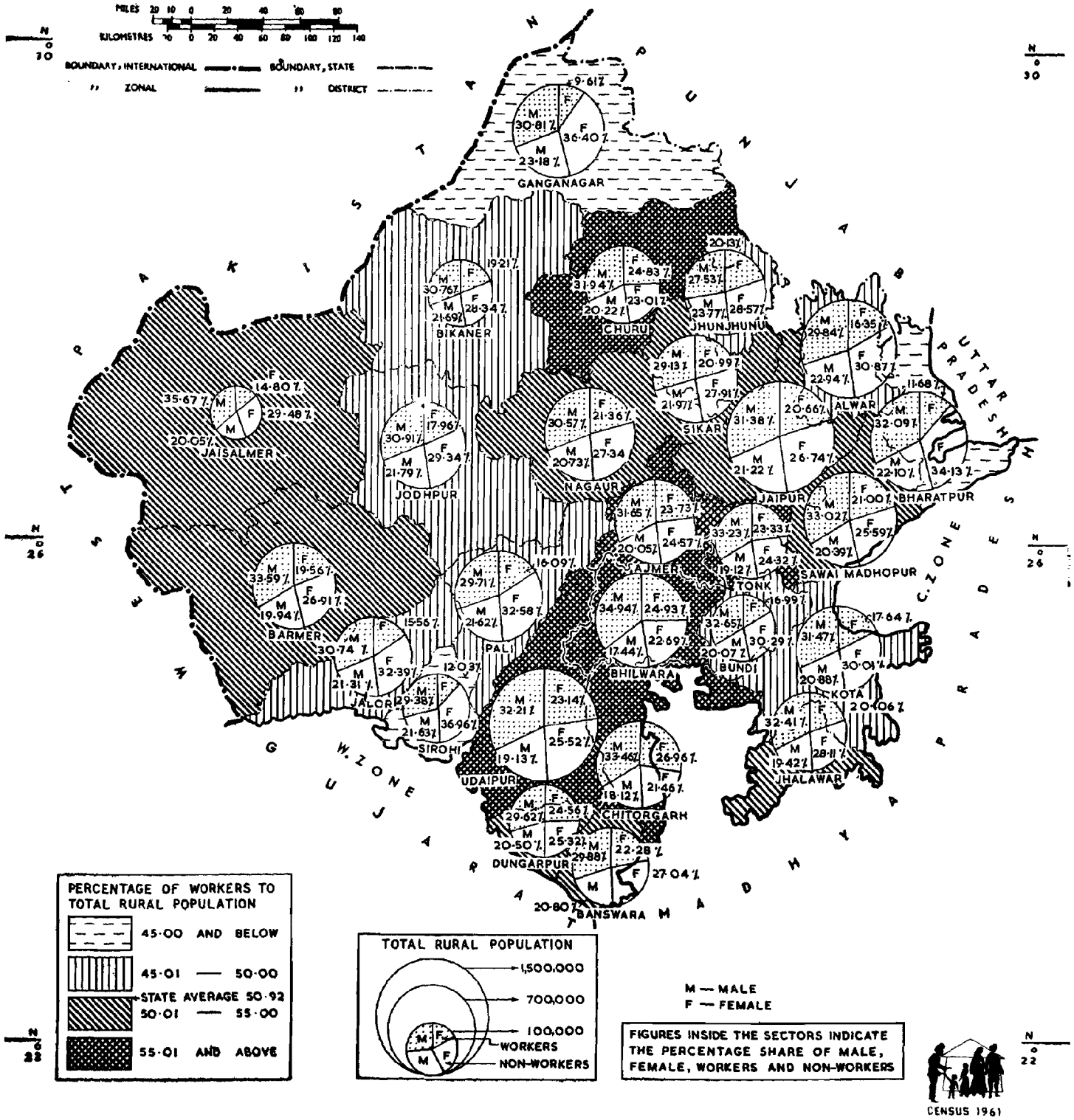
RAJASTHAN

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



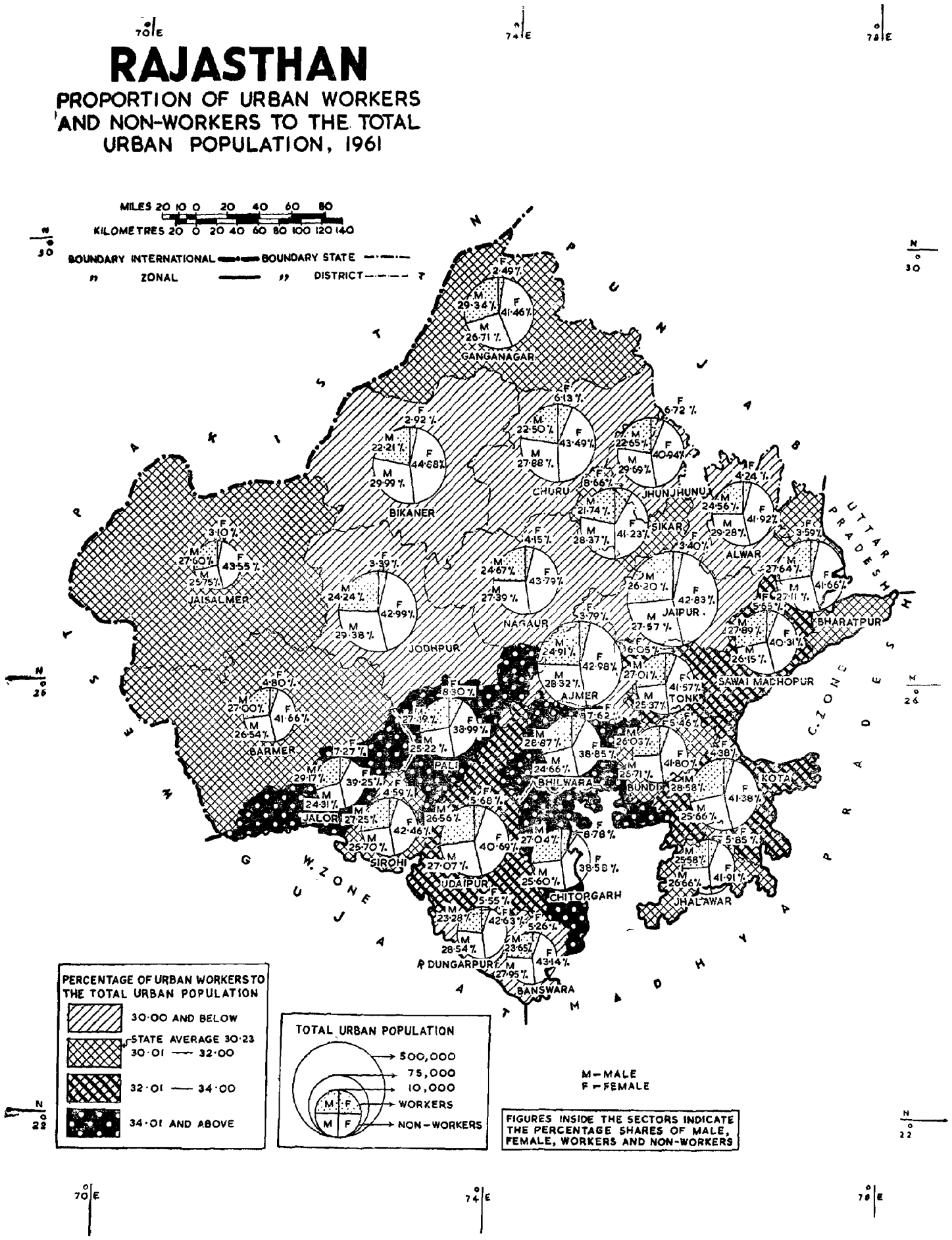
RAJASTHAN

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



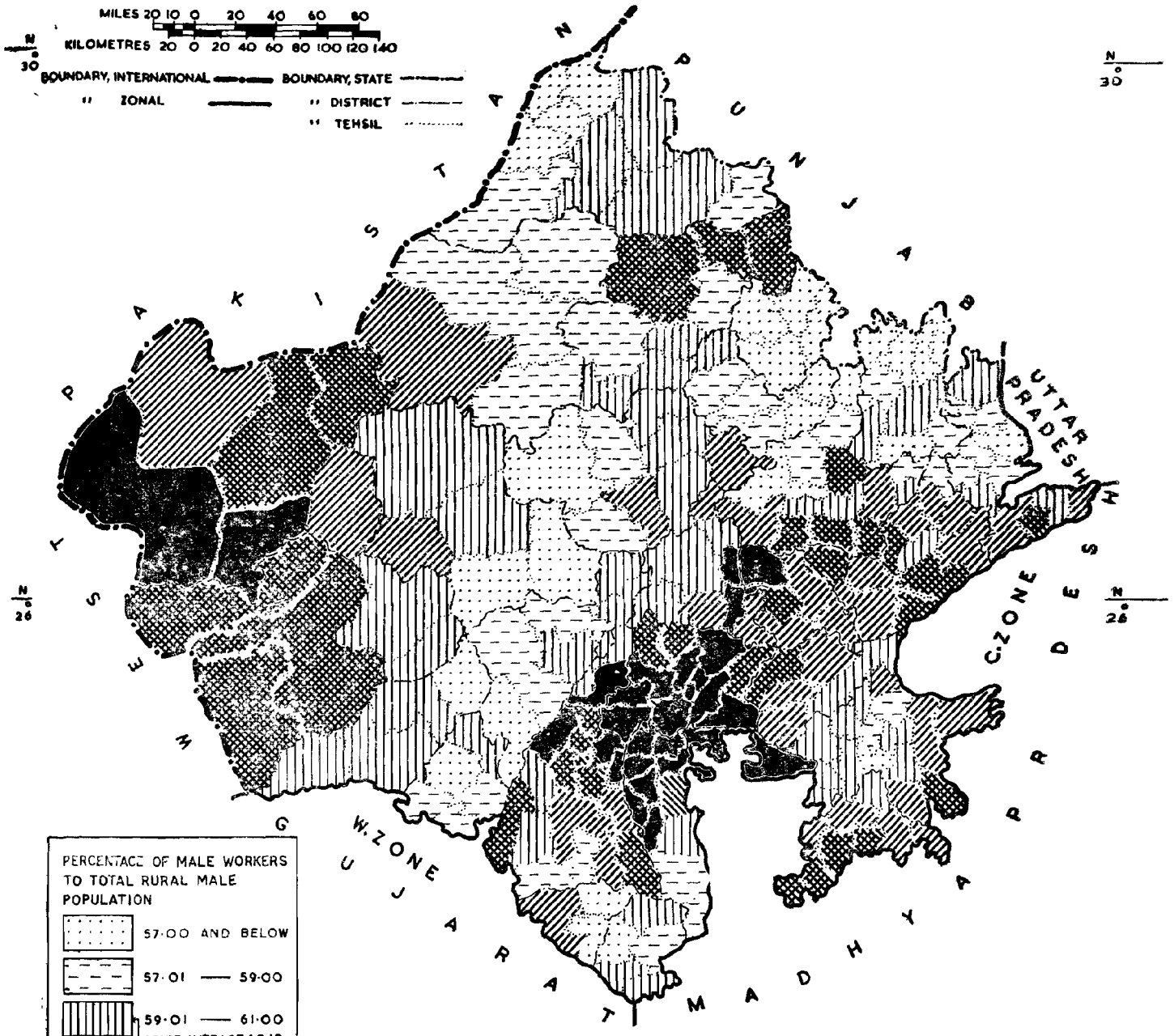
RAJASTHAN

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



RAJASTHAN

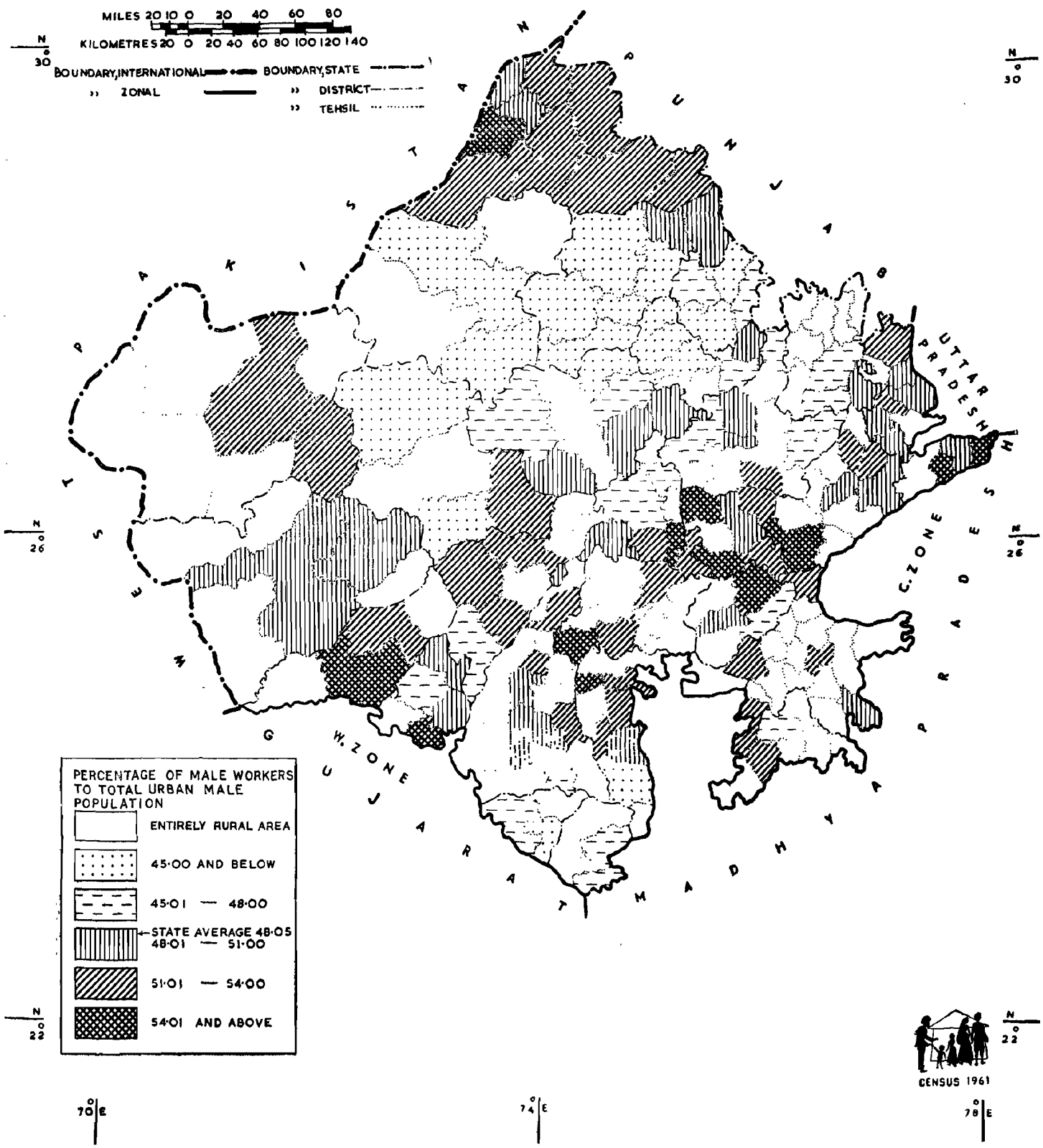
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961



CENSUS 1961

RAJASTHAN

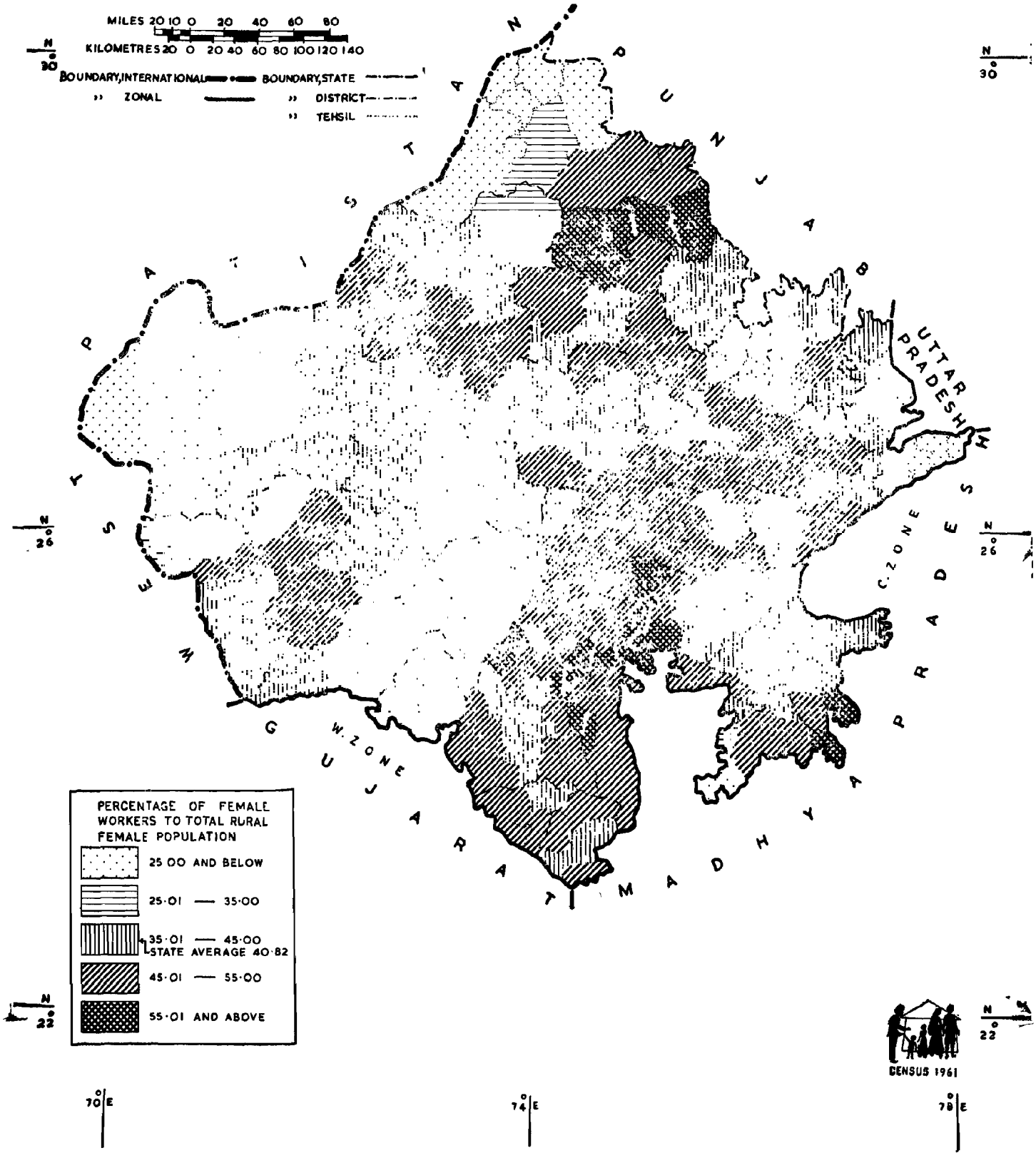
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961



CENSUS 1961

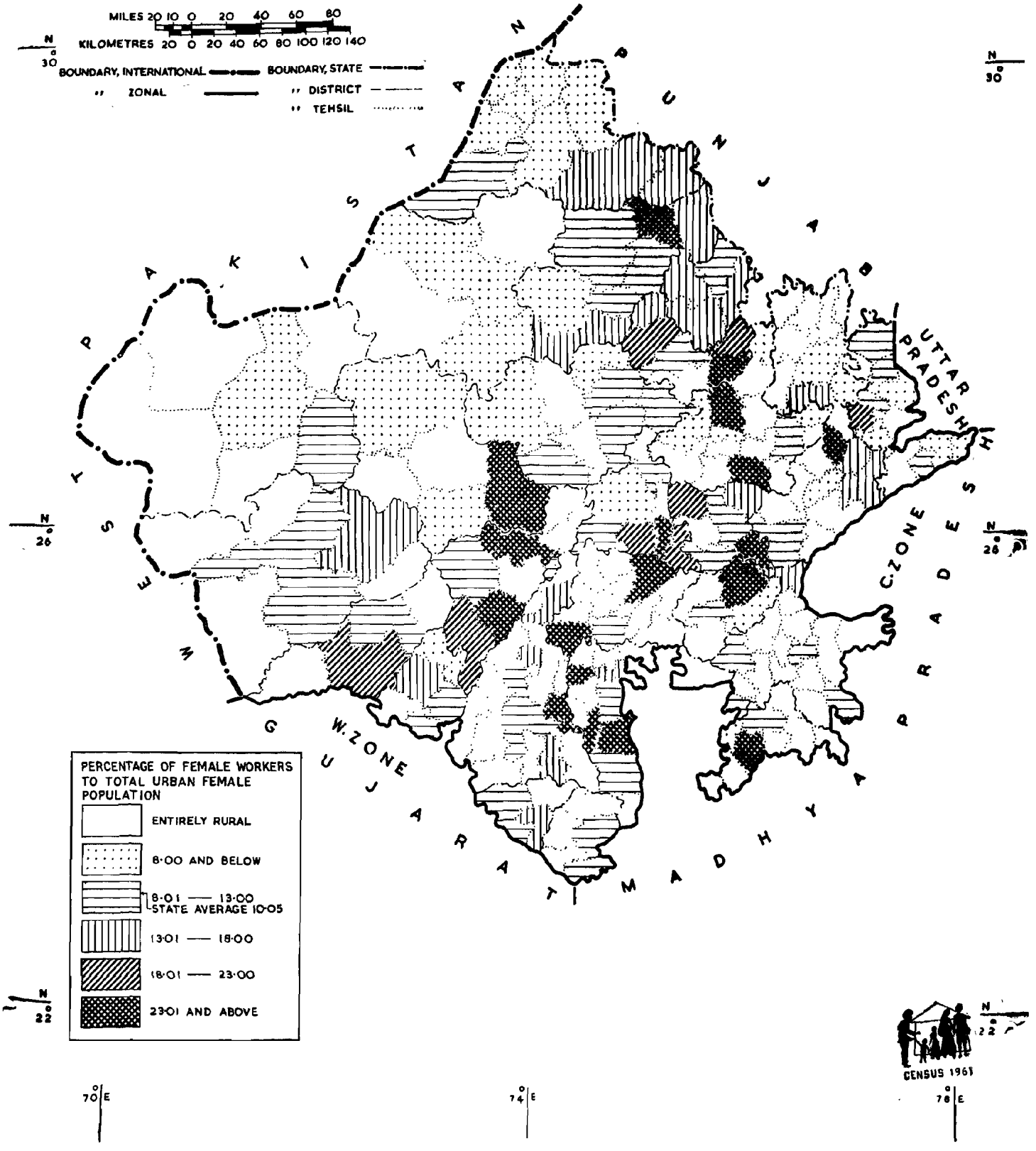
RAJASTHAN

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



RAJASTHAN

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

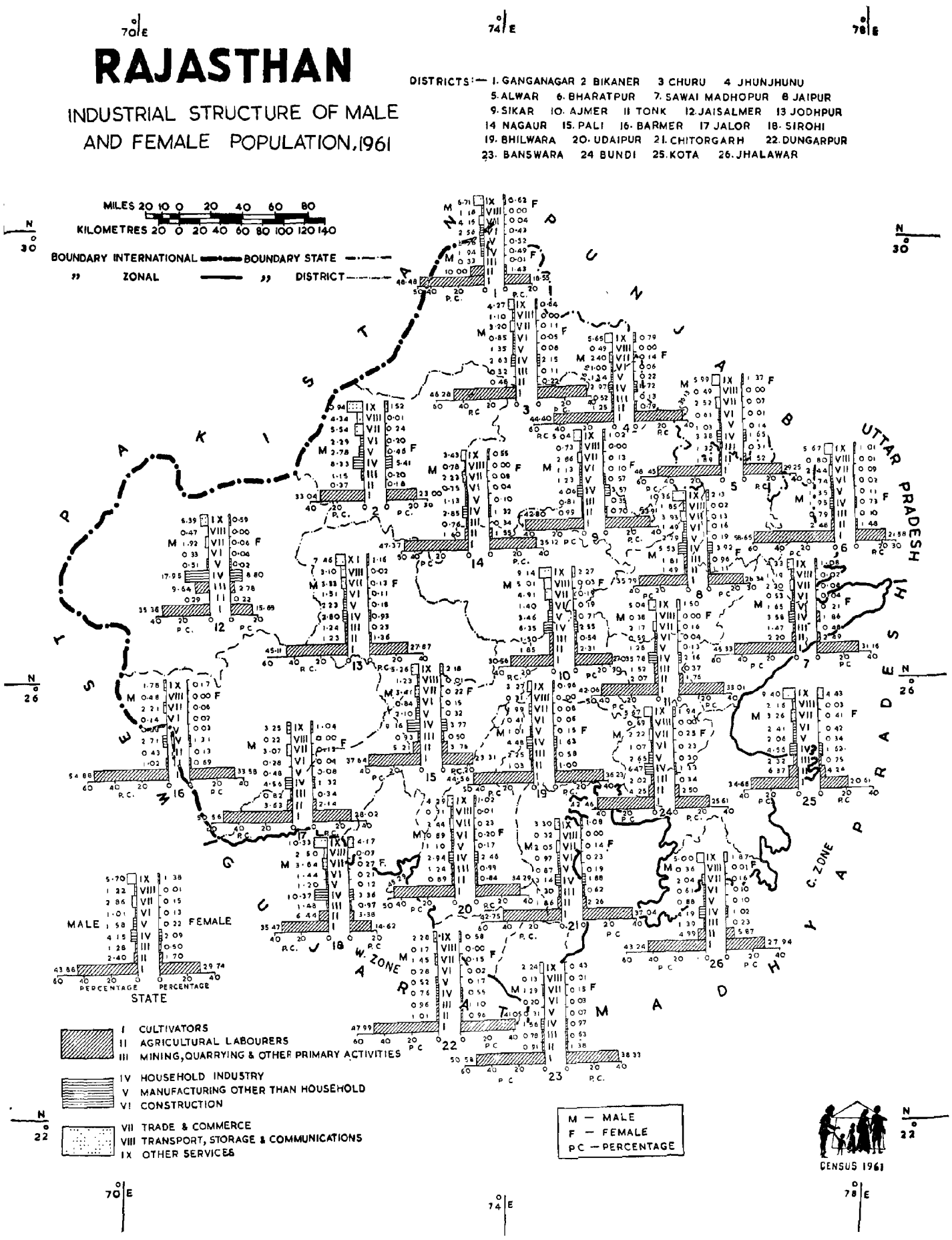


CENSUS 1961

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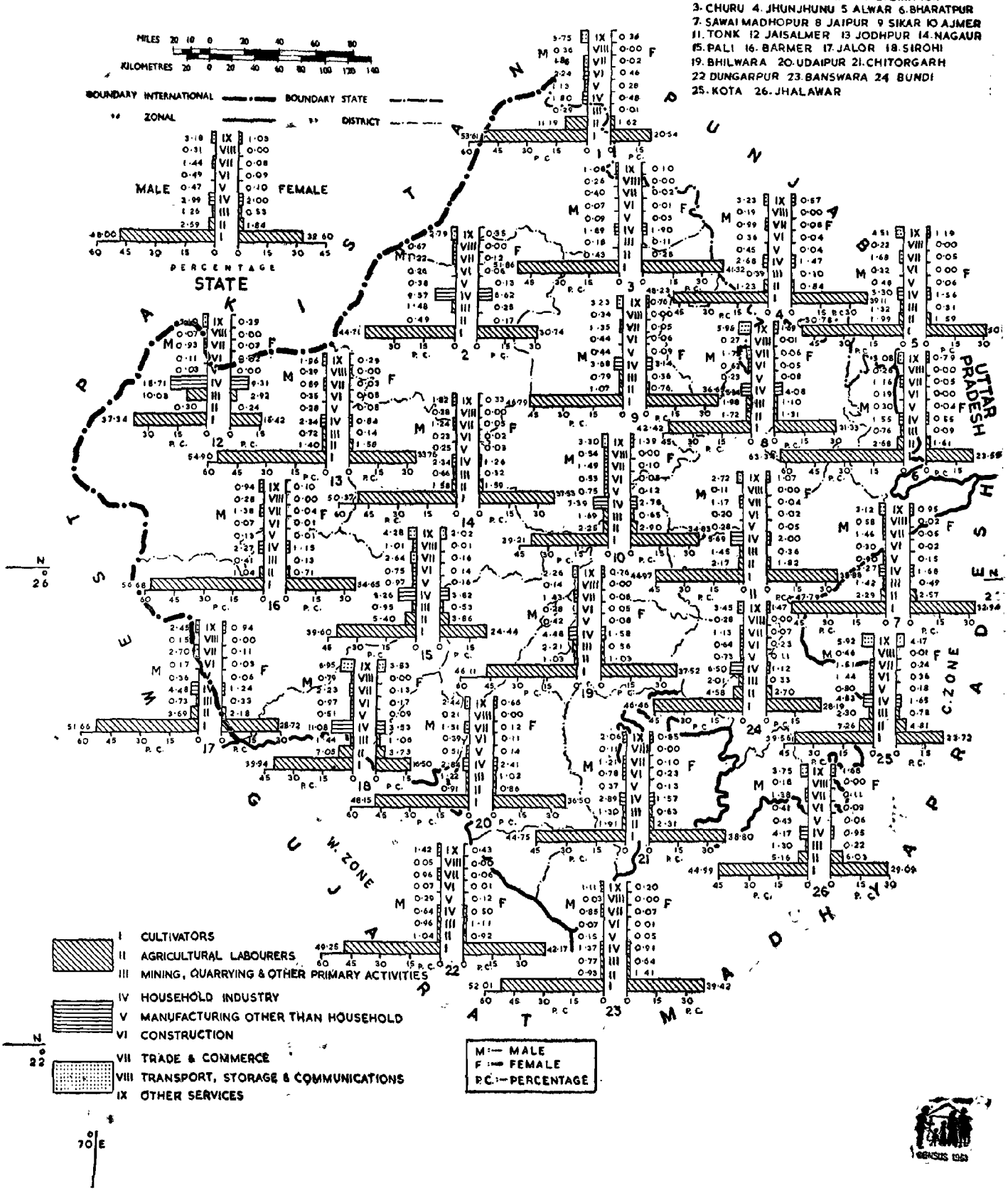
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, 1961

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



RAJASTHAN

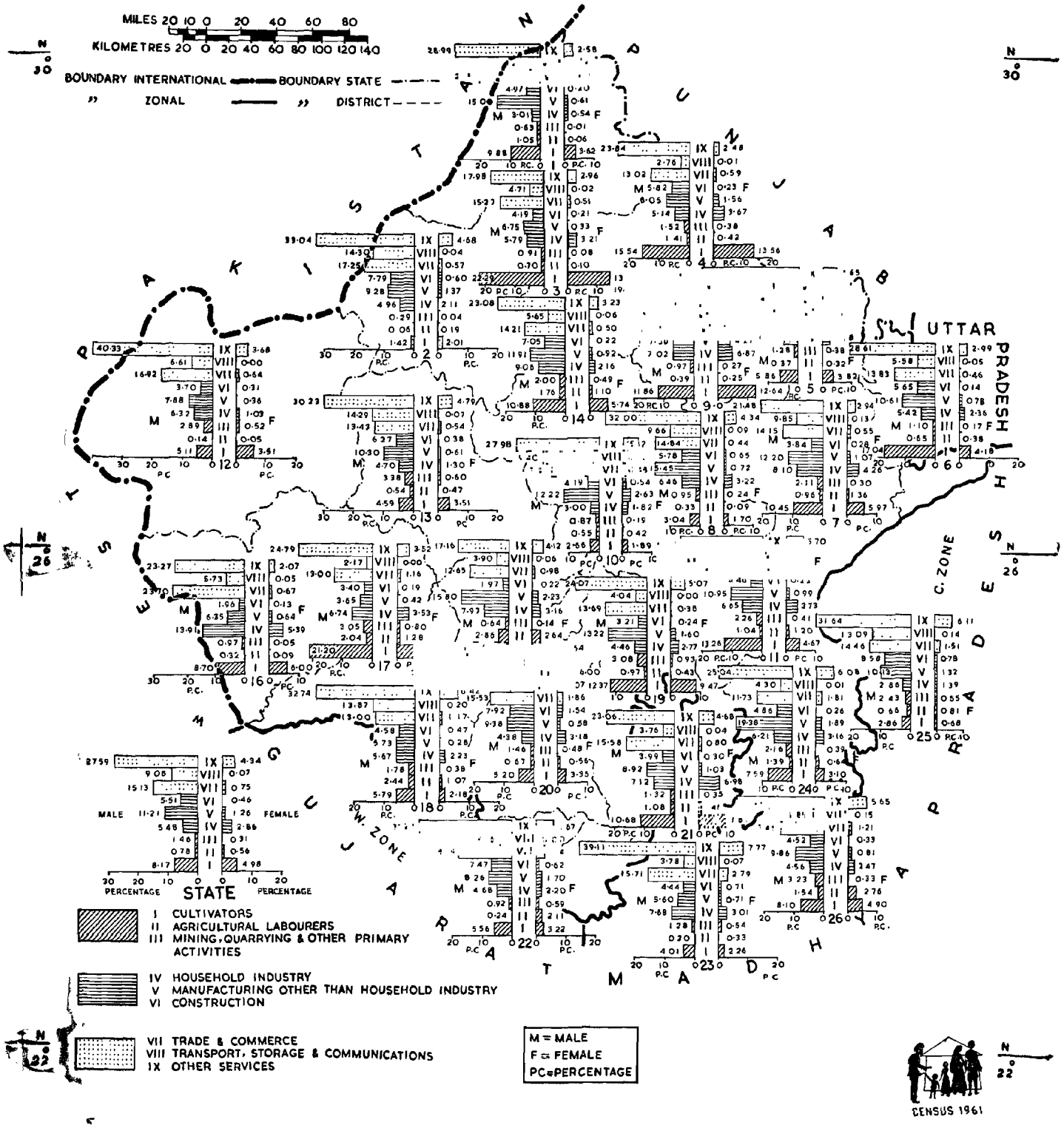
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION, 1961



RAJASTHAN

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF URBAN POPULATION, 1961

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



CENSUS 1961

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
AGRA—		
1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi.	(Reg.)
2	Wadhwa & Co., 45 Civil Lines.	(Reg.)
3	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra.	(Rest.)
4	Asa Ram Baldeo Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur.	(Rest.)
AHMEDABAD—		
1	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road.	(Rest.)
2	Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
3	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge.	(Reg.)
4	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road.	(Reg.)
5	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath.	(Rest.)
6	Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate.	(Rest.)
7	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Nr. Gujarat College.	(Rest.)
AHMADNAGAR—		
1	V. T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path.	(Rest.)
AJMER—		
1	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate.	(Reg.)
2	Rajputana Book House, Station Road.	(Reg.)
ALIGARH—		
1	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market.	(Reg)
2	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market.	(Rest.)
ALLAHABAD—		
1	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road.	(Reg.)
2	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, Post Box 4.	(Reg.)
3	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road.	(Reg.)
4	Universal Book Co., 20 M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
5	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road.	(Reg.)
6	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg.	(Rest.)
7	Chandralok Prakshan, 73, Darbhenga Colony.	(Rest.)
8	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2-A, Katra Road.	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT—		
1	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)
AMBALA CITY—		
1	Sethi Law House, 8719, Rly. Road	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR—		
1	Amar Nath & Sons, Near Post Office, Majith Mandi.	(Reg.)
2	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh.	(Reg.)
3	The Booksellers Retreat, Hall Bazar.	(Reg.)
ANAND—		
1	Vijaya Stores, Station Road.	(Rest.)
BANGALORE—		
1	Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road. P.O. Box 507.	(Reg.)
2	International Book House (P) Ltd., 4-F, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
3	Makkala Pustak Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar.	(Reg.)
4	S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar.	(Reg.)
5	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.	(Reg.)
6	Vichara Sahitya (P) Ltd., Balepet.	(Reg.)
7	Atma Stores, 5th Cross Malleswaram.	(Rest.)
BAREILLY—		
1	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar.	(Reg.)
BARODA—		
1	New Medical Book House, 540, Maden Zampa Road.	(Rest.)
2	Sh. Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini, Shankar Bldg. Diwanji's Wada Dandia Bazar.	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR—		
1	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road.	(Reg.)
BHOPAL—		
1	Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road.	(Reg.)
2	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road.	(Rest.)
BHUBANESHWAR—		
1	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg.	(Reg.)
BHAVANAGAR—		
1	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
BOLAPURA—		
1	Bolapur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W. B).	(Rets.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents.
BIJAPUR—		
1	Sh. D V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk.	(Rest.)
BELGHARIA—		
1	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, West Bengal	(Rest.)
BIKANER—		
1	Bhandari Bros. Goga Gate.	(Rest.)
BOMBAY—		
1	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
2	Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar.	(Reg)
3	Current Book House, M. ruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street.	(Reg)
4	Current Technical Literature Co., (P) Ltd. India House, 1st Floor.	(Reg.)
5	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St.	(Reg.)
6	Indo Nath & Co. Office No. 8, 1st Floor, 257 Frase Road.	(Reg.)
7	International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
8	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road.	(Reg.)
9	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum.	(Reg.)
10	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darsha, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk.	(Reg.)
11	N. M. Tripathi (P) Ltd., Princess Street.	(Reg.)
12	New Book Co., 188-190 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road.	(Reg.)
13	P. P. H. Book Stall, 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road.	(Reg)
14	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road.	(Rest.)
15	M. & J. Services 2-A, Bahri Building, P. B. 6007.	(Rest.)
16	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers.	(Rest.)
17	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road.	(Reg.)
18	Sunder Das Gian Chand 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street.	(Reg.)
19	Thacker & Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road.	(Rest.)
20	All India Supply Co , 342, Kalbedevi Road.	(Rest.)
21	Amalgamated Press, 41 Hamam Street	(Rest.)
22	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraballe P. B. 1505.	(Rest.)
23	Secretary, Salestax Practitioner Association Room No. 8, Palton Road.	(Rest.)
24	Usha Book Depot, 585 Chira Bazar.	(Reg.)
CALCUTTA—		
1	Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Beccharam Chatterjee Lane.	(Reg.)
2	Current Literature Co., 208, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
3	Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street.	(Reg.)
4	Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane.	(Reg.)
5	Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street.	(Reg.)
6	M. C. Sarkar & Sons (P) Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Lane.	(Reg.)
7	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., 17 Park St.	(Reg.)
8	R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33 Mission Road Extension.	(Reg)
9	S. C. Sarkar & Sons (P) Ltd., I.C. College Square.	(Reg.)
10	S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street.	(Reg.)
11	Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) (P) Ltd., 3, Esplande East.	(Reg.)
12	W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3 Old Court House Street.	(Reg.)
13	Indian Book Dist. Co. C-52 M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
14	K. K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. Box No. 10210.	(Rest.)
15	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street.	(Reg.)
16	Modern Book Depot, 8, Chowringhee Centre.	(Rest.)
17	New Script, 172/3, Ras Behari Avenue.	(Reg.)
18	Gyan Bharati, 171-A, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
19	Mukherjee Library, I, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane.	(Rest.)
20	S. Bhattacharjee & Co. 49, Dharamatalla Street.	(Rest.)
21	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Road.	(Rest.)
22	Smt. P. D. Upadhyaya, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane.	(Rest.)
23	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street.	(Rest.)
24	Manisha Granthalaya (P) Ltd., 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Street.	(Rest.)
25	N. M Roy Chowdhury Co. (P) Ltd , 72, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
CHANDIGARH—		
1	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22 D.	(Reg.)
2	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22 B.	(Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS O 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
	3 Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22.	(Reg.)
	4 Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25 Sector No. 22 D.	Reg.)
	5 English Book Shop, 34, Sector No. 22 D.	(Rest.)
CALICUT—		
	1 Touring Book Stall, Court Road.	(Rest.)
CUTTACK—		
	1 Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack.	(Reg.)
	2 D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabag.	(Rest.)
	3 New Students Store.	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN—		
	1 Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala.	(Reg.)
	2 Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpura Road.	(Reg.)
	3 National News Agency, Paltan Bazar.	(Reg.)
	4 Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market.	(Rest.)
	5 Universal Book House, 39-A, Rajpur Road.	(Rest.)
	6 Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
DELHI—		
	1 Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
	2 Bahri Bros. 243, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
	3 Bawa Harkishan Das Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies Delhi) Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road.	(Reg.)
	4 Book Well. 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-9.	(Reg.)
	5 Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market.	(Reg.)
	6 Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
	7 Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
	8 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
	9 J. M. Jaina & Bros.. Mori Gate.	(Reg.)
	10 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) (P) Ltd. 28, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	11 K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura.	(Reg.)
	12 Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	13 Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills.	(Reg)
	14 Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate.	(Reg.)
	15 Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg.	(Reg.)
	16 Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market.	(Reg.)
	17 Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	18 Adarsh Publicity Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road, Daryaganj.	(Rest.)
	19 Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	20 All India Educational Supply Co , Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	21 B. Nath & Bros. 3808, Charkawalan, (Chowri Bazar).	(Rest.)
	22 General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	23 Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	24 Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran.	(Rest.)
	25 Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	26 Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	27 Overseas Book Agency, 3810 David Street, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
	28 Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	29 Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate.	(Rest.)
	30 Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni Chowk.	(Rest.)
	31 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Reg.)
	32 Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony.	(Reg.)
	33 Summer Bros., PO Birla Lines.	(Rest.)
	34 University Book House 15, U. B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	35 Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound.	(Reg.)
DHANBAD—		
	1 New Sketch Press Post Box 26.	(Rest.)
DHARWAR—		
	1 Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road.	(Rest.)
	2 Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road.	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM—		
	1 South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Law Journal.	(Reg.)
	2 Pai & Co., Broadway.	(Rest.)
FEROZEPORE CANTT—		
	1 English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road.	(Reg.)
GAYA—		
	1 Sahitya Sadan Gautam Budha Marg.	(Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
GOA—		
1	Snghals Book House P.O.B. 7 Near the Church.	Rest.)
GURGAON—		
1	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	Rest.
GUNTUR—		
1	Book Lovers (P) Ltd., Arnudelpet, Chowrasta.	(Reg.)
GWALIOR—		
1	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar	(Rest.)
2	Tater Bros. Sarafa	
3	Anand Pustak Bhandar, M.L B. Marg	(Rest.)
4	M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	(Rest.)
5	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali	(Rest.)
6	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	(Reg)
GHAZIABAD—		
1	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S. D. Inter College, G. T. Road	(Rest.)
2	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD—		
1	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	(Reg.)
2	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman	(Rest.)
3	Book Lovers P. Ltd. Kachiguda Chowrasta	(Rest.)
4	Book Syndicate Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank	(Reg.)
5	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar,	(Reg.)
6	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda	(Reg.)
HARDWAR—		
1	Sewa Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Brashampuri	(Rest.)
HUBLI—		
1	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
INDORE—		
1	Wadhwa & Co., 27 Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
2	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura	(Rest.)
3	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	(Rest.)
4	Swarup Bros. Khajuri Bazar	(Reg.)
4	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	(Rest.)
JAIPUR CITY—		
1	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg)
2	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg.)
3	Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway	(Reg.)
4	Raj Books & Subs. Agency, 16 Nehru Bazar	(Rest.)
JAMSHEDPUR—		
1	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. No. 78	(Reg.)
2	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih	(Reg.)
3	Sanyal Bros. Booksellers & News Agents 26, Main Road	(Rest.)
JAMNAGAR—		
1	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road	(Reg.)
JODHPUR—		
1	Chopra Bros. Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)
2	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	Reg.
3	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate	(Reg.)
4	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road	(Rest.)
JUBALPUR—		
1	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg.)
2	Popular Book House, Nr. Omti P. O.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDER CITY—		
1	Jain General House, Bazar Basanwala	(Reg.)
2	Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate	(Rest.)
3	University Publishers, Railway Road	(Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)—		
1	Shashi Kumar, Sharat Chandra	(Rest.)
KANPUR—		
1	Adwani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall	(Reg.)
2	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	(Reg.)
3	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	(Reg.)
KAPSAN—		
1	Parkashan Prasaran; 1/90 Namdhar Niwas Azad Marg.	(Reg.)
KOLHAPUR—		
1	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road	(Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970.—*contd.*

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
KUMTA		
1	S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara)	(Reg.)
LUCKNOW—		
1	Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd. Hazratganj	(Reg.)
2	British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj	(Reg.)
3	Eastern Book Co., 34 Lalbagh Road	(Reg.)
4	Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154	(Reg.)
5	Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj	(Reg.)
6	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road..	(Rest.)
7	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA—		
1	Lyall Book Depot, Chura Bazar	(Reg.)
2	Mohindra Bros. Katcheri Road	(Rest.)
3	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	(Rest.)
4	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street.	(Rest.)
MADURAI—		
1	Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi St.	(Reg.)
2	Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street	(Reg.)
MATHURA—		
1	Rath & Co., Tilohi Bldg. Bengali Ghat	(Rest.)
MADRAS—		
1	Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Emgora	(Reg.)
2	C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62 Big Street, Triplicance	(Reg.)
3	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384	(Reg.)
4	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8 Linghi Chetty St.	(Reg.)
5	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road	(Reg.)
6	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14 Bankuram Chetty St.	(Rest.)
7	Madras Book Agency,	(Rest.)
8	Nav Bharat Agencies 18, Andiappa St. Sadhana Sadan	(Rest.)
9	The Rex Trading Co. P. B. 5049, 31 & 32 James St.	(Rest.)
10	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pycrofts, Triplicance	(Rest.)
11	Naresh Co. 3, Dr. Rangachari Road., Mylapore	(Rest.)
12	Reliance Trading Co., 79/10 Shambu Das Street.	(Reg.)
MANGALORE—		
1	U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128	(Reg.)
2	K. Bhoga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail	(Rest.)
MEERUT—		
1	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
2	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar	(Reg.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR—		
1	B. S. Jain & Co. 71 Abupura	(Reg.)
2	Gargya & Co. 139 G. New Market	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARPUR—		
1	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	(Rest.)
MYSORE—		
1	H. Venkataramiah & Sons, Krishnarajendra Circle	(Reg.)
2	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace	(Reg.)
3	Geeta Book House, New State Circle	(Reg.)
4	Indian Mercantile Corpn., Ramvilas	(Rest.)
MANDSAUR—		
1	Nahta Bros., Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI—		
1	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre. Dick Road	(Rest.)
NAGPUR—		
1	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square	(Rest.)
2	Western Book Depot. Residency Road	(Reg.)
NILGIRIS—		
1	Mary Martin Booksellers, Kogagiris Madras States	(Rest.)
NAINITAL—		
1	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
NADIAD—		
1	R. S. Desai, Station Road	(Rest.)
NEW DELHI—		
1	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
2	Apki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar	(Reg.)
3	Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
4	Central News Agency, 23/90 Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
5	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. O. B. No. 328	(Reg.)
6	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Cannaught Place.	(Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
7	Jayana Book Depot, P. B. 2505, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
8	Luxmi Book Stores, 72 Janpath P.O.Box 553	(Reg.)
9	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji New Delhi-19	(Reg.)
10	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar	(Reg.)
11	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. P. B. 96, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
12	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House	(Reg.)
13	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd. Rani Jhansi Road	(Reg.)
14	Ram Krishna & Sons (Of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
15	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
16	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar	(Reg.)
17	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodhi Road	(Reg.)
18	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
19	United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
20	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg.)
21	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura, Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
22	N. C. Kauncal & Co., 40 Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5.	(Rest.)
23	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar	(Reg.)
24	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony	(Rest.)
25	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Sriniwaspuri	(Rest.)
26	The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	(Rest.)
27	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East	(Reg.)
28	Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave	(Rest.)
29	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajender Nagar	(Rest.)
30	Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 2819, Arya Samaj Road.	(Rest.)
PATIALA—		
1	Jain & Co., 17 Shah Nashin Bazar	(Reg.)
PATNA—		
1	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri ki Haveli	(Reg.)
2	J. N. P. Agarwal & Co. Padri ki Haveli	(Reg.)
3	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri ki Haveli	(Reg.)
4	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath	(Rest.)
POONA—		
1	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana	(Reg.)
2	Imperial Book Depot, 286, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
3	Sarswat 67 Patel Flates, 2 Bombay Poona Road	(Rest.)
4	International Book Service, Deccan Gym-Khana	(Reg.)
5	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg.)
6	Secy. Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalia Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Peth	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY—		
1	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix	(Rest.)
PUPUKKOTTAI—		
1	Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142 East Main Street.	(Rest.)
2	Sh. P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road	(Rest.)
RAJKOT—		
1	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah, Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent	(Reg.)
RAJPUR—		
1	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar	(Rest.)
RANCHI—		
1	Crown Book Depot., Upper Bazar	(Rest.)
REWARI—		
1	Tika Ram Sing Lal	(Rest)
SAUGAR—		
1	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers	(Rest.)
SECUNDERABAD—		
1	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market St.	(Rest)
SIVAKASI—		
1	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street	(Rest.)
SIMLA—		
1	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall	(Reg.)
SURAT—		
1	Sh. Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road.	(Reg.)
2	Gujrat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Athwa Lines	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN—		
1	Shri K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapal Road	(Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
TRICHINOPOLLY—		
1	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road	(Reg.)
TRIPURA—		
1	G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipment Suppliers	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM—		
1	International Book Depot. Main Road	(Reg.)
2	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4	(Rest.)
TEZPUR—		
1	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR—		
1	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College Consumer, Co. op. Society Ltd.	(Rest.)
2	Ashutosh & Co., Station Road, Opp. University of Udaipur	(Rest.)
UJJAIN—		
1	Rami Bros. 41, Mallipura	(Rest)
VARANASI—		
1	The Manager, Banaras Hindu University Book Depot	(Reg.)
2	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P. B. No. 8	(Reg.)
3	Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka	(Reg.)
4	Viswavidhyalaya Prakashan, K 40/18, Bhairo Nath Marg	(Reg.)
5	Globe Book Centre, PO Hindu University	(Rest.)
VZEGAPATAM—		
1	Gupta Bros., Vizia Building	(Reg.)
2	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co. Op. Stores	(Rest.)
WARDHA—		
	Swarajaya Bhandar, Rathi Market	(Reg.)
VELLORE—		
1	A. Venkatasubban Law Booksellers	(Reg.)

FOR LOCAL SALE

Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi. Phone No. 44561

Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Phone No. 23-3813

High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W. C. 2

Name of the Party

(RAILWAY BOOKSTALL HOLDERS)

1. S/s A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgine Road, Allahabad.
2. S/s Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
3. Gahlot Bros., K .E. M. Road, Bikaner.

(FOREIGN)

1. S/s Education Enterprise Private Ltd. Kathmandu (Nepal).
2. S/s Aktiebologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl Hovbokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden).
3. Reise-und-Ver Kehrsverlage Stuttgart., Post 730 Gutenbergstrelee 21, Stuttgart Nr. 11245 Stuttgart, den (Germany West).
4. S/s Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansion, 46, The Mall Lahore (Pakistan)
5. S/s Drghi Ranchi International Booksellers, via Cavour T-9-11, 35000 Padova, **Italy.**
6. S/s Wepf & Co. Booksellers, English Deptt., Elsengasse 5 Basel, **Switzerland.**
7. Otto Harrassowitz, Buchhandiung und Antiquarial, 6200 Wisesbaden, Taunustra, **Germany**
8. S/s A. Asher & Co. 386 Herengracht, Amsterdam. C **Holland.**
9. S/s Swets & Zeitlinger N. V., 471 & 487 Keizersgracht Amsterdam **Holland.**
10. M. G. Von Piere, Rechitract 62, Eindhoven **Holland**
11. H. K. Lowis & Co, Ltd,. 136 Gower Street, **London W. C. 1**
12. Herbert Wilson Ltd,. Booksellers & Sub Agents, 161 Borough High Street, London S.E. I. **England.**
13. Buch Und Zeitachrifren, M. B. H. I-Ind Export Grosso Und, Knnissionbuch Handling Internation Verlagsa-Uslieferundenm **Hambarg Germany**
14. S/s Store Nordiske Videnskaboghandel, Remersgade 27 D K 1362 **Compenhagen K**

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Name of the Party

15. The Ex-Libris, Buchhandeisgellschaff, Harinnon Oswold & Co K. G. **Frankfurt/Main (Germany)**
16. Dr. Ludwing Hantaschel Universitats-Buchhandlung, 34, Cottingen (**Germany**)
17. Otto Koeltz Antiquaiat,624 Koenigsting/Taunus Rernnwaldstr-6 (W Germany).
18. Asia Library Service. 1841, 69th Avenues, California (U. S. **A**.)
19. Publishing and Distributing Co. Ltd., Mitre House, 177 Regent Street, **London W. I.**
20. Reise-U-Verkehrsverlag, 7 Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Postfaih-80-0820. Hosigwiesenstr-25 (**Germany**)

(S & R AGENTS)

1. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre. Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.
3. The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S. I. S. I. Ministry of C & I Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. I.)
5. The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
6. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre Nadiad (Gujarat).
7. The Development Commissioner, Industries Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. The Dy. Director. Incharge, S. I. S, I. C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim.
9. The Director, Govt. Press Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
11. The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension, Centre, Udhna-Surat.
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, M. P.
13. —do— Gopal Bhawan, Morena
14. —do— Jhabue
15. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road Poona.

Name of the Party

17. The Officer-in-charge, Assam, Govt. B. D. Shillong.
18. The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzafferpur.
19. The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar.
20. The O. I/C. State Information Centre, Hyderabad
21. The O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda.
22. The O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.
23. O. I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. The O. I/C,, S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33/1, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
25. The O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta-2.
26. The O. I/C., S.I.SI. Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur, 24 Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt. Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty Street P. B, 1530 Madras.
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur, and Tripura, Shillong.
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1,
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162 Brigade Road. Bangalore.
33. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay,
34. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.
35. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M. P.)
36. The Registrar of Companies, H. N. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad.
37. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70 Feet Road, Ernakulam.
38. The Registrar of Companies, M. G. Road, West Cott. Bldg. F. B. 334, Kanpur.
39. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Bldg. Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Name of the Party

40. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
41. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
42. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
43. The Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
44. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Bldg. Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
45. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46. Soochna Sahitya Depot, (State Book Depot) Lucknow.
47. Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
48. Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur.
49. Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras.
50. Supdt. Govt. State Stores and Pubs. P. O. Gulzenbagh, Patna.
51. Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
52. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
53. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.
54. Supdt. Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa.
55. Dy. Controller Prg & Sty. Office Himchal Pradesh, Simla.
56. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, U.P.
57. Supdt. Printing & Stationery M. P. Gwalior.
58. Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59. Supdt. State Govt. Press Bhopal.
60. Asstt. Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sabha Bangalore. 1.
61. Supdt. Govt. Press Trivandrum.
62. Asstt. Informations Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar,
63. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Panjim, Goa.
64. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop) Sidhi (M. P.)
65. The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.
66. The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.

Name of the Party

67. The Director of Supplies and Disposal, Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.
68. Director General of Supplies and Disposal, L. I. C. Bldg,, New Delhi.
69. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Rajkot.
70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/L&E Madras Harbour, Madras-1.
71. The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam.
72. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi.
73. Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Portland Park, Visakhapatnam.
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwwalla Chambers. Sir P. M. Road Bombay.
75. Controller of Imports & Exports. I. B. 14-P. Pondicherry.
76. Dy Director Incharge, S. I. S. I. Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot.
77. The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Near Forest, P. O. Dehradun.
78. The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla,
79. The Dy. Director General (S. D.) 6. Esplanade East, Calcutta.
80. The Director, Govt. of India, S. I. S. I. Ministry of I&S. Industrial Area-B, Ludhiana.
81. The Govt. Epigwaphist for India.
82. The Asstt. Director, Incharge S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Varanasi.
83. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
84. Asstt. Director (Admn.) Office of the Dte. of Supplies & Disposal, Bombay.
85. The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Ministry of International Trade, Madras.
86. The Dy. Collector of Customs, Custom House Visakhapatnam.
87. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta.
88. Director S. I. S. I. 107, Industrial Estate Kanpur.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*concld.*

Name of the Party

89. The Director, I/C. S. I. S. I. Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
90. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1.
91. The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T. D. Road, Ernakulam.
92. The Asstt. Director Govt. Stationery & Book Depot, Aurangabad.
93. The Asstt. Director I/C, S.I.S.I. Club Road, Hubli.
94. The Empolyment Officer, Talcher.
95. The Director of Inspection, Dte. G & S Disposal. 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
96. The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.
97. The Controller of Imports and Exports, Bangalore.
98. The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101. Queen's Road, Bombay.
99. The Commissioner of Income Tax. Patiala.
100. The Director, Ministry of I & Supply. (Deptt. of Industry) Cuttack.
101. The Dy. Director of Public Relations State Information Centre, Patna.
102. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi.
103. The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
104. The Asst. Director, S.I.S.I., M. I. Road, Jaipur.
105. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
106. National Building Orgn., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
107. The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.
108. The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
109. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
110. The Principal Publications Officer sending commission for Scientific & Tech., Terminology UGC. Building, New Delhi.

Name of the Party

111. The Officer-in-Charge. Information Centre, Sawai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.
112. The Director General of Civil Aviation, New. Delhi.
113. Controller of Aerodromes. Delhi.
114. Controller of Aerodromes. Calcutta.
115. —do— Bombay.
116. —do— Madras.
117. The Registrar, Punjab Agri. University, Ludhiana.
118. The Land & Developement Officer, M. Of Health, Family Planning W. H. & U. D. Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
119. Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.
120. Director of Census Operations, 29 British Indian St. Calcutta.
121. Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad.
122. Director of Census Operations, Port Blair.
123. Director of Census Operations, Patna, Bihar.
124. Director of Census Operations, M. P. Bhopal.
125. Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Agartala.
126. Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.
127. Director of Census Operations, Bangalore
128. Director of Census Operations, Simla.
129. Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu, Panaji.
130. Director of Census Operations, Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
131. Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh.
132. Director of Census Operations, Madras.
133. Director of Census Operations, Karanwala Building, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
134. Director of Census Operations, Grand Hotel, Under Hill Road, Delhi.
135. Director of Census Operations, NEFA, Shillong.