

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 18

RAJASTHAN

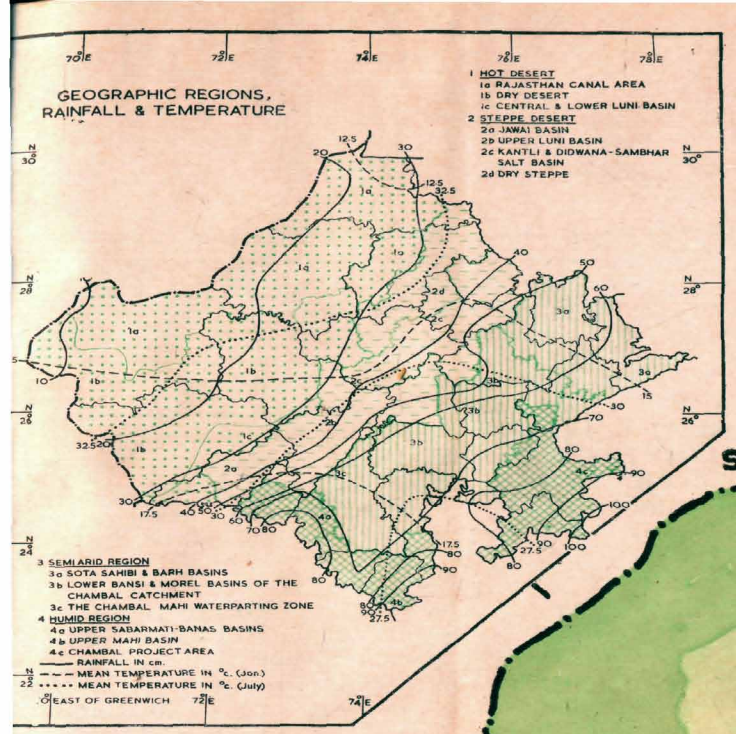
PART I
GENERAL REPORT

U. B. MATHUR

Dy. Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan

RAJASTHAN

PHYSICAL



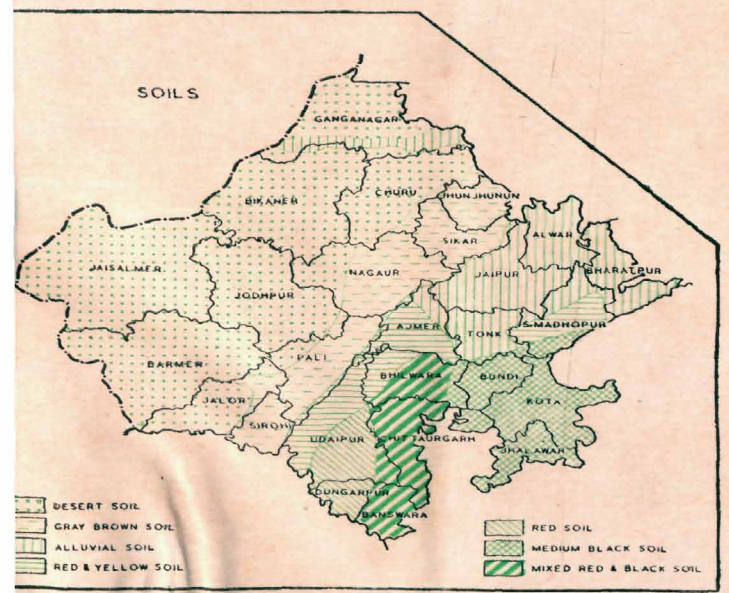
NOTES :

There are wide variations in the physical relief of Rajasthan. It ranges from 30 metres above sea-level in the vicinity of the Rann of Kutch to 500 metres and even over 750 at a few places. Nearly half of the State lies in the relief-range of 150 to 350 metres. The Aravalli ranges running from north-east to the south-west, with Guru Shikhar near Mt. Abu as the highest point, constitute a major feature and a water-shed.

The Luni and a large number of tributaries, mostly non-perennial, originating in the Aravalli ranges, form the drainage of the arid region. The western Banas, Sabarmati and Mahi etc. also flow to the south-west into Gujarat. To the south-east are two major river-systems consisting of the Chambal, Ahu, Kalisindh, Parbati and Banas. The rivers Gambhiri, Berach, Khari and Morel drain the waters of the eastern slopes of the Aravalis also into the Chambal. There are small basins of interior drainage as well, the most important being that of the Sambhar salt lake as well as some minor rivers to the north-east. Towards the north-west, the Ganga and the Rajasthan canal systems are bringing the waters of the Punjab plains to turn the arid areas into veritable granaries. Some other major irrigation projects are those of the Gurgaon Canal, Chambal Stage I & Stage II, Mahi and Jakham.

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"It is in Rajasthan that the desert belt girdling half around world merges into India's rainfed centre. This has resulted in azing variations in soil, climate, population and vast agricul-l, mineral and industrial potentials"—V.C. Misra.



MAJOR MINERALS & THEIR IMPORTANT SITES (Tehsil names in brackets):
Emerald : Teekhi (Deogarh) (1); *Garnet* : Rajmahal (Daoli) (2). *Lead & Zinc* : Zawar (Girwa) (3); *Gypsum* : Jamsar (Bikaner) (4); *Soapstone* : Dagota etc. (Jaimwa Ramgarh) (5); *Asbestos* : Kotra etc. (Ajmer) (6); *Jhadol* (Phalasia) (7); *Celestite* : Raipur, Maonda etc. (Neem-ka-thana) (8); *Mica* : Bagar (Mandal)-Bhoonas (Suhara) (9); *Feldspar* : Tatarpur (Babrior) (10); *Barytes* : Jamoli etc. (Ragaph) (11); *Copper* : Khetri (Khetri) (12); *Tungsten* : Degana (Degana) (13); *Marble* : Makrana (Parbatsar) (14); *Lignite* : Palana (Bikaner) (15); *Salt* : Pachpadra (Pachpadra) (16); Sambhar (Phulera) (17); *Fuller's Earth* : Kapoordi, Rohdi etc. (Barmer) (18); *Fluorspar* : Palmandav, Samota etc. (Dungarpur) (19); *Rock Phosphate* : Jamar Kotra (Girwa) (20); *Pyrite* : Salaidpura (Sri Madhopur) (21); *Glass Sand* : Barkho (Bassi) (22).

International, State and district boundaries based on the Survey of India map, other particulars drawn in the Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan as per various sources.

CENSUS 1971, RAJASTHAN

PREFACE

THIS GENERAL REPORT contains some of our observations based on the large mass of data collected during the 1971 Census Operations. Matters relating to the size, distribution and density of population; growth of population; rural and urban population; sex ratio and age structure; Literacy; Mother tongue; Religion; Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; Working and non-working population are discussed.

A large number of tables, on which basis some of the tables inset in this report have been built-up, have been published earlier under different titles. The reader is advised to consult the original tables as well to fully appreciate the observations contained in this report. A reference to our Atlases will be specially rewarding. While the Administrative Atlas provides the basic administrative-demographic features for the State, district, tehsil and towns (its supplement provides a classification of villages by various population ranges), the Census Atlas offers an insight into its socio-cultural and demographic life.

The Census operations of 1971, on the basis of which this report is presented, was a tremendous job and almost an army of devoted workers had done this collosal work. It was conducted under the supreme command of Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Census Commissioner and Registrar General, India. We were fortunate to have Shri Vijay Verma to direct the census operation in Rajasthan. But for his meticulous supervision it would not have been such a great success as it came out to be. We also fortunately had some very bright officers as our Regional Deputy Directors — Sarvashri O. P. Joshi, N. N. Bhatnagar, H. K. L. Khattar, D. C. Jain and Jagat Pal Singh who ably helped us both at the time of enumeration and tabulation of census data. At the Registrar General's office Shri K. K. Chakravorty, greatly helped and guided us from time to time.

All members of the staff of this office have particularly been extremely co-operative and each one of them, in his own field, has contributed to build up the Census literature which we have issued. We have already mentioned some of them in our various volumes; we again take this opportunity to thank those who worked with us for the 1971 Census and incessantly toiled on the processing and interpretation of its data upto the final stage. They are mentioned overleaf.

Our thanks are also due to the entire State administration for its whole hearted co-operation in the conduct of the Census.

U. B. MATHUR
Deputy Director
Census Operations, Rajasthan

Jaipur
June 27, '78.

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Shri R. A. Gupta

Shri R. L. Mittal

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Shri R. N. Verma

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Shri Wali Haider

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Shri Laxmi Narain

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Shri J. P. Kateja

Shri K. B. Sharma

Shri Bhupendra Goyal

Shri D. N. Pareek

Shri Hassan Mohd.

Shri R. L. Bairwa

PART I

GENERAL REPORT

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Census of India 1971—Series-18 Rajasthan is being published in the following parts:

A—Government of India Publications

Part I	General Report (The Present Volume)
Part II-A	General Population Tables (Tables A-I to A-IV & State Primary Census Abstract) (Published)
	Supplement to Part II-A—Standard Urban Areas (Table A-V) (Published)
Part II-B(i)	Economic Tables (Tables B-I Part A and B-II) (Published)
Part II-B(ii)	Economic Tables (Tables B-I Part B and B-III to B-IX) (Published)
Part II-C(i)	Social & Cultural Tables (Tables C-VII and C-VIII) (Published)
Part II-C(ii)	Social & Cultural Tables (Tables C-I to C-VI and Fertility Tables) (Published)
Part II-D	Migration Tables (Published)
Part III-A	Report on Establishments (Published)
Part III-B	Establishment Tables (Published)
Part IV	Housing Report and Tables (Published)
Part V	Special Tables and Notes on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. (Published)
Part VI-A	Town Directory (Published)
Part VI-B	Special Survey Report on Selected Towns (1. Deeg Town Report Published)
Part VI-C	Survey Report on Selected Villages
Part VIII-A	Administration Report-Enumeration } For official use only
Part VIII-B	Administration Report-Tabulation } For official use only
Part IX	Census Atlas

B—Government of Rajasthan Publications

Part IX-A	Administrative Atlas } (Published) Supplement to Administrative Atlas } (Published)
Part X-A & X-B	District Census Hand Book-Town and Village Directory & Primary Census Abstract (Published for all the 26 districts)

Population Statistics 1971 (Pocket Book) (Published)

ERRATA

Part I General Report

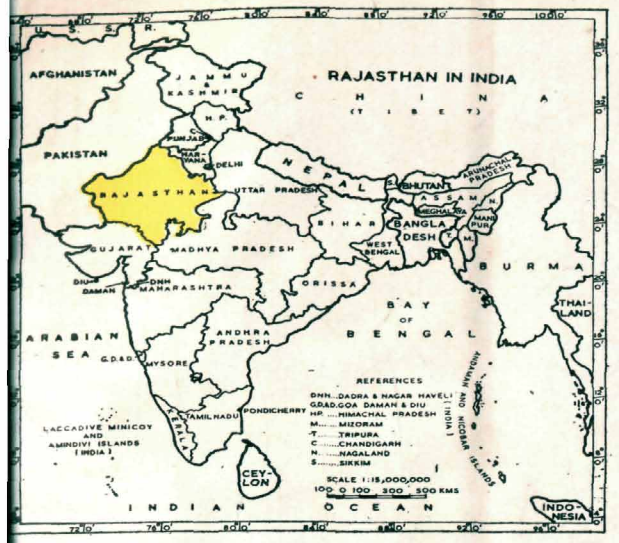
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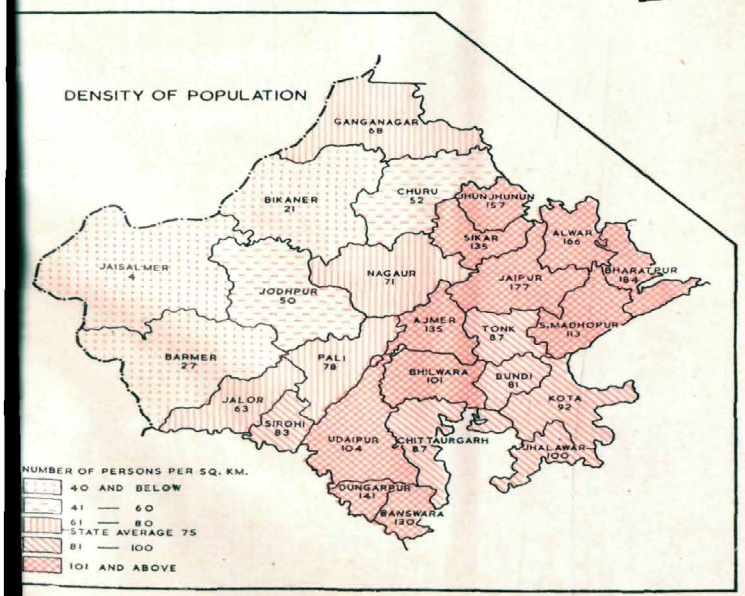
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RAJASTHAN

ADMINISTRATIVE





IMPORTANT ROAD DISTANCES (APP.) (KMS.)

1.	JAIPUR – KOTPUTLI – DELHI	256
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10.	UDAIPUR – BALI – MOUNT ABU	320
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12	JAIPUR – AJMER – JODHPUR	318

NOTES :

1. Names of districts and tehsils have been given. Where the two are common, tehsil name is not repeated.
2. Tehsil name also indicates the Tehsil Hq. unless the latter has a different name. In such cases, the Hq. is separately mentioned unless it happens to be a village as in the cases of Malarna Chor, Uniara, Phalasia, Lasadia and Bagidora tehsils whose Hqs. are located at Bonli, Aligarh, Jhadol, Dhariyawad and Kalinjra village respectively.
3. Railways, roads and rivers have been shown in black, red and blue colour respectively.

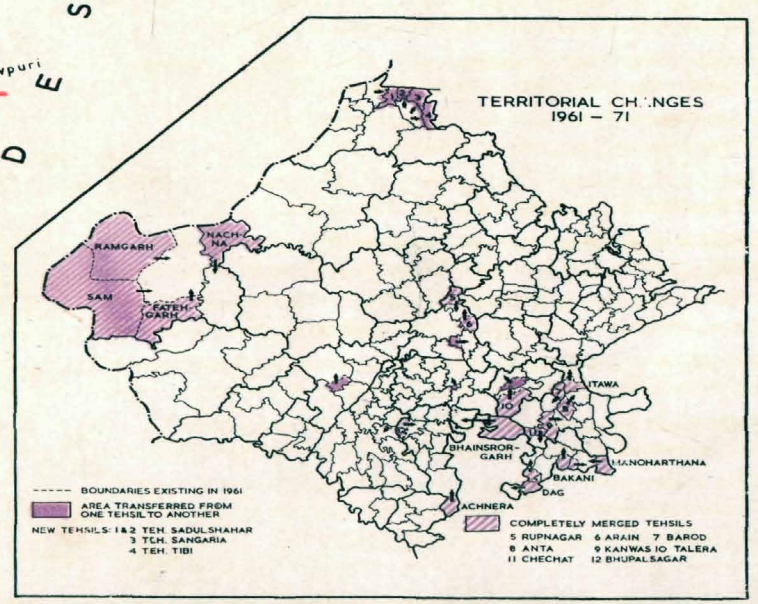
CENSUS 1971, RAJASTHAN

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BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL — STATE
DISTRICT — TEHSIL
STATE Hq. ◉ DISTRICT Hq. ⊙ TEHSIL Hq. •

IMPORTANT ROAD DISTANCES (APP.) (KMS.)

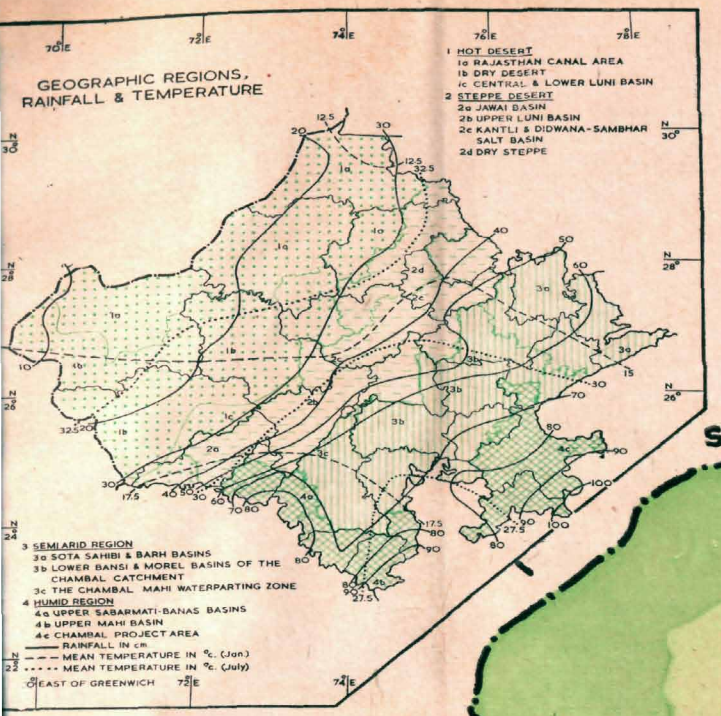
13.	JAIPUR – AJMER – KOTA	327
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RAJASTHAN

PHYSICAL



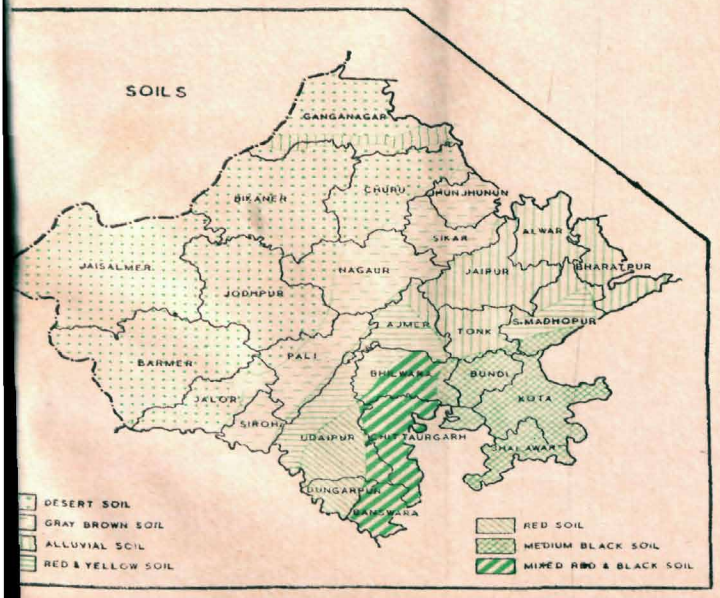
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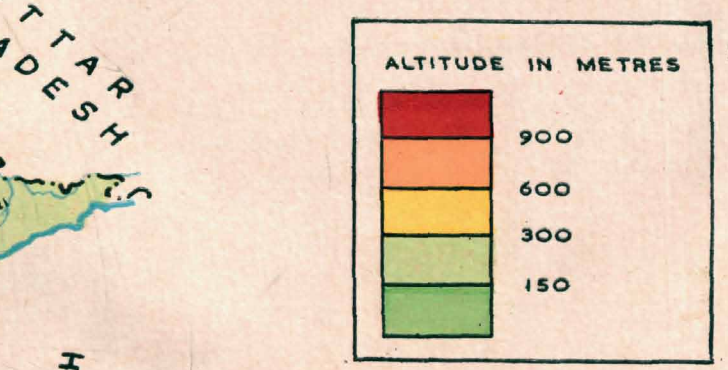
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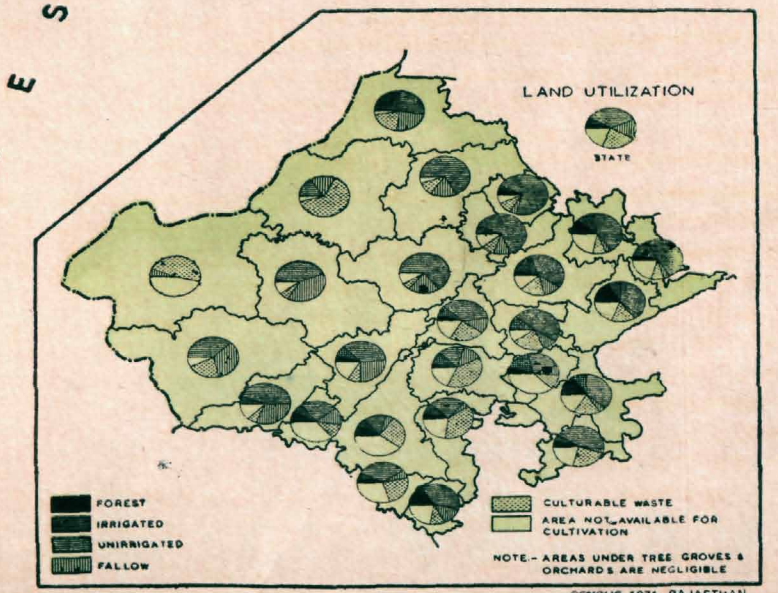




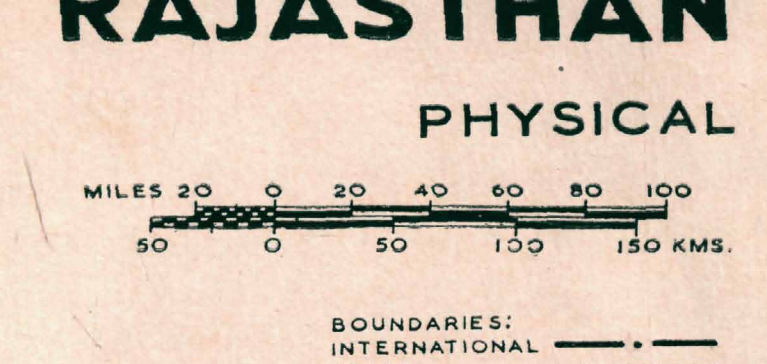
MAJOR MINERALS & THEIR IMPORTANT SITES (Tehsil names in brackets) :

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NOTE - AREAS UNDER TREE GROVES & ORCHARDS ARE NEGLIGIBLE



International, State and district boundaries based on the Survey of India map, other particulars drawn in the Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan as per various sources.

CENSUS 1971, RAJASTHAN

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

THE 1971 CENSUS was conducted in Rajasthan during the period 10th March to 31st March 1971. The reference date was the 1st April, 1971 and the population was determined as at the sunrise of that day.

Preparations for the Census had in fact begun in December, 1967 when the proposed schedules were first pretested. The forms were finalised after the second pretest of March/April, 1969 and the stage was set for the conduct of the Census. The House Numbering and House Listing Operations were then taken up to build-up a frame for the 1971 Census enumeration. The Houselist and Establishment Schedules were canvassed, which apart from building up the required frame for the conduct of Census, also made available a variety of useful information. This has been processed and issued separately as Housing Report and Tables and Establishment Report and Tables. With all its limitations and drawbacks, the material issued in these publications provides basic information on the various aspects of housing, and it attempts to fill up to some extent, gaps in the existing knowledge on our establishments and furnishes information on the structure of industrial segments for further study and research.

As already stated the actual count of population was conducted during 10th March, 1971 through 31st March, 1971. A revisional round was undertaken during 1st April to 3rd April, 1971 with a view to make the data applicable to the sunrise of 1st April, 1971.

Population figures for the State, district, tehsil and town levels were announced provisionally within a week of the Census count and by the middle of April, 1971 we issued a Paper presenting some of the basic particulars about our population. We released these figures even though they were only crude totals having been bulit up through a rapid relay of counts from a massive fleet of Census workers spread throughout the length and breadth of the State. Four months later, by the middle of August, we again published a Supplement to the said paper seeking to release some details and the additional information which became available to us by that time. The tabulation of Census data is a gruelling and a time consuming process and we realised that it would still take more time to build up the series of publications we had in mind. Our anxiety to satisfy the demands of our readers, therefore, again impelled us to bring out whatever information we had been able to cull out from the massive information under processing. We brought out a pocket book called "Population Statistics" in December, 1972 and the figures used were built up as a consequence of the regular tabulation. A number of simple tables were provided in this book which gave an idea about some of the demographic aspects of the State as a whole and at the district, tehsil and town levels. A couple of tables on India and various States had also been presented to assist the reader in having an all India comparative picture. These tables were preceded by a map of the State and a note which introduced the subject matter and gave the necessary background material.

As we have already stated processing and tabulation of Census data is a time consuming process. But while the tabulation still went on, as soon as we were able to build-up any series of tables we tried our very best to release the same quickly. Thus, we issued in 1973 our Part II-A (General Population Tables) containing information on Area, Houses and Population; variation in population during seventy years; villages classified by population; and, Towns and urban agglomerations classified by population in 1971 with variation since 1901.

The State Primary Census Abstract giving Census data for the State, district, tehsil and town, also for the total, rural and urban areas was presented in this book. A little later we came out with our detailed Primary Census Abstract for each village in our District Census Hand Book series. Readers might have noticed that we had presented some non-census data also in this series under what we called as the Village and Town Directory. Demographic data of the Census are after all the products of the interplay of a number of economic, cultural and social factors as indeed the demographic situation in its totality also influences the economic, social and cultural development. It is this dynamic inter-relationship which prompted us to put together the census and non-census data in this basic census literature issued by us. In early 1975 we issued our Part II-B(i) Economic Tables wherein information on full count basis was provided on Workers and Non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups. A separate table to highlight the position in urban centres was also included. Some detailed work on economic activity is contained in our Part II-B(ii) Economic Tables but these tables have been prepared on sample basis.

They furnish information on workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels; Industrial classification of persons at work other than at cultivation as main activity by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups; Industrial classification of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on Household Industry basis as main activity by sex and class of workers; classification of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity by class of workers, age and sex; Industrial classification by sex and class of workers of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity; occupational classification by sex of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation; occupational classification by sex and

class of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity; occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and age-groups; occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels; Secondary work that is to say, persons having main activity (i) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural Labourers (iii) Household Industry (iv) non-household industry and (v) Non-workers classified by sex and by secondary work (i) Household Industry (ii) Cultivator (iii) Agricultural labourers or (iv) Non-household Industry, trade, business or service; Persons classified as non-workers according to main activity cross-classified by sex, age groups and type of activity; and finally, on Non-workers categorised as others, aged 15 and above classified by sex, age-groups and educational levels.

In 1976 we issued Part II-C(i) Social and Cultural Tables containing information on Religion and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Our Part II-C(ii) contains information on Members of households by relationship to head of household classified by age-groups; Households where the head is a male by relation-ship of members with the head; Households where the head is a female relationship of members with the head; Age and marital status; Age, Sex and Education; Single year age returns, Mother tongue and Bilingualism. State level information on fertility is also included in this volume. The data is presented for the Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, present age and age at marriage (the same information for SC and ST in an appendix); Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, present age and age at marriage; Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, duration of marriage and age at marriage (the same information for SC and ST in an appendix); Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, duration of marriage and age of marriage; and, finally Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, education groups, present age, and age at marriage.

In our Part V Special Tables and Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we covered the matter in larger detail and presented information on Industrial Classification of persons at work and Non-workers by sex for each caste and tribe separately; Age and marital status for each caste and tribe; Educational levels for each scheduled caste and tribe; and, Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities as a whole. Information was also made available for the Religion of the Scheduled Tribes.

Our volume II-D Migration Tables contains six tables on the migrational aspects of the population. Migration plays a vital role in assessing the growth of population and in a developing economy it assumes much importance for social scientists. In this volume we have presented population classified by place of birth; Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration; Migrants to urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by sex, broad age groups, educational levels and in case of workers by occupational divisions; population of urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by place of last residence and duration of residence; Migrant workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by place of last residence, and, finally, Migrants classified by place of last residence, age group, duration of residence and marital status.

In almost all these publications preliminary notes have been given to explain the scope and introduce the contents of the information provided in each book. The contents of the tables have also been explained in brief in the fly leaf which precedes each table.

For the benefit of our readers who may like to compare data for the 1971 Census with the past Census at the State, district, tehsil and town levels, we have published in detail the jurisdictional changes that have taken place during the inter Censal period 1961-1971 in our Part II-A General Population Tables as an Appendix to Table A-I.

In the same volume are reproduced the salient extracts from the instructions we issued to the enumerators at the time of the Census count.

Attention of the readers is also invited to our Atlas Volumes—Part IX-A Administrative Atlas and Part X Census Atlas. While the Administrative Atlas shows the administrative structure of the State at the time of 1971 Census and portrays the distribution of population and its density, major amenities available at district, tehsil, town and village levels and the functional areas of towns besides reflecting on the broad physical characteristics of these units, (its supplement provides a list of villages and towns classified by various ranges of population), the Census Atlas presents some cartographic portraits of Rajasthan based on the information released by the 1971 Census and other official statistics showing the socio-economic and demographic life in some detail.

It is customary to present a general report on the results of the Census and the pages which now follow contain our main observations. It has not been possible for us to give the subject any scholarly treatment which we leave to our social scientists. We have, however, tried to work out details to help them as much as possible.

CHAPTER II

SIZE, DISTRIBUTION & DENSITY OF POPULATION

WE ARE currently around 25,765,000 persons in Rajasthan and contribute 4.7 percent to the total population of our country.

A comparison of our State with a few comparable countries of the world having population between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 would be interesting. Ten countries fall in this size group. While Iran and Burma are larger than Rajasthan, the remaining eight namely, Ethiopia, Argentina, South Africa, Colombia, Canada, North Vietnam, Yugoslavia and Romania are all smaller than our State in population size as will be seen in the table below:

Countries with population between 20,000,000—30,000,000	Mid-1970 population
Iran	28,662,000
Burma	27,584,000
Ethiopia	24,625,000
Argentina	23,212,000
South Africa	22,160,000
Colombia	21,632,000
Canada	21,406,000
Vietnam (North)	21,150,000
Yugoslavia	20,540,000
Romania	20,253,000

We rank at number ten amongst the various States in India. Eleven States are smaller than us, while the remaining nine States namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Gujarat are larger in population size as would be seen from the table below:

State by rank in population	Total population	Percentage to country's population
INDIA	**547,949,809**	**100.0**
1. Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144	16.1
2. Bihar	56,353,369	10.3
3. Maharashtra	50,412,235	9.2
4. West Bengal	44,312,011	8.1
5. Andhra Pradesh	43,502,708	7.9
6. Madhya Pradesh	41,654,119	7.6
7. Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	7.5
8. Mysore	29,299,014	5.4
9. Gujarat	26,697,475	4.9
10. RAJASTHAN	25,765,806	4.7
11. Orissa	21,944,615	4.0
12. Kerala	21,347,375	3.9
13. Assam	14,957,542	2.7
14. Punjab	13,551,060	2.5
15. Haryana	10,036,808	1.8
16. Jammu and Kashmir	4,616,632	0.8
17. Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434	0.6
18. Tripura	1,556,342	0.3
19. Manipur	1,072,753	0.2
20. Meghalaya	1,011,699	0.2
21. Nagaland	516,449	0.1

Distribution of Population among districts

We have twentysix districts in Rajasthan. The distribution of population in the various districts and their *interse* ranking is shown in the statement below:

District (by rank in population)	Population	Percentage contribution to State population
1. Jaipur	2,482,385	9.6
2. Udaipur	1,803,680	7.0
3. Bharatpur	1,490,206	5.8
4. Ganganagar	1,394,011	5.4
5. Alwar	1,391,162	5.4
6. Nagaur	1,263,157	4.9
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,193,528	4.6
8. Jodhpur	1,152,712	4.5
9. Ajmer	1,147,729	4.5
10. Kota	1,143,870	4.4
11. Bhilwara	1,054,850	4.1
12. Sikar	1,042,648	4.1
13. Pali	970,602	3.8
14. Chittaurgarh	944,981	3.7
15. Jhunjhunun	924,230	3.6
16. Churu	874,439	3.4
17. Barmer	774,805	3.0
18. Jalor	667,950	2.6
19. Banswara	654,586	2.5
20. Tonk	625,830	2.4
21. Jhalawar	622,001	2.4
22. Bikaner	573.149	2.2
23. Dungarpur	530,258	2.1
24. Bundi	449,021	1.7
25. Sirohi	423,815	1.6
26. Jaisalmer	166,761	0.7

It would be seen that while the highest contribution to the population of the state is made by Jaipur district, which is 9.6 per cent of the total population of Rajasthan, Jaisalmer district contributes only 0.7 per cent. There is thus no uniformity in the pattern of distribution of population; in fact, there is a very wide variation in the distribution of population among the various districts of Rajasthan. Three districts namely Jaisalmer, Sirohi and Bundi are very small and contribute 0.7 to 1.7 per cent to the state population; eleven districts, namely, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Tonk, Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara and Jhalawar each between 2 per cent to 4 per cent; and ten districts, namely, Ganganagar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Bhilwara and Kota each between 4 to 6 per cent. Of the two remaining districts, Udaipur contributes 7 per cent while Jaipur, as already stated, contributes the largest that is 9.6 per cent.

Average Population Size of a District and its Comparison with other States

The average population size of a district in Rajasthan is 991,000 persons. The table below presents comparative figures for other states:

States (Number of Districts in brakets)	Average Population of a district (in 000)
1. Bihar (17)	3,315
2. Tamil Nadu (14)	2,943
3. West Bengal (16)	2,770
4. Kerala (10)	2,135
5. Andhra Pradesh (21)	2,072
6. Maharashtra (26)	1,939
7. Orissa (13)	1,688
8. Uttar Pradesh (54)	1,636
9. Mysore (19)	1,542
10. Assam (10)	1,496
11. Haryana (7)	1,434
12. Gujarat (19)	1,405
13. Punjab (11)	1,232
14. RAJASTHAN (26)	991
15. Madhya Pradesh (43)	969
16. Tripura (3)	519
17. Meghalaya (2)	506
18. Jammu & Kashmir (10)	462
19. Himachal Pradesh (10)	346
20. Manipur (5)	215
21. Nagaland (3)	172

It will be observed that there are thirteen states which have higher averages than Rajasthan. Mainly due to ecological and historical reasons, it does not appear administratively desirable or feasible to reorganise the districts to merely ensure a more equitable population size of our districts

Tehsils by Population Ranges

Statement below shows the population of tehsils and their classification by various population ranges:

Ranges of population	Population of Tehsils in thousands (district names in capitals)
1	2
400,000 and above	JAIPUR—Jaipur (668), AJMER—Ajmer (5 2), JODHPUR—Jodhpur (477).
200,000 to 400,000	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (214) BIKANER—Bikaner (314), JHUNJHUNUN—Jhunjhunun (226), Chirawa, (209), Khetri (2.7), Udaipurwati (267) ALWAR—Alwar (313), Lachhmangarh (233), BHARATPUR—Bharatpur (256), Dholpur (201), JAIPUR—Amber (211), SIKAR—Sikar (232), Sri Madhopur (227), AJMER—Beawar (239), JODHPUR—Bilara (215), NAGAUR—Nagaur (241), Parbatsar (218), PALI—Bali (226), BARMER—Barmer (362), JALOR—Jaswantpura (233), UDAIPUR—Girwa (312), DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (262), KOTA—Ladpura (285)
150,000 to 200,000	GANGANAGAR—Nohar (182), Suratgarh (158), CHURU—Rajgarh (156), Sujangarh (173), ALWAR—Behror (159), Rajgarh (154), S.MADHOPUR—Karauli (161), Sawai Madhopur (177), JAIPUR—Bairath (157), Phulera (189), Jamwa Ramgarh (156), SIKAR—Neem-ka-thana (159), Danta-Ramgarh (164), AJMER—Kishangarh (158), Kekri (163), JODHPUR—Phalodi (153), Osian (172), NAGAUR-Didwana (151), Nawa (153), Merta (157), PALI—Pali (181), JALOR—Jalor (163), BHILWARA—Bhilwara (171), CHITTAURGARH—Pratapgarh (168), DUNGARPUR—Sagwara (172), BANSWARA—Banswara (154), BUNDI—Bundi (161).
100,000 to 150,000	GANGANAGAR—Hanumangarh (135), Bhadra (135), BIKANER—Nokha (126), CHURU—Sardarshahar (129), Churu (130), Ratangarh (114), ALWAR—Mandawar (107), Kishangarh (137), Tijara (103), BHARATPUR—Kaman (148), Deeg (104), Weir (117), Bayana (112), Rupbas (106), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Todabhim (107), Hindaun (140), Gangapur (124), Malarnacher (102), JAIPUR—Kotputli (148), Baswa (132), Bassi (103), Dausa (144) Lalsot (119), SIKAR—Fatehpur (125), Lachhmangarh (136), TONK—Malpura (106), Tonk (166), Deoli (106), JODHPUR—Shergarh (136), NAGAUR—Ladnu (103), Jayal (106), Degana (133), PALI-Jaitaran (107), Sojat (112), Kharchi (117), Desuri (132, BARMER—Pachpadra (124), Chohtan (133), JALOR—Sanchore (149), Ahore (122), BHILWARA—Asind (123), Shahpura (102), Jahazpur (101), Mandal (117) Mandalgarh (112), UDAIPUR—Nathdwara (131), Mavli (119), Vallabhnagar (131), Sarada (113), Salumber (109), Kherwara (121), CHITTAURGARH—Begun (126), Kapasan (110), BANSWARA—Ghatol (132), Garhi (116), Bagidera (129), Kushalgarh (123), BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (109), JHALAWAR—Jhalrapatan (141), Aklera (135), Pirawa (103).
50,000 to 100,000	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur (95), Padampur (93), Sadulshahar (68), Sangaria (73), Tibi (71), Raisinghnagar (91), Anupgarh (79), BIKANER—Lunkaransar (75), Kolayat (58) CHURU—Taranagar (80), Dungargarh (92), ALWAR—Bansur (98), Thanagazi (87), BHARATPUR—Nagar (97), Nadbai (90), Baseri (95), Bari (94), Rajakhera (70), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Mahwa (97), Nadauli, (66), Bamanwas (79), Sapotra (85), Khandar (55), JAIPUR—Dudu (90), Sanganer (99), Sikrai (94), Phagi (82), Chaksu (90), AJMER—Sarwar (76), TONK—Nawai (96), Todaraisingh (75), Uniara (76), JAISALMER—Jaisalmer (88), Pokaran (79), PALI—Raipur (95), BARMER—Sheo (58), Siwana (98), SIROHI—Sheoganj (69), Sirohi (90), Pindwara

1	2
	(96), Abu Road (84), Reodhar (85), BHILWARA—Hurda (56), Banera (64), Raipur (53), Sahara (73) Kotri (82), UDAIPUR—Bhim (74), Deogarh (54), Amet (57), Kumbhalgarh (83), Rajsamand (90), Railmagra (68), Gogunda (83), Kotra (77), Phalasia (87), Lasadia (95), CHITTAURGARH—Rashmi (50), Gangrar (71), Chittaurgarh (99), Bhadesar (59), Nimbahera (85), Chhoti Sadri (63), Bari Sadri (61), Dungla (53), DUNGARPUR—Aspur (96), BUNDI—Hindoli (97), Nainwa (82), KOTA—Pipalda (98), Digod (76), Mangrol (98), Baran (84), Kishanganj, (61), Ramganjmandi (90), Sangod (94), Atru (71), Chhipa-Barod (75), Chhabra (64), JHALAWAR—Khanpur (87), Pachpahar (75), Gangdhar (81)
Below 50,000 . .	KOTA—Shahbad (48).

There are three big tehsils namely, Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur which have a population of over 400,000. Twenty-three tehsils have population ranging between 200,000 to 400,000 and twenty seven having population 150,000 to 200,000 persons. The bulk of the tehsils lie in the population size 50,000 to 150,000 persons, out of which 61 tehsils have population ranging between 100,000 to 150,000 and 81 tehsils between 50,000 to 100,000. There is only one tehsil namely Shahbad having less than 50,000 persons.

Average Population Size of a Tehsil

The average population size of a tehsil in Rajasthan is 131,000 persons. There are, however, only 19 tehsils, whose populations size is within ± 5 per cent of the state average. There are 60 tehsils whose population size is higher than the state average. Out of these, 16 tehsils lie within the range of 5 to 20 per cent higher than the state average, while 44 belong to the category of more than 20 per cent. 117 tehsils are in population size lower than the state average. 27 of these belong to the category having 5 to 20 per cent lower than the state average while the remaining 90 have more than 20 per cent below the state average. The statement below shows the distribution of tehsils falling in various districts by these ranges:

State/District	Total number of tehsils	Higher than the State average		Average size (within 5% (±) of State average	Lower than the State average	
		More than 20%	5% to 20%		5% to 20%	More than 20%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN . .	**196**	**44**	**16**	**19**	**27**	**90**
1. Ganganagar .	12	2	1	2	..	7
2. Bikaner . .	4	1	..	1	..	2
3. Churu . .	7	1	1	2	1	2
4. Jhunjhunun .	4	4	..	..	..	..
5. Alwar . .	9	3	1	1	1	3
6. Bharatpur .	12	2	1	..	3	6
7. Sawai Madhopur	11	2	1	..	2	6
8. Jaipur . .	15	3	4	1	1	6
9. Sikar . .	6	4	..	2	..	..
10. Ajmer . .	5	4	..	..	..	1
11. Tonk. . .	6	1	..	..	2	3
12. Jaisalmer . .	2	..	..	..	..	2
13. Jodhpur . .	5	3	1	1	..	..
14. Nagaur . .	8	2	3	1	1	1
15. Pali . .	7	2	..	1	3	1
16. Barmer . .	5	1	..	1	1	2
17. Jalor . .	4	2	1	..	1	..
18. Sirohi . .	5	..	..	..	..	5
19. Bhilwara . .	11	1	..	..	3	7
20. Udaipur . .	17	1	..	2	4	10
21. Chittaurgarh .	11	1	..	1	1	8
22. Dungarpur. .	3	2	..	..	..	1
23. Banswara . .	5	..	1	2	2	..
24. Bundi . .	4	1	..	..	1	2
25. Kota . .	12	1	..	..	..	11
26. Jhalawar . .	6	..	1	1	..	4

Density of Population & its Comparison with other States

The density of population per sq. kilometre in Rajasthan is 75 persons. The All India figure is 178. Fifteen Indian States have higher densities ranging from 94 in Madhya Pradesh to 549 in Kerala. The remaining five states have lower densities ranging from 21 in Jammu & Kashmir to 62 in Himachal Pradesh as would be seen from the table below:

States having higher densities than Rajasthan		States having lower densities than Rajasthan	
1. Kerala . .	(549)	1. Himachal Pradesh	(62)
2. West Bengal . .	(504)	2. Manipur . .	(48)
3. Bihar . .	(324)	3. Meghalaya . .	(45)
4. Tamil Nadu .	(317)	4. Nagaland . .	(31)
5. Uttar Pradesh .	(300)	5. Jammu & Kashmir	(21)
6. Punjab . .	(269)		
7. Haryana . .	(227)		
8. Maharashtra .	(164)		
9. Andhra Pradesh	(157)		
10. Mysore . .	(153)		
11. Assam . .	(150)		
12. Tripura . .	(149)		
13. Orissa . .	(141)		
14. Gujarat . .	(136)		
15. Madhya Pradesh	(94)		

Density in the districts

The density of population varies from district to district and ranges from a mere 4 persons to a sq. km. in the desert district of Jaisalmer to 184 in the fertile

plains of Bharatpur district. The following statement indicates the districts with density above or below the state average:

Districts above the state average (75)		Districts below the state average (75)	
1. Bharatpur	(184)	1. Nagaur	(71)
2. Jaipur	(177)	2. Ganganagar	(68)
3. Alwar	(166)	3. Jalor	(63)
4. Jhunjhunun	(157)	4. Churu	(52)
5. Dungarpur	(141)	5. Jodhpur	(50)
6. Sikar	(135)	6. Barmer	(27)
7. Ajmer	(135)	7. Bikaner	(21)
8. Banswara	(130)	8. Jaisalmer	(04)
9. Sawai Madhopur	(113)		
10. Udaipur	(104)		
11. Bhilwara	(101)		
12. Jhalawar	(100)		
13. Kota	(92)		
14. Tonk	(87)		
15. Chittaurgarh	(87)		
16. Sirohi	(83)		
17. Bundi	(81)		
18. Pali	(78)		

It will be seen that there are as many as 18 districts with densities above the state average, ranging from 78 in Pali to 184 in district Bharatpur. The remaining 8 have densities lower than the state average ranging from 4 in Jaisalmer district to 71 in district Nagaur.

Density at Tehsil Level

Down at the tehsil level, however, the density of population varies widely from 3 in Jaisalmer tehsil to 1,119 in Jaipur tehsil. The statement below shows the classification of tehsils under various ranges of density:

Ranges of Density	Density of tehsils (district names in capitals)
1	2
50 and below	GANGANAGAR—Nohar (42), Suratgarh (42), Anupgarh (24), BIKANER—Bikaner (34), Nokha (33), Lunkaransar (12), Kolayat (7), CHURU—Taranagar (45), Sardarshahar (34), Dungargarh (31), JAISALMER—Pokaran (9), Jaisalmer (3), JODHPUR—Osian (41), Shergarh (36), Phalodi (20), BARMER—Siwana (36), Pachpadra (36), Barmer (30), Chohtan (28), Sheo (9), JALOR—Sanchore (49), KOTA—Kishanganj (43), Shahbad (33).
51—75	GANGANAGAR—Raisinghnagar (68), CHURU—Rajgarh (70), Ratangarh (67), Sujangarh (66), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Sapotra (61), Khandar (57), JAIPUR—Phagi (74), Dudu (67), AJMER—Sarwar (73), TONK—Malpura (73), JODHPUR—Bilara (63), NAGAUR—Degana (70), Merta (69), Nagaur (51), Jayal (51), PALI—Sojat (67), Pali (59), JALOR—Jalor (73), Jaswantpura (68), Ahore (66), BHILWARA—Mandalgarh (73) UDAIPUR—Kotra (63), Phalasia (61) CHITTAURGARH—Begun (53), BUNDI—Nainwa (75), Hindoli (71).
76—100	GANGANAGAR—Tibi (96), Sadulshahar (86), Bhadra (81), CHURU—Churu (81), ALWAR—Thanagazi (82), BHARATPUR—Baseri (95), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Karauli (689), AJMER—Kishangarh (91), Kekri (90), TONK—Nawai (93), Deoli (83), Todaraisingh (77), Uniara (77), NAGAUR—Nawa (100), Parbatsar (91), Didwana (91), Ladnu (82), PALI—Raipur (93), Bali (95), Kharchi (84), Jaitaran (78), SIROHI—Abu Road (95), Pindwara (85) Reodhar (78), Sheoganj (77), Sirohi (76), BHILWARA—Hurda (91), Mandal (97), Banera (94), Jahazpur (93), Shahpura (90), Kotri (88), UDAIPUR—Gogunda (95), Deogarh (91), Lasadia (78), CHITTAURGARH—Gangrar (98), Chhoti Sadri (89), Partapgarh (77) BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (92), Bundi (84), KOTA—Chhipabarod (91), Pipalda (87). Digod (83), Atru (83), Chhabra (80), Sangod (79), JHALAWAR—Pirawa (99), Aklera (95), Khanpur (93), Gangdhar (89).
101—125	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur (116), Hanumangarah (110), Padampur (110) Sangaria (105), ALWAR—Rajgarh (108) BHARATPUR—Bari (116), SAWAI—MADHOPUR—Bamanwas (107), Sawai Madhopur (106), Nadauti (101), Malarnachor (101), JAIPUR—Jamwa Ramgarh (112), Chaksu (111), SIKAR—Danta Ramgarh (119), Fatehpur (117), Lachhmangarh (111), TONK—Tonk (111), PALI—Desuri (103), BHILWARA—Sahara (112), Asind (108), Raipur (103), UDAIPUR—Salumbar (117), Kherwara (111), Railmagra (122), Amet (106), Kumbhalgarh (107) Sarada (105), CHITTAURGARH—Kapasan (122), Rashmi (111), Bhadesar, (110), Dungla (108), Nimbahera (102)-Bari Sadri (120), BANSWARA—Kushalgarh (118), Ghatol (101), KOTA—Mangrol (102), Ramganjmandi (112)-JHALAWAR—Jhalrapatan (122), Pachpahar (104).
126—150	JHUNJHUNUN—Jhunjhunun (142), ALWAR—Tijara (150), Bansur (148), BHARATPUR—Bayana (139), JAIPUR—Lalsot (137), Phulera (137), SIKAR—Neem-ka-thana (133), JODHPUR—Jodhpur (135), UDAIPUR—Rajsamand (150), Mavli (141), Nathdwara (139), Bhim (128), Vallabhnagar (127), CHITTAURGARH—Chittaurgarh (143), DUNGARPUR—Aspur (145), BANSWARA—Banswara (135), KOTA—Baran (134).
151—175	JHUNJHUNUN—Udaipurwati (174), Chirawa (157), Khetri (155), JAIPUR—Amber (170), Bassi (157), Sanganer (156), Dausa (156), Bairath (154), SIKAR—Sri Madhopur (165), Sikar (153), AJMER—Beawar (163), DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (167), BANSWARA—Garhi (164), Bagidora (151(

1	2
175 and above	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (215), ALWAR—Behror (218), Lachhmangarh (199), Mandawar (186), Kishangar (184), Alwar (184), BHARATPUR—Bharatpur (268), Dholpur (246), Nagar (208), Deeg (207), Kaman (205), Nadbai (202), Rupbas (192), Weir (191), Rajakhera (180), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Hindaun (218), Mahwa (203), Todabhim (198), Gangapur (193), JAIPUR—Jaipur (1,119), Baswa (207), Sikrai (186), Kotputli (179), AJMER—Ajmer (213), BHILWARA—Bhilwara (178), UDAIPUR—Girwa (185), DUNGARPUR—Sagwara (186), KOTA—Ladpura (185).

Out of the 196 tehsils in Rajasthan, 23 have density upto 50 persons to a sq. km., 26 tehsils between 51 to 75, and, 50 tehsils between 76 to 100. Of the rest, 38 tehsils lie in regions with the density of population ranging between 101 to 125, 17 tehsils between 126 to 150, and, 14 tehsils between 151 to 175. The remaining 28 tehsils have higher densities. Jaipur tehsil, as already stated, has very high density of 1,119, while the remaining 27 others have densities ranging between 178 to 268. The following table indicates the number of tehsils in each district having higher or lower density than the state average:

District	Number of tehsils		
	Total	With density higher than state average (75)	With density equal or lower than state average (75)
1	2	3	4
1. Ganganagar	12	8	4
2. Bikaner	4	..	4
3. Churu	7	1	6
4. Jhunjhunun	4	4	..
5. Alwar	9	9	..
6. Bharatpur	12	12	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	11	9	2
8. Sikar	6	6	..
9. Jaipur	15	13	2
10. Ajmer	5	4	1
11. Tonk	6	5	1
12. Jaisalmer	2	..	2
13. Jodhpur	5	1	4
14. Nagaur	8	4	4
15. Pali	7	5	2
16. Barmer	5	..	5
17. Jalor	4	..	4
18. Sirohi	5	5	..
19. Bhilwara	11	10	1
20. Udaipur	17	15	2
21. Chittaurgarh	11	10	1
22. Dungarpur	3	3	..
23. Banswara	5	5	..
24. Bundi	4	2	2
25. Kota	12	10	2
26. Jhalawar	6	6	..
RAJASTHAN	**196**	**147**	**49**

One tehsil (Nainwa of Bundi District) has the same density as the state average. There are 147 tehsils having densities higher than the state average, the remaining 48 have lower densities. It may be noted that the 147 tehsils having higher densities belong to districts other than Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jalor. 50 out of these tehsils pertain to the eight districts, which have higher densities in each and every tehsil under their jurisdiction, namely, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sikar, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Banswara and Jhalawar. The remaining fourteen districts together contribute the remaining 97 such tehsils.

15 out of the 48 tehsils having lower densities are contributed by districts Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jalor which have lower densities in all the tehsils under their jurisdiction. The remaining 33 tehsils belong to the fourteen districts, the number already mentioned above, namely, Ganganagar, Churu, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Bundi and Kota.

We have already seen that density of population in Rajasthan state as a whole, at the district level and at the lower levels of tehsils is not high. The highest density reported from the districts is only 184 persons (district Bharatpur) to a sq. km. The highest at the tehsil level, leaving Jaipur tehsil, is also only 268 persons (tehsil Bharatpur) per sq. km. In case of Jaipur tehsil the figure is influenced by the city of Jaipur. There is thus no question of over population or stagnation in any district or tehsil in Rajasthan.

CHAPTER III
GROWTH OF POPULATION

WE HAVE been growing rather fast at a rapid rate during the recent past and an all time high decennial growth rate of 27.8 per cent was recorded at the 1971 Census. The corresponding figures for India as a whole was only 24.8 per cent. The statement below presents the comparative rates for the various states of the country:

States having higher growth rates than the country's average (24·8 per cent)		States having lower growth rates than the country's average (24·8 per cent)	
1. Nagaland	39·9	1. Mysore	24·2
2. Manipur	37·5	2. Himachal Pradesh	23·0
3. Tripura	36·3	3. Tamil Nadu	22·3
4. Assam	34·7	4. Punjab	21·7
5. Haryana	32·2	5. Bihar	21·3
6. Meghalaya	31·5	6. Andhra Pradesh	20·9
7. Jammu & Kashmir	29·7	7. Uttar Pradesh	19·8
8. Gujarat	29·4		
9. Madhya Pradesh	28 7		
10. RAJASTHAN	27 8		
11. Maharashtra	27·5		
12. West Bengal	26·9		
13. Kerala	26 3		
14. Orissa	25·1		

It would be seen that there are fourteen states having higher growth rates than the average for the country, ranging from 25.1 in Orissa to 39.9 percent in Nagaland, and, seven states with rates lower, ranging from 19.8 in Uttar Pradesh to 24.2 percent in Mysore. There are nine states with higher and eleven with lower growth rates as compared to the growth rate for Rajasthan.

Growth in Past Seventy Years

We in Rajasthan have grown with a rapid rate in the past seventy years. We were about 10,300,000 in 1901 and now we are around 25,800,000 and thus, we have more than doubled during this period. If we look at the history of our growth we find that almost whatever we had as a net addition in our numbers during 1901-11 was offset by the deletion from the population of an equal number during 1911-21 on account of disease and war. We, however, added 1,455,000 in the next decade 1921-31; 2,116,000 in 1931-41; and 2,107,000 again in 1941-51. The intercensal period 1951-61, which followed, gave an addition of 4,185,000 of people to our population, and an all time high figure of 5,610,000 of persons was added during 1961-71.

The table below presents the decadal variation in population and decennial growth rate of population in Rajasthan during the period 1901-71.

Census Year	Population of Rajasthan (in 000)	Decadal variation in population (in 000)	Decennial percentage growth rate of population
1901	*10,294*	..	..
1911	10,984	690	6.7
1921	10,293	—691	—6.3
1931	11,748	1,455	14.1
1941	13,864	2,116	18.0
1951	15,971	2,107	15.2
1961	20,156	4,185	26.2
1971	25,766	5,610	27.8

The last twenty years have, thus, been very crucial and have contributed the largest share to our growth during these past seventy years. As would be seen, while the first fifty years added only 5,678,000 the last twenty were responsible for an addition of as many as around 9,795,000 persons.

Growth in Districts 1901-71

Let us now consider the growth rates of our population as observed from decade to decade during the last seventy years. A glance at the table below which presents growth rates both at the State and district level, would show that (apart from the setback received during 1911-21 and also during the earlier decade when epidemics were rampant in many areas of the State) we have been growing at the rate of 14 to 18 per cent every ten years during the period upto the forties. It will also be seen from the table that we grew at a rapid rate of 26 percent during the period 1951-61 and the speed got even more accelerated during 1961-71 when our growth rate, an all time high, was registered as 27.8 per cent:

State/District	Per cent Growth						
	1961-1971	1951-1961	1941-1951	1931-1941	1921-1931	1911-1921	1901-1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	**+27.8**	**+26.2**	**+15.2**	**+18.1**	**+14.1**	**—6.3**	**+6.7**
1. Ganganagar	+34.4	+64.6	+18.0	+54.6	+102.5	—17.2	+43.7
2. Bikaner	+28.9	+29.6	+8.8	+34.3	+18.2	—3.9	+8.6
3. Churu	+32.7	+25.9	+15.0	+24.6	+22.3	—0.1	+15.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Jhunjhunun	29.1	22.2	19.9	21.1	14.8	—4.3	8.1
5. Alwar	27.6	26.5	2.0	9.8	6.9	—11.4	—4.7
6. Bharatpur	29.6	26.7	5.4	16.3	2.1	—11.7	—8.5
7. Sawai Madhopur	26.5	23.3	12.1	13.0	10.1	—10.1	—0.8
8. Jaipur	30.5	24.8	28.3	13.9	11.5	—18.0	—5.8
9. Sikar	27.1	21.3	10.0	17.9	12.7	—1.5	0.6
10. Ajmer	17.5	19.1	20.2	14.9	13.2	—3.7	3.2
11. Tonk	25.7	22.3	3.4	10.9	16.5	—7.7	6.0
12. Jaisalmer	18.8	28.6	13.1	23.3	13.6	—20.6	15.4
13. Jodhpur	30.2	31.7	20.4	25.9	16.0	—12.1	2.5
14. Nagaur	35.0	22.4	16.4	15.5	16.6	—12.8	6.7
15. Pali	20.4	21.9	19.0	17.4	17.3	—11.7	15.9
16. Barmer	19.2	36.1	21.0	28.0	9.5	—6.0	—4.3
17. Jalor	22.1	29.2	15.0	14.1	15.8	—7.2	10.7
18. Sirohi	20.3	21.6	22.9	8.8	14.8	—9.5	16.4
19. Bhilwara	21.8	18.8	15.3	19.3	14.4	6.2	23.7
20. Udaipur	26.4	22.7	17.6	19.3	14.4	6.2	23.7
21. Chittaurgarh	26.4	21.7	13.1	18.5	14.4	6.6	23.3
22. Dungarpur	30.3	32.0	12.4	20.5	20.2	18.9	59.0
23. Banswara	37.7	33.3	18.9	15.1	18.7	17.1	13.4
24. Bundi	32.8	20.5	12.5	15.1	15.9	—14.5	27.7
25. Kota	34.8	26.6	5.4	13.2	7.5	—2.8	16.3
26. Jhalawar	26.8	21.4	8.1	13.5	10.2	—0.6	18.9

At the district level, it will be observed that certain districts have registered abnormal high increases, even during the period earlier than the past twenty years, and they deserve some explanation. The high growth rates recorded in Ganganagar district were due to the inmigration on account of (i) irrigational facilities which became available in Suratgarh tehsil during 1901-11; (ii) construction of a Railway line and the Gang Canal during 1921-31; and (iii) construction of Railway line in Bhadra tehsil during 1931-41. The high increase (34.29) registered for Bikaner district in 1931-41 was due to the construction activities, mainly of roads such as Nokha-Sujangarh road, undertaken in connection with the Golden Jubilee of Gangasingh. High increases seen in Jaisalmer district during 1931-41 (23.27) and 1951-61 (28.62) were directly connected with good rains. High increases recorded in 1901-11 in districts Bhilwara; Udaipur and Chittaurgarh (all around 23 percent) can mainly be attributed to the inmigration as a result of the construction of railway lines. A rather very high increase was seen in district Dungarpur (59.03) during the decade 1901-11. This followed a land settlement in the area which induced the wandering tribals to settle down in villages. Bundi district had registered an increase of 27.74 percent during 1901-11. The plausible reasons for this high increase at that time can be found in the construction of the railway track and erection of the Lakheri Cement Works.

The Crucial Last Twenty Years

Reverting then again to the topic of absolute variation in population for a while let us see the trends in the growth of the population of the various districts during the past seventy years. We have already stated that the last twenty years have been very crucial for they have contributed the largest share to our growth in the past seventy years. The table below indicates the additions made during the first fifty and last twenty years to the population of our various districts:

State/District	Additions to population (in 000 persons)	
	1901—51	1951—71
RAJASTHAN	**5,677**	**9,795**
1. Ganganagar	487	764
2. Bikaner	153	230
3. Churu	263	351
4. Jhunjhunun	247	340
5. Alwar	9	529
6. Bharatpur	11	583
7. Sawai Madhopur	150	428
8. Jaipur	313	958
9. Sikar	210	366
10. Ajmer	292	328
11. Tonk	146	219
12. Jaisalmer	34	58
13. Jodhpur	248	480
14. Nagaur	240	498
15. Pali	267	309
16. Barmer	164	298
17. Jalor	152	244
18. Sirohi	127	134
19. Bhilwara	376	326
20. Udaipur	611	640
21. Chittaurgarh	309	331
22. Dungarpur	208	222
23. Banswara	191	298
24. Bundi	109	169
25. Kota	208	474
26. Jhalawar	151	218

Interesting patterns are observed in the table above. There are districts like Churu, Barmer, Banswara and Ajmer which have a growth history of the type of the state in so far as they have also added to their population in the same style viz., 1½ times more during the last 20 years than what they had added in their first 50 years. Districts like Ganganagar, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Tonk, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Bundi and Kota have grown in such a way that their growth during the past 20 years is double than their growth during the first 50 years. Most remarkable trends are, however, observed in Alwar and Bharatpur districts. In Alwar, while only 9,000 persons were added in the first 50 years, as many as 500,000 or more were added in the last 20 years. In district Bharatpur, only 11,000 were added in the first 50 years although about 600,000 were added in the past 20 years. The remaining districts, namely, Jhunjhunun, Jaisalmer, Pali, Jalor, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur and Jhalawar displayed a pattern where the addition to their population in the first 50 years and the last twenty years were more or less equal.

A classification of districts by various categories of growth rates of population for the past seventy years is presented in the following table :

DISTRICTS (Growth rate in brackets)

Census Year	Category of growth				
	Very High (35·1% & above)	High (30·1% to 35·0%)	Average (25·1% to 30·0%)	Low (20·1% to 25·0%)	Very low (20·0% & below)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901—11	1. Dungarpur (59·0) 2. Ganganagar (43·7)	..	1. Bundi (27·1)	1. Bhilwara (23·7) 2. Udaipur (23·7) 3. Chittaurgarh (23·3)	1. Jhalawar (18·9) 2. Sirohi (16·4) 3. Kota (16·3) 4. Pali (15·9) 5. Jaisalmer (15·4) 6. Churu (15·1) 7. Banswara (13·4) 8. Jalor (10·7) 9. Bikaner (8·6) 10. Jhunjhunun (8·1) 11. Nagaur (6·7) 12. Tonk (6·0) 13. Ajmer (3·2) 14. Jodhpur (2·5) 15. Sikar (—0·6) 16. S. Madhopur (—0·8) 17. Barmer (—4·3) 18. Alwar (—4·6) 19. Jaipur (—5·8) 20. Bharatpur (—8·5)
1911—21	..	..	..	1. Jaisalmer (20·6)	1. Dungarpur (18·9) 2. Banswara (17·1 3. Chittaurgarh (6·6) 4. Bhilwara (6·2) 5. Udaipur (6·2) 6. Churu (—0·1) 7. Sirohi (—0·5) 8. Jhalawar (—0·6) 9. Sikar (—1·5) 10. Kota (—2·8) 11. Ajmer (—3·7) 12. Bikaner (—3·9) 13. Jhunjhunun (—4·3) 14. Barmer (—6.0) 15. Jalor (—6·0) 16. Tonk (—7·7) 17. S. Madhopur (—10·1)

DISTRICTS (Growth rate in brackets)—Contd.

Census Year	Category of growth									
	Very High (35·1% & above)		High to (30.1% to 35·0%)		Average (25·1% to 30·0%)		Low (20·1% to 25·0%)		Very Low (20·0% & below)	
1	2		3		4		5		6	
1911—21 (Contd.)									18. Alwar	(—11·4)
									19. Bharatpur	(—11·6)
									20. Pali	(—11·6)
									21. Jodhpur	(—12·1)
									22. Nagaur	(—12·8)
									23. Bundi	(—14·5)
									24. Ganganagar	(—17·2)
									25. Jaipur	(—18·0)
1921—31	1. Ganganagar	(102·5)	..		..		1. Churu	(22·3)	1. Banswara	(18·7)
							2. Dungarpur	(20·2)	2. Bikaner	(18·2)
									3. Pali	(17·3)
									4. Nagaur	(16·6)
									5. Tonk	(16·5)
									6. Jodhpur	(16·0)
									7. Bundi	(15·9)
									8. Jalor	(15·8)
									9. Jhunjhunun	(14·8)
									10. Sirohi	(14·7)
									11. Bhilwara	(14·4)
									12. Udaipur	(14·4)
									13. Chittaurgarh	(14·4)
									14. Jaisalmer	(13·6)
									15. Ajmer	(13·2)
									16. Sikar	(12·7)
									17. Jaipur	(11·5)
									18. Jhalawar	(10·2)
									19. S. Madhopur	(10·1)
									20. Barmer	(9·5)
									21. Kota	(7·5)
									22. Alwar	(6·9)
									23. Bharatpur	(2·1)
1931—41	1. Ganganagar	(54·6)	1. Bikaner	(34·3)	1. Barmer	(28·0)	1. Churu	(24·6)	1. Bhilwara	(19·3)
					2. Jodhpur	(25·9)	2. Jaisalmer	(23·3)	2. Udaipur	(19·3)
							3. Jhunjhunun	(21·1)	3. Chittaurgarh	(18·5)
							4. Dungarpur	(20·5)	4. Sikar	(17·9)
									5. Pali	(17·4)
									6. Bharatpur	(16·3)
									7. Nagaur	(15·5)
									8. Banswara	(15·1)
									9. Bundi	(15·1)
									10. Ajmer	(14·9)
									11. Jalor	(14·1)
									12. Jaipur	(13·9)
									13. Jhalawar	(13·5)
									14. Kota	(13·2)
									15. S. Madhopur	(13·0)
									16. Tonk	(10·9)
									17. Alwar	(9·8)
									18. Sirohi	(8·8)

DISTRICTS (Growth rate in brackets)—concld.

Census Year	Category of growth					
	Very High (35·1% & above)	High (30·1% to 35·0%)	Average (25·1% to 30·0%)	Low (20·1% to 25·0%)	Very Low (20·0% & below)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1941—51	..	..	1. Jaipur (28·3)	1. Tonk (23·4)	1. Jhunjhunun	(19·9)
				2. Sirohi (22·9)	2. Pali	(19·0)
				3. Jodhpur (20·4)	3. Banswara	(19·0)
				4. Ajmer (20·2)	4. Ganganagar	(18·0)
				5. Barmer (20·0)	5. Udaipur	(17·6)
					6. Nagaur	(16·4)
					7. Bhilwara	(15·3)
					8. Churu	(15·0)
					9. Jalor	(15·0)
					10. Jaisalmer	(13·1)
					11. Chittaurgarh	(13·1)
					12. Bundi	(12·5)
					13. Dungarpur	(12·4)
					14. S. Madhopur	(12·1)
					15. Sikar	(10·0)
					16. Bikaner	(8·8)
					17. Jhalawar	(8·1)
					18. Bharatpur	(5·4)
					19. Kota	(5·4)
					20. Alwar	(2·0)
1951—61	1. Ganganagar (64·6)	1. Banswara (33·3)	1. Bikaner (29·6)	1. Jaipur (24·8)	1. Ajmer	(19·1)
	2. Barmer (36·1)	2. Dungarpur (32·0)	2. Jalor (29·2)	2. S. Madhopur (23·3)	2. Bhilwara	(18·8)
		3. Jodhpur (31·7)	3. Jaisalmer (28·6)			
			4. Bharatpur (26·7)	3. Udaipur (22·7)		
			5. Kota (26·6)	4. Nagaur (22·4)		
			6. Alwar (26·5)	5. Tonk (22·3)		
			7. Churu (25·6)	6. Jhunjhunun (22·2)		
				7. Pali (21·9)		
				8. Chittaurgarh (21·7)		
				9. Sirohi (21·6)		
				10. Jhalawar (21·4)		
				11. Sikar (21·3)		
				12. Bundi (20·5)		
1961—71	1. Banswara (37·7)	1. Nagaur (35·0)	1. Bharatpur (29·6)	1. Jalor (22·1)	1. Barmer	(19·2)
		2. Kota (34·8)	2. Jhunjhunun (29·1)	2. Bhilwara (21·8)	2. Jaisalmer	(18·8)
		3. Ganganagar (34·4)	3. Bikaner (28·9)	3. Pali (20·4)	3. Ajmer	(17·5)
		4. Bundi (32·8)	4. Alwar (27·6)	4. Sirohi (20·3)		
		5. Churu (32·7)	5. Sikar (27·1)			
		6. Jaipur (30·5)	6. Jhalawar (26·8)			
		7. Dungarpur (30·3)	7. S. Madhopur (26·5)			
		8. Jodhpur (30·2)	8. Udaipur (26·4)			
			9. Chittaurgarh (26·4)			
			10. Tonk (25·7)			

The main points which emerge from the foregoing statement is that district Ganganagar has repeatedly shown very high growth rate during the last seventy years. Except in the decade 1911-21 when on account of epidemics, the population dwindled, and, during 1941-51 (decade which was preceeded by such high growths as 102.5 per cent in 1921-31 and 54.6 percent in 1931-41 on account of large scale migration due to the Gang Canal) when the growth was only 18.0 percent, district Ganganagar has been growing at a rapid rate through the rest of the decades. Dungarpur and Banswara districts have been registering high growth rates, 30 to 32 percent in the case of the former, and 33 to 38 percent in the case of the latter, during the last two decades. Bikaner, Alwar and Bharatpur districts have been showing average growth rates during the last twenty years ranging between 27 to 30 percent. Ajmer, Tonk, Pali, Jalor and Sirohi districts have always been in the category of those recording low growth rates in the past seventy years.

A simple exercise now with the help of what are known as Relative Numbers may be very rewarding. The statement below brings home very lucidly what has precisely happened to our population during these seventy years. Taking the Census year 1901 as the bench mark, the relative numbers speak about the story of our growth at the state and district levels:

State/District	Census Year	Population	Relative numbers
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN	**1901**	**10,294,090**	**100**
	1911	**10,983,509**	**107**
	1921	**10,292,648**	**100**
	1931	**11,747,974**	**114**
	1941	**13,863,859**	**135**
	1951	**15,970,774**	**155**
	1961	**20,155,602**	**196**
	1971	**25,765,806**	**250**
Ganganagar	1901	143,442	100
	1911	206,068	144
	1921	170,593	119
	1931	345,436	241
	1941	533,974	372
	1951	630,130	439
	1961	1,037,423	723
	1971	1,394,011	972
Bikaner	1901	190,457	100
	1911	206,770	109
	1921	198,652	104
	1931	234,882	123
	1941	315,418	166
	1951	343,091	180
	1961	444,515	233
	1971	573,149	301
Churu	1901	260,186	100
	1911	299,349	115
	1921	299,067	115
	1931	365,629	141
	1941	455,440	175
	1951	523,650	201
	1961	659,011	253
	1971	874,439	336
Jhunjhunun	1901	341,572	100
	1911	369,081	108
	1921	353,140	103
	1931	405,519	119
	1941	491,003	144
	1951	588,736	172
	1961	719,650	211
	1971	929,230	272
Alwar	1901	853,044	100
	1911	813,456	95
	1921	720,770	84
	1931	770,215	90
	1941	845,391	99
	1951	861,993	101
	1961	1,090,026	128
	1971	1,391,162	163
Bharatpur	1901	896,659	100
	1911	820,899	92
	1921	725,348	81
	1931	740,822	83
	1941	861,341	96
	1951	907,399	101
	1961	1,149,883	128
	1971	1,490,206	166
Sawai Madhopur	1901	615,082	100
	1911	610,304	99
	1921	548,801	89
	1931	603,973	98
	1941	682,525	111
	1951	765,172	124
	1961	943,574	153
	1971	1,193,528	194
Jaipur	1901	1,211,256	100
	1911	1,140,965	94
	1921	935,828	77
	1931	1,043,522	86
	1941	1,188,131	98
	1951	1,524,493	126
	1961	1,901,756	157
	1971	2,482,385	205
Sikar	1901	466,624	100
	1911	469,440	101
	1921	462,595	99
	1931	521,159	112
	1941	614,584	132
	1951	676,318	145
	1961	820,286	176
	1971	1,042,648	223
Ajmer	1901	527,815	100
	1911	544,606	103
	1921	524,359	99
	1931	593,340	112
	1941	681,963	129
	1951	819,977	155
	1961	976,547	185
	1971	1,147,729	217

1	2	3	4
Tonk	1901	260,801	100
	1911	276,428	106
	1921	255,216	98
	1931	297,275	114
	1941	329,790	126
	1951	406,921	156
	1961	497,729	191
	1971	625,830	240
Jaisalmer . . .	1901	75,207	100
	1911	86,810	115
	1921	68,914	92
	1931	78,287	104
	1941	96,506	128
	1951	109,114	145
	1961	140,338	187
	1971	166,761	222
Jodhpur . . .	1901	424,805	100
	1911	435,306	102
	1921	382,855	90
	1931	444,013	105
	1941	558,841	132
	1951	672,653	158
	1961	885,663	208
	1971	1,152,712	271
Nagaur . . .	1901	524,217	100
	1911	559,111	107
	1921	487,462	93
	1931	568,434	108
	1941	656,377	125
	1951	763,829	146
	1961	934,948	178
	1971	1,262,157	241
Pali	1901	393,837	100
	1911	456,627	116
	1921	403,318	102
	1931	473,063	120
	1941	555,586	141
	1951	660,856	168
	1961	805,682	205
	1971	970,002	246
Barmer . . .	1901	313,102	100
	1911	299,518	96
	1921	281,438	90
	1931	308,264	98
	1941	394,529	126
	1951	477,282	152
	1961	649,794	208
	1971	774,805	247
Jalor	1901	271,363	100
	1911	300,374	111
	1921	278,888	103
	1931	322,867	119
	1941	368,338	136
	1951	423,553	156
	1961	547,072	202
	1971	667,950	246

1	2	3	4
Sirohi. . . .	1901	162,965	100
	1911	189,684	116
	1921	188,781	116
	1931	216,602	133
	1941	235,760	145
	1951	289,791	178
	1961	352,303	216
	1971	423,815	260
Bhilwara . . .	1901	352,627	100
	1911	436,110	124
	1921	463,154	131
	1931	530,025	150
	1941	632,128	179
	1951	728,522	207
	1961	865,797	246
	1971	1,054,890	299
Udaipur . . .	1901	552,137	100
	1911	682,797	124
	1921	725,081	131
	1931	829,759	150
	1941	989,546	179
	1951	1,163,344	211
	1961	1,426,840	258
	1971	1,803,680	327
Chittaurgarh . .	1901	304,981	100
	1911	376,093	123
	1921	400,969	131
	1931	458,667	150
	1941	543,471	178
	1951	614,446	201
	1961	747,568	245
	1971	944,981	310
Dungarpur. . .	1901	100,103	100
	1911	159,192	159
	1921	189,272	189
	1931	227,544	227
	1941	274,282	274
	1951	308,243	308
	1961	406,944	407
	1971	530,258	530
Banswara . .	1901	165,350	100
	1911	187,468	113
	1921	219,524	133
	1931	260,670	158
	1941	299,913	181
	1951	356,559	216
	1961	475,245	287
	1971	654,586	396
Bundi. . . .	1901	171,227	100
	1911	218,730	128
	1921	187,068	109
	1931	216,722	127
	1941	249,374	146
	1951	280,518	164
	1961	338,010	197
	1971	449,021	262

1	2	3	4
Kota . . .	1901	462,209	100
	1911	537,606	116
	1921	522,649	113
	1931	561,910	122
	1941	635,918	138
	1951	670,060	145
	1961	848,389	184
	1971	1,143,870	247

1	2	3	4
Jhalawar . . .	1901	253,022	100
	1911	300,717	119
	1921	298,906	118
	1931	329,375	130
	1941	373,730	148
	1951	404,124	160
	1961	490,609	194
	1971	622,001	246

A study of the patterns at the rural and urban levels of the State and the various districts may be helpful in appreciating this matter in further detail. For those who may be interested in such a study the basic figures have been made available in the following table:

State/District	Rural Urban	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN STATE . . .	**Rural**	**1901**	**8,743,434**	..	..	**4,607,513**	**4,135,921**
		1911	**9,507,680**	**+764,246**	**+8.74**	**4,994,019**	**4,513,661**
		1921	**8,817,313**	**—690,367**	**—7.26**	**4,651,477**	**4,165,836**
		1931	**10,018,769**	**+1,201,456**	**+13.63**	**5,251,923**	**4,766,846**
		1941	**11,746,758**	**+1,727,989**	**+17.25**	**6,158,822**	**5,587,936**
		1951	**13,015,499**	**+1,268,741**	**+10.80**	**6,781,048**	**6,234,451**
		1961	**16,874,124**	**+3,858,625**	**+29.65**	**8,820,880**	**8,053,244**
		1971	**21,222,045**	**+4,347,921**	**+25.77**	**11,060,995**	**10,161,050**
	Urban	**1901**	**1,550,656**	..	..	**796,476**	**754,180**
		1911	**1,475,829**	**—74,827**	**—4.83**	**762,187**	**713,642**
		1921	**1,475,335**	**—494**	**—0.03**	**777,901**	**697,434**
		1931	**1,729,205**	**+253,870**	**+17.21**	**908,687**	**820,518**
		1941	**2,117,101**	**+387,896**	**+22.43**	**1,115,857**	**1,001,244**
		1951	**2,955,275**	**+838,174**	**+39.59**	**1,532,835**	**1,422,440**
		1961	**3,281,478**	**+326,203**	**+11.04**	**1,743,202**	**1,538,276**
		1971	**4,543,761**	**+1,262,283**	**+38.47**	**2,423,388**	**2,120,373**
1. Ganganagar District . .	Rural	1901	136,346	..	..	73,810	62,536
		1911	198,144	+61,798	+45.32	109,319	88,825
		1921	158,806	—39,338	—19.85	85,776	73,030
		1931	318,473	+159,667	+100.54	176,846	141,627
		1941	485,858	+167,385	+52.56	267,255	218,603
		1951	539,217	+53,359	+10.98	292,010	247,207
		1961	887,471	+348,254	+64.59	479,181	408,290
		1971	1,164,242	+276,771	+31.19	617,443	546,799
	Urban	1901	7,096	..	..	3,593	3,503
		1911	7,924	+828	+11.67	4,008	3,916
		1921	11,787	+3,863	+48.75	6,089	5,698
		1931	26,963	+15,176	+128.75	15,391	11,572
		1941	48,116	+21,153	+78.45	27,141	20,975
		1951	90,913	+42,797	+88.95	51,182	39,731
		1961	149,952	+59,039	+64.94	84,050	65,902
		1971	229,769	+79,817	+53.23	126,449	103,320
2. Bikaner District . . .	Rural	1901	137,382	..	..	72,698	64,684
		1911	150,944	+13,562	+9.87	80,308	70,636
		1921	129,242	—21,702	—14.38	68,653	60,589
		1931	148,955	+19,713	+15.25	78,424	70,531
		1941	178,617	+29,662	+19.91	94,425	84,192
		1951	194,103	+15,486	+8.67	102,153	91,950
		1961	256,489	+62,386	+32.14	134,539	121,950
		1971	335,998	+79,509	+31.00	176,117	159,881

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Urban	1901	53,075	..	..	26,709	26,366
		1911	55,826	+2,751	+5.18	28,275	27,551
		1921	69,410	+13,584	+24.33	36,712	32,698
		1931	85,927	+16,517	+23.80	45,832	40,095
		1941	136,801	+50,874	+59.21	74,839	61,962
		1951	148,988	+12,187	+8.91	76,104	72,884
		1961	188,026	+39,038	+26.20	98,160	89,866
		1971	237,151	+49,125	+26.13	125,322	111,829
3. Churu District . .	Rural	1901	203,090	..	..	106,939	96,151
		1911	235,617	+32,527	+16.02	124,764	110,853
		1921	212,273	—23,344	—9.91	112,467	99,806
		1931	253,371	+41,098	+19.36	133,942	119,429
		1941	301,172	+47,801	+18.87	158,460	142,712
		1951	338,548	+37,376	+12.41	178,003	160,545
		1961	450,968	+112,420	+33.21	235,228	215,740
		1971	615,811	+164,843	+36.55	318,203	297,608
	Urban	1901	57,096	..	..	27,720	29,376
		1911	63,732	+6,636	+11.62	30,962	32,770
		1921	86,794	+23,062	+36.19	42,817	43,977
		1931	112,258	+25,464	+29.34	56,115	56,143
		1941	154,268	+42,010	+37.42	80,221	74,047
		1951	185,102	+30,834	+19.99	92,059	93,043
		1961	208,043	+22,941	+12.39	104,820	103,223
		1971	258,628	+50,585	+24.31	131,076	127,552
4. Jhunjhunun District . .	Rural	1901	269,428	..	..	144,971	124,457
		1911	295,275	+25,847	+9.59	156,834	138,441
		1921	285,554	—9,721	—3.29	154,019	131,535
		1931	324,464	+38,910	+13.63	174,266	150,198
		1941	397,284	+72,820	+22.44	213,019	184,265
		1951	448,410	+51,126	+12.87	230,240	218,170
		1961	592,330	+143,920	+32.10	303,821	288,509
		1971	767,194	+174,864	+29.52	396,738	370,456
	Urban	1901	72,144	..	..	36,367	35,777
		1911	73,806	+1,662	+2.30	36,858	36,948
		1921	67,586	—6,220	—8.43	34,053	33,533
		1931	81,055	+13,469	+19.93	41,614	39,441
		1941	93,719	+12,664	+15.62	47,967	45,752
		1951	140,326	+46,607	+49.73	70,748	69,578
		1961	127,320	—13,006	—9.27	66,636	60,684
		1971	162,036	+34,716	+27.27	85,135	76,901
5. Alwar District . . .	Rural	1901	757,743	..	..	394,824	362,919
		1911	738,852	—18,891	—2.49	385,874	352,978
		1921	648,843	—90,009	—12.18	345,249	303,594
		1931	694,624	+45,781	+7.06	367,303	327,321
		1941	759,853	+65,229	+9.39	402,354	357,499
		1951	763,155	+3,302	+0.43	402,109	361,046
		1961	1,002,134	+238,979	+31.31	528,911	473,223
		1971	1,264,280	+262,146	+26.16	668,246	596,034
	Urban	1901	95,301	..	..	48,975	46,326
		1911	74,604	—20,697	—21.72	39,185	35,419
		1921	71,927	—2,677	—3.59	37,403	34,524
		1931	75,591	+3,664	+5.09	39,921	35,670
		1941	85,538	+9,947	+13.16	44,978	40,560
		1951	98,838	+13,300	+15.55	52,448	46,390
		1961	87,892	—10,946	—11.07	47,323	40,569
		1971	126,882	+38,900	+44.36	69,127	57,755

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Bharatpur District . .	Rural	1901	762,536	..	..	411,439	351,097
		1911	705,666	—56,870	—7.46	383,766	321,900
		1921	619,201	—86,465	—12.25	340,427	278,774
		1931	633,264	+14,063	+2.27	345,395	287,869
		1941	736,828	+103,564	+16.35	401,166	335,662
		1951	757,177	+20,349	+2.76	413,215	343,962
		1961	992,915	+235,738	+31.13	538,149	454,766
		1971	1,285,111	+292,196	+29.43	698,401	586,710
	Urban	1901	134,123	..	..	70,790	63,333
		1911	115,233	—18,890	—14.08	62,134	53,099
		1921	106,147	—9,086	—7.88	58,011	48,136
		1931	107,558	+1,411	+1.33	57,801	49,757
		1941	124,513	+16,955	+15.76	67,041	57,472
		1951	150,222	+25,709	+20.65	81,215	69,007
		1961	156,968	+6,746	+4.49	85,941	71,027
		1971	205,095	+48,127	+30.66	111,625	93,470
7. Sawai Madhopur District .	Rural	1901	552,256	..	..	295,420	256,836
		1911	551,737	—519	—0.09	295,330	256,407
		1921	494,194	—57,543	—10.43	265,507	228,687
		1931	542,877	+48,683	+9.85	289,556	253,321
		1941	615,017	+72,140	+13.29	326,801	288,216
		1951	668,943	+53,926	+8.77	357,037	311,906
		1961	847,445	+178,502	+26.68	452,584	394,861
		1971	1,051,442	+203,997	+24.07	563,567	487,875
	Urban	1901	62,826	..	..	33,418	29,408
		1911	58,567	—4,259	—6.78	31,132	27,435
		1921	54,607	—3,960	—6.76	29,643	24,964
		1931	61,096	+6,489	+11.88	32,830	28,266
		1941	67,508	+6,412	+10.49	35,518	31,990
		1951	96,229	+28,721	+42.54	50,144	46,085
		1961	96,129	—100	—0.10	51,947	44,182
		1971	142,086	+45,957	+47.81	76,731	65,355
8. Jaipur District . . .	Rural	1901	971,559	..	..	511,484	460,075
		1911	939,032	—32,527	—3.35	491,771	447,261
		1921	748,114	—190,918	—20.33	397,446	350,668
		1931	822,436	+74,322	+9.93	432,140	390,296
		1941	926,942	+104,506	+12.71	483,271	443,671
		1951	1,089,129	+162,187	+17.50	566,963	522,166
		1961	1,402,441	+313,312	+28.77	737,684	664,757
		1971	1,736,509	+334,068	+23.82	912,581	823,928
	Urban	1901	239,697	..	..	124,911	114,786
		1911	201,933	—37,764	—15.75	104,570	97,363
		1921	187,714	—14,219	—7.04	99,608	88,106
		1931	221,086	+33,372	+17.78	118,355	102,731
		1941	261,189	+40,103	+18.14	137,587	123,602
		1951	435,364	+174,175	+66.69	227,692	207,672
		1961	499,315	+63,951	+14.69	268,450	230,875
		1971	745,876	+246,561	+49.38	401,037	344,839
9. Sikar District . . .	Rural	1901	384,720	..	..	207,518	177,202
		1911	386,555	+1,835	+0.48	206,085	180,470
		1921	383,132	—3,423	—0.89	205,378	177,754
		1931	427,199	+44,067	+11.50	225,311	201,888
		1941	506,607	+79,408	+18.59	266,109	240,498
		1951	528,034	+21,427	+4.23	270,151	257,883
		1961	676,589	+148,555	+28.13	345,759	330,830
		1971	865,100	+188,511	+27.86	441,319	423,781

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Urban	1901	81,904	..	..	41,033	40,871
		1911	82,885	+981	+1.20	41,118	41,767
		1921	79,463	—3,422	—4.13	39,907	39,556
		1931	93,960	+14,497	+18.24	47,122	46,838
		1941	107,977	+14,017	+14.92	54,052	53,925
		1951	148,284	+40,307	+37.33	72,734	75,550
		1961	143,697	—4,587	—3.09	72,004	71,693
		1971	177,548	+33,851	+23.56	90,331	87,217
10. Ajmer District . . .	Rural	1901	381,642	..	..	201,134	180,508
		1911	391,593	+9,951	+2.61	205,590	186,003
		1921	347,708	—43,885	—11.21	183,592	164,116
		1931	398,517	+50,809	+14.61	205,177	193,340
		1941	450,587	+52,070	+13.07	233,453	217,134
		1951	492,386	+41,799	+9.28	253,059	239,327
		1961	610,940	+118,554	+24.08	315,858	295,082
		1971	715,619	+104,679	+17.13	370,569	345,050
	Urban	1901	146,173	..	..	76,956	69,217
		1911	153,013	+6,840	+4.68	83,286	69,727
		1921	176,651	+23,638	+15.45	102,033	74,618
		1931	194,823	+18,172	+10.29	106,587	88,236
		1941	231,376	+36,553	+18.76	125,050	106,326
		1951	327,591	+96,215	+41.58	172,847	154,744
		1961	365,607	+38,016	+11.60	194,588	171,019
		1971	432,110	+66,503	+18.19	230,193	201,917
11. Tonk District . . .	Rural	1901	202,800	..	..	106,904	95,896
		1911	217,444	+14,644	+7.22	114,462	102,982
		1921	203,659	—13,785	—6.34	107,196	96,463
		1931	237,781	+34,122	+16.75	124,423	113,358
		1941	264,381	+26,600	+11.19	139,285	125,096
		1951	334,221	+69,840	+26.42	175,032	159,189
		1961	424,343	+90,122	+26.96	222,152	202,191
		1971	516,636	+92,293	+21.75	270,355	246,281
	Urban	1901	58,001	..	..	29,310	28,691
		1911	58,984	+983	+1.69	30,663	28,321
		1921	51,557	—7,427	—12.59	26,323	25,234
		1931	59,494	+7,937	+15.39	30,787	28,707
		1941	65,409	+5,915	+9.94	34,024	31,385
		1951	72,770	+7,291	+11.15	36,304	36,396
		1961	73,386	+686	+0.94	38,437	34,949
		1971	109,194	+35,808	+48.79	57,451	51,743
12. Jaisalmer District . . .	Rural	1901	60,945	..	..	33,133	27,812
		1911	73,576	+12,631	+20.73	40,722	32,854
		1921	59,646	—13,930	—18.93	33,490	26,156
		1931	66,651	+7,005	+11.74	36,369	30,282
		1941	84,838	+18,187	+27.29	46,729	38,109
		1951	95,971	+11,133	+13.12	52,728	43,243
		1961	126,692	+30,721	+32.01	70,590	56,102
		1971	142,414	+15,722	+12.41	78,133	64,281
	Urban	1901	14,262	..	..	7,094	7,168
		1911	13,234	—1,028	—7.21	6,530	6,704
		1921	9,268	—3,966	—29.97	4,630	4,638
		1931	11,636	+2,368	+25.55	5,935	5,701
		1941	11,668	+32	+0.28	6,040	5,628
		1951	13,143	+1,475	+12.64	7,330	5,813
		1961	13,646	+503	+3.83	7,281	6,365
		1971	24,347	+10,701	+78.42	14,002	10,345

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Jodhpur District . . .	Rural	1901	310,970	..	..	166,423	144,547
		1911	320,749	+9,779	+3.14	171,227	149,522
		1921	279,053	—41,696	—13.00	149,916	129,137
		1931	313,872	+34,819	+12.48	166,106	147,766
		1941	390,502	+76,630	+24.41	206,831	183,671
		1951	449,383	+58,881	+15.08	236,433	212,950
		1961	620,453	+171,070	+38.07	326,932	293,521
		1971	784,474	+164,021	+26.44	409,396	375,078
	Urban	1901	113,835	..	..	58,598	55,237
		1911	114,557	+722	+0.63	58,934	55,623
		1921	103,802	—10,755	—9.39	54,874	48,928
		1931	130,141	+26,339	+25.37	69,466	60,675
		1941	168,339	+38,198	+29.35	89,593	78,746
		1951	223,270	+54,931	+32.63	117,582	105,688
		1961	265,210	+41,940	+18.78	142,215	122,995
		1971	368,238	+103,028	+38.85	197,406	170,832
14. Nagaur District . . .	Rural	1901	464,007	..	..	243,794	220,213
		1911	501,658	+37,651	+8.11	261,101	240,557
		1921	431,806	—69,852	—13.92	228,590	203,216
		1931	498,249	+66,443	+15.39	260,724	237,525
		1941	576,630	+78,381	+15.73	302,080	274,550
		1951	664,250	+87,620	+15.20	344,419	319,831
		1961	814,291	+150,041	+22.59	417,763	396,528
		1971	1,107,201	+292,910	+35.97	568,287	538,914
	Urban	1901	60,210	..	..	30,030	30,180
		1911	57,453	—2,757	—4.58	28,927	28,526
		1921	55,656	—1,797	—3.13	28,019	27,637
		1931	70,185	+14,529	+26.11	35,313	34,872
		1941	79,747	+9,562	+13.62	41,151	38,596
		1951	99,579	+19,832	+24.87	50,156	49,423
		1961	120,657	+21,078	+21.17	62,823	57,834
		1971	154,956	+34,299	+28.43	81,578	73,378
15. Pali District . . .	Rural	1901	350,113	..	..	180,776	169,337
		1911	413,918	+63,805	+18.22	214,307	199,611
		1921	365,830	—48,088	—11.62	189,553	176,277
		1931	430,190	+64,360	+17.59	220,786	209,404
		1941	500,694	+70,504	+16.39	257,819	242,875
		1951	570,727	+70,033	+13.99	293,005	277,722
		1961	728,947	+158,220	+27.72	374,167	354,780
		1971	861,571	+132,624	+18.19	439,829	421,742
	Urban	1901	43,724	..	..	21,593	22,131
		1911	42,709	—1,105	—2.32	21,300	21,409
		1921	37,488	—5,221	—12.22	18,960	18,528
		1931	42,873	+5,385	+14.36	21,264	21,609
		1941	54,892	+12,019	+28.03	28,073	26,819
		1951	90,129	+35,237	+64.19	46,621	43,508
		1961	76,735	—13,394	—14.86	40,448	36,287
		1971	108,431	+31,696	+41.31	57,633	50,798
16. Barmer District . . .	Rural	1901	298,726	..	..	159,624	139,102
		1911	285,572	—13,154	—4.40	152,132	133,440
		1921	267,476	—18,096	—6.34	143,904	123,572
		1931	292,009	+24,533	+9.17	154,575	137,434
		1941	372,535	+80,526	+27.58	199,228	173,307
		1951	444,515	+71,980	+19.32	238,276	206,239
		1961	610,084	+165,569	+37.25	326,553	283,531
		1971	718,580	+108,496	+17.78	379,703	338,877

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Urban	1901	14,376	..		7,463	6,913
		1911	13,946	—430	—2.99	7,185	6,761
		1921	13,962	+16	+0.11	7,404	6,558
		1931	16,255	+2,293	+16.42	8,401	7,854
		1941	21,994	+5,739	+35.31	11,449	10,545
		1951	32,767	+10,773	+48.98	17,225	15,542
		1961	39,710	+6,943	+21.19	21,258	18,452
		1971	56,225	+16,515	+41.59	30,945	25,280
17. Jalor District	Rural	1901	259,375	..	..	136,982	122,393
		1911	287,536	+28,161	+10.86	150,413	137,123
		1921	267,586	—19,950	—6.94	140,370	127,216
		1931	309,671	+42,085	+15.73	162,280	147,391
		1941	352,868	+43,197	+13.95	183,631	169,237
		1951	395,502	+42,634	+12.08	206,599	188,903
		1961	522,358	+126,856	+32.07	271,865	250,493
		1971	638,422	+116,064	+22.22	330,093	308,329
	Urban	1901	11,988	..	..	5,970	6,018
		1911	12,838	+850	+7.09	6,389	6,449
		1921	11,302	—1,536	—11.96	5,531	5,771
		1931	13,196	+1,894	+16.76	6,799	6,397
		1941	15,470	+2,274	+17.23	8,101	7,369
		1951	28,051	+12,581	+8.33	14,280	13,771
		1961	24,714	—3,337	—11.90	13,216	11,498
		1971	29,528	+4,814	+19.48	15,721	13,807
18. Sirohi District	Rural	1901	139,598	..	..	72,492	67,106
		1911	165,560	+25,962	+18.60	84,799	80,761
		1921	165,365	—195	—0.12	84,280	81,085
		1931	189,374	+24,009	+14.52	96,581	92,793
		1941	205,985	+16,611	+8.77	105,259	100,726
		1951	244,948	+38,963	+18.92	124,641	120,307
		1961	294,556	+49,608	+20.25	150,276	144,280
		1971	348,098	+53,542	+18.18	176,835	171,263
	Urban	1901	23,367	..	..	12,505	10,862
		1911	24,124	+757	+3.24	13,106	11,018
		1921	23,416	—708	—2.93	13,219	10,197
		1931	27,228	+3,812	+16.28	14,742	12,486
		1941	29,775	+2,547	+9.35	15,818	13,957
		1951	44,843	+15,068	+50.61	22,838	22,005
		1961	57,747	+12,904	+28.78	30,577	27,170
		1971	75,717	+17,970	+31.12	39,669	36,048
19. Bhilwara District	Rural	1901	321,149	..	..	167,325	153,824
		1911	406,674	+85,525	+26.63	210,645	196,029
		1921	433,444	+26,770	+6.58	223,492	209,952
		1931	497,002	+63,558	+14.66	255,992	241,010
		1941	592,316	+95,314	+19.18	304,797	287,519
		1951	661,017	+68,701	+11.60	341,643	319,374
		1961	802,364	+141,347	+21.38	420,296	382,068
		1971	938,584	+136,220	+16.98	490,207	448,377
	Urban	1901	31,478	..	..	16,337	15,141
		1911	29,436	—2,042	—6.49	15,145	14,291
		1921	29,710	+274	+0.93	15,219	14,491
		1931	33,023	+3,313	+11.15	16,859	16,164
		1941	39,812	+6,789	+20.56	20,492	19,320
		1951	67,505	+27,693	+69.56	35,077	32,428
		1961	63,433	—4,072	—6.03	33,957	29,476
		1971	116,306	+52,873	+83.35	62,186	54,120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20. Udaipur District . . .	Rural	1901	479,130	..	..	250,024	229,160
		1911	626,785	+147,655	+30.82	324,254	302,531
		1921	664,959	+38,174	+6.09	342,228	322,731
		1931	758,966	+94,007	+14.14	389,561	369,405
		1941	900,320	+141,354	+18.62	461,693	438,627
		1951	1,015,365	+115,045	+12.78	516,845	498,520
		1961	1,266,841	+251,476	+24.77	649,842	616,999
		1971	1,581,781	+314,940	+24.86	803,128	778,653
	Urban	1901	73,007	..	..	37,554	35,453
		1911	56,012	—16,995	—23.28	29,249	26,763
		1921	60,122	+4,110	+7.34	31,487	28,635
		1931	70,793	+10,671	+17.75	37,587	33,206
		1941	89,226	+18,433	+26.04	47,511	41,715
		1951	147,979	+58,753	+65.85	76,588	71,391
		1961	159,999	+12,020	+8.12	85,799	74,200
		1971	221,899	+61,900	+38.69	118,605	103,294
21. Chittaurgarh District . .	Rural	1901	273,448	..	..	143,488	129,960
		1911	347,193	+73,745	+26.97	180,145	167,048
		1921	370,037	+22,844	+6.58	190,731	179,306
		1931	418,456	+48,419	+13.08	215,317	203,139
		1941	491,102	+72,646	+17.36	252,638	238,464
		1951	551,292	+60,190	+12.26	281,133	270,159
		1961	679,879	+128,587	+23.32	351,086	328,793
		1971	847,107	+167,228	+24.60	437,872	409,235
	Urban	1901	31,533	..	..	16,125	15,408
		1911	28,900	—2,633	—8.35	14,933	13,967
		1921	30,932	+2,032	+7.03	16,082	14,850
		1931	40,211	+9,279	+30.00	20,873	19,338
		1941	52,369	+12,158	+30.24	26,978	25,391
		1951	63,154	+10,785	+20.59	32,590	30,564
		1961	67,689	+4,535	+7.18	35,636	32,053
		1971	97,874	+30,185	+44.59	51,818	46,056
22. Dungarpur District . .	Rural	1901	94,009	..	..	47,180	46,829
		1911	144,309	+50,300	+53.51	71,915	72,394
		1921	172,138	+27,829	+19.28	86,495	85,643
		1931	209,943	+37,805	+21.96	105,779	104,164
		1941	255,165	+45,222	+21.54	129,526	125,639
		1951	286,501	+31,336	+12.28	143,044	143,457
		1961	385,534	+99,033	+34.57	193,246	192,288
		1971	499,001	+113,467	+29.43	246,931	252,070
	Urban	1901	6,094	..	..	2,870	3,224
		1911	14,883	+8,789	+144.22	7,190	7,693
		1921	17,134	+2,251	+15.12	8,738	8,396
		1931	17,601	+467	+2.73	8,701	8,900
		1941	19,117	+1,516	+8.61	9,715	9,402
		1951	21,742	+2,625	+13.73	10,868	10,874
		1961	21,410	—332	—1.53	11,096	10,314
		1971	31,257	+9,847	+45.99	16,185	15,072
23. Banswara District . .	Rural	1901	158,312	..	..	78,406	79,906
		1911	177,209	+18,897	+11.94	87,571	89,638
		1921	208,205	+30,996	+17.49	103,598	104,607
		1931	247,157	+38,952	+18.71	123,045	124,112
		1941	283,621	+36,464	+14.75	141,998	141,623
		1951	336,874	+53,253	+18.78	169,780	167,094
		1961	450,415	+113,541	+33.70	228,290	222,125
		1971	621,382	+170,967	+37.96	313,752	307,630

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Urban	1901	7,038	..	..	3,376	3,662
		1911	10,259	+3,221	+45.77	5,005	5,254
		1921	11,319	+1,060	+10.33	5,539	5,780
		1931	13,513	+2,194	+19.38	6,692	6,821
		1941	16,292	+2,779	+20.57	8,258	8,034
		1951	19,685	+3,393	+20.83	10,025	9,660
		1961	24,830	+5,145	+26.14	12,812	12,018
		1971	33,204	+8,374	+33.73	17,139	16,065
24. Bundi District . . .	Rural	1901	147,413	..	..	76,817	70,596
		1911	194,172	+46,759	+31.72	100,897	93,275
		1921	160,787	—33,385	—17.19	84,079	76,708
		1931	184,664	+23,877	+14.85	96,596	88,068
		1941	214,272	+29,608	+16.03	111,987	102,285
		1951	232,760	+18,488	+8.63	122,170	110,590
		1961	286,271	+53,511	+22.99	150,907	135,364
		1971	383,473	+97,202	+33.95	203,501	179,972
	Urban	1901	23,814	..	..	11,914	11,900
		1911	24,558	+744	+3.12	12,314	12,244
		1921	26,281	+1,723	+7.02	13,556	12,725
		1931	32,058	+5,777	+21.98	16,505	15,553
		1941	35,102	+3,044	+9.50	18,051	17,051
		1951	47,758	+12,656	+36.05	24,482	23,276
		1961	51,739	+3,981	+8.34	27,286	24,453
		1971	65,548	+13,809	+26.69	34,657	30,891
25. Kota District . . .	Rural	1901	404,411	..	..	208,290	196,121
		1911	478,850	+74,439	+18.41	247,265	231,585
		1921	466,551	—12,299	—2.57	241,991	224,560
		1931	497,402	+30,851	+6.61	257,096	240,306
		1941	557,255	+59,853	+12.03	289,678	267,577
		1951	558,202	+947	+0.17	288,485	269,717
		1961	688,309	+130,107	+23.31	360,350	327,959
		1971	868,819	+180,510	+26.23	456,795	412,024
	Urban	1901	57,798	..	..	29,942	27,856
		1911	58,756	+958	+1.66	30,226	28,530
		1921	56,098	—2,658	—4.52	29,375	26,723
		1931	64,508	+8,410	+14.99	33,937	30,571
		1941	78,663	+14,155	+21.94	41,719	36,944
		1951	111,858	+35,195	+42.20	58,783	53,075
		1961	160,080	+48,222	+43.11	86,831	73,249
		1971	275,051	+114,971	+71.82	150,321	124,730
26. Jhalawar District . . .	Rural	1901	222,326	..	..	115,618	106,708
		1911	273,060	+50,734	+22.82	142,523	130,537
		1921	273,704	+644	+0.24	143,050	130,654
		1931	303,202	+29,498	+10.78	158,333	144,869
		1941	345,509	+42,307	+13.95	179,330	166,179
		1951	354,869	+9,360	+2.71	181,875	172,994
		1961	453,065	+98,196	+27.67	234,851	218,214
		1971	563,196	+110,131	+24.31	292,994	270,202
	Urban	1901	30,696	..	..	15,323	15,373
		1911	27,657	—3,039	—9.90	13,563	14,094
		1921	25,202	—2,455	—8.88	12,669	12,533
		1931	26,173	+971	+3.85	13,258	12,915
		1941	28,221	+2,048	+7.82	14,490	13,731
		1951	49,255	+21,034	+74.53	24,913	24,342
		1961	37,544	—11,711	—23.78	19,611	17,933
		1971	58,805	+21,261	+56.63	31,046	27,759

Growth in Districts during last Decade

There were twelve districts with higher growth rates than the state average for the last decade ranging from 28.9 in Bikaner to 37.7 percent in district Banswara. Fourteen districts had lower growth rates, ranging from 17.5 in Ajmer district to 27.6 in Alwar, as would be seen in the table below:

Districts with higher growth rates than state average (27.8)		Districts with lower growth rates than state average (27.8)	
1		2	
1. Bikaner	28.9	1. Ajmer	17.5
2. Jhunjhunun	29.1	2. Jaisalmer	18.8
3. Bharatpur	29.6	3. Barmer	19.2
4. Jodhpur	30.1	4. Sirohi	20.3
5. Dungarpur	30.3	5. Pali	20.4
6. Jaipur	30.5	6. Bhilwara	21.8
7. Churu	32.7	7. Jalor	22.1
8. Bundi	32.8	8. Tonk	25.7
9. Ganganagar	34.4	9. Udaipur	26.4
10. Kota	34.8	10. Chittaurgarh	26.4
11. Nagaur	35.0	11. Sawai Madhopur	26.5
12. Banswara	37.7	12. Jhalawar	26.8
		13. Sikar	27.1
		14. Alwar	27.6

It will also be observed that there is only one district, namely Banswara which has grown at a very high rate of 37.7 per cent during the decade. Eight districts, namely, Jodhpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Churu, Bundi, Ganganagar, Kota and Nagaur belong to the category of those having grown at a high rate of 30 to 35 per cent. There are ten districts with rates of growth, which can be called as average that is between 25 to 30 per cent, namely, Tonk, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, Sikar, Alwar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunun and Bharatpur. Out of the remaining seven districts, four namely, Sirohi, Pali, Bhilwara and Jalor have increased by 20 to 25 per cent which can be called a low growth rate while the rest namely, Ajmer, Jaisalmer and Barmer have very low growth below 20 per cent.

Pattern of Growth Rates at Tehsil Level 1961-71

Down at the tehsil level, the pattern of growth rates recorded for the last decade is as shown in the statement below:

Ranges of Population Growth	Tehsils and their growth rates (districts names in capitals)
1	2
VERY HIGH (35.1% & above)	GANGANAGAR—Sadulshahar (35.1), Sangaria (43.1), Tibi (36.8), Hanumangarh (80.9), Suratgarh (80.9), Nohar (47.5), Bhadra (41.9), Anupgarh (63.2), BIKANER—Lunkaransar (40.0), Nokha (38.5), CHURU—Taranagar (40.1), Dungargarh (38.2), ALWAR—Alwar (37.0), BHARATPUR—Bharatpur (36.6), JAIPUR—Jaipur (47.8), NAGAUR—Jayal (55.5), Nagaur (56.6), UDAIPUR—Girwa (35.3), Kotra (38.2), Phalasia (45.0), CHITTAURGARH—Begun (35.7), BANSWARA—Chatol (40.2), Banswara (41.8), Bagidora (36.9), BUNDI—Bundi (44.8), KOTA—Ladpura (64.0), Ramganjmandi (41.9).
HIGH (30.1% to 35.0%)	CHURU—Rajgarh (34.7), Sardarshahar (31.2), Churu (32.6), Sujangarh (30.2), JHUNJHUNUN—Chirawa (30.4), Khetri (32.5), ALWAR—Kishangarh (33.9), Tijara (30.3), BHARATPUR—Nagar (31.1), Nadbai (31.1), Rupbas (33.1), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Gangapur (32.3), JAIPUR—Amber (30.2), SIKAR—Sikar (32.0), TONK—Nawai (30.8), JODHPUR—Osian (39.0), Jodhpur (32.7), Bilara (33.4), NAGAUR—Didwana (31.0), BHILWARA—Bhilwara (33.2), UDAIPUR—Lasadia (31.1), Sarada (34.0), Kherwara (32.8), CITTAURGARH—Chittaurgarh (32.8), Pratapgarh (33.3), DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (32.4), Sagwara (31.4), BANSWARA—Garhi (34.7), Kushalgarh (34.1), BUNDI—Hindoli (30.5), KOTA—Chhipabarod (30.5), JHALAWAR—Jhalrapatan (30.3), Pachpahar (31.2).
AVERAGE (25.1% to 30.0%)	CHURU—Ratangarh (26.8), JHUNJHUNUN—Jhunjhunun (29.1), Udaipurwati (25.5), ALWAR—Bansur (26.0), Lachhmangarh (26.6), BHARATPUR—Kaman (27.9), Deeg (29.4), Weir (26.7), Bayana (28.0), Baseri (27.1), Bari (28.9), Dholpur (25.5), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Hindaun (26.9), Nadauti (27.1), Bamanwas (29.9), Karauli (26.5), Sapotra (28.7), Malarnachor (29.8), Sawai Madhopur (26.5), JAIPUR—Kotputli (29.6), Phulera (26.8), Dudu (29.1), Dausa (26.7), Phagi (27.4), Lalsot (25.5), SIKAR—Fatehpur (26.1), Neem-ka-Thana (26.1), Sri Madhopur (25.2), Danta Ramgarh (27.2), AJMER—Kishangarh (29.1), TONK—Malpura (28.6), Tonk (25.3), Deoli (27.7), NAGAUR—Ladnu (27.7), Nawa (26.0), Degana (26.8), Parbatsar (29.6), Metra (28.5), PALI—Pali (29.9), BARMER—Pachpadra (26.8), Siwana (29.0), JALOR—Sanchore (27.7), SIROHI—Abu Road (26.1), BHILWARA—Asind (25.6), UDAIPUR—Salumbar (26.4), CHITTAURGARH—Nimbahera (29.3), BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (27.1), KOTA—Kishanganj (28.9), Shahbad (29.7), Sangod (25.1), Chhabra (29.4), JHALAWAR—Khanpur (26.3), Gangdhar (25.0).
LOW (20.1% to 25.0%)	BIKANER—Bikaner (24.6), Kolayat (21.5), ALWAR—Mandawar (22.9), Thanagazi (23.5), Rajgarh (21.0), BHARATPUR—Rajakhera (24.8), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Mahwa (24.5), Khandar (22.6), JAIPUR—Bairath (24.1), Jamwa Ramgarh (23.3), Baswa (20.5), Bassi (21.2), Sikrai (23.9), Chaksu (24.0), SIKAR—Lachhmangarh (24.5), AJMER—Sarwar (22.5), TONK—Todaraisingh (22.6), JODHPUR—Phalodi (24.4), Shergarh (20.4), PALI—Jaitaran (20.9), Bali (20.0), BARMER—Barmer (21.4), JALOR—Jalor (21.5), Jaswantpura (22.5),

Ranges of Population Growth	Tehsils and their growth rates (districts names in capitals)
1	2
	SIROHI—Pindwara (24.9), BHILWARA—Hurda (21.5), Shahpura (22.3), Mandalgarh (24.7), UDAIPUR—Rajsamand (22.7), Railmagra (22.6), Mavli (21.2), Gogunda (23.8), Vallabhnagar (21.4), CHITTAURGARH—Gangrar (23.8), Kapasan (21.5), Chhoti Sadri (24.6), DUNGARPUR—Aspur (23.1), BUNDI—Nainwa (22.9), KOTA—Pipalda (24.9). Digod (23.9), Mangrol (24.3), Baran (22.7), Atru (22.5), JHALAWAR—Aklera (24.4), Pirawa (24.1).
VERY LOW (20.0% & below)	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur (—4.5), Ganganagar (19.1), Padampur (4.3), Raisinghnagar (4.4), ALWAR—Behror (19.3), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Todabhim (20.0), JAIPUR—Sanganer (15.6), AJMER—Ajmer (14.0), Beawar (17.0), Kekri (17.2), TONK—Uniara (17.7), JAISALMER—Jaisalmer (18.0), Pokaran (19.8), PALI—Sojat (17.1), Raipur (19.9), Kharchi (12.8), Desuri (18.9), BARMER—Sheo (3.4), Chohtan (9.1), JALOR—Ahore (15.9), SIROHI—Sheoganj (17.1), Sirohi (15.1), Reodhar (18.2), BHILWARA—Jahazpur (16.9), Mandal (16.4), Banera (16.6), Raipur (15.5), Sahara (17.1), Kotri (18.1), UDAIPUR—Bhim (10.9), Deogarh (15.1), Amet (16.8), Kumbhalgarh (15.7), Nathdwara (18.6), CHITTAURGARH—Rashmi (19.8), Bhadesar (16.5), Bari Sadri (18.9), Dungla (16.1).

It will be seen from the above table that out of the 196 tehsils there are 27 tehsils with very high growth rates and 33 with high growth rates. There are 53 tehsils having growth rates which can be called as an average. Out of the remaining, 45 tehsils have low growth rates while 38 have very low rates of growth.

It is interesting to observe that in the case of Banswara district, two of its tehsils, namely, Banswara and Ghatol have grown at the rate of about 41 percent while its remaining three tehsils have also grown by 34 to 37 per cent giving the highest comparative average to the district in the state. In Ganganagar district, on the other hand, inspite of the fact that three of its tehsils have grown at very high rates, the district average has been lower as two of its tehsils have registered a meagre growth rate of 4 percent only, and, indeed one of its tehsils, namely Karanpur, has even recorded a decrease in population to the extent of 4.5 percent. Similarly, in Kota and Nagaur districts, where pockets of high growth rate are located, most of the tehsils fall in the region recording just the average rates of growth. This has resulted in providing these districts, a lower average rate of growth at the district level.

Density and Growth Rates

It may be interesting now to see whether there are areas (i) with high density (higher than the state average) as well as high rates of growth, (ii) with high density but low growth rates, (iii) with low density (lower than the state average) and high growth rates, and (iv) with low density as well as low growth rates. The following statement shows the distribution of our tehsils by these categories:

Ranges of density & growth rate	Tehsils (District names in capitals)
1	2
High density (75 and above) & High growth rate (27.9% & above)	GANGANAGAR—Sadulshahar, Sangaria, Tibi, Hanumangarh, Bhadra, CHURU—Churu, JHUNJHUNUN—Jhunjhunun, Chirawa, Khetri, ALWAR—Kishangarh, Tijara, Alwar, BHARATPUR—Kaman, Nagar, Deeg, Nadbai, Bharatpur, Bayana, Rupbas, Bari, SAWAI MADHOPUR—Bamanwas, Gangapur, JAIPUR—Kotputli, Amber, Jaipur, SIKAR—Sikar, AJMER—Kishangarh, TONK—Nawai, JODHPUR—Jodhpur, NAGAUR—Didwana, Parbatsar, BHILWARA—Bhilwara, UDAIPUR—Girwa, Lasadia, Sarada Kherwara, CHITTAURGARH—Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Pratapgarh, DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur, Sagwara, BANSWARA—Ghatol, Garhi, Banswara, Bagidora, Kushalgarh, BUNDI—Bundi, KOTA—Ladpura, Ramganjmandi, Chhipabarod, Chhabra, JHALAWAR—Jhalrapatan, Pachpahar.
High density (75 and above) & but Low growth rate (27.8% and below)	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur, Ganganagar, Padampur, JHUNJHUNUN—Udaipurwati, ALWAR—Behror, Mandawar, Bansur, Thanagazi, Rajgarh, Lachhmangarh, BHARATPUR—Weir, Baseri, Dholpur, Rajakhera, SAWAI MADHOPUR—Mahwa, Todabhim, Hindaun, Nadauti, Karauli, Malarnachor, Sawai Madhopur, JAIPUR—Bairath, Phulera, Jamwa Ramgarh, Baswa, Sanganer, Bassi, Dausa, Sikrai, Chaksu, Lalsot, SIKAR—Fatehpur, Lachhmangarh, Neem-ka-thana, Sri Madhopur, Danta-Ramgarh, AJMER—Ajmer, Beawar, Kekri, TONK—Todaraisingh, Tonk, Deoli, Uniara, NAGAUR—Ladnu, Nawa, PALI—Jaitaran, Raipur, Kharchi, Desuri, Bali, SIROHI—Sheoganj, Sirohi, Pindwara, Abu Road, Reodhar, BHILWARA—Asind, Hurda, Shahpura, Jahazpur, Mandal Banera, Raipur, Sahara, Kotri, UDAIPUR—Bhim, Deogarh, Amet, Kumbhalgarh, Raisamand, Railmagra, Nathdwara, Mavli, Gogunda, Vallabhnagar, Salumbar, CHITTAURGARH—Rashmi, Gangrar, Kapasan, Bhadesar, Chhoti Sadri, Bari Sadri, Dungla, DUNGARPUR—Aspur, BUNDI—Nainwa, Keshoraipatan, KOTA—Pipalda, Digod, Mangrol, Baran, Sangod, Atru, JHALAWAR—Khanpur, Aklera, Pirawa, Gangdhar.
Low density (74 and below) & High Growth rate (27.9% and above)	GANGANAGAR—Suratgarh, Nohar, Anupgarh, BIKANER—Lunkaransar, Nokha, CHURU—Taranagar, Rajgarh, Sardarshahar, Dungargarh, Sujangarh, SAWAI-MADHOPUR—Sapotra, JAIPUR—Dudu, TONK—Malpura, JODHPUR—Osian, Bilara, NAGAUR—Jayal, Nagaur, Merta, PALI—Pali, BARMER—Siwana, UDAIPUR—Kotra, Phalasia, CHITTAURGARH—Begun, BUNDI—Hindoli, KOTA—Kishanganj, Shahbad.

Range of density & growth rate	Tehsils (district names in capitals)
1	2
Low Density (74 and below) & Low Growth rate (27.8% and below)	GANGANAGAR—Raisinghnagar, BIKANER—Bikaner, Kolayat, CHURU—Ratangarh, SAWAI MADHOPUR—Khandar, JAIPUR—Phagi, AJMER—Sarwar, JAISALMER—Jaisalmer, Pokaran, JODHPUR—Phalodi, Shergarh, NAGAUR—Degana, PALI—Sojat, BARMER—Sheo, Barmer, Pachpadra, Chohtan, JALOR—Jalor, Ahore, Sanchore, Jaswantpura, BHILWARA—Mandalgarh.

It will be seen that there are 53 tehsils in Rajasthan which have high densities (higher than the state average) as well as high rates of growth. There are 95 tehsils with high densities but low rates of growth. Out of the remaining tehsils 26 belong to the category having low densities (lower than the state average) but high growth rates. The rest of the tehsils, 22 in number, have low densities as well as low rates of growth.

In the absence of adequate and supporting data which may enable us to have some regional analysis of development, it is not possible for us on the basis of this meagre data alone to attempt an identification of the various ecological, economic and socio-cultural factors which have influenced the growth and distribution of population in these tehsils so far and which will influence the same in the future. Broadly speaking, however, high densities are found where there have been better irrigational facilities, growth of industry, communications and transport. Higher growths occur mostly in all such regions except in those from where people have migrated to regions nearby in search of still better opportunities which have recently developed there. Examples of such exceptions are found in Karanpur, Ganganagar, Padampur of Ganganagar district and in many other tehsils listed above.

Most of the low density areas are those which fall in the arid, semi-arid and hilly areas of the state with extremely meagre irrigation, transport and communication facilities. Recent developments, however, in some of these areas have encouraged the growth of population through in migration. Tehsils where no development has taken place remain areas with low density and low growth.

CHAPTER IV

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

WE NOW proceed to study certain aspects of our population by their rural and urban characteristics. The distribution of population by this social characteristic is very important for the urbanisation process is recognised as an inevitable result of social and economic development. A comparative study of the rural and urban population helps to provide the necessary guidelines for developmental policies and furnishes the required understanding of the role of urban centres in the process of development.

The bulk of our population resides in the rural areas of the State. The rural area is composed of 35,795 villages, out of which 2,490 are uninhabited. According to the revenue authorities a village is their lowest administrative unit for which a separate account is maintained by them. For the purposes of Census also, the revenue village is taken as the lowest unit for the presentation of rural population.

The urban area of the State is composed of places which either have a municipality, cantonment or a notified town area, or places which have a minimum population of 5,000 persons, have at least three-fourths of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural persuits and have a density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometre. There are 157 such places in Rajasthan where our urban population resides. Twelve of these places have outgrown beyond their municipal limits into their neighbouring rural areas and the population residing therein appear to have assumed urban characteristics. The population residing in these outgrowths has, therefore, been considered as urban population for the purpose of our Census classification.

Rural-Urban Component of Population in various States

Around 82 percent of our population resides in the rural areas. The remaining 18 percent lives in the urban areas. The corresponding figures for the country as a whole are 80 and 20 percent respectively. The bulk of the population in all other states of India also consists of rural population. The following statement gives the proportion of rural population to the total in various states classified as having higher or lower proportions of rural population than Rajasthan:

States having higher proportion of rural population than Rajasthan (82 percent)		States having lower proportion of rural population than Rajasthan (82 percent)	
1. Himachal Pradesh	93.0	1. Haryana	82.3
2. Orissa	91.6	2. Jammu & Kashmir	81.4
3. Assam	91.1	3. Andhra Pradesh	80.7
4. Bihar	90.0	4. Punjab	76.3
5. Nagaland	90.0	5. Mysore	75.7
6. Tripura	89.6	6. West Bengal	75.3
7. Manipur	86.8	7. Gujarat	71.9
8. Uttar Pradesh	86.0	8. Tamil Nadu	69.7
9. Meghalaya	85.5	9. Maharashtra	68.8
10. Kerala	83.8		
11. Madhya Pradesh	83.7		

There are eleven states in India having higher proportions of rural population than our state ranging from 83.7 in Madhya Pradesh to 93.0 in Himachal Pradesh. Nine states have lower proportions ranging from 68.8 in Maharashtra to 82.3 in Haryana.

Degree of Urbanisation in Comparable Countries

In the comparable countries of the world, we find that countries like Canada and Argentine have got the bulk of their population (73 percent) living in their urban areas. In Columbia and South Africa the proportions of urban population to total are 53 and 47 percent respectively. Iran and Romania both have about 41 percent of their population living in their urban areas and Yugoslavia has 28 percent urban population. In Vietnam (North) and Ethiopia, however, the bulk of the population, which is over 90 percent, lives in rural areas. There is, however, no internationally accepted definition of rural and urban and comparisons between countries can only be made with caution. For example, in Denmark all places with more than 200 persons are classified as urban while in Canada all places with a population of 1000 or more are considered as urban.

Rural-Urban Composition in Districts

The bulk of the population at the district level in Rajasthan also resides in the rural areas. The following statement presents the rural-urban composition of population in the various districts:

State/District	Percentage of Rural and Urban Population to total population	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
RAJASTHAN	**82.4**	**17.6**
1. Ganganagar	83.5	16.5
2. Bikaner	58.6	41.4
3. Charu	70.4	29.6
4. Jhunjhunun	82.6	17.4
5. Alwar	90.9	9.1
6. Bharatpur	86.2	13.8
7. Sawai Madhopur	88.1	11.9
8. Jaipur	70.0	30.0
9. Sikar	83.0	17.0
10. Ajmer	62.4	37.6
11. Tonk	82.6	17.4
12. Jaisalmer	85.4	14.6
13. Jodhpur	68.1	31.9
14. Nagaur	87.7	12.3
15. Pali	88.8	11.2
16. Barmer	92.7	7.3
17. Jalor	95.6	4.4
18. Sirohi	82.1	17.9
19. Bhilwara	89.0	11.0
20. Udaipur	87.7	12.3

1	2	3
21. Chittaurgarh	89·6	10.4
22. Dungarpur	94.1	5.9
23. Banswara	94.9	5.1
24. Bundi	85.4	14.6
25. Kota	76.0	24.0
26. Jhalawar	90.5	9.5

Nineteen districts, it will be observed, have proportions of rural population even higher than the State average and of these the most notables are Jalor (95.6); Banswara (94.9); Dungarpur (94.1); Barmer (92.7); Alwar (90.9) and Jhalawar (90.5).

As already stated, only 17.6 percent of our population lives in its urban areas. Seven districts, however, exceed this State average where the proportions of urban population range between 17.9 to 41.4 percent. Most notable of these districts are Bikaner (41.4); Ajmer (37.6); Jodhpur (31.9) and Jaipur (30.0). The remaining nineteen districts have lower proportions of urban population than the State average and the range of variation of this proportion is from 4.4, in Jalor district to 17.4 in Tonk and Jhunjhunun districts. The statement below shows the distribution of districts by various ranges of urbanisation:

Districts where proportion of urban population to total population exceeds the State average by 10 per cent or over	Districts where proportion of urban population to total population is within 10 per cent plus/minus of the State average.	Districts where proportion of urban population to total population is more than 10 per cent below the State average.
1. Churu District 29.6	1. Alwar District . . . 9.1	1. Jalor District 4.4
2. Jaipur District 30.0	2. Jhalawar District . . . 9.5	2. Banswara District . . . 5.1
3. Jodhpur District 31.9	3. Chittaurgarh District . . 10.4	3. Dungarpur District . . 5.9
4. Ajmer District 37.6	4. Bhilwara District . . . 11.0	4. Barmer District . . . 7.3
5. Bikaner District 41.4	5. Pali District 11.2	
	6. S. Madhopur District . . 11.9	
	7. Nagaur District . . . 12.3	
	8. Udaipur District . . . 12.3	
	9. Bharatpur District . . . 13.8	
	10. Bundi District . . . 14.6	
	11. Jaisalmer District . . . 14.6	
	12. Ganganagar District . . 16.5	
	13. Sikar District . . . 17.1	
	14. Jhunjhunun District . . 17.4	
	15. Tonk District . . . 17.4	
	16. Sirohi District . . . 17.9	
	17. Kota District . . . 24.0	

As many as seventeen districts fall in the range where the proportion of urban population to total population is within 10 percent plus/minus of the State average (17.6), ranging from 9.1 in Alwar district to 24.0 in district Kota. Five districts have proportions exceeding the State average by 10 percent or over ranging from 29.6 percent in Churu district to 41.4 in Bikaner district. The remaining four have proportions more than 10 percent below the State average.

Rural-Urban Composition at Tehsil Level

Down at the tehsil level, we find that 19 tehsils have proportion of urban population to total population exceeding the State average (17.6) by 10 percent or over and 13 tehsils have proportions more than 10 percent below the State average. The bulk of the tehsils, 90 in number, belong to the category of those which have a proportion of urban population to total population which is within 10 percent plus/minus of the State average. The remaining 74 tehsils in Rajasthan are entirely rural. The statement below details the tehsils (names of their districts shown in brackets) falling in the various ranges of urbanisation:

Range 1	Range 2	Range 3
Tehsils where proportion of Urban population to total population exceeds the State average (17.6) by 10% or more	Tehsils where proportion of Urban population to total population is within 10% plus/minus of the State average (17.6)	Tehsils where proportion of Urban population to total population is more than 10% below the State average (17.6)
1	2	3
1. Sardarshahar (Churu) . . . 29.62	1. Kishangarh (Alwar) . . 7.78	1. Weir (Bharatpur) . . 7.56
2. Sikar (Sikar) . . . 30.63	2. Uniara (Tonk) . . 7.94	2. Dungarpur (Dungarpur) . 7.55
3. Beawar (Ajmer) . . . 31.19	3. Salumbar (Udaipur) . . 8.16	3. Vallabhnagar (Udaipur) . 7.53
4. Alwar (Alwar) . . . 32.11	4. Kotputli (Jaipur) . . 8.35	4. Neem ka Thana (Sikar) . 7.31
5. Tonk (Tonk) . . . 33.56	5. Nokha (Bikaner) . . 8.93	5. Rajgarh (Alwar) . . 7.15
6. Sujangarh (Churu) . . . 34.64	6. Nohar (Ganganagar) . . 9.16	6. Sagwara (Dungarpur) . . 6.69
7. Baran (Kota) . . . 35.31	7. Jahazpur (Bhilwara) . . 9.20	7. Begun (Chittaurgarh) . . 6.65
8. Ratangarh (Churu) . . . 38.77	8. Kekri (Ajmer) . . 9.21	8. Jaswantpura (Jalor) . . 6.02

1		2		3	
9. Fatehpur (Sikar)	40.03	9. Jalor (Jalor)	9.47	9. Anupgarh (Ganganagar)	5.78
10. Abu Road (Sirohi)	41.81	10. Nainwa (Bundi)	9.57	10. Kushalgarh (Banswara)	4.74
11. Ganganagar (Ganganagar)	42.10	11. Nadbai (Bharatpur)	9.72	11. Khetri (Jhunjhunun)	3.81
12. Churu (Churu)	45.24	12. Todabhim (Sawai Madhopur)	9.79	12. Pipalda (Kota)	2.72
13. Bhilwara (Bhilwara)	47.97	13. Pokaran (Jaisalmer)	9.82	13. Lachhmangarh (Alwar)	2.06
14. Girwa (Udaipur)	51.72	14. Bali (Pali)	9.84		
15. Ajmer (Ajmer)	58.10	15. Kapasan (Chittaurgarh)	9.91		
16. Jodhpur (Jodhpur)	66.63	16. Baswa (Jaipur)	9.99		
17. Bikaner (Bikaner)	72.05	17. Sri Madhopur (Sikar)	10.03		
18. Ladpura (Kota)	74.78	18. Pindwara (Sirohi)	10.17		
19. Jaipur (Jaipur)	92.11	19. Sarwar (Ajmer)	10.18		
		20. Pratapgarh (Chittaurgarh)	10.38		
		21. Bhadra (Ganganagar)	10.43		
		22. Kaman (Bharatpur)	10.63		
		23. Nawai (Tonk)	10.64		
		24. Barmer (Barmer)	10.69		
		25. Merta (Nagaur)	10.83		
		26. Desuri (Pali)	11.11		
		27. Sadulshahar (Ganganagar)	11.22		
		28. Suratgarh (Ganganagar)	11.33		
		29. Phalodi (Jodhpur)	11.34		
		30. Chaksu (Jaipur)	11.53		
		31. Chhipabarod (Kota)	11.53		
		32. Padampur (Ganganagar)	11.62		
		33. Deoli (Tonk)	11.63		
		34. Sanganer (Jaipur)	11.71		
		35. Didwana (Nagaur)	12.09		
		36. Karanpur (Ganganagar)	12.14		
		37. Raisinghnagar (Ganganagar)	12.14		
		38. Ramganj Mandi (Kota)	12.49		
		39. Sahara (Bhilwara)	12.96		
		40. Dausa (Jaipur)	13.11		
		41. Malpura (Tonk)	13.13		
		42. Parbatsar (Nagaur)	13.30		
		43. Bayana (Bharatpur)	13.80		
		44. Pachpadra (Barmer)	14.18		
		45. Amber (Jaipur)	14.25		
		46. Todaraisingh (Tonk)	14.35		
		47. Nathdwara (Udaipur)	14.44		
		48. Pirawa (Jhalawar)	14.80		
		49. Pachpahar (Jhalawar)	14.83		
		50. Rajgarh (Churu)	14.90		
		51. Bari Sadri (Chittaurgarh)	14.92		
		52. Shahpura (Bhilwara)	15.06		
		53. Nagaur (Nagaur)	15.10		
		54. Chhabra (Kota)	15.17		
		55. Chhoti Sadri (Chittaurgarh)	15.26		
		56. Bilara (Jodhpur)	15.46		
		57. Rajsamand (Udaipur)	15.84		
		58. Dholpur (Bharatpur)	15.86		
		59. Taranagar (Churu)	15.92		
		60. Deogarh (Udaipur)	16.06		
		61. Lachhmangarh (Sikar)	16.31		
		62. Nawa (Nagaur)	17.06		
		63. Karauli (Sawai Madhopur)	17.27		
		64. Sheoganj (Sirohi)	17.39		
		65. Banswara (Banswara)	17.77		
		66. Sangaria (Ganganagar)	17.90		
		67. Phulera (Jaipur)	18.05		
		68. Udaipurwati (Jhunjhunun)	18.45		

1	2	3
	69. Rajakhera (Bharatpur) . . 18.61	
	70. Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer) . . 18.91	
	71. Sojat (Pali) 19.36	
	72. Nimbahera (Chittaurgarh) . 19.53	
	73. Hindaun (Sawai Madhopur) . 19.89	
	74. Bari (Bharatpur) . . . 20.43	
	75. Sirohi (Sirohi) . . . 20.97	
	76. Keshoraipatan (Bundi) . . 21.35	
	77. Bundi (Bundi) . . . 21.42	
	78. Deeg (Bharatpur) . . . 21.42	
	79. Chirawa (Jhunjhunun) . . 21.53	
	80. Jhalrapatan (Jhalawar) . . 23.06	
	81. Dungargarh (Churu) . . 23.20	
	82. Kishangarh (Ajmer) . . 23.68	
	83. Hanumangarh (Ganganagar) . 24.03	
	84. Sawai Madhopur (S. Madhopur) 24.45	
	85. Chittaurgarh (Chittaurgarh) . 26.14	
	86. Jhunjhunun (Jhunjhunun) . 26.14	
	87. Gangapur (Sawai Madhopur) . 26.35	
	88. Bharatpur (Bharatpur) . . 27.30	
	89. Pali (Pali) 27.47	
	90. Ladnu (Nagaur) . . . 27.50	

It will be observed that in the group of tehsils having proportion of urban population to total population exceeding the State average by 10 percent or more, the range of variation is very high—from about 30 percent to 92 percent. The range of proportions in the group having proportions of urban population to total population more than 10 percent below the State average is from 2 to 7.6 percent. In tehsils having such proportions within 10 percent plus/minus of the State average, the range of variation is from 7.8 to 27.5 percent.

The Rural Population and Settlement Pattern of Villages

The ecology and the geographical environments have gone a long way to determine the types of rural settlements which have developed in the different regions of the State. The bulk of the rural communities in Rajasthan have generally settled almost in the heart of their village areas while sometimes a portion has settled at different points at what are called the hamlets of the village. The exceptions to this general rule, are, however, found in the arid areas of the State where the settlement occurs only at places where drinking water which is very scarce in such areas is available. In the hilly and forest areas, largely inhabited by the tribals, instead of a compact settlement isolated homesteads situated at places quite apart from each other are found. Hamlets are usually found in case of villages having a large revenue area, a large proportion of agricultural population, a good soil, and, irrigational facilities. They are not generally found in the arid areas and are mainly a feature of the fertile zones. The main settlement (Abadi) and the hamlets (Dhanis) are always located nearest to the agricultural land. Thus, if in a certain village there are patches of hills, forests, barren lands etc., the population ignors such areas and settlements are favoured near culturable lands.

Only in the case of a few large villages, linear clusters of houses, either rectangular or square, with regular streets and byelanes are found. In the bulk of the villages, however, only shapeless clusters with irregular streets are seen. Scattered clusters of houses without streets are a feature of the tribal areas. Isolated houses scattered in the midst of cultivated fields are found in the case of areas where there are good irrigational facilities to enable the cultivators to raise double crops.

Population Sizes of Villages

We have earlier stated that our rural population lives in 33,305 villages. These villages are of different population sizes, which vary from very tiny villages having a population of one single person to very large ones with a population of over 10 to 15 thousand persons. More than half of the total number of villages in Rajasthan, however, have population of less than 500 persons. Around another quarter have population between 500 to 1000 persons. Of the villages having population more than a thousand persons (and they are 5,707 in number), about three fourth have a population upto 2,000 persons and around a quarter between two and five thousand. There are 165 villages having population between 5 to 10 thousand and there are only 10 villages each with a population of 10,000 persons and above. The following table shows the distribution of villages by various size classes of population and their proportionate distribution by size classes:

State/District	No. of villages by size class of population (Percentage in brackets)						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	**8,771**	**11,010**	**7,817**	**4,008**	**1,524**	**165**	**10**
	(26.3)	(33.1)	(23.5)	(12.0)	(4.6)	(0.5)	(N)
1. Ganganagar	1,052	686	335	213	92	07	01
	(44.1)	(28.8)	(14.0)	(8.9)	(3.9)	(0.3)	(N)
2. Bikaner	164	159	116	75	26	..	..
	(30.04)	(29.4)	(21.5)	(13.9)	(4.8)	..	..
3. Churu	117	263	303	138	25	4	..
	(13.7)	(30.9)	(35.7)	(16.2)	(2.9)	(0.5)	..
4. Jhunjhunun	35	174	227	169	76	12	..
	(5.1)	(25.1)	(32.7)	(24.4)	(11.0)	(1.7)	..
5. Alwar	327	669	533	251	82	7	..
	(17.5)	(35.8)	(28.5)	(13.4)	(4.4)	(0.4)	..
6. Bharatpur	346	605	544	288	79	6	..
	(18.5)	(32.4)	(29.1)	(15.4)	(4.2)	(0.3)	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	320	498	412	219	76	6	..
	(20.9)	(32.5)	(26.9)	(14.3)	(5.0)	(0.4)	..
8. Jaipur	672	989	598	267	136	18	3
	(25.1)	(36.9)	(22.3)	(10.0)	(5.1)	(0.7)	(0.1)
9. Sikar	65	186	288	176	78	16	1
	(8.0)	(23.0)	(35.6)	(21.7)	(9.6)	(2.0)	(0.1)
10. Ajmer	170	297	270	156	57	4	..
	(17.8)	(31.1)	(28.3)	(16.4)	(6.0)	(0.4)	..
11. Tonk	340	344	198	87	35	2	..
	(33.8)	(34.2)	(19.7)	(8.7)	(3.5)	(0.2)	..
12. Jaisalmer	219	141	48	17	6	1	..
	(50.7)	(32.6)	(11.1)	(3.9)	(1.4)	(0.2)	..
13. Jodhpur	93	143	187	174	96	9	..
	(13.2)	(20.4)	(26.6)	(24.8)	(13.7)	(1.3)	..
14. Nagaur	140	309	417	250	88	12	..
	(11.5)	(25.4)	(34.3)	(20.6)	(7.2)	(1.0)	..
15. Pali	90	221	247	169	77	202	..
	(10.9)	(26.8)	(30.0)	(20.5)	(9.3)	(2.4)	..
16. Barmer	178	202	231	145	74	6	1
	(21.3)	(24.1)	(27.6)	(17.3)	(8.8)	(0.7)	(0.1)
17. Jalor	49	106	208	162	66	4	..
	(8.2)	(17.8)	(35.0)	(27.2)	(11.1)	(0.7)	..
18. Sirohi	76	112	124	76	33	2	..
	(18.0)	(26.5)	(29.3)	(18.0)	(7.8)	(0.5)	..
19. Bhilwara	374	545	344	176	60	7	2
	(24.8)	(36.1)	(22.8)	(11.7)	(4.0)	(0.5)	(0.1)
20. Udaipur	1,047	1,076	606	288	91	8	..
	(33.6)	(34.5)	(19.5)	(9.2)	(2.9)	(0.3)	..
21. Chittaurgarh	881	753	335	116	35	2	1
	(41.5)	(35.5)	(15.8)	(5.5)	(1.7)	(0.1)	(0.1)
22. Dungarpur	198	295	201	96	34	1	..
	(24.0)	(35.8)	(24.4)	(11.6)	(4.1)	(0.1)	..
23. Banswara	513	541	269	89	25	2	..
	(35.7)	(37.6)	(18.7)	(6.2)	(1.7)	(0.1)	..
24. Bundi	170	321	159	58	19	2	..
	(23.3)	(44.0)	(21.8)	(8.0)	(2.6)	(0.3)	..
25. Kota	620	767	372	97	44	4	1
	(32.6)	(40.3)	(19.5)	(5.1)	(2.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)
26. Jhalawar	515	608	245	56	14	3	..
	(35.7)	(42.2)	(17.0)	(3.9)	(1.0)	(0.2)	..

A glance at the table above would show that the largest numbers of villages in size class less than 200 population are found in district Ganganagar (1,052) followed by district Udaipur (1,047). Jhunjhunun district has the smallest number (35) of such villages. Largest number of villages in size class 200-499 are found in Udaipur district (1,076) followed by Jaipur (989). Jalor district has the smallest number (106) of such villages. 16 districts, namely, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Tonk and districts Jaisalmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar belong to the category of districts where more than half of their villages have population less than 500 persons. 13 districts viz., Churu, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi, and Dungarpur belong to the category of districts where about one fourth of their villages have population between 500 to 999. Largest number of villages with population ranging between 1,000 to 1,999 are found in districts Bharatpur and Udaipur (288 in each). 136 villages in Jaipur district, followed by 96 villages in Jodhpur district, have population between 2,000 to 4,999. District Pali has 10, Jaipur 18, Sikar 16 and Jhunjhunun 12 villages with population between 5,000-9,999; other districts with the exception of district Bikaner, which does not have any such village, do have such villages but their number is very small.

As already stated there are only ten villages in the State having population more than 10,000 persons in each. Three of such villages are located in district Jaipur, two in Bhilwara and one each in districts Ganganagar, Sikar, Barmer, Chittaurgarh and Kota. It would be interesting to know about two of these largest villages which have recorded very high rate of growth during 1961—1971. Village Rawatbhata in tehsil Begun of Chittaurgarh district has the largest population (15,604). This village which had a population of 2,512 persons only in 1961 has rapidly grown during this decade on account of Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and the Atomic Power Project for which construction work is going on in this village. Rawatsar village in tehsil Nohar of district Ganganagar has a population of 13,843. In 1961 this village had 6,409 persons only. This high growth is on account of in-migration due to the opening up of irrigational facilities from the Bhakra Nangal system of canals.

Average size of villages in Districts

We may now pause to see as to what is the average size of a rural village in Rajasthan and in its various districts. The population size of an average village in the state is 637. The statement below presents the average sizes of villages in the various districts:

Districts having average size of villages higher than the State average (637)		Districts having average size of villages lower than the State average (637)	
1. Jodhpur	1,117	1. Bikaner	622
2. Jhunjhunun	1,107	2. Bhilwara	622
3. Jalor	1,073	3. Dungarpur	605
4. Sikar	1,068	4. Bundi	526
5. Pali	1,046	5. Tonk	514
6. Nagaur	911	6. Udaipur	508
7. Barmer	859	7. Ganganagar	488
8. Sirohi	823	8. Kota	456
9. Ajmer	750	9. Banswara	432
10. Churu	724	10. Chittaurgarh	399
11. Bharatpur	688	11. Jhalawar	391
12. Sawai Madhopur	687	12. Jaisalmer	330
13. Alwar	676		
14. Jaipur	647		

There are fourteen districts having average size of their villages higher than the state average, their average sizes varying from 647 in district Jaipur to 1,117 in Jodhpur district. Twelve districts have the average size of their villages lower than the state average, their average sizes ranging between 330 in Jaisalmer district to 622 in Bikaner district.

This point would be more clear if we now glance back at the preceeding table showing the distribution of villages by various size classes of population and their proportionate distribution by size classes. It would be seen that districts having average size of villages higher than the state average have higher proportions of large sized villages. Thus, the first five districts, in the statement above, namely Jodhpur, Jhunjhunun, Jalor, Sikar and Pali have 32 to 40 percent villages having population of 1,000 or above. The last five districts at the bottom of the statement namely Kota, Banswara, Chittaurgarh, Jhalawar and Jaisalmer have meagre proportions of large sized villages varying between 5 to 8 percent only.

Percentage Distribution of Population by Size of Villages

We have earlier stated that 82.37 percent of our population lives in the rural areas. About 73 percent of the total rural population lives in villages having population between five hundred to five thousand persons. 17 percent resides in villages having two hundred to five hundred souls. Of the remaining 10 percent of the population, 4.5 percent lives in villages having less than 200 persons, 5 percent in those having five thousand to ten thousand persons and 0.5 in villages having more than 10,000 persons. This will be seen in the following table which presents the percentage of population living in the villages of various population sizes:

State/District	Percentage of population living in villages of various sizes						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	**4.4**	**17.4**	**26.0**	**25.9**	**20.7**	**5.1**	**0.6**
1. Ganganagar	6.0	19.7	20.0	26.2	22.7	4.2	1.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Bikaner	4.9	16.1	25.6	31.0	22.5	..	..
3. Churu	2.7	15.7	37.a	29.8	11.4	3.4	..
4. Jhunjhunun	0.6	7.9	22.0	31.2	27.7	10.6	..
5. Alwar	3.0	18.1	29.7	27.0	18.3	3.8	..
6. Bharatpur	3.2	16.2	29.9	30.3	16.8	3.5	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	3.4	16.1	27.7	28.3	21.1	3.3	..
8. Jaipur	4.3	18.9	24.0	21.0	23.0	7.0	1.8
9. Sikar	0.9	7.7	24.2	27.4	26.7	11.9	1.3
10. Ajmer	2.8	14.1	27.0	29.4	23.5	3.2	..
11. Tonk	7.4	21.4	26.6	23.7	18.9	2.1	..
12. Jaisalmer	12.3	31.6	23.7	15.9	11.4	5.2	..
13. Jodhpur	1.4	6.3	17.5	31.2	36.3	7.3	..
14. Nagaur	1.4	9.9	26.9	31.2	23.4	7.3	..
15. Pali	1.1	8.9	20.7	27.1	27.2	15.1	..
16. Barmer	2.6	9.7	23.0	28.7	28.9	5.6	1.5
17. Jalor	0.9	6.2	23.8	34.8	30.1	4.3	..
18. Sirohi	2.2	11.0	25.1	30.5	27.9	3.4	..
19. Bhilwara	4.7	19.6	25.6	25.3	18.2	4.4	2.3
20. Udaipur	7.4	22.1	26.5	24.7	16.2	3.2	..
21. Chittaurgarh	10.8	28.9	27.0	18.8	11.4	1.3	1.8
22. Dungarpur	5.0	20.0	28.8	26.8	18.4	1.1	..
23. Banswara	9.6	28.3	30.0	19.1	11.2	1.7	..
24. Bundi	5.7	27.7	28.3	21.2	13.4	3.4	..
25. Kota	8.2	28.9	28.7	14.5	14.7	3.8	1.2
26. Jhalawar	10.7	34.4	30.1	13.0	8.5	3.4	..

At the district level, it will be observed that there are fifteen districts namely Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi and Dungarpur which have more than 73 percent of their rural population living in villages having 500 to 5,000 persons. In the remaining eleven districts also, more than half of their population resides in villages of this size. Distribution of population into villages having two hundred to five hundred population varies from 6.15 percent in Jalor to 34.36 percent in Jhalawar district, and, in villages having less than 200, it varies from 0.6 percent in Jhunjhunun to 12.25 in Jaisalmer district.

The range of variation of population, living in villages of population size five thousand to ten thousand in various districts, is from 1.08 in Dungarpur district to 15.1 in Pali district. We have already stated before that Bikaner district has no village in this population range. In the seven districts which have villages in the size ten thousand and above, the proportion of population living in such villages varies from 1.2 percent in Ganganagar district to 2.3 percent in Bhilwara.

Density of Population in Rural Areas

We have already discussed the subject of density of population earlier in our Chapter II. We may now study this matter at the rural level. The density of population in the rural areas of Rajasthan is 63 persons per sq. km. The following statement gives the density of population per square kilometre as obtaining in the various districts at the rural level:

Districts having higher rural density than the State average (63)		Districts having lower rural density than the State average (63)	
1. Bharatpur	162	1. Jalor	60
2. Alwar	152	2. Ganganagar	57
3. Dungarpur	133	3. Churu	37
4. Jhunjhunun	131	4. Jodhpur	35
5. Jaipur	128	5. Barmer	25
6. Banswara	124	6. Bikaner	12
7. Sikar	113	7. Jaisalmer	4
8. Sawai Madhopur	100		
9. Udaipur	92		
10. Jhalawar	92		
11. Bhilwara	91		
12. Ajmer	85		
13. Chittaurgarh	79		
14. Tonk	74		
15. Pali	71		
16. Kota	71		
17. Bundi	70		
18. Sirohi	69		
19. Nagaur	63		

There are eighteen districts in the State with higher rural density of population than the State average ranging from 69 in Sirohi to 162 in Bharatpur district. All the arid and semi-arid districts of the State have lower densities in the rural areas. Thus, with the exception of district Nagaur, which was has a density just equal to the State average, all the remaining seven districts have lower rural densities ranging from a meagre 4 in Jaisalmer district to 60 in Jalor district.

The Urban Population

We have already stated that there are 157 places which have been considered as towns for the 1971 Census and that twelve of these places have outgrown beyond their statutory municipal limits into their neighbouring rural areas which have acquired urban characteristics. While eleven of such places relate only to single core towns, one refers to a case of two adjoining towns (Sawai Madhopur and Man town) and their outgrowths. These cases of continuous urban spread have been called as urban agglomeration. Besides these, we have three cases where neighbouring cities and towns have got themselves mixed up through the process of continuous urban spread. They relate to Bikaner city which has combined with Gangashahar and Bhinasar; Jaipur City which has combined with Amber and Sanganer; and, Pilani which is mixed up with Vidya Vihar township.

For the purposes of our present study these six urban centres, viz., Man Town, Gangashahar, Bhinasar, Amber, Sanganer and Vidya Vihar, which have been treated as components of the urban agglomerations and called after the name of their leading urban centre, may not be separately considered as independent units and we shall thus now have only 151 urban units here for further discussions.

Population sizes of Towns

There are 7 urban units within class I (population 100,000 and above) and an equal number in class II (50,000 to 99,999). There are 31 urban units in class III (20,000 to 49,999), 64 in class IV (10,000 to 19,999), 38 in class V (5,000 to 9,999) and the remaining 4 in class VI (population less than 5,000). It will be interesting to see the distribution of towns by size class in the previous Censuses alongwith the distribution as obtaining in 1971. The following table presents this information alongwith the proportionate distribution of towns of various classes through the past seventy years:

Years	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1901 .	1	4	8	26	64	32
	(0.7)	(3.0)	(5.9)	(19.3)	(47.4)	(23.7)
1911 .	1	3	9	24	60	41
	(0.7)	(2.2)	(6.5)	(17.4)	(43.5)	(29.7)
1921 .	2	2	7	20	58	58
	(1.4)	(1.4)	(4.7)	(13.6)	(39.5)	(39.4)
1931 .	2	2	9	26	64	47
	(1.3)	(1.4)	(6.0)	(17.3)	(42.7)	(31.3)
1941 .	4	2	13	28	74	36
	(2.6)	(1.3)	(8.3)	(17.8)	(47.1)	(22.9)
1951 .	4	4	20	36	96	67
	(1.8)	(1.8)	(8.8)	(15.8)	(42.3)	(29.5)
1961 .	6	4	23	52	51	9
	(4.1)	(2.8)	(15.9)	(35.8)	(35.2)	(6.2)
1971 .	7	7	31	64	38	4
	(4.6)	(4.6)	(20.5)	(42.4)	(25.2)	(2.7)

A glance at the table above would show that while the number of larger towns is increasing, the number of smaller towns is decreasing. It will be seen that while class I towns have increased from 1 to 7 during the past seventy years, class II from 4 to 7, class III from 8 to 31 and class IV from 26 to 64, the number of smaller towns in class V have decreased from 64 to 38 and in class VI from 32 to 4. Thus, while the proportion of class I towns has increased from 0.7 in 1901 to 4.6 in 1971 and from 3.0 to 4.6 in case of class II towns, from 5.9 to 20.5 in class III towns and from 19.3 to 42.4 in case of class IV towns, the proportion of class V and VI towns has decreased from 47.4 to 25.2 and from 23.7 to 2.7 respectively.

Percentage Distribution of Population by Size of Towns

Most of the urban population of Rajasthan resides in class I towns at present and there has been a growing tendency to concentrate in the larger towns. This trend started from 1941 as would be seen from the table below which shows the proportionate distribution of urban population by size class of towns during the period 1901-71:

Years	I-VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1901 .	100	10.3	15.7	16.2	21.9	27.8	8.1
1911 .	100	9.3	13.6	17.7	21.6	27.0	10.8
1921 .	100	15.8	9.7	14.8	18.3	26.8	14.6
1931 .	100	15.2	10.5	17.0	20.8	26.2	10.3
1941 .	100	27.2	5.4	17.7	18.3	25.0	6.4
1951 .	100	26.6	8.9	19.1	15.9	21.8	7.7
1961 .	100	37.8	7.4	20.3	21.6	11.9	1.0
1971 .	100	41.9	10.7	20.5	19.7	6.8	0.4

It will be observed that from 10.3 percent in 1901, the proportion of population living in class I towns has come upto 41.9 percent in 1971. About 11 percent of our urban population lives in class II towns. Erratic changes in the proportions of population living in such towns are observed during the past Censuses. Class III towns have generally shown increase in the proportions of population living in such towns. Towns in the class IV, V and VI have shown decrease in proportions; notably in the case of Class V, the proportion has gone down from 27.8 in 1901 to 6.8 in 1971, and, in case of class VI from 8.1 to 0.4.

Growth of Population in Towns (1961-71)

Let us proceed to see now the growth rates of various towns and urban agglomerations during 1961-71 period. The following statement classifies them according whether they had higher than the state average growth, average growth rate and lower than the state average growth.

Towns (District names in brackets)	Growth Rate
1	2
I HIGHER THAN THE STATE AVERAGE (38.5)	
(a) More than 10% above the state averagee (Above 48·47)	
1. Pali (Pali)	49.6
2. Nagaur (Nagaur)	50.0
3. Bhawani Mandi (Jhalawar) . . .	52.3
4. Kherli (Alwar)	53.0
5. Chittaurgarh (Chittaurgarh) . . .	53.5
6. Dungarpur (Dungarpur) . . .	55.0

1	2
7. Jaipur U.A. (Jaipur)	55.2
8. Keshoraipatan (Bundi)	56.0
9. Sangaria (Ganganagar)	60.3
10. Ramganj Mandi (Kota)	64.4
11. Hanumangarh U.A. (Ganganagar)	81.7
12. Suratgarh U.A. (Ganganagar)	114.2
13. Kota (Kota)	77.0
14. Bhilwara (Bhilwara)	88.9
15. Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer)	98.3
16. Anupgarh (Ganganagar)	99.3
17. Sawai Madhopur U.A. (Sawai Madhopur)	106.6
18. Deoli (Tonk)	133.2
(b) Exceeding the state average between 5% to 10% (43.5 to 48.5)	
1. Bilara (Jodhpur)	44.0
2. Gangapur U.A. (Sawai Madhopur)	44.6
3. Nokha Mandi (Bikaner)	45.0
4. Udaipur (Udaipur)	45.1
5. Balotra (Barmer)	45.3
6. Nadbai (Bharatpur)	47.0
7. Pokaran (Jaisalmer)	47.0
8. Bijainagar (Ajmer)	47.5
9. Kishangarh (Ajmer)	48.2
II. AVERAGE GROWTH RATE	
Average growth rate within 5% plus/minus of the State average (33.5 to 43.5)	
1. Pilani U.A. (Jhunjhunun)	33.5
2. Makrana (Nagaur)	34.6
3. Didwana (Nagaur)	34.7
4. Nathdwara (Udaipur)	36.0
5. Jhalarapatan (Jhalawar)	36.4
6. Bharatpur U.A. (Bharatpur)	40.4
7. Jhalawar (Jhalawar)	36.8
8. Hindaun (Sawai Madhopur)	37.8
9. Alwar (Alwar)	38.1
10. Banswara (Banswara)	39.9
11. Barmer (Barmer)	40.0
12. Sikar (Sikar)	40.2
13. Bhadra (Ganganagar)	40.8
14. Ganganagar (Ganganagar)	41.0
15. Jodhpur (Jodhpur)	41.3
16. Nimbahera (Chittaurgarh)	41.9
17. Abu Road (Sirohi)	42.9
III. LOWER THAN THE STATE AVERAGE	
(a) Below the State average by 5% to 10% (38.5 to 33.5)	
1. Tonk (Tonk)	26.7
2. Phulera U.A. (Jaipur)	29.1
3. Chaksu (Jaipur)	29.1
4. Fatehpur (Sikar)	29.2
5. Bundi U.A. (Bundi)	30.3
6. Dausa (Jaipur)	29.5
7. Kaman (Bharatpur)	29.8
8. Merta (Nagaur)	29.8
9. Sirohi (Sirohi)	29.9
10. Rajakhera (Bharatpur)	30.3
11. Kapasan (Chittaurgarh)	30.3
12. Baran (Kota)	31.0
13. Bari (Bharatpur)	31.0
14. Dungargarh (Churu)	31.2
15. Malpura (Tonk)	31.5
16. Sagwara (Dungarpur)	32.7
17. Napasar (C.T.) (Bikaner)	32.7
18. Chhapar (Churu)	33.3
(b) More than 10% below the State average (less than 38.5)	
1. Sojat (Pali)	0.5
2. Indergarh (Kota)	1.8
3. Uniara (Tonk)	4.6
4. Khandela (Sikar)	6.3
5. Nasirabad (Cantt.) (Ajmer)	6.6
6. Nawalgarh (Jhunjhunun)	6.6
7. Kherli (Alwar)	7.1
8. Ramgarh (Sikar)	8.0
9. Deogarh (Udaipur)	8.8
10. Kotputli (Jaipur)	9.4
11. Pushkar (Ajmer)	9.5
12. Phalodi (Jodhpur)	10.5
13. Kushalgarh (Banswara)	11.0
14. Sambhar (Jaipur)	11.8
15. Neem-ka-Thana (Sikar)	13.2
16. Parbatsar (Nagaur)	13.6
17. Sojat Road (C.T.) (Pali)	13.9
18. Ajmer U.A. (Ajmer)	14.3
19. Nainwa (Bundi)	14.5
20. Bari Sadri (Chittaurgarh)	15.1
21. Raisinghnagar (Ganganagar)	15.6
22. Lakheri U.A. (Bundi)	15.9
23. Dholpur (Bharatpur)	16.2
24. Chhoti Sadri (Chittaurgarh)	16.4
25. Sadri (Pali)	16.4
26. Rajaldesar (Churu)	17.2
27. Karauli (Sawai Madhopur)	17.3
28. Kuchaman (Nagaur)	17.9
29. Chirawa (Jhunjhunun)	18.0
30. Ratangarh (Churu)	18.3
31. Ladnu (Nagaur)	18.5
32. Bhinmal (Jalor)	18.8
33. Mandawa (Jhunjhunun)	18.8
34. Bhindar (Udaipur)	19.1
35. Pratapgarh (Chittaurgarh)	19.4
36. Sardarshahar U.A. (Churu)	19.5
37. Deshnoke (Bikaner)	19.6
38. Lachhmangarh (Sikar)	19.9
39. Bali (Pali)	20.0
40. Bidasar (Churu)	20.0
41. Jalor (Jalor)	20.2
42. Salumbar (Udaipur)	20.4
43. Surajgarh (Jhunjhunun)	20.7
44. Todabhim (Sawai Madhopur)	20.8
45. Kekri (Ajmer)	21.0
46. Nohar (Ganganagar)	21.7
47. Mount Abu (Sirohi)	21.8
48. Jobner (Jaipur)	22.1

1	2
49. Taranagar (Churu)	22.2
50. Gangapur (Bhilwara)	22.3
51. Sunel (Jhalawar)	22.4
52. Beawar (Ajmer)	22.6
53. Nawai (Tonk)	22.6
54. Sheogani (Sirohi)	23.2
55. Ratannagar (Churu)	23.5
56. Bandikui U.A. (Jaipur)	23.6
57. Weir (Bharatpur)	24.3
58. Mukandgarh (Jhunjhunun)	24.7
59. Sarwar (Ajmer)	25.0
60. Pipar (Jodhpur)	25.2
61. Bikaner U.A. (Bikaner)	25.3
62. Deeg (Bharatpur)	26.0
63. Shahpura (Bhilwara)	26.1
64. Pindwara (Sirohi)	26.1
65. Rajsamand (Udaipur)	26.4
66. Bayana (Bharatpur)	26.4
67. Sujangarh (Churu)	27.0
68. Churu U.A. (Churu)	27.5
69. Chomu (Jaipur)	27.8
70. Rajgarh (Churu)	27.8
71. Udaipur (Udaipur)	28.0
72. Jhunjhunun (Jhunjhunun)	28.3
73. Chhabra (Kota)	28.4

There were 14 towns and 4 urban agglomerations which had grown at the rates more than 10% above the state average ranging from 49.6 in Pali to 133.2 in Deoli. The high growth rate in Deoli town, however, was on account of the establishment of a temporary camp organised to give relief to the refugees from the country what is now known as Bangla Desh. The next highest growth (114.2) was recorded in Suratgarh urban agglomeration. 8 towns and one urban agglomeration had grown exceeding the state average between 5 to 10% ranging from 44 in Bilara to 48 percent in Kishangarh. There were 15 towns and 2 urban agglomerations which had growth rates within 5 percent plus/minus of the state average ranging from 33.5 in Pilani urban agglomeration to 42.9 in Abu Road.

Out of the places having lower growths than the State average, there were 16 towns and 2 urban agglomerations which had growths below the state average by 5 to 10 percent ranging from 26.7 in Tonk to 33.3 percent in Chhapar town.

67 towns and 6 urban agglomerations had registered growth more than 10 percent below the state average ranging from 0.5 in Sojat to 28.4 in Chhabra.

Out of the remaining 16 towns, 10 were added only in 1971 Census (hence no question of any growth rate during the past decade), and 6 towns had registered a decrease in population ranging from 0.1 to 10.9 percent.

Growth Rates of Towns 1901 to 1971

Let us now proceed to study the growth rate of population recorded by each town from 1901 with the aid of the following statement which shows the decennial rates of growth of population of various towns in Rajasthan arranged in the descending order of population size in 1971:

Name of Town/U.A.	Population 1971	Decennial growth rate of population						
		1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Jaipur U.A.	636,768	—4.8	—9.6	+20.1	+21.6	+68.2	+34.8	+55.2
2. Jodhpur	317,612	+0.8	—7.9	+28.9	+33.9	+42.5	+24.4	+41.3
3. Ajmer U.A.	264,291	+16.8	+81.7	+5.3	+23.2	+33.5	+17.6	+14.3
4. Kota	212,991	—2.7	—3.2	+19.6	+25.0	+37.5	+84.8	+77.0
5. Bikaner U.A.	208,894	+6.2	+24.3	+23.8	+48.1	+2.4	+28.0	+25.3
6. Udaipur	161,278	—27.7	+4.7	+26.6	+35.5	+50.3	+24.0	+45.1
7. Alwar	100,378	—27.2	+8.4	+7.0	+13.0	+6.9	+25.6	+38.1
8. Ganganagar	90,042	..	..	..	+62.3	+125.8	+75.2	+41.0
9. Bhilwara	82,155	—11.2	+3.6	+12.4	+34.9	+72.8	+21.6	+88.9
10. Sikar	70,987	+3.7	—5.5	+24.8	+23.0	+36.5	+14.7	+40.2
11. Bharatpur U.A.	69,902	—22.2	—1.3	—9.9	+17.8	+5.0	+33.4	+40.4
12. Beawar	66,114	+4.0	—1.9	+26.7	+29.6	+39.0	+5.6	+22.6
13. Tonk	55,866	—12.6	—10.3	+17.9	+8.9	+10.8	+1.4	+28.7
14. Churu U.A.	53,185	+2.4	+5.6	+29.7	+28.7	+41.7	+4.2	+27.5
15. Pali	49,834	+2.1	—21.7	+8.3	+12.6	+95.1	+38.2	+49.6
16. Sawai Madhopur U.A.	43,284	+8.1	—33.3	+10.3	+2.1	+36.1	+83.5	+106.6
17. Sujangarh	39,073	+23.8	+3.6	+37.0	+45.6	+5.3	+17.0	+27.0
18. Barmer	38,630	+5.2	+12.6	+28.6	+30.4	+72.7	+32.6	+40.0
19. Sardar Shahar U.A.	38,346	+23.1	+15.9	+35.3	+34.2	+2.4	+20.3	+19.6
20. Kishangarh	37,405	—17.7	—9.3	+26.2	+21.2	+77.7	—1.8	+48.2
21. Nagaur	36,448	—3.1	—21.1	+35.3	+6.3	+33.1	+24.0	+50.0

Name of Town/U.A.	Population 1971	Decennial growth of population						
		1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22. Fatehpur	34,929	+5.5	+0.1	+12.7	+19.2	+15.0	+1.1	+29.2
23. Bundi U.A.	34,492	+1.5	—17.8	+11.7	+15.9	+8.9	+16.7	+30.3
24. Gangapur	32,660	+12.1	+14.0	+35.8	+23.6	+27.4	+60.5	+44.6
25. Hanumangarh U.A.	32,660	..	..	..	+45.0	+36.0	+161.9	+81.7
26. Jhunjhunun	32,024	+8.0	—9.9	+19.4	+18.2	+22.3	+21.0	+28.3
27. Dholpur	31,865	+3.2	—18.7	+20.9	+8.8	—3.1	+32.7	+16.2
28. Ratangarh	31,506	+9.0	+6.2	+21.3	+28.3	+30.9	—2.9	+18.3
29. Baran	29,809	+20.5	+6.8	+12.9	+22.8	+45.0	+11.5	+31.0
30. Ladnu	28,226	+20.1	+6.1	+30.4	+23.9	+27.2	+13.9	+18.5
31. Hindaun	27,895	—10.9	—18.4	+24.6	+27.6	+6.3	+37.9	+87.8
32. Karauli	27,793	—15.7	—1.1	+0.5	—2.5	—0.2	+23.8	+17.2
33. Banswara	27,363	+8.9	+12.0	+21.6	+22.2	+21.8	+25.8	+39.9
34. Nawalgarh	26,565	+14.2	—10.6	+34.5	+22.0	+29.4	—6.6	+6.6
35. Chittaurgarh	25,917	—3.4	+9.3	+0.3	+15.7	+27.6	+42.4	+53.5
36. Nasirabad	25,732	—10.0	—2.9	+8.9	—16.7	+87.6	—1.5	+6.6
37. Abu Road	25,331	+7.8	+14.2	+18.6	+2.2	+26.3	+41.3	+41.9
38. Makrana	23,243	..	..	+12.8	+30.9	+22.3	+23.9	+34.6
39. Rajgarh	23,179	+9.4	+24.2	+74.8	+24.8	+22.3	+20.9	+27.8
40. Deeg	22,267	—14.7	—10.3	—5.4	+17.7	+0.4	+34.0	+26.0
41. Lachhmangarh	22,158	+6.4	—4.4	+24.0	+17.2	+24.6	—1.4	+19.9
42. Dungargarh	21,412	..	..	+28.7	+42.1	+5.7	+32.4	+81.2
43. Chomu	20,180	—30.1	+3.3	+16.3	+23.9	+33.7	+22.1	+27.8
44. Pilani U.A.	20,059	..	..	..	..	..	+34.3	+33.5
45. Jhalawar	20,035	—19.9	—13.0	+4.6	+10.6	+5.5	+20.2	+36.8
46. Dungarpur	19,773	+6.2	+13.3	+16.8	+1.3	+13.2	+30.0	+65.0
47. Bari	19,249	—1.7	—16.1	+5.1	+18.8	+2.1	+20.6	+31.0
48. Dausa	18,925	—31.2	+27.9	+15.9	+15.0	+24.9	+32.3	+29.5
49. Nathdwara	18,893	—36.9	+57.2	—0.2	+14.1	+27.2	+12.6	+36.0
50. Sirohi	18,774	+17.1	—6.3	+20.4	+27.3	+25.8	+20.9	+29.9
51. Didwana	18,242	+7.6	—32.2	+24.9	+9.4	+30.0	+12.8	+34.7
52. Kuchaman	18,218	—10.6	—15.6	+26.6	+13.6	+18.0	+12.5	+17.9
53. Suratgarh U.A.	17,843	+16.4	+28.7	+2.5	+40.9	+26.4	+27.1	+114.2
54. Balotra	17,595	+5.7	—4.9	+8.9	+38.9	+24.1	+25.7	+45.3
55. Bilara	17,525	—1.0	—26.1	+17.1	+19.0	+16.1	+18.3	+34.0
56. Pratapgarh	17,402	—15.2	+10.2	+18.1	+24.5	+7.9	+N	+19.4
57. Phalodi	17,379	—0.7	—7.4	+17.0	+18.1	—13.9	+3.3	+10.5
58. Merta	16,981	+0.8	—18.6	+23.6	+8.0	+48.7	+84.2	+29.8
59. Nohar	16,704	+9.3	+0.1	+18.5	+57.8	+12.8	+26.7	+21.7
60. Sojat	16,628	—9.5	—12.5	+12.5	+19.2	+21.3	+15.7	+0.5
61. Jaisalmer	16,578	+4.0	—34.8	+47.3	+3.1	+9.4	+4.2	+98.3
62. Nimbhahera	16,542	—21.5	+20.2	+15.7	+16.0	+53.5	+10.1	+41.9
63. Lakheri U.A.	15,908	..	..	+56.4	—4.1	+107.9	+5.5	+15.9
64. Sambhar	15,811	+2.0	+4.8	+8.8	+12.1	+1.3	—1.1	+11.8
65. Kaman	15,754	—26.2	—11.7	—0.2	+17.1	+2.4	+28.9	+29.8
66. Pipar	15,722	+11.4	—14.1	+22.6	+12.0	+26.2	+11.6	+25.2
67. Jalor	15,478	+2.4	—17.8	+13.5	+12.0	+17.8	+27.2	+20.2
68. Bayana	15,445	+2.4	—1.1	+4.3	+19.4	+9.5	+28.9	+26.4
69. Shahpura	15,334	—11.6	+4.6	+12.1	+6.9	+16.8	+4.8	+26.1
70. Chirawa	15,068	+12.9	+0.2	+19.7	+21.7	+0.1	+10.8	+17.9
71. Ramgarh	15,068	+4.8	—0.7	+13.9	+1.0	+0.9	+6.7	+8.0
72. Kekri	14,997	—16.0	—3.9	+26.0	+14.9	+19.1	+26.3	+21.0
73. Sadri	14,660	—28.4	+27.3	+27.3	+13.2	+28.2	+12.9	+16.4
74. Rajsamand	19,242	..	..	..	..	..	+107.5	+26.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
75. Bhadra	14,080	..	..	+23.7	+25.6	+41.2	+49.1	+40.8
76. Bhinmal	14,050	+14.7	—3.5	+20.9	+23.4	+20.7	+30.7	+18.8
77. Malpura	13,971	—5.6	—12.5	+11.6	+10.3	+21.1	+32.6	+31.5
78. Bandikui U.A	13,152	..	..	..	..	..	+24.5	+33.6
79. Sangaria	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	+109.1	+60.3
80. Rajakhera'	12,976	—3.3	—11.8	+14.4	+14.7	+4.7	+28.6	+30.3
81. Rajaldesar	12,872	..	..	+9.6	+15.4	+9.9	+20.3	+17.2
82. Taranagar	12,716	+2.8	—2.0	+9.5	+31.3	+20.7	+3.6	+22.2
83. Phulera U.A.	12,661	..	..	..	..	..	+27.8	+29.1
84. Khandela	12,500	—10.4	—14.8	+30.2	+4.2	—17.9	+51.0	+6.3
85. Jhalrapatan	12,468	—9.6	—15.4	+3.8	—4.1	+15.0	+31.0	+36.6
86. Udaipur	12,442	—10.4	—16.8	+10.9	+5.2	+15.7	+11.9	+28.0
87. Kotputli	12,343	—18.5	+4.0	+22.1	+13.8	+1.0	+12.3	+9.4
88. Deoli	12,299	..	—33.3	+8.2	+8.4	—1.2	+31.2	+133.2
89. Sheoganj	12,029	—8.1	—10.3	+17.5	—1.5	+37.3	+70.7	+23.2
90. Bali	11,821	+7.9	—12.7	+18.4	+21.9	+22.1	+14.6	+20.0
91. Neem-ka Thana	11,612	—11.8	—6.7	+10.9	+13.3	—10.4	+64.4	+13.2
92. Karanpur	11,538	..	..	..	..	+13.2	+37.8	—0.1
93. Sagwara	11,484	..	+23.1	+0.4	+11.5	+7.6	+29.7	+32.7
94. Bidasar	11,268	..	..	+12.5	+39.3	—0.7	+16.8	+20.0
95. Nokha Mandi	11,222	..	..	..	..	..	+69.9	+45.0
96. Ramganj Mandi	11,185	..	..	..	..	..	+33.1	+64.4
97. Bhawani Mandi	11,036	..	..	..	..	..	+38.6	+52.3
98. Rajgarh (Alwar)	11,019	—10.4	—24.3	+2.9	+19.3	+3.5	+27.0	—8.5
99. Raisinghnagar	10,977	..	..	..	..	..	+86.1	+15.6
100. Kapasan	10,907	..	..	..	+12.7	+13.1	+21.6	+30.3
101. Todaraisingh	10,833	+15.2	—5.4	+14.5	+18.8	+26.3	Declassified	..
102. Khairthal	10,687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103. Todabhim	10,438	+3.9	—29.0	+6.7	+11.9	+21.4	+22.0	+20.8
104. Sumerpur	10,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105. Bisau	10,417	—11.5	+1.5	+11.4	+9.5	—7.9	Declassified	..
106. Chaksu	10,411	—19.4	—14.5	+22.4	+6.9	+35.4	+35.2	+29.1
107. Sri Madhopur	10,294	—2.2	—0.6	+4.4	+10.0	+7.6	+39.6	—10.9
108. Nawai	10,198	+6.7	—14.6	+19.6	+5.6	+8.8	+36.8	+22.6
109. Mukundgarh	10,154	..	..	..	..	..	+28.4	+24.7
110. Bhindar	9,860	—10.5	+9.5	+11.6	+14.0	+13.6	+13.2	+19.1
111. Mandawa	9,851	+7.2	+1.7	+23.6	+13.5	+3.8	+1.2	+18.8
112. Mount Abu	9,840	—5.8	—14.7	+48.5	+3.6	+2.9	+81.9	+21.8
113. Surajgarh	9,780	+14.3	—10.7	+13.7	+12.3	—2.8	+22.1	+20.7
114. Pindwara	9,743	..	..	..	..	..	+18.5	+26.1
115. Chhabra	9,707	—8.3	—14.8	+4.0	+11.8	+7.0	+15.6	+28.4
116. Chhapar	9,681	..	..	..	..	+10.9	+22.0	+33.4
117. Chhoti Sadri	9,620	—9.4	+4.0	+18.00	+7.7	+15.4	+18.5	+16.4
118. Gangapur	9,504	..	..	..	..	..	+52.4	+22.3
119. Jahazpur	9,313	+17.3	—8.9	+6.1	+10.3	+1.0	Declassified	..
120. Bari Sadri	9,138	..	..	..	..	+20.1	+15.9	+15.1
121. Salumbar	8,888	—4.0	—2.4	+6.6	+12.1	+11.8	+25.7	+20.4
122. Weir	8,848	—10.2	—11.4	+1.2	+10.2	+2.2	+37.4	+24.3
123. Napasar	8,804	..	..	..	..	+33.5	+13.3	+32.7
124. Nadbai	8,789	..	..	..	..	..	+30.5	+47.0
125. Deogarh	8,738	+1.4	—10.6	+4.0	+13.0	+19.7	+16.9	+8.8
126. Chhipabarod	8,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127. Khetri	8,669	—16.6	—15.2	+22.2	+18.3	—18.1	+12.7	+7.6
128. Bijainagar	8,502	..	..	..	..	..	—0.6	+47.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
129. Begun	8,348	+21.0	—12.5	+13.7	+10.7	+12.4	Declassified	..
130. Deshnoke	8,231	..	..	..	..	+19.6	+10.6	+19.6
131. Sunel	7,989	+21.2	+7.3	+4.6	+12.0	+12.5	+4.1	+22.4
132. Nainwa	7,862	+10.2	—19.4	+18.3	+2.6	+18.6	+19.4	+14.5
133. Nawa	7,824	+0.3	—14.7	+24.3	—4.3	+13.7	+24.2	—3.4
134. Pokaran	7,769	—18.4	—23.8	+1.9	—4.1	+18.2	+3.3	+47.0
135. Sarwar	7,728	—2.3	—14.2	+5.5	+1.4	+18.7	+28.5	+25.0
136. Sadulshahar	7,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137. Pushkar	7,341	..	..	..	..	..	+13.0	+9.5
138. Keshoraipatan	7,286	..	..	+40.3	+12.0	+9.6	+35.4	+56.0
139. Pirawa	7,277	—4.4	—4.0	+1.4	+13.6	+7.6	Declassified	..
140. Bagar	6,834	..	..	..	..	..	+22.9	—4.7
141. Mandi Padampur	6,359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142. Uniara	6,027	+3.4	—11.1	+5.1	+11.0	—4.7	+26.4	+4.6
143. Kushalgarh	5,841	..	+5.3	+12.4	+14.7	+17.2	+27.6	+11.0
144. Parbatsar	5,774	..	..	..	..	..	..	+13.6
145. Jabner	5,625	..	..	..	..	..	+24.2	+22.1
146. Ratna Nagar	5,390	..	..	..	..	..	+4.6	+23.5
147. Sojat Road	5,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	+13.9
148. Kherli	4,798	..	..	..	..	..	—17.8	+53.0
149. Anupgarh	4,571	..	..	..	..	..	+42.3	+99.3
150. Gajsinghpura	4,475	..	..	..	..	..	+59.2	—4.4
151. Indergarh	2,655	..	..	..	..	..	+12.4	+2.8

A glance at the statement would show that there are some places which have continuously shown growth in their population during 1901-71. They are Ajmer, Bikaner, Churu, Sujangarh, Barmer, Sardar Shahar, Fatehpur, Gangapur, Baran, Ladnu, Banswara, Abu Road, Rajgarh, Dungarpur, Suratgarh, Nohar, Chirawa, Mandawa and Sunel. Most of the places have shown erratic growths during this period. Out of the 104 urban centres which existed in 1911 as many as 51 had shown a decrease in population. In 1921 there were 107 urban centres out of which 69 had shown a decline. In 1931, only 4 centres out of 114; only 7 out of 117 in 1941; 12 out of 122 in 1951; 8 out of 139 in 1961; and 6 out of 151 in 1971 have shown decreases in population.

We may now revert to study the growth of population during the recent years with the aid of the following abstract showing the distribution of towns by various ranges of growth rates in 1961-71:

Ranges of percentage growth	Towns (District names in capitals)
1	2
10 and below	JHUNJHUNUN—Khetri, (7.58), Nawalgarh (6.64), Khandela (6.25), JAIPUR-Kotputli (9.41), SIKAR—Ramgarh (7.97), AJMER—Pushkar (9.52), Nasirabad (6.56), TONK—Uniara (4.64), PALI—Sojat, (0.48), UDAIPUR—Deogarh (8.79), KOTA—Indergarh (1.80).
11—20	GANGANAGAR—Raisingh Nagar (15.63), BIKANER—Deshnoke (19.64), CHURU—Bidasar (20.01), Sardarshahar, U.A. (19.56), Ratangarh (18.31), Rajaldesar (17.23), JHUNJHUNUN—Mandawa (18.83), Chirawa (17.89), BHARATPUR—Dholpur (16.24), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Karauli (17.29), JAIPUR—Sambhar (11.83), SIKAR—Lachhmangarh (19.88), Neem-ka-Thana (13.16), AJMER—Ajmer U.A. (14.29), JODHPUR—Phalodi (10.54), NAGAUR—Ladnu (18.47), Kuchaman (17.85), Parbatsar (13.64), PALI—Bali (19.95), Sadri (16.40), Sojat Road (13.89), JALOR—Jalor (20.15), Bhinmal (18.75), UDAIPUR—Salumbar (20.37), Bhindar (19.05), CHITTAURGARH—Pratapgarh (19.41), Chhoti-Sadri (16.39), Bari Sadri (15.13), BANSWARA—Kushalgarh (10.96), BUNDI—Lakheri U.A. (15.91), Nainwa (14.52).
21—30	GANGANAGAR—Nohar (21.68), BIKANER—Bikaner U.A. (25.26), CHURU—Rajgarh (27.81), Churu U. A. (27.46), Sujangarh (27.02), Ratannagar (23.54), Taranagar (22.20), JHUNJHUNUN—Jhunjhunun (28.29), Udaipur (27.96), Mukundgarh (24.68), Surajgarh (20.73), BHARATPUR—Rajakhera (30.33), Kaman (29.77), Bayana (26.36), Deeg (26.03), Weir (24.29), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Todabhim (20.81), JAIPUR—Dausa (29.52), Chaksu (29.12), Phulera U.A. (29.09), Chomu (27.70), Bandikui U.A. (23.63), Jobner (22.10), SIKAR—Fatehpur (29.18), AJMER—Sarwar (25.01), Beawar (22.59), Kekri (21.00), JODHPUR—Pipar (25.21), NAGAUR—Merta (29.79), SIROHI—Sirohi (29.91),

1	2
	Pindwara (26.11), Sheoganj (23.17), Mount Abu (21.84), BHILWARA—Shahpura (26.05), Gangapur (22.33), UDAIPUR—Rasamand (26.35), CHITTAURGARH—Kapasan (30.30)), BUNDI—Bundi U.A. (30.27), KOTA—Chhabra (28.43), JHALAWAR—Sunel (22.42).
31—40	BIKANER—Napasar (32.71), CHURU-Chhapar (33.44), Dungargarh (31.18), JHUNJHUNUN—Pilani U.A. (33.47), ALWAR—Alwar (38.06), BHARATPUR—Bharatpur U.A. (40.43), Bari (30.99), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Hindaun (37.84), SIKAR—Sikar (40.19), TONK—Malpura (31.53), NAGAUR—Didwana (34.66), Makrana (34.59), BARMER—Barmer (39.96), UDAIPUR—Nathdwara (36.02), DUNGARPUR—Sagwara (32.69), BANSWARA—Banswara (39.85), KOTA—Baran (30.95), JHALAWAR—Jhalawar (36.82), Jhalrapatan (36.59).
41—50	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (41.01), Bhadra (40.80), BIKANER—Nokha Mandi (44.99), BHARATPUR—Nadbai (47.00), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Gangapur U.A. (44.57), AJMER—Kishangarh (48.17), Bijainagar (47.48), JAISALMER—Pokaran (47.03), JODHPUR—Bilara (43.99), Jodhpur (41.31), NAGAUR—Nagaur (50.02), PALI—Pali (49.64), BARMER—Balotra (45.29), SIROHI—Abu Road (42.89), UDAIPUR—Udaipur (45.11), CHITTAURGARH—Nimbahera (41.93).
51—60	GANGANAGAR—Sangaria (60.26), ALWAR—Kherli (52.95), JAIPUR—Jaipur U.A. (55.17), CHITTAURGARH—Chittaurgarh (53.46). DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (55.02), BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (55.98), JHALAWAR—Bhawani Mandi (52.28).
61—70	KOTA—Ramganjmandi (64.36).
71—80	KOTA—Kota (76.98).
81—90	GANGANAGAR—Hanumangarh U. A (81.65), BHILWARA—Bhilwara (88.87).
91—100	GANGANAGAR—Anupgarh (22.26), JAISALMER—Jaisalmer (98.25).
101—110	SAWAI MADHOPUR—Sawai Madhopur U.A. (106.59).
Over 110	GANGANAGAR—Suratgarh U.A. (114.20), TONK—Deoli (133.20).

81—90	2	Bhilwara, Hanumangarh U.A.
91—100	2	Jaisalmer, Anupgarh.
Over 100	3	Sawai Madhopur U.A., Suratgarh U.A. Deoli.

Note : Following ten new towns were added in 1971—
Todaraisingh, Kherthal, Sumerpur, Bissau, Jahazpur, Chhipa Barod, Begun, Sardulshahar, Pirawa and Padampur.

Six towns namely Karanpur, Rajgara (Alwar), Sri. Madhopur, Nawa, Begar, Gajsinghpura had shown decreases in population.

We have already stated that there were ten towns which have come up in the list of urban centres only in 1971 and thus there is no question of growth. Also, that there were six centres which registered a decline in population. Of the rest of the towns, there were 11 towns recording an increase upto 10 per cent; 31 between 11 to 20 per cent; and 42 between 21 to 30 per cent. There were 19 towns with growth rates between 30 to 40; 16 between 41 to 50 and 7 between 51 to 60. Of the remaining 9 towns, one each had growth rates between 61 to 70 and 71 to 80, two each between 81 to 90 and 91 to 100 and the remaining 3 had growth rates even above 100 per cent. The most plausible reason for very high rate of growth in case of many urban centres is the increases in their jurisdictional areas; typical cases of this kind are Jaipur, Bhilwara, Hanumangarh UA, Ramganjmandi, Sawai Madhopur UA, and Suratgarh UA. There are places like Sangaria, Hanumangarh, Anupgarh and Suratgarh which have shown high increases due to in-migrations attracted by the irrigational facilities made available in recent years. Nokhamandi, Bhawanimandi, Ramganjmandi, Kherli have grown on account of their being important business centres. Kishangarh, Keshoraipatan and Kota have grown on account of recent industrialisation. The growth rate of Deoli town, however, was only a temporary phase. At the time of the Census 1971 a large refugee population from what is now known as Bangla Desh was temporarily settled there. The high growth rate of Jaisalmer during the last decade was on account of opening of several new establishments.

The six towns about which we have referred earlier as showing decreases in population have in fact declined due to the adoption of a different[1] method of presentation this time or due to some migration that has taken place on account of the opening up of irrigational facilities in the neighbouring areas. Cases of the former type are Rajgarh, Sri Madhopur, Nawa and Bagar. The towns of Karanpur and Gajsinghpura belong to the latter. There are no towns which show any stagnation and all towns appear to have potentialities of future growth. It seems that Kota is going to grow fast in the years to come for a sound industrial base has already been laid there for a rapid development.

Functional Classification of Towns

Predominance of non-agricultural occupations govern the urban characteristics of a town. The distribution of the working population in non-agricultural persuits, therefore, presents a scientific mode of classification according to the predominant functional characteristics of the population in a town.

We may now proceed to classify our urban centres according to their functional characteristics. Working population is classified under category (1) Cultivators, (2) Agricultural Labourers, (3) Live-

[1] Parts of the revenue villages constituting a town but lying outside the municipal limits and having rural character have been considered as part-villages and included in the rural areas.

stock, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and Allied activities, (4) Mining and Quarrying, (5) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs, (6) Construction, (7) Trade and Commerce, (8) Transport, Storage and Communication, and, (9) Other Services. These nine categories can be combined and regrouped into five broad functional classes, namely,

(a) Primary activities (categories 1, 2 and 3)

(b) Industry (categories 4, 5 and 6)

(c) Trade and Commerce (category 7)

(d) Transport (category 8)

(e) Services (category 9)

Two functional characteristics of towns can be determined by working out the percentage of the working population under each of these five classes of economic activities to the total workers. If workers under one of the occupations form 40% or more of their total number, it is considered a mono-functional town. If, however, such percentage is less than 40%, the next predominant occupation is taken into account so that the total of the two may come to 60% or above and such a town is called bi-functional. Again, if the total does not come upto 60%, the third predominant occupation is taken into account and such a town is taken as multi-functional.

The following statement classifies our urban centres according to their functional characteristics in the light of the criteria laid down above:

Mono-Functional		Bi-Functional		Multi-Functional	
Name of town	Category	Name of town	Category	Name of town	Category
1	2	1	2	1	2
1. Abu Road	Transport	1. Bagar	Primary activity-cum-Industry	1. Ajmer	Service-cum Transport-cum-Trade & Commerce
2. Alwar	Service	2. Begun	Primary activity, Industry	2. Balotra	Industry, Trade and Commerce, Service
3. Anupgarh	Primary activity	3. Bharatpur	Service, Industry	3. Baran	Industry, Service, Trade & Commerce
4. Bali	Primary activity	4. Bhawanimandi	Industry, Trade & Commerce	4. Bari Sadri	Industry, Trade & Commerce, Primary activity
5. Bandikui	Transport	5. Bhindar	Primary activity, Industry	5. Bayana	Service, Industry Trade & Commerce
6. Banswara	Service	6. Bisau	Primary activity, Industry	6. Bhadra	Primary activity, Trade and Commerce, Industry
7. Bari	Primary activity	7. Bundi	Service, Industry	7. Bhilwara	Industry, Primary activity, Service
8. Barmer	Service	8. Chhoti Sadri	Primary activity, Industry	8. Bhinmal	Primary activity, Trade and Commerce, Service
9. Beawar	Industry	9. Didwana	Primary activity, Service	9. Bijainagar	Trade and Commerce, Industry, Service
10. Bidasar	Primary activity	10. Gajsinghpura	Industry, Service	10. Chhabra	Service, Primary activity, Trade & Commerce
11. Bilara	Primary activity	11. Ganganagar	Industry, Service	11. Chhipaborad	Industry, Service, Primary activity
12. Bikaner	Service	12. Indergarh	Service, Industry	12. Chirawa	Industry, Trade & Commerce, Primary activity
13. Chaksu	Primary activity	13. Jaipur	Service, Industry	13. Chittaurgarh	Service, Industry, Trade and Commerce
14. Chhapar	Primary activity	14. Jalor	Service, Primary activity	14. Chomu	Primary activity, Industry, Service
15. Deoli	Service	15. Jobner	Industry, Service	15. Churu	Industry, Service, Primary activity
16. Deshnoke	Primary activity	16. Jodhpur	Service, Industry	16. Dausa	Industry, Service, Primary activity.
17. Dungargarh	Primary activity	17. Kaman	Primary activity, Service	17. Deeg	Industry, Primary activity, Service
18. Jahazpur	Primary activity	18. Karanpur	Trade and Commerce, Industry	18. Deogarh	Primary activity, Industry, Service
19. Jaisalmer	Service	19. Keshoraipatan	Industry, Primary activity	19. Dholpur	Service, Industry, Trade and Commerce
20. Jhalawar	Service	20. Khairthal	Primary activity, Trade and Commerce	20. Dungarpur	Service, Trade and Commerce, Industry
21. Kapasan	Primary activity	21. Kota	Industry, Service	21. Fatehpur	Industry, Primary activity, Service

Mono-Functional		Bi-Functional		Multi-Functional	
Name of town	Category	Name of town	Category	Name of town	Category
1	2	1	2	1	2
22. Khandela	Industry	22. Mandawa	Primary activity, Industry	22. Gangapur (Bhilwara)	Primary activity, Industry, Service
23. Kherli	Trade & Commerce	23. Nagaur	Service, Industry	23. Gangapur (Sawai Madhopur)	Transport, Service, Trade and Commerce
24. Kishangarh	Industry	24. Nathdwara	Service, Industry	24. Hanumangarh	Trade and Commerce, Service, Transport
25. Lakheri	Industry	25. Nawa	Primary activity, Service	25. Hindaun	Primary activity, Industry, Trade and Commerce
26. Makrana	Industry	26. Nohar	Primary activity, Trade & Commerce	26 Jhalrapatan	Service, Industry, Trade and Commerce
27. Malpura	Primary activity	27. Pratapgarh	Service, Trade and Commerce	27. Jhunjhunu	Service, Industry, Trade and Commerce
28. Mandi Padampur	Trade and Commerce	28. Sawai Madhopur	Industry, Service	28 Karauli	Primary activity, Service Industry
29. Mount Abu	Service	29. Sheoganj	Trade & Commerce, Industry	29. Kekri	Primary activity, Industry, Service
30. Napasar	Primary activity	30. Sri Madhopur	Trade & Commerce, Industry	30. Khetri	Service, Primary activity, Industry
31. Nasirabad	Service	31. Suratgarh	Industry, Service	31. Kotputli	Primary activity, Industry, Service
32. Pali	Industry	32. Tonk	Industry, Service	32. Kuchaman	Industry, Trade and Commerce, Service
33. Parbatsar	Primary activity	33. Uniara	Primary activity, Service	33. Kushalgarh	Service, Trade and Commerce, Industry
34. Phulera	Transport			34. Lachhmangarh	Industry, Primary activity, Trade and Commerce
35. Pilani	Service			35. Ladnu	Industry, Service, Primary activity
36. Pipar	Primary activity			36. Merta	Industry, Primary activity Transport
37. Pushkar	Service			37. Mukundgarh	Primary activity, Industry, Service
38. Raisinghnagar.	Service			38. Nadbai	Industry, Primary activity Trade and Commerce
39. Rajakhera	Primary activity			39. Nainwa	Primary activity, Industry, Service
40. Rajaldesar	Primary activity			40. Nawali	Primary activity, Industry, Service
41. Rajgarh(Churu)	Primary activity			41. Nawalgarh	Industry, Trade and Commerce, Service
42. Ratan Nagar	Primary activity			42. Neem-ka-Thana	Service, Primary activity, Trade and Commerce
43. Sadri	Primary activity			43. Nimbahera	Service, Industry, Trade and Commerce
44. Sarwar	Primary activity			44. Nokha Mandi	Trade and Commerce Primary activity, Service
45. Sirohi	Service			45. Phalodi	Industry, Service, Primary activity
46. Sojat	Primary activity			46. Pindwara	Primary activity, Industry, Trade and Commerce
47. Sunel	Primary activity			47. Pirawa	Primary activity, Service, Industry
48. Taranagar	Primary activity			48. Pokaran	Service, Primary activity, Industry.
49. Todabhim	Primary activity			49. Rajgarh (Alwar)	Service, Industry, Trade and Commerce
50. Todaraisingh	Primary activity			50. Rajsamand	Service, Industry, Primary activity

Mono-Functional		Bi-Functional		Multi-Functioal	
Name of town	Category	Name of town	Category	Name of town	Category
1	2	1	2	1	2
51. Udaipur (Jhunjhunun)	Primary activity			51. Ramganj-mandi	Service, Trade and Commerce, Industry
52. Udaipur . .	Service			52. Ramgarh .	Primary activity, Industry, Trade and Commerce
53. Weir . .	Primary activity			53. Ratangarh .	Primary activity, Industry, Service
				54. Sardulshahar	Primary activity, Trade and Commerce, Service
				55. Sagwara .	Service, Primary activity, Industry
				56. Salumbar .	Service, Trade and Commerce, Industry
				57. Sambhar .	Service, Industry, Primary activity
				58. Sangaria .	Trade and Commerce, Primary activity, Service
				59. Sardarshahar	Primary activity, Industry, Service
				60. Shahpura .	Primary activity, Service, Industry
				61. Sikar . .	Industry, Service, Trade and Commerce
				62. Sojat Road .	Trade and Commerce, Transport, Industry
				63. Sujangarh .	Primary activity, Industry, Trade and Commerce
				64. Sumerpur .	Trade and Commerce Industry, Service
				65. Surajgarh .	Industry, Primary activity, Trade and Commerce

It will be seen that there are 53 mono-functional, 33 bi-functional, and 65 multi-functional towns. Out of the 53 centres which are classed as mono-functional, 28 belong to the category where 40% or more of the working population is engaged in primary activities, 14 in services, 6 in industry, 3 in transport and 2 are such where the population is engaged in trade and commerce. Of the 33 bi-functional towns, 12 places have primary activity as their main function, 9 have service, 9 have industry, and 3 have trade and commerce as their main function. Out of the 12 places which have primary activity as their main function, 6 have industry as their second main function, 4 have service, and, the remaining 2 have trade and commerce. Out of the 9 places with service as their main function, 7 have industry, 1 has primary activity, and, the remaining 1 has trade and commerce as the second function. Of the 10 places with industry as their main function, 6 have service, 2 have trade and commerce, and, the remaining 2 have primary activity as their second function. 2 of the 3 places, with trade and commerce as their main function 2 have industry as their second function while the remaining 1 has service.

Now, out of the 65 multi-functional places, 20 have primary activity, 19 have service, another 19 have industry, 6 have trade and commerce and the remaining 1 has transport as the main function.

Of those 20 places which have primary activity as their main function, 14 have industry, 3 have trade and commerce, and, the remaining 3 have service as their second function, while 12 of these have service, 4 have industry and another 4 have trade and commerce as their third function. Of the 19 places having service as their main function, 9 have industry, 5 have primary activity, 4 have trade and commerce and the remaining 1 has transport as the second function, while 10 of these have trade and commerce, 7 have industry, and, 2 have primary activity as their third function.

Of the 19 places which have industry as their main function, 7 have primary activity, 7 have service, and, remaining 5 have trade and commerce as their second function, while 7 of these have primary activity, 6 have service, 5 have trade and commerce, and, the remaining 1 has transport as their third function. Of the 6 places having trade and commerce as the main function, 2 have primary activity, 2 have industry, 1 has service, while the remaining 1 has transport as the second function, while 4 of these have service, 1 has transport and 1 has industry as the third

function. The 1 centre, which has transport as the main function, has service as its second and trade and commerce as the third function.

The Concept of Standard Urban Area

Our readers may recall that the Census of 1961, had used the concept of town groups. There was, however, no town group in Rajasthan at that time. The concept, however, came to be considered as not very useful as it did not include contiguous rural areas around the urban centres which were then likely to be urbanised in the near future. It did not thus bring out the spatially contiguous areas and did not permit the presentation of data in respect of urbanised or urbanisable areas outside the jurisdiction of the urban centres. As we know, the administrative boundaries of towns change from Census to Census and the data therefore, becomes uncomparable. It was therefore, considered advisable to have a fixed area comprising the core town as well as the adjoining areas which could be considered as a single unit for at least coming thirty years so that information could remain comparable and be useful for planning purposes. It was, thus, decided to delineate the contiguous rural and urban areas which were currently under intensive influence or which are likely to be under intensive influence of all urban centres with a population of 50,000 and above. The area of towns so delineated was termed as standard Urban Area. A standard urban area includes all areas which have any or all of the following characteristics:

(a) Predominent urban land use;

(b) Intensive interaction with the urban centres as reflected in commutation for the purposes of work and secondary education facilities, extension of city bus service; sale of commodities like milk, dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck haul) and purchase of foodgrains, cloth and general provisions etc.; by the consumers directly;

(c) Anticipated urban growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport, and communications, administrative and servicing functions; and,

(d) Existence of big villages with a large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural industrial categories.

The standard urban areas in Rajasthan are indicated in the statement below which also presents the growth rates of population for 1951-61 and 1961-71 for the core towns and the component environs which form their standard urban areas separately as well as for each standard urban area as a whole:

Standard Urban Area	Growth Rates					
	Core Towns		Environs		Total	
	1951-61	1961-71	1951-61	1961-71	1951-61	1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ganganagar	75.24	41.01	61.86	—18.25	74.25	36.92
2. Bikaner	28.62	25.15	26.05	24.11	28.25	25.00
3. Churu	4.20	25.82	..	..	4.20	27.46
4. Alwar	25.64	38.06	57.39	62.65	27.31	39.66
5. Bharatpur	33.37	36.68	31.89	65.13	33.08	42.17
6. Jaipur	38.58	52.50	30.35	40.98	36.97	45.48
7. Sikar	14.72	40.19	—59.14	14.79	11.49	39.78
8. Ajmer	17.60	13.67	27.11	20.72	18.41	14.32
9. Beawar	5.64	22.59	13.18	0.98	5.69	19.07
10. Tonk	1.35	28.68	25.18	21.75	2.24	28.37
11. Jodhpur	24.37	41.31	66.21	16.59	26.66	32.23
12. Bhilwara	21.64	88.87	23.28	30.13	36.85	48.91
13. Udaipur	24.01	45.11	8.08	41.04	21.50	44.54
14. Kota	84.84	76.98	49.88	43.42	82.07	74.79

It will be seen that we have 14 urban centres which have standard urban areas.

Ganganagar town which came into existence in 1931 is a fast growing town. From a population of about 10,000 recorded in 1931, it is now a town of 90,000 persons. It has recorded phenomenal growth rates throughout in the past. In 1931-41 it was 62.3 percent, in 1941-51 it was 125.8, in 1951-61 it was 75.2 and even in 1961-71 it was 41.0 per cent. Itself a big trading centre in wheat, grain, sugarcane and cotton which is produced in its hinterland in abundance, it is also coming up as an industrial town with agricultural based industries. No wonder, therefore, that it is now influencing the thirteen rural units—the villages located in its south-west and east from where the population has migrated to the town to seek better employment opportunities.

Bikaner, Gangashahar and Bhinasar towns now form an urban agglomeration. This agglomeration is likely to expand further towards north and north-east and cover the fourteen villages which adjoin them in view of the construction of the Bhakra Canal System which has brought agricultural prospects to this

area. Developmental activities are taking place towards the west, south-west, east and north-east. There is a woollen mill which is likely to expand its production.

Churu has outgrown its municipal limits. With the advent of the Rajasthan Canal Project the area is likely to grow into a big grain market. There are possibilities of establishing some grain processing industries and a woollen mill, and various mineral based industries such as gypsum, plaster of paris and ceramic industries and industries based on dairy products in this area.

Twelve surrounding villages are at present under the influence of Alwar town which has registered a growth rate of 38 per cent during 1961-71 Developmental activities are taking place towards the south and the east. The area lies in the beat of the National Capital Region of Delhi and is expected to grow fast.

Bharatpur town has outgrown its municipal limits and thirteen villages of its neighbourhood are under its influence. It is coming up now as an industrial town and had 33 per cent and 37 per cent growth rates recorded respectively during 1951-61 and 1961-71 Censuses. Development activities are taking place almost in all directions there being no serious physical constraints to urban expansion.

The towns of Jaipur, Sanganer and Amber have come so close that they have now been joined together and thus form an urban agglomeration. Jaipur had a big boost in its population in the decade 41-51, during the last few years of which it became the capital of the state and a large number of office establishments moved to this town. It had then registered a growth rate of 60 per cent. From a town with 176,000 persons in 1941 it has grown to its present size with a population of 615,000 during the last thirty years. It grew at the rate of 53 per cent during 1961-71 and it appears it still has a large potential for future growth too. As already stated it has so expanded that it has touched the neighbouring towns of Amber and Sanganer and at present it has as many as sixty-six villages around the agglomeration which are under its influence. During the recent years it has also come up as an industrial town. The town has grown mainly towards the south, south-west and west.

Sikar has service-cum-industry-cum-trade and commerce as its economic functions. During 1961-71 it registered an increase of 40 per cent in its population. Two villages appear to be in its direct influence. The town is growing towards the north and south directions.

The low-growth rate town of Ajmer is mainly due to the fact that it is so situated and bound by the hill ranges that further expansion is not possible within its municipal limits. During 1961-71 it registered an increase in population of 13.7 per cent. All big institutions and modern residential areas which have recently sprung up had therefore to be located outside the municipal areas. Development activities are taking place predominantly in the south of the town. As many as twenty-three neighbouring villages are under influence of the town.

Another town in Ajmer district is the industrial town of Beawar and eight villages are included in the standard urban area of the town. It has registered 22.6 per cent growth rate of population during 1961-71. Developmental activities are taking place towards the north and partly towards south of the town.

Tonk town has ten villages of its neighbourhood under its economic influence and form part of the standard urban area. The rate of growth of population during 1961-71 is 28.7 per cent, which was only 1.4 per cent during 1951-61. The town has grown mainly towards east and south directions.

Jodhpur the second biggest town of Rajasthan has been growing in recent years. From a population of 127,000 in 1941 it has grown to have the present population of 318,000 and has thus almost trebled itself in the last thirty years. Twelve villages in the neighbourhood are under its economic influence and form its standard urban area. It has registered a growth rate of 41.3 per cent during 1961-71. Developmental activities are taking place towards the north, south, east, south-east, north-east and south-west.

Bhilwara is an industrial town and has some seven rural units under its influence. The growth of population in the town has been at the rate of 88.9 percent which is highest among the towns of this state. The town tends to grow in the west and north-west directions.

Udaipur is a growing town. Having service as its main economic function, it has more opportunities to function as such as quite a few industries have grown and are growing around in the region most of which have opened up their offices in this town. As many as twenty-five surrounding villages are under its influence and form part of its standard urban area. It has registered a growth rate of 45.1 per cent during 1961-71. The town tended to grow to the east and south-east.

Kota is trying to become the Kanpur of Rajasthan and has been showing phenomenal growth during the past two decades. From a population of 65,000 in 1951 it has grown to have 213,000 in 1971 and has registered growth rates of 84.8 in 1951-61 and 77.0 per cent in 1961-71. Thirty-four villages including 2 villages of the neighbouring Bundi district form a part of its standard urban area.

A perusal of the preceding statement will also show that the environs of the Alwar and Bharatpur towns which form their standard urban areas have grown at the rate of over 60 per cent during the last decade. Significant developments, economic and otherwise have taken place in these areas which account for their high growth. While several others have shown growths of various degrees, the rural area included in the standard urban area of Beawar has shown insignificant growth. This is because the rural area is composed mainly of extremely sparsely populated area, the mainly populated area having been already absorbed into the municipal limits of Beawar town. The environs included in the standard urban area of Ganganagar town have shown high growth rates in 1951-61 but a negative growth rate in 1961-71. The plausible reason for the negative growth appears to be the movement of population from these areas to the growing Ganganagar town.

CHAPTER V

SEX RATIO AND AGE STRUCTURE

SEX RATIO is defined as the presence of the number of females per 1000 males in the population. Information on sex ratio is considered to be essential for studying the future growth of population. Any undue imbalance of sex ratio in the population would deteriorate the population growth. Particularly, the sex ratio of that portion of the population which is in the reproductive age group influences the growth rate of population. While higher rate of population growth is truly considered to be detrimental for the economy, the growth of population with an imbalanced sex ratio is also equally detrimental. Such is therefore the importance of sex ratio.

The sex ratio in Rajasthan recorded in the 1971 Census was 911 females per 1000 males as compared to 930 females per 1000 males for the country as a whole. It is observed that the sex ratio of the state has increased from 903 in 1961 to 911 in 1971. However, the trend in the sex ratio of the population in the state has not been even in the past. From 905 in 1901, it increased to 908 in 1911. Then it declined to 896 in 1921, but again increased to 907 in 1931. In 1941, it declined marginally to 906 and then spurted out to 921 in 1951.

Sex Ratio in Other States

The sex ratios of some states viz. Assam, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Haryana, and Punjab are less than that of Rajasthan and the country's average as well. Sex ratios of the remaining states are higher than that of Rajasthan. The state of Kerala has a preponderance of female population. Orissa state which had more female population than male during the previous decade, now has a sex ratio of 988 females per 1000 males. The table below shows the sex ratios as obtaining in various states in 1971:

States with sex ratio equal or higher than India (930)		States with sex ratio lower than India (930)	
1. Kerala	1016	1. RAJASTHAN	911
2. Orissa	988	2. Assam	897
3. Manipur	980	3. West Bengal	891
4. Tamil Nadu	978	4. Uttar Pradesh	879
5. Andhra Pradesh	977	5. Jammu & Kashmir	878
6. Himachal Pradesh	958	6. Nagaland	871
7. Mysore	957	7. Haryana	867
8. Bihar	954	8. Punjab	865
9. Tripura	943		
10. Meghalaya	942		
11. Madhya Pradesh	941		
12. Gujarat	934		
13. Maharashtra	930		

Sex Ratio at District Levels

The proportion of female population at the district levels in Rajasthan varies from 810 in Jaisalmer district to 1015 in Dungarpur district per 1000 males. Sex ratio has traditionally been low in Jaisalmer and high in the district of Dungarpur. Low sex ratios were observed in Jaisalmer during the past three decades and even earlier during which period high sex ratios prevailed in Dungarpur district. The tribal districts of Dungarpur and Banswara are known to have an excess of females over males in the past and with the recent increases recorded in sex ratio Dungarpur has gone back to that tradition while Banswara district has now the next highest sex ratio amongst the various districts of Rajasthan. The following statement classifies the various districts by different ranges of sex ratios:

Ranges of Sex Ratio	Districts (Sex Ratio in brackets)
1	2
Below 850	1. Jaisalmer (810)
	2. Bharatpur (840)
850—899	1. Sawai Madhopur (864)
	2. Ganganagar (874)
	3. Kota (884)
	4. Bundi (885)
	5. Alwar (887)
	6. Barmer (887)
	7. Jaipur (390)
900—949	1. Jodhpur (900)
	2. Bikaner (901)
	3. Tonk (901)
	4. Ajmer (910)
	5. Bhilwara (910)
	6. Jhalawar (920)
	7. Jhunjhunun (928)
	8. Chittaurgarh (930)
	9. Jalor (932)
	10. Nagaur (942)
	11. Churu (946)
950 and above	1. Pali (950)
	2. Udaipur (957)
	3. Sirohi (958)
	4. Sikar (961)
	5. Banswara (978)
	6. Dungarpur (1015)

It will be seen that there are two districts having sex ratio below 850; seven with sex ratios between 850 to 899; eleven between 900 to 949 and the remaining six have sex ratios 950 and above.

Sex Ratio at Tehsil Levels

We have earlier mentioned that the lowest sex ratio (810) and the highest (1015) obtained in Jaisalmer and Dungarpur districts respectively during the 1971 Census. Looking at the lower levels we find

that still lower and still higher sex ratios than what we had seen at the district levels are found in various tehsils. In district Jaisalmer, the tehsil of the same name had a sex ratio of only 785. The second lowest sex ratio (798) was observed at tehsil Baseri of district Bharatpur. On the other hand, tehsils Aspur (1065) and Sagwara (1025) of district Dungarpur; tehsils Kherwara (1043) and Bhim (1021) of Udaipur district have still higher proportions of females as would be seen from the statement below which classifies the various tehsils by different ranges of sex ratio:

Ranges of sex ratio	Tehsils (sex ratio in brackets and district names in capitals)
1	2
Below 850	GANGANAGAR
	1. Ganganagar (842)
	2. Anupgarh (841)
	BHARATPUR
	3. Bharatpur (836)
	4. Bayana (817)
	5. Rupbas (844)
	6. Bari (798)
	7. Dholpur (813)
	8. Rajakhera (814)
	9. Baseri (798)
	SAWAI MADHOPUR
	10. Hindaun (842)
	11. Karauli (825)
	JAISALMER
	12. Jaisalmer (785)
	13. Pokaran (838)
	KOTA
	14. Ladpura (835)
850—899	GANGANAGAR
	1. Karanpur (874)
	2. Padampur (890)
	3. Sadulshahar (882)
	4. Sangaria (861)
	5. Tibi (896)
	6. Hanumangarh (863)
	7. Raisinghnagar (864)
	8. Suratgarh (885)
	BIKANER
	9. Bikaner (892)
	10. Lunkaransar (866)
	JHUNJHUNUN
	11. Chirawa (893)
	12. Khetri (896)
	ALWAR
	13. Kishangarh (893)
	14. Tijara (887)
	15. Bansur (873)
	16. Alwar (863)
	17. Thanagazi (886)
	18. Rajgarh (890)
	19. Lachhmangarh (875)

1	2
850—899—(Contd.)	BHARATPUR
	20. Kaman (892)
	21. Nagar (888)
	22. Deeg (860)
	23. Weir (866)
	24. Nadbai (859)
	SAWAI MADHOPUR
	25. Mahwa (879)
	26. Todabhim (860)
	27. Nadauti (880)
	28. Bamanwas (894)
	29. Gangapur (861)
	30. Sapotra (860)
	31. Malarnachor (893)
	32. Sawai Madhopur (878)
	33. Khandar (867)
	JAIPUR
	34. Kotputli (891)
	35. Jaipur (858)
	36. Baswa (883)
	37. Sanganer (889)
	38. Bassi (899)
	39. Dausa (898)
	40. Sikrai (888)
	41. Phagi (898)
	42. Lalsot (885)
	AJMER
	43. Ajmer (895)
	44. Kishangarh (884)
	TONK
	45. Deoli (893)
	JODHPUR
	46. Shergarh (899)
	47. Jodhpur (878)
	BARMER
	48. Sheo (852)
	49. Barmer (879)
	50. Chohtan (861)
	BHILWARA
	51. Jahazpur (888)
	52. Bhilwara (887)
	53. Mandalgarh (889)
	UDAIPUR
	54. Girwa (888)
	CHITTAURGARH
	55. Begun (892)
	56. Chittaurgarh (894)
	BUNDI
	57. Hindoli (885)
	58. Nainwa (894)
	59. Bundi (865)

1	2	
850—899—(Contd).		
	KOTA	
	60. Baran	(889)
	61. Kishanganj	(896)
	62. Shahbad	(888)
	63. Atru	(898)
	64. Chhipabarod	(897)
	65. Chhabra	(891)
900—949	GANGANAGAR	
	1. Nohar	(904)
	2. Bhadra	(912)
	BIKANER	
	3. Kolayat	(902)
	4. Nokha	(946)
	CHURU	
	5. Taranagar	(926)
	6. Rajgarh	(917)
	7. Churu	(944)
	8. Dungargarh	(948)
	ALWAR	
	9. Behror	(937)
	10. Mandawar	(908)
	JAIPUR	
	11. Bairath	(918)
	12. Amber	(911)
	13. Phulera	(918)
	14. Jamwa Ramgarh	(905)
	15. Dudu	(908)
	16. Chaksu	(902)
	SIKAR	
	17. Neem-Ka-Thana	(919)
	18. Sri Madhopur	(949)
	AJMER	
	19. Beawar	(941)
	20. Sarwar	(932)
	21. Kekri	(928)
	TONK	
	22. Malpura	(908)
	23. Nawai	(909)
	24. Todaraisingh	(927)
	25. Tonk	(912)
	26. Uniara	(909)
	JODHPUR	
	27. Phalodi	(904)
	28. Osian	(924)
	29. Bilara	(927)
	NAGAUR	
	30. Jayal	(944)
	31. Nagaur	(917)
	32. Nawa	(948)
	33. Degana	(934)
	34. Merta	(918)

1	2	
900—949—(Contd).		
	PALI	
	35. Raipur	(947)
	36. Pali	(908)
	37. Kharchi	(948)
	BARMER	
	38. Pachpadra	(916)
	39. Siwana	(934)
	JALOR	
	40. Jalor	(939)
	41. Sanchore	(906)
	42. Jaswantpura	(920)
	SIROHI	
	43. Abu Road	(914)
	44. Reodhar	(947)
	BHILWARA	
	45. Asind	(930)
	46. Hurda	(911)
	47. Shahpura	(915)
	48. Mandal	(923)
	49. Banera	(934)
	50. Raipur	(933)
	51. Sahara	(931)
	52. Kotri	(903)
	UDAIPUR	
	53. Amet	(943)
	54. Mavli	(939)
	55. Kotra	(922)
	CHITTAURGARH	
	56. Gangrar	(941)
	57. Kapasan	(939)
	58. Nimbahera	(923)
	59. Chhoti Sadri	(929)
	60. Pratapgarh	(943)
	61. Bhadesar	(936)
	BUNDI	
	62. Keshoraipatan	(909)
	KOTA	
	63. Pipalda	(908)
	64. Digod	(909)
	65. Mangrol	(916)
	66. Ramganj Mandi	(901)
	67. Sangod	(901)
	JHALAWAR	
	68. Khanpur	(912)
	69. Jhalrapatan	(912)
	70. Aklera	(912)
	71. Pachpahar	(914)
	72. Pirawa	(927)
	73. Gangdhar	(947)
950 & above	CHURU	
	1. Sardarshahar	(956)
	2. Ratangarh	(960)
	3. Sujangarh	(969)

1	2
950 & above—(Contd).	
JHUNJHUNUN	
4. Jhunjhunun	(962)
5. Udaipurwati	(956)
SIKAR	
6. Fatehpur	(998)
7. Lachhmangarh	(998)
8. Sikar	(966)
9. Danta Ramgarh	(954)
NAGAUR	
10. Ladnu	(977)
11. Didwana	(972)
12. Parbatsar	(950)
PALI	
13. Jaitaran	(950)
14. Sojat	(960)
15. Desuri	(963)
16. Bali.	(973)
JALOR	
17. Ahore	(975)
SIROHI	
18. Sheoganj	(957)
19. Sirohi	(998)
20. Pindwara	(968)
UDAIPUR	
21. Bhim	(1021)
22. Deogarh	(953)
23. Kumbhalgarh	(961)
24. Rajsamand	(978)
25. Railmagra	(960)
26. Nathdwara	(968)
27. Gogunda	(980)
28. Vallabhnagar	(963)
29. Phalasia	(959)
30. Lasadia	(950)
31. Sarada	(979)
32. Salumbar	(997)
33. Kherwara	(1043)
CHITTAURGARH	
34. Rashmi	(960)
35. Bari Sadri	(952)
36. Dungla	(957)
DUNGARPUR	
37. Dungarpur	(991)
38. Aspur	(1065)
39. Sagwara	(1025)
BANSWARA	
40. Ghatol	(971)
41. Garhi	(997)
42. Banswara	(976)
43. Bagidera	(979)
44. Kushalgarh	(970)

We have already stated that the proportion of female population at the tehsil levels varies from 785 in Jaisalmer tehsil to 1065 in tehsil Aspur of district Dungarpur. It will be seen from the statement above that there are fourteen tehsils with sex ratios below 850; sixty-five tehsils with sex ratios between 850 to 899; seventy-three between 900 to 949, and, the remaining fourty-four tehsils have sex ratios between 950 and above.

It is difficult to find any reason for the extraordinary high or extraordinary low sex ratios obtaining in some areas. These areas are, however, known to have such sex ratios in the past also. The tribal areas, as already stated, have high sex ratios traditionally.

Variation in Sex Ratios in Rural & Urban Population

Let us now see the sex ratios for the rural and urban components of our population at the state and district level. The following table presents the information for 1971:

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	**911**	**919**	**875**
1. Ganganagar	874	886	817
2. Bikaner	901	908	892
3. Churu	946	935	973
4. Jhunjhunun	928	934	903
5. Alwar	887	892	835
6. Bharatpur	840	840	837
7. S. Madhopur	864	866	852
8. Jaipur	890	903	860
9. Sikar	961	960	966
10. Ajmer	910	931	877
11. Tonk.	909	911	901
12. Jaisalmer	810	823	739
13. Jodhpur	900	916	865
14. Nagaur	942	948	899
15. Pali	950	959	881
16. Barmer	887	892	817
17. Jalor	932	934	878
18. Sirohi	958	968	909
19. Bhilwara	910	915	870
20. Udaipur	957	970	871
21. Chittaurgarh	930	935	889
22. Dungarpur	1015	1021	931
23. Banswara	978	980	937
24. Bundi	885	884	891
25. Kota	884	902	830
26. Jhalawar	920	922	894

It will be observed that the sex ratio separately for the rural and the urban areas of the state is 919 and 875 respectively. The sex ratio in the rural areas of the various districts varies from 823 in Jaisalmer to 1021 in Dungarpur district. It will be seen that there are two districts having sex ratio in their rural areas below 850; five with rural sex ratios between 850 to 899; thirteen between 900 to 949 and the remaining six have sex ratios between 950 and above.

The sex ratio in the urban areas of the various districts varies from 739 in Jaisalmer district to 973 in Churu. It will be seen that there are six districts having sex ratios in their urban areas below 850; thirteen with urban sex ratios between 850 to 899; five between 900 to 949 and the remaining two have sex ratios between 950 and above.

Sex Ratio by Different Classes of Towns

We may now proceed to study the sex ratio of the urban population of the state at the level of different classes of towns. As already stated there are seven towns having population over 100,000; another seven having a population of 50,000 to 99,999; thirty one towns with a population of 20,000 to 49,999; sixtyfour with 10,000 to 19,999; thirty eight with 5,000 to 9,999; and the remaining four towns have a population of less than 5,000 persons. The following table provides the average sex ratio prevailing in the various classes of towns and also the range of variation of sex ratios in such towns:

Classes of Towns	No. of towns	Average sex ratios	Range of variation of sex ratios
I. Over 100,000 . .	7	856	816 to 886
II. 50,000 to 99,999 .	7	866	786 to 926
III. 20,000 to 49,999 .	31	886	696 to 1036
IV. 10,000 to 19,999 .	64	895	698 to 1044
V. 5,000 to 9,999 . .	38	920	792 to 1094
VI. Less than 5,000 .	4	843	794 to 928

It will be seen that class I towns have the lowest average sex ratio. The range of variation is from 816 at Kota to 886 at Ajmer. Kota is a fast developing industrial centre and a lot of construction work is underway where quite a large number of people have congregated leaving their families behind. In the rest of the big urban centres also same sort of activity or the other goes on and people have come to live there without their families. The average sex ratio is 866 in class II and its range from 786 in Ganganagar to 926 in Tonk town. In the case of 31 class III towns while the average is 886, the sex ratio varies between 696 at Pilani to 1036 in Dungargarh. The range of variation of sex ratio in the case of 64 class IV towns is from 698 in Jaisalmer to 1044 in Bisau town while the average comes to 895. There are 38 towns in class V, the average sex ratio is 920 and the range of variation from 792 in Mount Abu to 1094 in Deshnoke. There are only 4 towns in class VI having population less than 5,000 with an average sex ratio of 843 ranging from 794 in Kherli to 928 in Indergarh. The sex ratio of the two remaining towns in this class Gajsinghpura and Anupgarh is 858 and 834.

We have some towns in Rajasthan which are well known for their businessmen, who remain most of the time outside these towns leaving their womenfolk at home. These towns have therefore large sex ratios. There are several such towns namely Khandela (1004), Lachhmangarh (1007), Ladnu (1008), Napasar (1014), Bidasar (1015), Fatehpur (1034), Dungargarh (1036), Ramgarh (1040), Bisau (1044), Chhapar (1060), Mandawa (1061), Ratannagar (1066), and Deshnoke (1094).

Sex Ratio by Functional Characteristics of Towns

We have earlier classified our urban centres by functional characteristics. Let us now see whether sex ratios differ distinctly according to such characteristics of the towns with the help of the statement below:

Sl. No.	Town	Sex-ratio
1	2	3
	[A] MONO-FUNCTIONAL	
	(I) Primary	
1.	Rajakhera	820
2.	Bari	826
3.	Parbatsar	832
4.	Anupgarh	834
5.	Todabhim	879
6.	Weir	881
7.	Bilara	885
8.	Malpura	895
9.	Rajgarh	905
10.	Sarwar	909
11.	Todaraisingh	917
12.	Chaksu	918
13.	Pipar	922
14.	Jahazpur	923
15.	Sojat	935
16.	Kapasan	937
17.	Udaipur (Jhunjhuuun)	937
18.	Bali	941
19.	Taranagar	949
20.	Sadri	967
21.	Sunel	998
22.	Napasar	1014
23.	Bidasar	1015
24.	Rajaldesar	1017
25.	Dungargarh	1036
26.	Chhapar	1060
27.	Ratannagar	1066
28.	Deshnoke	1094
	(II) Service	
1.	Pilani	696
2.	Jaisalmer	698
3.	Raisinghnagar	753
4.	Mount Abu	792
5.	Barmer	795
6.	Nasirabad	804
7.	Deoli	815
8.	Alwar	832
9.	Udaipur	844
10.	Pushkar	845
11.	Jhalawar	860

1	2	3
12.	Bikaner	876
13.	Sirohi	920
14.	Banswara	947
	(III) Industry	
1.	Kishangarh	818
2.	Pali	831
3.	Makrana	893
4.	Beawar	901
5.	Lakheri	921
6.	Khandela	1004
	(IV) Transport	
1.	Bandikui	827
2.	Phulera	838
3.	Abu Road	907
	(V) Trade & Commerce	
1.	Kherli	794
2.	Mandi Padampur	880
	[B] BI-FUNCTIONAL	
	(I) Primary	
1.	Khairthal	863
2.	Kaman	880
3.	Didwana	882
4.	Uniara	910
5.	Begun	918
6.	Nawa	931
7.	Chhoti Sadri	934
8.	Nohar	937
9.	Bagar	968
10.	Bhindar	976
11.	Bisau	1044
12.	Mandawa	1061
	(II) Service	
1.	Bharatpur	817
2.	Jaipur	857
3.	Jodhpur	857
4.	Nagaur	857
5.	Jalor	860
6.	Bundi	891
7.	Nathdwara	909
8.	Indergarh	928
9.	Pratapgarh	932
	(III) Industry	
1.	Ganganagar	786
2.	Suratgarh	808
3.	Bhawani Mandi	813
4.	Kota	816
5.	Keshoraipatan	838
6.	Sawai Madhopur	844
7.	Gajsinghpura	858
8.	Jobner	877
9.	Tonk	926

1	2	3
	(IV) Trade & Commerce	
1.	Sri Madhopur	844
2.	Karanpur	879
3.	Sheoganj	976
	[C] MULTI-FUNCTIONAL	
	(I) Primary	
1.	Bhadra	841
2.	Kotputli	850
3.	Sardulshahar	850
4.	Karauli	857
5.	Nawai	860
6.	Hindaun	865
7.	Nainwa	884
8.	Chomu	895
9.	Bhinmal	899
10.	Mukundgarh	901
11.	Gangapur (Bhilwara)	902
12.	Kekri	909
13.	Shahpura	913
14.	Pindwara	938
15.	Pirawa	954
16.	Deogarh	960
17.	Ratangarh	972
18.	Sardarshahar	985
19.	Sujangarh	999
20.	Ramgarh	1040
	(II) Service	
1.	Chittaurgarh	797
2.	Pokaran	832
3.	Khetri	844
4.	Dholpur	846
5.	Neem-ka-Thana	846
6.	Bayana	849
7.	Rajgarh (Alwar)	858
8.	Ramganjmandi	873
9.	Dungarpur	885
10.	Ajmer	886
11.	Kushalgarh	893
12.	Jhunjhunun	898
13.	Nimbahera	899
14.	Sambhar	909
15.	Chhabra	920
16.	Jhalrapatan	929
17.	Rajsamand	940
18.	Salumbar	986
19.	Sagwara	1017
	(III) Industry	
1.	Merta	809
2.	Nadbai	836
3.	Bhilwara	853
4.	Deeg	855
5.	Chhipabarod	865
6.	Balotra	866
7.	Baran	872

1	2	3
8.	Dausa	876
9.	Churu	917
10.	Chirawa	923
11.	Sikar	923
12.	Bari Sadri	936
13.	Surajgarh	941
14.	Nawalgarh	945
15.	Kuchaman	951
16.	Phalodi	954
17.	Lachhmangarh	1007
18.	Ladnu	1008
19.	Fatehpur	1034
	(IV) Transport	
1.	Gangapur (Sawai Madhopur)	837
	(V) Trade & Commerce	
1.	Hanumangarh	815
2.	Sangaria	816
3.	Bijainagar	858
4.	Sumerpur	869
5.	Sojat Road	873
6.	Nokha Mandi	987

There are 53 mono-functional, 33 bi-functional and 65 multi-functional towns in Rajasthan. It will be seen that in the 28 mono-functional centres with Primary activity as their function, the sex ratio varies from 820 in Rajakhera to 1094 in Deshnoke. In 14 mono-functional centres, having Service as their function, it varies from 696 in Pilani to 947 in Banswara. The range of variation of sex ratio in the six mono-functional towns, with Industry as their function, varies from 818 in Kishangarh to 1004 in Khandela. In 3 Transport function towns, the variation is from 827 in Bandikui to 907 in Abu Road. There are only two mono-functional towns with Trade and Commerce as main activity; while Kherli has a sex ratio of 794, Mandi Padampur has 880.

Out of the 33 bi-functional towns, twelve towns, with primary activity as the main function, have sex ratios ranging from 863 in Khairthal to 1061 in Mandawa. Nine centres, with Service as the main function, have sex ratios ranging from 817 in Bharatpur to 932 in Pratapgarh. There are 9 bi-functional towns, with Industry as the main function where the sex ratio ranges from 786 in Ganganagar to 926 in Tonk. Sex ratios vary from 844 in Sri Madhopur to 976 in Sheoganj in the remaining three bi-functional towns, with trade and commerce as the main function.

In 20 towns, out of the 65 multi-functional towns which have primary activity as the main function, the sex ratio ranges from 841 in Bhadra to 1040 in Ramgarh. In 19 towns, which have Service as the main function, it varies from 797 in Chittaurgarh to 1017 in Sagwara. Another 19 towns, which have Industry as the main function, sex ratio ranges from 809 to 1034 respectively at Merta and Fatehpur. There is only one town, namely Gangapur of district Sawai Madhopur with transport as the main function, and, its sex ratio is 837. In the remaining six centres, which have Trade and Commerce as the main function, the sex ratio varies from 815 in Hanumangarh to 987 in Nokha Mandi.

The range of variation of the sex ratio (696 to 1094) amongst the mono-functional towns is quite high. The lowest (696) in this category of towns is in Pilani, categorised as a Service town, which is a large educational centre having a predominance of students.

The average range of variation of sex ratio for the bi-functional towns is 786-1061; the lowest (786) having been recorded for Ganganagar town. Sex ratio in this town has traditionally been always low. The variation in the average sex ratio of multi-functional towns has comparatively been small.

If we now look at all the urban centres according to their main function we find that there are 60 towns with Primary function having a range of sex ratio between 820 and 1094; 42 towns with Service as the main function having sex ratio between 696 and 1017, and, 34 towns with Industry as the main function having sex ratio between 786 to 1034. There are 4 towns with Transport and 11 towns with Trade and Commerce as main function where sex ratios range from 827 to 907, and, from 794 to 987 respectively.

Trends in Sex Ratio at State, District and City Levels

Let us now proceed to observe the trends of the sex ratio in the population of the State, districts and large towns from 1901 with the aid of the folllowing statement.

State/District/Large Towns	SEX RATIO							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	**905**	**908**	**896**	**907**	**906**	**921**	**908**	**911**
1. Ganganagar	853	818	857	797	814	836	842	874
2. Bikaner	916	904	885	890	863	925	910	901
3. Churu	932	922	926	924	908	939	938	946
4. Jhunjhunun	884	906	878	878	881	956	943	928
5. Alwar	922	914	884	891	890	896	892	887

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Bharatpur	859	841	820	837	840	835	842	840
7. Sawai-Madhopur	870	869	859	873	884	879	870	864
8. Jaipur	903	913	883	896	914	918	890	890
9. Sikar	877	899	886	913	920	972	964	961
10. Ajmer	898	885	836	903	902	925	913	910
11. Tonk	915	905	911	915	903	925	910	909
12. Jaisalmer	870	837	808	851	829	817	802	810
13. Jodhpur	888	891	870	885	885	900	888	900
14. Nagaur	914	928	900	920	912	936	945	942
15. Pali	946	938	934	954	943	946	943	950
16. Barmer	874	880	860	891	873	868	868	887
17. Jalor	898	916	911	910	921	918	919	932
18. Sirohi	917	937	936	946	947	965	948	958
19. Bhilwara	920	931	940	943	943	934	906	910
20. Udaipur	920	932	940	943	943	960	939	957
21. Chittaurgarh	911	928	929	942	944	959	933	930
22. Dungarpur	1000	1012	987	988	970	1003	991	1015
23. Banswara	1022	1025	1011	1009	996	983	971	978
24. Bundi	930	932	916	916	918	913	897	885
25. Kota	940	937	926	931	919	930	897	884
26. Jhalawar	932	927	920	920	928	954	928	920
LARGE TOWNS								
1. Jaipur U.A.	910	935	864	847	881	897	856	857
2. Jodhpur	906	906	849	816	843	875	847	857
3. Ajmer U.A.	871	821	679	811	843	900	887	886
4. Kota	914	932	888	870	862	889	826	816
5. Bikaner U.A.	987	974	891	875	821	951	901	876
6. Udaipur	960	903	899	852	761	849	844	844
7. Alwar	920	856	910	872	902	877	859	832
8. Ganganagar	..	..	..	590	694	751	755	786
9. Bhilwara	917	933	934	930	903	895	842	853
10. Sikar	892	940	963	968	975	1016	945	923
11. Bharatpur U.A.	839	804	738	803	824	758	790	817
12. Beawar	967	849	861	852	844	909	888	901
13. Tonk	1042	1011	1012	967	951	1045	938	926
14. Churu U.A.	1027	1058	1001	978	936	998	942	917

Sex ratio in Rajasthan has been rather erratic. From 905 and 908 in the Censuses of 1901 and 1911 it went down to 896 in 1921, when the epidemics took a larger toll of the fair sex. It recouped in 1931 and 1941, and, increased to 921 in 1951. It again greatly declined in 1961 to 908, for no apparent reason, and recouped a little to 911 in 1971.

It will be observed that while district Dungarpur had an equal number of males and females in 1901, district Banswara had an excess of females over males. Fifteen districts then had sex ratios higher than the state average (905) varying between 911 and 946. The remaining eleven districts had lower sex ratios varying between 853 to 903. In 1911, both Dungarpur and Banswara districts had excess of females over males; fifteen districts had sex ratios higher than the state average (908) ranging from 913 to 937; and, the remaining eleven had lower sex ratios ranging from 818 to 906. In 1921, only Banswara had an excess of females; thirteen districts had ratios higher than the state average (896) varying between 900 to 987; and, twelve districts had lower ratios between 808 to 886. In 1931, only Banswara continued to have an excess of females; fourteen districts had higher ratios than the state average (907) ranging between 910 to 988; and, eleven districts had lower ratios ranging between 797 to 903. Not even any tribal district recorded an excess of females in 1941. While fifteen districts had higher sex ratios than the state average (906) ranging between 908 to 996, remaining eleven districts had lower ratios ranging from 814 to 903. In 1951, Dungarpur district made up its traditional excess of females and there were fifteen districts with sex ratios higher than that of the average for the state (921) ranging between 925 to 983. The remaining ten districts had lower ratios ranging between 817 to 918. It will be observed that upto 1941 (except in 1921 when Jaisalmer district recorded the lowest) district Ganganagar had the lowest sex ratio amongst the various districts of Rajasthan. In 1951, the lowest was recorded in Jaisalmer which continues upto-

date. In 1961 again, no district had an excess of females. While fifteen districts had higher sex ratios than the average for the state (908) ranging from 910 to 991, eleven had lower ratios between 802 to 906. Dungarpur district again emerged in 1971 as the only district with excess of females over males. While eleven other districts had higher sex ratios than the state average (911) ranging from 920 to 978, fourteen had low ratios ranging from 810 to 910.

A glance at the table above would also show that during the last seventy years, sex ratio for Rajasthan as a whole has improved from 905 in 1901 to 911 in 1971. During this period, the sex ratio has increased in fourteen districts from 4 points in Pali to 84 in district Sikar. In the remaining twelve districts, it has decreased from 6 points in Sawai Madhopur and Tonk to 60 in Jaisalmer district.

There are fourteen large towns in Rajasthan, including the urban agglomerations of Jaipur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Bharatpur and Churu. All these places are in existence as towns ever since 1901, except Ganganagar which sprang up only in 1931. Most of these towns have shown a declining trend in sex ratio. Only Ajmer, Ganganagar, and Sikar have recorded an increase. While Ajmer has shown an increase of only 15 points and Sikar 31 points, Ganganagar has registered an increase of 196 points. The largest decrease was recorded by Udaipur and Tonk towns each reduced by 116 points, followed by Bikaner and Churu with a decrease of 111 and 110 points respectively during the past seventy years.

We have earlier stated that the sex ratio in the state as a whole has been erratic as recorded in the various Censuses. The same can be said for all the districts of the state and there is no district which has continuously shown increase or decrease through the seventy years between the period 1901-1971.

Sex Ratio in Age Groups

Let us now proceed to examine the sex ratio in the population of Rajasthan and individual districts by three main broad age-groups with the aid of the table below:

State/District	Age-Groups		
	0—14	15—59	60+
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN	**903**	**917**	**912**
1. Ganganagar	918	847	735
2. Bikaner	909	881	1039
3 Churu	**923**	959	1048
4. Jhunjhunun	882	978	904
5. Alwar	893	901	732
6. Bharatpur	845	849	722
7. Sawai Madhopur	860	866	870
8. Jaipur	889	892	873
9. Sikar	898	1010	1073
10. Ajmer	895	913	1003
11. Tonk	901	914	930
12. Jaisalmer	826	786	931
13. Jodhpur	902	887	1006
14. Nagaur	899	968	1078
15. Pali	908	981	1013
16. Barmer	896	866	1034
17. Jalor	911	941	1015
18. Sirohi	914	988	1042
19. Bhilwara	907	907	947
20. Udaipur	958	968	850
21. Chittaurgarh	928	935	893
22. Dungarpur	1004	1032	1052
23. Banswara	979	973	1019
24. Bundi	890	879	908
25. Kota	884	878	944
26. Jhalawar	903	943	848

It will be observed that as compared to the state average (911) for total population, the sex ratio in the age-group 0-14 is very low. Fourteen districts have even lower sex ratios ranging from 826 in Jaisalmer to 902 in Jodhpur. In age-group 15-59 also there are twelve districts which have sex ratios lower than the state average, ranging from 786 in Jaisalmer district to 907 in Bhilwara district. There are ten districts which have sex ratios lower than the state average in the age-group 60 and over, ranging from 722 in district Bharatpur to 908 in Bundi district.

Some more interesting points emerge from this table. The fact that Jaisalmer has the lowest sex ratio (786) in age-group 15-59 now points towards the prevalance of still lower sex ratios in the lower age-group (0-14) in the past. The comparative higher sex ratio in age-group 60 and over of this district indicates that once the females enter into this group, perhaps longevity takes good care of them.

In Dungarpur district, the excess of females over the males is found in all the age-groups, infact in an increasing proportion—in excess of 4 in age-group 0-4, of 32 in age-group 15-59 and an excess of 52 in the oldest age-group.

While Sikar district has an excess of females in age-group 15-59, and, 60 and over also, there are 9 or 10 more districts, beside Dungarpur and Sikar, which have excess of females over the males in age-group 60 and over, ranging from 1003 in district Ajmer to 1078 in Nagaur district. Another point which can be observed in the table is that the sex ratio in the older age-group is very low in the case of Bharatpur, Alwar and Ganganagar districts which are our highly developed agricultural districts.

Distribution of Population by Broad Age Groups

We now proceed to study the composition of our population by broad age-groups with the assistance of the following table which provides this information for the state and various districts:

State/District	Percentage of population by age-groups		
	0—14	15—59	60+
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN	**44.17**	**50.31**	**5.52**
1. Ganganagar	47.76	47.14	5.10
2. Bikaner	44.98	49.64	5.38
3. Churu	47.30	47.03	5.67
4. Jhunjhunun	46.14	47.81	6.05
5. Alwar	45.59	48.36	6.05
6. Bharatpur	44.64	49.52	5.84
7. Sawai Madhopur	44.05	50.84	5.11
8. Jaipur	43.66	50.78	5.56
9. Sikar	45.57	48.26	6.17
10. Ajmer	41.86	52.43	5.71
11. Tonk	42.55	51.79	5.66
12. Jaisalmer	41.95	52.81	5.24
13. Jodhpur	44.04	50.77	5.19
14. Nagaur	44.99	49.24	5.77
15. Pali	44.23	49.70	6.07
16. Barmer	44.09	51.17	4.74
17. Jalor	44.92	49.55	5.53
18. Sirohi	44.31	49.91	5.78
19. Bhilwara	39.16	55.05	5.79
20. Udaipur	42.37	52.25	5.38
21. Chittaurgarh	40.50	53.91	5.59
22. Dungarpur	46.97	48.65	4.38
23. Banswara	47.70	47.72	4.58
24. Bundi	43.36	51.81	4.83
25. Kota	43.41	51.67	4.92
26. Jhalawar	43.13	50.80	6.07

About half of our population belongs to age-group 15 to 59. The bulk of the rest (44 per cent) is provided by the infants in the age-group 0-14. The olds constitute only the remaining 6 per cent. This proportion of the population in age-group 15-59 is true by and large for most of the districts, and, in the remaining districts it varies from 47 in Ganganagar and Churu districts to 55 per cent in district Bhilwara. The proportion of persons in age-group 0-14 in various districts varies from 39 in district Bhilwara to 48 in districts Ganganagar and Banswara, and, that in the age-group 60 and over from 4 in Dungarpur district to 6 per cent in Alwar, Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Pali and Jhalawar districts.

Age structure 1901-1971

Let us now have a look at the pattern of age structure as obtaining in the past Censuses and see how it compares with the age structure of our population as at present with the aid of the table below which presents the changing pattern of the age structure of our population by broad age-groups at the state level for the various Censuses during 1901 to 1971.

Broad Age-group	Census Years							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
0—14	33·72	35·26	39·85	40·65	41.06	39·72	42.63	44.17
15—59	61·84	60·21	55·24	55·55	54·65	54.40	55·22	50.31
60+	4.44	4·53	4.91	3·80	4·29	5·87	5.14	5·52

It will be observed that the percentage of population in age-group 0-14 has risen from 34 per cent in 1901 to 44 per cent in 1971. There has thus been a rise of 10 per cent in this age-group in the last 70 years. There has been almost a continuous rise in the proportion of persons in this age-group from Census to Census with a brief set back in 1951 which was quickly made up in 1961. The population in this age-group had shown the largest rise during the decade 1911-1921 as it grew from 35 per cent to almost 40 per cent during this period. It may be noted that this was the period when the total population recorded a general decline of 6 per cent.

Generally speaking, the proportion of persons in age-group 15-59 declined during the last seventy years. From about 62 per cent in 1901, the proportion of population in this group has fallen to about 50 per cent as it obtained in 1971. The decline has been a continuing affair.

From a little over 4 per cent in 1901, the proportionate representation of those in the age-group 60 and over in the total population has increased to about 6 per cent in 1971. This speaks about the growing trend of longevity in our population.

As we look to the trends in the proportionate growth of population in the various broad age-groups, we may still expect a rise in the age-group of children at least for another decade after which we can expect that the massive efforts now being made in regard to family planning may start showing results on this age-group. With the ever increasing steps that are being taken in respect of better medical facilities, the longevity of our population is increasing. The growth of population in age-group 0-14 and longevity of persons in age-group 60 and over, however, increases our dependency ratio. Let us hope that our attempts to restrict our population will help us bring down this ratio in some foreseeable future to some extent.

CHAPTER VI

LITERACY & EDUCATION

COLLECTION OF data on literacy has been one of the important items of the census operations. Since the 1961 census, information on the educational status of the literates is being gathered in more details as it is essentially required at both the national and regional levels in connection with the planning of educational programmes and dissemination of information for the implementation of social and economic programmes. Besides the cross classification of our population by educational levels and economic and social characteristics is considered to be of great use for all socio-economic studies.

A little over 19 per cent of our population in Rajasthan was found to be literate during the 1971 census. Literacy rate was around 15 per cent in 1961 and thus there has been an increase of about 4 per cent during the decade. Literacy rates for the males was recorded around 29 per cent while it was only a little over 8 per cent in case of females. Four-fifths of our population still remains illiterate. The state of affairs in this field is thus pretty bad. The percentage of literates in the country as a whole is a little over 29 per cent and all other states in India except Jammu & Kashmir are in a better position than us as would be seen from the following table :

States by rank	Percentage of Literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA	**29.46**	**39.45**	**18.72**
1. Kerala	60.42	66.62	54.31
2. Tamil Nadu	39.46	51.78	26.86
3. Maharashtra	39.18	51.04	26.43
4. Gujarat	35.79	46.11	24.75
5. Punjab	33.67	40.38	25.90
6. West Bengal	33.20	42.81	22.42
7. Manipur	32.91	46.04	19.53
8. Himachal Pradesh	31.96	43.19	20.23
9. Mysore	31.52	41.62	20.97
10. Tripura	30.98	40.20	21.19
11. Meghalaya	29.49	34.12	24.56
12. Assam	28.72	37.19	19.27
13. Nagaland	27.40	35.02	18.65
14. Haryana	26.89	37.29	14.89
15. Orissa	26.18	38.29	13.92
16. Andhra Pradesh	24.57	33.18	15.75
17. Madhya Pradesh	22.14	32.70	10.92
18. Uttar Pradesh	21.77	31.50	10.70
19. Bihar	19.94	30.64	8.72
20. RAJASTHAN	19.07	28.74	8.46
21. Jammu & Kashmir	18.58	26.75	9.28

Kerala has the highest literacy percentage (a little over 60 per cent), an envy of all states, worthy of emulation. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra follow having around 40 per cent literacy. Of our neighbouring states, Gujarat has about 36 per cent, Punjab 34 per cent, Haryana about 27 per cent, Madhya Pradesh and U.P. around 22 per cent.

It may also be observed that it is in Kerala alone where the female literacy is as high as 54 per cent. There is also no yawning variation in the literacy rates at the male-female level in Kerala as we find in a large number of States most particularly in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan.

The Pattern of literacy since 1901 in Rajasthan

The progress of literacy in the State during 1901 to 1971 can be broadly divided into two periods. One has low and declining literacy rate while the other has high and increasing literacy rate. The ratio of literates in 1901 was only 3.47 per cent of the total population which continuously declined during the subsequent two decades and reached to a meagre 3.25 per cent in 1921. All the decline in the general literacy ratio during these decades was the result of the decline in the male literacy ratio. The female literacy ratio, though quite small, had been moving upwards although its increase was so small that it could not compensate the decline in the male literacy. During 1921-1931 the literacy rate in the State started increasing and in the subsequent decades, especially after 1951, the increase had been of a high order. During 1951-61 the literacy in the State increased nearly to hundred per cent of the previous decade's average and remarkable progress was registered in the literacy rates of both males and females. This may be attributed to the great public enthusiasm and the efforts made by the government after independence. During the subsequent decade, however, the progress made in the field of literacy demonstrated that the tempo could not be maintained. The following table indicates the literacy rates in Rajasthan during 1901-1971 :

Percentage of literacy (1901-1971)

Census Year	General Rate of Literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1901	3.47	6.42	0.21
1911	3.41	6.24	0.30
1921	3.25	5.78	0.42
1931	3.96	7.01	0.60
1941	5.46	9.36	1.16
1951	8.02	13.09	2.51
1961	15.21	23.71	5.84
1971	19.07	28.74	8.46

Literacy in Districts

Literacy levels in our districts currently vary greatly from around 10 per cent in Jalor to around 30 per cent in Ajmer district. Nine districts have literacy rates higher than the State average (19.07), though Alwar and Sikar are just marginally higher. The remaining have lower percentages with Bharatpur only marginally lower than the State average as would be seen from the table below:

Literacy In District

Ranking in General Literacy	District	Percentage of literacy among		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ajmer	30.30	41.29	18.23
2.	Bikaner	25.82	35.00	15.63
3.	Kota	25.28	36.76	12.30
4.	Jaipur	23.73	33.82	12.40
5.	Jhunjhunun	23.25	37.25	8.17
6.	Jodhpur	21.38	30.49	11.26
7.	Ganganagar	20.19	29.07	10.03
8.	Alwar	19.73	30.28	7.83
9.	Sikar	19.61	32.15	6.57
10.	Bharatpur	19.01	29.28	6.79
11.	Churu	18.95	28.74	8.62
12.	Jhalawar	17.56	27.08	7.20
13.	Chittaurgarh	17.52	27.68	6.58
14.	Udaipur	17.41	26.54	7.86
15.	Pali	17.20	26.91	6.97
16.	Sirohi	16.78	25.08	8.12
17.	Sawai Madhopur	16.29	25.89	5.18
18.	Bundi	16.01	24.48	6.44
19.	Tonk	15.36	23.84	6.02
20.	Bhilwara	15.10	23.17	6.23
21.	Nagaur	15.09	23.89	5.76
22.	Dungarpur	14.31	23.03	5.72
23.	Jaisalmer	13.41	21.07	3.94
24.	Banswara	12.42	19.58	5.11
25.	Barmer	10.58	16.95	3.40
26.	Jalor	10.13	16.52	3.27

Ajmer district has around 41 per cent of its males as literates followed by Jhunjhunun (37 per cent); the lowest figure (16 per cent) lies in Jalor. District Churu has the same percentage of male literates as the State average (28.74) while ten districts have higher percentages and fifteen have lower. District Ajmer also leads in female literacy with 18 per cent followed by Bikaner with about 16 per cent. There are seven districts with percentages of female literacy higher than the State average (8.46) and nineteen districts have lower; district Churu again having almost the same level as the State average, while the lowest around 3 per cent lies in Jalor district. A better picture of literacy obtaining in State and its various districts can be seen if we isolate the age group 0-4 from our population as is shown in the statement below:

The Effective Literacy Rates of Districts (Sample population)

(Excluding 0—4 Population)

Ranking by Effective Literacy	State/District	Effective Literacy Rates (in per cent)		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	RAJASTHAN	**22.57**	**33·87**	**10.06**
1.	Ajmer	35.23	47.80	21.29
2.	Bikaner	30.33	41.05	18.39
3.	Kota	30.18	43.59	14.80
4.	Jaipur	28.26	40.04	14.85
5.	Jhunjhunun	27.77	44.48	9.76
6.	Jodhpur	24.96	35.43	13.21
7.	Ganganagar	24.16	34.48	12.12
8.	Alwar	23.63	35.98	9.46
9.	Sikar	23.42	38.50	7.82
10.	Bharatpur	22.70	34.68	8.18
11.	Churu	22.64	34.31	10.29
12.	Jhalawar	20.88	32.12	8.58
13.	Chittaurgarh	20.48	32.18	7.74
14.	Udaipur	20.44	31.06	9.26
15.	Pali	20.39	31.79	8.30
16.	Sirohi	19.85	26.61	9.62
17.	Sawai Madhopur	19.43	30.63	6.24
18.	Bundi	18.91	28.71	7.67
19.	Tonk	18.15	28.16	7.12
20.	Nagaur	17.83	28.21	6.81
21.	Bhilwara	17.57	26.83	7.29
22.	Dungarpur	17.05	27.37	6.83
23.	Jaisalmer	15.28	23.93	4.51
24.	Banswara	14.94	23.50	6.09
25.	Barmer	12.18	19.48	3.92
26.	Jalor	11.93	19.44	3.85

It will be observed that the general pattern of ranking of the various districts remains almost the same with the sole change in the case of Bhilwara district which now ranks a step higher than district Nagaur. Now, according to this table literacy levels vary from around 12 per cent in Jalor to about 35 per cent in Ajmer district. Ten districts have literacy rates higher than the State average (22.57) though two are just higher marginally. The remaining have percentages lower than the State average.

Ajmer district has around 48 per cent of its males as literates, followed by Jhunjhunun with around 45 per cent, the lowest being at Jalor 19 per cent. Eleven districts have higher percentages of literacy and fifteen lower than the State average (33.87) for males.

District Ajmer leads in female literacy along with 21 per cent, followed by Bikaner with 18 per cent. Seven districts (including Churu which has only a marginally higher percentage) have higher percentages of literacy and nineteen lower than the State average (10.06) for female literacy.

Literacy by tehsils

The pattern of literacy in Rajasthan can be observed with a sharper focus when considered at the tehsil level. The following statement provides the literacy rates as obtained in each tehsil classified by five ranges of literacy grouped under three major categories—Higher than the State average, Around the State average, and, Lower than the State average (only crude rates are used as the 1971 census tabulation system does not yield the effective literacy rates at the tehsil level since population in age group 0-4 is not available at that level).

Ranges of Literacy (No. of tehsils in brackets)	Tehsils (Percentage of literacy in brackets)
A. Lower than the State average (i) Below 14.50% (77)	Malpura (14.47), Bari (14.36), Amet (14.22), Taranagar (14.22), Todaraisingh (14.07), Kherwara (14.05), Sarwar (13.93), Pindwara (13.90), Raipur (Pali dist.) (13.76), Karauli (13.72), Bilara (13.71), Dungarpur (13.70), Gangrar (13.68), Kaman (13.56), Jaitaran (13.52), Nadauti (13.52), Malarnachor (13.48), Dudu (13.35), Bassi (13.26), Dungla (13.22), Siwana (13.18), Nohar (13.17), Salumbar (13.11), Bansur (13.10), Jamwa Ramgarh (13.06), Ahore (13.02), Gangdhar (13.02), Uniara (12.85), Lunkaransar (12.82), Sarada (12.81), Phalodi (12.61), Thanagazi (12.61), Bhadesar (12.52), Phagi (12.47), Nokha (12.46), Bamanwas (12.42), Jahazpur (12.41), Aspur (12.32), Mandal (12.31), Chaksu (12.28), Rashmi (12.26), Tibi (12.25), Kishanganj (12.18), Sikrai (12.13), Asind (12.09), Mandalgarh (12.06), Raipur (Bhilwara distt.) (12.04), Shahbad (11.96), Banera (11.90), Lalsot (11.90), Nainwa (11.90), Sapotra (11.75), Jalor (11.67), Degana (11.66), Kumbhalgarh (11.51), Gogunda (11.48), Khandar (11.18), Barmer (10.52), Jayal (10.52), Pokaran (10.37), Bagidora (10.32), Aklera (10.09), Kolayat (9.95), Osian (9.94), Kotri (9.92), Shergarh (9.41), Kushalgarh (9.20), Jaswantpura (8.94), Lasadia (8.86), Reodhar (8.86), Hindoli (8.78), Ghatol (8.48), Phalasia (8.37), Sheo (8.02), Sanchor (7.93), Chohtan (5.53), Kotra (4.22).
(ii) 14.50% to 17.49% (43)	Mavli (17.44), Bhadra (17.28), Mahwa (17.24), Desuri (17.14), Banswara (16.97), Kotputli (16.96), Sanganer (16.87), Pirawa (16.86), Sadulshahar (16.84), Rajgarh (Churu distt.) (16.72), Garhi (16.66), Hurda (16.60), Vallabhnagar (16.57), Rajgarh (Alwar distt.) (16.56), Sagwara (16.37), Pipalda (16.34), Nawai (16.29), Todabhim (16.25), Chhabra (16.16), Jaisalmer (16.15), Kapasan (16.00), Suratgarh (15.88), Lachhmangarh (15.82), Sahara (15.77), Bairath (15.53), Bhim (15.41), Nawa (15.41), Nagaur (15.33), Pachpadra (15.32), Kharchi (15.19), Shahpura (15.19), Chhipabarod (15.10), Nagar (15.06), Tijara (15.02), Merta (15.01), Sheoganj (14.96), Deogarh (14.95), Rajakhera (14.86), Baseri (14.72), Deoli (14.72), Parbatsar (14.66), Railmagra (14.63), Dausa (14.54).
B. Around the State average. 17.50 to 20.49% (39)	Kishangarh (Alwar distt.) (20.37), Sawai-Madhopur (20.36), Rupbas (20.33), Keshoraipatan (20.29), Kishangarh (Ajmer distt.) — (20.26), Ratangarh (20.21), Khanpur (20.16), Sangaria (20.03), Digod (20.02), Nathdwara — (20.02), Sirohi (19.87) Sardarshahar (19.80), Chhoti Sadri (19.77), Bundi (19.58), Rajsamand (19.55), Deeg (19.32), Hanumangarh — (19.28), Ladnu (19.24), Lachhmangarh (19.14), Baswa (19.04), Anupgarh (18.97), Kekri (18.92), Sri Madhopur (18.91), Hindaun (18.88), Sujangarh (18.85), Begun (18.82), Bayana — (18.70), Didwana (18.55), Dungargarh (18.43), Neem-ka-thana — (18.31), Bali (18.25), Weir—(18.16), Pratapgarh (18.12), Sojat (18.09), Dholpur (17.86), Amber (17.82), Danta Ramgarh (17.67), Bari Sadri (17.57), Tonk (17.52).
C. Higher than the State average. (i) 20.50% to 23.49% (18)	Churu (23.13), Padampur (23.12), Chittauragarh (22.93), Mangrol (22.93), Udaipurwati—(22.38), Sangod (22.34), Sikar (22.12), Atru (22.08), Gangapur (21.86), Mandawar—(21.76), Raisinghnagar (21.71), Khetri (21.54), Phulera (21.46), Nadbai (21.18), Pachpahar (21.01) Fatehpur (20.98), Nimbahera (20.83), Pali (20.61).
(ii) 23.50% and above. (19)	Jaipur (45.79), Ladpura (41.62), Ajmer (40.91), Bikaner (37.25), Jodhpur (35.20), Girwa (34.14), Ganganagar (32.48), Baran (28.40), Bharatpur (28.10), Beawar (27.18), Behror—(26.59), Bhilwara (26.53), Abu Road (26.31), Chirawa (25.87), Alwar (25.34), Jhalrapatan—(24.40), Ramganj Mandi (23.98), Karanpur—(23.68), Jhunjhunun (23.58).

It will be observed that only 37 tehsils out of 196 have literacy percentages higher than the State average. While 19 of these have percentages varying from 23.58 in Jhunjhunun to 45.79 in Jaipur, 18 have between 20.61 per cent in Pali to 23.13 in Churu tehsil. 39 tehsils belong to the category where the literacy percentages are round about the State literacy average (19.07). Thus, 19 tehsils have percentages running from 19.14 in Lachhmangarh to 20.37 in Kishangarh (Alwar) and the remaining 20 tehsils have percentages ranging from 17.52 in Tonk tehsil to 19.04 per cent in Baswa.

As many as 120 tehsils in Rajasthan have literacy percentages lower than the State average. Of these, while 43 have literacy percentages varying between Dausa (14.54) to Mavli (17.44), the remaining 77 tehsils have distressingly low percentages as 4.22 in Kotra to 14.47 in Malpura.

Among the first group of 19 tehsils having the highest literacy percentages, the first seven tehsils are those which have large urban centres located within them. Most of the other tehsils which have fairly good literacy percentages are also those who have a large urban component. Tehsils which are purely rural have low percentages. That the urban areas have higher literacy percentages and the rural areas lower is clearly seen from the statement which follows.

State/District	Literacy rates					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	**13.85**	**22.87**	**4.03**	**43.47**	**55.53**	**29.69**
Ganganagar	15.40	23.84	5.87	44.44	54.58	32.03
Bikaner	11.71	19.05	3.64	45.80	57.42	32.77
Churu	12.08	20.97	2.57	35.33	47.59	22.73
Jhunjhunun	20.80	34.70	5.91	34.88	49.16	19.07
Alwar	16.94	27.25	5.38	47.52	59.57	33.10
Bharatpur	15.93	26.06	3.87	38.32	49.39	25.09
Sawai Madhopur	13.68	22.74	3.22	35.61	49.06	19.83
Jaipur	14.11	23.61	3.60	46.13	57.06	33.42
Sikar	16.92	29.20	4.12	32.76	46.56	18.47
Ajmer	16.01	26.10	5.17	53.98	65.76	40.55
Tonk	11.70	19.31	3.34	32.68	45.19	18.79
Jaisalmer	8.73	14.90	1.22	40.79	55.53	20.83
Jodhpur	10.63	18.50	2.03	44.30	55.34	31.54
Nagaur	12.44	20.59	3.84	34.05	46.86	19.84
Pali	14.62	23.75	5.11	37.63	51.00	22.47
Barmer	8.38	13.91	2.19	38.72	54.30	19.64
Jalor	8.95	14.95	2.53	35.60	49.51	19.77
Sirohi	10.74	17.49	3.76	44.59	58.92	28.82
Bhilwara	11.83	19.21	3.77	41.46	54.36	26.65
Udaipur	12.69	21.22	3.90	51.03	62.62	37.72
Chittaurgarh	14.36	23.95	4.11	44.80	59.22	28.58
Dungarpur	12.05	20.43	3.84	50.50	62.83	37.26
Banswara	10.28	17.19	3.23	52.51	63.32	40.98
Bundi	11.66	19.34	2.99	41.43	54.69	26.55
Kota	18.30	29.49	5.90	47.33	58.85	33.45
Jhalawar	14.55	23.67	4.65	46.38	59.30	31.94

It will be observed that the average literacy percentage for rural Rajasthan is only 13.85 and as many as fifteen districts have even lower percentages ranging from 8.38 in Barmer to 13.68 in Sawai Madhopur. Eleven districts have higher percentages than the State rural average ranging from 14.11 in Jaipur district to 20.80 in Jhunjhunun.

The percentage of rural male literacy in Rajasthan is 22.87. Higher percentages than this State average for rural areas are seen in ten districts ranging from 23.61 in Jaipur to 34.70 in Jhunjhunun district. In the remaining sixteen districts percentages range from 13.91 in Barmer to 22.74 in Sawai Madhopur district.

Distressing female literacy rates are observed in the rural areas of the State, the average of which comes to about 4 per cent only. Nine districts do have a little better records but they vary from 4.1 in Sikar and Chittaurgarh to about 5.9 in Ganganagar. Jhunjhunun and Kota districts. Seventeen districts, which have literacy percentages lower than the rural female literacy for the State as a whole, have percentages ranging from 1.2 in Jaisalmer to 3.9 in Udaipur and Bharatpur districts.

Literacy percentage in the urban areas of Rajasthan is 43.47. There are thirteen districts which have better records ranging from 44.30 in Jodhpur to 53.98 in Ajmer district. Percentages in the remaining thirteen districts vary from 32.68 in Tonk to 41.46 in Bhilwara district.

Literacy rates for the urban males are higher than the urban females—the percentage of urban male literacy being 55.53. Higher rates are observed in eleven districts which vary from 57.06 in Jaipur to 65.76 in Ajmer district. Fourteen districts have lower records and vary from 45.19 in Tonk to 55.34 in Jodhpur district. One district Jaisalmer, has about the same percentage of literacy as the State average for the urban males.

29.69 are literate out of every hundred urban females in Rajasthan. Eleven districts have better percentages ranging from 31.94 in Jhalawar to 40.98 in Banswara followed closely by Ajmer district (40.55). Fifteen have lower percentages ranging from 18.47 in Sikar to 28.82 in Sirohi.

We had earlier stated that the percentage of literacy in the urban areas of Rajasthan is 43.47. We may now proceed to discuss the literacy rates in our various urban centres and identify the towns of high and low literacy with the aid of the statement given below

Literacy rates in Urban areas 1971
(General population)

Ranges	Towns
35% and below	CHURU—Rajgarh (34.10), Bidasar (32.57), Taranagar (31.73), Ratannagar (30.95), Rajaldesar (27.73), JHUNJHUNUN—Mukundgarh (34.72), Mandawa (33.29), Surajgarh (32.26), Nawalgarh (31.91), Jhunjhunun (30.68), Bisau (29.32), Udaipur (20.81), BHARATPUR—Deeg (34.25), Kaman (33.10), Weir (30.78), Bari (26.66), Rajakhera (23.44), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Hindaun (31.50), Karauli (29.97), Todabhim (25.93), JAIPUR—Sanganer (34.71), Dausa (32.32), Chomu (28.14), Chaksu (25.54), Amber (17.59), SIKAR—Sikar (33.59), Lachhmangarh (33.20), Fatehpur (29.73), Ramgarh (29.37), Khandela (2.53), AJMER—Sarwar (27.32), TONK—Tonk (32.06), Uniara (30.25), Todaraisingh (29.63), Malpura (29.62), JAISALMER—Pokaran (29.59), JODHPUR—Bilara (25.43), Pipar (22.62), NAGAUR—Parbatsar (33.89), Kuchaman (32.75), Didwana (29.99), Makrana (22.66), PALI—Sojat (33.67), Bali (31.99), Sadri (26.23), JALOR—Bhinmal (32.16), SIROHI—Pindwara (31.20), BHILWARA—Jahazpur (28.12), BUNDI—Nainwa (31.48), JHALAWAR—Pirawa (33.63).
35.01 to 40%	GANGANAGAR—Nohar (37.96), Sadulshahar (37.60), Bhadra (36.41), Anupgarh (35.40), BIKANER—Nokha Mandi (39.08), Bhinasar (39.07), Napasar (36.22), Deshnoke (35.35), CHURU—Sardarshahar U.A. (38.74), Dungargarh (37.14), Chhapar (36.98), Churu U. A. (35.78), Sujangarh (35.67), Ratangarh (35.40), JHUNJHUNUN—Pilani (39.33), Bagar (38.66), Chirawa (38.13), Khetri (37.42), BHARATPUR—Bayana (38.54), Dholpur (38.38), Nadbai (37.60), S. MADHOPUR—Man Town U. A. (38.99), JAIPUR—Sambhar (39.97), Kotputli (36.85), Jobner (35.54), SIKAR—Neem-ka-thana (40.00), AJMER-Kekri (39.98), TONK—Nawai (38.94), Deoli (37.64), JODHPUR—Phalodi (35.21), NAGAUR—Nagaur (38.85), Ladnu (35.98), Nawa (35.29), PALI—Sumerpur (39.75), BARMER—Balotra (35.65), JALOR—Jalor (38.73), BHILWARA—Gangapur (36.75), UDAIPUR—Bhindar (38.26), Deogarh (36.60), CHITTAUGARH—Nimbahera (38.93), Begun (38.13) Kapasan (38.04), BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (39.93), Lakheri U. A. (38.52), KOTA—Chhipabarod (39.20), Indergarh (36.53).
40.01 to 45% (State average (43.47)	GANGANAGAR — Mandi Padampur (44.82), Suratgarh U. A. (42.72), Sangaria (42.12), Hanumangarh U.A. (41.34), ALWAR—Rajgarh (42.59), Khairthal (40.43), S. MADHOPUR—Gangapur U.A. (41.83), S. Madhopur (40.11), AJMER—Pushkar (44.78), Kishangarh (44.75), NAGAUR—Merta (41.51), PALI-Pali (42.45), BARMER—Barmer (40.11), SIROHI—Sirohi. (43.44), Sheoganj (41.78), BHILWARA—Shahpura (43.21), Bhilwara (43.20), UDAIPUR—Rajsamand (43.59), CHITTAURGARH—Bari Sadri (42.14), DUNGARPUR—Sagwara (44.03), KOTA—Ramganj Mandi (41.73), Chhabra (40.05), JHALAWAR—Sunel (43.28).
45.01 to 50%	GANGANAGAR—Raisinghnagar (49.59), Ganganagar (48.85). Gajsinghpura (47.22), Karanpur (45.03), BIKANER—Bikaner (47.24), Gangashahar (47.11), ALWAR—Alwar (48.45), BHARATPUR—Bharatpur (47.73), JAIPUR—Phulera U. A. (49.51), Jaipur (48.32), SIKAR—Sri Madhopur (45.63), AJMER—Bijainagar (49.58), Beawar (48.98), JAISALMER—Jaisalmer (46.04), JODHPUR—Jodhpur (46.91), PALI—Sojat Road (46.40), SIROHI—Abu Road (49.62), UDAIPUR—Nathdwara (48.22), Salumbar (47.96), CHITTAURGARH—Chittaurgarh (48.67), Chhoti Sadri (46.41), BANSWARA—Kushalgarh (49.41), BUNDI—Bundi U. A. (45.36), KOTA—Kota (48.73), Baran (45.14), JHALAWAR—Bhawani Mandi (49.70), Jhalawar (49.44), Jharapatan (47.97).
50.01% and above	JHUNJHUNUN—Vidya Vihar (82.80). ALWAR—Kherli (55.27), JAIPUR—Bandikui U. A. (56.55), AJMER—Ajmer (58.78), Nasirabad (51.13), SIROHI—Mt. Abu (50.49), UDAIPUR—Udaipur (53.75), CHITTAURGARH—Pratapgarh (52.58), DUNGARPUR Dungarpur (54.26), BANSWARA—Banswara (53.18).

It will be observed that about three fourth (114) of the urban centres have percentages of literacy lower than the State average; eighteen have percentages ranging between 40.05 to 43.44; forty six have percentages between 35.01 to 40 per cent, and, fifty have 35 per cent and below the lowest being Amber town with a meagre 17.59 per cent.

Only 43 urban centres have literacy percentages higher than the State average. Five of these have percentages ranging between 43.59 to 44.82 per cent; twenty eight between 45.01 to 50 per cent, and, ten 50.01 and above the highest being Vidya Vihar, with its 82.80. Vidya Vihar, an educational town. The next town at the top is Ajmer with 58.78 per cent.

We had earlier spoken about the literacy rates of the urban males in Rajasthan and the State average was stated to be 55.53 per cent. The following statement which classifies our urban centres by various ranges of literacy rates shows the range of variation of literacy percentages obtaining at the town level.

Literacy Rates in the Urban Areas,-1971
(Male Population)

Ranges	Towns
47% and Below	GANGANAGAR—Anupgarh (46.01), BIKANER—Deshnoke (46.54), CHURU—Rajgarh (46.25), Chhapar (44.91), Taranagar (43.68), Ratannagar (43.66), Bidasar (41.37), Rajaldesar (36.81), JHUNJHUNUN—Nawalgarh (46.50), Surajgarh (46.22), Jhunjhunun—(44.00), Mandawa (43.51), Bisau (43.08), Udaipur (34.00), BHARATPUR—Deeg (46.24), Kaman (46.12), Bharatpur (45.08), Bari (35.22), Rajakhera (33.05), S. MADHOPUR—

Ranges	Towns
	Hindaun (44.33), Karauli (42.66), JAIPUR—Dausa (46.55), Chomu (44.18), Chaksu (39.99), Amber (27.97), SIKAR—Sikar (46.98), Fatehpur (42.83), Ramgarh (40.94), Todabhim (39.95), Khandela (36.05), AJMER—Sarwar (38.39), TONK—Uniara (43.88), Malpura (43.10), Tonk (42.88), Todaraisingh (42.62), JAISALMER—Pokaran (43.77), JODHPUR—Bilara (41.09), Pipar (33.69), NAGAUR—Ladnu (46.60), Kuchaman (46.29), Didwana (42.73), Makrana (34.22), PALI—Sojat (45.50), Bali (44.34), Sadri (36.69), JALOR—Bhinmal (46.45), SIROHI—Pindwara (45.43), BHILWARA—Jahazpur (41.52), BUNDI—Nainwa (45.52), JHALAWAR—Pirawa (45.86).
47.01 to 52%	GANGANAGAR—Hanumangarh U. A. (51.49), Sangaria (51.33), Nohar (49.98), Bhadra (49.24), Sadulshahar (49.14), BIKANER—Napasar (48.91), CHURU—Sardar Shahar U.A. (50.92), Churu U.A. (49.87), Sujangarh (48.99), Ratangarh (48.44). Dungargarh (47.30), JHUNJHUNUN — Mukandgarh (47.70), ALWAR—Khairthal (50.90), BHARATPUR—Dholpur (49.32), Nadbai (49.23), S. MADHOPUR—Man Town U. A. (51.13), JAIPUR—Jobner (50.62), Sanganer (50.15), SIKAR—Lachhmangarh (47.30), JODHPUR—Phalodi (50.35), NAGAUR—Nagaur (51.92), Nawa (49.90), Parbatsar (49.08), BARMER—Balotra (49.72), BHILWARA—Gangapur (51.80), KOTA—Indergarh (51.27). Ramganj Mandi (51.16).
52.01% to 57%	GANGANAGAR—Gajsinghpura (56.91), Mandi Padampur (55.50), Surajgarh U. A. (53.57), Karanpur (52.78), BIKANER—Nokha Mandi (52.20). Bhinasar (52.03). JHUNJHUNUN—Pilani (54.54), Bagar (54.39), Khetri (54.20), Chirawa (53.51), BHARATPUR—Bayana (52.89), S. MADHOPUR—Gangapur U.A. (56.03). Sawai Madhopur (55.15). JAIPUR—Kotputli (52.87). Sambhar (52.81), SIKAR—Neem-Ka-thana (56.02), AJMER—Kekri (54.52), TONK—Nawai (54.81), Deoli (52.28), NAGAUR—Merta (55.99), PALI—Pali (56.06), SUMERPUR— (55.96), BARMER—Barmer (56.30), JALOR—Jalor (52.24), BHILWARA—Shahpura (56.94), Bhilwara (55.59), UDAIPUR—Deogarh (53.86), Bhindar (52.99), CHITTAURGARH—Begun (55.12), Bari Sadri (54.90), Kapasan (53.57), Nimbahera (52.91), DUNGARPUR—Sagwara (54.66), BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (56.09), Lakheri U.A. (52.96), KOTA—Chhipabarod (54.31), Chhabra (52.41), JHALAWAR—Sunel (55.05).
57.01% to 62%	GANGANAGAR—Raisinghnagar (58.68), Ganganagar (58.34), BIKANER—Bikaner (58.64), Gangashahar (57.94), ALWAR—Alwar (60.17), Rajgarh (58.64), BHARATPUR—Bharatpur U.A. (57.81), JAIPUR—Jaipur (58.51), AJMER—Bijainagar (61.98), Pushkar (58.68), Kishangarh (58.29), JAISAIMER—Jaisalmer (60.64). JODHPUR—Jodhpur (57.41), PALI—Pali (61.83), SIROHI—Sirohi (58.63), Sheoganj (58.54), UDAIPUR—Nathdwara (61.74), Rajsamand (57.93), BANSWARA—Kushalgarh (61.11), BUNDI—Bundi U. A. (57.27), KOTA—Kota (59.85), Baran (58.42), JHALAWAR—Bhawani Mandi (61.59), Jhalrarpatan (60.43).
62.01% and above	JHUNJHUNUN—Vidya Vihar (87.86), ALWAR—Kherli (67.66), JAIPUR—Bandikui (69.60), Phulera (63.38), SIKAR—Sri Madhopur (63.22), AJMER—Ajmer (69.50), Nasirabad (65.95), Beawar (62.04), SIROHI—Mount Abu (63.13), Abu Road (62.65), UDAIPUR—Salumbar (64.25), Udaipur (64.03), CHITTAURGARH—Pratapgarh (64.22), Chhoti Sadri (64.11), Chittaurgarh (63.08), DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (67.26), BANSWARA—Banswara (63.81), JHALAWAR—Jhalawar (63.55).

As many as 105 towns have percentages of literacy lower than the State average. While twenty eight towns have percentages between 52.01 to 55.53, twenty seven have from 47.01 to 52 per cent and fifty towns have percentages 47 and below. Amber town has only 27.97 per cent of male literates.

Fifty two urban centres have literacy percentages higher than the State average. Ten of these have percentages ranging between 55.54 to 57 per cent, twenty four between 57.01 to 62 per cent and eighteen towns have literacy rates 62.01 and above. Vidya Vihar the educational town leads with 87.86 followed by Bandikui town (69.60 per cent).

We had stated earlier that literacy amongst the urban females in Rajasthan is of the order of 29.69 per cent. Let us see how various urban centres in Rajasthan are placed in comparison to this State average for the entire urban area with the assistance of the statement below which classifies the towns by various female literacy ranges :

Literacy Rates in the Urban Areas, 1971

(Female Population)

Ranges	Towns
22% and below	GANGANAGAR—Bhadra (21.16), CHURU—Rajgarh (20.69), CHURU—U.A. (20.41), Taranagar (19.15), Ratannagar (19.02), Rajaldesar (18.81), JHUNJHUNUN—Pilani (21.91), Chirawa (21.47), Mukundagrh (20.32), Khetri (17.54), Surajgarh (17.42), Nawalgarh (16.45), Bisau (16.13), Jhunjhunun (15.85), Udaipur (6.73), BHARATPUR—Bayana (21.64), Deeg (20.21), Kaman (18.31), Bari (16.30), Weir (14.55), Rajakhera (11.73), Sawai MADHOPUR—Hindaun (16.68), Karauli (15.16), Todabhim (9.98), JAIPUR—Jobner (18.34), Kotputli (18.01), Sanganer (17.22), Dausa (16.08), Chomu (10.20), Chaksu (9.81), Amber (5.77).

Ranges	Towns
	SIKAR—Neem-ka-Thana (21.05), Lachhmangarh (19.20), Sikar (19.09), Ramgarh (18.25), Fatehpur (17.07), Khandela (9.07), AJMER Sarwar (15.14), TONK—Nawai ((20.47), Tonk (20.37), Deoli (19.67), Todaraisingh (15.47), Uniara (15.26), Malpura (14.56), JAISALMER—Pokaran (12.55), JODHPUR—Phalodi (19.35), Pipar (10.62), Bilara (7.73), NAGAUR—Nawa (19.59), Kuchaman (18.51), Didwana (15.53), Makrana (9.71), Parbatsar (5.38), PALI—Sojat (21.01), Sumerpur (19.79), Bali (18.88), Sadri (15.43), BARMER—Barmer (19.76), Balotra (19.40), JALOR—Bhinmal (16.26), SIROHI—Pindwara (16.03), BHILWARA—Gangapur (20.08), Jahazpur (13.60), UDAIPUR—Deogarh (18.62), CHITTAURGARH—Kapasan (21.47), Begun (19.62), BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (20.63), Nainwa (15.59), KOTA—Chhipabarod (21.74), Indergarh 20.66), JHALAWAR—Piprawa (20.80).
20.01% to 27%	GANGANAGAR—Nohar (25.13), Sadulshahar (24.03), Anupgarh (22.67), BIKANER—Bhinasar (26.37), Nokha Mandi (25.78), Deshnoke (25.13), Napasar (23.71), CHURU—Sardarshahar U. A. (26.38), Bidasar (23.40), Sujangarh (22.34), Ratangarh (22.09), JHUNJHUNUN—Mandawa (23.64), Bagar (22.40), ALWAR—Rajgarh (23.66), BHARATPUR—Dholpur (25.45), Nadbai (23.71), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Gangapur U. A. (24.87), Man Town U. A. (23.88), S. Madhopur (23.20), JAIPUR—Sambhar (25.86), SIKAR—Sri Madhopur (27.00), AJMER—Kekri (23.98), JAISALMER—Jaisalmer (25.12), NAGAUR—Ladnu (25.45), Merta (23.61), Nagaur (23.60), PALI—Pali (26.07), JALOR—Jalor (23.03), SIROHI—Sirohi (26.92), Sheoganj (24.61), UDAIPUR—Bhindar (23.16), CHITTAURGARH—Nimbahera (23.37), BUNDI—Lakheri U. A. (22.83), KOTA—Chhabra (26.62).
27.01% to 32%	GANGANAGAR—Sangaria (30.85), Suratgarh U. A. (29.28), Hanumangarh U.A. (28.90), CHURU—Chappar (29.49), Dungargarh (27.33), ALWAR—Khairthal (28.30), AJMER—Pushkar (28.32), Kishangarh (28.20), PALI—Sojat Road (28.72), BHILWARA—Bhilwara (28.68), Shahpura (28.17), UDAIPUR—Salumbar (31.45), Rajsamand (28.32), CHITTAURGARH—Chittaurgarh (30.58), Bari Sadri (28.50), Chhoti Sadri (27.46), BUNDI—Bundi U. A. (31.99), KOTA—Ramganj Mandi (30.91), Baran (29.89), JHALAWAR—Sunel (31.50).
32.01% to 37%	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (36.80), Karanpur (36.23), Gajsinghpura (35.91), Mandi Padampur (32.68), BIKANER—Gangashahar (36.95), Bikaner (33.96), ALWAR—Alwar (34.37), BHARATPUR—Bharatpur U. A. (35.38), JAIPUR—Jaipur (36.42), Phulera (32.97), AJMER—Bijainagar (35.12), Beawar (34.49), Nasirabad (32.69), JODHPUR—Jodhpur (34.65), SIROHI—Abu Road (35.25), Mount Abu (34.53), UDAIPUR—Nathdwara (33.34), DUNGARPUR—Sagwara (33.56), BANSWARA—Kushalgarh (34.04), KOTA—Kota (35.11), JHALAWAR—Bhawani Mandi (35.08), Jhalrapatan (34.56), Jhalawar (33.03).
37.01% and above	GANGANAGAR — Raisinghnagar (37.53), JHUNJHUNUN—Vidya Vihar (71.28), ALWAR—Kherli (39.66), JAIPUR—Bandikui (40.79), AJMER—Ajmer (46.69), UDAIPUR—Udaipur (41.58), CHITTAURGARH—Pratapgarh (40.10), DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (39.57), BANSWARA—Banswara (41.95).

It will be seen that as many as 118 towns have female literacy lower than the State average. While 13 towns have literacy percentages running between 27.33 to 29.49, 34 towns have percentages between 22.01 to 27 per cent and as many as 71 towns have literacy percentages 22 and under. Amber town has again the lowest 5.77 per cent of female literates.

Only 39 towns have female literacy percentages higher than the State average. Of these 7 have between 29.89 and 31.99 per cent; 23 have between 32.01 to 37 per cent, and, only 9 have percentages 37.01 and above. The eight of the nine urban centres belonging to the highest category, however, have percentages between 37.53 to 46.69 (Ajmer). The purely educational town of Vidya Vihar has the female literacy rate of 71.28 per cent.

We may recall that we had earlier stated that the effective rate of literacy in Rajasthan is 22.57 per cent. The effective literacy rates at the level of the various age groups, however, vary from 13.94 in age-group 5-9 to 35.85 in age-group 15-19. Let us now proceed to have a look into the state of literacy prevalent amongst the different age groups of our population in our districts with the aid of statement below:

Percentage of Literates by broad age-groups

State/District	Percentage of literate in age-group					
	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**13.94**	**35.58**	**35.85**	**29.58**	**22.00**	**15.14**
1. Ganganagar	14.04	35.68	37.07	31.67	25.95	15.72
2. Bikaner	18.06	38.99	45.14	41.39	32.40	22.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Churu	12.85	33.71	34.23	28.90	23.27	15.78
4. Jhunjhunun	15.63	46.00	47.57	36.88	28.25	15.82
5. Alwar	13.95	40.07	39.67	29.81	23.12	14.56
6. Bharatpur	15.74	37.53	38.00	29.38	22.74	14.59
7. Sawai Madhopur	12.08	33.60	31.93	25.18	18.47	12.47
8. Jaipur	17.91	42.99	43.11	37.61	28.50	19.10
9. Sikar	13.47	39.19	39.26	30.06	23.34	13.91
10. Ajmer	24.51	51.73	51.81	44.65	33.60	25.32
11. Tonk	10.90	30.89	29.71	24.63	17.00	11.71
12. Jaisalmer	11.68	26.48	20.73	20.43	12.68	9.34
13. Jodhpur	15.79	34.21	38.05	33.80	24.39	17.68
14. Nagaur	10.09	26.24	28.17	23.29	18.01	12.78
15. Pali	15.32	35.17	32.47	24.18	18.15	13.01
16. Barmer	8.21	20.02	18.96	15.82	10.34	7.96
17 Jalor	8.48	19.61	17.84	15.08	10.41	8.33
18. Sirohi	15.69	32.77	29.10	25.30	17.60	12.97
19. Bhilwara	11.01	29.58	25.92	22.47	16.28	13.00
20. Udaipur	13.40	32.70	31.60	26.80	19.16	14.37
21. Chittaurgarh	12.57	33.30	30.19	26.98	20.39	14.59
22. Dungarpur	10.47	28.49	26.86	21.40	16.78	11.23
23. Banswara	8.64	24.77	23.67	21.92	15.49	9.39
24. Bundi	11.15	29.58	31.80	26.76	18.20	12.58
25. Kota	18.87	47.67	48.25	40.59	30.12	20.24
26. Jhalawar	11.45	35.21	34.57	27.81	21.06	14.34

It will be observed that district Ajmer has the distinction of having the highest percentage of literates in all the age groups of population. It leads other districts with its 24.51 per cent as against the State average of 13.94 per cent in age-group 5-9. Ten other districts have higher percentages than the State average ranging from 13.95 at Alwar to 18.87 at Kota. The remaining have lower, ranging from 8.21 at Barmer to 13.47 at Sikar.

As much as 51.73 per cent of district Ajmer's population in age-group 10-14 is literate as against the State average of 35.58 per cent. Eight other districts have higher percentages than the State average ranging from 35.68 at district Ganganagar to 48.25 at Kota. The remaining have lower, ranging from 19.61 at Jalor to 35.21 at Jhalawar district.

In the age-group 15-19 again, Ajmer district leads with 51.81 per cent as against 35.85 per cent of the State average. Ten districts including Ajmer have higher percentages than the State average ranging from 37.07 at Ganganagar, the remaining have lower, the range of variation being from 17.84 per cent at Jalor to 34.57 at Jhalawar district.

District Ajmer tops the list again in the literacy among the age-group 20-24 although with a little reduced percentage of 44.65, followed by district Bikaner (41.39) and district Kota (40.59). Six other districts which have higher percentages than the State average (29.58) have literacy between 29.81 (Alwar) to 37.61 (Jaipur). The remaining districts have percentages lower than the State average which run between 15.08 (Jalor) to 29.38 (Bharatpur).

In the age-group 25 to 34 again, Ajmer leads with still reduced percentage of literacy (33.60). The State average in this age-group is 22 per cent. District Ajmer is closely followed by district Bikaner with its 32.40 per cent and Kota district with its 30.12 per cent. Eight other districts have higher percentages than the State average which range from 22.74 (Bharatpur) to 28.50 (Jaipur). Other districts have lower percentages of literacy running between 10.34 (Barmer) to 21.06 (Jhalawar).

The age-group 35 and over carries with it a large proportion of our population which is old and ancient and had in its times no love or no opportunities for schooling. No wonder therefore that the State average is only 15.14 per cent. District Ajmer leads other districts by its 25.32 per cent of literacy, followed by Bikaner (22.27), by Kota (20.24), and by Jaipur (19.10). Four other districts have higher percentages than the State average but the range is limited between 15.72 (Ganganagar) to 17.68 (Jodhpur). Other districts have lower percentages varying between a meagre 7.96 in Barmer to 14.59 in Bharatpur as well as in Chittaurgarh.

We have already stated earlier that the effective male literacy in Rajasthan is 33.87 per cent while only 10.06 per cent of our women folk know how to read and write. Let us now see what is the rate of literacy in our population by various age groups with the aid of the statement below which projects this information at the district level for the males.

Percentage of Male Literates by broad age-groups

State/District	Percentage of literate in age-group					
	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**18.90**	**50.54**	**51.15**	**45.59**	**34.78**	**24.80**
1. Ganganagar	17.59	48.01	50.82	46.69	39.56	25.14
2. Bikaner	21.44	50.70	57.89	56.10	45.56	33.55
3. Churu	17.37	48.67	49.65	45.12	36.79	26.39
4. Jhunjhunun	29.60	69.84	71.82	62.72	50.09	27.30
5. Alwar	18.73	56.61	58.80	49.49	38.15	24.07
6. Bharatpur	17.87	53.63	55.82	48.82	37.40	23.50
7. Sawai Madhopur	17.30	61.26	48.75	42.25	30.58	21.28
8. Jaipur	23.19	58.21	58.76	53.62	41.95	29.36
9. Sikar	19.91	61.06	61.02	52.47	39.94	25.00
10. Ajmer	29.18	64.51	65.77	59.52	48.75	39.13
11. Tonk	15.43	44.96	44.88	38.98	27.50	19.86
12. Jaisalmer	17.27	41.74	30.57	29.50	20.67	15.78
13. Jodhpur	19.82	47.05	50.42	47.96	36.10	27.77
14. Nagaur	14.50	39.89	43.51	38.57	29.10	21.79
15. Pali	22.28	51.81	44.56	38.10	30.15	22.55
16. Barmer	12.28	31.54	27.52	24.48	17.25	14.11
17. Jalor	13.28	31.30	24.75	23.66	17.78	15.04
18. Sirohi	21.95	46.27	38.66	36.51	27.94	21.82
19. Bhilwara	15.65	40.68	37.72	66.03	26.09	21.89
20. Udaipur	18.21	46.90	46.32	42.18	30.57	23.85
21. Chittaurgarh	17.79	49.01	45.80	42.92	33.77	24.71
22. Dungarpur	15.50	43.94	41.90	36.15	28.66	19.24
23. Banswara	13.19	37.79	34.61	31.72	25.31	15.56
24. Bundi	15.80	42.96	45.46	41.45	29.11	20.63
25. Kota	24.11	63.28	66.18	61.12	45.56	32.51
26. Jhalawar	15.59	49.89	52.15	45.11	34.48	23.52

It will be observed that the effective literacy rates at the level of the various age-groups of males vary from 18.90 per cent in case of age-group 5-9 to 51.15 per cent for the age-group 15-19. There are nine districts having higher percentages in the age-group 5-9 than the State average but three districts stand out—Jhunjhunun topping the list with 29.60 per cent, Ajmer with 29.18 per cent and Kota with 24.11 per cent. Others range between 19.82 (Jodhpur) to 23.19 (Jaipur). The others have low percentages varying from 12.28 (Barmer) to 18.73 (Alwar).

The same districts stand out in the age-group 10 to 14—Jhunjhunun 69.84 per cent, Ajmer 64.51 and Kota 63.28 per cent. Seven others also have higher percentages than the State average (50.54) for this group of males varying from 50.70 (Bikaner) to 61.26 (Sawai Madhopur). Remaining districts have low percentages from 31.30 in Jalor to 49.89 in Jhalawar district.

In the age-group 15-19 again, with a little change in the sequence, Jhunjhunun, Kota and Ajmer stand out in percentages of male literacy with their 71.82; 66.18 and 65.77 respectively. Six other districts also have higher percentages than the State average (51.15) varying from 52.15 in Jalor to 61.02 in Sikar district. Remaining districts have lower percentages ranging from 24.75 in Jalor to 50.82 in Bikaner.

Bhilwara ranks first amongst the districts with the highest percentage of literacy (66.03) amongst its male population in age-group 20-24 followed by Jhunjhunun (62.72) and Kota (61.12).

Eight more districts have higher percentages than the State average (45.59) ranging from 46.69 in Ganganagar to 59.52 in Ajmer district. Remaining districts have lower percentages from 23.66 in Jalor to 45.12 in Churu district.

District Jhunjhunun has 50.09 per cent of its males in age-group 25-34 as literates followed by Ajmer (48.75) and Bikaner as well as Kota (45.56). Seven more districts have higher percentages than the State average (34.78) ranging from 36.10 in Jodhpur district to 39.94 in Sikar district. Remaining districts have lower percentages running between 17.25 in Barmer to 34.48 in Jhalawar district.

The State average of male literacy in the age-group 35 and over is 24.80 per cent. Among the various districts, Ajmer leads with 39.13 per cent followed by Bikaner (33.55) and Kota (32.51). Six more districts have percentages higher than the State

average ranging from 25.00 in Sikar to 29.36 in Jaipur. Remaining districts have lower percentages varying between 14.11 in Barmer to 24.71 in Chittaurgarh district.

A similar examination of female literacy with the aid of the following statement may now be made:

Percentage of Female Literates by broad age-groups

State/District	Percentage of literate in age-group					
	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**8.40**	**18.06**	**17.55**	**13.74**	**8.79**	**4.28**
1. Ganganagar	10.10	21.82	20.11	14.76	10.71	3.91
2. Bikaner	14.23	26.36	29.49	25.05	17.58	9.94
3. Churu	7.92	17.12	16.26	13.25	10.13	4.76
4. Jhunjhunun	7.53	18.97	17.98	11.79	8.30	3.77
5. Alwar	8.48	20.08	16.24	10.71	7.88	2.93
6. Bharatpur	6.64	16.72	15.27	9.82	6.66	3.04
7. Sawai Madhopur	5.92	13.57	10.69	8.15	5.26	1.88
8. Jaipur	11.94	24.52	23.95	21.29	14.29	7.18
9. Sikar	6.24	13.98	13.90	10.17	8.15	2.96
10. Ajmer	19.21	36.59	34.57	28.66	18.29	10.46
11. Tonk	5.99	14.52	12.58	10.35	6.16	2.37
12. Jaisalmer	4.86	7.54	6.44	9.09	3.23	1.38
13. Jodhpur	11.26	19.43	22.77	18.16	11.82	6.60
14. Nagaur	5.01	10.83	10.86	9.68	6.98	3.38
15. Pali	7.56	15.20	17.60	11.62	6.81	3.17
16. Barmer	3.68	7.02	7.95	6.06	2.56	1.19
17. Jalor	3.15	6.54	8.96	6.38	2.99	1.39
18. Sirohi	8.73	17.12	17.78	14.88	7.73	4.06
19. Bhilwara	5.99	16.06	12.16	11.07	5.85	2.97
20. Udaipur	8.38	17.23	15.73	12.84	7.62	3.91
21. Chittaurgarh	6.95	14.70	13.13	11.61	6.76	3.11
22. Dungarpur	5.41	12.64	11.75	9.60	5.61	2.82
23. Banswara	4.24	10.08	11.42	9.60	5.82	2.86
24. Bundi	5.78	13.49	15.25	12.12	6.67	2.91
25. Kota	12.90	28.26	26.45	19.95	12.71	6.14
26. Jhalawar	6.96	17.38	14.68	11.82	7.16	4.03

The effective literacy rate for Rajasthani females, we have already stated, was 10.06 per cent. At the level of various age-groups, however, it ranges from a meagre 4.28 per cent in case of females 35 and over to 18.06 per cent in age-group 10-14.

In age-group 5-9, Ajmer, Bikaner and Kota districts top the list with their 19.21, 14.23 and 12.90 per cent female literacy. Only five more districts have higher percentages than the State average (8.40) ranging from 8.48 in Alwar to 11.94 in Jaipur. Other districts have lower percentages than the State average ranging from a meagre 3.15 in Jalor to 8.38 in Udaipur.

The same districts, with a little change in sequence, top in the group 10-14. District Ajmer leads with 36.59 per cent followed by Kota with 28.26 and Bikaner with 26.36. Five more districts have percentages higher than the State average (18.06) for this group ranging from 18.97 in Jhunjhunun to 24.52 in Jaipur district. Remaining districts have lower percentages than the State average varying between 6.54 in Jalor to 17.38 in Jhalawar.

As the sequence of the toppers in the age-group 5-9, in the age-group 15-19 also, district Ajmer leads with 34.57 per cent, followed by Bikaner with 29.49 and by Kota with 26.45 per cent. Six more districts have higher percentages than the State average (17.55) for this group ranging from 17.60 in district Pali to 23.95 in Jaipur. Remaining districts have lower percentages than this State average varying from 6.44 in Jaisalmer to 16.26 in Churu district.

In the remaining three age-groups, 20-24, 25-34 and 35 and over, three districts namely Ajmer, Bikaner and Jaipur lead others in the same sequence.

In age-group 20-24, Ajmer has 28.66 per cent female literacy followed by Bikaner (25.05) and Jaipur (21.29). Four more districts have higher percentages than the State average (13.74) for this age-group of females ranging from 14.76 in Ganganagar to 19.95 in Kota. Remaining districts have lower percentages than the State average varying between 6.06 in Barmer to 13.25 in Churu district.

The State average for the female age-group 25-34 is only 8-79 per cent. Seven districts in all have higher percentages, Ajmer with 18.29, Bikaner with 17.58 and Jaipur with 14.29 per cent literacy are at the top while others have between 10.13 in Churu to 12.71 per cent in Kota district. The remaining districts with lower percentages than the State average run between 2.56 (Barmer) to 8.30 (Jhunjhunun).

Only 4.28 females in the age-group 35 and over are literate in Rajasthan. At the district level only six districts have better percentages, the remaining twenty have still lower. Ajmer leads with its 10.46, closely followed by Bikaner with its 9.94 per cent.

Jaipur is third with its 7.18 per cent of literacy in this female age-group. The other three having higher than the State average percentage are Jodhpur (6.60), Kota (6.14) and Churu (4.76). The twenty districts with lower percentages have between 1.19 to 4.06 per cent of their females in age-group 35 and over as literates.

Patterns of Literacy rates and growth rate of Literacy in the Districts in 1951, 1961 and 1971.

The literacy rate in the State has been on the increase from decade to decade. However, the increase in the literacy rate during the decade 1961 to 1971 is lower than that achieved between 1951 and 1961. The same is the case with male and female literacy rates as well. The male literacy has increased by 9.33 points during the first decade while in the second decade the increase is only of the order of 5.03 points. Similarly, the increase in the female literacy between 1951 and 1961 is 2.89 points which declined to 2.62 points during 1961 to 1971.

At district level, Ajmer has the highest literacy rate all through. The next higher literacy rate is observed in Jodhpur district in 1951 and in Bikaner district in 1961 and 1971. The literacy achievement of Ajmer district is as high as 20.28, 25.30 and 30.30 per cent in 1951, 1961 and 1971 respectively. Besides Ajmer, the number of districts which achieved above 10 per cent literacy rates in 1951 are only six. But as a result of improvement in the literacy position in the individual districts subsequently ten districts have 15 to 24 per cent literacy in 1961 and twenty districts have 15 to 26 per cent literacy in 1971. The following table shows literacy rates of the State and individual districts by Person, Male and Female and the per cent variation in the respective decades :

State/District		Literacy			Variation	
		1951	1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	P	**8.90**	**15.21**	**19.07**	**+6.31**	**+3.86**
	M	**14.38**	**23.71**	**28.74**	**+9.33**	**+5.03**
	F	**2.95**	**5.84**	**8.46**	**+2.89**	**+2.62**
1 Ganganagar	P	8.43	16.82	20.19	+8.39	+3.37
	M	13.34	25.40	29.07	+12.06	+3.67
	F	2.57	6.64	10.03	+4.07	+3.39
2 Bikaner	P	11.01	23.19	25.82	+12.18	+2.63
	M	17.05	32.94	35.00	+15.89	+2.06
	F	4.51	12.48	15.63	+7.97	+3.15
3 Churu	P	10.07	18.14	18.96	+8.07	+0.82
	M	15.26	27.47	28.74	+12.21	+1.27
	F	4.55	8.20	8.62	+3.65	+0.42
4 Jhunjhunun	P	10.59	18.71	23.25	+8.12	+4.54
	M	17.57	31.16	37.25	+13.59	+6.09
	F	3.29	5.51	8.17	+2.22	+2.66
5 Alwar	P	9.24	15.25	19.73	+6.01	+4.48
	M	15.09	24.51	30.28	+9.42	+5.77
	F	2.72	4.87	7.83	+2.15	+2.96
6 Bharatpur	P	9.00	15.21	19.01	+6.21	+3.80
	M	14.69	24.31	29.28	+9.62	+4.97
	F	2.18	4.41	6.79	+2.23	+2.38
7 Sawai Madhopur	P	6.36	12.68	16.29	+6.32	+3.61
	M	11.06	21.05	25.89	+9.99	+4.84
	F	1.03	3.05	5.18	+2.02	+2.13
8. Jaipur	P	11.15	18.47	23.73	+7.32	+5.26
	M	17.73	27.48	33.82	+9.75	+6.34
	F	4.00	8.35	12.40	+4.35	+4.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9 Sikar	P	7.87	15.71	19.61	+7.84	+3.90
	M	3.53	26.30	32.15	+12.77	+5.85
	F	2.06	4.72	6.57	+2.66	+1.85
10 Ajmer	P	20.28	25.30	30.30	+5.02	+5.00
	M	29.62	35.99	41.29	+6.37	+5.30
	F	10.19	13.60	18.23	+3.41	+4.63
11 Tonk	P	6.69	11.38	15.36	+4.69	+3.98
	M	11.07	18.21	23.84	+7.14	+5.63
	F	1.95	3.87	6.02	+1.92	+2.15
12 Jaisalmer	P	4.29	8.11	13.41	+3.82	+5.30
	M	6.99	13.04	21.07	+6.05	+8.03
	F	0.96	1.96	3.94	+1.00	+1.98
13 Jodhpur	P	12.41	18.57	21.38	+6.16	+2.81
	M	19.18	26.95	30.49	+7.77	+3.54
	F	4.88	9.13	11.26	+4.25	+2.13
14 Nagaur	P	6.28	13.26	15.09	+6.98	+1.83
	M	10.38	21.14	23.89	+10.76	+2.75
	F	1.90	4.92	5.76	+3.02	+0.84
15 Pali	P	7.15	13.65	17.20	+6.50	+3.55
	M	11.72	21.88	26.91	+10.16	+5.03
	F	2.31	4.92	6.97	+2.61	+2.05
16 Barmer	P	6.22	7.46	10.58	+1.24	+3.12
	M	11.04	12.53	16.95	+1.49	+4.42
	F	0.67	1.62	3.40	+0.95	+1.78
17 Jalor	P	4.02	7.95	10.13	+3.93	+2.18
	M	6.99	13.57	16.52	+6.58	+2.95
	F	0.76	1.84	3.27	+1.08	+1.43
18 Sirohi	P	6.97	13.93	16.78	+6.96	+2.85
	M	11.80	21.24	25.08	+9.44	+3.84
	F	2.00	6.21	8.12	+4.21	+1.91
19 Bhilwara	P	7.01	11.20	15.10	+4.19	+3.90
	M	11.95	18.13	23.17	+6.18	+5.04
	F	1.73	3.55	6.23	+1.82	+2.68
20 Udaipur	P	8.20	13.60	17.41	+5.40	+3.81
	M	13.40	21.49	26.54	+8.09	+5.05
	F	2.77	5.19	7.86	+2.42	+2.67
21 Chittaurgarh	P	7.07	12.63	17.52	+5.56	+4.89
	M	12.06	20.88	27.68	+8.82	+6.80
	F	1.87	3.81	6.58	+1.94	+2.77
22 Dungarpur	P	5.21	10.44	14.31	+5.23	+3.87
	M	9.10	17.31	23.03	+8.21	+5.72
	F	1.32	3.51	5.72	+2.19	+2.21
23 Banswara	P	4.63	8.79	12.42	+4.16	+3.63
	M	7.67	14.02	19.58	+6.35	+5.56
	F	1.54	3.40	5.11	+1.86	+1.71
24 Bundi	P	6.11	11.85	16.01	+5.74	+4.16
	M	10.18	18.96	24.48	+8.78	+5.52
	F	1.65	3.92	6.44	+2.27	+2.52
25 Kota	P	11.29	19.05	25.28	+7.76	+6.23
	M	17.75	29.13	36.76	+11.38	+7.63
	F	4.33	7.81	12.30	+3.48	+4.49
26 Jhalawar	P	7.53	13.58	17.56	+6.05	+3.98
	M	12.69	21.85	27.08	+9.16	+5.23
	F	2.11	4.66	7.20	+2.55	+2.54

The maximum point of increase in the literacy rate during 1951 to 1961 is observed to be 12.18 in Bikaner district. In all other districts, the increase in the literacy rate between 1951 and 1961 is less than 10 points. The increase in the literacy rate during the same period is lowest (1.24) in Barmer district followed by 3.82 points increase in Jaisalmer district. Regarding sexwise literacy rates, it is observed that the male literacy in the districts of Bikaner, Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Nagaur, Pali and Kota has increased by more than 10 points. The increase in the female literacy is quite less than that of male literacy in all the districts. However, in Jaipur district the increase in the female literacy is a little less than half of increase in male literacy while it is more than half in the districts of Ajmer, Jodhpur and Barmer. It would also be seen that the increase in literacy rates in 24 districts has gone down during the decade 1961-71. The decline is deep ranging from 5.02 points to 9.55 points in the districts of Bikaner, Churu, Sikar and Ganganagar districts. Ajmer is the only district where the decline in the literacy rate during 1961-71 from the previous level is very much marginal. The two districts where the increase in the literacy rate during 1961-71 is higher than that achieved during 1951-61 are Jaisalmer and Barmer.

During the decade 1961 to 71, highest increase in the literacy rate has been achieved by Kota district followed by Jaisalmer and Jaipur districts. The increase in the literacy rate of these districts is of the order of 6.23, 5.30 and 5.26 points respectively. Besides, the increase in the male literacy is highest (8.03) in Jaisalmer district followed by 7.63 points in Kota district.

After the attainment of independence, efforts to raise our literacy levels were made. Not much emphasis on education was, however, laid in the pre-independence era and we therefore as its direct result, still suffer from the bane of high illiteracy in our adult population. This is reflected from the table below :—

Age-groups	Percentage of literates		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
5—9	13.94	18.90	8.40
10—14	35.58	50.54	18.06
15—19	35.85	51.15	17.56
20—24	29.58	45.59	13.74
25—34	22.00	34.78	8.79
35+	15.14	24.80	4.28

It will be observed that our population in age-group 35 and above have low percentages of literacy—about 15 per cent in the total population, about 25 amongst males and only about 4 amongst the females. In the group 25 to 34, the position is a little better—the corresponding figures being 22, 35 and 9 per cent. In age-group 20 to 24, it is still better 30, 46 and 14 per cent. Age-groups 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 both have much better percentages of literacy—about 36 per cent for total, about 51 for males and 18 per cent for females. Schooling starts rather late specially in our rural areas and thus the percentage of literacy in the above table is low in the age group 5.9—about 14 per cent for the total, 19 per cent for males, and, 8 per cent for females.

The State of education of our people is rather bad and higher education is a far cry. Of every 100 persons that have been registered as literate, around 46 are simply literates who only know how to read and write a letter and about 27 others have read upto the primary level, 12 persons out of every 100 have gone upto the middle standard and another 12 cleared the matriculation. Only 2 persons in a hundred have attained the level of graduation and above, while, the number of those who have taken technical or non-technical diploma or certificates is insignificant. This can be observed from the table below which shows the distribution of literate persons by educational levels in Rajasthan :

Educational Level	Percentage to total literates		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Literate without level . .	46.33	45.65	48.85
2. Primary	26.95	26.30	29.38
3. Middle	12.24	12.47	11.35
4. Matriculation	12.10	13.04	8.63
5. Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree.	0.10	0.12	0.05
6. Technical diploma or certificate equal to degree.	0.10	0.12	0.03
7. Graduate and above . .	2.08	2.30	1.71

The State of affairs is still worse with women. Out of every 100 female literates, 49 are simply literate without any level of education, 29 have gone upto the primary level, 11 studied upto the middle class, 1 done their matriculation, about 2 attained the graduation and the number of those taking technical or non-technical diplomas or certificates still more insignificant.

There have always been more amenities available for education in the urban areas and urban population as a result has recorded better performance. The table below shows the distribution of literate persons in the urban areas by educational levels :

Educational Level	Percentage to total urban Literates		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Literate without level . .	35.10	32.08	41.58
2. Primary	25.39	23.77	28·82
3. Middle	15.51	15.97	14.53
4. Matriculation . . .	18.46	22.77	12·37
5. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.	0.07	0.08	0.05
6. Technical diploma or certificate equal to degree.	0.16	0.23	0.02

1	2	3	4
7. Graduate degree other than technical	2.56	3.07	1.47
8. Post Graduate Degree other than technical.	1.09	1.24	0.78
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.	0.65	0.79	0.38
(a) Engineering & Technology.	0.14	0.20	0.01
(b) Medicine	0.21	0.26	0.11
(c) Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying.	0.02	0.03	N
(d) Teaching	0.29	0.30	0.26
(e) Others	N	N	N

It will be seen that out of every 100 urban literates 35 are simple literates without any educational level, another 25 had stopped at the primary level. 16 have gone upto the middle class and 18 done their matriculation. Out of the remaining 2 are graduates, 1 post graduate and 2 others have done some technical diploma or certificate.

Distribution patterns of urban male and female literates are, however, different. While 32 per cent of urban male literates belong to the category of simple literates without any educational level, the female figure is about 42. While about 24 per cent of urban male literate have stopped at primary, 29 per cent of urban female literates have done this. There is not much of a difference at the middle class level but while about 23 per cent of the urban male literates attained the matriculation level, the corresponding figure for the urban female was only 12 per cent. The comparative figure for graduation is 3 per cent for males and 1.5 per cent for females.

CHAPTER VII

MOTHER TONGUE

RAJASTHAN IS a predominantly Hindi speaking state. Around 91 per cent of our population speaks Hindi and its allied local dialects. Of the remaining 9 per cent, a little over 3 per cent speaks the tribal language called Bhili/Bhilodi; about 2.5 per cent speaks Urdu, around 2 per cent Punjabi, and, about 1 per cent Sindhi. Significant amongst the rest are the speakers of Gujarati followed by Bengali, Malayalam and Marathi. This can be seen from the table below which shows the number of speakers of various languages and their percentage strength:

Mother tongue	Number of speakers			Percentage strength
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Adi	13	..	13	..
2. Angami	16	..	16	..
3. Arabic/Arbi	333	145	188	..
4. Assamese	150	119	31	..
5. Bengali	10,591	5,727	4,864	0.04
6. Bhili/Bhilodi	837,802	413,220	424,582	3.25
7. Bodo/Boro	1	..	1	..
8. Dogri	652	399	253	..
9. English	2,267	1,359	908	0.01
10. Gorkhali/Nepali	2,534	1,838	696	0.01
11. Gujarati	36,866	16,370	20,496	0.14
12. Hindi	23,480,495	12,916,943	11,163,552	91.13
13. Kannada	952	607	345	.
14. Kashmiri	245	131	114	..
15. Khandeshi	139	79	60	..
16. Konkani	406	180	226	..
17. Ladakhi	4	4	..	..
18. Lahnda	1,456	751	705	..
19. Lushai/Mizo	16	12	4	..
20. Malayalam	8,395	4,913	3,482	0.03
21. Manipuri/Meithei	5	1	4	...
22. Marathi	7,939	4,654	3,285	0·03
23. Mishmi	13	..	13	..
24. Naga	6	..	6	..
25. Nissi/Dafla	8	..	8	.
26. Oriya	3,970	2,091	1,879	0·01
27. Persian	110	49	61	.
28. Punjabi	469,976	248,928	221,048	1.82
29. Sanskrit	115	103	12	..
30. Santali	2	..	2	..
31. Sindhi	240,350	123,904	116,446	0.93
32. Tamil	3,564	2,357	1,207	0.01
33. Tangsa	3	..	3	..
34. Telugu	1,758	1,105	653	0.00
35. Tibetan	8	..	8	..
36. Urdu	650,947	336,338	314,609	2.52
37. Others	3,699	2,056	1,643	0.01

Let us now proceed to see the proportionate strengths of the speakers of the first six important languages at the district level. A set of three tables prepared separately for total, rural and urban areas presented below show both the number of speakers and their percentage strength in the various districts of Rajasthan.

A. Total Areas

State/District	Hindi		Bhili/Bhilodi		Urdu		Punjabi		Sindhi		Gujarati	
	Absolute	Per cent	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	**23,480,495**	**91·13**	**837,802**	**3·25**	**650,947**	**2·58**	**469,976**	**1·82**	**240,350**	**0·93**	**36,866**	**0·14**
Ganganagar	1,009,621	72·43	8,85	0·63	6,770	0·49	354,297	25·42	10,952	0·78	114	0·01
Bikaner	541,683	94·51	738	0·13	14,825	2·59	4,954	0·86	9,549	1·67	264	0·05
Churu	849,895	97·19	..	..	22,392	2·56	478	0·05	1,447	0·17	21	..
Jhunjhunun	898,397	96·68	..	..	27,519	2·96	1,178	0·13	448	0·05	184	0·02
Alwar	1,324,270	95·19	16	0·00	7,984	0·57	44,705	3·21	10,501	0·75	237	0·02
Bharatpur	1,448,788	97·12	..	..	16,432	1·10	20,198	1·36	3,913	0·26	138	0·01
S. Madhopur	1,157,140	96·95	..	..	32,825	2·75	1,641	0·14	1,029	0·09	213	0·02
Jaipur	2,299,938	92·65	77	0·00	116,157	4·68	14,792	0·60	42,840	1·72	2,835	0·11
Sikar	992,173	95·16	..	..	49,105	4·71	433	0·04	634	0·06	75	0·01
Ajmer	1,041,331	90·73	..	..	34,028	2·96	6,108	0.53	58,781	5·12	2,596	0·23
Tonk	577,929	92·35	..	..	40,384	6·45	455	0·07	2,119	0·34	63	0.1
Jaisalmer	157,975	94·73	..	..	596	0·36	148	0·09	7,738	4·64	16	0·01
Jodhpur	1,085,269	94·15	..	..	48,090	4·17	2,765	0·24	13,375	1·16	749	0.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nagaur	1,201,644	95·21	..	..	58,825	4·66	243	0·02	1,208	0·10	42	0·00
Pali	945,658	97·49	7,619	0·79	10,709	1·10	604	0·06	3,487	0·36	1,466	0·15
Barmer	735,467	94·92	..	..	1,556	0·20	131	0·02	35,124	4·53	428	0·06
Jalor	662,459	99·18	2	0·00	518	0·08	66	0·01	2,306	0·35	2,408	0·36
Sorohi	385,150	90·88	26,956	6·36	1,803	0·43	539	0·13	1,839	0·43	4,894	1·15
Bhilwara	1,032,601	97·89	..	..	15,467	1·47	697	0·07	5,143	0·49	273	0·03
Udaipur	1,686,239	93·49	73,545	4·08	28,047	1·55	1,632	0·09	7,835	0·43	3,244	0·18
Chittaurgarh	920,172	97·37	331	0·04	14,589	1·54	1,060	0·11	2,468	0·26	3,241	0·34
Dungarpur	190,493	35·92	326,817	62·01	5,717	1·08	34	0·01	215	0·04	4,792	0·90
Banswara	253,378	38·71	390,718	59·69	6,607	1·01	88	0·01	393	0·06	3,102	0·47
Bundi	431,790	96·16	..	..	10,962	2·44	3,426	0·76	1,916	0·43	137	0·03
Kota	1,047,630	91·59	28	0·00	65,431	5·72	8,858	0·77	13,830	1·21	2,500	0·22
Jhalawar	603,405	97·01	104	0·02	13,609	2·19	446	0·07	1,260	0·20	2,834	0·46

B. Rural Areas

State/District	Hindi		Bhili/Bhilodi		Punjabi		Urdu		Sindhi		Gujarati	
	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	**19,729,165**	**92·97**	**831,559**	**3·92**	**390,806**	**1·84**	**162,816**	**0·77**	**71,939**	**0·34**	**17,682**	**0·08**
Ganganagar	818,460	70·30	8,851	0·76	322,981	27·74	5,275	0·45	5,947	0·51	4	0·00
Bikaner	324,058	96·45	738	0·22	1,102	0·33	1,919	0·57	8,060	2·40	9	0·00
Churu	614,238	99·74	..	..	179	0·03	1,363	0·22	5	0·00	2	0·00
Jhunjhunun	756,621	98·62	..	..	583	0·08	9,120	1·19	108	0·01	68	0·01
Alwar	1,204,887	95·30	16	0·00	40,930	3·24	7,470	0·59	7,840	0·62	225	0·02
Bharatpur	1,257,947	97·89	..	..	17,474	1·36	6,879	0·54	2,385	0·19	83	0·01
S. Malhopur	1,033,853	98·33	..	..	318	0·03	17,047	1·62	23	0·00	83	0·01
Jaipur	1,729,515	99·60	77	0·00	212	0·01	6,183	0·36	289	0·02	10	0·00
Sikar	855,163	98·85	..	..	81	0·01	9,691	1·12	3	0·00	54	0·01
Ajmer	704,326	98·42	..	..	66	0·01	9,839	1·37	589	0·08	631	0·09
Tonk	508,045	98·34	..	..	230	0·04	8,053	1·56	14	0·00	32	0·01
Jaisalmer	134,441	94·40	..	..	22	0·02	242	0·17	7,685	5·40	15	0·01
Jodhpur	782,069	99·69	..	..	70	0·01	1,961	0·25	287	0·04	38	0·00
Nagaur	1,084,819	97·98	..	..	131	0·01	21,262	1·92	874	0·08	12	0·00
Pali	849,033	98·54	7,619	0·88	339	0·04	2,134	0·25	1,097	0·13	1,139	0·13
Barmer	682,496	94·98	..	..	61	0·01	720	0·10	32,981	4·59	394	0·05
Jalor	533,220	99·19	2	0·00	60	0·01	406	0·06	2,222	0·35	2,363	0·37
Sirohi	317,171	91·12	26,956	7·74	47	0·01	312	0·09	23	0·01	2,514	0·72
Bhilwara	932,254	99·33	..	..	58	0·01	5,259	0·56	480	0·05	120	0·01
Udaipur	1,500,481	94·86	73,385	4·64	187	0·01	3,747	0·24	252	0·02	1,971	0·12
Chittaurgarh	836,047	98·69	325	0·04	818	0·10	5,378	0·63	224	0·03	1,807	0·21
Dungarpur	169,623	33·99	324,908	65·11	9	0·00	1,032	0·21	25	0·01	3,365	0·67
Banswara	229,119	36·87	388,550	62·53	13	0·00	1,938	0·31	19	0·00	1,641	0·26
Bundi	377,692	98·49	..	..	2,527	0·66	2,581	0·67	85	0·02	54	0·01
Kota	837,245	96·37	28	0·00	2,220	0·26	27,061	3·15	283	0·03	638	0·07
Jhalawar	556,342	98·78	104	0·02	88	0·02	5,944	1·06	139	0·02	410	0·07

C. Urban Areas

State/District	Hindi		Bhili/Bhilodi		Punjabi		Urdu		Sindhi		Gujarati	
	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent	Absolute	Per-cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	**3,751,330**	**82·56**	**62,43**	**0·14**	**79,170**	**1·74**	**488,131**	**10·74**	**168,411**	**3·71**	**19,184**	**0·42**
Ganganagar	191,161	83·20	..	..	31,316	13·63	1,495	0·65	5,005	2·18	110	0·05
Bikaner	217,625	91·77	..	..	3,852	1·62	12,906	5·44	1,489	0·63	255	0·11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Churu . .	235,657	91·12	..	..	299	0·62	21,029	8·13	1,442	0·56	19	0.01
Jhunjhunun .	141,776	87·50	..	..	595	0·37	18,399	11·35	340	0·21	116	0·07
Alwar . .	119,383	94·09	..	..	3,775	2·98	514	0·41	2,661	2·10	12	0·01
Bharatpur .	190,841	93·05	..	..	2,724	1·33	9,553	4·66	1,528	0·75	55	0·03
S. Madhopur.	123,287	86·77	..	..	1,323	0·93	15,778	11·10	1,006	0·71	130	0·09
Jaipur . .	570,423	76·48	..	..	14,580	1·95	109,974	14·74	42,551	5·70	2,625	0·28
Sikar . .	137,010	77·17	..	..	352	0·20	39,414	22·20	631	0·36	21	0·01
Ajmer . .	337,005	77·99	..	..	6,042	1·40	24,189	5·60	58,192	13·47	1,965	0·45
Tonk . .	69,884	64·00	..	..	225	0·21	32,331	29·61	2,105	1·93	31	0·03
Jaisalmer .	23,534	96·66	..	..	126	0·52	354	1·45	53	0·22	1	0·00
Jodhpur .	303,200	82·34	..	..	2,695	0·73	46,129	12.53	13,088	3·55	711	0·19
Nagaur .	116,825	75·39	..	..	112	0·07	37,563	24·24	334	0·22	30	0·02
Pali . .	96,625	89·11	..	..	265	0·24	8,575	7·91	2,390	2·20	327	0·30
Barmer . .	52,971	94·21	..	..	70	0·12	896	1·49	2,143	3·81	34	0·06
Jalor . .	29,239	99·02	..	..	6	0·02	112	0·38	84	0·28	45	0·15
Sirohi . .	67,979	89·78	..	..	492	0·65	1,491	1·97	1,816	2·40	2,280	3·14
Bhilwara .	100,347	86·28	..	..	639	0·55	10,208	8·78	4,663	4·01	153	0·13
Udaipur .	185,758	83·71	160	0·07	1,445	0·65	24,300	10·95	7,583	3·42	1,273	0·57
Chittaurgarh .	84,125	85·95	6	0·01	242	0·25	9,211	9·41	2,244	2·29	1,434	1·47
Dungarpur .	20,870	66·77	3,909	12·51	25	0·08	4,685	14·99	190	0·61	1,427	4·57
Banswara .	24,269	73·09	2,168	6·53	75	0·23	4,669	14·06	374	1·13	1,461	4·40
Bundi . .	54,098	82·53	..	..	899	1·37	8,381	12·79	1,831	2·79	83	0·13
Kota . .	210,385	76·49	..	..	6,638	2·41	38,370	13·95	13,547	4·93	1,862	0·68
Jhalawar .	47,063	80·03	..	..	358	0·61	7,665	13·03	1,121	1·91	2,424	4·12

It will be seen that Hindi speakers are well spread all over the State both in the rural as well as the urban areas. Bhili or/Bhilodi speakers are concentrated in Dungarpur and Banswara districts where their proportionate strengths in population runs to around 60 per cent. Speakers of Urdu are also by and large well spread; the largest contribution to the Urdu speaking population is, however, made by Jaipur district. Other districts which make substantial contributions to the Urdu speaking population are Kota, Nagaur, Sikar and Jodhpur. It will be noticed that the urban sectors of these districts are responsible for the larger share. The rural sectors of districts Kota and Nagaur contribute substantially towards the rural speakers of Urdu in Rajasthan; district Sawai Madhopur, whose Urdu speakers are almost divided equally between its rural and urban sectors, is at the third place among the various contributors to rural speakers of Urdu language.

The bulk of our Punjabi speaking population resides in district Ganganagar and mostly in the rural sector of that district. The other noticeable districts are Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur. While in districts Alwar and Bharatpur most of the Punjabi speakers belong to the rural areas, almost the whole of such population in district Jaipur resides in its urban area.

District Ajmer has the largest concentration of Sindhi speakers followed by Jaipur and Barmer districts. While it is in the urban areas of Ajmer and Jaipur districts that the speakers of Sindhi are found, it is in Barmer district that almost all the entire population of Sindhi speakers belong to its rural areas.

Speakers of Gujarati are found in district Sirohi, Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur, Jalor and Chittaurgarh which lie contiguous to the State of Gujarat. Speakers of Gujarati in Sirohi district are evenly divided in its rural and urban areas but their percentage strength is more (3 per cent) in the urban areas of Sirhoi. This is also true for Banswara district. Although their number is larger in the rural areas of Dungarpur district, the percentage strength is more (4.5 per cent) n its urban areas.

Speakers of Local Dialects

As already stated earlier, around 91 per cent of the people of Rajasthan are the speakers of Hindi and its allied local dialects. Of the local dialects, Marwari is the most spoken (16 per cent), followed by Rajasthani (about 8 per cent), and Mewari (about 3 per cent). Of the other important dialects, there are 1.3 per cent speakers, of Harauti, 0.7 per cent speakers of Bagri-Rajasthani, and 0.6 per cent speakers of Dhundhari. This can be seen in the table below which presents this information upto the district level:

State/District	Speakers of Local Dialects (percentage strength in brackets)					
	Marwari	Rajasthani	Bagri-Rajasthani	Mewari	Harauti	Dhundhari
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**4,191,641 (16·27)**	**1,979,382 (7·68)**	**184,456 (0·72)**	**812,164 (3·15)**	**334,350 (1·30)**	**155,039 (0.60)**
1. Ganganagar	58,765 (4·22)	148,034 (10·62)	182,344 (13·08)	..	..	..
2. Bikaner	253,968 (44·31)	144,152 (25·15)	53 (0·01)	3 (0·00)	..	..
3. Churu	294,688 (33·69)	268,995 (30·76)	1,987 (0·23)	1 (0·00)	..	..
4. Jhunjhunun	80,955 (8·71)	49,518 (5·33)	2 (0·00)	53 (0·01)	..	..
5. Alwar	460 (0·03)	129 (0·01)	1 (0·00)	1 (0·00)	..	2 (0·002)
6. Bharatpur	67 (0·00)	74 (0·00)	3 (0·00)	..	..	2 (0·00)
7. S. Madhopur	489 (0·04)	2,304 (0·19)	..	..	..	..
8. Jaipur	11,808 (0·48)	56,379 (2·27)	24 (0·00)	18 (0·00)	18 (0·00)	141,337 (5·69)
9. Sikar	273,259 (26·21)	165,395 (15·86)	..	4 (0·00)	..	11,413 (1·09)
10. Ajmer	48,895 (4·26)	38,461 (3·35)	6 (0·00)	..	11 (0·00)	17 (0·00)
11. Tonk	33 (0·01)	582 (0·09)	4 (0·00)	..	..	..
12. Jaisalmer	118,123 (70·83)	27,606 (16·55)	..	..	1 (0·00)	..
13. Jodhpur	480,430 (41.68)	258,603 (22·43)	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaur	612,926 (48·56)	247,922 (19·64)	..	..	..	2,190 (0·17)
15. Pali	688,379 (70·97)	152,824 (15·76)	15 (0·00)	637 (0·07)	3 (0·00)	..
16. Barmer	427,765 (55·21)	193,767 (25·01)	4 (0·00)	17 (0·00)	..	..
17. Jalor	515,047 (77·11)	97,261 (14·55)	..	61 (0·01)	..	..
18. Sirohi	311,486 (73·50)	15,465 (3·65)	..	339 (0·08)	..	4 (0·00)
19. Bhilwara	1,258 (0·12)	9,070 (0·86)	11 (0·00)	236,726 (22·44)	144 (0·01)	2 (0·00)
20. Udaipur	6,487 (0·36)	82,242 (4·56)	..	268,927 (14·87)	18 (0·00)	..
21. Chittaurgarh	1,100 (0·12)	12,639 (1·34)	.	290,837 (30·78)	466 (0·05)	..
22. Dungarpur	100 (0·02)	156 (0·03)	.	4,387 (0·83)	2 (0·00)	..
23. Banswara	441 (0.07)	20 (0·00)	.	2,172 (0·33)	3 (0·00)	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Bundi	458	4,797	..	23	10,082	
	(0·10)	(1·07)		(0·01)	(2·25)	
25. Kota	3,785	1,210	..	292	260,628	72
	(0·33)	(0·11)		(0·03)	(22·78)	(0·01)
26. Jhalawar	519	1,777	2	222	62,974	..
	(0·08)	(0·29)	(0·00)	(0·04)	(10·12)	

Speakers of Marwari are most predominant in Jalor district (77.1 per cent), in Sirohi district (73.5 per cent), in Pali and Jaisalmer districts (around 71 per cent). Other districts where Marwari dialect is important are Barmer (55.2 per cent speakers), Nagaur (48.5 per cent), Bikaner (44.3 per cent) and Jodhpur district (41.6 per cent). Speakers of Rajasthani dialect are reported in large strength in Churu district (30.7 per cent), followed by Bikaner and Barmer (about 25 per cent). Other important districts are Jodhpur (22.4 per cent), Nagaur (19.6 per cent), Jaisalmer and Sikar (about 16 per cent). The bulk of the speakers of Bagri-Rajasthani is concentrated in district Ganganagar where their percentage strength in its population is about 13 per cent. In all other districts it is either insignificant or absent. Mewari dialect is spoken in the region what is called Mewar, district Chittaurgarh (30.7 per cent), Bhilwara (22.4 per cent) and Udaipur (14.8 per cent)).

Harauti dialect is also confined to the region culturally called by the same name. District Kota has 22.7 per cent speakers of this dialect in its population, Jhalawar has 10.1 per cent and Bundi about 2.2 per cent. Dhundhari is the dialect of the region called Dhundhari, which is located mostly in Jaipur district where about 5.6 per cent of the population speaks this language. Around 1 per cent of the population in district Sikar also speaks this dialect.

CHAPTER VIII

RELIGION

THE HINDUS constitute the great majority of our population and out of our total population of 25,765,806 persons as many as 23,093,895 are the followers of Hinduism. The second biggest community consisting of 1,778,275 persons belongs to Islam. Jainism has 513,548 adherants, Sikhism 341,182, Christianity 30,202 and Buddhism 3,642. The remaining five thousand and a few belong to other faiths or persuasions. Hinduism, thus, is the most predominant religion in Rajasthan and around 90 per cent of the population belongs to this religious community. Of the other important religions, Islam accounts for about 7 per cent, Jainism about 2 per cent and Sikhism a little over 1 per cent. Followers of Christianity, Buddhism and other religious persuasions together constitute less than half a per cent.

Proportionate strength at District Levels

At the district level, sixteen districts have proportions of Hindus higher than the state average (89.6) ranging from 89.7 in Kota to 95.4 in Dungarpur district. In the remaining ten districts the proportions range from 74.9 in Jaisalmer district to 88.8 in Tonk. This can be seen in the table below which presents the proportionate strength of various religious communities in Rajasthan and its various districts as obtaining in 1971.

State/District	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**89·63**	**6·90**	**1·99**	**1·33**	**0·12**	**0·01**
1. Ganganagar	76·89	3·50	0·21	19·18	0·15	N
2. Bikaner	85·10	10·61	3·88	0·32	0.07	0.01
3. Churu	88·10	8·89	2·95	0·03	0·03	N
4. Jhunjhunun	92·38	7·44	0·08	0·06	0·03	0·01
5. Alwar	88·29	9·04	0·57	1·97	0·09	0·04
6. Bharatpur	89·76	8·58	0·40	1·19	0·05	0·01
7. Sawai Madhopur	92·50	6·52	0·83	0·08	0·05	0·01
8. Jaipur	91·45	6·70	1·51	0·20	0·09	0·02
9. Sikar	90·10	9·33	0·54	0·01	0·01	..
10. Ajmer	87·71	7·94	3·25	0·41	0·56	0·06
11. Tonk	88·81	8·70	2·38	0·04	0·03	0·03
12. Jaisalmer	74·92	24·41	0·61	0·03	0·02	0·01
13. Jodhpur	88·09	9·41	2·14	0·14	0·17	N
14. Nagaur	88·47	9·97	1·53	0·01	0·02	N
15. Pali	90·52	4·74	4·60	0·07	0·04	N
16. Barmer	84·78	11·94	3·25	0·01	0·02	..
17. Jalor	91·53	3·25	5·20	0·01	0·01	..
18. Sirohi	92·66	2·48	4·53	0·07	0·23	..
19. Bhilwara	93·06	4·28	2·55	0·08	0·02	0·01
20. Udaipur	92·41	3·04	4·35	0·06	0·12	N
21. Chittaurgarh	92·72	4·62	2·48	0·09	0·06	0·03
22. Dungarpur	95·40	2·70	1·84	N	0·06	..
23. Banswara	94·91	2·64	1·60	0·02	0·75	0·07
24. Bundi	92·51	5·27	1·55	0·59	0·07	N
25. Kota	89·73	8·50	0·89	0·53	0·28	0·03
26. Jhalawar	92·28	6·34	1·27	0·06	0·03	0.01

It will be observed that thirteen districts have proportions of Muslims higher than the State average (6.9) ranging from 7.4 per cent in Jhunjhunun to 24.4 in district Jaisalmer. In the remaining thirteen districts, their proportions are lower than the State average, the figures vary from 2.6 in Banswara district to 6.7 per cent in district Jaipur.

The highest proportion of the Jains (5.2 per cent) is observed in Jalor district followed by Pali (4.6), Sirohi (4.5) and Udaipur (4.4). Other districts which have proportions higher than the State average (2 per cent) are Bikaner (3.9), Ajmer and Barmer (3.3), Churu (3.0), Bhilwara (2.6), Chittaurgarh (2.5), Tonk (2.4) and Jodhpur (2.1). The remaining fourteen

Attention of the reader is invited to question number 10 of the Individual Slip and the relevant instructions doantained in the Instructions to Enumerators given as Annexure at the end of this report.

districts have low proportions ranging from 0.1 per cent in district Jhunjhunun to 1.8 in district Dungarpur. 1.33 per cent of the total population of the State belongs to the Sikh community. District Ganganagar contains the bulk of the Sikh population where their percentage strength is 19.2 per cent. Two other districts, namely Alwar and Bharatpur, have some significant proportions, 2.0 per cent in case of the former and 1.2 in case of the latter. All other districts have very insignificant proportions and in district Dungarpur their proportion is even negligible.

As already stated, Christians and Buddhists are minor communities in the State. They are so also at the district level. The highest proportions of Christians is observed at Banswara (0.8) followed by Ajmer (0.6), Kota (0.3) and Sirohi (0.2). Their proportionate strength in other districts vary from 0.01 in Sikar and Jalor to 0.17 per cent in Jodhpur district.

Buddhists are conspicuous by their total absence in five districts namely Sikar, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi and Dungarpur. In the remaining districts also their proportionate strength ranges from negligible to 0.07 per cent.

Proportionate strength in Rural Areas

The percentage strength of the Hindus is even higher (92.4) in the rural areas. The same pattern is observed in all the districts except six districts namely, Ganganagar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, and Barmer, where the proportionate strength of Hindus range from 72.6 in Jaisalmer to 89.9 in Bharatpur district. The table below presents the proportionate strength of various religious communities in the rural areas of the State and various districts as obtaining in 1971 :

State/District	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**92·38**	**4·84**	**1·30**	**1·40**	**0·06**	**0·01**
1. Ganganagar	75·16	3·06	0·08	21·48	0·16	..
2. Bikaner	90·98	7·70	1·20	0·12	0·01	..
3. Churu	96·29	3·29	0·39	0.02	0·01	..
4. Jhunjhunun	95·24	4·65	0·03	0·04	0·02	0·01
5. Alwar	87·68	9·84	0·34	2·01	0·08	0·04
6. Bharatpur	89·94	8·62	0·19	1·20	0·04	0·01
7. Sawai Madhopur	94·36	5·02	0·58	0·02	0·01	0·01
8. Jaipur	97·44	2·10	0·42	0·01	0·01	0·02
9. Sikar	95·25	4·47	0·28	..	..	..
10. Ajmer	89·75	8·17	1·90	0·01	0·15	0·01
11. Tonk	94·38	3·81	1·76	0·01	..	0·04
12. Jaisalmer	72·56	26·83	0·60	0·01	..	..
13. Jodhpur	93·48	5·59	0·91	0·02	..	..
14. Nagaur	92·61	6·60	0·77	0·01	0·01	..
15. Pali	92·54	3·63	3·74	0·04	0·02	..
16. Barmer	85·35	12·38	2·24	0·01	0·02	..
17. Jalor	92·35	2·96	4·68	0·01	..	..
18. Sirohi	95·39	1·37	3·22	0·01	0·01	..
19. Bhilwara	94·78	3·00	2·19	0·01	0·01	0·01
20. Udaipur	95·10	1·27	3·53	0·01	0·09	..
21. Chittaurgarh	95·45	2·92	1·49	0·06	0·06	0·02
22. Dungarpur	97·54	1·01	1·40	..	0·05	..
23. Banswara	96·55	1·39	1·31	0·02	0·71	0·02
24. Bundi	95·63	2·63	1·13	0·58	0·03	..
25. Kota	93·66	5·59	0·34	0·20	0·17	0·04
26. Jhalawar	94·88	4·25	0·84	0·01	0·01	0·01

The percentage strength of the Muslims in rural areas of Rajasthan is lower (4.8) than in the State as a whole (6.9 per cent). It will, however, be observed that six districts namely, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Jaisalmer and Barmer have comparatively higher proportions of Muslims in the rural areas than the State average for the total areas, the highest proportion (26.8) being at Jaisalmer and in the remaining five districts the proportions ranging from 7.7 in Bikaner to 12.4 in Barmer district. In the rural areas of the rest of the districts the strength of the Muslims range from 1.0 in Dungarpur district to 6.6 per cent in Nagaur.

Lower percentage strength of the Jains is observed at the rural level (1.3) compared to that of the total areas of the State. Six districts, however, have higher proportions than the total areas. They are Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi, Bhilwara and Udaipur. There

proportions range from 2.2 per cent in Barmer to 4.7 in Jalor district. In the rural areas of the remaining districts the proportions vary from 0.03 per cent in Jhunjhunun to 1.9 per cent in Ajmer district.

Proportionate strength of the Sikhs is a little higher (1.4) in the rural areas of the State as compared to the total areas (1.3 per cent). In Ganganagar district, where the bulk of the community resides, the proportionate strength of Sikhs is 21.5 per cent. Another district, which has a higher proportion at the rural level as compared to the total, is Alwar where the strength of the Sikhs is a little over 2 per cent. In the rural areas of the rest of the districts, the proportions range from nil or negligible to just over a per cent.

Strength of the remaining two religious communities, Christians and Buddhists, is rather insignificant at the rural level of the State. At the level of the rural areas of the districts, the strength of these communities even range from nil or negligible to most insignificant proportions.

Proportionate strength in Urban Areas

Let us now proceed to examine the proportionate strength of the various religious communities at the urban level as obtaining in 1971 with the aid of the table which follows:

State/District	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**76·79**	**16·53**	**5·25**	**0·96**	**0·36**	**0·03**
1. Ganganagar	85·63	5·72	9·89	7·55	0·11	0·01
2. Bikaner	76·76	14·74	7·69	0·60	0·16	0·03
3. Churu	68·59	22·23	9·04	0·06	0·06	0·01
4. Jhunjhunun	78·82	20·61	0·32	0·16	0·08	..
5. Alwar	94·35	1·04	2·83	1·53	0·19	0·05
6. Bharatpur	88·66	8·34	1·73	1·13	0·11	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	78·75	17·58	2·67	0·59	0·33	0·01
8. Jaipur	77·49	17·42	4·03	0·66	0·30	0·02
9. Sikar	65·05	33·01	1·81	0·06	0·03	..
10. Ajmer	84·33	7·55	5·48	1·07	1·24	0.14
11. Tonk	62·49	31·85	5·35	0·16	0·10	..
12. Jaisalmer	88·75	10·25	0·66	0·17	0·13	0·04
13. Jodhpur	76·62	17·54	4·77	0·41	0·50	0.01
14. Nagaur	58·90	34·02	6·94	0·04	0·06	..
15. Pali	74·44	13·51	11·44	0·34	0·18	..
16. Barmer	77·41	6·27	16·17	0·08	0·07	..
17. Jalor	74·86	9·49	16·51	0·06	0·08	..
18. Sirohi	80·07	7·59	10·56	0·35	1·25	..
19. Bhilwara	79·21	14·63	5·42	0·62	0·12	..
20. Udaipur	73·23	15·67	10·21	0·35	0·36	..
21. Chittaurgarh	69·04	19·33	11·02	0·36	0·09	0·11
22. Dungarpur	61·20	29·75	8·72	0·02	0·26	..
23. Banswara	64·29	26·09	6·94	0·10	1·49	0·95
24. Bundi	74.26	20.76	4.04	0.63	0.29	..
25. Kota	77.33	17.68	2.63	1.55	0.61	0.03
26. Jhalawar	67.47	26.26	5.37	0.62	0.18	..

It will be seen that the Muslims, Jains, Christians and the Buddhists have higher proportions in the urban areas of the State as compared to their proportions for the State as a whole. Their comparative figures being (6.9 for State as a whole & 16.5 for the urban areas), (2.0 & 5.3), (0.1 & 0.4) and (0.01 & 0.03) respectively. Down in the urban areas at the district level, as many as fourteen districts have still higher proportions of Muslims ranging from 17.4 per cent in Jaipur to 34.0 in Nagaur district; as many as sixteen districts with higher proportions of Jains ranging from 5.4 per cent in Tonk and Jhalawar to 16.5 in Jalor district; five districts with higher proportions of Christians ranging from 0.5 in Jodhpur to 1.5 in Banswara district; and, five districts with higher proportions of the Buddhists varying from 0.04 in Jaisalmer to 0.95 in Banswara district.

The Hindus and the Sikhs have lower proportions at the urban level as compared to those as observed at the level of the State as a whole: their corresponding figures being (89.6 & 76.8) and (1.3 & 0.96) respectively. Down at the district level, still lower proportions of Hindus are observed in fourteen districts where they range from 61.2 per cent in Dungarpur district to 76.8 in Bikaner. Similarly, lower propor-

tions of Sikhs are observed in as many as twenty one districts where they range from 0.02 in Dungarpur to 0.66 per cent in district Jaipur.

Concentration of the Religious Communities

A further examination of the figures contained in the tables earlier discussed would show that while the Hindus form around 92 per cent of the State's rural population, about 77 per cent of the urban population is composed of this community. Comparatively higher proportions at the rural, and lower proportions at urban levels are observed at the district levels except in three districts, namely, Ganganagar, Alwar and Jaisalmer, where higher proportions prevail at the urban level viz. 85.6, 94.4 and 88.8 per cent respectively. In district Bharatpur the proportions of Hindus is about the same in the rural and urban areas. There are eighteen districts where the proportions of the Hindus are higher than the State average for rural areas and range from 92.5 per cent in Pali district to 97.5 in Dungarpur. Seven districts (namely, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Jaisalmer and Barmer) have lower proportions ranging from 72.6 per cent in Jaisalmer to 91 per cent in Bikaner. The remaining district, Jalor, has almost the same proportions as the State average for the rural areas. There are twelve districts, namely, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sirohi, Bhilwara and Kota where proportions of Hindus in urban areas are higher than the State average for urban areas and range from 77.3 per cent in Kota to 94.4 in Alwar district. In the remaining fourteen districts the proportions are lower than the State average for urban areas and range from 58.9 per cent in Nagaur to 76.8 per cent in Bikaner district.

It will also be observed that Muslims are concentrated more in urban areas than in the rural. They form 16.5 per cent of the urban population of the State while only 4.8 per cent of the rural population consists of the Muslims. Higher proportions at the urban and lower at the rural level is also the feature in all districts except in the case of Alwar, Jaisalmer, and Barmer districts. In districts Bharatpur, and Ajmer the proportions of Muslims is about the same in their rural and urban areas. There are fourteen districts, namely, Nagaur, Sikar, Tonk, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Banswara, Churu, Bundi, Jhunjhunun, Chittaurgarh, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Jodhpur, and Jaipur where proportions of Muslims in urban areas are even higher than the State average for urban areas and range from 17.4 per cent in Jaipur to 34.0 per cent in Nagaur district. In the remaining twelve districts, the proportions are lower than the State average for urban areas and range from 1.0 per cent in Alwar district to 15.7 per cent in Udaipur. The proportionate strength of Muslims in the rural parts of the various districts range from 1.0 per cent in Dungarpur district to 26.8 per cent in Jaisalmer.

Other Faiths and Persuasions

We have so far dealt with the major religious faiths obtaining in the State. Let us now see what other religious faiths or persuations were returned in 1971 census.

There were some seven hundred and odd persons, mostly belonging to the rural areas of the State, who returned themselves as having no religion or who merely failed either due to indifference or to inability to express themselves to make any return of religion at all.

Out of some four thousand and three hundred persons, the bulk of which belonged to the urban areas, there were 281 persons who returned as Parsis (followers of Zoroastrianism). An insignificant number belonged to those eccentrics who returned themselves as professing 'Adarsh', 'Insaniyat', 'Manavta', or 'Manav Dharam'. The largest chunk of such population, however, (over 3 thousand), described themselves (may be as a result of confusion or sentiment) as followers of the State name of their origin or the name of the language spoken by them.

A tendency in certain group trying to establish their separate identity by merely returning certain faiths as separate from main religions was also noticed. In cases such as the Kabir Panthy (28) and the Radha-Swamy (33) they have been clubbed with the *Hinduism*. In certain cases, however, very insignificant, it has been found difficult to classify some sects such as Raj Dharam and Ramdasia under any main religion.

Trends in percentage strength of various religions

We now proceed to see the trends, if any, in the proportions of the followers of the various religious faiths in Rajasthan with the aid of the following statement :

Religion	Percentage strength						
	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911
1. Hinduism	89·63	89·96	90·51	87·08	86·91	87·23	86·95
2. Islam	6·90	6·52	6·21	9·73	9·90	9·69	9·67
3. Jainism	1·99	2·03	2·25	2·50	2·27	2·88	3·20
4. Sikhism	1·33	1·36	0·93	0·60	0·35	0·09	0·09
5. Christianity	0·12	0·11	0·07	0·08	0·11	0·10	0·09
6. Buddhism	0·01	0·01	0·03	N	N	N	N

N=Negligible or Nil

Looking back through the past several decades we observe that the proportion of the followers of Hinduism to total population of Rajasthan has been around 87 to 90 per cent. The proportionate strength of Islam has been around 10 per cent of the total population up to 1941 when it was reduced to 6 per cent in 1951 as a result of partition of the country. It has now rallied around 7 per cent. While the population of Jainism, the next major religion in order, has been continuously experiencing a decreasing trend, that of Sikhism has shown an increasing trend till 1951 with a little decline in 1961 and 1971. The proportions of the followers of other two religions namely Christianity and Buddhism have always been very low, together forming only around 0.1 per cent of the total population, and do not show much discernible trend in their proportionate strengths during the years.

Trends in percentage strength at District Level 1951-71

The following statement gives the proportions of the followers of the various religious faiths to total population as obtaining at the time of the past three censuses at the district level :

District	Name of Religion	Percentage strength		
		1971	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ganganagar	*Hindus	76.88	75.67	79.04
	Muslims	3.50	3.36	3.22
	Jains	0.21	0.18	0.25
	Sikhs	19.19	20.72	17.47
	Christians	0.15	0.07	0.02
	Buddhists	N	N	..
2. Bikaner	Hindus	85.10	84.65	81.61
	*Muslims	10.61	11.31	11.26
	*Jains	3.88	3.77	6.89
	Sikhs	0.32	0.22	0.20
	Christians	0.07	0.05	0.04
	Buddhists	0.01	..	..
3. Churu	Hindus	88.10	88.83	87.59
	Muslims	8.89	8.03	8.30
	*Jains	2.95	3·08	4·05
4. Jhunjhunun	Hindus	92.38	93.10	91.56
	*Muslims	7.44	6.69	8.13
	*Jains	0.08	0.10	0.30
	Sikhs	0.06	0.04	0.01
	Christians	0.03	0.07	N
	Buddhists	0·01	N	..
5. Alwar	*Hindus	88.29	89.76	91.28
	Muslims	9.04	7.60	6.11
	*Jains	0.57	0.51	1.03
	Sikhs	1.97	2.11	1.52
	Christians	0.09	0.02	0.01
	Buddhists	0.04	N	..
6. Bharatpur	*Hindus	89.76	90.15	91.64
	Muslims	8.58	8.15	6.67
	Jains	0.40	0.38	0.54
	Sikhs	1.19	1.28	1.14
	Christians	0.06	0.03	0.01
	Buddhists	0.01	0.01	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	*Hindus	92.50	93.20	93.67
	Muslims	6.52	5.85	5.46
	*Jains	0.83	0.76	0.82
	Sikhs	0·08	0.08	0.02
	Christians	0·05	0.11	0.03
	Buddhists	0.01	..	..
8. Jaipur	*Hindus	91.45	92.42	92.47
	Muslims	6.70	5.91	5.97
	Jains	1.51	1.31	1.35
	Sikhs	0.20	0.24	0.13
	Christians	0.09	0.11	0.07
	Buddhists	0.02	0.01	N
9. Sikar	*Hindus	90.10	91.32	91.20
	Muslims	9.33	8.12	8.20
	*Jains	0.54	0.53	0.55
	Sikhs	0.01	0·01	0.01
	Christians	0·01	0.02	N
	Buddhists	..	N	..
10. Ajmer	Hindus	87.71	87.29	87.08
	Muslims	7.94	8.54	7.02
	*Jains	3.25	2.82	4.32
	*Sikhs	0.41	0.45	0.48
	Christians	0.56	0.78	0.54
	*Buddhists	0.06	0.04	0.53
11. Tonk	Hindus	88.81	89.43	88.16
	*Muslims	8.70	8.46	9.58
	*Jains	2.38	2.02	2.24
	Sikhs	0.04	0.08	N
	Christians	0.03	0.01	0.02
	Buddhists	0.03	N	..
12. Jaisalmer	*Hindus	74.92	73.00	75.64
	Muslims	24.42	26.40	23.66
	*Jains	0.61	0.45	0.66
	Sikhs	0.03	0.06	0.04
	Christians	0.02	0.03	N
	Buddhists	N	..	..
13. Jodhpur	*Hindus	88.09	88.08	88.71
	Muslims	9.41	8.98	8.38
	*Jains	2.14	2.44	2.59
	*Sikhs	0.14	0.21	0.17
	Christians	0.17	0.29	0.14
	Buddhists	N	N	..
14. Nagaur	Hindus	88.47	89.05	88.42
	Muslims	9.97	9.12	9.19
	*Jains	1.53	1.70	2.32
	*Sikhs	0.01	0.02	0.06
	Christians	0.02	0.01	0.01
	Buddhists	N	N	..

1	2	3	4	5
15. Pali	*Hindus	90.52	89.74	91.39
	Muslims	4.74	4.48	3.29
	*Jains	4.60	5.73	5.29
	Sikhs	0.07	0·03	0.02
	Christians	0.04	0.02	0·01
	Buddhists	N	N	...
16. Barmer	*Hindus	84.78	82.72	85.87
	Muslims	11.94	14.14	11.26
	Jains	3.25	3.13	2.84
	Sikhs	0.01	0.01	N
	*Christians	0.02	N	0.03
	Buddhists	..	..	..
17. Jalor	Hindus	91.53	91.67	89.56
	*Muslims	3.24	3.09	4.89
	*Jains	5.20	5.24	5.51
	Sikhs	0.02	N	N
	*Christians	0.01	N	0.04
	Buddhists	..	..	..
18. Sirohi	*Hindus	92.66	92.42	93.59
	Muslims	2.48	2.38	1.61
	*Jains	4.53	4.92	4.78
	Sikhs	0.07	0.05	0.01
	Christians	0.23	0.23	N
	Buddhists	..	..	..
19. Bhilwara	*Hindus	93.06	93.74	94.30
	Muslims	4.28	3.63	3.46
	Jains	2.55	2.49	2.23
	Sikhs	0.08	0.10	0.01
	Christians	0.23	0.23	N
	Buddhists	0.01	N	N
20. Udaipur	*Hindus	92.41	92.64	93.08
	Muslims	3.04	2.84	2.93
	Jains	4.35	4.35	3.89
	Sikhs	0·06	0·09	0.02
	Christians	0.12	0.08	0.08
	Buddhists	N	N	..
21. Chittaurgarh	*Hindus	92.72	93.72	93.31
	Muslims	4.62	4.14	4.01
	*Jains	2.48	2.53	2.59
	Sikhs	0.09	0·03	0.04
	Christians	0.06	0·01	0·05
	Buddhists	0.03	..	..
22. Dungarpur	*Hindus	95·40	95·89	95·63
	Muslims	2.70	12.48	2.61
	Jains	1.84	1.60	1.75
	Sikhs	N	N	N
	Christians	0.06	0.03	0.01
	Buddhists	..	..	..
23. Banswara	*Hindus	94.91	95.43	95.42
	*Muslims	2.64	2.62	2.77
	Jains	1.60	1.53	1.54
	Sikhs	0.03	N	N
	Christians	0.75	0.42	0.27
	Buddhists	0.07	..	..
24. Bundi	*Hindus	92.51	93.14	93.38
	Muslims	5.27	5.04	4.95
	Jains	1.55	1.44	1.34
	Sikhs	0.59	0.34	0.32
	Christians	0.07	0.04	0.01
	Buddhists	N	..	N
25. Kota	*Hindus	89.73	90.84	91.28
	Muslims	8.50	7.71	7.21
	Jains	0.89	0.87	0.75
	*Sikhs	0.53	0.39	0.59
	Christians	0.28	0.19	0.17
	Buddhists	0.03	N	..
26. Jhalawar	*Hindus	92.29	92.69	93.33
	Muslims	6.34	6.03	5.47
	Jains	1.27	1.22	1·13
	Sikhs	0.06	0.05	0.06
	Christians	0.03	0.01	0.01
	Buddhists	0.01	N	..

N = Negligible

It will be observed that between 1951-71 the proportion of Christianity has increased in all districts except Barmer and Jalor while that of Islam recorded an increase in all districts but Bikaner, Jhunjhunun, Tonk, Jalor and Banswara. The seventeen districts where Sikhism has gained are Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Tonk, Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara and Bundi. In three districts, namely, Sikar, Dungarpur and Jhalawar, there has been no change in the proportionate strength of Sikhs between now and 20 years ago. Jainism gained in eleven districts, namely Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Tonk, Barmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar. Seven districts where gain for Hinduism is seen are Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Ajmer, Tonk Nagaur and Jalor. Buddhism had gained in all districts other than Sikar, Ajmer, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi, Dungarpur and Bundi.

Religious faiths which have undergone decreasing trends in the various districts can be seen in the statement above where they have been marked with an asterisk.

Trends in percentage strength in cities 1951-71

We may now proceed to see the changes, if any, in the proportion of the followers of the major religious faiths in our cities in the past twenty years with the assistance of the table below:

Religion	Year	Percentage Strength						
		Juipur	Jodhpur	Ajmer	Kota	Bikaner	Udaihur	Alwar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hinduism	1951	73·73	77·44	83·44	70·82	74·50	68·95	96·17
	1961	76·27	73·12	83·93	77·05	78·13	69·34	95·29
	1971	75·56	75·92	87·28	78·07	77·22	71·85	94·29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Islam	1951	21·20	17·09	4·69	21·46	18·26	20·61	0·45
	1961	18·45	19·72	8·56	17·89	17·34	18·36	0·52
	1971	18·71	18·19	5·73	16·80	17·77	17·13	0·79
Jainism . . .	1951	4·25	4·43	6·81	2·46	6·67	9·98	2·54
	1961	3·92	5·26	3·41	2·49	3·83	10·83	2·79
	1971	4·55	4·67	3·59	2·34	4·01	9·90	2·93
Sikhism . . .	1951	0·57	0·49	1·60	4·75	0·46	0·19	0·77
	1961	0·96	0·80	1·42	1·99	0·57	1·06	1·27
	1971	0·74	0·46	1·34	1·84	0·75	0·47	1·70
Christianity . . .	1951	0·23	0·53	1·18	0·50	0·11	0·25	0·07
	1961	0·37	1·09	2·22	0·57	0·13	0·41	0·12
	1971	0·32	0·58	1·61	0·75	0·19	0·47	0·24
Buddhism . . .	1951	0·01	..	2·17	..	..	..	..
	1961	0·03	0·01	0·11	0·01	..	..	..
	1971	0·02	0·01	0·22	0·02	0·04	N	0·04

It will be seen that between 1951-71 the proportion of Hinduism has increased in Jaipur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Ajmer, and Kota cities by 2 to 7 per cent and decreased in Jodhpur and Alwar by about 2 per cent. Proportionate strength of the adherants of Islam has shown an increase in Alwar, Jodhpur and Ajmer by 0.3 to about 1 per cent and decrease in Bikaner, Jaipur, Udaipur and Kota cities by about 1 to 4 per cent.

In the proportionate strength of the followers of Jainism, marginal gains are observed in case of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Alwar cities and marginal losses for Kota and Udaipur cities. In case of Bikaner and Ajmer cities, however, the decrease in the proportion is from 2.7 to 3.2 per cent. Marginal increases in the proportionate strength of the Sikhs is observed in the cities of Jaipur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Alwar and similar decreases in Jodhpur and Ajmer cities. In Kota city, however, the decrease is of the order of nearly 3 per cent. Marginal increases in the proportionate strength of Christianity and Buddhism has taken place in all cities except a decrease of about 2 per cent for Buddhism in case of Ajmer city.

Growth rates of religious communities 1961-71

Let us now consider the rate of growth of the various communities in the past decade. Except for the Buddhists, whose rate of growth (379.8) appears abnormal (the rise in absolute numbers being from 759 only to 3642), the rate of growth of other religious communities have been between 24 to 35 per cent during 1961-71. The Hindus have grown by around 27.4 per cent, the Muslims by 35.3 per cent, the Jains, by 25.4 per cent, the Sikhs by 24.4 per cent and the Christians by 32.1 per cent. The following table presents the growth rates of the various religious communities at the State and the district level during the period 1961-71 :

State/District	Hinduism	Islam	Jainism	Sikhism	Christians	Buddhists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**27·36**	**35·27**	**25·43**	**24·43**	**32·09**	**379·84**
1. Ganganagar	36·53	39·76	60·11	24·44	178·53	5,300·00
2. Bikaner	29·62	20·99	32·76	81·63	86·73	..
3. Churu	31·60	46·85	27·06	5·82	121·88	1,200·00
4. Jhunjhunun	28·13	43·55	4·04	90·14	51·35	2,475·00
5. Alwar	25·53	51·85	41·03	18·96	684·91	17,566·67
6. Bharatpur	29·04	36·43	39·16	20·42	125·07	23·15
7. Sawai Madhopur	25·53	40·94	37·04	45·12	40·69	..
8. Jaipur	29·15	47·94	50·37	9·63	19·48	294·40
9. Sikar	25·41	46·07	29·03	9·35	32·76	100·00
10. Ajmer	18·10	9·28	35·27	7·09	16·04	69·11
11. Tonk	24·88	29·27	48·63	47·26	123·68	20,000·00
12. Jaisalmer	21·86	9·88	59·40	39·24	23·91	..
13. Jodhpur	30·16	36·42	14·30	10·80	25·63	48·08
14. Nagaur	34·12	47·52	20·81	4·40	72·15	77·78
15. Pali	21·44	27·28	3·34	215·96	101·13	166.67
16. Barmer	22·21	0·70	23·82	4·00	1,216·67	..
17. Jalor	21·92	28·24	21·33	368·42	95·83	..
18. Sirohi	20·61	25·19	10·71	76·14	22·03	..
19. Bhilwara	20·96	43·83	25·06	13·46	33·15	233·33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Udaipur	26·21	34·12	25·02	26·74	99·09	128·57
21. Chittaurgarh	25·47	45·21	24·09	298·57	676·06	..
22. Dungarpur	29·64	41·83	49·90	31·56	129·55	..
23. Banswara	37·00	38·98	43·66	835·29	145·79	..
24. Bundi	31·94	38·94	44·07	128·79	123·88	..
25. Kota	33·19	48·50	37·27	85·37	99·56	1,790.00
26. Jhalawar	26·22	33·27	32·39	50·19	196·67	4,800 00

It will be observed that twelve districts have growth rates higher than the State average for Hinduism ranging from 29 per cent in Bharatpur to 37 per cent in Banswara. The rest of the districts have lower growth rates ranging from 18 per cent in Ajmer to 26 per cent in Jhalawar and Udaipur. Islam has growth at an even faster rate than its State average in sixteen districts ranging from 36 per cent in Bharatpur and Jodhpur to about 52 per cent in Alwar. In the rest of the districts where the growth rate is lower than the State average, it widely varies from 0.7 in Barmer to 34 per cent in Udaipur. The Jainism has also increased in sixteen districts at a faster rate than the State average, ranging from 27 per cent in Churu to 60 per cent in Ganganagar, Another example of high growth rate (59 per cent) is observed in Jaisalmer. In nine districts it has grown at a lower rate ranging from 4 per cent in Jhunjhunun to 25 per cent in Bhilwara and Udaipur. In district Pali, however, a decrease to the order of 3.34 per cent is observed. Sikhism has higher rate of growth than the State average in eleven districts ranging from 27 per cent in Udaipur to 835 per cent in Banswara. Higher rates of growths are also observed in Jalor (368), Chittaurgarh (299), Pali (216), and Bundi (129). The increase involved in the actual numbers, however, is not very large. In district Ganganagar the rate of increase is the same as the State average. Of the remaining districts seven have lower rates of increase ranging from 4 per cent in Barmer to 20 per cent in Bharatpur. The remaining districts have registered decreases ranging from 4 per cent in Nagaur to 47 per cent in Tonk.

The Christianity has decreased in eight districts but has increased in others. The Buddhism has deceased in four and increased in the rest of the districts. Mostly, the growth rates of these two communities in various districts have been very high. For a correct appraisal of the situation about these two communities, however, the actual figures involved have to be seen which in most cases are only meagre.

Strength of religious communities in India and various states

Let us now wind up this discussion by studying the proportionate strength of the important religious communities in the country as a whole and in various States. The table below provides this information.

India/State	Percentage to total population						
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA*	**82·72**	**11·21**	**2·60**	**1.89**	**0·70**	**0·47**	**0·41**
1. Andhra Pradesh	87·63	8·09	4·19	0·03	0·02	0·04	N
2. Assam†	71·04	24·03	4·46	0·08	0·30	0·09	N
3. Bihar	83·46	13·48	1·17	0·11	0·01	0·04	1·73
4. Gujarat	89·28	8·42	0·41	0·07	0·02	1·69	0·11
5. Haryana	89·23	4·04	0·10	6·29	0·01	0·31	0·02
6. HimachalPradesh	96·08	1·45	0·10	1·30	1·04	0·02	0·01
7. Jammu & Kashmir	30·42	65·85	0·16	2·29	1·26	0·02	N
8. Kerala	59·41	19·50	21·05	0·01	N	0·02	N
9. Madhya Pradesh	93·68	4·36	0·69	0·24	0·20	0·83	N
10. Maharashtra	81·94	8·40	1·42	0·20	6·47	1·40	0·17
11. Manipur	58·97	6·61	26·03	0·10	0·05	0·13	8·11
12. Meghalaya	18·50	2·60	46·98	0·12	0·19	0·03	31·58
13. Mysore	86·46	10·63	2·09	0·02	0·05	0·75	N
14. Nagaland	11·43	0·58	66·76	0·13	0·04	0·12	20·94
15. Orissa	96·25	1·49	1·73	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·42
16. Punjab	37·54	0·84	1·20	60·22	0·01	0·16	0·03
17. Rajasthan	89·63	6·90	0·12	1·33	0·01	1·99	0·02
18. Tamil Nadu	89·02	5·11	5·75	0·01	N	0·10	0·11
19. Tripura	89·55	6·68	1·01	0·02	2·72	0·02	..
20. Uttar Pradesh	83·76	15·48	0·15	0·42	0·05	0·14	N
21. West Bengal	78·11	20·46	0·57	0·08	0·27	0·07	0·44

* Including Union Territories. † Including Mizo district (now called Mizoram). N=Negligible

It will be observed that in Rajasthan as well as in other States of India, except Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Punjab, where the followers of Hinduism have the second place, majority of the population belongs to the followers of Hinduism. Islam in Jammu & Kashmir and Christianity in Nagaland has an absolute majority of followers. In Meghalaya the largest religious group (47 per cent) belongs to the Christianity. Majority of population in Punjab professes the Sikh religion.

The Muslims constitute the second largest community in Rajasthan as well as in States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Tripura, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Buddhists have some sizeable strength (6.47) only in Maharashtra. The highest proportionate strength of the Jains (1.99) is found in Rajasthan.

Proportionate distribution of followers of Major religions in India by States

It will be interesting to examine as to how much Rajasthan and other States contribute to the total population belonging to various important religious communities in the country with the aid of the statement below :

India/States	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA*	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
1. Andhra Pradesh	8·41	5·73	12·82	0·12	0·26	0·62
2. Assam†	2·34	5·85	4·69	0·12	1·19	0·50
3. Bihar	10·38	12·36	4·63	0·59	0·13	0·97
4. Gujarat	5·26	3·66	0·77	0·18	0·14	17·34
5. Haryana	1·98	0·66	0·07	6·08	0·02	1·20
6. Himachal Pradesh	0·73	0·08	0·03	0·43	0·94	0·02
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0·31	4·95	0·05	1·02	1·52	0·04
8. Kerala	2·80	6·78	31·60	0·01	0·02	0·13
9. Madhya Pradesh	8·61	2·96	2·01	0·95	2·15	13·25
10. Maharashtra	9·11	6·89	5·04	0·98	85·62	27·02
11. Manipur	0·14	0·12	1·96	0·01	0·01	0·05
12. Meghalaya	0·04	0·04	3·34	0·01	0·05	0·01
13. Mysore	5·59	5·07	4·31	0·07	0·37	8·40
14. Nagaland	0·01	N	2·42	0·01	N	0·02
15. Orissa	4·66	0·53	2·66	0·10	0·22	0·25
16. Punjab	1·12	0·19	1·14	78·62	0·04	0·82
17. Rajasthan	5·09	2·89	0·21	3·29	0·10	19·72
18. Tamil Nadu	8·09	3·43	16·65	0·04	0·03	1·58
19. Tripura	0·31	0·17	0·11	N	1·11	0·01
20. Uttar Pradesh	16·32	22·27	0·93	3·56	1·04	4·79
21. West Bengal	7·64	14·76	1·77	0·34	3·19	1·24

* Including Union Territories † Including Mizo District (now called Mizoram) N—Negligible

To the total Hindu population of the country, Rajasthan contributes about 5.1 per cent. Largest contribution, however, is made by Uttar Pradesh (16.3) followed by Bihar (10.4), Maharashtra (9.1) and Madhya Pradesh (8.6). Uttar Pradesh also contributes the highest (22.3) to the country's Muslim population followed by West Bengal (14.8), Bihar (12.4) and Maharashtra (6.9) ; Rajasthan's share being 2.9 per cent. Kerala contributes the largest share (31.6) to India's Christian population followed by Tamil Nadu (16.7), Andhra Pradesh (12.8) and Maharashtra (5.0) ; the contribution of Rajasthan being 0.2 per cent only. Punjab is the home-land of the Sikhs, where 78.6 per cent of the total Sikh population resides. Other major contributors to Sikh population in India are Haryana (6.1), Uttar Pradesh (3.6) and Rajasthan (3.3 per cent). The bulk of the Buddhists are found in Maharashtra which contributes 85.6 per cent of the total Buddhists in India followed by West Bengal (3.2), Madhya Pradesh (2.2) and Jammu & Kashmir (1.52). Rajasthan's contribution is 0.1 per cent only. To the total population of the Jains in India, Maharashtra contributes the highest (27.0) followed by Rajasthan (19.7), Gujarat (17.3) and Madhya Pradesh (13.3) per cent.

CHAPTER IX

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THE CONSTITUTION of India provides some safeguards for certain backward sections of our society. Such communities are notified in our Constitution under Articles 341 and 342. The appendix to this chapter provides the current list of the various communities notified as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Rajasthan.* There are about 40.76 lakh members of Scheduled Castes and about 31.26 lakh members of Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan.

Distribution and percentage strength of Scheduled Castes

About 16 per cent of our population in Rajasthan belongs to the Scheduled Castes. Percentage strength of these communities is the highest (24 per cent) in Ganganagar district followed by Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Tonk, Bundi and Kota districts where their strength varies from 18 per cent to 21 per cent as would be seen from the following statement which shows the distribution of Scheduled Castes population and its proportionate strength by total, rural and urban areas of Rajasthan and its various districts:

State/District	Scheduled Castes					
	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	Population	Proportionate Strength (percent)	Population	Proportionate Strength (Percent)	Population	Proportionate Strenghth (Percent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**4,075,580**	**15·8**	**3,493,437**	**16·5**	**582.143**	**12·8**
1. Ganganagar	335,037	24·0	295,509	25·3	39,528	17·2
2. Bikaner	88,700	15·5	68,068	20·3	20,632	8·7
3. Churu	151,825	17·4	123,150	20·0	28,675	11·1
4. Jhunjhunun	130,054	14·0	107,636	14·0	22,418	13·8
5. Alwar	240,713	17·3	223,910	17·7	16,803	13·2
6. Bharatpur	311,305	20·9	271,697	21·1	39,608	19·3
7. Sawai Madhopur	252,578	21·2	225,844	21·5	26,734	18·8
8. Jaipur	399,525	16·1	316,219	18·2	83,306	11·2
9. Sikar	135,329	13·0	116,785	13·5	18,544	10·4
10. Ajmer	198,274	17·3	121,186	16·9	77,088	17·8
11. Tonk	123,174	19·7	105,771	20·5	17,403	15·9
12. Jaisalmer	22,612	13·6	20,625	14·5	1,987	8·2
13. Jodhpur	154,898	13·4	118,150	15·1	36,748	10·0
14. Nagaur	220,656	17·5	204,341	18·5	16,315	10·5
15. Pali	145,787	15·0	132,104	15·3	13,683	12·0
16. Barmer	111,429	14·4	103,728	14·4	7,701	13·7
17. Jalor	108,675	16·3	104,215	16·3	4,460	15·1
18. Sirohi	70,611	16·7	62,657	18·8	7,954	10·5
19. Bhilwara	167,031	15·8	151,208	16·1	15,823	13·6

*Scheduled Castes means such castes, races or tribes or parts of groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 (of the Contstrution of India) to be the Scheduled Castes for the purposes of the Constitution of India, According to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled, Castes) (Part Castes) Order, 1951 as modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists (Modification) order 1956 and all subsequent amending Notifications issued uptodate the Castes indicated under each of the different regions specified hereunder have been declared as Scheduled Castes in the respective regions of the Rajasthan State. No person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste.

Scheduled Tribes means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 (of the Constitution of India) to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of the Constitution of India. According to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) order 1951 as modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists (Modification) Order, 1956 and all subsequent amending Notifications issued uptodate the communities indicated under each of the different regions specified hereunder have been declared as Scheduled Tribes in the respective regions of the Rajasthan State. Persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes may profess any religion.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Udaipur	139,976	7·8	122,843	7·8	17,133	7·7
21. Chittaurgarh	128,910	13·6	118,534	14·0	10,375	10·6
22. Dungarpur	21,115	4·0	19,213	3·9	1,902	6·1
23. Banswara	24,774	3·8	22,996	3·7	1,778	5·4
24. Bundi	83,710	18·6	73,297	19·1	10,413	15·9
25. Kota	206,920	18·1	166,805	19·2	40,115	14.6
26. Jhalawar	101,962	16·4	96,946	17·2	5,016	8.5

It will also be seen that while nine more districts, apart from the six already mentioned, have the proportionate strength of Scheduled Castes higher than the State average (16 per cent), eleven districts have lower proportionate strengths ranging from as low as 4 per cent in the tribal districts of Dungarpur and Banswara to 15.5 in Bikaner. Speaking in terms of absolute population, the highest contribution to the total population of the scheduled castes in Rajasthan is made by district Jaipur. Districts Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, Nagaur, Kota and Ajmer are others which contribute substantially. Indeed, these eight districts together contribute more than half of the total population of the scheduled castes in Rajasthan.

Strength of Scheduled Castes in Rural and Urban Areas

The statement above also portrays the proportionate strength of the scheduled castes at the level of rural areas of the State and its various districts. It will be seen that in the list of those districts where percentage strength of these communities is very high, Bikaner district occupies the fifth position and Churu the sixth, earlier positions having been taken by the first four already mentioned while discussing about the total areas. It can also be observed that while eight more districts, apart from the six namely Ganganagar, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Tonk, Bikaner and Churu, have the proportionate strength of the scheduled castes higher than the state average for rural areas (16.5 per cent), the remaining twelve have lower proportionate strengths ranging from as low as 4 per cent in the tribal areas to 16 per cent in Jalor and Bhilwara districts. The rural areas of eight districts, namely Jaipur, Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, Nagaur, Kota and Bhilwara together contribute more than half of the scheduled caste population living in the rural areas of Rajasthan.

In the urban areas of Rajasthan, the proportionate strength of the scheduled castes is about 13 per cent. Amongst the districts having higher strength are Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur (19 per cent), Ajmer (18 per cent), Ganganagar (17 per cent), Tonk and Bundi (16 per cent), Jalor and Kota (15 per cent), Jhunjhunun, Barmer and Bhilwara (14 per cent), and Alwar (13 per cent). The urban areas of the rest of the districts have lower proportionate strengths ranging from as low as 5 per cent to around 12 per cent. The urban areas of districts Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Bharatpur, Ganganagar and Jodhpur together contribute more than half of the total urban scheduled caste population of Rajasthan.

A glance at the statement would also show that the proportionate strengths of scheduled castes are almost similar in both the rural and urban areas of districts Jhunjhunun, Ajmer, Barmer and Udaipur. Wide variations are, however, noticed in districts Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Nagaur, Sirohi and Jhalawar.

Distribution and percentage strength of Scheduled Tribes

Around twelve per cent of our population in Rajasthan belongs to the Scheduled Tribes. Percentage strength of these communities is the highest in Banswara district (73 per cent) closely followed by Dungarpur district (64 per cent). Other districts with high proportions are Udaipur (34 per cent), Sawai Madhopur (23 per cent), Sirohi (22 per cent), Chittaurgarh (20 per cent) and Bundi (19 per cent) as can be seen from the statement below which shows the distribution of scheduled tribes population and its proportionate strength by total, rural and urban areas of Rajasthan and its various districts:

State/District	Scheduled Tribes					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Proportionate Strength (Percent)	Population	Proportionate Strength (Percent)	Population	Proportionate Strength (Percent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	3,125,506	12.1	3,057,790	14.4	67,716	1.5
1. Ganganagar	1,114	0.1	667	0.1	447	0.2
2. Bikaner	417	0.1	98	0.0	319	0.1
3. Churu	3,413	0.4	2,422	0.4	991	0.4
4. Jhunjhunun	16,454	1.8	15,732	2.1	722	0.4
5. Alwar	111,104	8.0	108,318	8.6	2,786	2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Bharatpur	44,037	3.0	42,948	3.3	1,089	0.5
7. Sawai Madhopur	270,694	22.7	266,567	25.4	4,127	2.9
8. Jaipur	276,577	11.1	263,480	15.2	13,097	1.8
9. Sikar	26.109	2.5	24,660	2.8	1,449	0.8
10. Ajmer	15,326	1.3	14,331	2.0	995	0.2
11. Tonk	71,181	11.4	70,678	13.7	503	0.5
12. Jaisalmer	6,882	4.1	6,180	4.3	702	2.9
13. Jodhpur	24,322	2.1	19,730	2.1	4,592	1.3
14. Nagaur	2,027	0.2	1,877	0.2	150	0.1
15. Pali	45,546	4.7	43,614	5.1	1,932	1.8
16. Barmer	44,508	5.7	43,783	6.1	725	1.3
17. Jalor	52,188	7.8	49,797	7.8	2,391	8.1
18. Sirohi	91,044	21.5	85,736	24.6	5,308	7.0
19. Bhilwara	98,784	9.4	95,235	10.2	3,549	3.1
20. Udaipur	607,107	33.7	601,057	38.0	6,050	2.7
21. Chittaurgarh	184,949	19.6	183,173	21.6	1,776	1.8
22. Dungarpur	337,480	63.6	333,485	66.9	3,995	12.8
23. Banswara	477,369	72.9	474,862	76.4	2,507	7·6
24. Bundi	86,537	19.3	85,936	22.4	601	0.9
25. Kota	166,301	14.5	160,557	18.5	5,744	2.1
26. Jhalawar	64,036	10.3	62,867	11.2	1,169	2.0

All other districts except Kota, where the strength is more than the State average (15 per cent), have low to very low proportions and even to as insignificant as 0.1 per cent. Four districts namely, Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur and Jaipur together contribute more than fifty per cent of the State tribal population. Other districts with some significant contribution to their numbers are Sawai Madhopur, Chittaurgarh, Kota, Alwar, Bhilwara and Sirohi.

Strength of Scheduled Tribes in Rural and Urban Areas

Only about two per cent of the scheduled tribe population resides in the urban areas and the bulk belongs to the rural areas of the State.

The percentage strength of the scheduled tribe population for the State in the rural areas is 14 per cent. At the district level it rises to as high as over 76 per cent in Banswara district closely followed by Dungarpur district where the strength is around 67 per cent.

Dungarpur, Jalor, Banswara and Sirohi have high proportionate strength of scheduled tribes in their urban areas ranging from 7 to 13 per cent. In all other districts their strength ranges from low to very low or even to insignificant proportions. To the urban scheduled tribe population of the State the main contributors are district Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota, Sirohi, Jodhpur, Sawai Madhopur, Dungarpur and Bhilwara—the first five together contributing more than fifty per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the State.

Proportionate strength of Scheduled Castes in Tehsils

We may now proceed to examine the proportionate strength of the scheduled castes at the level of tehsils in Rajasthan.

The classification of the tehsils by various ranges of proportionate strength of the scheduled castes shows that there are 11 tehsils having strength below 5 per cent, 10 tehsils with 5 to 10 per cent, 129 with 10 to 20 per cent, 42 with 20 to 30 per cent and 4 with over 30 per cent. The tribal tehsils of districts Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Sirohi and Chittaurgarh have but a small sprinkling of scheduled castes population ranging from 2 to about 9 per cent. This can be seen in the statement below which presents a classification of our tehsils by various ranges of their proportionate strength:

Ranges of Proportionate Strength	Proportionate Strength of Scheduled Castes in tehsils (District names in Capitals)
1	2
Below 5 per cent	UDAIPUR—Kotra (1.8), Phalasia (3.0), Lasadia (4.7), Sarada (4.3), Kherwara (3.6), DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (2.8), Sagwara (4.8), BANSWARA—Ghatol (4.3), Banswara (3.5), Bagidora (3.6), Kushalgarh (2.3).
5—10 per cent	SIROHI—Abu Road (5.6), UDAIPUR—Kumbhalgarh (9.1), Nathdwara (8.4), Gogunda (8.1), Vallabhnagar (9.3), Girwa (6.6), Salumbar (5.3), CHITTAURGARH—Pratapgarh (7.9), DUNGARPUR—Aspur (5.6), BANSWARA—Garhi (5.4).
10—20 per cent	GANGANAGAR—Nohar (18.9), Bhadra (19.2), BIKANER—Bikaner (12.6), Lunkaransar (18.0), Nokha (17.8), CHURU—Taranagar (17.7), Rajgarh (17.7), Sardarshahar (15.3), Churu (15.7), Dungargarh (17.0), Ratangarh (17.5), Sujangarh (19.8), JHUNJHUNUN—Jhunjhunun (15.9), Chirawa (17.0), Khetri (13.0), Udaipurwati (10.9), ALWAR—Behror (12.7), Mandawar (18.7), Kishangarh (18.6), Tijara (15.1), Bansur (15.4), Alwar (17.8), Thanagazi (15.1), Rajgarh (17.8), BHARATPUR—Kaman (12.3), Nagar

1	2
	(17.7), Dholpur (18.4), Rajakhera (19.0), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Nadauti (19.2), Bamanwas (19.2), Karauli (19.9), Malarnachor (18.7), Sawai Madhopur (18.3), JAIPUR—Kotputli (14.2), Bairath (14.3), Amber (12.6), Phulera (18.0), Jaipur (10.3), Jamwa Ramgarh (16.0), Baswa (19.1), Sanganer (19.8), SIKAR—Fatehpur (14.4), Lachhmangarh (15.7), Sikar (12.9), Neem-ka-Thana (11.3), Sri Madhopur (10.3), Danta Ramgarh (15.0), AJMER—Ajmer (17.3), Kishangarh (19.2), Beawar (13.5), Kekri (19.5), TONK—Malpura (20.0), Deoli (18.7), Uniara (16.5), JAISALMER—Jaisalmer (14.1), Pokaran (13.0), JODHPUR—Phalodi (14.3), Osian (14.8), Shergarh (15.1), Jodhpur (11.4), Bilara (15.3), NAGAUR—Ladnu (16.0), Didwana (17.0), Nagaur (16.5), Nawa (17.4), Degana (17.0), Parbatsar (17.5), Merta (17.2), PALI—Jaitaran (13.3), Sojat (15.2), Raipur (10.5), Pali (16.0), Kharchi (15.5), Desuri (17.0), Bali (15.5), BARMER—Sheo (14.5), Barmer (13.5), Pachpadra (13.0), Chohtan (17.0), Siwana (15.7), JALOR—Jalor (18.2), Ahore (16.3), Sanchore (15.9), Jaswantpura (15.2), SIROHI—Sheoganj (17.0), Sirohi (19.8), Pindwara (11.0), BHILWARA—Asind (13.2), Hurda (14.7), Shahpura (19.4), Jahazpur (16.9), Mandal (15.0), Banera (17.8), Bhilwara (14.8), Raipur (13.8), Sahara (15.4), Kotri (16.8), Mandalgarh (17.7), UDAIPUR—Bhim (10.3), Deogarh (16.3), Amet (15.0), Rajsamand (11.3), Railmagra (15.8), Mavli (10.6), CHITTAURGARH—Rashmi (19.6), Gangrar (16.4), Begun (14.0), Chittaurgarh (14.9), Kapasan (16.1), Bhadesar (16.3), Nimbahera (14.4), Chhoti Sadri (11.5), Bari Sadri (12.2), Dungla (14.4), BUNDI—Hindoli (18.8), Nainwa (16.8), Bundi (17.1), KOTA—Mangrol (18.7), Kishanganj (15.8), Shahbad (15.2), Ladpura (14.2), Sangod (19.4), Chhipabarod (15.0), Chhabra (16.0), JHALAWAR—Khanpur (18.6), Jhalrapatan (14.2), Aklera (11.0), Pachpahar (19.1), Pirawa (17.0).
20—30 per cent	GANGANAGAR—Ganganagar (22.9), Padampur (26.0), Sadulshahar (23.4), Sangaria (21.4), Tibi (24.4), Hanumangarh (25.7), Suratgarh (22.8), BIKANER—Kolayat (22.5), ALWAR—Lachhmangarh (20.6), BHARATPUR—Deeg (20.8), Nadbai (23.4), Bharatpur (22.1), Weir (25.6), Bayana (25.8), Rupbas (24.6), Baseri (21.3), Bari (22.5), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Mahwa (21.6), Todabhim (20.5), Hindaun (28.3), Gangapur (21.3), Sapotra (20.6), Khandar (26.8), JAIPUR—Dudu (21.8), Bassi (21.3), Dausa (21.8), Sikrai (21.1), Phagi (24.0), Chaksu (22.7), Lalsot (20.3), AJMER—Sarwar (20.6), TONK-Nawai (20.8), Todaraisingh (20.8), Tonk (20.5), NAGAUR—Jayal (23.0), BUNDI—Keshoraipatan (22.3), KOTA—Pipalda (22.5), Digod (20.7), Baran (22.4), Ramganj Mandi (22.0), Atru (21.6), JHALAWAR—Gangdhar (23.5).
Over 30 per cent	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur (30.8), Raisinghnagar (30.2), Anupgarh (32.2), SIROHI—Reodhar (30.3).

We have earlier stated that the proportionate strength of scheduled castes in Rajasthan as a whole is about 16 per cent. Now among the total tehsils of the State there are 85 tehsils which have a lower strength than this State average, the lowest being 1.8 in Kotra tehsil of district Udaipur.

It would be seen from the above statement that most of the tehsils belonging to district Ganganagar have high proportions of scheduled caste population, three ranging even upto 30 to over 32 per cent. Tehsil Reodhar of district Sirohi also has a high proportionate strength of about 30 per cent. Tehsils Hindaun and Khandar of district Sawai Madhopur have strength of 27 to 28 per cent while in tehsil Weir and Bayana of district Bharatpur the percentage strength of the scheduled castes is around 26 per cent.

Proportionate strength of Scheduled Tribes in Tehsils

A classification of the tehsils by various ranges of proportionate strength of the scheduled tribes would show that 89 tehsils in Rajasthan have less than 5 per cent of scheduled tribe population in their total population. Indeed in 2 other tehsils namely, Karanpur of district Ganganagar and in Jaitaran of district Pali, the scheduled tribes are conspicuous by their total absence and in tehsil Rajakhera of district Bharatpur their number is almost insignificant (3). Twentyeight tehsils have 5 to 10 per cent proportionate strength of the scheduled tribes, while thirtyfour tehsils have 10 to 20 per cent. Nineteen tehsils have 20 to 30 per cent while the remaining 26 tehsils have over 30 per cent of proportionate strength. This can be seen in the statement below which presents a classification of our tehsils by various ranges of their proportionate strength:

Ranges of Proportionate Strength	Proportionate Strength of Scheduled tribes in tehsils (District names in Capitals)
1	2
Below 5 per cent	GANGANAGAR—Karanpur (0.0), Ganganagar (0.1), Padampur (0.0), Sadulshahar (0.1), Sangaria (0.0), Tibi (0.2), Hanumangarh (0.1), Raisinghnagar (0.0), Suratgarh (0.1), Nohar (0.1), Bhadra (0.2), Anupgarh (0.0), BIKANER—Bikaner (0.1), Lunkaransar (0.0), Kolayat (0.1), Nokha (0.0), CHURU—Taranagar (0.4), Rajgarh (0.9), Sardarshahar (0.4), Churu (0.4), Dungargarh (0.3), Ratangarh (0.2), Sujangarh (0.1), JHUNJHUNUN—Jhunjhunun (2.0), Chirawa (1.0), Khetri (1.4), Udaipurwati (2.5), ALWAR—Behror (1.2), Mandawar (2.6), Kishangarh (0.3), Tijara (0.2), Bansur (3.9), Alwar (3.9), BHARATPUR—Kaman (0.7), Nagar (1.9), Deeg

1	2
	(0.4), Nadbai (2.7), Bharatpur (1.5), Bayana (2.7), Rupbas (1.1), Dholpur (0.0), Rajakhera (0.0), JAIPUR—Kotputli (4.4), Bairath (4.8), Phulera (2.7), Jaipur (1.9), Dudu (3.3), Phagi (3.7), SIKAR—Fatehpur (0.4), Lachhmangarh (0.8), Sikar (1.2), Sri Madhopur (3.8), Danta Ramgarh (2.5), AJMER—Ajmer (0.4), Kishangarh (0.9), Beawar (1.5), Sarwar (4.5), Kekri (2.8), TONK—Malpura (3.0), JAISALMER—Jaisalmer (4.1), Pokaran (4.1), JODHPUR—Phalodi (2.6), Osian (2.8), Shergarh (4.2), Jodhpur (2.0), Bilara (0.3), NAGAUR—Ladnu (0.0), Didwana (0.0), Jayal (0.0), Nagaur (0.0), Nawa (1.1), Degana (0.0), Parbatsar (0.0), Merta (0.0), PALI—Jaitaran (0.0), Sojat (0.1), Raipur (0.1) Pali (4.4), Kharchi (2.1), Desuri (3.2), BARMER—Sheo (2.9), Barmer (4.1), JALOR—Sanchore (3.8), BHILWARA—Bhilwara (2.8), UDAIPUR—Bhim (2.1), Deogarh (3.9), JHALAWAR—Panchpahar (2.9), Pirawa (2.2), Gangdhar (0.6).
5—10 per cent	BHARATPUR—Weir (8.6), Bari (7.6), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Khandar (9.9), JAIPUR—Amber (5.8), SIKAR—Neem-ka-Thana (5.7), TONK—Todaraisingh (6.4), Tonk (6.4), BARMER—Pachpadra (6.7), Chohtan (9.1), Siwana (7.7), JALOR—Jalor (7.3), Jaswantpura (9.3), SIROHI—Sirohi (6.0), BHILWARA—Asind (7.6), Hurda (8.1), Shahpura (8.5), Mandal (5.5), Banera (6.8), Raipur (5.5), Sahara (6.0), Kotri (5.4), UDAIPUR—Amet (7.3), Railmagra (7.8), CHITTAURGARH-Rashmi (5.6), Gangrar (7.3), Bhadesar (7.2), KOTA—Ladpura (5.1), Sangod (8.9).
10—20 per cent	ALWAR—Thanagazi (18.4), Lachhmangarh (11.7), BHARATPUR—Baseri (13.7), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Hindaun (13.8), Gangapur (18.3), Karauli (17.8), JAIPUR—Baswa (19.2), Sanganer (10.5), Chaksu (18.0), TONK—Nawai (14.8), Deoli (18.5), PALI—Bali (13.5), JALOR—Ahore (10.5), SIROHI—Sheoganj (14.1), Reodhar (10.4), BHILWARA—Mandalgarh (14.2), UDAIPUR—Rajsamand (11.9), Nathdwara (18.9), Mavli (16.5), CHITTAURGARH—Begun (17.7), Chittaurgarh (10.2), Kapasan (20.0), Nimbahera (12.1), Dungla (12.4), BUNDI—Hindoli (17.0), Bundi (18.6), KOTA—Digod (17.4), Mangrol (14.5), Baran (12.3), Ramganjmandi (10.7), Baran (17.7), Chhabra (17.7), JHALAWAR—Khanpur (14.0), Jhalrapatan (11.9).
20—30 per cent	SAWAI MADHOPUR—Mahwa (24.8), Nadauti (22.8), Malarnachor (25.3), Sawai Madhopur (22.0), JAIPUR—Jamwa Ramgarh (26.7), Bassi (29.3), Dausa (25.8), Sikari (24.5), TONK—Uniara (24.7), UDAIPUR—Kumbhalgarh (22.7), Vallabhnagar (22.4), Girwa (23.0), CHITTAURGARH—Chhoti Sadri (28.9), Bari Sadri (24.9), BUNDI—Nainwa (21.1), Keshoraipatan (20.8), KOTA—Pipalda (21.7), Chhipabarod (21.6), JHALAWAR—Aklera (22.3).
Over 30 per cent	ALWAR—Rajgarh (30.2), SAWAI MADHOPUR—Todabhim (32.0), Bamanwas (32.5), Sapotra (36.3), JAIPUR—Lalsot (35.9), SIROHI—Pindwara (33.1), Abu Road (42.1), BHILWARA—Jahazpur (32.6), UDAIPUR—Gogunda (37.2), Kotra (85.2), Phalasia (63.7), Lasadia (75.6), Sarada (53.2), Salumbar (45.6), Kherwara (70.7), CHITTAURGARH—Pratapgarh (47.2), DUNGARPUR—Dungarpur (74.0), Aspur (47.3), Sagwara (57.1), BANSWARA—Ghatol (79.2), Garhi (52.0), Banswara (65.1), Bagidora (81.7), Kushalgarh (86.5), KOTA—Kishanganj (33.0), Shahbad (30.2).

A further breakup of tehsils with over 30 per cent of proportionate strength will show that there are four tehsils namely, Salumbar of Udaipur district, Pratapgarh of Chittaurgarh district, Aspur of Dungarpur district and Abu Road of Sirohi district which have strength ranging between 40 to 50 per cent. There are three tehsils namely Sarada of district Udaipur, Sagwara of district Dungarpur and Garhi of district Banswara which have strength between 50 to 60 per cent and two tehsils namely Phalasia of district Udaipur and Banswara of district of the same name with 60 to 70 per cent of scheduled tribe population. Four tehsils have very high proportionate strength ranging from 70 to 80 per cent and they are Lasadia and Kherwara of Udaipur district, Dungarpur of district of the same name, and, Ghatol of Banswara district. There are, however, three tehsils with even higher strength. Tehsil Bagidora of Banswara has 82 per cent, tehsil Kotra of Udaipur district has 85 per cent and tehsil Kushalgarh of Banswara has the distinction of having the highest proportion of a little over 86 per cent.

Distribution and Strength of Major Scheduled Castes in Districts

We have already stated that there are about forty lakh and seventy six thousand persons belonging to the scheduled castes in Rajasthan. Eighty individual castes together compose this figure. Of these eighty castes, quite a large number have but a small population. There are 29 castes having a population of less than 1,000 persons and, 18 castes having a population between 1,000 to 5,000. Only 10 castes have a population between 5,000 to 10,000 persons, and, 9 castes have a population between 10,000 to 20,000. Of the remaining fourteen castes Mehars have around 28,000 members; Dhankia and Majhabi around 45,000 each; Mahtars and Bawarias around 50,000 each; and Sargaras about 54,000. Eight remaining castes are, however, those which can be called our major scheduled castes. They are: Chamar or Bhambhi or Jatav; Megh or Meghwal: Balai; Thori or Nayak: Koli or Kori; Khatik; Bairwa or Berwa and Bhangi. These eight major scheduled castes together constitute the bulk of the scheduled castes population of Rajasthan for, as much as 82

per cent of their total population is contributed by these communities. The following statement gives the distribution of the population belonging to these eight major communities and their percentage contribution to the total scheduled castes population by State and its various districts:

(Figures in '000)

State/District	Population in 000 (Figdres in brackets indicate the percentages)								
	Total Scheduled Castes	Chamar, Bhambi or Jatav	Megh or Meghwal	Balai	Thori or Nayak	Koli or Kori	Khatik	Bairwa or Berwa	Bhangi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**4,076**	**1,584**	**601**	**339**	**220**	**171**	**152**	**140**	**132**
	(100.0)	**(38.9)**	**(14.7)**	**(8.3)**	**(5.4)**	**(4.2)**	**(3.7)**	**(3.4)**	**(3.2)**
1. Ganganagar	335 (100.0)	56 (16.7)	77 (23.0)	N (0.0)	87 (26.0)	N (0.0)	1 (0.3)	N (0.0)	3 (0.9)
2. Bikaner	89 (100.0)	5 (5.6)	52 (58.4)	N (0.0)	17 (19.1)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	2 (2.2)
3. Churu	152 (100.0)	56 (36.8)	45 (29.6)	1 (0.7)	26 (17.1)	N (0.0)	2 (1.3)	N (0.0)	3 (2.0)
4. Jhnnjhuuun	130 (100.0)	87 (66.9)	1 (0.8)	2 (1.5)	11 (8.5)	N (0.0)	6 (4.6)	N (0.0)	4 (3.1)
5. Alwar	241 (100.0)	157 (65.1)	N (0.0)	10 (4.1)	1 (0.4)	16 (6.6)	10 (4.1)	1 (0.4)	15 (6.2)
6. Bharatpur	311 (100.0)	221 (71.1)	N (0.0)	2 (0.6)	N (0.0)	31 (10.0)	7 (2.3)	N (0.0)	12 (3.9)
7. Sawai Madhopur	252 (100.0)	149 (59.1)	N (0.0)	2 (0.8)	N (0.0)	32 (12.7)	8 (3.2)	30 (11.9)	9 (3.6)
8. Jaiupr	399 (100.0)	145 (36.3)	1 (0.3)	85 (21.3)	6 (1.5)	34 (8.5)	22 (5.5)	29 (7.3)	15 (3.8)
9. Sikar	135 (100.0)	33 (24.4)	6 (4.4)	58 (43.0)	9 (6.7)	N (0.0)	9 (6.7)	N (0.0)	5 (3.7)
10. Ajmer	198 (100.0)	82 (41.4)	.. (0.0)	16 (8.1)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	13 (6.6)	.. (0.0)	12 (6.1)
11. Tonk	123 (100.0)	65 (52.8)	N (0.0)	8 (6.5)	2 (1.6)	6 (4.9)	8 (6.5)	20 (16.3)	5 (4.1)
12. Jaisalmer	23 (100.0)	2 (8.7)	19 (82.6)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)
13. Jodhaur	155 (100.0)	22 (14.2)	91 (58.7)	1 (0.6)	5 (3.2)	N (0.0)	2 (1.3)	N (0.0)	5 (3.2)
14. Nagaur	221 (100.0)	69 (31.2)	50 (22.6)	23 (10.4)	26 (11.8)	N (0.0)	7 (3.2)	N (0.0)	8 (3.6)
15. Pali	146 (100.0)	36 (24.7)	53 (36.3)	N (0.0)	6 (4.1)	N (0.0)	3 (2.1)	N (0.0)	4 (2.7)
16. Barmer	111 (100.0)	13 (11.7)	79 (71.2)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	5 (4.5)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)
17. Jalor	109 (100.0)	50 (45.9)	28 (25.7)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	7 (6.4)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	2 (1.8)
18. Sirohi	71 (100.0)	7 (9.9)	23 (32.4)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	14 (19.7)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	1 (1.4)
19. Bhilwara	167 (100.0)	75 (44.9)	4 (2.4)	39 (23.4)	6 (3.6)	3 (1.8)	15 (9.0)	2 (1.2)	4 (2.4)
20. Udaipur	140 (100.0)	30 (21.4)	36 (25.7)	27 (19.3)	2 (1.4)	N (0.0)	15 (10.7)	N (0.0)	4 (2.9)
21. Chittaurgarh	129 (100.0)	55 (42.6)	13 (10.1)	20 (15.5)	6 (4.7)	N (0.0)	10 (7.8)	1 (0.8)	4 (3.1)
22. Dungarpur	21 (100.0)	12 (57.1)	N (0.0)	4 (19.0)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	1 (4.8)	.. (0.0)	1 (4.8)
23. Banswara	25 (100.0)	13 (52.0)	N (0.0)	4 (16.0)	1 (4.0)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	— (0.0)	1 (4.0)
24. Bundi	84 (100.0)	29 (34.5)	11 (13.1)	8 (9.5)	1 (1.2)	4 (4.8)	4 (4.8)	14 (16.7)	2 (2.4)
25. Kota.	207 (100.0)	60 (29.0)	10 (4.8)	19 (9.2)	7 (3.4)	18 (8.7)	8 (3.9)	40 (19.3)	8 (3.9)
26. Jhalawar	102 (100.0)	55 (53.9)	2 (2.0)	10 (9.8)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	3 (2.9)	3 (2.9)

It will be observed that the community of Chamars or Bhambhi or Jatav constitutes the biggest major scheduled caste in Rajasthan and forms about 39 per cent of the total scheduled caste population. Megh or Meghwals and Balais rank second and third with their proportionate strength of about 15 and 8 per cent respectively. The proportionate strength of the remaining five communities ranges from 3 to 5 per cent.

It would be seen that to the total population of the scheduled castes community of the Chamars or Bhambhi or Jatav, more than fifty per cent is contributed by six districts, namely, Bharatpur, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Jhunjhunun and Ajmer. The community is spread throughout Rajasthan

The second largest community of the Megh or Meghwals is most numerous in districts Jodhpur, Barmer, Ganganagar and Pali. These four districts together contribute around fifty per cent of its population. The community is conspicuous by its absence in Ajmer district and is found in small numbers in districts Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Dungarpur and Banswara.

To the total population of the Balai community the three districts of Jaipur, Sikar and Bhilwara together contribute a little over fifty per cent. The community is spread all over the State but it is found in insignificant numbers in Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Pali, Barmer, Jalor and Sirohi.

Ganganagar, Churu and Nagaur districts are the most numerous in the population of the Thori or Nayak community where more than half of the population is found. The community is found all over the State but its number is small in districts Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi, Dungarpur and Banswara.

The Koli or Kori community is most numerous in three districts namely, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur and Bharatpur which together contribute more than half of its total population. District Ajmer, Jaisalmer and Dungarpur are conspicuous by their total absence while districts Bikaner, Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, and Banswara have them rather in small numbers.

The Khatiks are found throughout the State. Districts Jaipur, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Ajmer, Alwar and Chittaurgarh contribute more than half of the total number of this community. Districts Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi and Banswara, however, contribute only a very small share of population of this community.

The largest concentrations of the Bairwa or Berwa community are found in three districts namely, Kota, Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur which together contribute more than seventy per cent of the population of this community. There is a total absence of the community in five districts namely, Bikaner, Ajmer, Jalor, Dungarpur and Banswara. In districts Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Bharatpur, Sikar, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Sirohi and Udaipur the number is rather small.

The Bhangis are found throughout the State, They are most numerous in seven districts, namely, Alwar, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Sawai Madhopur, Nagaur and Kota which together contribute about sixty per cent of their total population. Districts Jaisalmer and Barmer, however, contribute but a small number.

Distribution and Strength of Major Scheduled Tribes in Districts.

We had earlier stated that there are about thirty one lakh and twenty six thousand persons belonging to the scheduled tribes in Rajasthan. Thirteen individual tribes together compose this figure. Of these, six are very insignificant and contribute a total of 359 persons only. Out of the remaining seven, Minas and Bhils are the most important and together contribute the bulk consisting of about 94 per cent of our total scheduled tribes population. The following statement gives the distribution of the population belonging to these seven major communities and their percentage contribution to the total scheduled tribe population by State and its various districts :

State/District	Population in 000 (figures in brackets indicate percentages)							
	Total Scheduled Tribes	Mina	Bhil	Garasia	Bhil,Dholi-Bhil, Dungri Bhil	Sehariya	Bhil-Mina	Damor or Damaria
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN . . .	**3,126 (100.0)**	**1,532 (49.0)**	**1,403 (44.9)**	**52 (1.7)**	**35 (1.1)**	**27 (0.9)**	**17 (0.5)**	**15 (0.5)**
1. Ganganagar . . .	1 (100.0)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	1 (100.0)	.. (0.0)
2. Bikaner	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
3. Churu	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
4. Jhunjhunun . . .	17 (100.0)	16 (94.1)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
5. Alwar	111 (100.0)	110 (99.1)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Bharatpur	44 (100.00)	43 (97.7)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
7. Sawai Madhopur	271 (100.0)	262 (96.7)	1 (0.4)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
8. Jaipur	277 (100.0)	271 (97.8)	1 (0.4)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
9. Sikar	26 (100.0)	25 (96.2)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
10. Ajmer	15 (100.0)	.. (0.0)	14 (93.3)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	1 (6.7)	.. (0.0)
11. Tonk	71 (100.0)	61 (85.9)	10 (14.1)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
12. Jaisalmer	7 (100.0)	N (0.0)	7 (100.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
13. Jodhpur	24 (100.0)	N (0.0)	24 (100.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
14. Nagaur	2 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
15. Pali	46 (100.0)	25 (54.3)	9 (19.6)	10 (21.7)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
16. Barmer	45 (100.0)	N (0.0)	42 (93.3)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
17. Jalor	52 (100.0)	1 (1.9)	41 (78.8)	N (0.0)	N (0.0)	. (0.0)	11 (21.2)	.. (0.0)
18. Sirohi	91 (100.0)	16 (17.6)	29 (31.9)	10 (11.0)	35 (38.5)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
19. Bhilwara	99 (100.0)	39 (39.4)	59 (59.6)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
20. Udaipur	607 (100.0)	252 (41.5)	316 (52.1)	30 (4.9)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	N (0.0)
21. Chittaurgarh	185 (100.0)	116 (62.7)	68 (36.8)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	N (0.0)
22. Dungarpur	338 (100.0)	68 (20.1)	243 (71.9)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	N (0.0)	1 (0.3)	15 (4.4)
23. Banswara	477 (100.0)	35 (20.1)	437 (91.6)	1 (0.2)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)	3 (0.6)	N (0.0)
24. Bundi	87 (100.0)	63 (72.4)	23 (26.4)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	N (0.0)
25. Kota	166 (100.0)	99 (59.6)	39 (23.2)	1 (0.6)	.. (0.0)	27 (16.3)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)
26. Jhalawar	64 (100.0)	24 (37.5)	40 (62.5)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	N (0.0)	.. (0.0)	.. (0.0)

The Minas are conspicuous by their absence in Ajmer district, otherwise they are found all over the State,. Districts Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Alwar and Kota together contribute over seventy per cent of their population. Other districts where they are present with some significant numbers are Dungarpur, Bundi, Tonk, Bharatpur Bhilwara, Banswara, Jhalawar, Sikar, Pali, Sirohi, Jhunjhunun, Churu, and Nagaur. The remaining six districts have rather a small population of this community.

Most of the Bhils reside in the traditional tribal area composed of Dungarpur and Banswara districts and some parts of districts Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, and Bhilwara. Eight districts namely, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sikar and Nagaur have a very insignificant population of this community.

Of the remaining five tribal communities, the Girasias are located in the region composed of the contiguous areas of districts Udaipur, Sirohi and Pali. The Sehrias are found only in district Kota; Dungri Bhils only in district Sirohi; most of the Bhil-Minas in Jalor and Banswara; and, Damor or Damarias only in Dungarpur district.

Literacy among the Scheduled Castes by Total, Rural & Urban Areas

We have earlier seen that the literacy rate for population in Rajasthan as a whole is about 19 per cent. For scheduled castes the comparative figures for literacy is only 9 per cent. Indeed at the district level this figure is still lower in as many as seventeen out of the twenty six districts of Rajasthan, and, in Jalor district it is even as low as less than 4 per cent. There are, of course, some districts with higher percentages of literacy, Ajmer topping that list with a little over 19 per cent, followed by Jhunjhunun, Kota and Jaipur with about 12 per cent literacy and the remaining ranging between 9 to 11 per cent. This can be seen from the table below which presents the percentage of literacy among the total and scheduled castes population at rural and urban levels of the State and its various districts:

State/District	Percentage of total Literacy			Percentage of Scheduled Caste Literacy		
	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**19.1**	**13.9**	**43.5**	**9.1**	**7.2**	**20.6**
1. Ganganagar	20.2	15.4	44.4	6.2	5.2	13.6
2. Bikaner	25.2	11.7	45.8	7.2	4.5	16.4
3. Churu	19.0	12.1	35.3	5.7	3.9	13.5
4. Jhunjhunun	23.3	20.8	34.9	12.9	11.8	18.7
5. Alwar	19.7	16.9	47.5	9.9	9.4	16.9
6. Bharatpur	19.0	15.9	38.3	9.9	8.9	16.4
7. Sawai Madhopur	16.3	13.7	35.6	8.3	7.3	17.1
8. Jaipur	23.7	14.1	46.1	12.2	9.7	21.6
9. Sikar	19.6	16.9	32.8	9.9	8.9	16.0
10. Ajmer	30.3	16.0	54.0	19.4	11.0	32.6
11. Tonk	15.4	11.7	32.7	8.2	6.2	20.3
12. Jaisalmer	13.4	8.7	40.8	7.0	5.4	23.8
13. Jodhpur	21.4	10.6	44.3	8.5	5.1	23.8
14. Nagaur	15.1	12.4	34.1	5.2	4.4	15.5
15. Pali	17.2	14.6	37.6	9.2	8.0	21.0
16. Barmer	10.6	8.4	38.7	5.2	4.4	16.7
17. Jalor	10.1	9.0	35.6	3.9	3.4	15.3
18. Sirohi	16.8	10.4	44.6	6.0	3.8	23.6
19. Bhilwara	15.1	11.8	41.5	6.4	5.1	18.8
20. Udaipur	17.4	12.7	51.0	10.9	9.4	21.7
21. Chittaurgarh	17.5	14.4	44.8	8.3	7.1	22.2
22. Dungarpur	14.3	12.1	50.5	8.3	7.4	17.3
23. Banswara	12.4	10.3	52.5	6.8	6.5	10.1
24. Bundi	16.0	11.7	41.4	8.0	5.7	23.9
25. Kota	25.3	18.3	47.3	12.4	9.8	23.5
26. Jhalawar	17.7	14.6	46.4	7.3	6.4	24.3

If we compare the total literacy levels obtainable at the district level with those for the scheduled castes, it will be observed that in all the districts those for the scheduled castes are always lower. In eight districts namely, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Jalor, Sirohi and Bhilwara particularly, literacy rates for the scheduled castes are around one third or less than one third of the total literacy rates. In the remaining districts these rates are about fifty per cent of the total rates except in Ajmer district where the proportion is about two third of the total literacy rate.

At the rural level of the State, the literacy amongst the scheduled castes is of the order of 7 per cent as against 14 per cent for the total population. In most of the districts the proportion of literates is even lower. In districts Jhunjhunun, Ajmer, Kota, Jaipur, Alwar and Udaipur, however, the literacy percentage is higher and ranges from 9 to 12 per cent.

In the urban areas of Rajasthan, while there are 43 literates amongst one hundred persons of the total population, there are only 21 literates per one hundred of scheduled caste population. In sixteen districts the rates are even lower, even as low as 10 per cent in Banswara. Ten districts, however, have better rates, the highest in Ajmer district (33 per cent) followed by Jhalawar, Bundi, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Sirohi and Kota where literacy rates are around 23 to 24 per cent.

Literacy among Scheduled Tribes by Rural & Urban Areas:

The literacy rate amongst the scheduled tribes of Rajasthan is rather poor. Only 6 persons out of a 100 are literate. The statement below shows the literacy rates amongst the scheduled tribes by various districts:

State/District	Percentage of scheduled tribes Literacy		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN	**6.5**	**6.2**	**19.7**
1. Ganganagar	17.0	9.3	28.4
2. Bikaner	34.3	6.1	43.0
3. Churu	11.5	8.7	18.3
4. Jhunjhunun	14.1	13.8	20.8
5. Alwar	9.6	8.9	33.9
6. Bharatpur	12.8	12.5	28.5
7. Sawai Madhopur	10.4	10.2	24.6
8. Jaipur	8.2	7.5	22.1
9. Sikar	13.1	12.3	27.5
10. Ajmer	6.4	4.7	30.9
11. Tonk	7.0	6.8	35.2
12. Jaisalmer	2.6	2.3	5.0
13. Jodhpur	2.7	1.8	6.6
14. Nagaur	5.9	5.4	12.0
15. Pali	3.2	3.0	8.0
16. Barmer	2.4	2.2	11.6
17. Jalor	1.3	1.1	4.0
18. Sirohi	3.1	2.1	18.9
19. Bhilwara	3.7	3.5	9.4
20. Udaipur	3.9	3.8	13.2
21. Chittaurgarh	3.2	3.0	28.1
22. Dungarpur	6.8	6.6	22.7
23. Banswara	5.7	5.6	24.9
24. Bundi	8.3	8.1	35.4
25. Kota	11.8	11.4	22.8
26. Jhalawar	8.5	8.2	25.7

The figures of literacy rates for the various districts should, however, be seen alongwith the figures of tribal population to appreciate their correct implication. It would be seen that district Bikaner has the highest literacy rate. This district, however, has only a small population of 417 persons belonging to the scheduled tribes. So is the case with regard to Ganganagar and Churu districts. In districts Jaipur, Bundi, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, and Kota literacy varies from 8 to 12 per cent and the strength of their population is also quite substantial. In the tribal districts of Banswara and Dungarpur, and, in some other districts like Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Bhilwara and Sirohi, where the population of scheduled tribes

is quite large, literacy rates are low and vary from 3 per cent to 7 per cent. In urban areas of the districts Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur and Kota the literacy amongst the scheduled tribes is around 22 to 24 per cent. In Alwar it is 34 per cent. Districts Banswara and Dungarpur also fall in the urban literacy range of 22 to 24 per cent. Chittaurgarh has 28 per cent urban literacy while Sirohi has around 19 per cent. Udaipur has 13 per cent and Bhilwara only 9 per cent.

Literacy among the Major Constituents of the Scheduled Castes

Earlier in this chapter, we had mentioned that 82 per cent of the total population of the scheduled castes in Rajasthan is made up of eight communities namely Chamar or Bhambhi or Jatav; Megh or Meghwal; Balai; Thori or Nayak; Koli or Kori; Khatik; Bairwa or Berwa; and, Bhangi. Let us now proceed to see the literacy levels of these communities individually with the help of the statement given below:

Major Scheduled Castes	Population 1971	No. of Literates	Percentage of Literacy
1	2	3	4
1. Chamar, Bhambhi or Jatav	1,583,948	145,004	9.2
2. Megh or Meghwal	600,664	33,700	5.6
3. Balai	338,857	29,407	8.7
4. Thori or Nayak	220,202	11,283	5.1
5. Koli or Kori	170,745	19,807	11.6
6. Khatik	152,477	23,495	15.4
7. Bairwa or Berwa	139,766	15,144	10.8
8. Bhangi	132,433	13,496	10.2

We have already stated that the percentage of literacy among our scheduled castes in Rajasthan is about 9 per cent. It will be observed that the Khatik community has the highest rate of literacy (15.4) followed by Koli or Kori (11.6), and, Bairwa or Berwa (10.8) and Bhangi (10.2). Amongst the four remaining communities, which are also the first four by the strength of their population, the largest group of Chamars or Bhambhis or Jatavs has just a marginal higher literacy than the scheduled caste total average, the Balais have a literacy percentage of 8.7, Meghs of Meghwals have 5.6 and Thoris or Nayaks have a literacy percentage of 5.1 only.

Literacy among the various communities composing the Scheduled Tribes

The statement below provides the literacy rates prevailing amongst the various communities which constitute the scheduled tribes:

Scheduled Tribes	Population 1971	No. of Literates	Percentage of Literacy
1	2	3	4
1. Mina	1,532,331	127,125	8.3
2. Bhil	1,402,943	66,019	4.7
3. Garasia	52,268	991	1.9
4. Bhil (including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil etc.)	34,994	1,301	3.7
5. Saharia	26,939	1,802	6.7
6. Bhil Mina	17,076	852	5.0
7. Damor or Damaria	14,795	747	5.0

We had earlier stated that the percentage of literacy amongst the scheduled tribes of Rajasthan was 6.5. The Mina community, however, has a higher literacy level and there are 8.3 persons per hundred who are literate in its population. The Sehrias have a marginally higher percentage than the State average for the scheduled tribes. Of the rest of the communities, the Bhil-Mina and the Damor-Damarias have 5 per cent each, followed by Bhils (4.7). The community of Bhils including Bhil Girasias, Dholi Bhil, Doongri Bhils etc., have 3.7 per cent of its population as literates. The Garasias have the lowest literacy level with only 1.9 per cent of their population as literates.

Economic participation and pattern of activity amongst the General Castes, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

We may now proceed to see the rate of economic participation amongst the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and compare the rates with those prevailing for the general castes.

The general population as well as the population of both the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes have almost the same proportion of working and non-working population. While in case of the general castes the ratio of workers and non-workers is 31:69, it is 33:67 both in case of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. Let us now find out whether the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have different patterns of economic activity than the general castes.

The following statement indicates the distribution of workers by the industrial categories amongst the general castes as well as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes:

(Percentage Figures in brackets)

Particulars	Total Workers	Category of Workers I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers	III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & Plantations, orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade & Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage & Communications	IX Other Services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. General Castes	5,676,380	3,671,860	345,178	152,310	18,848	189,177	203,775	63,874	338,564	131,552	561,242
	(100.0)	(64.7)	(6.1)	(2.7)	(0.3)	(3.3)	(3.6)	(1.1)	(6.0)	(2.3)	(9.9)
2. Scheduled Castes	1,349,239	717,809	286,787	29,150	12,615	85,138	49,382	31,502	16,840	23,527	96,489
	(100.0)	(53.2)	(21.3)	(2.2)	(0.9)	(6.3)	(3.7)	(2.3)	(1.2)	(1.7)	(7.2)
3. Scheduled Tribes	1,023,240	835,627	117,151	24,363	4,587	1,912	4,450	4,408	2,902	5,269	22,571
	(100.0)	(81.7)	(11.5)	(2.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(2.2)

It would be seen that although the bulk of the working population amongst the general as well as the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population belongs to the category of cultivation, the scheduled tribes have as much as around 82 percent, that is to say that four-fifth of their population is engaged in this economic activity. The corresponding figures for the scheduled castes is only 53 percent while for the general castes it is 65 percent. This appears to be indicative of the fact that the scheduled castes do not have lands of their own to the extent as the general castes have. The position of the scheduled tribes seems to be happy. While about 12 percent of the scheduled tribe workers work as agricultural labourers, over 21 percent or one fifth of the scheduled caste's work in this way. The corresponding figure for the general caste is only 6 per cent. There is not much of difference in the pattern of economic activity amongst the general, scheduled castes and tribes so far as the live-stock and mining and quarrying is concerned. In household industry, however, the contribution of the scheduled tribes is insignificant; the scheduled castes have over 6 percent of their workers engaged in this activity while the corresponding figures for the general caste is around 3 percent. The contribution of the scheduled tribes is also insignificant in activities relating to industries other than household, construction, trade and commerce, and, transport and communications. Participation rates of scheduled castes and general castes is almost the same, just below 4 per cent, in industry other than household but comparatively more persons of scheduled castes than the general are engaged in construction. In trade and commerce 6 percent of the general caste workers are engaged while there are only about one percent of scheduled caste workers engaged in this activity. In transport and communications both the scheduled castes and the general castes have around 2 percent of their workers. In the category of workers engaged in other services, the proportion in case of the general castes is about 10 percent, while it is a little over 7 percent in case of the scheduled castes and a little over 2 percent in case of scheduled tribes.

APPENDIX

List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Reorganised Rajasthan State According to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956 issued by the President of India

A. SCHEDULED CASTES IN RAJASTHAN

(a) Throughout the State except Ajmer district, Abu Road Taluka of Sirohi district and Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district :

1. Adi Dharmi
2. Aheri
3. Badi
4. Bagri
5. Bairwa or Berwa
6. Bajgar
7. Balai
8. Bansphor
9. Bargi, Vargi or Birgi
10. Bawaria
11. Bedia or Beria
12. Bhand
13. Bhangi
14. Bidakia
15. Bola
16. Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ramdasia
17. Chandal
18. Chura
19. Dabgar
20. Dhankia
21. Dheda
22. Dome
23. Gandia
24. Garancha Mehtar or Gancha
25. Garo, Garura or Gurda
26. Gavaria
27. Godhi
28. Jingar
29. Kalbelia
30. Kamad or Kamadia
31. Kanjar
32. Kapadia Sansi
33. Khangar
34. Khatik
35. Koli or Kori
36. Kooch Band
37. Koria
38. Kunjar
39. Madari or Bazigar
40. Majhabi
41. Megh or Meghwal
42. Mehar
43. Mehtar
44. Nut
45. Pasi
46. Rawal
47. Salvi
48. Sansi
49. Santia
50. Sarbhangi
51. Sargara
52. Singiwala
53. Thori or Nayak
54. Tirgar
55. Valmiki

(b) In Ajmer district :

1. Aheri
2. Bagri
3. Balai
4. Bambhi
5. Bansphod
6. Baori
7. Bargi
8. Bazigar
9. Bhangi
10. Bidakia
11. Chamar, Jatava, Jatia, Mochi or Raigar
12. Dabgar
13. Dhanak
14. Dhed
15. Dhobi
16. Dholi
17. Dom
18. Garoda
19. Gancha
20. Kabirpanthi
21. Kalbelia
22. Khangar
23. Khatik
24. Koli
25. Koria
26. Kuchband
27. Mahar
28. Meghwal
29. Nat
30. Pasi
31. Rawal
32. Sarbhangi
33. Sargara
34. Satia
35. Thori

36. Tirgar
37. Kanjar
38. Sansi

(c) In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district:

1. Agar
2. Bakad or Bant
3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegu, Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar
4. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli
5. Chalvadi or Channayya
6. Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
7. Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
8. Garoda or Garo
9. Hallee
10. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
11. Holar or Valhar
12. Holaya or Holer
13. Lingader
14. Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
15. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar
16. Mang, Matang or Minimadig
17. Mang-Garudi
18. Meghval or Menghvar
19. Mukri
20. Nadia or Hadi
21. Pasi
22. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Ravat
23. Tirgar or Tirbanda
24. Turi

(d) In Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:

1. Bagri or Bagdi
2. Balai
3. Banchada
4. Barahar or Basod
5. Bargunda
6. Bedia
7. Bhangi or Mehtar
8. Bhanumati
9. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar
10. Chidar
11. Dhanuk
12. Dhed
13. Dom
14. Kanjar
15. Khatik
16. Koli or Kori
17. Kotwal
18. Mahar
19. Mang or Mang Garodi
20. Meghwal
21. Nat, Kalbelia or Sapera
22. Pardhi
23. Pasi
24. Sansi
25. Zamral

B. SCHEDULED TRIBES IN RAJASTHAN

(a) Throughout the State except Ajmer district, Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district and Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:

1. Bhil
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damor, Damaria
4. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)
5. Mina
6. Sehria, Sahariya

(b) In Ajmer district:

1. Bhil
2. Bhil Mina

(c) In Abu Road taluka of Sirohi district:

1. Barda
2. Bavacha or Bamcha
3. Bhil including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla including Talavia or Halpati
8. Gamit or Gamta or Gavit including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi
9. God or Rajgoad
10. Kathodi or Kathari including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
11. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
12. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
13. Naikda or Nayaka including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka
14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi
15. Patelia
16. Pomla
17. Rathawa
18. Varli
19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia

(d) In Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district:

1. Gond
2. Korku
3. Seharia

CHAPTER X

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAIN ACTIVITY

OUR POPULATION can be broadly divided on the basis of the activity of the people as those who are engaged in economically productive activities and those who are not so engaged. Unfortunately it has not been always possible to clearly define who is an economically productive worker and who is not. The concept has varied from census to census. At each census, on the advice of the data users and the economic experts of the country the concept was sought to be improved upon to give what was expected to be a truer picture of the economic activity of the population. This sometimes led to a loss of comparability of data between censuses.

In the censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921 the population was divided into 'actual workers' and 'dependents'. The term 'actual workers' included all persons who actually did work or carried on business whether personally or by means of servants or who lived on house rents, pensions etc. Persons who were not 'actual workers' were 'dependents'. In 1931 census, three classes were introduced: 'Earners', 'Working dependents' and 'Non-working dependents'. An Earner was defined as a person who did work or carried on business either personally or by means of servants for which a return was obtained in cash or in kind or one who lived on house rent, pensions etc. A 'Working dependent' was a person who worked and had an occupation but did not receive any income in cash or kind nor controlled the means of subsistence ; thus a person who assisted with the work of the family and contributed to its support without actually earning any wages would be a 'working dependent'. A 'Non working dependent' was one who did no work or had no occupation. At the census conducted in 1941 population was classified as 'Independent worker', 'partly dependent', and, 'wholly dependent'. A person who was not dependent or any other person was an 'Independent worker, a person who contributed in cash or kind towards the support of the household without being definitely able to support himself was 'partly dependent', a person who had no income in cash or kind was defined as 'wholly dependent'. At the 1951 census, the population was divided into three classes: 'Self supporting persons', 'Earning Dependents'; and, 'Non-earning Dependents'. When a person received an income, whether in cash or kind, which was sufficient at least for his or her maintenance, such a person was recorded as a self supporting person. Any one who was not a self supporting person in this sense was a dependent. A dependent was either an earning dependent or a non-earning dependent depending on whether such a person received a regular income or not. If the income received by a dependent was not sufficient for his maintenance then he was classified as an earning dependent. If no income was at all received, one was a non-earning dependent.

Thus we see that between the period of the censuses 1901 to 1921, the distinction was only between actual workers and dependents and income or dependency was not a criterion It was only at the 1931 Census and thereafter that the income criterion was applied and dependency associated with the ability to sustain one self rather than on whether one worked or not as a sole characteristic. To a large extent, the 1901 to 1921 concept would have yielded better data regarding unpaid family workers than the 1931 to 1951 criterion. It would be seen that from the 1931 to 1951 census, the classification was based on the fact of dependency which was related to income and made no distinction between participation in the process of production of goods or services and non-participation in such an economic process. It was not based on any work approach. The concepts of 1951 census appeared inappropriate as income or self support considerations were only subjective concepts the answers to which varied from situation to situation and were incapable of verification. The need of having a clear cut definition that would only distinguish workers and non-workers as such without any income considerations influencing the classification and would thus clearly indicate the working force was, therefore, felt.

The participation in the production of economic goods and services was considered as a more appropriate criterion to indentify workers than income. There are many persons who receive income by way of pensions or rents without participation in any productive process. Such persons as also those who do not participate in production of economic goods and services would be appropriately classified as non-workers. Thus at the 1961 Census the distinction was only between workers and non-workers which was continued in the 1971 census also although with some differences.

For the 1971 Census, a worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. In order to enable a person to be classified as a worker, a reference period was fixed (as described later) during which he must have carried on the economically productive work referred to in the definition. The reference period was one week prior to the date of enumeration in case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person was categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike etc., the person was treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages were considered as economically active and recorded as working. As person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, was not treated as engaged in work. There are certain types of works which are not carried

on throughout the year such as cultivation, live-stock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry etc. A person's main activity was ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care was taken to see that the main activity was properly ascertained in such cases. For example, a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugar cane factory labourer or as a road cooly. He was categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engaged himself mostly in that work and the other work was treated as his subsidiary work. Attention of the reader is invited to the extracts of instructions, issued to our enumerators to have an idea of the concepts used by us. This is given at the end of this book.

Working Population

On the basis of the main economic activity, the population of the State is divided into 31.24 per cent workers and 68.76 per cent non-workers. Male population of the State is divided into 52.09 per cent workers and 47.91 per cent non-workers. The proportion of non-workers in respect of female population is as high as 91.66 per cent and only 8.34 per cent of the total female population is economically active. A large variation in distribution pattern of workers and non-workers is observed in the rural and urban areas of the State. The proportion of workers and non-workers in case of rural areas is 1:2 while it is 1:3 in the urban areas. The rural male population is divided into 53.63 per cent workers and 46.37 per cent non-workers. The proportion of rural female non-workers is slightly lower than that of total areas viz., 90.73 per cent. In case of urban areas, the male population has 45.08 per cent workers and 54.92 per cent non-workers and the proportion of non-workers in case of urban females is very high viz. 96.14 per cent. The table below provides the distribution of workers in the State and its various districts by total, rural and urban areas.

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	**T**	**31.24**	**52.09**	**8.34**
	R	**32.39**	**53.63**	**9.27**
	U	**25.84**	**45.08**	**3.86**
1. Ganganagar	T	28.85	51.53	2.90
	R	29.15	52.25	3.06
	U	27.33	47.98	2.06
2. Bikaner	T	28.86	48.83	6.70
	R	32.46	53.92	8.82
	U	23.75	41.67	3.67
3. Churu	T	30.12	49.19	9.98
	R	33.42	52.34	13.19
	U	22.27	41.54	2.48
4. Jhunjhunun	T	25.29	44.63	4.47
	R	26.05	45.80	4.90
	U	21.68	39.15	2.35
5. Alwar	T	27.98	48.76	4.55
	R	28.32	49.43	4.65
	U	24.68	42.34	3.55
6. Bharatpur	T	28.87	50.83	2.71
	R	29.37	51.79	2.68
	U	25.70	44.82	2.87
7. Sawai Madhopur	T	32.27	52.71	8.61
	R	33.03	53.62	9.26
	U	26.58	46.03	3.76
8. Jaipur	T	30.37	50.40	7.86
	R	31.98	52.07	9.74
	U	26.61	46.60	3.36
9. Sikar	T	26.93	47.09	5.95
	R	28.02	48.47	6.73
	U	21.60	40.38	2.14
10. Ajmer	T	34.75	51.67	16.17
	R	39.88	56.26	22.28
	U	26.27	44.28	5.74
11. Tonk	T	33.87	54.43	11.26
	R	35.29	56.22	12.31
	U	27.19	46.02	6.27
12. Jaisalmer	T	31.69	53.86	4.31
	R	31.98	54.56	4.54
	U	29.96	49.97	2.87
13. Jodhpur	T	30.28	50.55	7.74
	R	32.78	54.10	9.50
	U	24.96	43.20	3.89
14. Nagaur.	T	33.98	51.91	14.95
	R	35.27	53.01	16.56
	U	24.75	44.21	3.11
15. Pali	T	32.22	52.50	10.87
	R	32.81	53.03	11.72
	U	27.52	48.42	3.81
16. Barmer	T	34.06	56.10	9.20
	R	34.63	56.86	9.72
	U	26.73	46.78	2.19
17. Jalor	T	31.54	54.63	6.75
	R	31.75	54.93	6.93
	U	26.98	48.32	2.69
18. Sirohi	T	29.84	52.59	6.08
	R	30.76	54.15	6.62
	U	25.60	45.66	3.53
19. Bhilwara	T	39.28	60.90	15.51
	R	40.33	62.11	16.52
	U	30.75	51.35	7.08
20. Udaipur	T	31.96	55.23	7.64
	R	32.65	56.55	8.00
	U	27.05	46.33	4.92

1	2	3	4	5
21. Chittaurgarh . .	T	38.66	58.79	17.01
	R	39.90	60.09	18.30
	U	27.91	47.81	5.52
22. Dungarpur . . .	T	27.94	50.64	5.59
	R	28.24	51.23	5.71
	U	23.24	41.66	3.46
23. Banswara . . .	T	28.03	51.01	4.53
	R	28.21	51.41	4.54
	U	24.70	43.76	4.37
24. Bundi . . .	T	33.12	55.00	8.42
	R	34.48	56.97	9.06
	U	25.17	43.44	4.67
25. Kota	T	30.90	52.33	6.66
	R	31.41	53.25	7.19
	U	29.28	49.51	4.90
26. Jhalawar . . .	T	31.93	54.31	7.60
	R	32.57	55.42	7.81
	U	25.80	43.87	5.60

Down at the district level, the proportion of workers in the total areas of the districts various from 25.29 per cent in Jhunjhunun district to 39.28 per cent in Bhilwara district. While in the rural areas the proportion of workers ranges from 26.05 per cent in Jhunjhunun district to 40.33 per cent in Bhilwara district, in the urban areas of the districts it varies from 21.60 per cent in Sikar district to 30.75 per cent in Bhilwara district. Male contribution to the working force in the total areas ranges from 44.63 per cent in Jhunjhunun district to 60.90 per cent in Bhilwara district. It various from 45.80 per cent in Jhunjhunun district to 62.11 per cent in Bhilwara district in the rural areas and from 39.15 per cent in Jhunjhunun district to 51.35 per cent in Bhilwara district in case of urban areas. Female participation in the economic activity in the various districts ranges from 2.71 per cent in Bharatpur district to 17.01 per cent in Chittaurgarh district. At the level of rural areas of the districts, the proportion of female workers various from 2.68 per cent in Bharatpur district to 22.28 per cent in Ajmer district and from 2.06 per cent in Ganganagar district to 7.08 per cent in Bhilwara district in case of urban areas.

Let us now proceed to observe the manner in which the various industrial categories compose the percentage strength of the working population with the aid of the table below:

State/District (Total Areas)		Percentage distribution of workers by Industrial Categories										
		I	II	III	IV	V		VI	VII	VIII	IX	
	Persons Males Females	Percentage of workers to total Population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs (a) Household Industry	(b) Other than Household Industry	Construction	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN . . .	**P**	**31.2**	**20.3**	**2.9**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**2.6**
	M	**52.1**	**33.9**	**4.0**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**0.7**	**2.6**	**1.2**	**4.6**
	F	**8.3**	**5.3**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**N**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**N**	**0.1**	**N**	**0.5**
1. Ganganagar . .	P	28.8	17.5	5.0	0.2	N	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.5	2.0
	M	51.5	31.2	8.9	0.4	N	0.9	1.9	0.9	2.9	0.9	3.5
	F	2.9	1.8	0.6	N	..	0.1	0.1	N	N	N	0.3
2. Bikaner . . .	P	28.9	15.8	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.5	4.3
	M	48.8	26.2	3.1	0.5	0.2	1.3	2.0	1.6	3.8	2.7	7.4
	F	6.7	4.3	0.7	0.1	N	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	N	0.9
3. Churu . .	P	30.1	23.1	1.3	0.3	N	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.9
	M	49.2	36.8	1.9	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	2.6	0.9	3.4
	F	10.0	8.6	0.6	0.2	N	0.2	0.1	N	N	N	0.3
4. Jhunjhunun .	P	25.3	16.2	1.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.3	3.4
	M	44.6	28.3	2.7	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.5	6.3
	F	4.5	3.3	0.5	0.1	N	0.2	N	0.1	N	N	0.3
5. Alwar . . .	P	28.0	19.1	2.4	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.3	2.7
	M	48.8	33.6	3.7	0.7	0.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.6	4.7
	F	4.5	2.8	0.9	0.1	N	0.2	N	N	N	N	0.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6. Bharatpur . . .	P	28.9	20.9	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.4	2.1
	M	50.8	37.2	4.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.9	0.8	3.6
	F	2.7	1.3	0.8	N	N	0.1	0.1	N	N	N	0.4
7. S. Madhopur . .	P	32.3	22.6	2.8	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.7	2.1
	M	52.7	37.2	3.5	0.9	0.5	1.9	1.3	0.5	2.1	1.2	3.6
	F	8.6	5.7	1.9	0.2	N	0.3	0.1	N	N	N	0.4
8. Jaipur . . .	P	30.4	16.6	1.8	0.7	0.1	1.7	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.0	4.1
	M	50.4	26.8	2.4	1.1	0.2	2.9	3.3	1.0	3.7	1.9	7.1
	F	7.9	5.1	1.1	0.3	N	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	N	0.7
9. Sikar . . .	P	26.9	18.0	1.4	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.4	2.3
	M	47.1	31.1	2.3	1.0	0.1	2.3	1.4	1.3	2.5	0.7	4·4
	F	6.0	4.4	0.6	0.4	N	0.2	0.1	N	N	N	0.3
10. Ajmer . . .	P	34.8	17.6	2.9	1.9	0.1	1.3	2.1	0.4	2.3	2.0	4.2
	M	51.7	24.3	3.0	2.8	0.1	2.0	3.5	0.8	4.3	3.7	7.0
	F	16.2	10.0	2.8	0.9	N	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
11. Tonk . . .	P	33.9	23.3	2.7	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.3	2.3
	M	54.4	37.5	3.1	2.7	0.1	2.0	1.6	0.5	2.3	0.6	4.0
	F	11.3	7.6	2.3	0.4	N	0.3	0.1	0.1	N	N	0.5
12. Jaisalmer . . .	P	31.7	19.6	2.7	1.7	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	4.1
	M	53.9	33.8	4.4	3.1	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.0	6.9
	F	4.3	2.2	0.6	N	N	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	N	0.6
13. Jodhpur . . .	P	30.3	18.8	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.6	1.2	3.5
	M	50.6	31.0	2.8	0.6	0.4	1.4	2.3	0.7	3.0	2.3	6.1
	F	7.7	5.2	1.3	0.1	N	0.2	0.1	N	0.1	N	0.7
14. Nagaur . . .	P	34.0	25.4	2.6	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.9
	M	51.9	37.6	3.5	0.8	0.3	1.8	1.4	0.4	1.9	0.7	3.5
	F	15.0	12.5	1.6	0.2	N	0.3	0.1	N	N	N	0.3
15. Pali	P	32.2	16.1	6.4	1.8	0.1	1.8	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.5	2.7
	M	52.5	27.2	7.7	3.3	0.1	3.2	2.7	0.5	3.0	1.0	3.8
	F	10.9	4.3	5.2	0.3	N	0.4	0.2	N	0.1	N	0.4
16. Barmer . . .	P	34.1	27.5	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.4
	M	56.1	45.3	3.3	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.8	0.6	2.5
	F	9.2	7.4	1.2	0.2	N	0.2	0.1	N	N	N	0.1
17. Jalor . . .	P	31.5	21.2	4.6	1.3	N	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.4
	M	54.6	37.8	6.4	2.3	N	2.0	0.8	0.2	2.3	0.3	2.5
	F	6.8	3.3	2.7	0.2	N	0.2	N	N	0.1	N	0.3
18. Sirohi . . .	P	29.8	12.8	6.1	2.4	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.2	2.7
	M	52.6	24.1	8.6	4.3	0.1	2.8	1.4	0.9	3.2	2.3	4.9
	F	6.1	1.1	1.6	0.4	N	0.2	N	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
19. Bhilwara . . .	P	39.3	28.0	2.6	2.2	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	2.1
	M	60.9	43.0	3.0	3.4	0.5	2.2	1.9	0.5	2.3	0.5	3.6
	F	15.5	11.4	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	N	0.1	N	0.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20. Udaipur . . .	P	32.0	22.3	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.5	2.6
	M	55.2	39.2	2.5	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.6	0.7	2.8	0.9	4.6
	F	7.6	4.6	1.6	0.4	N	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	N	0.5
21. Chittaurgarh . .	P	38.7	28.6	3.0	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.2	2.5
	M	58.8	43.3	3.4	1.4	0.3	1.6	1.3	0.5	2.2	0.5	4.3
	F	17.0	12.8	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	N	N	0.5
22. Dungarpur . . .	P	27.9	21.1	3.2	0.2	N	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.4
	M	50.6	40.6	3.6	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.5
	F	5·6	0.2	2.8	0.2	N	0.2	0.1	N	N	N	0.3
23. Banswara . . .	P	28.0	22.9	2.1	0.1	N	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.2
	M	51.0	42.9	2.5	0.1	N	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.2	2.3
	F	4.5	2.5	1.6	N	N	0.1	0.1	N	N	..	0.2
24. Bundi . . .	P	33.1	19.5	3.9	2.0	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.3	2.9
	M	55.0	33.4	5.1	3.5	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.9	0.6	4.7
	F	8.4	3.9	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
25. Kota. . . .	P	30.9	14.6	4.8	0.8	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.6	1.8	1.2	3.4
	M	52.3	25.8	6.7	1.4	0.6	1.9	3.6	1.1	3.3	2.2	5.7
	F	6.7	1.9	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9
26. Jhalawar . . .	P	31.9	20.3	5.4	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.9
	M	54.3	36.8	6.5	1.5	0.1	1.8	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.4	3.3
	F	7.6	2.4	4.2	0.1	N	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	N	0.4

The bulk of the working population at the level of total workers and also at the level of both sexes, belongs to those working in cultivation. Thus, we find that over 20 per cent in the total 31 per cent working population is engaged in cultivation. About 34 per cent in the total 52 per cent of the male working population is in cultivation, and around 5 per cent in the Total 8 per cent of the female working population is engaged in cultivation. In districts Chittaurgarh and Bhilwara, the corresponding figures are around as much as 28 per cent in the total of 39 per cent working population; At the level of male and female population while there are a little over 43 per cent of males in cultivation out of the 59 per cent of total male workers and about 13 per cent females in cultivation out of the total of 17 per cent of total female workers in Chittaurgarh district, the comparative figures for workers in cultivation in district Bhilwara are 28 per cent persons out of the total of around 39 per cent, 43 per cent males out of the total of about 61 per cent and, 11 per cent females out of the total of about 15 per cent.

About 3 per cent out of the 31 per cent total workers in Rajasthan are engaged as Agricultural Labourers. The corresponding figures for males are 4 per cent out of the total of around 52 per cent, and, for females about 2 per cent of the total of about 8 per cent. Some of the highest percentages of economic participation by people as agricultural labourers are observed in districts Pali and Sirohi.

Economic activity, categorised as 'other services' account for 2.6 per cent in the total of 31 per cent participation in the State. Over 4 per cent in the total of 52 per cent male workers and only half per cent in the total of around 8 per cent female workers in the State are thus engaged. Bikaner and Ajmer districts have some of the highest proportions of such workers as compared to other districts of the State.

1.4 per cent out of the total of 31 per cent of working population of the State is engaged in Trade and Commerce. Ajmer, Bikaner and Jaipur districts have the highest proportions. Participation of women in this category of economic activity of the workers is either insignificant or negligible.

Household Industry and other industries have about 1 per cent each out of the total of 31 per cent of the total workers. Districts Jaipur and Pali have comparatively higher proportions in case of participation in household industry and districts Ajmer, Kota & Jaipur in other industries.

Although the share of other remaining categories in building up the total percentage of working population of the State is small, districts Sirohi and Bhilwara have comparatively higher proportions of workers in livestock rearing and district Ajmer has higher proportions in transport and communications.

The pattern of the share of workers in various economic activities is naturally different in the rural and urban areas of the State. The details are furnished

in the following two statements one for rural areas and the other for the urban :—

I — IN RURAL AREAS

State/District (Rural Areas)		Persons Males Females	Percentage of workers to Total Population	Percentage distribution of workers by Industrial Categories									
				I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers	III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	IX Other Services
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN		**P**	**32.4**	**24.1**	**3.4**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**1.6**
		M	**53.6**	**40.3**	**4.6**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**2.7**
		F	**9.3**	**6.3**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**N**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**N**	**N**	**0.3**
1. Ganganagar		P	29.2	20.4	5.8	0.2	N	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0
		M	52.3	36.6	10.3	0.4	N	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.7
		F	3.1	2.1	0.7	N	..	0.1	0.1	N	N	N	0.1
2. Bikaner		P	32.5	26.0	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.1
		M	53.9	43.2	4.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.9
		F	8.8	7.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	N	N	0.2
3. Churu		P	33.4	30.0	1.3	0.5	N	0.2	0.1	N	0.2	0.2	0.9
		M	52.3	46.9	1.9	0.6	N	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.6
		F	13.2	12.0	0.7	0.3	N	0.1	N	N	N	N	0.1
4. Jhunjhunun		P	26.0	18.8	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.9
		M	45.8	32.8	2.9	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	5.5
		F	4.9	3.9	0.6	0.1	N	0.1	N	0.1	N	N	0.1
5. Alwar		P	28.3	20.9	2.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	2.1
		M	49.4	36.8	3.9	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.4	3.6
		F	4.6	3.0	1.0	0.1	N	0.2	N	N	N	N	0.3
6. Bharatpur		P	29.4	23.4	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.3
		M	51.8	41.8	4.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	2.3
		F	2.7	1.5	0.9	N	N	0.1	N	N	N	N	0.2
7. S. Madhopur		P	33.0	25.1	3.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.5
		M	53.6	41.3	3.8	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.6	2.6
		F	9.3	6.3	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	N	N	N	N	0.4
8. Jaipur		P	32.0	23.1	2.4	1.0	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.9
		M	52.1	37.5	3.3	1.5	0.2	2.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	3.4
		F	9.7	7.0	1.5	0.5	N	0.3	0.1	N	N	N	0.3
9. Sikar		P	28.0	21.2	1.5	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.8
		M	48.5	36.6	2.4	1.1	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.5	3.4
		F	6.7	5.2	0.6	0.5	N	0.2	0.1	N	N	N	0.1
10. Ajmer		P	39.0	27.6	4.4	3.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.8
		M	56.0	38.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	2.2	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.7	3.1
		F	22.0	15.7	4.3	1.4	N	0.3	0.1	N	N	N	0.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11. Tonk . . .	P	35.3	27.1	2.9	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.3
	M	56.2	43.7	3.4	3.1	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.2	2.1
	F	12.3	8.9	2.5	0.5	N	0.1	N	N	N	N	0.3
12. Jaisalmer . .	P	32.0	22.6	2.9	2.0	N	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.1
	M	54.6	39.2	4.8	3.6	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	3.4
	F	4.5	2.5	0.6	N	N	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	N	0.5
13. Jodhpur . . .	P	32.8	26.8	2.8	0.4	N	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.4
	M	54.1	44.6	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	2.5
	F	9.5	7.3	1.8	0.1	N	0.1	N	N	N	N	0.2
14. Nagaur . . .	P	35.3	28.5	2.8	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.3
	M	53.0	42.2	3.7	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.4
	F	16.6	14.1	1.7	0.3	N	0.2	0.1	N	N	N	0.2
15. Pali . . .	P	32.8	17.6	7.0	2.0	N	1.8	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.8
	M	53.0	29.9	8.3	3.6	0.1	3.2	1.4	0.4	2.2	0.8	3.1
	F	11.7	4.7	5.7	0.3	N	0.4	0.1	N	0.1	N	0.4
16. Barmer . . .	P	34.6	29.5	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	N	0.6	0.2	0.7
	M	56.9	48.7	3.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.4	1.3
	F	9.7	7.9	1.3	0.2	N	0.2	N	..	N	N	0.1
17. Jalor . . .	P	31.8	21.9	4.8	1.4	N	1.0	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.1
	M	54.9	39.1	6.6	2.4	N	1.9	0.7	0.1	1.9	0.2	2.0
	F	6.9	3.4	2.9	0.2	..	0.2	N	N	N	N	0.2
18. Sirohi . . .	P	30.8	15.2	7.2	2.8	N	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.7
	M	54.2	28.7	10.0	5.1	0.1	2.8	1.0	0.7	1.9	0.9	3.0
	F	6.6	1.3	4.2	0.4	N	0.2	N	0.1	0.1	N	0.3
19. Bhilwara . . .	P	40.3	30.6	2.8	2.5	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.5
	M	62.1	47.2	3.2	3.8	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.2	2.6
	F	16.5	12.4	2.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	N	N	N	N	0.3
20. Udaipur . . .	P	32.7	25.2	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.6
	M	56.6	44.6	2.7	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.4	2.8
	F	8.0	5.2	1.8	0.4	N	0.2	0.1	0.1	N	N	0.2
21. Chittaurgarh . .	P	39.9	31.4	3.2	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.9
	M	60.1	47.5	3.5	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.1	3.3
	F	18.3	14.2	2.8	0.6	N	0.3	0.1	N	N	N	0.3
22. Dungarpur . .	P	28.2	22.3	3.4	0.2	N	0.5	0.2	N	0.5	0.1	1.0
	M	51.2	42.9	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.7
	F	5.7	2.2	3.0	0.2	N	0.1	N	N	N	N	0.2
23. Banswara . .	P	28.2	24.0	2.2	0.1	N	0.5	0.2	N	0.4	N	0.8
	M	51.4	45.1	2.6	0.1	N	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.4
	F	4.5	2.6	1.7	N	N	0.1	N	N	N	..	0.1
24. Bundi . . .	P	34.5	22.5	4.4	2.3	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.0
	M	57.0	38.3	5.8	3.9	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	3.4
	F	9.1	4.5	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	N	0.1	0.6
25. Kota . . .	P	31.4	18.8	6.1	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.9
	M	53.3	33.6	8.7	1.8	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.5	3.2
	F	7.2	2.5	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
26. Jhalawar . . .	P	32.6	22.1	5.8	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.3
	M	55.4	40.2	7.0	1.5	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.2	2.2
	F	7.8	2.6	4.5	0.1	N	0.2	N	0.1	N	N	0.3

II—IN URBAN AREAS

tate/District (Urban areas)		Percentage distribution of workers by Industrial Categories										
	Persons Males Females	Percentage of workers to total Population	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers	III Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing Processing Servicing and repairs (a) Household Industry	V Manufacturing Processing Servicing and repairs (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	IX Other Services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	**P**	**25.8**	**2.7**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**1.7**	**4.0**	**1.1**	**4.9**	**2.5**	**7.8**
	M	**45.1**	**4.5**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**2.8**	**7.1**	**2.0**	**9.0**	**4.7**	**13.1**
	F	**3.9**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**N**	**N**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**1.7**
1. Ganganagar	P	27.3	2.9	1.1	0.1	N	1.0	4.6	1.3	6.8	2.3	7.2
	M	48.0	5.2	1.9	0.3	N	1.7	8.0	2.3	12.3	4.1	12.2
	F	2.1	0.2	0.1	N	..	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	N	1.2
2. Bikaner	P	23.7	1.4	0.8	0.1	N	1.5	2.4	1.2	4.3	3.1	8.9
	M	41.7	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	2.3	4.2	2.1	8.1	5.9	15.0
	F	3.7	0.4	0.2	N	N	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	N	1.9
3. Churu	P	22.3	6.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.9	1.0	4.1	1.3	4.2
	M	41.5	12.2	2.1	0.3	0.1	3.3	3.6	1.9	8.0	2.5	7.5
	F	2.5	1.0	0.2	N	..	0.3	0.1	N	0.1	N	0.8
4. Jhunjhunun	P	21.7	4.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	2.2	1.9	1.6	3.8	0.9	5.7
	M	39.1	7.0	2.2	0.4	0.4	3.6	3.6	2.9	7.1	1.7	10.2
	F	2.3	0.6	0.1	N	N	0.5	0.1	N	0.1	N	0.9
5. Alwar	P	24.7	1.8	0.7	0.1	N	2.0	2.6	1.1	5.5	1.7	9.2
	M	42.3	2.9	1.1	0.3	0.1	3.2	4.7	1.9	9.9	3.0	15.2
	F	3.5	0.4	0.2	N	N	0.5	0.1	N	0.2	0.1	2.0
6. Bharatpur	P	25.7	4.9	1.0	0.1	N	1.4	3.4	1.3	4.5	1.9	7.2
	M	44.8	8.7	1.6	0.3	N	2.3	6.1	2.3	8.1	3.4	12.0
	F	2.9	0.4	0.3	N	N	0.4	0.2	N	0.1	N	1.5
7. S. Madhopur	P	26.6	4.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	2.1	3.7	1.0	4.6	3.2	6.6
	M	46.0	6.7	1.6	0.4	0.1	3.3	6.6	1.8	8.4	5.8	11.3
	F	3.8	0.9	0.5	N	N	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0
8. Jaipur	P	26.6	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.0	4.9	1.0	5.0	2.6	9.1
	M	46.6	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	3.4	8.8	1.8	9.2	4.8	15.5
	F	3.4	0.3	0.2	N	N	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.7
9. Sikar	P	21.6	2.5	0.9	0.2	N	1.9	2.5	2.5	4.9	1.1	5.1
	M	40.4	4.4	1.6	0.3	0.1	3.5	4.7	4.8	9.6	2.2	9.2
	F	2.1	0.4	0.2	N	N	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	N	0.7
10. Ajmer	P	26.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.3	4.7	0.9	5.1	4.6	8.1
	M	44.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.8	7.7	1.5	9.2	8.6	13.2
	F	5.7	0.4	0.3	N	N	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.4
11. Tonk	P	27.2	5.1	1.6	0.5	0.1	2.6	3.4	1.0	4.0	1.3	7.6
	M	46.0	8.2	1.9	0.8	0.2	4.0	6.0	1.9	7.5	2.5	13.0
	F	6.3	1.7	1.2	N	N	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5
12. Jaisalmer	P	30.0	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	2.5	1.0	0.9	3.9	2.1	15.6
	M	50.0	3.5	2.3	0.4	0.2	4.0	1.6	1.4	6.6	3.6	26.4
	F	2.9	0.1	0.4	N	..	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13. Jodhpur . . .	P	25.0	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.5	1.1	4.2	3.4	8.2
	M	43.2	2.9	0.8	0.3	1.1	2.3	6.3	2.0	7.7	6.3	13.5
	F	3.9	0.6	0.2	N	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	N	2.0
14. Nagaur . . .	P	24.8	3.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	2.3	4.3	1.2	4.3	1.4	6.1
	M	44.2	5.4	1.9	0.4	0.8	4.1	8.0	2.1	8.1	2.7	10.7
	F	3.1	0.9	0.6	N	N	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	N	0.8
15. Pali . . .	P	27.5	3.7	2.0	0.4	0.2	1.9	6.9	0.6	5.1	1.3	5.4
	M	48.4	6.5	3.0	0.7	0.3	3.2	12.5	1.1	9.4	2.5	9.2
	F	3.8	0.6	0.9	N	N	0.4	0.7	N	0.2	N	1.0
16. Barmer . . .	P	26.7	2.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.9	0.5	6.1	1.5	9.6
	M	46.8	4.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	4.3	5.0	0.9	10.9	2.7	16.8
	F	2.2	0.3	0.2	N	..	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	N	0.8
17. Jalor . . .	P	27.0	5.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	2.2	2.0	1.0	5.8	1.0	7.6
	M	48.3	10.2	2.7	0.3	0.1	3.9	3.5	1.7	10.5	1.9	13.5
	F	2.7	0.5	0.3	N	N	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	..	0.9
18. Sirohi . . .	P	25.6	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.1	1.5	1.8	1.0	4.8	4.6	7.7
	M	45.7	3.8	2.0	1.1	0.1	2.7	3.4	1.8	8.9	8.8	13.1
	F	3.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.7
19. Bhilwara . . .	P	30.8	7.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	2.3	6.0	0.8	4.7	1.4	7.0
	M	51.4	10.4	1.3	0.5	0.4	3.9	10.9	1.4	8.5	2.5	11.6
	F	7.1	3.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	N	1.7
20. Udaipur . . .	P	27.0	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.4	3.9	1.0	5.5	2.3	10.1
	M	46.3	2.8	1.2	0.1	0.4	2.2	7.0	1.7	9.9	4.4	16.6
	F	4.9	0.4	0.3	N	N	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.7
21. Chittaurgarh . .	P	27.9	4.4	1.5	0.2	0.2	2.4	3.2	1.1	5.9	1.6	7.4
	M	47.8	7.3	1.9	0.3	0.2	3.8	5.9	1.8	11.0	3.0	12.6
	F	5.5	1.2	1.1	N	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	N	1.5
22. Dungarpur . .	P	23.2	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.6	2.4	0.6	5.0	1.8	8.4
	M	41.7	4.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	2.6	4.4	1.2	9.5	3.4	14.3
	F	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	..	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	N	2.0
23. Banswara . .	P	24.7	1.7	0.4	0.3	N	2.3	2.1	1.4	5.4	1.3	9.8
	M	43.8	3.0	0.6	0.5	N	4.0	3.8	2.6	10.0	2.6	16.7
	F	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	..	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	..	2.5
24. Bundi . . .	P	25.2	2.3	0.6	0.5	N	2.5	5.5	0.9	4.1	1.1	7.7
	M	43.4	4.2	0.9	0.9	N	3.8	9.9	1.7	7.4	1.9	12.7
	F	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	N	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.0
25. Kota . . .	P	29.3	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.2	6.7	1.5	5.2	4.2	8.3
	M	49.5	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.7	11.7	2.7	9.1	7.5	13.3
	F	4.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	N	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.4
26. Jhalawar . . .	P	25.8	2.9	1.7	0.3	0.1	1.5	4.2	0.7	5.0	1.1	8.3
	M	43.9	4.8	2.0	0.7	0.1	2.4	7.4	1.2	9.2	2.1	14.0
	F	5.6	0.8	1.3	N	..	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	N	1.9

It will be observed that while in the rural areas, the bulk of the workers (24 per cent out of 32 per cent) is engaged in cultivation, followed by those who work as agricultural labourers (3 per cent); in the urban areas, the bulk is engaged in other services (8 per cent) out of about (26 per cent); about 5 per cent in trade and commerce; 4 per cent in other than household industry; about 3 per cent in cultivation and 2.5 per cent in transport and communications.

The working population is engaged in activities which can be categorised as under:—

I Cultivators
II Agricultural Labourers
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities
IV Mining and Quarrying
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs
(a) Household Industry
(b) Other than Household Industry
VI Construction
VII Trade and Commerce
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications
IX Other Services

The following statements show the distribution of our working population by the aforesaid industrial categories separately for total, rural and urban areas of Rajasthan.

A—DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORKERS BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

State/District		Number of Workers										
		I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN	P	5,225,296	749,116	295,823	36,050	276,227	257,607	99,784	358,306	160,348	680,302
	M	4,570,690	536,103	171,979	31,957	245,773	244,655	93,891	351,032	158,020	20,555
	F	654,696	213,013	33,844	4,093	30,454	12,952	5,893	7,274	2,328	59,747
Ganganagar	P	244,058	69,686	2,845	93	6,777	15,091	6,891	21,945	6,991	27,780
	M	232,351	65,872	2,675	88	6,294	14,384	6,658	21,793	6,955	26,222
	F	11,707	3,814	170	5	483	707	233	152	36	1 558
Bikaner	P	90,734	11,240	1,767	853	4,735	6,463	5,080	11,646	8,212	24,662
	M	79,086	9,377	1,587	760	3,744	5,978	4,821	11,449	8,173	22,215
	F	11,648	1,863	180	93	991	485	259	197	39	2,447
Churu	P	201,922	11,044	3,182	211	6,126	5,662	2,798	11,985	4,167	16,315
	M	165,165	8,716	2,207	200	5,476	5,425	2,744	11,796	4,158	15,111
	F	36,157	2,328	975	11	650	237	54	186	9	1,204
Jhunjhunun	P	150,905	15,511	2,617	3,371	9,216	5,265	4,702	9,232	2,579	31,617
	M	136,199	13,255	2,318	3,290	8,309	5,065	4,422	9,126	2,567	30,485
	F	14,706	2,256	299	81	907	200	280	106	12	1,132
Alwar	P	266,057	33,121	5,821	732	15,036	7,335	3,618	15,360	4,466	36,753
	M	247,875	26,975	5,023	707	13,840	7,143	3,569	15,166	4,414	34,846
	F	11,182	6,146	798	25	1,196	192	49	194	52	2,907
Bharatpur	P	310,599	38,596	3,140	974	9,210	9,892	4,302	15,198	6,409	31,854
	M	301,667	33,212	3,005	923	8,497	9,627	4,216	15,009	6,374	29,209
	F	8,932	5,384	135	51	713	265	86	189	35	2,645
Sawai Madhopur	P	269,576	33,022	6,547	3,288	13,605	8,823	3,469	13,496	7,821	25 463
	M	238,135	22,436	5,501	3,114	12,231	8,520	3,364	13,259	7,739	23,197
	F	31,441	10,586	1,046	174	1,374	303	105	237	82	2,266
Jaipur	P	410,819	45,015	18,368	2,563	43,259	44,215	13,659	49,507	25,771	100,684
	M	351,750	32,128	14,371	2,347	38,454	42,903	13,205	48,682	25,484	92,703
	F	59,069	12,887	3,997	216	4,805	1,312	454	825	287	7,981
Sikar	P	187,821	14,981	7,291	750	13,041	7,814	6,992	13,549	4,038	24 483
	M	165,298	12,236	5,113	725	12,015	7,437	6,853	13,407	4,020	23,257
	F	22,523	2,745	2,178	25	1,026	377	139	142	18	1,226
Ajmer	P	201,763	33,153	21,827	828	14,938	23 971	5 318	26,543	22,562	47,984
	M	146 898	17,773	16,845	681	12,251	21,252	4,872	25,863	22,289	41 695
	F	54,865	15,380	4,982	147	2,687	2,719	446	680	273	6,289
Tonk	P	145,511	16 904	10,096	485	7,487	5,466	1,744	7,544	2,050	14,707
	M	122 861	10,234	8,791	441	6,685	5,122	1,618	7 433	1,974	13,269
	F	22,650	6,670	1,305	44	802	344	126	111	76	1,438

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jaisalmer	P	32,720	4,493	2,892	82	2,228	582	694	1 439	898	6,814
	M	31,106	4,039	2 880	80	1,860	466	525	1,386	890	6,395
	F	1,614	454	12	2	368	116	169	53	8	419
Jodhpur	P	216,862	23,662	4,044	2,640	9,281	14,576	4 429	18,510	14,198	40,837
	M	188 380	16,749	3,644	2,396	8,199	14 046	4,253	18 044	14,114	36,940
	F	28 482	6,913	400	244	1,082	530	176	466	84	3,897
Nagaur	P	321,010	32,489	6,511	1,970	13,153	9,773	2,785	12,231	4,635	24 283
	M	244,408	22,819	5,259	1,798	11,637	9,377	2,667	12,093	4,610	22 662
	F	76,602	9,670	1,252	172	1,516	396	118	138	25	1 621
Pali	P	155,812	62,611	17,539	505	17,695	13,959	2,788	15,553	4 999	21,056
	M	135,484	38,267	16,142	470	15,944	13,243	2,637	15,091	4,969	18,913
	F	20,328	24 344	1,397	35	1,751	716	151	462	30	2,143
Barmer	P	212,993	17,805	3,213	542	4,938	3,006	527	7 599	2,496	10,747
	M	186 083	13 310	2,632	480	4,206	2,871	513	7,507	2,479	10,279
	F	26,910	4,495	581	62	732	135	14	92	17	468
Jalor	P	141,187	30,950	8,684	132	7,269	2,874	800	8,180	1,126	9,457
	M	130,646	22,113	8,114	128	6,739	2 724	736	8,008	1,109	8,596
	F	10,541	8,837	570	4	530	150	64	172	17	861
Sirohi	P	54 473	26,055	10,156	244	6,393	3,201	2,082	7,112	5,149	11,606
	M	52,242	18,504	9,396	232	6,061	3,092	1,931	6,885	5,037	10,487
	F	2,231	7,551	760	12	332	109	151	227	112	1,119
Bhilwara	P	294,850	27,311	23,545	3 090	13,349	10,861	3,089	13,003	2,690	22 530
	M	237,767	16 336	18,797	2,629	12,129	10,369	2,872	12 714	2,671	20,116
	F	57,083	10,975	4,748	461	1,220	492	217	289	19	2,414
Udaipur	P	402,138	37,282	11,902	3,804	16,962	15,188	7,571	26,318	8,427	46,892
	M	361,404	23,200	8,374	3,540	15,156	14,539	6,698	25,598	8,198	42,393
	F	40 734	14,082	3,528	264	1 806	649	873	720	229	4,499
Chittaurgarh	P	270,292	128,411	9,043	1,573	9,388	7,205	2,682	11,217	2,276	23,227
	M	211,805	16 495	6,641	1,346	7 955	6,782	2,461	10,995	2,227	21,174
	F	58,487	11,916	2,402	227	1,433	423	221	222	49	2,053
Dungarpur	P	112,151	17,044	980	238	3,087	1,741	485	4,107	897	7,447
	M	106,685	9,556	529	219	2,715	1,576	453	4,008	887	6,626
	F	5 466	7,488	451	19	372	165	32	99	10	821
Banswara	P	149,965	13,503	454	63	3,807	1,920	658	4,448	702	8,148
	M	141,924	8,416	386	52	3,353	1,586	632	4,331	701	7,422
	F	8,041	5,087	68	11	454	134	26	117	1	726
Bundi	P	87,620	17,285	9,126	1,482	5,332	5,009	3,678	4,761	1,557	12,880
	M	79,468	12,222	8,313	1,216	4,744	4,713	3,175	4,585	1,343	11,203
	F	8,152	5,063	813	266	588	296	503	176	214	1,677
Kota	P	167,016	54,291	9,240	5,154	13,346	22,993	7,349	21,009	13 934	39.110
	M	156,726	40,765	8,719	3,753	11,338	21,765	6,629	20,193	13,351	34,445
	F	10,290	13,526	521	1 401	2,008	1,228	720	816	583	4,665
Jhalawar	P	126,442	33,651	4,993	383	6,569	4 922	1,594	6,814	1,298	11,966
	M	119,277	21,098	4,717	342	5,941	4,650	1,367	6,611	1,287	10,695
	F	7,165	12,553	276	41	628	272	227	203	11	1,271

B—DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL WORKERS BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

State/District	P M F	NUMBER OF WORKERS									
		I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJ S HAN	P	5,103,641	711,368	197,082	29,407	195 818	77,955	48,742	136,210	45945	327,436
	M	4,461,176	505,215	163,935	25,354	177,029	73,020	45,028	133,493	44,878	302,597
	F	642,465	206,153	33,146	3,553	19,789	4,935	3,714	2,717	1067	24,839
Ganganagar	P	237,400	67,139	2,529	72	4,452	4,614	3,944	6,262	1,772	11,169
	M	225,847	63,421	2,368	67	4,110	4,232	3,781	6,217	1,762	10 816
	F	11,553	3,718	161	5	342	382	163	45	10	353
Bikaner	P	87,307	9,367	1,452	752	1,217	858	2,261	1,389	805	3 659
	M	76,044	7,686	1,311	661	854	713	2,145	1,369	802	3,385
	F	11•263	1,681	141	91	363	145	116	20	3	274
Churu	P	184,702	8,105	2,853	67	1,420	818	234	1,287	883	5437
	M	149,155	5,963	1,889	57	1,148	747	217	1,250	880	5,245
	F	35,547	2,142	964	10	272	71	17	37	3	192
Jhunjhunun	P	144,452	13,603	2,247	3,025	5 699	2,132	2,166	3,154	1,102	22 299
	M	130,246	11,403	1,974	2,945	5,202	2,014	1,904	3,100	1 096	21,822
	F	14,206	2,200	273	77	497	118	262	54	6	477
Alwar	P	263,763	32,248	5,630	685	12,520	4,049	2,281	8,392	2,326	26,088
	M	245,836	26 237	4,844	662	11,626	3 908	2,243	8 316	2,311	24,306
	F	17,927	6,011	786	23	894	141	38	76	15	1.782
Bharatpur	P	300,598	36,507	2,847	954	6,330	2,919	1,702	6,005	2,579	17,022
	M	291,997	31,375	2,718	904	5,951	2,828	1,649	5,924	2,569	15,799
	F	8,601	5,132	129	50	379	91	53	81	10	1,223
S. Madhopur	P	263 832	31,527	6,193	3,161	10,622	3,604	2,074	6,891	3,315	16,118
	M	233,002	21,252	5,169	2,997	9,673	3,484	2,021	6,802	3,283	14,496
	F	30,830	10,275	1,024	164	949	120	53	89	32	1,622
Jaipur	P	400,436	42,298	17,410	1,981	27,942	7,953	6,300	11,875	6,415	32 769
	M	342,542	29,938	13,504	1 803	25,033	7,516	6,120	11 769	6,379	30 538
	F	57,894	12,360	3,906	178	2,909	437	180	106	36	2,231
Sikar	P	183,440	13,337	6961	670	9,587	3,402	2646	4,824	2,074	15,47
	M	161,307	10,808	4,793	648	8,881	3,194	2,549	4,754	2,061	14,891
	F	22,133	2,529	2,168	22	706	208	97	70	13	583
Ajmer	P	197,665	31,265	21,132	609	9,131	3,845	1,596	4,716	2,491	12,929
	M	143,598	16,533	16,217	517	8,084	3,605	1,484	4,629	2,459	11,365
	F	54,067	14,732	4,915	92	1,047	240	112	87	32	1,564
Tonk	P	139,916	15,201	9,598	380	4,653	1,790	599	3,134	577	6,460
	M	118,137	9,134	8,310	345	4,261	1,688	558	3,101	568	5,786
	F	21,779	6,067	1,288	35	292	102	41	33	9	674
Jaisalmer	P	32,211	4,136	2,826	54	1,622	333	477	497	392	3,000
	M	30,612	3,721	2,817	52	1,308	238	326	463	390	2,703
	F	1,599	415	9	2	314	95	151	34	2	297

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jodhpur	P	210,014	21,791	3,420	269	4,238	1,670	399	3,000	1,604	10,776
	M	182,566	15,178	3,100	261	3,750	1,574	324	2,898	1,583	10,253
	F	27,448	6,613	320	8	488	96	15	102	21	523
Nagaur	P	315,934	30,483	6,207	1,335	9,539	3,071	1,010	5,544	2,438	14,934
	M	239,995	21,238	4,961	1,179	8,323	2,811	937	5,474	2,426	13,922
	F	75,939	9,245	1,246	156	1,216	260	73	70	12	1,012
Pali	P	151,790	60,411	17,127	321	15,664	6,436	2,097	10,008	3,555	15,267
	M	131,744	36,515	15,735	293	14 103	6,063	1,969	9,668	3,533	13,633
	F	20,046	23,896	1,392	28	1,561	373	128	340	22	1,634
Barmer	P	211,638	17,250	3,157	482	3,509	1,382	223	4,178	1,659	5,357
	M	184,795	12,802	2,581	420	2,889	1,314	220	4,121	1,651	5,090
	F	26,843	4,448	576	62	620	68	3	57	8	267
Jalor	P	139,525	30,494	8,632	111	6,635	2,288	506	6,460	833	7,208
	M	129 050	21,693	8,064	108	6,127	2,165	473	6,348	816	6,473
	F	10 475	8,801	568	4	508	123	33	112	17	735
Sirohi	P	52,902	24,974	9,689	203	5,280	1,812	1,316	3,483	1,628	5,799
	M	50,721	17 706	8,979	191	5,008	1 729	1,205	3,351	1 565	5,298
	F	2,181	7,268	710	12	272	83	111	132	63	501
Bhilwara	P	286,718	26,103	23 220	2,757	10,733	3,842	2,143	7 551	1,121	14,367
	M	231,330	15,506	18,502	2,375	9,736	3,623	1,983	7,420	1 107	12,888
	F	55,388	10,597	4,718	382	997	219	160	131	14	1,479
Udaipur	P	398,305	35,550	11,673	3,372	13,847	6,584	5 317	14,177	3,170	24,466
	M	358 015	21,823	8,189	3,115	12,495	6,215	4,708	13,842	2,997	22,755
	F	40,290	13,727	3,484	257	1 352	369	609	335	173	1,711
Chittaurgarh	P	265,968	26,909	8,847	1,416	7,018	4,035	1,654	5,403	722	16,026
	M	208,038	15 517	6,457	1,212	5,986	3,742	1,523	5 283	692	14,657
	F	57,930	11,392	2,390	204	1,032	293	131	120	30	1,369
Dungarpur	P	111,375	16,897	947	129	2,593	994	278	2,533	342	4,826
	M	105,933	9,442	501	110	2,287	864	263	2,469	336	4,307
	F	5,442	7,455	446	19	306	130	15	64	6	519
Banswara	P	149,401	13,382	357	60	3,027	1 032	202	2,661	263	4,881
	M	141,409	8,321	302	49	2,670	932	191	2,612	262	4,555
	F	7,992	5,061	55	11	357	100	11	49	1	326
Bundi	P	86,128	16,912	8,767	1,463	3,722	1,408	3,058	2,071	860	7,844
	M	78,018	11,899	8,013	1,200	3,419	1,300	2,598	2,016	671	6,793
	F	8,110	5,013	754	263	303	108	460	55	189	1,051
Kota	P	163,495	52,826	8,577	4,742	10,153	4,619	3,114	6,840	2,362	16,170
	M	153,447	39 644	8,128	3,384	8 809	4,168	2,639	6,542	2,031	14,464
	F	10,048	13,182	49	1,358	1,344	451	475	298	331	1,706
Jhalawar	P	124,726	32,653	4,784	337	5,665	2,465	1 205	3,875	657	7,091
	M	117,792	20,460	4,510	296	5,196	2,353	998	3,755	648	6,357
	F	6934	12,193	274	41	469	112	207	120	9	734

C –DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN WORKERS BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

State/District	P M F	NUMBER OF WORKERS									
		I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN	**P**	**121,655**	**37,748**	**8,741**	**6,643**	**79,409**	**179,652**	**51,042**	**222,096**	**114,409**	**352,866**
	M	**109,514**	**30,888**	**8,043**	**6,103**	**68,744**	**171,635**	**48,863**	**217,539**	**113,142**	**317,958**
	F	**12,141**	**6,860**	**698**	**540**	**10,665**	**8,017**	**2,179**	**4,557**	**1,261**	**34,908**
Ganganagar	P	6,658	2,547	316	21	2,325	10,477	2,947	15,683	5,219	16,611
	M	6,504	2,451	307	21	2,184	10,152	2,877	15,576	5,193	15,406
	F	154	96	9	..	141	325	70	107	26	1,205
Bikaner	P	3,427	1,873	315	101	3,518	5,605	2,819	10,257	7,407	21,003
	M	3,042	1,691	276	99	2,890	5,265	2,676	10,080	7,371	18,830
	F	385	182	39	2	628	340	143	177	36	2,173
Churu	P	17,220	2,939	329	144	4,706	4,844	2,564	10,698	3,284	10,878
	M	16,010	2,753	318	143	4,328	4,678	2,527	10,546	3,278	9,866
	F	1,210	186	11	1	378	166	37	152	6	1,012
Jhunjhunun	P	6,453	1,908	370	346	3,517	3,133	2,536	6,078	1,477	9,318
	M	5,953	1,852	344	342	3,107	3,051	2,518	6,026	1,471	8,663
	F	500	56	26	4	410	82	18	52	6	655
Alwar	P	2,294	873	191	47	2,516	3,286	1,337	6,968	2,140	11,665
	M	2,039	738	179	45	2,214	3,235	1,326	6,850	2,103	10,540
	F	255	135	12	2	302	51	11	118	37	1,125
Bharatpur	P	10,001	2,089	293	20	2,880	6,973	2,600	9,193	3,830	14,832
	M	9,670	1,837	287	19	2,546	6,799	2,567	9 085	3,805	13,410
	F	331	252	6	1	334	174	33	108	25	1,422
Sawai Madhopur	P	5,744	1,495	354	127	2,983	5,219	1,395	6,605	4,506	9,345
	M	5,133	1,184	332	117	2,558	5,036	1,343	6,457	4,456	8,701
	F	611	311	22	10	425	183	52	148	50	644
Jaipur	P	10,383	2,717	958	582	15,317	36,262	7,359	37,632	19,356	67,915
	M	9,208	2,190	867	544	13,421	35,387	7,085	36,913	19,105	62,165
	F	1,175	527	91	38	1,896	875	274	719	251	5,50
Sikar	P	4,381	1,644	330	80	3,454	4,412	4,346	8,725	1,964	9,009
	M	3,991	1,428	320	77	3,134	4,243	4,304	8,653	1,959	8,366
	F	390	216	10	3	320	169	42	72	5	643
Ajmer	P	4,098	1,888	695	219	5,807	20,126	3,722	21,827	20,071	35,055
	M	3,300	1,240	628	164	4,167	17,647	3,388	21,234	19,830	30,330
	F	798	648	67	55	1,640	2,479	334	593	241	4,725
Tonk	P	5,595	1,703	498	105	2,834	3,676	1,145	4,410	1,473	8,247
	M	4,724	1,100	481	96	2,324	3,434	1,060	4,332	1,406	7,483
	F	871	603	17	9	510	242	85	78	67	764
Jaisalmer	P	509	357	66	28	606	249	217	942	506	3,814
	M	494	318	63	28	552	228	199	923	500	3,692
	F	15	39	3	..	54	21	18	19	6	122

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jodhpur	P	6,848	1,871	624	2,371	5 043	12,906	4,090	15,510	12,594	30,061
	M	5,814	1,571	544	2,135	4,449	12,472	3,929	15,146	12,531	26,687
	F	1,034	300	80	236	594	434	161	364	63	3,374
Nagaur . . .	P	5,076	2,006	304	635	3,614	6,702	1,775	6,687	2,197	9,349
	M	4,413	1,581	298	619	3,314	6,566	1,730	6 619	2,184	8,740
	F	663	425	6	16	300	136	45	68	13	609
Pali	P	4,022	2,200	412	184	2,031	7,523	691	5,545	1,444	5,789
	M	3,740	1,752	407	177	1,841	7,180	668	5,423	1,436	5,280
	F	282	448	5	7	190	343	23	122	8	509
Barmer . . .	P	1,355	555	56	60	1,429	1 624	304	3,421	837	5,390
	M	1 288	508	51	60	1,317	1,557	293	3 386	828	5,189
	F	67	47	5	..	112	67	11	35	9	201
Jalor	P	1,662	456	52	21	634	586	294	1,720	293	2,249
	M	1,596	420	50	20	612	559	263	1,660	293	2,123
	F	66	36	2	1	22	27	31	60	..	126
Sirohi	P	1,571	1,081	467	41	1,113	1,389	766	3,629	3,521	5,807
	M	1,521	798	417	41	1,053	1,363	726	3,534	3,472	5,189
	F	50	283	50	..	60	26	40	95	49	618
Bhilwara	P	8,132	1,208	325	333	2,616	7,019	946	5,452	1,569	8,163
	M	6,437	830	295	254	2,393	6,746	889	5,294	1,564	7 228
	F	1,695	378	30	79	223	273	57	158	5	935
Udaipur	P	3,833	1,732	229	432	3,115	8,604	2,254	12,141	5,257	22,426
	M	3,389	1 377	185	425	2,661	8,324	1,990	11,756	5 201	19,638
	F	444	355	44	7	454	280	264	385	56	2,788
Chittaurgarh . . .	P	4 324	1,502	196	157	2,370	3,170	1,028	5,814	1,554	7,201
	M	3,767	978	184	134	1,969	3,040	938	5,712	1,535	6 517
	F	557	524	12	23	400	130	90	102	19	684
Dungarpur	P	776	147	33	109	494	747	207	1 574	555	2,621
	M	752	114	28	109	428	712	190	1,539	551	2,319
	F	24	33	5	..	66	35	17	35	4	302
Banswara	P	564	121	97	3	780	688	456	1,787	439	3 267
	M	515	95	84	3	683	654	441	1,719	439	2,867
	F	49	26	13	..	97	34	15	68	..	400
Bundi	P	1,492	373	359	19	1,610	3,601	620	2,690	697	5,036
	M	1,450	323	300	16	1,325	3,413	577	2,569	672	4,410
	F	42	50	59	3	285	188	43	121	25	626
Kota	P	3 521	1,465	563	412	3,193	18,374	4,235	14,169	11,572	22,940
	M	3 279	1,121	591	369	2,529	17,597	3,990	13,651	11,320	19,981
	F	242	344	72	43	664	777	245	518	252	2,959
Jhalawar	P	1,716	998	209	46	904	2,457	389	2,939	641	4,875
	M	1,485	638	207	46	745	2,297	369	2,856	639	4,338
	F	231	360	2	..	159	160	20	83	2	537

The information contained in the above statements will be better understood with the aid of the following tables showing the same data in percentage figures:

A—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORKERS BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

State/District	P M F	PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS									
		I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN	**P 100**	**64.92**	**9.31**	**2.56**	**0.45**	**3.43**	**3.20**	**1.24**	**4.45**	**1.99**	**8.45**
	M 100	**65.07**	**7.63**	**2.45**	**0.45**	**3.50**	**3.48**	**1.34**	**5.00**	**2.25**	**8.83**
	F 100	**63.92**	**20.80**	**3.30**	**0.40**	**2.97**	**1.26**	**0.58**	**0.71**	**0.23**	**5.83**
Ganganagar	P 100	60.59	17.33	0.71	0.02	1.68	3.75	1.71	5.46	1.74	6.91
	M 100	60.62	17.19	0.70	0.02	1.64	3.75	1.74	5.69	1.81	6.84
	F 100	62.06	20.22	0.90	0.03	2.56	3.75	1.23	0.81	0.19	8.26
Bikaner	P 100	54.86	6.79	1.07	0.52	2.86	3.91	3.07	7.04	4.97	14.91
	M 100	53.73	6.37	1.08	0.52	2.51	4.06	3.28	7.78	5.55	15.09
	F 100	63.99	10.24	0.99	0.51	5.45	2.67	1.42	1.08	0.21	13.44
Churu	P 100	76.66	4.19	1.21	0.08	2.33	2.15	1.06	4.55	1.58	6.19
	M 100	74.74	3.94	1.00	0.09	2.48	2.45	1.24	5.34	1.88	6.84
	F 100	86.66	5.49	2.30	0.03	1.53	0.56	0.13	0.44	0.02	2.84
Jhunjhunun	P 100	64.21	6.60	1.11	1.44	3.92	2.24	2.00	3.93	1.10	13.45
	M 100	63.34	6.16	1.08	1.53	3.86	2.36	2.06	4.24	1.19	14.18
	F 100	73.61	11.29	1.50	0.41	4.54	1.00	1.40	0.53	0.06	5.66
Alwar	P 100	68.34	8.51	1.49	0.19	3.86	1.88	0.93	3.95	1.15	9.70
	M 100	68.94	7.50	1.40	0.20	3.85	1.98	0.99	4.22	1.23	9.69
	F 100	61.14	20.67	2.68	0.08	4.02	0.65	0.16	0.65	0.17	9.78
Bharatpur	P 100	72.20	8.97	0.73	0.23	2.14	2.30	1.00	3.53	1.49	7.41
	M 100	73.27	8.07	0.73	0.22	2.06	2.34	1.02	3.65	1.55	7.09
	F 100	48.45	29.20	0.73	0.28	3.87	1.44	0.47	1.02	0.19	14.35
Sawai Madhopur	P 100	70.00	8.58	1.70	0.85	3.53	2.29	0.90	3.51	2.03	6.61
	M 100	70.56	6.65	1.63	0.92	3.62	2.53	1.00	3.93	2.29	6.37
	F 100	66.03	22.23	2.20	0.37	2.88	0.64	0.22	0.50	0.17	4.76
Jaipur	P 100	54.49	5.97	2.44	0.34	5.74	5.87	1.81	6.57	3.42	13.35
	M 100	53.13	4.85	2.17	0.36	5.81	6.48	2.00	7.35	3.85	14.00
	F 100	64.32	14.03	4.35	0.24	5.23	1.43	0.50	0.90	0.31	8.69
Sikar	P 100	66.90	5.33	2.60	0.27	4.64	2.78	2.49	4.83	1.44	8.72
	M 100	66.02	4.89	2.04	0.29	4.80	2.97	2.74	5.35	1.61	9.29
	F 100	74.09	9.03	7.16	0.08	3.38	1.24	0.46	0.47	0.06	4.03
Ajmer	P 100	50.58	8.31	5.47	0.21	3.75	6.01	1.33	6.65	5.66	12.03
	M 100	47.32	5.72	5.43	0.22	3.95	6.85	1.57	8.33	7.18	13.43
	F 100	62.02	17.38	5.63	0.17	3.04	3.07	0.50	0.77	0.31	7.11
Tonk	P 100	68.64	7.97	4.76	0.23	3.53	2.58	0.82	3.56	0.97	6.94
	M 100	68.86	5.73	4.93	0.25	3.74	2.87	0.91	4.16	1.11	7.44
	F 100	67.48	19.87	3.89	0.13	2.39	1.02	0.38	0.33	0.23	4.28
Jaisalmer	P 100	61.92	8.50	5.47	0.16	4.22	1.10	1.31	2.72	1.70	12.90
	M 100	62.68	8.14	5.80	0.16	3.75	0.94	1.06	2.79	1.79	12.89
	F 100	50.20	14.12	0.37	0.06	11.45	3.61	5.26	1.65	0.25	13.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jodhpur	P 100	62.13	6.78	1.16	0.76	2.66	4.17	1.27	5.30	4.07	11.70
	M 100	61.41	5.46	1.19	0.78	2.67	4.58	1.39	5.88	4.60	12.04
	F 100	67.37	16.35	0.95	0.58	2.56	1.25	0.42	1.10	0.20	9.22
Nagaur	P 100	74.85	7.58	1.52	0.46	3.07	2.28	0.65	2.85	1.08	5.66
	M 100	72.45	6.77	1.56	0.53	3.45	2.78	0.79	3.58	1.37	6.72
	F 100	83.71	10.57	1.37	0.19	1.65	0.43	0.13	0.15	0.03	1.77
Pali	P 100	49.86	20.03	5.61	0.16	5.66	4.47	0.89	4.98	1.60	6.74
	M 100	51.88	14.65	6.18	0.18	6.11	5.07	1.01	5.78	1.90	7.24
	F 100	39.58	47.40	2.72	0.07	3.41	1.39	0.30	0.90	0.06	4.17
Barmer	P 100	80.72	6.75	1.22	0.21	1.87	1.14	0.20	2.88	0.94	4.07
	M 100	80.78	5.78	1.14	0.21	1.82	1.25	0.22	3.26	1.08	4.46
	F 100	80.31	13.42	1.73	0.19	2.19	0.40	0.04	0.27	0.05	1.40
Jalor	P 100	67.02	14.69	4.12	0.06	3.45	1.37	0.38	3.88	0.54	4.49
	M 100	69.16	11.70	4.29	0.07	3.57	1.44	0.39	4.24	0.59	4.55
	F 100	48.47	40.63	2.62	0.02	2.44	0.69	0.30	0.79	0.08	3.96
Sirohi	P 100	43.07	20.60	8.03	0.19	5.06	2.53	1.65	5.62	4.07	9.18
	M 100	45.88	16.25	8.25	0.20	5.32	2.72	1.70	6.05	4.42	9.21
	F 100	17.70	59.91	6.03	0.10	2.63	0.86	1.20	1.80	0.89	8.88
Bhilwara	P 100	71.16	6.59	5.68	0.75	3.22	2.62	0.75	3.14	0.65	5.44
	M 100	70.68	4.86	5.59	0.78	3.61	3.08	0.85	3.78	0.79	5.98
	F 100	73.26	14.09	6.09	0.59	1.57	0.63	0.28	0.37	0.02	3.10
Udaipur	P 100	69.76	6.47	2.06	0.66	2.94	2.63	1.31	4.57	1.46	8.14
	M 100	70.99	4.56	1.64	0.70	2.98	2.85	1.31	5.03	1.61	8.33
	F 100	60.45	20.90	5.23	0.39	2.68	0.96	1.30	1.07	0.34	6.68
Chittaurgarh . .	P 100	73.99	7.78	2.48	0.43	2.57	1.97	0.73	3.07	0.62	6.36
	M 100	73.57	5.73	2.31	0.47	2.76	2.36	0.85	3.82	0.77	7.36
	F 100	75.53	15.39	3.10	0.29	1.85	0.55	0.29	0.29	0.06	2.65
Dungarpur	P 100	75.69	11.50	0.66	0.16	2.08	1.17	0.33	2.77	0.61	5.03
	M 100	80.06	7.17	0.40	0.16	2.04	1.18	0.34	3.01	0.67	4.97
	F 100	36.63	50.18	3.02	0.13	2.49	1.11	0.21	0.66	0.07	5.50
Banswara	P 100	81.74	7.36	0.25	0.03	2.08	0.94	0.36	2.42	0.38	4.44
	M 100	84.08	4.98	0.23	0.03	1.99	0.94	0.37	2.56	0.42	4.40
	F 100	54.83	34.69	0.46	0.08	3.09	0.91	0.18	0.80	0.01	4.95
Bundi	P 100	58.91	11.62	6.13	1.00	3.59	3.37	2.47	3.20	1.05	8.66
	M 100	60.67	9.33	6.35	0.93	3.62	3.60	2.42	3.50	1.03	8.55
	F 100	45.93	28.53	4.58	1.50	3.31	1.67	2.83	0.99	1.21	9.45
Kota	P 100	47.25	15.36	2.61	1.46	3.78	6.51	2.08	5.94	3.94	11.07
	M 100	49.33	12.83	2.75	1.18	3.57	6.85	2.09	6.36	4.20	10.84
	F 100	28.78	37.83	1.46	3.92	5.61	3.43	2.01	2.28	1.63	13.05
Jhalawar	P 100	63.66	16.94	2.51	0.19	3.31	2.48	0.80	3.43	0.65	6.03
	M 100	67.78	11.99	2.68	0.19	3.37	2.64	0.78	3.76	0.73	6.08
	F 100	31.64	55.43	1.22	0.18	2.77	1.20	1.00	0.90	0.05	5.61

B– PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL WORKERS BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

State/District	P M F	PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS									
		I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN	**P 100**	**74.24**	**10.35**	**2.87**	**0.43**	**2.86**	**1.13**	**0.71**	**1.98**	**0.67**	**4.76**
	M 100	**75.20**	**8.52**	**2.76**	**0.44**	**2.98**	**1.23**	**0.76**	**2.25**	**0,76**	**5.10**
	F 100	**68.17**	**21.87**	**3.52**	**0.38**	**2.10**	**0.53**	**0.39**	**0.29**	**0.11**	**2.64**
Ganganagar	P 100	69.96	19.78	0.75	0.02	1.31	1.36	1.16	1.85	0.52	3.29
	M 100	70.01	19.66	0.73	0.02	1.27	1.31	1.17	1.93	0.55	3.35
	F 100	69.05	22.22	0.96	0.03	2.04	2.28	0.98	0.27	0.06	2.11
Bikaner	P 100	80.05	8.59	1.33	0.69	1.12	0.79	2.07	1.27	0.74	3.35
	M 100	80.07	8.09	1.38	0.70	0.90	0.75	2.26	1.44	0.85	3.56
	F 100	79.90	11.92	1.00	0.65	2.58	1.03	0.82	0.14	0.02	1.94
Churu	P 100	89.74	3.94	1.39	0.03	0.69	0.40	0.11	0.63	0.43	2.64
	M 100	87.56	3.58	1.13	0.03	0.69	0.45	0.13	0.75	0.53	3.15
	F 100	90.55	5.46	2·46	0.03	0.69	0.18	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.49
Jhunjhunun	P 100	72.27	6.81	1.12	1.51	2.85	1.07	1.08	1.58	0.55	11.16
	M 100	71.68	6.27	1.09	1.62	2.86	1.11	1.05	1.71	0.60	12.01
	F 100	78.18	12.11	1.50	0·42	2.74	0.65	1.44	0.30	0.03	2.63
Alwar	P 100	73.68	9.01	1.57	0.19	3.50	1.13	0.64	2.34	0.65	7.29
	M 100	74.43	7.94	1.47	0.20	3.52	1.18	0.68	2.52	0.70	7.36
	F 100	64.74	21.71	2.84	0.08	3.23	0.51	0.14	0.27	0.05	6.43
Bharatpur	P 100	79.64	9.67	0.76	0.25	1.68	0.77	0.45	1.59	0.68	4.51
	M 100	80.72	8.67	0.75	0.25	1.65	0.78	0.46	1.64	0.71	4.35
	F 100	54.61	32.59	0.82	0.32	2.41	0.58	0.34	0.51	0.06	7.76
Sawai Madhopur	P 100	75.96	9.08	1.78	0.91	3.06	1.04	0.60	1.98	0.95	9.64
	M 100	77.11	7.03	1.71	0.99	3.20	1.15	0.67	2.25	1.09	4.80
	F 100	68.27	22.75	2.27	0.36	2.10	0.27	0.12	0.20	0.07	3.59
Jaipur	P 100	72.10	7.62	3.13	0.36	5.03	1.43	1.13	2.14	1.16	5.90
	M 100	72.09	6.30	2.84	0.38	5.27	1.58	1.29	2.48	1.34	6.43
	F 100	72.15	15.41	4.87	0.22	3.63	0.55	0.22	0.13	0.04	2.78
Sikar	P 100	75.67	5.50	2.87	0.28	3.76	1.40	1.09	1.99	0.86	6.38
	M 100	75.42	5.05	2.24	0.30	4.15	1.50	1.19	2.22	0.97	6.96
	F 100	77.58	8.86	7.60	0.08	2.47	0.73	0.34	0.25	0.05	2.04
Ajmer	P 100	69.27	10.96	7.40	0.21	3.20	1.35	0.56	1.65	0.87	4.53
	M 100	68.87	7.93	7.78	0.25	3.88	1.73	0.71	2.22	1.18	5.45
	F 100	70.32	19.16	6.39	0.12	1.36	0.31	0.15	0.11	0.04	2.04
Tonk	P 100	76.75	8.34	5.26	0.21	2.55	0.98	0.33	1.72	0.32	3.54
	M 100	77.73	6.01	5.47	0.23	2.87	0.11	0.37	2.04	0.37	3.80
	F 100	71.83	20.01	4.25	0.11	0.96	0.34	0.14	0.11	0.03	2.22
Jaisalmer	P 100	70.72	9.08	6.20	0.12	3.56	0.73	1.05	1.09	0.86	6.59
	M 100	71.81	8.73	6.61	0.12	3.07	0.56	0.76	1.09	0.91	6.34
	F 100	54.80	14.22	0.31	0.07	10.76	3.25	5.17	1.17	0.07	10.18

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jodhpur	P	100	81.68	8.48	1.33	0.10	1.65	0.65	0.13	1.17	0.62	4.19
	M	100	82.43	6.85	1.40	0.11	1.69	0.71	0.15	1.31	0.71	4.63
	F	100	77.03	18.56	0.90	0.02	1.37	0.27	0.04	0.28	0.06	1.47
Nagaur	P	100	80.91	7.81	1.59	0.34	2.44	0.79	0.26	1.42	0.62	3.82
	M	100	79.66	7.05	1.65	0.39	2.76	0.93	0.31	1.82	0.81	4.62
	F	100	85.11	10.36	1.40	0.17	1.36	0.29	0.08	0.08	0.01	1.14
Pali	P	100	53.70	21.37	6.06	0.11	5.54	2.28	0.74	3.54	1.26	5.40
	M	100	56.48	15.66	6.75	0.13	6.05	2.60	0.84	4.14	1.51	5.84
	F	100	40.56	48.35	2.82	0.06	3.16	0.75	0.26	0.69	0.04	3.31
Barmer	P	100	85.05	6.93	1.27	0.19	1.41	0.56	0.09	1.68	0.67	2.15
	M	100	85.60	5.93	1.20	0.19	1.34	0.61	0.10	1.91	0.76	2.36
	F	100	81.46	13.50	1.75	0.19	1.88	0.21	0.01	0.17	0.02	0.81
Jalor	P	100	68.83	15.05	4.26	0.05	3.27	1.13	0.25	3.19	0.41	3.56
	M	100	71.17	11.97	4.45	0.06	3.38	1.19	0.26	3.50	0.45	3.57
	F	100	49.01	41.17	2.66	0.01	2.38	0.58	0.15	0.52	0.08	3.44
Sirohi	P	100	49.40	23.32	9.05	0.19	4.93	1.69	1.23	3.25	1.52	5.42
	M	100	52.97	18.49	9.38	0.20	5.23	1.81	1.26	3.50	1.63	5.53
	F	100	19.25	64.13	6.26	0.11	2.40	0.73	0.98	1.16	0.56	4.42
Bhilwara	P	100	75.74	6.89	6.13	0.73	2.84	1.01	0.57	1.99	0.30	3.80
	M	100	75.98	5.09	6.08	0.78	3.20	1.19	0.65	2.49	0.36	4.23
	F	100	74.76	14.30	6.37	0.51	1.34	0.30	0.22	0.18	0.02	2.00
Udaipur	P	100	77.12	6.88	2.26	0.65	2.68	1.28	1.03	2.75	0.61	4.74
	M	100	78.83	4.80	1.80	0.69	2.75	1.37	1.04	3.05	0.66	5.01
	F	100	64.66	22.03	5.59	0.41	2.17	0.59	0.98	0.54	0.28	2.75
Chittaurgarh	P	100	78.69	7.96	2.62	0.42	2.08	1.19	0.49	1.60	0.21	4.74
	M	100	79.07	5.90	2.45	0.46	2.28	1.42	0.58	2.01	0.26	5.57
	F	100	77.35	15.21	3.19	0.27	1.38	0.39	0.18	0.16	0.04	1.83
Dungarpur	P	100	79.04	11.99	0.67	0.09	1.84	0.71	0.20	1.80	0.24	3.42
	M	100	83.73	7.46	0.40	0.09	1.81	0.68	0.21	1.95	0.27	3.40
	F	100	37.79	51.76	3.10	0.13	2.13	0.90	0.11	0.44	0.04	3.60
Banswara	P	100	85.24	7.64	0.20	0.03	1.73	0.59	0.12	1.52	0.15	2.78
	M	100	87.67	5.16	0.19	0.03	1.65	0.58	0.12	1.62	0.16	2.82
	F	100	57.24	36.24	0.39	0.08	2.56	0.72	0.08	0.35	0.01	2.33
Bundi	P	100	65.13	12.79	6.63	1.11	2.82	1.06	2.31	1.57	0.65	5.93
	M	100	67.30	10.26	6.91	1.04	2.95	1.12	2.24	1.74	0.58	5.86
	F	100	49.74	30.74	4.62	1.61	1.86	0.66	2.82	0.34	1.16	6.45
Kota	P	100	59.91	19.36	3.14	1.74	3.72	1.69	1.14	2.51	0.87	5.92
	M	100	63.08	16.30	3.34	1.39	3.62	1.71	1.09	2.69	0.83	5.95
	F	100	33.90	44.47	1.52	4.58	4.53	1.52	1.60	1.01	1.11	5.76
Jhalawar	P	100	67.99	17.80	2.61	0.18	3.09	1.34	0.66	2.11	0.36	3.86
	M	100	72.55	12.60	2.78	0.18	3.20	1.45	0.61	2.31	0.40	3.92
	F	100	32.87	57.81	1.30	0.20	2.22	0.53	0.98	0.57	0.04	3.48

C—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN WORKERS BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

State/District	P M F	PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS									
		I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN	**P 100**	**10.36**	**3.21**	**0.75**	**0.57**	**6.76**	**15.30**	**4.35**	**18.91**	**9.74**	**30.05**
	M 100	**10.02**	**2.83**	**0.74**	**0.56**	**6.29**	**15.71**	**4.47**	**19.91**	**10.36**	**29.11**
	F 100	**14.84**	**8.39**	**0.85**	**0.66**	**13.03**	**9.80**	**2.66**	**5.57**	**1.54**	**42.66**
Ganganagar	P 100	10.60	4.06	0.51	0.03	3.70	16.68	4.69	24.97	8.31	26.45
	M 100	10.72	4.04	0.51	0.04	3.60	16.73	4.74	25.67	8.56	25.39
	F 100	7.22	4.50	0.42	..	6.61	15.24	3.28	5.02	1.22	56.49
Bikaner	P 100	6.08	3.33	0.56	0.18	6.25	9.95	5.00	18.21	13.15	37.29
	M 100	5.83	3.24	0.53	0.19	5.53	10.08	5.12	19.30	14.12	36.06
	F 100	9.38	4.43	0.95	0.05	15.30	8.28	3.48	4.31	0.88	52.94
Churu	P 100	29.89	5.10	0.57	0.25	8.17	8.41	4.45	18.57	5.70	18.89
	M 100	29.40	5.06	0.59	0.26	7.95	8.59	4.64	19.37	6.02	18.12
	F 100	38.30	5.89	0.35	0.03	11.97	5.25	1.17	4.81	0.19	32.04
Jhunjhunun	P 100	18.37	5.43	1.05	0.98	10.01	8.92	7.22	17.30	4.20	26.52
	M 100	17.86	5.56	1.03	1.03	9.32	9.16	7.56	18.08	4.41	25.99
	F 100	27.64	3.10	1.44	0.22	22.66	4.53	1.00	2.87	0.33	36.21
Alwar	P 100	7.33	2·79	0·61	0·15	8·03	10·49	4·27	22·25	6·83	37·25
	M 100	6·97	2·52	0·61	0·15	7·57	11.05	4·53	23·40	7.19	36·01
	F 100	12·45	6.59	0·58	0·10	14·75	2·49	0·54	5·76	1.81	54·93
Bharatpur	P 100	18.97	3.96	0.56	0·04	5·46	13.23	4·93	17.44	7·27	28·14
	M 100	19.33	3.67	0.57	0.04	5.09	13.59	5.13	18.16	7.61	26.81
	F 100	12.32	9.38	0.22	0.04	12.44	6.48	1.23	4.02	0.93	52.94
Sawai Madhopur	P 100	15.20	3.96	0.94	0.33	7.90	13.82	3.69	17.49	11.93	24.74
	M 100	14.54	3.35	0.94	0.33	7.24	14.26	3.80	18.28	12.62	24.64
	F 100	24.88	12.66	0.90	0.41	17.30	7.45	2.12	6.03	2.03	26.22
Jaipur	P 100	5.23	1.37	0.48	0.29	7.72	18.27	3.71	18.96	9.75	34.22
	M 100	4.93	1.17	0.47	0.29	7.18	18.94	3.79	19.78	10.22	33.26
	F 100	10.13	4.55	0.78	0.33	16.35	7.55	2.36	6.20	2.16	49.59
Sikar	P 100	11.43	4.29	0.86	0 21	9.01	11.51	11.33	22.75	5.12	23.49
	M 100	10.94	3.91	0.88	0.21	8.59	11.63	11.80	23.73	5.37	22.94
	F 100	20.85	11.55	0.53	0.16	17.11	9.04	2.25	3.85	0.27	34.39
Ajmer	P 100	3.61	1.67	0.61	0.19	5.12	17.73	3.28	19.23	17.68	30.88
	M 100	3.24	1.22	0.62	0.16	4.09	17.31	3.32	20.83	19.45	29.70
	F 100	6.89	5.60	0.58	0.48	14.16	21.41	2.88	5.12	2.08	40.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tonk	P 100	18.85	5.74	1.68	0.35	9.55	12.38	3.86	14.85	4.96	27.78
	M 100	17.87	4.16	1.82	0.36	8.79	12.99	4.01	16.38	5.32	28.30
	F 100	26.83	18.58	0.52	0.28	15.71	7.46	2.62	2.40	2.06	23.54
Jaisalmer	P 100	6.98	4.89	0.91	0.38	8.31	3.41	2.98	12.91	6.94	52.29
	M 100	7.06	4.54	0.90	0.40	7.89	3.26	2.84	13.19	7.15	52.77
	F 100	5.05	13.13	1.01	..	13.18	7.07	6.06	6.40	2.02	41.08
Jodhpur	P 100	7.43	2.04	0.68	2.58	5.49	14.01	4.15	16.87	13.70	32.70
	M 100	6.82	1.84	0.64	2.50	5.22	14.63	4.61	17.76	14.69	31.29
	F 100	15.57	4.52	1.21	3.55	8.95	6.54	2.42	5.48	0.95	50.81
Nagaur	P 100	13.24	5.23	0.79	1.66	9.42	17.48	4.63	17.44	5.73	24.38
	M 100	12.24	4.38	0.83	1.72	9.19	18.21	4.80	18.35	6.05	24.23
	F 100	29.07	18.64	0.26	0.70	13.15	5.96	1.97	2.98	0.57	26.70
Pali	P 100	13.48	7.37	1.38	0.62	16.81	25.21	2.31	18.58	4.84	19.40
	M 100	13.40	6.28	1.46	0.64	6.60	25.73	2.39	19.43	5.15	18.92
	F 100	14.56	23.13	0.26	0.36	9.81	17.70	1.19	6.30	0.41	26.28
Barmer	P 100	9.01	3.69	0.37	0.40	9.51	10.81	2.02	22.76	5.57	35.86
	M 100	8.90	3.51	0.35	0.41	9.10	10.76	2.02	23.39	5.72	35.84
	F 100	12.09	8.48	0.90	..	20.22	12.09	1.99	6.32	1.63	36.28
Jalor	P 100	20.86	5.72	0.65	0.26	7.96	7.36	3.69	21.59	3.68	28.23
	M 100	21.01	5.53	0.66	0.26	8.06	7.36	3.46	21.85	3.86	27.95
	F 100	17.79	9.70	0.54	0.27	5.93	7.28	8.36	16.47	..	33.96
Sirohi	P 100	8.10	5.58	2.41	0.21	5.74	7.17	3.95	18.72	18.16	29.96
	M 100	8.40	4.40	2.30	0.23	5.81	7.52	4.01	19.51	19.17	28.65
	F 100	3.93	22.27	3.93	..	4.72	2.05	3.15	7.47	3.86	48.62
Bhilwara	P 100	22.74	3.38	0.91	0.93	7.31	19.63	2.65	15.24	4.39	22.82
	M 100	20.16	2.60	0.92	0.79	7.49	21.13	2.78	16.58	4.90	22.64
	F 100	31.22	9.86	0.78	2.06	5.82	7.12	1.49	4.12	0.13	24.40
Udaipur	P 100	6.38	2.89	0.38	0.72	5.19	14.33	3.76	20.23	8.76	37.36
	M 100	6.17	2.51	0.34	0.77	4.84	15.15	3.62	21.39	9.47	35.74
	F 100	8.75	6.99	0.87	0.14	8.94	5.52	5.20	7.58	1.10	54.91
Chittaurgarh	P 100	15.83	5.50	0.72	0.58	8.68	11.60	3.76	21.28	5.69	26.36
	M 100	15.20	3.95	0.74	0.54	7.95	12.27	3.78	23.06	6.20	26.31
	F 100	21.91	20.61	0.47	0.90	15.78	5.12	3.54	4.01	0.75	26.91
Dungarpur	P 100	3.68	2.02	0.46	1.50	6.80	10.29	2.85	21.67	7.64	36.09
	M 100	3.15	1.69	0.41	1.62	6.35	10.56	2.82	22.83	8.17	34.40
	F 100	5.61	6.33	0.96	..	12.67	6.72	3.26	6.72	0.77	57.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Banswara	P 100	6.88	1.47	1.18	0.04	9.31	8.39	5.56	21.79	5.35	39.83
	M 100	6.87	1.27	1.12	0.04	9.11	8.72	5.88	22.92	5.85	38.22
	F 100	6.98	3.70	1.85	..	13.82	4.84	2.14	9.69	..	56.98
Bundi	P 100	9.04	2.26	2.18	0.12	9.76	21.83	3.76	16.30	4.22	30.53
	M 100	9.63	2.15	1.99	0.11	5.80	22.67	3.83	17.07	4.46	29.29
	F 100	2.91	3.47	4.09	0.21	19.77	13.04	2.98	8.39	1.73	43.41
Kota	P 100	4.37	1.82	0.82	0.51	3.97	22.81	5.26	17.59	14.37	28.48
	M 100	4.40	1.51	0.79	0.50	3.40	23.64	5.36	18.34	15.21	26.85
	F 100	3.96	5.63	1.18	0.70	10.86	12.70	4.00	8.47	4.12	48.38
Jhalawar	P 100	11.31	6.58	1.38	0.30	5.96	16.19	2.56	19.37	4.22	32.13
	M 100	10.90	4.69	1.52	0.34	5.47	16.86	2.71	20.97	4.69	31.85
	F 100	14.86	23.17	0.13	..	19.23	10.30	1.29	5.34	0.13	34.55

Agriculture is the mainstay of the bulk of the people in the State for 72.70 per cent of the male working population and 84.72 per cent of the female working population are engaged in this work. Of the agricultural workers 65.07 per cent of the males and 63.92 per cent of the females are engaged in cultivation while the remaining 7.63 per cent males and 20.80 per cent females work as agricultural labourers. Still higher proportions are observed in the rural areas of the State where 83.72 per cent of the males and 90.04 per cent of the females, among their respective working population, are engaged in agricultural activities. In the urban areas of the State, male and female participation in the agricultural activities is 12.85 and 23.23 per cent respectively. Other economic activities which engaged a sizable number of workers are other services, trade and commerce, manufacturing other than household industry and transport, storage, and communication. Other services account for 29.11 per cent of the urban male workers and 42.66 per cent of the urban female workers. While 19.91 per cent of the urban male workers are engaged in trade and commerce, manufacturing other than household industry also accounts for 15.71 per cent. Apart from these 10.36 per cent of the urban male workers are employed in transport, storage and communications. Among the urban female workers 13.03 per cent belong to those working in household industry while 9.80 per cent are found working in manufacturing other than household industry. Female participation in other economic activities is, rather, small.

Down at the district level also, majority of the workers in the various districts are engaged in agricultural activities. As many as 53.04 per cent of the male workers in Ajmer district to 89.06 per cent in Banswara district and as many as 64.32 per cent of the female workers in Jaisalmer district to 94.28 per cent in Nagaur district work in this primary activity. Still higher proportions of agricultural workers are observed in the rural areas where the percentage of male agricultural workers ranges from 71.46 per cent in Sirohi district to 92.83 per cent in Banswara district and that of female workers from 69.02 per cent in Jaisalmer district to 96.01 per cent in Churu district. In the urban areas of the various districts, the proportion of male agricultural workers ranges from 4.46 per cent in Ajmer district to 34.46 per cent in Churu district while such proportion of female agricultural workers varies from 6.38 per cent in Bundi district to 54.08 per cent in Bhilwara district.

Other important economic activities which engage a sizable number of workers in the urban areas of the various districts are the other services, which account from 18.12 per cent of male workers in Churu district to 52.77 per cent in Jaisalmer district and from 23.54 per cent of the female workers in Tonk district to 57.96 per cent in Dungarpur district. Besides, trade and commerce, in which activity the urban male workers are engaged from 13.19 per cent in Jaisalmer district to 25.67 per cent in Ganganagar district, manufacturing other than household industry accounts for from 3.26 per cent in Jaisalmer district to 25.73 per cent in Pali district. Apart from this, the percentage of urban male workers employed in transport, storage and communications varies from 3.86 per cent in Jalor district to 19.45 per cent in Ajmer district. The participation of urban female workers in household industry ranges from 4.72 per cent in Sirohi district to 22.66 per cent in Jhunjhunun district, while, in manufacturing other than household industry, the percentage of female workers various from 2.05 per cent in Sirohi district to 21.41 per cent in Ajmer district. Female participation in other activities is, rather, small.

The following statement presents the percentage distribution of workers by industrial categories broad

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY

Broad Age-groups	Percentage of Total workers			Workers											
				I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			IV Mining & Quarrying		
	P	M	F	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	15	16
RAJASTHAN—TOTAL															
Total	**31.2**	**52.1**	**8.3**	**20.3**	**33.9**	**5.3**	**2.9**	**4.0**	**1.7**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**N**
0—14	2.3	3.3	1.1	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	N	N	N
15—29	11.4	18.9	3.2	7.2	11.9	2.1	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	N
30—49	12.0	20.3	3.0	7.8	13.1	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.1	1.3	N	N	0.1	N
50+	5.5	9.6	1.0	3.9	6.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	N	N	N	N
RAJASTHAN—RURAL															
Total	**32.4**	**53.6**	**9.3**	**24.1**	**40.3**	**6.3**	**3.4**	**4.6**	**2.0**	**0.9**	**1.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**N**
0—14	2.6	3.8	1.4	1.6	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	N	N	N
15—29	11.8	19.4	3.6	8.6	14.1	2.5	1.4	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	N	N	0.1	N
30—49	12.2	20.4	3.2	9.3	15.6	2.3	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	N	0.1	0.1	N
50+	5.8	10.0	1.1	4.6	8.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	N	0.1	N	N	N	N
RAJASTHAN—URBAN															
Total	**25.8**	**45.1**	**3.9**	**2.7**	**4.5**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**N**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**N**
0—14	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
15—29	9.5	16.7	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	N	N	0.1	N
30—49	11.3	19.8	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	N	0.1	0.1	N
50+	4.4	7.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	N	0.1	N	N	N	N

It may be recalled that we had earlier mentioned that there are 31.2 per cent persons who are economically active and have thus been classed as workers. It may now be observed that out of these 31.2 per cent workers, 2.3 per cent lie in age-group 0-14, 11.4 in age-group 15-29; 12.0 in age-group 30-49 and the remaining 5.5 per cent in age-group 50 and above. While the percentage distribution is almost similar in the rural areas of the State, the pattern is different in the urban areas.

As we have already seen, only 25.8 per cent of the urban population consists of workers. Of this urban working population, 0.6 per cent lie in age-group 0-14; 9.5 in age-group 15-29; 11.3 in age-group 30-49 and 4.4 per cent in age-group 50 and above.

We already know 52.1 per cent of our male population and only 8.3 per cent of our female population consists of economically active persons in Rajasthan. At the rural-urban levels, the corresponding figures are 53.6 and 9.3 for males and females in rural areas and 45.1 and 3.9 for males and females in urban areas.

nd age-groups regarding total, rural and urban areas.

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES & BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS

Workers																	
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs						VI			VII			VIII			IX		
(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry			Construction			Trade & Commerce			Transport, Storage & Communications			Other Services		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
RAJASTHAN—TOTAL																	
1.1	**1.8**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**N**	**1.4**	**2.6**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**N**	**2.6**	**4.6**	**0.5**
0.1	0.1	N	N	0.1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.1	0.1	N
0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	N	0.2	0.3	N	0.5	0.9	N	0.2	0.4	N	1.0	1.8	0.2
0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	N	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	N	1.2	2.1	0.2
0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	N	N	0.1	N	0.3	0.6	N	0.1	0.2	N	0.3	0.6	0.2
RAJASTHAN—RURAL																	
0.9	**1.6**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**N**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**N**	**1.6**	**2.7**	**0.3**
N	0.1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0.1	0.1	N
0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	N	0.2	0.4	N	0.1	0.1	N	0.7	1.2	0.1
0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	N	0.1	0.2	N	0.2	0.5	N	0.1	0.2	N	0.6	1.1	0.1
0.2	0.3	N	0.1	0.1	N	N	N	0.1	0.2	0.3	N	N	0.1	N	0.2	0.3	0.1
RAJASTHAN—URBAN																	
1.7	**2.8**	**0.5**	**4.0**	**7.1**	**0.4**	**1.1**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**4.9**	**9.0**	**0.2**	**2.5**	**4.7**	**0.1**	**7.8**	**13.1**	**1.7**
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	N	N	N	N	0.1	0.2	N	N	N	N	0.1	0.2	N
0.6	1.0	0.2	1.8	3.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	N	1.7	3.2	0.1	0.8	1.5	N	2.9	4.9	0.6
0.6	1.1	0.1	1.5	2.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	2.1	3.8	0.1	1.4	2.6	0.1	3.7	6.2	0.8
0.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	N	1.0	1.8	N	0.3	0.6	N	1.1	1.8	0.3

The largest contribution to the male working force, both in the rural and urban areas, is made by the age-group 30-49. In the case of female working force, however, while the age-group 15-29 contributes the highest in case of rural areas, it is the age-group 30-49 which contributes the highest in case of urban areas of the State.

It will also be observed that while the economically active children are mainly engaged in agricultural and animal husbandry activities in the rural areas, such workers are also engaged in other activities such as in household industry and other services in the urban areas of the State. The highest proportion of economically active children is observed in district Bhilwara and the lowest in Jhunjhunun district.

Let us now proceed to see the economic participation rates by various age-groups of our population in Rajasthan by sex and by rural and urban areas with the aid of the table below which presents the work participation rates by age-groups in total, rural and urban areas of the State:

Age Group by Sex	Percentage of Workers		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Total Persons	**31.24**	**32.42**	**25.84**
0—14	5.16	5.91	1.49
15—19	40.56	46.04	19.98
20—24	50.77	53.28	40.96
25—29	55.57	56.23	52.49
30—39	57.70	58.28	54.88
40—49	57.81	58.17	56.09
50—59	55.66	56.51	51.23
60+	39.64	41.55	30.06
Age not stated	10.56	10.66	9.97
Total Males	**52.10**	**53.63**	**45.08**
0—14	7.40	8.43	2.41
15—19	63.60	72.27	32.76
20—24	88.71	93.39	71.01
25—29	96.69	97.42	93.49
30—39	97.75	97.99	96.58
40—49	97.26	97.58	95.83
50—59	93.35	94.57	87.18
60+	70.14	72.89	55.58
Age not stated	20.90	20.47	24.73
Total Females	**8.34**	**9.27**	**3.86**
0—14	2.68	3.13	0.47
15—19	13.04	15.50	3.18
20—24	13.24	15.05	5.49
25—29	13.87	15.29	6.86
30—39	14.28	15.57	7.93
40—49	14.01	15.08	8.72
50—59	11.66	12.36	7.99
60+	6.19	6.53	4.57
Age not stated	2.92	2.76	3.67

The lowest participation rates naturally are observed in the age-group 0-14. These infants unfortunately have to work due to the compulsions of poverty when their rightful place in fact should be in the school. About 5 per cent of our infants are thus engaged in economic activity. This proportion is around the same in the rural sector; in the urban sector, however, the position is happier for only about 1.5 per cent of them are so engaged there. Naturally too, most of these infants are boys, for, around 7 per cent of the boys and 3 per cent of the girls participate in the economic activity of the State.

About 40 per cent of our population falling in age-group 15-19 contributes to our economic activity. About the same proportion is contributed by those in the age-group 60 or over. Our young people in the group 20 to 24 have a little more than half of their strength participating in the economic activity. There is a steady rise in the succeeding age-groups from 55.6 per cent in the age-group 25 to 29 to 57.8 per cent in the age-group 40-49. Then the participation rate falls to 55.6 in case of the age-group 50-59.

Remarkable differences in the pattern of economic participation are noticed at the level of the rural and urban areas in the age-groups 15 to 19 and 20 to 24. While there is 46 and 53 per cent of economic participation in the rural areas in respect of these age-groups, their economic participation in the urban areas is only 20 and 41 per cent for the respective groups. Difference are again noticeable in the age-group 60 and over where economic participation in rural areas is around 42 per cent as against 30 per cent in urban areas.

We have already stated that 7 per cent of our male children in the age-group 0-14 are engaged in economic activity. The pattern of their participation in rural and urban areas is, however, different; while it is 8 per cent in rural areas it is only 2 per cent in the urban. In the age-group 15 to 19 also while it is 72 per cent in the rural it is only 33 per cent in the urban. The corresponding participation rates for the rural and urban areas for the age-group 20 to 24 are 93 per cent and 71 per cent respectively. For the next three groups there is not much of variation between the rural and urban areas, the rates varying between 97 to 98 in the rural and between 93 to 97 in the urban areas. In the older age-groups 50 to 59 and 60 and over, there are noticeable differences again in the pattern of economic participation. While there are 95 per cent and 73 per cent workers in rural areas respectively for these age-groups, the separate figures for the urban areas are 87 per cent and 56 per cent.

Economic participation rates of the females in Rajasthan is very low that is 8 per cent. The figures for the rural and urban areas are 9 and 4 per cent respectively. Of the children in the age-group 0-14 about 3 per cent work in the rural areas, happily only less than half a per cent work in the urban areas. About 15 to 16 per cent of the females in the rural areas falling in the various age-groups between 15 to 49 are engaged in economic activity; their contribution in the urban areas, however, varies from 3 per cent to 9 per cent. In the age-group 50 to 59 while there are 12 per cent female workers in the rural areas and 8 per cent in the urban, the corresponding figures for the older age-groups 60 and over are around 7 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

With these observations on the State as a whole we leave it to our readers to see for themselves the

pattern of economic participation for the various districts of our State as presented in the table below:

Age-group by Sex	Percentage of Workers		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
GANGANAGAR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**28.85**	**29.15**	**27.33**
0—14	4.90	5.48	1.70
15—19	40.11	43.62	24.59
20—24	50.76	51.64	46.98
25—29	53.39	52.81	55.99
30—39	55.19	54.66	57.56
40—49	55.26	54.51	58.86
50—59	56.09	56.26	55.13
60+	44.47	45.86	35.38
Age not stated	10.81	8.20	23.08
Total Males	**51.52**	**47.75**	**47.98**
0—14	8.35	9.33	3.03
15—19	68.72	75.40	41.06
20—24	91.19	94.07	79.87
25—29	97.58	97.84	96.55
30—39	98.27	98.30	98.12
40—49	97.96	98.11	97.29
50—59	95.58	96.37	91.04
60+	75.43	77.25	62.67
Age not stated	20.00	13.51	100.00
Total Females	**2.90**	**3.06**	**2.06**
0—14	1.12	1.28	0.24
15—19	4.83	5.48	1.70
20—24	5.24	5.52	3.93
25—29	5.11	5.31	4.12
30—39	4.90	5.01	4.39
40—49	4.79	4.77	4.90
50—59	3.69	3.64	3.95
60+	2.36	2.32	2.60
Age not stated	..	..	..
BIKANER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**28.86**	**32.46**	**23.75**
0—14	4.22	6.16	1.22
15—19	35.10	50.09	16.95
20—24	47.93	55.97	38.30
25—29	55.94	58.75	52.17
30—39	56.58	59.38	52.68
40—49	56.93	58.95	54.20
50—59	53.49	57.60	47.45
60+	34.99	42.67	23.57
Age not stated	9.09	10.00	8.82
Total Males	**48.83**	**53.92**	**41.67**
0—14	6.38	9.27	1.96
15—19	56.24	80.29	28.05
20—24	81.29	95.50	65.57
25—29	94.50	97.88	90.12
30—39	97.15	98.66	95.00
40—49	96.57	98.55	93.97
50—59	91.07	96.71	82.63
60+	65.71	76.80	47.03
Age not stated	16.67	33.33	..
Total Females	**6.70**	**8.82**	**3.67**
0—14	1.83	2.76	0.41
15—19	9.14	14.19	2.79
20—24	10.88	15.26	5.16
25—29	11.59	15.12	6.70
30—39	12.58	16.06	7.85
40—49	12.85	15.84	8.74
50—59	10.60	12.34	8.08
60+	5.42	6.50	4.00
Age not stated	7.90	..	9.68
CHURU DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**30.12**	**33.42**	**22.27**
0—14	6.25	8.11	1.64
15—19	42.93	53.29	21.37
20—24	52.68	58.80	39.23
25—29	57.37	61.08	48.03
30—39	57.95	61.54	49.24
40—49	57.15	60.55	49.68
50—59	54.11	57.20	46.64
60+	35.55	38.45	28.60
Age not stated	9.09	4.48	40.00
Total Males	**49.19**	**52.34**	**41.54**
0—14	8.39	10.65	2.85
15—19	65.02	78.43	37.63
20—24	89.08	94.64	76.77
25—29	97.10	98.05	94.64
30—39	97.72	98.25	96.37
40—49	97.14	97.79	95.55
50—59	93.10	95.07	87.98
60+	67.65	70.65	59.57
Age not stated	10.53	3.23	42.86
Total Females	**9.98**	**13.19**	**2.48**
0—14	3.92	5.37	0.33
15—19	17.19	24.37	1.93
20—24	17.55	24.04	3.42
25—29	18.18	23.88	4.38
30—39	17.31	22.73	4.90
40—49	15.87	20.47	6.03
50—59	11.91	14.53	6.00
60+	4.92	5.62	3.40
Age not stated	7.69	5.56	33.33

1	2	3	4
JHUNJHUNUN DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**25.29**	**26.05**	**21.68**
0—14	2.87	3.14	1.55
15—19	27.77	30.12	18.53
20—24	43.51	45.88	34.28
25—29	50.71	51.59	46.34
30—39	49.64	49.83	48.66
40—49	51.67	52.11	49.51
50—59	51.61	52.80	45.50
60+	38.03	39.86	29.05
Age not stated	2.06	2.11	..
Total Males	**44.63**	**45.80**	**39.15**
0—14	4.01	4.32	2.47
15—19	43.62	47.45	29.96
20—24	80.31	86.22	60.06
25—29	94.48	95.34	90.16
30—39	96.52	97.10	93.73
40—49	96.18	96.75	93.41
50—59	93.35	94.61	86.45
60+	69.63	71.68	58.29
Age not stated	8.43	8.97	..
Total Females	**4.47**	**4.90**	**2.35**
0—14	1.57	1.79	0.49
15—19	8.43	9.90	1.87
20—24	7.79	8.76	3.47
25—29	7.80	8.53	4.24
30—39	7.05	7.50	4.69
40—49	6.86	7.19	5.24
50—59	5.58	5.72	4.89
60+	3.06	3.22	2.35
Age not stated	..	..	..
ALWAR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**27.98**	**28.32**	**24.68**
0—14	3.29	3.48	1.13
15—19	32.16	34.31	15.48
20—24	45.40	46.48	36.78
25—29	52.66	52.52	54.02
30—39	54.23	54.19	54.65
40—49	55.86	55.93	55.16
50—59	56.70	57.18	51.61
60+	43.32	44.38	32.00
Age not stated	15.69	17.20	..
Total Males	**48.76**	**49.43**	**42.34**
0—14	5.21	5.53	1.94
15—19	53.20	57.27	24.17
20—24	84.87	87.99	62.86
25—29	96.12	96.33	94.31
30—39	97.62	97.71	96.67
40—49	97.38	97.51	96.02
50—59	94.39	95.21	85.76
60+	71.57	73.00	55.01
Age not stated	29.09	29.63	..
Total Females	**4.55**	**4.65**	**3.55**
0—14	1.12	1.21	0.18
15—19	6.38	6.80	2.78
20—24	7.12	7.37	4.79
25—29	7.58	7.71	6.23
30—39	8.21	8.32	7.14
40—49	8.90	8.91	8.80
50—59	8.14	8.12	8.27
60+	4.72	4.66	5.27
Age not stated	..	..	..
BHARATPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**28.87**	**29.37**	**25.70**
0—14	2.97	3.21	1.42
15—19	35.35	38.06	21.59
20—24	46.38	47.25	41.41
25—29	51.88	51.98	51.27
30—39	54.71	54.59	55.50
40—49	56.77	56.71	57.19
50—59	57.13	57.67	53.43
60+	43.49	44.85	34.70
Age not stated	7.14	5.26	33.33
Total Males	**50.83**	**51.79**	**44.82**
0—14	5.05	5.45	2.49
15—19	60.44	65.46	35.88
20—24	88.54	91.38	73.46
25—29	96.54	96.88	94.20
30—39	97.85	97.92	97.38
40—49	97.54	97.65	96.84
50—59	94.59	95.36	89.19
60+	72.08	73.92	59.42
Age not stated	40.00	16.00	80.00
Total Females	**2.71**	**2.68**	**2.87**
0—14	0.51	0.56	0.17
15—19	3.35	3.62	1.92
20—24	3.94	3.82	4.71
25—29	4.02	3.95	4.54
30—39	4.86	4.68	6.03
40—49	5.71	5.53	6.91
50—59	5.60	5.36	7.12
60+	3.88	3.74	4.77
Age not stated	2.61	2.78	..
SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**32.27**	**33.03**	**26.58**
0—14	4.55	4.97	1.46
15—19	42.06	45.28	21.58
20—24	51.51	53.01	41.17
25—29	57.10	57.80	51.57
30—39	58.88	59.30	55.75
40—49	60.46	60.55	59.75
50—59	59.51	59.95	55.89
60+	42.39	43.32	34.77
Age not stated	12.17	10.68	25.00

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**52.71**	**53.62**	**46.03**
0—14	6.63	7.21	2.36
15—19	65.35	70.42	34.45
20—24	90.15	92.03	77.14
25—29	96.64	96.91	94.48
30—39	97.85	97.88	97.66
40—49	97.62	97.68	97.14
50—59	94.41	95.01	89. 4
60+	72.40	73.47	63.18
Age not stated	29.73	26.67	42.86
Total Females	**8.61**	**9.26**	**3.76**
0—14	2.12	2.35	0.42
15—19	12.57	13.94	3.84
20—24	12.94	14.07	5.15
25—29	14.16	15.27	5.56
30—39	15.03	16.08	7.17
40—49	15.83	16.60	9.46
50—59	14.28	14.89	9.03
60+	7.90	8.28	4.96
Age not stated	3.85	4.11	..
JAIPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**30.37**	**31.98**	**26.61**
0—14	4.54	5.75	1.49
15—19	35.41	43.65	19.42
20—24	48.19	52.46	40.69
25—29	55.28	56.11	53.54
30—39	57.33	58.04	55.75
40—49	58.17	58.53	57.28
50—59	55.94	57.40	52.00
60+	38.25	41.22	29.84
Age not stated	15.18	23.93	1.35
Total Males	**50.40**	**52.07**	**46.60**
0—14	6.39	7.92	2.54
15—19	55.07	66.55	33.03
20—24	83.55	91.02	71.69
25—29	95.67	96.73	93.63
30—39	97.31	97.47	96.97
40—49	96.90	97.16	96.33
50—59	92.05	94.01	86.98
60+	66.21	69.99	54.80
Age not stated	39.34	44.23	11.11
Total Females	**7.86**	**9.74**	**3.36**
0—14	2.45	3.31	0.31
15—19	11.35	15.87	2.45
20—24	12.14	15.98	4.61
25—29	12.03	15.95	6.21
30—39	13.37	16.02	7.16
40—49	13.80	16.05	7.93
50—59	11.80	13.52	6.99
60+	6.24	7.15	3.84
Age not stated	3.85	7.69	..

1	2	3	4
SIKAR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**26.93**	**28.02**	**21.60**
0—14	4.02	4.56	1.40
15—19	33.74	36.60	21.50
20—24	45.13	47.11	36.55
25—29	50.78	51.56	46.88
30—39	51.72	52.47	47.86
40—49	52.21	52.87	48.72
50—59	52.28	53.51	45.57
60+	35.63	37.37	26.40
Age not stated	25.81	28.57	..
Total Males	**47.09**	**48.47**	**40.38**
0—14	5.57	6.24	2.37
15—19	54.38	58.53	37.16
20—24	85.66	88.77	72.65
25—29	95.17	95.62	92.94
30—39	96.45	96.66	95.39
40—49	95.78	96.09	94.11
50—59	93.40	94.70	85.98
60+	69.44	74.42	57.53
Age not stated	57.14	66.67	..
Total Females	**5.95**	**6.73**	**2.14**
0—14	2.28	2.69	0 32
15—19	9.68	11.36	2.20
20—24	9.15	10.59	2.74
25—29	9.57	10.72	3.78
30—39	10.00	11.14	4.20
40—49	9.63	10.59	4.49
50—59	8.09	8.62	5.33
60+	4.10	4.38	2.78
Age not stated	..	..	..
AJMER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**34.75**	**39.88**	**26.27**
0—14	7.05	10.32	1.38
15—19	39.48	56.35	18.23
20—24	54.54	65.04	40.42
25—29	61.12	65.79	53.23
30—39	63.28	67.37	55.89
40—49	63.16	66.69	57.21
50—59	58.52	61.28	53.25
60+	36.13	41.00	27.39
Age not stated	26.19	28.57	..
Total Males	**51.67**	**56.26**	**44.28**
0—14	8.35	18.95	1.96
15—19	53.22	73.97	28.43
20—24	82.33	93.92	67.91
25—29	95.59	97.70	92.30
30—39	97.17	97.69	96.25
40—49	96.71	97.24	95.86
50—59	91.10	93.32	87.11
60+	62.86	70.13	49.30
Age not stated	27.59	29.09	..

1	2	3	4
Total Females	**16.17**	**22.28**	**5.74**
0—14	5.57	8.39	0.74
15—19	22.51	35.70	4.75
20—24	24.67	36.06	8.01
25—29	26.99	36.03	10.48
30—39	27.92	36.52	11.86
40—49	26.46	34.49	12.14
50—59	21.23	26.13	11.24
60+	9.59	11.62	6.00
Age not stated	23.08	27.27	..
TONK DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**33.87**	**35.29**	**27.19**
0—14	6.03	6.82	2.28
15—19	44.81	49.82	25.10
20—24	55.51	57.49	47.22
25—29	57.60	58.85	51.06
30—39	60.20	61.41	53.73
40—49	61.23	62.32	55.96
50—59	56.21	57.03	52.09
60+	37.29	38.46	32.23
Age not stated	6.52	8.57	..
Total Males	**54.43**	**56.22**	**46.02**
0—14	8.65	9.74	3.38
15—19	68.63	76.40	39.86
20—24	91.38	94.60	79.09
25—29	96.79	97.84	91.40
30—39	97.43	98.10	93.73
40—49	96.73	97.42	93.30
50—59	92.27	93.38	86.68
60+	66.06	68.78	54.51
Age not stated	12.00	15.00	..
Total Females	**11.26**	**12.31**	**6.27**
0—14	3.12	3.56	1.08
15—19	17.90	20.59	6.53
20—24	19.82	21.94	9.93
25—29	19.13	20.79	10.29
30—39	19.55	20.97	12.14
40—49	18.79	20.05	12.78
50—59	18.71	13.23	11.07
60+	6.36	6.13	7.39
Age not stated	..	..	..
JAISALMER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**31.69**	**31.98**	**29.96**
0—14	3.63	4.02	1.26
15—19	41.45	45.45	18.92
20—24	53.59	54.11	50.99
25—29	56.11	55.38	60.06
30—39	56.26	55.43	61.04
40—49	56.47	55.45	61.78
50—59	55.17	55.59	52.18
60+	38.20	40.14	24.25
Age not stated	..	..	..

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**53.86**	**54.56**	**49.97**
0—14	5.34	5.92	1.80
15—19	64.77	71.57	28.98
20—24	91.85	93.54	83.99
25—29	96.61	96.91	95.16
30—39	97.20	97.42	96.59
40—49	96.37	96.90	93.99
50—59	93.03	93.86	87.23
60+	69.68	71.96	50.42
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Females	**4.31**	**4.54**	**2.87**
0—14	1.55	1.71	0.62
15—19	7.60	8.49	2.00
20—24	5.79	6.17	3.65
25—29	6.14	6.30	5.13
30—39	6.52	6.60	5.98
40—49	6.42	6.50	5.86
50—59	7.02	7.14	6.14
60+	4.39	4.63	2.90
Age not stated	..	..	..
JODHPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**30.28**	**32.78**	**24.96**
0—14	4.78	6.33	1.25
15—19	38.71	50.05	18.52
20—24	49.99	56.71	38.28
25—29	55.82	57.89	51.51
30—39	56.77	57.84	54.46
40—49	56.58	57.32	55.05
50—59	53.85	55.90	49.16
60+	35.15	39.76	24.47
Age not stated	17.86	14.00	23.53
Total Males	50.55	54.10	43.20
0—14	6.70	8.81	1.93
15—19	59.65	76.91	30.33
20—24	83.72	95.26	64.90
25—29	95.25	97.78	90.20
30—39	97.17	98.05	95.33
40—49	96.27	97.39	94.10
50—59	91.60	95.01	83.99
60+	65.52	73.63	46.12
Age not stated	24.44	20.00	33.33
Total Females	**7.76**	**9.50**	**3.89**
0—14	2.66	3.60	0.49
15—19	12.83	18.09	2.90
20—24	12.75	16.30	6.08
25—29	13.17	15.82	7.47
30—39	12.83	14.84	8.39
40—49	12.34	14.29	8.11
50—59	10.16	11.47	7.04
60+	4.95	5.41	3.92
Age not stated	10.26	5.00	15.79

1	2	3	4
NAGAUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**33.98**	**35.27**	**24.75**
0—14	7.00	7.72	1.80
15—19	47.69	51.67	23.12
20—24	56.57	58.51	43.23
25—29	62.45	64.16	50.47
30—39	63.01	64.41	52.82
40—49	61.17	62.30	52.89
50—59	58.19	59.41	48.74
60+	36.85	37.86	29.15
Age not stated	7.33	7.59	..
Total Males	**51.91**	**46.99**	**44.21**
0—14	8.87	9.68	3.06
15—19	68.37	74.09	37.00
20—24	92.57	94.30	81.52
25—29	97.19	97.66	93.92
30—39	97.70	97.95	95.97
40—49	97.20	97.49	95.12
50—59	93.82	94.52	88.29
60+	68.05	69.04	60.15
Age not stated	10.83	10.90	..
Total Females	**14.95**	**16.56**	**3.11**
0—14	4.93	5.55	0.37
15—19	24.35	27.27	3.50
20—24	24.52	27.21	4.70
25—29	27.45	30.51	5.78
30—39	27.06	29.87	6.28
40—49	23.80	26.00	7.29
50—59	18.16	19.79	5.84
60+	7.89	8.61	2.62
Age not stated	..	..	..
PALI DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**32.22**	**32.81**	**27.52**
0—14	5.81	6.26	2.09
15—19	47.25	50.49	25.90
20—24	53.82	54.91	46.43
25—29	56.27	56.79	52.24
30—39	59.06	59.56	55.20
40—49	58.20	58.45	56.22
50—59	53.86	54.06	52.09
60+	35.68	36.17	31.39
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Males	**52.50**	**53.03**	**48.42**
0—14	8.13	8.70	3.43
15—19	70.94	75.75	41.42
20—24	93.35	94.70	85.02
25—29	97.29	97.35	96.87
30—39	97.82	97.84	97.70
40—49	97.22	97.29	96.66
50—59	92.34	92.56	90.47
60+	66.25	66.83	61.05
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Females	**10.87**	**11.72**	**3.81**
0—14	3.26	3.58	9.57
15—19	18.11	20.09	3.79
20—24	18.16	19.89	5.21
25—29	19.31	20.88	6.30
30—39	19.38	20.81	7.59
40—49	18.26	19.39	8.27
50—59	13.37	19.98	7.57
60+	5.49	5.69	3.78
Age not stated	..	..	..
BARMER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**35.43**	**34.63**	**26.73**
0—14	6.93	7.35	1.33
15—19	51.13	53.92	21.05
20—24	57.54	58.31	48.94
25—29	58.44	58.73	54.56
30—39	59.68	60.04	54.87
40—49	58.62	58.84	55.99
50—59	54.66	55.17	47.43
60+	37.92	38.94	24.65
Age not stated	18.18	66.67	10.53
Total Males	**56.10**	**56.86**	**46.78**
0—14	10.06	10.67	2.13
15—19	78.67	83.21	33.33
20—24	95.26	96.45	83.11
25—29	98.04	98.25	95.30
30—39	98.18	98.30	96.55
40—49	97.39	97.62	94.79
50—59	93.74	94.45	84.09
60+	70.72	72.01	52.09
Age not stated	36.36	66.67	25.00
Total Females	**9.20**	**9.72**	**2.19**
0—14	3.45	3.67	0.38
15—19	15.70	16.82	2.41
20—24	15.04	16.02	2.91
25—29	14.75	15.51	3.93
30—39	14.91	15.69	4.22
40—49	14.55	15.29	4.85
50—59	11.40	11.92	3.89
60+	6.21	6.54	2.16
Age not stated	..	..	..
JALOR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**31.54**	**31.75**	**26.98**
0—14	6.50	6.69	2.20
15—19	52.96	54.46	25.89
20—24	54.14	54.60	45.80
25—29	53.70	53.79	51.55
30—39	55.28	55.41	52.62
40—49	54.30	54.29	54.42
50—59	51.07	51.04	51.71
60+	35.19	35.37	30.92
Age not stated	..	..	..

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**54.63**	**54.93**	**48.32**
0—14	9.91	10.21	3.13
15—19	83.41	85.62	41.05
20—24	95.78	96.39	84.29
25—29	97.65	97.70	96.63
30—39	98.03	98.03	97.99
40—49	97.13	97.14	96.83
50—59	92.72	92.90	88.92
60+	67.58	67.82	61.77
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Females	**6.75**	**6.93**	**2.69**
0—14	2.77	2.84	1.16
15—19	14.24	14.80	3.02
20—24	11.87	12.32	2.79
25—29	10.96	11.27	3.41
30—39	10.83	11.13	4.43
40—49	9.50	9.74	4.31
50—59	6.62	6.69	4.82
60+	3.27	3.24	3.88
Age not stated	..	..	..
SIROHI DISTRICT			
Total Males	**29.84**	**30.76**	**25.60**
0—14	6.47	7.51	1.57
15—19	48.34	50.40	19.19
20—24	49.15	50.53	43.79
25—29	51.08	50.62	53.14
30—39	52.90	52.64	54.09
40—49	53.47	52.82	56.56
50—59	49.36	49.66	47.73
60+	32.55	33.24	28.97
Age not stated	21.43	33.33	..
Total Persons	**52.59**	**54.15**	**45.66**
0—14	9.79	11.36	2.35
15—19	70.95	82.25	31.86
20—24	91.88	95.21	79.90
25—29	97.13	97.27	96.59
30—39	97.30	97.22	97.64
40—49	96.55	96.36	97.37
50—59	89.68	90.27	86.43
60+	62.71	64.16	55.12
Age not stated	25.00	33.33	..
Total Females	**6.08**	**6.62**	**3.53**
0—14	2.84	3.29	0.72
15—19	11.23	13.37	3.18
20—24	9.41	10.23	6.00
25—29	8.78	9.44	5.48
30—39	9.15	9.66	6.57
40—49	9.01	9.23	7.88
50—59	6.98	7.07	6.50
60+	3.62	3.62	3.67
Age not stated	..	..	..

1	2	3	4
BHILWARA DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**39.28**	**40.33**	**30.75**
0—14	9.58	10.46	2.61
15—19	52.72	56.53	25.93
20—24	58.99	60.77	46.34
25—29	61.19	61.94	54.81
30—39	63.72	64.30	58.76
40—49	62.70	63.01	60.08
50—59	58.97	59.35	55.62
60+	40.98	41.38	38.45
Age not stated	9.57	10.00	..
Total Males	**60.90**	**62.11**	**51.35**
0—14	12.93	14.10	3.79
15—19	77.24	82.69	40.56
20—24	94.22	96.33	80.04
25—29	98.15	98.41	95.99
30—39	98.54	98.60	98.00
40—49	98.26	98.42	96.95
50—59	94.33	94.73	90.79
60+	71.09	71.77	65.19
Age not stated	18.42	20.00	..
Total Females	**15.51**	**16.52**	**7.08**
0—14	5.88	6.46	1.28
15—19	24.12	26.38	7.37
20—24	24.08	26.01	9.56
25—29	24.43	25.94	11.06
30—39	24.05	25.23	13.64
40—49	22.37	23.36	13.58
50—59	17.49	18.08	12.08
60+	9.17	9.38	7.27
Age not stated	3.57	3.64	..
UDAIPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**31.96**	**32.65**	**27.05**
0—14	5.45	5.96	1.37
15—19	40.70	45.32	15.61
20—24	48.56	50.84	36.27
25—29	53.17	53.22	52.79
30—39	57.44	57.60	56.31
40—49	56.28	56.16	57.15
50—59	54.52	55.02	50.73
60+	43.59	45.46	31.43
Age not stated	23.19	24.59	12.50
Total Males	**55.23**	**56.55**	**46.33**
0—14	8.09	8.85	2.15
15—19	67.77	76.40	25.22
20—24	89.15	95.21	61.05
25—29	97.29	98.27	91.00
30—39	98.28	98.56	96.23
40—49	98.07	98.32	96.43
50—59	94.83	95.94	86.79
60+	75.21	78.94	51.85
Age not stated	48.28	50.00	33.33

1	2	3	4
Total Females	**7.64**	**8.00**	**4.92**
0—14	2.70	2.97	0.53
15—19	11.52	12.88	3.23
20—24	11.72	12.47	7.02
25—29	11.99	12.20	10.39
30—39	12.39	12.70	10.01
40—49	11.94	12.25	9.55
50—59	10.08	10.37	7.82
60+	6.42	6.54	5.60
Age not stated	5.00	5.71	..
CHITTAURGARH DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**38.66**	**39.90**	**27.91**
0—14	7.45	8.16	1.34
15—19	52.01	56.41	19.71
20—24	59.56	61.81	41.06
25—29	61.63	62.79	50.95
30—39	65.77	66.72	56.59
40—49	64.49	65.29	57.57
50—59	60.61	61.27	54.87
60+	46.16	47.11	38.08
Age not stated	28.85	37.84	6.67
Total Males	**58.79**	**60.09**	**77.81**
0—14	9.78	10.71	1.95
15—19	76.06	82.74	31.17
20—24	94.34	96.52	76.43
25—29	98.02	98.36	94.97
30—39	98.49	98.55	97.90
40—49	98.18	98.25	97.62
50—59	95.17	95.78	90.27
60+	75.66	77.06	64.09
Age not stated	58.33	58.33	..
Total Females	**17.01**	**18.30**	**5.52**
0—14	4.94	5.43	0.64
15—19	25.73	28.30	5.09
20—24	26.02	28.34	6.94
25—29	26.57	28.54	8.37
30—39	28.43	30.30	10.41
40—49	26.65	28.40	11.27
50—59	23.06	24.28	11.77
60+	13.12	13.76	7.52
Age not stated	3.57	..	6.67
DUNGARPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**27.94**	**28.24**	**23.24**
0—14	5.06	5.29	1.10
15—19	42.18	42.84	15.29
20—24	45.40	45.93	38.22
25—29	50.49	50.60	48.63
30—39	52.96	53.14	49.97
40—49	52.61	52.62	52.44
50—59	50.48	50.64	47.79
60+	38.03	38.66	28.66
Age not stated	..	..	..

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**50.64**	**51.23**	**41.66**
0—14	7.04	7.35	1.69
15—19	68.70	73.39	24.25
20—24	91.93	93.92	68.55
25—29	97.09	97.38	92.36
30—39	98.13	98.28	95.58
40—49	91.90	98.15	94.28
50—59	91.07	91.50	84.22
60+	70.12	71.30	52.93
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Females	**5.59**	**5.71**	**3.46**
0—14	3.10	3.24	0.46
15—19	12.20	12.88	3.61
20—24	8.18	8.23	7.44
25—29	7.60	7.72	5.53
30—39	6.97	7.05	5.69
40—49	7.20	7.18	7.43
50—59	6.53	6.58	5.73
60+	4.21	4.24	3.78
Age not stated	..	..	..
BANSWARA DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**28.03**	**28.21**	**24.70**
0—14	4.43	4.59	1.18
15—19	43.66	45.58	17.25
20—24	48.64	49.29	38.76
25—29	51.33	51.40	50.08
30—39	54.19	54.17	54.53
40—49	53.06	52.85	56.98
50—59	52.08	52.25	48.98
60+	37.27	37.72	29.98
Age not stated	10.53	10.53	..
Total Males	**51.01**	**51.41**	**43.76**
0—14	6.91	7.16	1.84
15—19	74.25	77.66	28.34
20—24	93.75	95.36	70.95
25—29	97.74	97.88	95.10
30—39	98.45	98.54	96.96
40—49	98.21	98.29	96.89
50—59	94.55	94.96	86.67
60+	71.26	72.16	56.71
Age not stated	100.00	100.00	..
Total Females	**4.53**	**4.54**	**4.37**
0—14	1.91	1.97	0.48
15—19	9.43	9.79	4.22
20—24	7.80	7.95	5.37
25—29	7.65	7.61	8.37
30—39	6.72	6.59	9.13
40—49	6.09	5.90	10.07
50—59	5.36	5.11	9.99
60+	3.89	3.90	3.85
Age not stated	..	..	..

1	2	3	4
BUNDI DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**33.12**	**34.48**	**25.17**
0—14	5.88	6.63	1.34
15—19	43.03	49.30	15.40
20—24	51.90	54.40	37.03
25—29	55.73	56.92	47.15
30—39	58.85	60.08	50.88
40—49	60.13	60.65	57.34
50—59	57.60	57.83	56.29
60+	42.70	44.56	33.02
Age not stated	6.25	6.25	..
Total Males	**55.00**	**56.97**	**43.44**
0—14	9.11	10.28	2.11
15—19	68.17	78.91	23.95
20—24	90.69	94.80	66.56
25—29	97.04	97.74	91.66
30—39	97.91	98.09	96.55
40—49	97.22	97.43	96.12
50—59	93.00	93.92	88.06
60+	74.84	77.52	59.87
Age not stated	16.67	16.67	..
Total Females	**8.42**	**9.06**	**4.67**
0—14	2.25	2.54	0.46
15—19	12.58	14.43	3.65
20—24	13.24	14.27	7.04
25—29	13.22	14.32	5.68
30—39	14.41	15.57	7.66
40—49	14.75	15.45	11.11
50—59	13.45	13.64	12.32
60+	7.30	7.35	7.10
Age not stated	..	..	..
KOTA DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**30.90**	**31.41**	**29.28**
0—14	3.31	3.94	1.21
15—19	36.68	42.64	21.98
20—24	48.92	49.82	46.79
25—29	55.67	54.29	57.89
30—39	57.99	57.21	60.42
40—49	58.91	58.37	60.77
50—59	56.05	56.45	54.44
60+	42.58	44.97	33.53
Age not stated	3.42	2.80	10.00
Total Males	**52.33**	**53.25**	**49.51**
0—14	5.07	6.02	1.83
15—19	60.18	70.61	35.70
20—24	88.61	92.70	80.21
25—29	97.03	97.20	96.57
30—39	97.67	97.60	97.86
40—49	97.62	97.75	97.21
50—59	93.23	94.71	87.67
60+	74.18	78.61	57.67
Age not stated	7.41	6.25	16.67
Total Females	**6.61**	**7.19**	**4.90**
0—14	1.33	1.57	0.52
15—19	8.10	9.71	3.88
20—24	9.02	10.13	5.99
25—29	10.62	11.45	7.98
30—39	11.53	11.87	10.35
40—49	12.68	13.59	11.78
50—59	12.82	13.16	11.40
60+	9.12	9.59	7.32
Age not staged	..	..	..
JHALAWAR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**31.93**	**32.57**	**25.80**
0—14	4.58	4.91	1.43
15—19	42.72	46.08	18.83
20—24	49.83	51.00	39.68
25—29	54.42	54.73	51.26
30—39	57.41	57.54	55.96
40—49	57.84	57.95	56.78
50—59	55.67	55.94	52.86
60+	45.87	46.78	36.81
Age not stated	8.26	8.57	..
Total Males	**54.31**	**55.42**	**43.87**
0—14	7.17	7.66	2.50
15—19	72.10	78.55	30.52
20—24	92.43	95.15	70.68
25—29	97.57	97.98	93.34
30—39	98.33	98.52	96.21
40—49	96.66	96.85	94.78
50—59	99.84	93.52	85.88
60+	76.48	77.94	61.35
Age not stated	8.93	9.26	..
Total Females	**7.60**	**7.81**	**5.60**
0—14	1.71	1.86	0.26
15—19	9.48	10.32	2.77
20—24	10.44	10.98	6.21
25—29	11.30	11.56	8.61
30—39	12.71	12.78	11.15
40—49	11.11	14.79	15.21
50—59	14.52	14.57	13.97
60+	9.76	9.70	10.34
Age not stated	7.55	7.84	..

Contribution of various age-groups to economic participation

We have already stated that 8,049 thousand persons in our population of 25,766 thousands are economically active. In what proportions the various age-groups of our population contribute to this economically active population is the subject matter of our study in the forthcoming paragraphs.

Very broadly speaking, the bulk of our economically active population (86 per cent) is made up of

the persons falling in the age-group 15 to 59. The age-group of the children 0-14 and the age-group of the old 60 and over contributes 7 per cent each and together totals upto 14 per cent. The following table provides the contribution of various age-groups to economic participation by sex for total, rural and urban areas of Rajasthan.

Age-groups	Population	Workers	Percentage to workers to population
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN (TOTAL AREAS)			
Total Persons	**25,765,806**	**8,048,859**	**100.00**
0—14	11,380,919	587,389	7.30
15—19	2,186,405	886,838	11.02
20—24	1,974,443	1,002,358	12.45
25—29	1,882,037	1,045,831	12.99
30—39	3,119,880	1,800,011	22.36
40—49	2,248,154	1,299,713	16.15
50—59	1,550,897	863,167	10.73
60+	1,420,931	563,326	7.00
Age not stated	2,140	226	N
Total Males	**13,484,383**	**7,024,655**	**100.00**
0—14	5,979,738	442,577	6.30
15—19	1,190,177	756,935	10.78
20—24	981,847	870,985	12.40
25—29	947,524	916,181	13.04
30—39	1,622,793	1,586,204	22.58
40—49	1,182,841	1,150,471	16.38
50—59	835,196	779,697	11.10
60+	743,358	521,415	7.42
Age not stated	909	190	N
Total Females	**12,281,423**	**1,024,204**	**100.00**
0—14	5,401,181	144,812	14.14
15—19	996,228	129,903	12.68
20—24	992,596	131,373	12.83
25—29	934,513	129,650	12.66
30—39	1,497,087	213,807	20.88
40—49	1,065,313	149,242	14.57
50—59	715,701	83,470	8.15
60+	677,573	41,911	4.09
Age not stated	1,231	36	N
RAJASTHAN (RURAL AREAS)			
Total Persons	**21,202,045**	**6,874,604**	**100.00**
0—14	9,448,437	558,554	8.13
15—19	1,726,532	794,974	11.56
20—24	1,571,578	837,352	12.18
25—29	1,550,100	871,610	12.68
30—39	2,582,748	1,505,230	21.90
40—49	1,856,596	1,080,074	15.71
50 59	1,299,185	734,206	10.68
60+	1,185,040	492,409	7.16
Age not stated	1,829	195	N
Total Males	**11,060,995**	**5,932,226**	**100.00**
0—14	4,959,973	417,993	7.05
15—19	929,049	671,396	11.32
20—24	767,018	716,297	12.07
25—29	772,706	752,744	12.69
30—39	1,338,327	1,311,468	22.11
40—49	969,895	946,401	15.95
50—59	697,754	659,869	11.12
60 +	625,457	455,891	7.69
Age not stated	816	167	
Total Females	**10,161,050**	**942,378**	**100.00**
0—14	4,488,464	140,561	14.92
15—19	797,483	123,578	13.11
20—24	804,560	121,055	12.85
25—29	777,394	118,866	12.61
30—39	1,244,421	193,762	20.56
40—49	886,701	133,673	14.18
50—59	601,431	74,337	7.89
60+	559,583	36,518	3.88
Age not stated	1,013	28	N
RAJASTHAN (URBAN AREAS)			
Total Persons	**4,543,761**	**1,174,255**	**100.00**
0—14	1,932,482	28,835	2.46
15—19	459,873	91,864	7.82
20—24	402,865	165,006	14.05
5— 9	331,937	174,221	14.84
30—39	537,132	294,781	25.10
40—49	391,558	219,639	18.71
50—59	251,712	128,961	10.98
60+	35,891	70,917	6.04
Age not stated	311	31	N
Total Males	**2,43,388**	**1,092,429**	**100.00**
0—14	1,019,765	24,584	2.25
15—19	261,128	85,539	7.83
20—24	214,829	154,688	14.16
25— 9	174,818	163,437	14.96
30—39	284,466	274,736	25.15
40—49	212,946	204,070	18.68
50—59	137,442	119,828	10.97
60+	117,901	65,524	6.00
Age not stated	93	23	N
Total Females	**2,120,373**	**81,826**	**100.00**
01—14	912,717	4,251	5.20
15—19	198,745	6,325	7.73
20—24	188,036	10,318	12.61
25—39	157,119	10,784	13.18
30—49	252,666	20,045	24.50
40—9	178,612	15,569	19.03
50—59	114,270	9,133	11.16
60+	117,990	5,393	6.59
Age not stated	218	8	N

It will be observed that the age-groups of very young persons 15-19 and the age-groups of old persons 50-59 contributes about 11 per cent each to the working population. The persons in age-groups 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 each contribute about 13 per cent. The largest contribution, a little over 22 per cent, is made by the age-group 30-39 followed by age-group 40-49 which contributes a little over 16 per cent. We have already stated that the children age-group 0-14 and the age group of very old persons 60 and over each contributes 7 per cent to our working population.

A glance at the table would show that while these proportions for the total population are also true for the various age-groups of the male population, the proportions of contribution by various age-groups for the female population are different. The age-group 0-14 of the female population contributes a little over 14 per cent which is the double of the contribution made by this age-group in the case of the males. The contribution of the female age-group 15-19 is also larger than that of the corresponding male's. While the contribution of the age-group 25 to 29 is almost similar for males and females, the contribution by all the succeeding age-groups of the females is lower than the males.

The figures given for the rural areas of the State show that almost the same pattern is obtained in its rural areas. The pattern in the urban areas is, however, different as would be seen from the table showing data for the urban areas. Contribution made by the child group 0-14 is only about two and a half per cent as against 7 per cent for the total areas and 8 per cent for the rural. Contribution made by the age-group 15-29 is also lower. It is only 8 per cent as against the corresponding figures of 11 to 12 per cent for the total and rural areas respectively. The contribution of all the succeeding urban age-groups, except 60 and over, is higher than those of total or rural areas. Thus, the contribution of urban age groups 20-24 and 25-29 is over 14 per cent each as against 12 per cent each in case of total or rural areas; the contribution of age-group 30 to 39 is over 25 per cent as against 22 of total or rural; age-group 40 to 49 contributes about 3 per cent more than the total or rural areas, while the age-group 50 to 59 is also a little higher. As in the case of the children, the older population also contributes lower than in the case of total or rural areas. The contribution by the age-group 60 and over in the urban areas is only 6 per cent as against 7 for total or the rural areas.

For those of oud readers who might be interested in having such information for the districts as is contained in the tables above, an Annexure is provided at the end of this chapter.

Let us now proceed to study the distribution of workers in each industrial category by various age-groups. The following three statements provide information for the total, rural and urban areas of the State as a whole:

I. DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY AGE-GROUPS (In Total Areas of State)

Industrial Category of Workers	P M F	Total workers	Percentage of Workers							
			0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Workers . . .	**P**	**8,048,859**	**7.3**	**11.0**	**12.5**	**13.0**	**22.4**	**16.1**	**10.7**	**7.0**
	M	**7,024,655**	**6.3**	**10.8**	**12.4**	**13.0**	**22.6**	**16.4**	**11.1**	**7.4**
	F	**1,024,204**	**14.1**	**12.7**	**12.8**	**12.7**	**20.9**	**14.6**	**8.1**	**4.1**
I. Cultivators. . .	P	5,225,296	6.7	11.4	11.9	12.3	22.1	16.3	11.4	7.9
	M	4,570,690	5.9	11.1	11.7	12.2	22.2	16.5	11.9	8.5
	F	654,606	12.0	13.3	13.5	13.2	21.5	14.6	8.0	3.9
II. Agricultural	P	749,116	12.3	16.0	13.4	12.4	19.6	13.2	8.3	4.8
Labourers	M	536,103	11.6	16.8	13.8	12.4	19.4	12.7	8.2	5.1
	F	213,013	14.3	14.1	12.4	12.3	20.0	14.5	8.4	4.0
III. Livestock, forestry	P	205,823	47.2	14.3	6.9	6.0	9.8	6.8	5.2	3.8
Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards	M	171,979	41.4	15.7	7.8	6.7	11.0	7.5	5.7	4.2
& allied activities.	F	33,844	76.2	7.4	2.3	2.3	3.7	3.4	2.7	2·0
IV. Mining & Quarrying	P	36,050	4.5	10.4	14.5	17.1	28.2	15.9	6.6	2.8
	M	31,957	3.7	10.0	14.6	17.2	28.6	16.2	6.8	2.9
	F	4,093	10.3	13.6	14.2	16.3	25.3	13.4	5.2	1.7
V. (a) Household	P	276,227	4.2	9.7	12.1	11.9	22.5	18.1	12.9	8.6
Industry.	M	245,773	3.5	9.6	12.1	12.0	22.6	18.2	13.1	8.9
	F	30,454	10.1	11.0	11.9	11.7	21.3	17.4	10.5	6.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
V. (b) Other than house-hold industry.	P	257,607	3.5	11.0	16.4	15.0	23.3	16.2	9.4	5.2
	M	244,655	3.2	11.1	16.6	15.2	23.3	16.1	9.3	5.2
	F	12,952	9.9	10.1	10.9	11.3	23.3	17.9	10.1	6.5
VI. Construction . .	P	99,784	3.1	10.3	13.9	14.9	25.7	17.7	9.9	4.5
	M	93,891	2.6	10.1	14.0	15.1	25.9	17.7	10.0	4.6
	F	5,893	11.1	13.0	12.6	13.3	21.8	16.3	8.6	3.3
VII. Trade and Commerce	P	358,306	1.7	7.4	14.0	13.2	22.8	19.1	13.0	8.8
	M	351,032	1.6	7.4	14.1	13.3	22.9	19.0	13.0	8.7
	F	7,275	3.8	6.4	8.2	9.5	21.3	21.5	16.3	13.0
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	P	160,348	0.9	5.1	12.2	15.5	32.0	22.4	9.7	2.2
	M	158,020	0.9	5.0	12.2	15.5	32.0	22.5	9.7	2.2
	F	2,328	6.7	8.3	11.4	15.0	29.0	16.8	8.8	4.9
IX. Others Services .	P	680,302	2.4	5.6	15.1	19.6	27.6	17.0	8.8	3.9
	M	620,555	2.0	5.5	15.1	20.0	27.9	17.0	8.7	3.8
	F	59,747	6.9	6.6	14.5	14.7	24.7	17.2	9.8	5.6

II. DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY AGE GROUPS (In Rural Areas of State)

Industrial Category of Workers	P M F	Total Workers	Percentage of Workers							
			0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Workers	**P**	**6,874,604**	**8.1**	**11.6**	**12.2**	**12.7**	**21.9**	**15.7**	**10.7**	**7.1**
	M	**5,932,226**	**7.0**	**11.3**	**12.1**	**12.7**	**22.1**	**16.0**	**11.1**	**7.7**
	F	**942,378**	**14.9**	**13.1**	**12.8**	**12.6**	**20.6**	**14.2**	**7.9**	**3.9**
I. Cultivators . . .	P	5,103,641	6.7	11.4	11.9	12.3	22.1	16.3	11.4	7.9
	M	4,461,176	6.0	11.2	11.7	12.2	22.2	16.5	11.8	8.4
	F	642,465	12.1	13.3	13.5	13.2	21.6	14.6	7.9	3.8
II. Agricultural Labourers	P	711,368	12.7	16.2	13.5	12.4	19.5	13.0	8.1	4.6
	M	505,215	11.9	17.0	13.9	12.4	19.3	12.4	8.1	5.0
	F	206,153	14.6	14.2	12.5	12.4	19.9	14.3	8.2	3.9
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantation Orchards & allied activities.	P	197,082	48.6	14.4	6.8	5.7	9.5	6.4	4.9	3.7
	M	163,936	42.8	15.8	7.7	6.5	10.7	7.1	5.4	4.6
	F	33,146	77.4	7.4	2.2	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.5	1.9
IV. Mining & quarrying	P	29,407	4.8	10.6	14.7	17.4	28.4	15.6	6.2	2.3
	M	25,854	4.0	10.1	14.7	17.6	28.9	16.0	6.4	2.3
	F	3,553	11.0	14.0	14.4	16.5	24.7	12.8	5.0	1.6
V. (a) Household Industry	P	196,818	4.2	9.4	11.5	11.9	23.0	18.3	13.1	8.6
	M	177,029	3.5	9.3	11.4	11.9	23.2	18·4	13.3	9.0
	F	19,789	10.7	10.7	12.1	11.8	21.1	17.3	10.5	5.8
V. (b) Other than House-hold industry	P	77,955	4.2	10.6	14.2	13.7	23.9	16.5	10.5	6.4
	M	73,020	3.6	10.6	14.4	13.8	24.0	16.6	10.6	6.4
	F	4,935	12.8	11.1	11.2	11.4	21.4	15.6	10.0	6.5
VI. Construction . .	P	48,742	3.9	10.6	14.7	16.2	26.4	16.2	8.3	3.7
	M	45,028	3.1	10.2	14.7	16.3	26.9	16.5	8.5	5.8
	F	3,714	14.0	15.0	14.7	14.5	20.3	13.1	6.1	2.3
VII. Trade & Commerce .	P	136,210	1.6	7.4	13.8	12.6	22.3	19.0	13.7	9.3
	M	133,493	1.5	7.5	13.9	12.7	22.3	19.0	13.6	9.5
	F	2,717	5.7	7.4	8.7	8.5	20.8	20.1	17.1	11.6
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	P	45,945	1.4	6.0	13.6	16.7	30.8	20.1	9.1	2.3
	M	44,878	1.2	5.9	13.6	16.8	31.0	20.2	9.1	2.2
	F	1,067	10.5	11.7	10.6	13.8	26.4	15.4	7.2	4.3
IX. Other Services .	P	327,346	3.5	6.0	15.5	21.5	27.3	14.7	7.6	3.9
	M	302,597	2.7	5.8	15.7	22.1	27.8	14.6	7.5	3.8
	F	24,839	13.1	8.8	13.2	13.4	21.3	15.2	9.2	5.8

III. DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY AGE-GROUPS

(In urban areas of State)

Industrial Category of Workers	P M F	Total Workers	Percentage of workers							
			0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Workers	**P**	**1,174,255**	**2.5**	**7.8**	**14.1**	**14.8**	**25.1**	**18.7**	**11.0**	**6.0**
	M	**1,092,429**	**2.2**	**7.8**	**14.2**	**15.0**	**25.1**	**18.7**	**11.0**	**6.0**
	F	**81,826**	**5.2**	**7.7**	**12.6**	**13.2**	**24.5**	**19.0**	**11.2**	**6.6**
I. Cultivators	P	121,655	4.3	9.5	11.1	10.9	20.8	17.8	13.9	11.7
	M	109,514	4.0	9.5	11.1	10.8	20.7	17.6	14.1	12.2
	F	12,141	6.7	9.6	11.2	11.5	21.9	19.3	13.3	7.5
II. Agricultural Labourers	P	37,748	5.6	12.9	12.6	11.4	21.2	17.0	11.6	7.7
	M	30,888	5.3	13.3	13.2	11.6	21.0	16.5	11.3	7.8
	F	6,860	7.0	10.8	10.2	10.4	22.1	19.1	13.0	7.4
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities.	P	8,741	13.5	12.1	10.1	10.6	18.7	15.5	11.5	8.0
	M	8,043	13.0	12.4	10.4	10.8	18.8	15.2	11.4	8.0
	F	698	19.9	8.2	5.7	7.7	16.9	19.8	13.3	8.5
IV. Mining & Quarrying.	P	6,643	2.8	9.6	14.0	15.5	27.6	17.0	8.3	5.2
	M	6,103	2.5	9.4	14.0	15.6	27.5	17.0	8.5	5.5
	F	540	5.6	11.3	13.0	14.4	29.4	17.0	6.5	2.8
V (a). Household Industry	P	79,409	4.3	10.5	13.6	12.0	21.3	17.5	12.4	8.7
	M	68,744	3.5	10.3	13.9	12.1	21.3	17.5	12.7	8.7
	F	10,665	9.2	11.6	11.5	11.5	21.5	17.7	10.5	6.5
V(b). Other than Household Industry	P	179,652	3.3	11.2	17.3	15.6	23.0	16.0	8.9	4.7
	M	171,635	3.0	11.3	17.6	15.8	23.0	15.9	8.8	4.6
	F	8,017	8.0	9.5	10.7	11.3	24.5	19.3	10.2	6.5
VI. Construction	P	51,042	2.3	9.9	13.2	13.8	25.0	19.0	11.4	5.4
	M	48,863	2.2	10.0	13.4	13.8	25.0	18.9	11.3	5.4
	F	2,179	6.1	9.5	9.1	11.4	24.2	21.8	12.9	5.0
VII. Trade & Commerce.	P	222,096	1.7	7.4	14.1	13.6	23.2	19.1	12.6	8.3
	M	217,539	1.7	7.4	4.2	13.7	23.2	19.1	12.6	8.1
	F	4,557	2.7	5.8	7.9	10.1	21.6	22.3	15.8	13.8
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	P	114,403	0.8	4.7	11.7	14.9	32.4	23.4	9.9	2.2
	M	113,142	0.8	4.7	11.7	14.9	32.4	23.4	9.9	2.2
	F	1,261	3.5	5.4	12.1	15.9	31.2	17.9	10.2	3.8
IX. Other Services	P	352,866	1.4	5.2	14.6	17.8	27.9	19.1	10.0	4.0
	M	317,958	1.3	5.2	14.6	18.0	28.0	19.2	9.9	3.8
	F	34,908	2.5	5.0	15.4	15.7	27.0	18.7	10.2	5.5

We have already commented on the distribution of total workers in each Industrial Category by age-groups. A glance of the table shows that while the pattern observed for the total workers regarding workers in age-group of children 0-14 and old people 60+ is almost the same in the category of Cultivators, it is different in case of Agricultural Labourers. We find that quite a large proportion (12 per cent) of the Agricultural Labourers belonging to the age-group 0-14. In the case of females of this age-group the proportion is even higher (14.3 per cent).

In the Industrial Category—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities, the participation of the children in the age-group 0-14 is rather very high. Of the total workers engaged in this activity as much as 47.2 per cent belong to this age-group. Female children are engaged in this activity in larger proportions. While the participation of male children in this activity is 41.4 per cent, the corresponding figure for the female children is as high as 76.2 per cent.

It is also observed that in some other activities namely Mining and Quarrying, Household Industry, and other than Household Industry and in Construction, the percentage of participation by the females in the 0-14 age-group is around 10 per cent while the

figure for the boys is only about 3 per cent. In other categories namely Trade and Commerce; Transport, Storage and Communications and Other Services, the proportion of children (0-14) ranges between 1 to around 2 per cent although the proportion for the female children ranges between 4 to 7 per cent. It will be observed that the highest percentage (22 per cent) contribution to the total Cultivators is made by the age-group 30-39. The age-groups 25 to 29, 30 to 39 and 40 to 49 together contribute a little more than half of the total Cultivators. In the category of Agricultural Labourers also, the largest contribution (19.6 per cent) is made by the age-group 30-39 followed by that of 15-19. As already stated, the infant age-group 0-14 forms almost half of the participants engaged in the category of Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities. The age-group contributing the next higher group (15-19) which contributes around 14 per cent to this category. The remaining age-groups, except 60+ which contributes only about 4 per cent, contribute from 3.8 to 9.8 per cent. The age-group 30-39 contributes the highest 28.2 per cent towards Mining and Quarrying followed by age-groups 25-29 (17.1 per cent) and 40-49 (15.9 per cent). In category Household Industry also the dominant age-group is 30-39 (22.5 per cent) followed by 40-49 (18.1 per cent). In category other than Household Industry, age-group 30-39 leads with its 23.3 per cent, followed by 20-24 with 16.4 per cent, and 40-49 with 16.2 per cent. The age-group 30-39 is predominant again in Construction, Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communications and Other Services. While the age-group 40-49 stands as the next highest contribution in case of Construction, Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communications, it is the age-group 25-29 which stands second in case of Other Services.

A perusal of the information presented in the tables for rural and urban areas would show that the participation of the children's group 0-14 is much lower in the urban areas as compared to the rural. So is the case with the next higher age-group 15-19. In the rest of the age-groups, however, the participation rates are higher in the urban areas than the rural except in the case of age-group 60+.

The 11.6 per cent females of age-group 60+ in the rural areas and 13.8 per cent in the urban areas are conspicuous by their presence in Trade and Commerce. They are the petty vendors, fruits and vegetable sellers. There are Cultivators in sizable strength belonging to age-group 60+, owners of the urban farms.

The non-workers and their distribution by main activity

Non-workers are those who are considered as not economically productive, in other words their main activity does not produce economic goods or services. Thus, our not economically active population comprises of full time students, those attending to the household duties; dependents and infants, retired persons, rentiers and persons of independent means; beggars and vagrants etc; Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and others. The last category includes all those who may be seeking work but do not come under any other category of non-workers. We had earlier stated that 68.8 per cent of our population consists of non-workers. We now proceed to examine the distribution of non-workers by their main activity. Over 70% of the male non-workers are dependents and infants. The corresponding figures for females is only 43.3 per cent. The reason for this variation between the sexes is to be found in the fact that females have been found to be engaged in household duties and thus raising the percentage of female non-workers engaged in household duties as their main activity to 52.6 per cent. About a quarter of the male non-workers were engaged as full time students, the corresponding figure for females was only 3.2 per cent. Negligible or insignificant proportions are found of persons who are retired, or living on rents, baggers, vagrants or who are inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions. The following table shows the distribution of non-workers by their main activity at the State and district levels:

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS BY THEIR MAIN ACTIVITY

State/District (Total areas)	P M F	Total Non-workers	Percentage of Non-workers						
			Full time Students	Household duties	Dependents and infants	Retired, rentiers & persons of independent means	Beggars, Vagrants etc.	Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**P**	**17716947**	**11.8**	**33.9**	**53.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**N**	**0.5**
	M	**6,459728**	**25.8**	**1.1**	**70.4**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**1.2**
	F	**11,257219**	**3.8**	**52.6**	**43.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**N**	**0.1**
1 Ganganagar	P	991,854	12.3	34.0	53.1	0.2	0.2	N	0.2
	M	360,600	25.3	0.9	72.2	0.4	0.5	N	0.7
	F	631,254	4.8	52.9	42.1	0.1	0.1	N	N
2. Bikaner	P	407,757	15.4	32.0	50.8	0.6	0.2	N	1.0
	M	154,249	29.4	0.8	65.5	1.5	0.4	0.1	2.3
	F	253,508	6.9	51.0	41.8	0.1	0.1	..	0.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Churu	P	611,027	11.5	32.6	54.8	0.4	0.2	N	0.5
	M	228,281	25.1	1.7	70.8	0.8	0.4	N	1.2
	F	382,746	3.5	51.0	45.3	0.1	0.1	..	N
4. Jhunjhunun	P	694,215	14.7	33.9	50.3	0.3	0.2	N	0.6
	M	266,837	33.7	0.7	62.9	0.7	0.4	N	1.6
	F	427,378	2.8	54.6	42.4	0.1	0.1	..	N
5. Alwar	P	1,001,863	13.2	33.5	52.4	0.2	0.2	N	0.5
	M	377,815	28.4	1.8	67.5	0.6	0.5	N	1.2
	F	624,048	4.0	52.6	43.3	0.1	N	N	N
6. Bharatpur	P	1,060,032	11.3	33.7	54.1	0.3	0.2	N	0.4
	M	398,287	25.3	0.8	71.7	0.6	0.5	N	1.1
	F	661,745	5.0	53.5	43.4	0.1	N	N	N
7. Sawai Madhopur	P	808,418	9.3	33.4	56.5	0.2	0.2	N	0.4
	M	302,802	21.2	1.2	75.6	0.4	0.5	N	1.1
	F	505,616	2.1	52.8	45.0	N	0.1	..	N
8. Jaipur	P	1,728,525	14.8	32.4	51.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5
	M	651,591	30.0	0.6	66.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.3
	F	1,076,934	5.7	51.7	42.4	0.1	0.1	N	N
9. Sikar	P	761,888	12.6	34.5	51.7	0.3	0.4	N	0.5
	M	281,289	30.1	0.7	66.5	0.6	0.8	N	1.3
	F	480,599	2.4	54.3	43.0	0.1	0.2	N	N
10. Ajmer	P	748,842	20.0	29.8	48.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.9
	M	290,373	36.4	0.7	58.1	1.7	0.7	0.1	2.3
	F	458,499	9.7	48.3	41.5	0.2	0.2	N	0.1
11. Tonk	P	413,836	9.0	36.0	54.0	0.3	0.4	..	0.3
	M	149 378	19.8	5.1	72.5	0.8	0.9	..	0.9
	F	624,458	2.9	53.5	43.5	N	0.1	..	N
12. Jaisalmer	P	113,919	9.6	33.7	55.3	0.3	0.4	N	0.7
	M	42,508	22.7	0.3	73.5	0.6	1.1	N	1.8
	F	71,411	1.8	53.5	44.5	0.1	0.1	..	N
13. Jodhpur	P	803,673	13.6	31.9	52.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6
	M	300,037	27.6	0.4	68.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	1.5
	F	503,636	5.4	50.6	43.7	0.1	0.1	N	0.1
14. Nagaur	P	833,317	9.7	31.5	57.9	0.3	0.2	N	0.4
	M	312,535	22.0	1.1	74.9	0.6	0.5	N	0.9
	F	520,782	2.4	49.7	47.6	0.1	0.1	N	0.1
15. Pali	P	657,485	11.6	33.1	54.1	0.4	0.4	N	0.4
	M	236,302	27.1	0.5	69.8	0.8	0.8	N	1.0
	F	421,183	2.9	51.3	45.3	0.1	0.2	..	0.2
16. Barmer	P	510,939	6.9	34.8	57.3	0.2	0.4	N	0.4
	M	180,288	17.4	0.8	79.7	0.4	0.8	N	0.9
	F	330,651	1.3	53.3	45.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
17. Jalor	P	457,291	6.4	35.0	57.2	0.5	0.5	N	0.4
	M	156,901	16.3	0.5	80.6	0.8	1.1	N	0.7
	F	300,390	1.3	53.0	45.0	0.4	0.1	..	0.2
18. Sirohi	P	297,344	11.3	35.3	51.9	0.6	0.4	..	0.5
	M	102,637	25.8	0.4	70.1	1.2	1.1	..	1.4
	F	194,707	3.6	53.5	42.4	0.3	0.1	..	0.1
19. Bhilwara	P	640,572	9.2	36.7	53.2	0.3	0.2	N	0.4
	M	215,993	21.6	0.9	75.5	0.6	0.5	N	0.9
	F	424,579	2.8	54.9	42.0	0.1	0.1	..	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Udaipur	P	1,227,196	11.0	37.1	51.0	0.3	0.3	N	0.3
	M	412,633	25.4	0.6	71.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.8
	F	814,563	3.6	55.6	40.5	0.1	0.1	N	0.1
21. Chittaurgarh	P	579;667	10.2	37.6	51.3	0.2	0.3	N	0.4
	M	201,809	24.0	4.9	69.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.9
	F	377,858	2.8	55.1	41.8	0.1	0.1	N	0.1
22. Dungarpur	P	382,081	9.3	33.9	55.9	0.1	0.2	N	0.6
	M	129,862	22.1	1.1	74.9	0.2	0 4	N	1.3
	F	252,219	2.7	50.8	46.1	N	0.1	N	0.3
23. Banswara	P	471,118	7.5	34.8	57.2	0.2	0.1	N	0.2
	M	162,088	17.5	2.4	78.9	0.4	0.2	N	0.6
	F	309,030	2.1	51.9	45.8	0.1	N	N	0.1
24. Bundi	P	300,291	9.4	34.3	55.5	0.2	0.3	N	0.3
	M	107,176	21.2	1.2	75.6	0.6	0.6	N	0.8
	F	193,115	2.8	52.7	44.3	N	0.1	..	0.1
25. Kota	P	790,428	13.4	32.8	52.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
	M	289,432	27.7	0.7	69.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.1
	F	500,996	5.2	51.4	43.3	0.1	N	..	N
26. Jhalawar	P	423,369	8.6	36.2	54.3	0.3	0.3	N	0.3
	M	148 055	20.1	0.9	77.0	0.6	0.6	N	0.8
	F	275;314	2.4	55.3	42.1	0.1	0.1	N	N

A glance at the table would show that district Ajmer has the highest (20.0) percentage of full time students. There were 36.4 per cent among its male population of non-workers and, 9.7 per cent in its female non-working population. Except in two districts (Ajmer and Nagaur) all other districts have more than half of the female non-working population engaged in household duties and their percentage strength varies from 51.0 per cent (Bikaner and Churu districts) to 55.6 per cent (Udaipur district).

Differences in pattern of distribution of non-workers by their main activity can be observed at the rural and urban levels. The following tables prepared for the rural and urban areas separately present this information:

A—DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS BY THEIR MAIN ACTIVITY

State/District (Rural Areas)	P M F	Total Non-workers	Percentage of Non-workers						
			Full time students	Household duties	Dependents and Infants	Retired, rentiers and independent means	Beggars, Vagrants etc.	Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**P**	**14,347,441**	**8.7**	**34.7**	**55.8**	**0.2**	**0.3**	N	**0.3**
	M	**5,128,769**	**21.4**	**1.4**	**75.5**	**0.4**	**0.6**	N	**0.7**
	F	**9,218,672**	**1.6**	**53.3**	**44.9**	**0.1**	**0.1**	N	N
1. Ganganagar	P	824,889	9.2	35.0	55.3	0.1	0.2	N	0.2
	M	294,822	21.4	1.1	76.3	0.2	0.5	N	0.5
	F	530,067	2.5	53.8	43.6	0.1	N	N	N
2. Bikaner	P	226,931	6.8	34.2	58.4	0.1	0.2	..	0.3
	M	81,147	16.7	1.3	80.5	0.3	0.4	..	0.8
	F	145,684	1.3	52.4	46.0	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
3. Churu	P	410,005	7.2	32.7	59.4	0.3	0.2	N	0.2
	M	151,652	18.5	2.5	77.8	0.6	0.4	N	0.6
	F	258,353	0.8	50.5	48.5	0.1	0.1	..	N

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Jhunjhunun	P	567,315	13.4	34.6	51.1	0.3	0.1	N	0.5
	M	215,029	32.0	0.8	64.9	0.6	0.3	N	1.4
	F	352,286	2.0	55.3	42.7	N	N	..	N
5. Alwar	P	906,298	11.2	34.1	54.0	0.1	0.2	N	0.4
	M	337,957	26.2	2.0	70.0	0.3	0.5	N	1.0
	F	568,341	2.3	53.1	44.5	N	0.1	N	N
6. Bharatpur	P	907,648	9.3	34.5	55.6	0.2	0.2	N	0.2
	M	336,687	22.5	1.0	75.1	0.3	0.5	N	0.6
	F	570,961	1.6	54.2	44.1	0.1	N	N	N
7. Sawai Madhopur	P	704,105	7.6	34.0	57.8	0.1	0.2	N	0.3
	M	261,388	18.6	1.3	78.5	0.3	0.5	N	0.8
	F	442,717	1.1	53.2	45.6	N	0.1	..	N
8. Jaipur	P	1,181,130	9.5	33.4	56.3	0.1	0.4	N	0.3
	M	437,439	23.4	0.9	73.9	0.3	0.8	N	0.7
	F	743,691	1.4	52.6	45.9	N	0.1	N	N
9. Sikar	P	622,685	11.2	35.3	52.4	0.2	0.5	N	0.4
	M	227,433	28.2	0.9	68.4	0.5	0.9	N	1.1
	F	395,252	1.4	55.1	43.2	0.1	0.2	N	N
10. Ajmer	P	430,240	11.2	31.0	56.9	0.3	0.4	N	0.2
	M	162,078	25.7	1.1	71.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.6
	F	268,162	2.4	49.0	48.3	0.1	0.2	..	N
11. Tonk	P	334,328	6.9	37.6	54.8	0.1	0.4	..	0.2
	M	118,367	16.4	6.4	75.4	0.3	1.0	..	0.5
	F	215,961	1.6	54.7	43.6	N	0.1	..	N
12. Jaisalmer	P	96,866	6.7	34.4	57.7	0.3	0.4	N	0.5
	M	35,503	17.9	0.4	78.8	0.5	1.1	N	1.3
	F	61,363	0.3	54.1	45.4	0.1	N	..	0.1
13. Jodhpur	P	527,353	6.7	33.6	58.8	0.3	0.3	N	0
	M	187,909	17.3	0.5	80.3	0.6	0.7	N	0.6
	F	339,444	0.8	51.8	46.9	0.2	0.2	..	0.1
14. Nagaur	P	716,706	8.2	31.5	59.6	0.2	0.2	N	0.3
	M	267,021	19.4	1.3	77.6	0.5	0.5	N	0.7
	F	449,685	1.5	49.4	48.9	0.1	0.1	N	N
15. Pali	P	578,895	10.2	33.2	55.5	0.3	0.4	N	0.4
	M	206,573	24.9	0.6	72.2	0.7	0.8	N	0.8
	F	372,322	2.0	51.4	46.2	0.1	0.1	..	0.2
16. Barmer	P	469,745	5.6	35.2	58.4	0.1	0.4	..	0.3
	M	163,820	14.9	0.9	82.5	0.3	0.8	..	0.6
	F	305,925	0.7	53.5	45.5	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
17. Jalor	P	435,730	5.8	35.1	57.8	0.5	0.5	N	0.3
	M	148,776	15.0	0.5	81.9	0.8	1.1	N	0.7
	F	286,954	1.0	53.0	45.3	0.4	0.1	..	0.2
18. Sirohi	P	241,012	8.1	36.3	54.4	0.4	0.5	..	0.3
	M	81,082	20.5	0.4	76.2	0.7	1.3	..	0.9
	F	159,930	1.7	54.5	43.4	0.2	0.1	..	0.1
19. Bhilwara	P	560,029	7.2	37.3	54.7	0.2	0.3	N	0.3
	M	185,737	18.3	1.0	78.9	0.4	0.6	N	0.8
	F	374,292	1.6	55.3	42.8	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
20. Udaipur	P	1,065,320	8.0	38.1	53.2	0.2	0.3	N	0.2
	M	348,974	21.0	0.7	76.8	0.4	0.5	N	0.6
	F	716,346	1.7	56.3	41.7	N	0.2	N	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21. Chittaurgarh	P	509,109	8.1	38.3	52.8	0.2	0.3	N	0.3
	M	174,765	20.7	5.6	72.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7
	F	334,344	1.6	55.4	42.8	0.1	0.1	..	N
22. Dungarpur	P	358,087	8.1	34.2	56.9	N	0.2	N	0.6
	M	120,419	20.5	1.2	76.7	0.1	0.4	..	1.1
	F	237,668	1.8	51.0	46.8	N	0.1	N	0.3
23. Banswara	P	446,116	6.2	35.1	58.3	0.1	0.1	N	0.2
	M	152,449	15.5	2.5	81.0	0.2	0.3	N	0.5
	F	293,667	1.3	52.0	46.5	0.1	N	N	0.1
24. Bundi	P	251,240	6.5	35.1	57.9	0.1	0.3	..	0.1
	M	87,574	16.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	0.6	..	0.3
	F	163,666	1.2	53.2	45.4	N	0.2	..	N
25. Kota	P	595,921	9.4	34.0	56.1	0.1	0.2	..	0.2
	M	213,539	22.4	0.9	75.3	0.3	0.5	..	0.6
	F	382,382	2.0	52.5	45.4	N	0.1	..	N
26. Jhalawar	P	379,738	6.8	37.1	55.5	0.2	0.2	N	0.2
	M	130,629	17.1	1.0	80.4	0.4	0.6	N	0.5
	F	249,109	1.4	56.0	42.5	N	0.1	N	N

B—DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS BY THEIR MAIN ACTIVITY

State/District (Urban Areas)	P M F	Total Non-workers	Percentage of Non-Workers						
			Full time students	Household duties	Dependents & infants	Retired, rentiers & persons of independent means	Beggars, Vagrants etc.	Inmates of penal, mental, & charitable institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**P**	**3,369,506**	**25.3**	**30.0**	**42.2**	**1.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**1.2**
	M	**1,330,959**	**43.2**	**0.1**	**50.9**	**2.2**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**2.9**
	F	**2,038,547**	**13.6**	**49.5**	**36.5**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**N**	**0.1**
1. Ganganagar	P	166,965	27.2	29.2	42.3	0.5	0.2	N	0.6
	M	65,778	43.0	0.1	54.0	1.0	0.5	N	1.4
	F	101,187	17.0	48.1	34.7	0.1	0.1	..	N
2. Bikaner	P	180,826	26.1	29.2	41.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.8
	M	73,102	43.6	0.1	48.8	2.8	0.4	0.3	4.0
	F	107,724	14.3	49.0	36.1	0.2	0.1	..	0.3
3. Churu	P	201,022	20.4	32.3	45.6	0.6	0.2	N	0.9
	M	76,629	38.8	0.2	56.9	1.2	0.4	0.1	2.4
	F	124,393	9.1	52.1	38.6	0.1	0.1	..	N
4. Jhunjhunun	P	126,900	20.7	30.7	46.6	0.5	0.4	..	1.1
	M	51,808	40.8	0.3	54.4	0.9	0.9	..	2.7
	F	75,092	6.8	51.6	41.2	0.2	0.1	..	0.1
5. Alwar	P	95,565	31.9	27.9	37.5	1.2	0.1	..	1.4
	M	39,858	47.3	0.1	46.5	2.8	0.3	..	3.0
	F	55,707	20.8	47.7	31.8	0.2	N	..	0.2
6. Bharatpur	P	152,384	23.1	29.4	44.8	1.0	0.2	N	1.5
	M	61,600	40.4	0.1	53.3	2.1	0.4	N	3.7
	F	90,784	11.5	49.2	39.1	0.2	N	..	N
7. Sawai Madhopur	P	104,313	20.7	30.0	47.4	0.6	0.2	N	1.1
	M	41,414	38.1	0.1	57.3	1.4	0.5	N	2.6
	F	62,899	9.1	49.8	40.9	N	0.1	..	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Jaipur	P	547,395	26.3	30.3	40.8	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.1
	M	214,152	43.6	0.1	50.3	2.5	0.4	0.5	2.6
	F	333,243	15.2	49.8	34.7	0.2	N	N	0.1
9. Sikar	P	139,203	19.0	31.2	48.2	0.4	0.2	..	1.0
	M	53,856	38.0	N	58.1	0.9	0.5	..	2.5
	F	85,347	7.1	50.7	41.9	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
10. Ajmer	P	318,602	32.0	28.3	35.8	1.5	0.4	0.1	1.9
	M	128,265	49.8	0.1	41.5	3.2	0.7	0.2	4.5
	F	190,337	19.9	47.4	32.0	0.3	0.2	N	0.2
11. Tonk	P	79,508	18.0	29.5	50.3	1.0	0.2	..	1.0
	M	31,011	32.9	0.1	61.6	2.5	0.4	..	2.5
	F	48,497	8.4	48.2	43.1	0.2	0.1	..	N
12. Jaisalmer	P	17,053	25.9	29.5	41.9	0.7	0.4	..	1.6
	M	7,005	47.3	..	46.9	1.4	0.6	..	3.8
	F	10,048	11.0	50.1	38.4	0.2	0.3	..	..
13. Jodhpur	P	276,320	26.9	28.6	41.3	1.4	0.1	0.4	1.3
	M	112,128	44.9	N	47.7	3.1	0.3	0.9	3.1
	F	164,192	14.6	48.0	36.9	0.2	0.1	N	0.2
14. Nagaur	P	116,611	19.6	31.3	47.4	0.5	0.2	N	1.0
	M	45,514	37.0	N	59.2	1.0	0.4	..	2.4
	F	71,097	8.4	51.3	39.8	0.2	0.2	N	0.1
15. Pali	P	78,590	21.8	31.9	44.2	0.8	0.4	N	0.9
	M	29,729	41.9	N	53.6	1.6	0.7	N	2.2
	F	48,861	9.6	51.2	38.5	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
16. Barmer.	P	41,194	22.2	30.2	45.2	0.7	0.3	N	1.4
	M	16,468	42.7	..	52.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	3.4
	F	24,726	8.5	50.4	40.5	0.5	0.1	..	N
17. Jalor	P	21,561	19.8	33.2	45.3	0.4	0.4	..	0.9
	M	8,125	39.6	..	56.5	0.9	1.1	..	1.9
	F	13,436	7.9	53.3	38.5	..	0.1	..	0.2
18. Sirohi	P	56,332	25.2	30.5	41.3	1.4	0.2	..	0.4
	M	21,555	45.8	N	47.3	3.0	0.5	..	3.4
	F	34,777	12.4	49.4	37.6	0.4	0.1	..	0.1
19. Bhilwara	P	80,543	23.0	33.1	42.4	0.8	0.1	N	0.6
	M	30,256	41.8	0.1	54.5	1.8	0.2	N	1.6
	F	50,287	11.7	52.9	35.1	0.2	N	..	0.1
20. Udaipur	P	161,876	30.2	30.8	36.2	1.4	0.1	0.2	1.1
	M	63,659	49.8	0.1	43.3	3.5	0.3	0.5	2.5
	F	98,217	17.4	50.7	31.6	0.1	N	..	0.2
21. Chittaurgarh	P	70,558	24.7	32.4	40.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.0
	M	27,044	45.1	0.1	50.1	1.8	0.5	0.2	2.2
	F	43,514	12.0	52.5	34.9	0.4	N	0.1	0.1
22. Dungarpur	P	23,994	27.6	28.9	41.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.2
	M	9,443	42.5	..	51.9	2.1	0.4	0.5	2.6
	F	14,551	17.9	47.7	34.0	..	N	N	0.4
23. Banswara	P	25,002	30.0	29.7	38.1	1.0	0.2	..	1.0
	M	9,639	49.4	..	45.5	2.5	0.4	..	2.2
	F	15,363	17.8	48.4	33.5	0.1	N	..	0.2
24. Bundi	P	49,051	24.2	29.9	43.3	1.1	0.2	N	1.3
	M	19,602	42.8	0.3	51.0	2.4	0.4	N	3.1
	F	29,449	11.8	49.7	38.2	0.1	N	..	0.2
25. Kota	P	194,507	26.0	29.2	42.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.0
	M	75,893	42.6	0.1	51.8	2.1	0.4	0.5	2.5
	F	118,614	15.3	47.8	36.6	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
26. Jhalawar	P	43,631	24.6	28.9	43.7	1.3	0.3	0.1	1.1
	M	17,426	42.7	N	51.0	2.8	0.6	0.1	2.8
	F	26,205	12.7	48.1	38.9	0.2	N	0.1	N

It will be seen that the proportion of full time students is very low in the rural areas. While the proportion of those engaged in household duties and those who are dependents and infants are higher in rural areas than the urban. Almost similar proportions are observed at the district level in the rural and urban areas.

Non-workers by broad age groups

Most of our non-working population (60.9 per cent) belongs to the infant age-group 0-14. Boys in this age-group account for a larger population (85.7%). Full time students mostly belong to the age-group 0-14 but the next age group 15-19 also contributes a substantial part. Quite a high percentage (69.5) of male boys in the age-group 0-14 and a substantial proportion in age-group 15-19 engaged in household duties. This is the reflection of such work as the tending of cattle by the youngsters. Household duty otherwise is a female occupation and we find women of all age-groups associated with this work. The bulk of the non-workers in this category of dependents and infants is naturally in the age-group 0-14. Other noticeable groups are 15-19, 50-59 and 60+. The bulk of the retired, rentiers and persons of independent means are obviously found in the age-group 60+ and 50-59. The beggers, vagrants etc., are found in all groups as also the inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions.

All this can be seen from the three tables which now follow prepared separately for the total, rural and urban areas of the State.

A—DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS IN TOTAL AREAS

Category of Non-workers	P M F	Total Non-Workers	Percentage of non-workers							
			0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Non-Workers	**P**	**17,716,947**	**60.9**	**7.3**	**5.5**	**4.7**	**7.5**	**5.4**	**3.9**	**4.8**
	M	**6,459,728**	**85.7**	**6.7**	**1.7**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**3.4**
	F	**11,257,219**	**46.7**	**7.7**	**7.7**	**7.2**	**11.4**	**8.1**	**5.6**	**5.6**
1. Full-time Students	P	2,093,940	77.8	18.4	3.4	0.3	0.1	N	N	N
	M	1,669,911	75.6	20.1	3.9	0.3	0.1	N	N	N
	F	424,029	86.1	11.9	1.8	0.1	0.1	N	N	N
2. Household duties	P	5,996,155	11.4	12.1	13.9	13.3	21.1	14.7	8.8	4.7
	M	72,122	69.5	10.5	4.8	3.1	4.0	2.0	2.1	4.0
	F	5,924,033	10.7	12.1	14.0	13.4	21.3	14.9	8.9	4.7
3. Dependents and Infants	P	9,430,979	89.8	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	5.5
	M	1,550,603	92.6	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	3.8
	F	4,880,376	87.2	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	2.1	7.0
4. Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	P	60,954	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.9	6.1	24.2	66.8
	M	50,449	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.0	6.4	24.9	65.7
	F	10,505	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	4.8	20.5	72.4
5. Beggars, Vagrants etc.	P	117,290	10.8	7.0	6.5	7.8	17.7	16.9	14.3	19.0
	M	37,227	8.3	6.4	6.3	8.4	19.3	18.1	15.2	18.0
	F	10,063	20.1	9.2	7.2	5.5	12.0	12.5	11.1	22.4
6. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	P	4,482	2.9	9.6	14.2	17.8	24.4	14.4	8.9	7.8
	M	4,117	2.5	9.8	13.4	18.9	24.5	14.3	9.4	7.2
	F	365	6.8	6.8	23.3	5.5	23.3	15.1	4.1	15.1
7. Others	P	33,147	10.0	24.3	26.1	10.7	9.7	6.4	4.7	8.0
	M	75,299	7.7	25.4	28.0	11.5	10.3	6.5	4.2	6.3
	F	7,848	32.4	14.5	7.0	2.9	3.0	6.4	9.3	23.8

B. DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS

Category of Non-workers	P M F	Total Non-Workers	Percentage of non workers							
			0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+
Total Non-Workers	**P**	**14,347,441**	**62.0**	**1.5**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**7.5**	**5.4**	**4.0**	**4.8**
	M	**5,128,769**	**88.6**	**5.0**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**3.3**
	F	**9,218,672**	**47.2**	**7.3**	**7.4**	**7.1**	**11.4**	**8.2**	**5.7**	**5.7**
1. Full-time Students	P	1,241,697	82.4	15.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	N	N	N
	M	1,094,987	80.7	17.0	2.0	0.2	0.1	N	N	N
	F	146,710	95.4	4.1	0.4	N	N	N	N	0.1
2. Household duties	P	4,984,992	12.6	12.0	13.4	13.0	20.8	14.6	8.9	4.7
	M	71,022	70.0	10.5	4.7	3.1	3.9	1.9	2.0	3.9
	F	4,913,970	11.7	12.0	13.5	13.2	21.1	14.8	9.0	4.7
3. Dependent and infants	P	8,009,978	90.3	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.3	5.4
	M	3,873,007	93.0	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.8
	F	4,136,971	87.7	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	2.0	6.9
4. Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	P	27,545	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	3.2	9.0	23.1	62.7
	M	20(683	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.7	3.8	10.5	24.0	59.6
	F	6,862	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.5	20.4	72.2
5. Beggars, Vagrants etc.	P	39,570	12.1	7.1	6.7	8.0	18.1	16.7	13.7	17.6
	M	31,140	9.1	6.4	6.4	8.8	19.7	17.9	14.9	16.8
	F	8,430	23.1	9.7	7.7	5.1	12.5	12.0	9.5	20.4
6. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	P	940	10.6	9.6	7.4	8.4	21.3	19.3	10.6	12.8
	M	760	10.5	10.5	7.9	7.8	21.1	17.2	13.2	11.8
	F	180	11.1	5.6	5.5	11.1	22.2	27.8	..	16.7
7. Others	P	42,719	11.9	24.0	24.3	10.9	9.1	5.9	4.9	9.9
	M	37,170	7.7	25.8	27.4	11.3	10.1	5.9	4.0	7.8
	F	5,549	39.6	12.2	3.1	1.3	2.7	6.1	10.3	24.7

C. DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS IN URBAN AREAS

Category of Non-workers	P M F	Total Non-Workers	Percentage of non-workers							
			0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+
Total Non Workers	**P**	**3,369,506**	**56.5**	**10.9**	**7.1**	**4.7**	**7.2**	**5.1**	**3.6**	**4.9**
	M	**1,330,959**	**74.8**	**13.2**	**4.5**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**1.3**	**3.9**
	F	**2,038,547**	**44.6**	**9.4**	**8.7**	**7.2**	**11.4**	**8.0**	**5.2**	**5.5**
1. Full time Students	P	852,243	71.0	22.7	5.8	0.4	0.1	N	N	N
	M	574,924	66.1	25.9	7.3	0.6	0.1	N	N	N
	F	277,319	81.2	16.1	2.5	0.2	N	N	N	N
2. Household duties	P	1,011,163	5.5	12.4	16.3	14.2	22.6	15.5	8.5	5.0
	M	1,199	39.1	12.7	9.5	4.5	9.1	6.4	6.4	12.3
	F	1,010,053	5.4	12.4	16.3	14.2	22.7	15.5	8.5	5.0
3. Dependents & infants	P	1,421,001	87.3	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	6.1
	M	677,596	90.3	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	4.1
	F	743,405	84.5	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.5	7.8
4 Retired, rentier and persons of depe den means	P	33 409	N	0.1	N	0.1	0.8	3.7	25.1	70.2
	M	29,766	N	0.1	N	0.1	0.8	5.4	25.6	69.9
	F	3,643	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.8	5.4	20.7	72.9
5. Beggars, Vagrants etc.	P	7,720	4.1	6.4	5.5	6.5	15.6	18.3	17.4	26.2
	M	6,087	4.0	6.3	5.8	6.3	17.1	19.2	16.9	24.4
	F	1,633	4.6	6.7	4.3	7.4	9.8	15.0	19.2	33.0
6 Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	P	3,342	0.8	9.6	15.9	20.4	25.2	13.1	8.5	6.5
	M	3,357	0.7	9.7	14.6	21.5	25.2	13.7	8.5	6.1
	F	185	2.7	8.1	40.6	..	24.3	2.7	8.1	13.5
7. Others	P	40,428	8.0	24.7	28.0	11.4	10.3	7.0	4.5	5.9
	M	38,129	7.6	25.0	28.7	11.7	10.7	7.0	4.3	4.9
	F	2,299	15.0	19.8	16.5	6.7	3.9	7.0	7.1	21.7

ANNEXURE
CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS TO ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION BY SEX

Age-Groups	Total population	Total workers	Contribution of age-groups to economic participation
1	2	3	4
TOTAL AREAS			
GANGANAGAR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,394,011**	**402,157**	**100.00**
0—14	565,843	32,593	8.10
15—19	124,747	50,037	12.44
20—24	110,219	55,948	13.91
25—29	95,397	50,940	12.67
30—39	130,202	82,903	20.62
40—49	104,208	57,593	14.32
50—59	72,102	40,499	10.07
60+	71,129	31,636	7.87
Age not stated	74	8	N
Total Males	**743,892**	**383,292**	**100.00**
0—14	347,283	29,010	7.57
15—19	68,888	47,341	12.35
20—24	58,371	53,229	13.89
25—29	49,815	48,610	12.68
30—39	80,910	79,507	20.74
40—49	56,459	55,306	14.43
50—59	41,176	39,356	10.27
60+	41,000	30,925	8.07
Age not stated	40	8	N
Total Females	**650,119**	**18,865**	**100.00**
0—14	318,610	3,583	19.00
15—19	55,859	2,696	14.29
20—24	51,848	2,719	14.41
25—29	45,582	2,330	12.35
30—39	69,292	3,396	18.00
40—49	47,749	2,287	12.12
50—59	31,016	1,143	6,06
60+	30,129	711	3.77
Age not stated	34	..	..
BIKANER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**573,149**	**165,392**	**100.00**
0—14	257,775	10,866	6.57
15—19	55,726	19,557	11.83
20—24	48,504	23,248	14.06
25—29	39,128	21,887	13.23
30—39	63,839	36,119	21.84
40—49	45,620	25,970	15.70
50—59	31,708	16,961	10.25
60+	30,805	10,780	6.52
Age not stated	44	4	N
Total Males	**301,439**	**147,190**	**100.00**
0—14	135,034	8,616	5.85
15—19	30,708	17,270	11.73
20—24	25,521	20,747	14.10
25—29	20,929	19,777	13.44
30—39	33,213	32,265	21.92
40—49	24,017	23,193	15.76
50—59	16,901	15,392	10.46
60+	15,110	9,929	6.74
Age not stated	6	1	N
Total Females	**271,710**	**18,202**	**100.00**
0—14	122,741	2,250	12.36
15—19	25,018	2,287	12.56
20—24	22,983	2,501	13.74
25—29	18,199	2,110	11.59
30—39	30,626	3,854	21.17
40—49	21,603	2,777	15.26
50—59	14,807	1,569	8.62
60+	15,695	851	4.68
Age not stated	38	3	0.02
CHURU DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**874, 439**	**263,412**	**100.00**
0—14	413,566	25,827	9.80
15—19	80,794	34,681	13.17
20—24	66,924	35,255	13.39
25—29	55,751	31,982	12.14
30—39	91,738	53,166	20.18
40—49	67,302	38,460	14.60
50—59	48,804	26,410	10.03
60+	49,582	17,624	6.69
Age not stated	77	7	N
Total Males	**449,279**	**220,998**	**100.00**
0—14	215,080	18,046	8.17
15—19	43,470	28,266	12.79
20—24	32,865	29,276	13.25
25—29	27,682	26,879	12.16
30—39	46,368	45,312	20.50
40—49	34,200	33,221	15.03
50—59	25,370	23,618	10,69
60+	24,206	16,376	7.41
Age not stated	38	4	N
Total Females	**425,169**	**42,414**	**100.00**
0—14	198,486	7,781	18.35
15—19	37,324	6,415	15.12
20—24	34,059	5,979	14.10
25—29	28,069	5,103	12.03
30—39	45,370	7,854	18.52
40—49	33,003	5,239	12.35
50—59	23,434	2,792	6.58
60+	25,376	1,248	2.94
Age not stated	39	3	0.01

1	2	3	4
JHUNJHUNUN DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**929,230**	**235,015**	**100.00**
0—14	428,687	12,283	5.23
15—19	83,628	23,224	9.88
20—24	66,635	28,993	12.34
25—29	60,559	30,707	13.07
30—39	100,798	50,032	21.29
40—49	76,017	39,279	16.71
50—59	56,567	29,192	12.42
60+	55,999	21,298	9.06
Age not stated	340	7	N
Total Males	**481,873**	**215,036**	**100.00**
0—14	227,826	9,129	4.25
15—19	45,965	20,051	9.32
20—24	32,821	26,360	12.26
25—29	29,976	28,321	13.17
30—39	47,983	46,311	21.54
40—49	38,136	36,681	17.06
50—59	29,666	27,692	12.88
60+	29,417	20,484	9.52
Age not stated	83	7	N
Total Females	**447,357**	**19,979**	**100.00**
0—14	200,861	3,154	15.79
15—19	37,663	3,173	15.88
20—24	33,814	2,633	13.18
25—29	30,583	2,386	11.94
30—39	52,815	3,721	18.63
40—49	37,881	2,598	13.00
50—59	26,901	1,500	7.51
60+	26,582	814	4.07
Age not stated	257	..	..
ALWAR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,391,162**	**389,299**	**100.00**
0—14	634,288	20,835	5.35
15—19	113,725	38,497	9.89
20—24	101,060	45,883	11.79
25—29	93,077	49,015	12.59
30—39	151,103	83,625	21.48
40—49	119,789	66,914	17.19
50—59	84,718	48,031	12.34
60+	84,210	36,483	9.37
Age not stated	92	16	N
Total Males	**737,373**	**359,458**	**100.00**
0—14	334,982	17,478	4.86
15—19	65,906	35,062	9.75
20—24	49,762	42,233	11.75
25—29	47,391	45,554	12.67
30—39	79,372	77,479	21.55
40—49	63,581	61,913	17.22
50—59	47,695	45,019	12.52
60+	48,629	34,804	9.68
Age not stated	55	16	N
Total Females	**653,789**	**29,741**	**100.00**
0—14	299,306	3,357	11.29
15—19	53,819	3,435	11.55
20—24	51,298	3,650	12.27
25—29	45,686	3,461	11.64
30—39	74,821	6,146	20.66
40—49	56,208	5,001	16.81
50—59	37,023	3,012	10.13
60+	35,581	1,679	5.65
Age not stated	47	..	..
BHARATPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,490,206**	**430,174**	**100.00**
0—14	665,153	19,738	4.59
15—19	121,024	42,788	9.95
20—24	113,852	52,806	12.27
25—29	107,356	55,701	12.95
30—39	177,801	97,273	22.61
40—49	128,628	73,024	16.98
50—59	89,318	51,028	11.86
60+	86,929	37,805	8.79
Age not stated	154	11	N
Total Males	**810,026**	**411,739**	**100.00**
0—14	360,452	18,195	4.42
15—19	67,845	41,006	9.96
20—24	57,116	50,570	12.28
25—29	55,540	53,616	13.02
30—39	95,315	93,267	22.65
40—49	71,525	69,764	16.95
50—59	51,721	48,924	11.88
60+	50,482	36,389	8.84
Age not stated	20	8	N
Total Females	**680,180**	**18,435**	**100.00**
0—14	304,701	1,543	8.37
15—19	53,179	1,782	9.67
20—24	56,736	2,236	12.31
25—29	51,816	2,085	11.31
30—39	82,486	4,006	21.73
40—49	57,103	3,260	17.68
50—59	37,597	2,104	11.41
60+	36,447	1,416	7.68
Age not stated	115	3	0.02
SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,193,528**	**385,110**	**100.00**
0—14	525,701	23,905	6.21
15—19	96,513	40,589	10.54
20—24	88,099	50,299	13.06
25—29	151,169	89,002	23.11
30—39	111,014	67,117	17.43
40—49	74,285	44,210	11.48
50—59	61,018	25,868	6.72
60+	115	14	N
Age not stated	..	..	..

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**640,298**	**337,496**	**100.00**
0—14	282,585	18,748	5.56
15—19	53,874	35,204	10.43
20—24	42,776	38,561	11.43
25—29	45,863	44,320	13.13
30—39	80,024	78,306	23.20
40—49	60,573	59,130	17.52
50—59	41,934	39,590	11.73
60+	32,632	23,626	7.00
Age not stated	37	11	N
Total Females	**553,230**	**47,614**	**100.00**
0—14	213,116	5,157	10.83
15—19	42,639	5,385	11.31
20—24	42,844	5,545	11.65
25—29	42,230	5,979	12.56
30—39	71,445	10,696	22.46
40—49	50,441	7,987	16.77
50—59	32,351	4,620	9.70
60+	28,386	2,242	4.71
Age not stated	78	3	0.01
JAIPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**2,482,385**	**753,860**	**100.00**
0—14	1,083,520	49,142	6.52
15—19	224,382	79,455	10.54
20—24	193,629	93,317	12.38
25—29	181, 536	100,355	13.31
30—39	295,850	169,610	22.50
40—49	217,911	126,751	16.81
50—59	147,245	82,363	10.93
60+	138,121	52,838	7.01
Age not stated	191	29	N
Total Males	**1,313,618**	**662,027**	**100.00**
0—14	573,481	36,634	5.53
15—19	123,487	68,000	10.27
20—24	97,761	81,683	12.34
25—29	92,840	88,821	13.42
30—39	151,931	150,763	22.77
40—49	116,337	112,736	17.03
50—59	80,981	74,546	11.26
60+	73,739	48,820	7.37
Age not stated	61	24	0.01
Total Females	**1,168,767**	**91,833**	**100.00**
0—14	510,039	12,508	13.62
15—19	100,895	11,455	12.47
20—24	95,868	11,634	12.67
25—29	88,696	11,534	12.56
30—39	140,919	18,847	20.52
40—49	101,574	14,015	15.26
50—59	66,264	7,817	8.51
60+	64,382	4,018	4.38
Age not stated	130	5	0.01

1	2	3	4
SIKAR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,042,648**	**280,760**	**100.00**
0—14	475,107	19,084	6.80
15—19	92,881	31,340	11.16
20—24	74,921	33,809	12.04
25—29	68,052	34,554	12.31
30—39	114,593	59,262	21.11
40—49	88,262	46,085	16.41
50—59	64,423	33,681	12.00
60+	64,378	22,936	8.17
Age not stated	31	8	N
Total Males	**531,650**	**250,361**	**100.00**
0—14	250,289	13,949	5.57
15—19	49,995	27,188	10.86
20—24	35,232	30,178	12.06
25—29	32,761	31,178	12.45
30—39	55,294	53,333	21,30
40—49	43,631	41,788	16.69
50—59	33,374	31,170	12.45
60+	31,060	21,569	8.62
Age not stated	14	8	N
Total Females	**519,998**	**30,399**	**100.00**
0—14	224,818	5,135	16.89
15—19	42,886	4,152	13.65
20—24	39,689	3,631	11.94
25—29	35,291	3,376	11.10
30—39	59,299	5,930	19.51
40—49	44,631	2,297	14.14
50—59	31,049	2,511	8.26
60+	33,318	1,367	4.50
Age not stated	17	..	..
AJMER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,147,729**	**398.887**	**100.00**
0—14	480,349	33,802	8.47
15—19	109,982	43,426	10.89
20—24	89,605	48,867	12.25
25—29	79,460	48,564	12.17
30—39	139,157	88,055	22.08
40—49	108,600	68,597	17.20
50—59	75,006	43,893	11.00
60+	65,486	23,661	5.93
Age not stated	84	22	0.01
Total Males	**600,762**	**310,419**	**100.00**
0—14	253,462	21,157	6.82
15—19	60,785	32,150	10.42
20—24	46,413	38,212	12.31
25—29	39,532	37,788	12.17
30—39	71,049	69,036	22.24
40—49	56,738	54,874	17.68
50—59	40,032	36,469	11.75
60+	32,693	20,507	6.61
Age not stated	58	16	N

1	2	3	4
Total Females	**546,967**	**88,468**	**100.00**
0—14	226,887	12,645	14.29
15—19	49,197	11,076	12.52
20—24	43,192	10,655	12.04
25—29	39,928	10,776	12.18
30—39	68,108	19,019	21.50
40—49	51,862	13,723	15.51
50—59	34,974	7,424	8.39
60+	32,793	3,144	3.56
Age not stated	26	6	0.01
TONK DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**625,830**	**211,994**	**100.00**
0—14	266,304	16,051	7.57
15—19	51,694	23,163	10.93
20—24	46,613	25,877	12.20
25—29	47,348	27,272	12.86
30—39	80,420	48,414	22.84
40—49	57,948	35,483	16.74
50—59	40,118	22,552	10.64
60+	35,339	13,179	6.22
Age not stated	46	3	N
Total Males	**327,806**	**178,428**	**100.00**
0—14	140,109	12,114	6.79
15—19	27,420	18,817	10.55
20—24	23,252	21,248	11.91
25—29	23,453	22,701	12.72
30—39	41,975	40,897	22.92
40—49	31,558	30,525	17.11
50—59	21,706	20,028	11.22
60+	18,308	12,095	6.78
Age not stated	25	3	N
Total Females	**298,024**	**33,566**	**100.00**
0—14	126,195	3,937	11.73
15—19	24,274	4,346	12.95
20—24	23,361	4,629	13.79
25—29	23,895	4,571	13.62
30—39	38,445	7,517	22.39
40—49	26,390	4,958	14.77
50—59	18,412	2,524	7.52
60+	17,031	1,084	3.23
Age not stated	21	..	..
JAISALMER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**166,761**	**52,842**	**100.00**
0—14	69,955	2,538	4.80
15—19	14,266	5,913	11.19
20—24	13,610	7,294	13.80
25—29	13,463	7,554	14.30
30—39	21,765	12,246	23.18
40—49	14,609	8,249	15.61
50—59	10,354	5,712	10.81
60+	8,733	3,336	6.31
Age not stated	6	..	..

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**92,135**	**49,627**	**100.00**
0—14	38,311	2,047	4.12
15—19	8,447	5,471	11.02
20—24	7,560	6,944	13.99
25—29	7,436	7,184	14.48
30—39	11,939	11,605	23.39
40—49	8,128	7,833	15.78
50—59	5,796	5,392	10.87
60+	4,522	3,151	6.35
Age not stated	6	..	..
Total Females	**74,626**	**3,215**	**100.00**
0—14	31,644	491	15.27
15—19	5,819	442	13.75
20—24	6,050	350	10.89
25—29	6,027	370	11.51
30—39	9,836	641	19.94
40—49	6,481	416	12.94
50—59	4,558	320	9.95
60+	4,211	185	5.75
Age not stated	..	..	..
JODHPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,152,712**	**349,039**	**100.00**
0—14	507,651	24,288	6.96
15—19	105,470	40,827	11.70
20—24	96,943	48,466	13.89
25—29	84,548	47,192	13.52
30—39	136,751	77,631	22.24
40—49	97,409	55,110	15.79
50—59	64,026	34,481	9.88
60+	59,830	21,029	6.02
Age not stated	84	15	N
Total Males	**606,802**	**306,765**	**100.00**
0—14	266,891	17,884	5.83
15—19	58,298	34,774	11.34
20—24	50,876	42,592	13.88
25—29	43,925	41,840	13.64
30—39	71,244	69,228	22.57
40—49	51,341	49,425	16.11
50—59	34,353	31,466	10.26
60+	29,829	19,545	6.37
Age not stated	45	11	N
Total Females	**544,910**	**42,274**	**100.00**
0—14	240,760	6,404	15.15
15—19	47,172	6,053	14.32
20—24	46,076	5,874	13.89
25—29	40,623	5,352	12.66
30—39	65,507	8,403	19.88
40—49	46,068	5,685	13.45
50—59	29,673	3,015	7.13
60+	30,001	1,484	3.51
Age not stated	39	4	0.01

1	2	3	4
NAGPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,262,157**	**428,840**	**100.00**
0—14	567,813	39,751	9.27
15—19	109,181	52,065	12.14
20—24	100,249	56,711	13.23
25—29	84,963	53,061	12.37
30—39	144,219	90,866	21.19
40—49	107,906	66,006	15.39
50—59	74,870	43,566	10.16
60+	72,724	26,797	6.25
Age not stated	232	17	N
Total Males	**649,865**	**337,330**	**100.00**
0—14	299,031	26,511	7.86
15—19	57,887	39,577	11.73
20—24	47,218	43,709	12.96
25—29	42,642	41,442	12.29
30—39	73,381	71,695	21.25
40—49	54,936	53,397	15.83
50—59	39,608	37,161	11.02
60+	35,005	23,821	7.06
Age not stated	157	17	N
Total Females	**612,292**	**91,510**	**100.00**
0—14	268,782	13,240	14.47
15—19	51,294	12,488	13.65
20—24	53,031	13,002	14.21
25—29	42,321	11,619	12.69
30—39	70,838	19,171	20.95
40—49	52,970	12,609	13.78
50—59	35,262	6,405	7.00
60+	37,719	2,976	3.25
Age not stated	75	..	..
PALI DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**970,002**	**312,517**	**100.00**
0—14	429,021	24,928	7.98
15—19	73,432	34,699	11.10
20—24	67,148	36,143	11.56
25—29	69,529	39,121	12.52
30—39	120,989	71,461	22.87
40—49	88,154	51,305	16.42
50—59	62,870	33,864	10.83
60+	58,853	20,996	6.72
Age not stated	6	..	..
Total Males	**497,462**	**261,160**	**100.00**
0—14	224,884	18,273	7.00
15—19	40,503	28,734	11.00
20—24	31,850	29,733	11.38
25—29	32,950	32,056	12.27
30—39	61,206	59,873	22.93
40—49	44,593	43,352	16.60
50—59	32,237	29,768	11.40
60+	29,238	19,371	7.42
Age not stated	1	..	..
Total Females	**472,540**	**51,357**	**100.00**
0—14	204,137	6,655	12.96
15—19	32,929	5,965	11.61
20—24	35,298	6,410	12.48
25—29	36,579	7,065	13.76
30—39	59,783	11,588	22.56
40—49	43,561	7,953	15.49
50—59	30,633	4,096	7.98
60+	29,615	1,625	3.16
Age not stated	5	..	..
BARMER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**744,805**	**263,866**	**100.00**
0—14	341,643	23,682	8.98
15—19	61,474	31,431	11.91
20—24	63,428	36,495	13.83
25—29	63,746	37,252	14.12
30—39	98,935	59,046	22.38
40—49	64,109	37,580	14.24
50—59	44,757	24,463	9.27
60+	36,691	13,913	5.27
Age not stated	22	4	N
Total Males	**410,648**	**230,360**	**100.00**
0—14	180,152	18,117	7.87
15—19	34,587	27,209	11.81
20—24	33,603	32,009	13.89
25—29	33,440	32,783	14.23
30—39	53,199	52,228	22.67
40—49	34,105	33,214	14.42
50—59	23,514	22,041	9.57
60+	18,037	12,755	5.54
Age not stated	11	4	N
Total Females	**364,157**	**33,506**	**100.00**
0—14	161,491	5,565	16.61
15—19	26,887	4,222	12.60
20—24	29,825	4,486	13.39
25—29	30,306	4,469	13.34
30—39	45,736	6,818	20.35
40—49	30,004	4,366	13.03
50—59	21,243	2,422	7.23
60+	18,654	1,158	3.45
Age not stated	11	..	..
JALOR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**667,950**	**210,659**	**100.00**
0—14	300,073	19,519	9.27
15—19	48,836	25,863	12.28
20—24	49,072	26,569	12.61
25—29	50,405	27,066	12.85
30—39	83,310	46,057	21.86
40—49	57,990	31,487	14.95
50—59	41,299	21,092	10.01
60+	36,961	13,006	6.17
Age not stated	4	..	..

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**345,814**	**188,913**	**100.00**
0—14	156,999	15,553	8.23
15—19	27,458	22,819	12.08
20—24	24,723	23,679	12.53
25—29	24,849	24,266	12.85
30—39	42,471	41,635	22.04
40—49	29,646	28,794	15.24
50—59	21,353	19,776	10.47
60+	18,344	12,397	6.56
Age not stated	1	..	..
Total Females	**322,136**	**21,746**	**100.00**
0—14	143,074	3,966	18.24
15—19	21,378	3,044	14.00
20—24	24,349	2,890	13.29
25—29	25,556	2,800	12.88
30—39	40,839	4,422	20.33
40—49	28,344	2,693	12.38
50—59	19,976	1,322	6.08
60+	18,617	609	2.80
Age not stated	3	..	..
SIROHI DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**423,815**	**126,471**	**100·00**
0—14	187,786	12,153	9.61
15—19	33,392	14,560	11.51
20—24	30,119	14,802	11.70
25—29	30,984	15,876	12.51
30—39	52,119	27,569	21.80
40—49	37,600	20,104	15.90
50—59	27,310	13,481	10.66
60+	24,491	7,973	6.31
Age not stated	14	3	N
Total Males	**216,504**	**113,867**	**100.00**
0—14	98,098	9,605	8.44
15—19	18,102	12,843	11.28
20—24	14,511	13,333	11.71
25—29	14,833	14,408	12.65
30—39	25,866	25,168	22.10
40—49	19,093	18,436	16.19
50—59	13,993	12,551	11.02
60+	11,992	7,520	6.61
Age not stated	12	3	N
Total Females	**207,311**	**12,604**	**100.00**
0—14	89,688	2,548	20.22
15—19	15,290	1,717	13.62
20—24	15,608	1,469	11.66
25—29	16,151	1,418	11.25
30—39	26,253	2,401	19.05
40—49	18,505	1,668	13.23
50—59	13,315	930	7.38
60+	12,499	453	3.59
Age not stated	2	..	..

1	2	3	4
BHILWARA DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,054,890**	**414,318**	**100.00**
0—14	413,098	39,570	9.55
15—19	88,515	46,663	11.26
20—24	81,824	48,271	11.65
25—29	96,173	52,733	12.73
30—39	148,288	94,495	22.81
40—49	103,267	64,747	15.63
50—59	72,636	42,836	10.34
60+	60,995	24,994	6.03
Age not stated	94	9	N
Total Males	**552,393**	**336,400**	**100.00**
0—14	216,584	28,011	8.33
15—19	47,657	36,809	10.94
20—24	40,727	38,374	11.41
25—29	42,980	42,183	12.54
30—39	78,980	77,828	23.14
40—49	54,881	53,925	16.03
50—59	39,212	36,988	10.99
60+	31,334	22,275	6.62
Age not stated	38	7	N
Total Females	**502,497**	**77,918**	**100.00**
0—14	196,514	11,559	14.83
15—19	40,858	9,854	12.65
20—24	41,097	9,897	12.70
25—29	43,193	10,550	13.54
30—39	69,308	16,667	21.39
40—49	48,386	10,822	13.89
50—59	33,424	5,848	7.51
60+	29,661	2,719	3.49
Age not stated	56	2	N
UDAIPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,803,680**	**576,484**	**100.00**
0—14	764,148	41,672	7.23
15—19	149,848	60,992	10.58
20—24	140,041	68,010	11.80
25—29	145,201	77,198	13.39
30—39	234,723	134,830	23.39
40—49	161,682	90,993	15.78
50—59	110,855	60,440	10.49
60+	97,113	42,333	7.34
Age not stated	69	16	N
Total Males	**921,733**	**509,100**	**100.00**
0—14	390,271	31,580	6.20
15—19	77,743	52,689	10.35
20—24	66,635	59,404	11.6
25—29	70,084	68,188	13.39
30—39	123,125	121,004	23.77
40—49	83,235	81,629	16.04
50—59	58,130	55,123	10.83
60+	52,481	39,469	7.75
Age not stated	29	14	N

1	2	3	4
Total Females	**881,947**	**67,384**	**100.00**
0—14	373,877	10,092	14.98
15—19	72,105	8,303	12.32
20—24	73,406	8,606	12.77
25—29	75,117	9,010	13.37
30—39	111,598	13,826	20.52
40—49	78,447	9,364	13.90
50—59	52,725	5,317	7.89
60+	44,632	2,864	4.25
Age not stated	40	2	N
CHITTAURGARH DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**944,981**	**365,314**	**100.00**
0—14	382,736	28,531	7.81
15—19	77,069	40,083	10.97
20—24	75,079	44,715	12.24
25—29	75,411	46,479	12.72
30—39	132,211	86,961	23.81
40—49	89,698	57,842	15.83
50—59	59,900	36,304	9.94
60+	52,825	24,384	6.68
Age not stated	52	15	N
Total Males	**489,690**	**287,881**	**100.00**
0—14	198,548	19,424	6.75
15—19	40,242	30,608	10.63
20—24	36,856	34,771	12.08
25—29	37,005	36,274	12.60
30—39	70,475	69,409	24.11
40—49	47,446	46,583	16.18
50—59	31,189	29,684	10.31
60+	27,905	21,114	7.33
Age not stated	24	14	0.01
Total Females	**455,291**	**77,433**	**100.00**
0—14	184,188	9,107	11.76
15—19	36,827	9,475	12.24
20—24	38,223	9,944	12.84
25—29	38,406	10,205	13.18
30—39	61,736	17,552	22.67
40—49	42,252	11,259	14.54
50—59	28,711	6,620	8.55
60+	24,920	3,270	4.22
Age not stated	28	1	N
DUNGARPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**530,258**	**148,177**	**100.00**
0—14	249,042	12,613	8.51
15—19	40,749	16,508	11.14
20—24	39,137	17,768	11.99
25—29	39,723	20,056	13.54
30—39	64,909	34,378	23.20
40—49	44,487	23,404	15.79
50—59	28,946	14,612	9.86
60+	23,237	8,838	5.97
Age not stated	28	..	..

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**263,116**	**133,254**	**100.00**
0—14	124,265	8,747	6.56
15—19	20,418	14,028	10.53
20—24	17,394	15,990	12.00
25—29	19,038	18,484	13.87
30—39	32,748	32,135	24.12
40—49	22,273	21,805	16.36
50—59	15,047	13,704	10.28
60+	11,915	8,361	6.28
Age not stated	18	..	..
Total Females	**267,142**	**14,923**	**100.00**
0—14	124,777	3,866	25.91
15—19	20,331	2,480	16.62
20—24	21,743	1,778	11.91
25—29	20,685	1,572	10.53
30—39	32,161	2,243	15.03
40—49	22,214	1,599	10.72
50—59	13,899	908	6.08
60+	11,322	477	3.20
Age not stated	10	..	..
BANSWARA DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**654,586**	**183,468**	**100.00**
0—14	312,210	13,844	7.55
15—19	50,979	22,259	12.13
20—24	49,808	24,225	13.20
25—29	48,145	24,714	13.47
30—39	76,357	41,377	22,55
40—49	53,375	28,321	15.44
50 59	13,705	17,555	9.57
60+	29,969	11,169	6.09
Age not stated	38	4	N
Total Males	**330,891**	**168,803**	**100.00**
0—14	157,723	10,901	6.46
15—19	26,926	19,992	11.84
20—24	23,666	22,186	13.14
25—29	23,344	22,817	13.52
30—39	39,513	38,902	23.05
40—49	27,213	26,727	15.83
50—59	17,656	16,694	9.89
60+	14,846	10,580	6.27
Age not stated	4	4	N
Total Females	**323,695**	**14,665**	**100.00**
0—14	154,487	2,943	20.07
15—19	24,053	2,267	15.46
20—24	26,142	2,039	13.90
25—29	24,801	1,897	12.94
30—39	36,844	2,475	16.88
40—49	26,162	1,594	10.87
50—59	16,049	861	5.87
60+	15,123	589	4.01
Age not stated	34	..	..

1	2	3	4
BUNDI DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**449,021**	**148,730**	**100.00**
0—14	194,696	11,450	7.70
15—19	35,857	15,430	10.37
20—24	33,016	17,134	11.52
25—29	35,021	19,518	13.12
30—39	59,212	34,844	23.43
40—49	41,647	25,042	16.84
50—59	27,868	16,051	10.79
60+	21,688	9,260	6.23
Age not stated	16	1	N
Total Males	**238,158**	**130,982**	**100.00**
0—14	103,006	9,386	7.17
15—19	19,643	13,391	10.22
20—24	16,479	14,945	11.41
25—29	17,763	17,237	13.16
30—39	31,514	30,854	23.56
40—49	22,915	22,279	17.01
50—59	15,466	14,383	10.98
60—	11,366	8,506	6.49
Age not stated	6	1	N
Total Females	**210,863**	**17,748**	**100.00**
0—14	91,690	2,064	11.63
15—19	16,214	2,039	11.49
20—24	16,537	2,189	12.33
25—29	17,258	2,281	12.85
30—39	27,698	3,990	22.48
40—49	18,732	2,763	15.57
50—59	12,402	1,668	9.40
60+	10,322	754	4.25
Age not stated	10	..	..
KOTA DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,143,870**	**353,442**	**100.00**
0—14	496,523	16,446	4.65
15—19	89,597	32,862	9.30
20—24	89,009	43,539	12.32
25—29	92,221	51,343	14.53
30—39	147,273	85,403	24.16
40—49	104,397	61,497	17.40
50—59	68,575	38,435	10.87
60+	56,158	23,913	6.77
Age not stated	117	4	N
Total Males	**607,116**	**317,684**	**100.00**
0—14	263,500	13,358	4.20
15—19	49,164	29,585	9.31
20—24	41,617	39,537	12.45
25—29	48,084	46,654	14.69
30—39	79,434	77,580	24.42
40—49	56,515	55,171	17.37
50—59	36,865	34,369	10.82
60+	28,883	21,426	6.74
Age not stated	54	4	N
Total Females	**536,754**	**36,758**	**100.00**
0—14	233,023	3,088	8.64
15—19	40,433	3,277	9.16
20—24	44 392	4,002	11.19
25—29	44,137	4,589	13.11
30—39	67,839	7,823	21.88
40—49	47,882	6,326	17.69
50—59	31,710	4,066	11.37
60+	27,275	2,487	6.96
Age not stated	63	..	..
JHALAWAR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**622,001**	**198,632**	**100.00**
0—14	268,231	12,278	6.18
15—19	46,644	19,926	10.03
20—24	48,378	24,107	12.14
25—29	46,747	25,442	12.81
30—39	79,059	45,385	22.85
40—49	56,624	32,753	16.49
50—59	38,542	21,455	10.80
60+	37 667	17,277	8.70
Age not stated	109	9	N
Total Males	**324,040**	**175,985**	**100.00**
0—14	140,942	10,104	5.74
15—19	24,759	17,851	10.14
20—24	23,242	21,482	12.21
25—29	23,369	22,800	12.96
30—39	41,274	40,584	23.06
40—49	29,764	28,770	16.35
50—59	20,249	18,799	10.68
60+	20,385	15,590	8.86
Age not stated	56	5	N
Total Females	**297,961**	**22,647**	**100.00**
0—14	127,289	2,174	9.60
15—19	21,885	2,075	9.16
20—24	25,136	2,625	11.59
25—29	23,378	2,642	11.66
30—39	37,785	4,801	21.20
40—49	26,860	3 983	17.59
50—59	18,293	2,656	11.73
60+	17,282	1,687	7.45
Age not stated	53	4	0.02
RURAL AREAS			
GANGANAGAR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,164,242**	**339,353**	**100.00**
0—14	563,305	30,847	9.09
15—19	101,730	41,376	13.08
20—24	89,361	46,149	13.60
25—29	77,706	41,035	12.09
30—39	122,480	66,945	19.73
40—49	86,100	16,934	13.83
50—59	61,764	34,750	10.24
60+	61,735	28,312	8.34
Age not stated	61	5	N

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**617,443**	**322,621**	**100.00**
0—14	293,485	27,381	8.49
15—19	55,499	41,844	12.97
20—24	46,547	43,785	13.57
25—29	39,888	39,025	12.10
30—39	65,184	64,076	19.86
40—49	45,882	45,016	13.95
50—59	35,048	33,777	10.47
60+	35,873	27,712	8.59
Age not stated	37	5	N
Total Females	**546,799**	**16,732**	**100.00**
0—14	269,820	3,466	20.71
15—19	46,231	2,532	15.13
20—24	42,814	2,364	14.13
25—29	37,818	2,010	12.01
30—39	57,296	2,869	17.15
40—49	19,218	1,918	11.46
50—59	26,716	973	5.82
60+	25,862	600	3.59
Age not stated	24	..	..
BIKANER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**335,998**	**109,067**	**100.00**
0—14	156,049	9,620	8.82
15—19	30,512	15,283	14.01
20—24	26,430	14,793	13.56
25—29	22,385	13,152	12.06
30—39	37,146	22,058	20.23
40—49	26,159	15,422	14.14
50—59	18,883	10,876	9.97
60+	18,424	7,862	7.21
Age not stated	10	1	N
Total Males	**176,117**	**94,970**	**100.00**
0—14	81,601	7,568	7.97
15—19	16,572	13,305	14.01
20—24	13,410	12,806	13.48
25—29	11,802	11,552	12.16
30—39	19,483	19,222	20.24
40—49	13,637	13,439	14.15
50—59	10,129	9,796	10.32
60+	9,180	7,281	7.67
Age not stated	3	1	N
Total Females	**159,881**	**14,097**	**100.00**
0—14	71,448	2,052	14.56
15—19	13,940	1,978	14.03
20—24	13,020	1,987	14.09
25—29	10,583	1,600	11.35
30—39	17,663	2,836	20.12
40—49	12,522	1,983	14.0
50—59	8,754	1,080	7.66
60+	8,944	581	4.12
Age not stated	7	..	..

1	2	3	4
CHURU DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**615,811**	**205,806**	**100·00**
0—14	291,131	23,863	11.60
15—19	54,562	29,074	14.13
20—24	45,994	27,045	13.14
25—29	39,868	24,353	11.83
30—39	64,976	39,989	19.43
40—49	46,700	28,275	13.74
50—59	34,545	19,759	9.60
60+	34,968	13,445	6.53
Age not stated	67	3	N
Total Males	**318,203**	**166,551**	**100.00**
0—14	152,793	16,271	9.77
15—19	29,182	22,889	13.74
20—24	22,647	21,432	12.87
25—29	20,000	19,609	11.77
30—39	33,395	32,810	19.70
40—49	24,204	23,670	14.21
50—59	18,300	17,398	10.45
60+	17 651	12,471	7.49
Age not stated	31	1	N
Total Females	**297,608**	**39,255**	**100.00**
0—14	141,338	7,592	19.34
15—19	25 380	6,185	15.76
20—24	23,347	5,613	14.30
25—29	19,868	4,744	12.08
30—39	31,581	7,179	18.29
40—49	22,496	4,605	11.73
50—59	16,245	2,361	6.01
60+	17,317	974	2.48
Age not stated	36	2	0.01
JHUNJHUNUN DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**767,194**	**199,879**	**100.00**
0—14	355,743	11,156	5.58
15—19	66,649	20,077	10 .05
20—24	53,030	24,329	12.17
25—29	50,391	25,995	13.01
30—39	84,019	41,867	20.95
40—49	63,138	32,902	16.46
50—59	47,330	24,989	12.50
60+	46,563	18,557	9.28
Age not stated	331	7	N
Total Males	**396,738**	**181,709**	**100.00**
0—14	189,013	8,170	4.50
15—19	35,893	17,033	9·37
20—24	25,414	21,911	12.06
25—29	24,994	23,829	13.11
30—39	39,696	38,544	21.21
40—49	31,669	30,640	16.86
50—59	25,067	23,716	13.05
60+	24,914	17,859	9.83
Age not stated	78	7	0.01

1	2	3	4
Total Females .	370,456	18,170	100.00
0—14 . .	165,730	2,986	16.43
15—19 . .	30,756	3,044	16.75
20—24 . .	27,616	2,418	13.31
25—29 . .	25,397	2,166	11.92
30—39 . .	44,323	3,323	18.29
40—49 . .	31,469	2,262	12.45
50—59 . .	22,263	1,273	7.01
60+ . . .	21,649	698	3.84
Age not stated .	253	..	..

ALWAR DISTRICT

Total Persons . .	1,264,280	357,982	100.00
0—14 . .	380,476	20,220	5.65
15—19 . .	106,046	36,382	10.16
20—24 . .	89,845	41,758	11.67
25—29 . .	84,201	44,220	12.35
30—39 . .	140,161	75,956	21.22
40—49 . .	100,096	61,016	17.04
50—59 . .	77,334	44,220	12.35
60+ . . .	77,028	34,185	9.55
Age not stated .	93	16	0.01
Total Males . .	558,245	330,289	100.00
0—14 . .	306,080	16,916	5.12
15—19 . .	57,796	33,102	10.02
20—24 . .	43,583	38,349	11.61
25—29 . .	42,575	41,012	12.42
30—39 . .	71,925	70,280	21.28
40—49 . .	57,898	56,456	17.09
50—59 . .	43,565	41,477	12.56
60+ . . .	44,770	32,681	9.89
Age not stated .	54	16	0.01
Total Females . .	305,934	27,693	100.00
0—14 . .	274,396	3,313	11.96
15—19 . .	48,250	3,280	11.84
20—24 . .	46,262	3,409	12.31
25—29 . .	41,626	3,208	11.58
30—39 . .	68,236	5,676	20.50
40—49 . .	51,198	4,560	16.47
50—59 . .	33,769	2,743	9.91
60+ . .	32,258	1,504	5.43
Age not stated .	39	..	..

BHARATPUR DISTRICT

Total Persons . .	1,235,111	377,463	100.00
0—14 . .	574,523	18,455	4.89
15—19 . .	101,139	38,494	10.20
20—24 . .	96,871	45,774	12.13
25—29 . .	93,521	48,608	12.88
30—39 . .	154,232	84,193	22.30
40—49 . .	111,536	63,249	16.76
50—59 . .	77,903	44,929	11.90
60+ . .	75,253	33,754	8.94
Age not stated .	133	7	N
Total Males . .	698,401	361,714	100.00
0—14 . .	311,780	16,984	4.70
15—19 . .	56,325	36,873	10.19
20—24 . .	48,051	43,911	12.14
25—29 . .	48,330	46,824	12.94
30—39 . .	82,552	80,839	22.35
40—49 . .	61,969	60,510	16.73
50—59 . .	45,280	43,179	11.94
60+ . .	44,089	32,590	9.01
Age not stated .	25	4	N
Total Females .	586,710	15,749	100.00
0—14 . .	262,743	1,471	9.34
15—19 . .	44,814	1,621	10.29
20—24 . .	48,820	1,863	11.83
25—29 . .	45,191	1,784	11.33
30—39 . .	71,680	3,354	21.30
40—49 . .	49,567	2,739	17.39
50—59 . .	32,623	1,750	11.11
60+ . .	31,164	1,164	7.39
Age not stated .	108	3	0.02

SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT

Total Persons . .	1,051,442	347,337	100.00
0— 4 . .	292,909	22,991	6.62
15—19 . .	83,396	37,759	10.87
20—24 . .	74,813	39,657	11.42
25—29 . .	78,107	45,149	13.00
30—39 . .	133,152	78,958	22.73
40—49 . .	98,292	59,515	17.13
50—59 . .	66,267	39,729	11.44
60+ . .	54,403	23,568	6.79
Age not stated .	103	11	N
Total Males . .	563,567	302,179	100.00
0—14 . .	249,053	17,958	5.94
15—19 . .	46,274	32,586	10.79
20—24 . .	37,369	34,390	11.38
25—29 . .	40,696	39,438	13.05
30—39 . .	70,352	68,860	22.79
40—49 . .	53,275	52,041	17.22
50—59 . .	37,273	35,412	11.72
60+ . .	29,245	21,486	7.11
Age not stated .	30	8	N
Total Females . .	487,875	45,151	100.00
0—14 . .	213,856	5,033	11.14
15—19 . .	37,122	5,173	11.46
20—24 . .	37,444	5,267	11.66
25—29 . .	37,411	5,711	12.65
30—39 . .	62,800	10,098	22.36
40—49 . .	45,017	7,474	16.55
50—59 . .	28,994	4,317	9.56
60+ . .	25,158	2,082	4.61
Age not stated .	73	3	0.01

1	2	3	4
JAIPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,736,509**	**555,379**	**100.00**
0—14	774,127	44,537	8.02
15—19	148,123	64,649	11.64
20—24	123,429	64,753	11.66
25—29	123,010	69,021	12.43
30—39	204,281	118,556	21.35
40—49	154,100	90,197	16.24
50—59	107,220	61,549	11.08
60+	102,102	42,089	7.58
Age not stated	117	28	N
Total Males	**912,581**	**475,142**	**100.00**
0—14	410,276	32,487	6.84
15—19	81,180	54,025	11.37
20—24	60,004	54,616	11.49
25—29	61,155	59,155	12.45
30—39	105,385	102,716	21.62
40—49	80,710	78,416	16.50
50—59	58,458	54,956	11.57
60+	55,361	38,748	8.16
Age not stated	52	23	N
Total Females	**823,928**	**80,237**	**100.00**
0—14	363,851	12,050	15.02
15—19	66,943	10,624	13.24
20—24	63,425	10,137	12.63
25—29	61,855	9,866	12.30
30—39	98,896	15,840	19.74
40—49	73,390	11,781	14.68
50—59	48,762	6,593	8.22
60+	46,741	3,341	4.16
Age not stated	65	5	0.01
SIKAR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**865,100**	**242,415**	**100.00**
0—14	393,348	17,940	7.40
15—19	75,308	27,562	11.37
20—24	60,836	28,661	11.82
25—29	56,692	29,228	12.06
30—39	95,958	50,345	20.77
40—49	74,359	39,311	16.22
50—59	54,428	29,126	12.01
60+	54,143	20,234	8.35
Age not stated	28	8	N
Total Males	**441,319**	**213,886**	**100.00**
0—14	207,151	12,928	6.04
15—19	40,293	23,583	11.03
20—24	28,120	25,229	11.79
25—29	27,269	26,074	12.19
30—39	46,373	44,823	20.96
40—49	36,769	35,330	16.52
50—59	28,387	26,882	12.57
60+	26,645	19,029	8.90
Age not stated	12	8	N
Total Females	**423,781**	**28,529**	**100.00**
0—14	186,197	5,012	17.57
15—19	35,015	3,979	13.95
20—24	32,416	3,432	12.03
25—29	29,423	3,154	11.05
30—39	49,585	5,522	19.36
40—49	37,550	3,961	13.95
50—59	26,041	2,244	7.87
60+	27,498	1,205	4.22
Age not stated	16	..	..
AJMER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**715,619**	**285,379**	**100.00**
0—14	302,974	21,371	10.99
15—19	61,325	34,554	12.11
20—24	51,377	32,414	11.71
25—29	49,872	32,813	11.50
30—39	89,510	60,305	21.13
40—49	68,257	45,518	15.95
50—59	49,179	30,139	10.56
60+	42,051	17,243	6.04
Age not stated	77	22	0.01
Total Males	**370,569**	**208,491**	**100.00**
0—14	160,619	19,341	9.28
15—19	33,083	24,473	11.74
20—24	25,728	24,164	11.59
25—29	24,070	23,517	11.28
30—39	45,145	44,103	21.15
40—49	35,021	34,056	16.33
50—59	25,731	24,011	11.52
60+	21,117	14,810	7.10
Age not stated	55	16	0.01
Total Females	**345,050**	**76,888**	**100.00**
0—14	143,352	12,030	15.65
15—19	28,242	10,081	13.11
20—24	25,649	9,250	12.03
25—29	25,802	9,296	12.09
30—39	44,365	16,202	21.07
40—49	33,236	11,462	14.91
50—59	23,448	6,128	7.97
60+	20,934	2,433	3.16
Age not stated	22	6	0.01
TONK DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**516,636**	**182,308**	**100.00**
0—14	209,883	14,994	8.23
15—19	41,219	20,534	11.26
20—24	37,655	21,647	11.87
25—29	39,765	23,400	12.84
30—39	67,808	41,638	12.84
40—49	48,038	29,936	16.42
50—59	33,503	19,107	10.48
60+	28,730	11,049	6.06
Age not stated	35	3	N

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**270,355**	**151,988**	**100.00**
0—14	115,956	11,298	7.43
15—19	21,585	16,491	10.85
20—24	18,422	17,428	11.47
25—29	19,641	19,217	12.64
30—39	35,547	34,872	22,95
40—49	26,242	25,565	16.82
50—59	18,118	16,918	11.13
60+	14,824	10,196	6.71
Age not stated	20	3	N
Total Females	**246,281**	**30,320**	**100.00**
0—14	103,927	3,696	12.19
15—19	19,634	4,043	13.33
20—24	19,233	4,219	13.91
25—29	20,124	4,183	13.80
30—39	32,261	6,766	22.32
40—49	21,976	4,371	14.42
50—59	15,385	2,189	7.22
60+	13,906	853	2.81
Age not stated	15	..	..
JAISALMER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**142,414**	**45,548**	**100.00**
0—14	60,043	2,413	5.30
15—19	12,115	5,506	12.09
20—24	11,341	6,137	13.47
25—29	11,365	6,294	13.82
30—39	18,528	10,270	22.55
40—49	12,275	6,807	14.94
50—59	9,072	5,043	11.07
60+	7,669	3,078	6.76
Age not stated	6	..	..
Total Males	**78,133**	**42,630**	**100.00**
0—14	32,929	1,950	4.57
15—19	7,098	5,580	11.92
20—24	6,223	5,821	13.65
25—29	6,156	5,956	13.99
30—39	9,962	9,705	22.77
40—49	6,647	6,441	15.11
50—59	5,068	4,757	11.16
60+	4,044	2,910	6.83
Age not stated	6	..	..
Total Females	**64,281**	**2,918**	**100.00**
0—14	27,114	463	15.87
15—19	5,017	426	14.60
20—24	5,118	316	10.83
25—29	5,209	328	11.24
30—39	8,566	565	19.36
40—49	5,628	366	12.54
50—59	4,004	286	9.80
60+	3,625	168	5.76
Age not stated	..	..	..

1	2	3	4
JODHPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**784,474**	**257,121**	**100.00**
0—14	353,172	22,351	8.69
15—19	67,531	33,800	13.15
20—24	61,601	34,937	13.59
25—29	57,040	33,023	12.84
30—39	93,306	53,971	20.99
40—49	65,469	37,498	14.59
50—59	44,584	24,924	9.69
60+	41,771	16,610	6.46
Age not stated	50	7	N
Total Males	**409,396**	**221,487**	**100.00**
0—14	185,017	16,302	7.36
15—19	36,692	28,221	12.74
20—24	31,529	30,036	13,56
25—29	29,282	28,632	12.93
30—39	48,223	47,281	21.35
40—49	33,876	32,991	14.90
50—59	23,712	22,529	10.17
60+	21,035	15,489	6.99
Age not stated	30	6	N
Total Females	**375,078**	**35,634**	**100.00**
0—14	168,155	6,049	16.98
15—19	30,830	5,579	15.66
20—24	30,072	4,901	13.75
25—29	27,758	4,391	12.32
30—39	45,083	6,690	18.77
40—49	31,543	4,507	12.65
50—59	20,872	2,395	6.72
60+	20,736	1,121	3.15
Age not stated	20	1	N
NAGAUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,107,201**	**390,495**	**100.00**
0—14	498,882	38 508	9.86
15—19	93,936	48,541	12.43
20—24	87,518	51,207	13.11
25—29	74,360	47,710	12.12
30—39	126,712	81,619	20.90
40—49	94,958	59,158	15.15
50—59	66,306	39,392	10.09
60+	64,305	24,343	6.23
Age not stated	221	17	0.01
Total Males	**568,287**	**301,266**	**100.00**
0—14	262,288	25,386	8.43
15—19	48,959	36,274	12.04
20—24	40,832	38,503	12.78
25—29	37,266	36,393	12.08
30—39	64,297	62,977	20.90
40—49	48,214	47,003	15.60
50—59	35,152	33,227	11.03
60+	31,123	21,486	7.13
Age not stated	156	17	0.01

1	2	3	4
Total Females	**538,914**	**89,229**	**100.00**
0—14	2 6,5[illegible]	3,122	4.71
15—19	41,977	2,767	13.75
20—24	36,686	2,708	13.2
25—29	37,004	3,3 7	2.68
30—39	92,4 [illegible]	8,642	20.89
40—49	46,744	2,[illegible]55	3.62
50—59	31,154	6,[illegible]65	6.9[illegible]
60+	13,182	2,857	[illegible].20
Age not stated	68	.	..
PALI DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**361,571**	**282,676**	**100.00**
0—4	382,620	23,9[illegible]8	8.48
5—9	63,772	32,197	11.39
10—24	53,5[illegible]8	32,[illegible]45	[illegible].37
25—29	61,541	34,948	12.36
30—39	107,[illegible]06	63,908	22.61
40—49	75, 29	45,838	16.22
50—59	56,594	30,595	10.82
60+	52,771	19,087	6.75
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Males	**439,829**	**233,256**	**100.00**
0—4	200,233	17,[illegible]27	7.47
5—19	34,827	26,383	[illegible]. 3
20—24	27, 03	2,952	1 .13
2[illegible]—29	2[illegible]8	28, 31	.2.06
3[illegible]—39	53,977	52,81[illegible]	22.64
[illegible]0—19	39,3[illegible]8	38,253	16 [illegible]0
50—59	28,867	26,719	11.45
60+	26,306	17,581	7.54
Age not stated	..	.	..
Total Females	**421,742**	**49,420**	**100.00**
0—14	82,387	6,551	3.22
15—19	28,945	5,811	11.76
20—24	31,135	6,193	12.53
25—29	32,643	6,817	13.79
30—39	53,329	11,098	22.46
40—59	39,111	7,585	15.35
20—29	27,727	3,876	7.84
60+	26,465	1,506	3.05
Age not stated	..	..	..
BARMER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**718,580**	**248,835**	**100.00**
0—14	[illegible] 7,803	23,365	9.39
15—19	56,248	30,331	12.19
20—24	58,187	33,930	13.64
25—29	59,290	34,821	13.99
30—39	92,013	55,248	22.20
40—49	59,183	34,822	14.00
50—59	41,771	23,046	9.26
60+	34,082	13,270	5.33
Age not stated	3	2	N

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**379,703**	**215,883**	**100.00**
0—14	167,237	17,842	8.26
15—19	31,137	26,159	12.12
20—24	30,595	29,509	13.67
25—29	30,971	30,430	14.10
30—39	49,402	48,562	22.49
40—49	31,304	30,559	14.16
50—59	21,892	20,677	9.58
60+	16,862	12,143	5.62
Age not stated	3	2	N
Total Females	**338,877**	**32,952**	**100.00**
0—14	150,566	5,523	16.76
15—19	24,811	4,172	12.66
20—24	27,592	4,421	13.42
25—29	28,319	4,391	13.32
30—39	42,611	6,686	20.29
40—49	27,879	4,263	12.94
50—59	19,879	2,369	7.19
60+	17,220	1,127	3.42
Age not stated	..	..	..
JALOR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**638,422**	**202,692**	**100.00**
0—14	287,418	19,240	9.49
15—19	46,264	25,197	12.43
20—24	46,679	25,485	12.57
25—29	48,281	25,971	12.81
30—39	79,538	44,072	21.75
40—49	55,309	30,028	14.82
50—59	39,518	20,171	9.95
60+	35,415	12,528	6.18
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Males	**330,093**	**181,317**	**100.00**
0—14	150,281	15,343	8.46
15—19	25,911	22,184	12.23
20—24	23,475	22,627	12.48
25—29	23,752	23,206	12.80
30—39	10,528	39,731	21.9[illegible]
40—49	28,194	27,388	15.11
60—59	20,330	18,887	10.42
60+	17,622	11,951	6.59
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Females	**308,329**	**21,375**	**100.00**
0—14	[illegible]37,137	3,897	18.23
15—19	20,353	3,013	14.10
20—24	23,204	2,858	13.37
25—29	24,529	2,765	12.93
30—39	39,010	4,341	20.31
40—49	27,115	2,640	12.35
50—59	19,188	1,284	6.01
60+	17,793	577	2.70
Age not stated	..	..	..

1	2	3	4
SIROHI DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**348,098**	**107,086**	**100.00**
0—14	154,935	11,637	10.87
15—19	26,122	13,165	12.29
20—24	23,948	12,100	11.30
25—29	25,318	12,815	11.97
30—39	42,949	22,609	21.11
40—49	31,090	16,422	15.34
50—59	23,151	11,496	10.73
60+	20,576	6,839	6.39
Age not stated	9	3	N
Total Males	**176,835**	**95,753**	**100.00**
0—14	81,006	9,203	9.61
15—19	14,043	11,550	12.06
20—24	11,356	10,812	11.29
25—29	11,869	11,545	12
30—39	21,081	20,496	21.41
40—49	15,554	14,988	15.65
50—59	11,850	10,697	11.17
60+	10,067	6,459	6.75
Age not stated	9	3	N
Total Females	**171,263**	**11,333**	**100.00**
0—14	73,929	2,434	21.48
15—19	12,079	1,615	14.25
20—24	12,592	1,288	11.37
25—29	13,449	1,270	11.21
30—39	21,868	2,113	18.64
40—49	15,536	1,434	12.65
50—59	11,301	799	7.05
60+	10,509	380	3.35
Age not stated	..	..	..
BHILWARA DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**938,584**	**378,555**	**100.00**
0—14	366,901	38,366	10.14
15—19	77,487	43,803	11.57
20—24	71,741	43,599	11.52
25—29	77,124	47,773	12.62
30—39	132,938	85,475	22.58
40—49	92,175	58,083	15.34
50—59	65,336	38,776	10.24
60+	54,792	22,671	5.99
Age not stated	90	9	N
Total Males	**490,207**	**304,470**	**100.00**
0—14	192,160	27,086	8.9
15—19	41,488	34,307	11.2
20—24	35,466	34,163	11.22
25—29	38,318	37,708	12.39
30—39	70,770	69,782	22.92
40—49	48,694	47,927	15.7
50—59	35,174	33,322	10.94
60+	28,102	20,168	6.62
Age not stated	35	7	N
Total Females	**448,377**	**74,085**	**100.00**
0—14	174,741	11,280	15.23
15—19	35,999	9,496	12.82
20—24	36,275	9,436	12.74
25—29	38,806	10,065	13.58
30—39	62,168	15,693	21.18
40—49	43,481	10,156	13.71
50—59	30,162	5,454	7.36
60+	26,690	2,503	3.38
Age not stated	55	2	N
UDAIPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**1,581,781**	**516,461**	**100.00**
0—14	679,212	40,508	7.84
15—19	126,561	57,358	11.11
20—24	118,189	60,084	11.63
25—29	127,359	67,780	13.12
30—39	206,733	119,068	23.06
40—49	141,623	79,530	15.40
50—59	97,869	53,852	10.43
60+	84,174	38,266	7.41
Age not stated	61	15	N
Total Males	**803,128**	**454,154**	**100.00**
0—14	346,290	30,634	6.75
15—19	64,638	49,384	10.87
20—24	54,806	52,182	11.49
25—29	60,700	59,649	13.13
30—39	108,094	106,539	23.46
40—49	72,246	71,032	15.64
50—59	51,074	48,999	10.79
60+	45,254	35,722	7.87
Age not stated	26	13	N
Total Females	**778,653**	**62,307**	**100.00**
0—14	332,922	9,874	15.85
15—19	61,923	7,974	12.80
20—24	63,383	7,902	12.68
25—29	66,659	8,131	13.05
30—39	98,639	12,529	20.11
40—49	69,377	8,498	13.64
50—59	46,795	4,853	7.79
60+	38,920	2,544	4.08
Age not stated	35	2	N
CHITTAURGARH DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**847,107**	**337,998**	**100.00**
0—14	343,081	28,001	8.29
15—19	67,773	38,251	11.32
20—24	66,929	41,369	12.24
25—29	68,051	42,729	12.64
30—39	119,922	80,007	23.67
40—49	80,357	52,464	15.52
50—59	53,684	32,893	9.73
60+	47,273	22,270	6.59
Age not stated	37	14	N

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**437,872**	**263,107**	**100.00**
0—14	177,467	19,012	7.23
15—19	35,032	28,984	11.02
20—24	32,855	31,713	12.05
25—29	33,386	32,837	12.48
30—39	63,989	63,059	23.97
40—49	42,437	41,693	15.85
50—59	27,776	26,603	10.11
60+	24,906	19,192	7.29
Age not stated	24	14	N
Total Females	**409,235**	**74,891**	**100.00**
0—14	165,614	8,989	12.00
15—19	32,741	9,267	12.38
20—24	34,074	9,656	12.89
25—29	34,665	9,892	13.21
30—39	55,933	16,948	22.63
40—49	37,920	10,771	14.38
50—59	25,908	6,290	8.40
60+	22,367	3,078	4.11
Age not stated	13	..	..
DUNGARPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**499,001**	**140,914**	**100.00**
0—14	235,661	12,466	8.85
15—19	37,309	15,982	11.34
20—24	36,429	16,733	11.87
25—29	37,533	18,991	13.48
30—39	61,239	32,544	23.09
40—49	41,722	21,954	15.58
50—59	27,291	13,821	9.81
60+	21,789	8,423	5.98
Age not stated	28	..	..
Total Males	**246,931**	**126,512**	**100.00**
0—14	117,338	8,630	6.82
15—19	18,472	13,556	10.72
20—24	16,030	15,055	11.90
25—29	17,951	17,480	13.82
30—39	30,940	30,407	24.03
40—49	20,840	20,454	16.17
50—59	13,160	12,957	10.24
60+	13,182	7,973	6.30
Age not stated	18	..	..
Total Females	**252,070**	**14,402**	**100.00**
0—14	118,323	3,836	26.64
15—19	18,837	2,426	16.84
20—24	20,399	1,678	11.65
25—29	19,582	1,511	10.49
30—39	30,299	2,137	14.84
40—49	20,882	1,500	10.42
50—59	13,131	864	6.00
60+	10,607	450	3.12
Age not stated	10	..	..

1	2	3	4
BANSWARA DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**621,382**	**175,266**	**100.00**
0—14	298,024	13,676	7.80
15—19	47,529	21,664	12.36
20—24	46,738	23,035	13.14
25—29	45,727	23,503	13.41
30—39	72,414	39,227	22.38
40—49	50,697	26,795	15.29
50—59	31,994	16,717	9.54
60+	28,221	10,645	6.08
Age not stated	38	4	N
Total Males	**313,752**	**161,303**	**100.00**
0—14	150,392	10,766	6.67
15—19	25,063	19,464	12.07
20—24	22,103	21,077	13.07
25—29	22,181	21,711	13.46
30—39	37,475	36,926	22.89
40—49	25,766	25,325	15.70
50—59	16,786	15,940	9.88
60+	13,982	10,090	6.26
Age not stated	4	4	N
Total Females	**307,630**	**13,963**	**100.00**
0—14	147,632	2,910	20.84
15—19	22,466	2,200	15.76
20—24	24,635	1,958	14.02
25—29	23,546	1,792	12.83
30—39	34,939	2,301	16.48
40—49	24,931	1,470	10.53
50—59	15,208	777	5.56
60+	14,239	555	3.98
Age not stated	34	..	..
BUNDI DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**383,473**	**132,233**	**100.00**
0—14	167,023	11,079	8.38
15—19	29,225	14,409	10.90
20—24	28,263	15,374	11.63
25—29	30,769	17,513	13.24
30—39	51,280	30,808	23.30
40—49	35,057	21,263	16.08
50—59	23,668	13,687	10.35
60+	18,172	8,098	6.12
Age not stated	16	1	N
Total Males	**203,501**	**115,927**	**100.00**
0—14	88,238	9,074	7.83
15—19	15,806	12,472	10.76
20—24	14,084	13,351	11.51
25—29	15,712	15,357	13.25
30—39	27,657	27,130	23.40
40—49	19,331	18,834	16.25
50—59	13,028	12,236	10.55
60+	9,639	7,472	6.45
Age not stated	6	1	N

1	2	3	4
Total Females	**179,972**	**16,306**	**100.00**
0—14	78,785	2,005	12.30
15—19	13,419	1,937	11.88
20—24	14,179	2,023	12.41
25—29	15,057	2,156	13.22
30—39	23,623	3,678	22.55
40—49	15,726	2,429	14.90
50—59	10,640	1,451	8.90
60+	8,533	627	3.84
Age not stated	10	..	..
KOTA DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**868,819**	**272,898**	**100.00**
0—14	332,397	15,069	5.52
15—19	63,754	27,182	9.96
20—24	62,446	31,109	11.40
25—29	68,195	37,434	13.72
30—39	111,704	63,911	23.42
40—49	80,996	47,276	17.32
50—59	54,801	30,937	11.34
60+	44,419	19,977	7.32
Age not stated	107	3	N
Total Males	**456,795**	**243,256**	**100.00**
0—14	203,678	12,265	5.04
15—19	34,468	24,338	10.00
20—24	30,013	27,823	11.44
25—29	34,548	33,582	13.81
30—39	59,080	57,662	23.70
40—49	43,095	42,126	17.32
50—59	29,093	27,555	11.33
60+	22,772	17,902	7.36
Age not stated	48	3	N
Total Females	**412,024**	**29,642**	**100.00**
0—14	178,719	2,804	9.46
15—19	29,286	2,844	9.59
20—24	32,433	3,286	11.09
25—29	33,647	3,852	13.00
30—39	52,624	6,249	21.08
40—49	37,901	5,150	17.37
50—59	25,708	3,382	11.41
60+	21,647	2,075	7.00
Age not stated	59	..	..
JHALAWAR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**563,196**	**183,458**	**100.00**
0—14	212,800	11,914	6.49
15—19	40,897	18,844	10.27
20—24	43,390	22,128	12.06
25—29	42,629	23,331	12.72
30—39	72,443	41,683	22.72
40—49	51,531	29,861	16.28
50—59	35,190	19,683	10.73
60+	34,211	16,005	8.73
Age not stated	105	9	N
Total Males	**292,994**	**162,365**	**100.00**
0—14	127,612	9,771	6.02
15—19	21,433	16,836	10.37
20—24	20,653	19,652	12.10
25—29	21,296	20,865	12.85
30—39	37,815	37,256	22.95
40—49	27,103	26,248	16.17
50—59	18,436	17,242	10.62
60+	18,592	14,490	8.92
Age not Stated	54	5	N
Total Females	**270,202**	**21,093**	**100.00**
0—14	115,188	2,143	10.16
15—19	19,464	2,008	9.52
20—24	22,737	2,476	11.74
25—29	24,333	2,466	11.69
30—39	34,628	4,427	20.99
40—49	24,428	3,613	17.13
50—59	16,754	2,441	11.57
60+	15,619	1,515	7.18
Age not stated	51	4	0.02
URBAN AREAS			
GANGANAGAR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**229,769**	**62,804**	**100.00**
0—14	102,538	1,746	2.78
15—19	23,017	5,661	9.01
20—24	20,858	9,799	15.60
25—29	17,691	9,905	15.77
30—39	27,722	15,958	25.41
40—49	18,108	10,659	16.97
50—59	10,428	5,749	9.16
60+	9,394	3,324	5.29
Age not stated	13	3	0.01
Total Males	**126,449**	**60,671**	**100.00**
0—14	53,748	1,629	2.68
15—19	13,389	5,497	9.06
20—24	11,824	9,444	15.57
25—29	9,927	9,585	15.80
30—39	15,726	15,431	25.43
40—49	10,577	10,290	16.96
50—59	6,128	5,579	9.20
60+	5,127	3,213	5.30
Age not stated	3	3	N
Total Females	**103,320**	**2,133**	**100.00**
0—14	48,790	117	5.49
15—19	9,628	164	7.69
20—24	9,034	355	16.64
25—29	7,764	320	15.00
30—39	11,996	527	24.71
40—49	7,531	369	17.30
50—59	4,300	170	7.97
60+	4,267	111	5.20
Age not stated	10	..	..

1	2	3	4
	BIKANER DISTRICT		
Total Persons	**237,151**	**56,325**	**100.00**
0—14	101,726	1,246	2.21
15—19	45,214	2,274	7.59
20—24	22,074	8,455	15.01
25—29	16,743	8,735	15.51
30—39	26,693	14,061	24.96
40—49	19,461	10,548	18.73
50—59	12,825	6,085	10.80
60+	12,381	2,918	5.18
Age not stated	34	3	0.01
Total Males	**125,322**	**52,220**	**100.00**
0—14	53,433	1,048	2.01
15—19	14,136	3,965	7.59
20—24	12,111	7,941	15.21
25—29	9,127	8,225	15.75
30—39	13,730	13,043	24.98
40—49	10,380	9,754	18.68
50—59	6,772	5,596	10.71
60+	5,630	2,648	5.07
Age not stated	3	..	..
Total Females	**111,829**	**4,105**	**100.00**
0—14	48,293	198	4.82
15—19	11,078	309	7.53
20—24	9,963	514	12.52
25—29	7,616	510	12.43
30—39	12,963	1,018	24.80
40—49	9,081	794	19.34
50—59	6,053	489	11.91
60+	6,751	270	6.58
Age not stated	31	3	0.07
	CHURU DISTRICT		
Total Persons	**258,628**	**57,606**	**100.00**
0—14	119,435	1,964	3.41
15—19	26,232	5,607	9.73
20—24	20,930	8,210	14.25
25—29	15,883	7,629	13.24
30—39	26,762	13,177	22.87
40—49	20,503	10,185	17.68
50—59	14,259	6,651	11.55
60+	14,614	4,179	7.26
Age not stated	10	4	0.01
Total Males	**131,076**	**54,447**	**100.00**
0—14	62,287	1,775	3.26
15—19	14,288	5,377	9.88
20—24	14,218	7,844	14.41
25—29	7,682	7,270	13.35
30—39	12,973	12,502	22.96
40—49	9,996	9,551	17.54
50—59	7,070	6,220	11.42
60+	6,555	3,905	7.17
Age not stated	7	3	0.01
Total Females	**127,552**	**3,159**	**100.00**
0—14	57,148	189	5.98
15—19	11,944	230	7.28
20—24	10,712	366	11.59
25—29	8,201	359	11.37
30—39	13,789	675	21.37
40—49	10,567	634	20.07
50—59	7,189	431	13.65
60+	8,059	274	8.68
Age not stated	3	1	0.01
	JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT		
Total Persons	**162,036**	**35,136**	**100.00**
0—14	72,944	1,127	3.21
15—19	16,979	3,147	8.96
20—24	13,605	4,664	13.27
25—29	10,168	4,712	13.41
30—39	16,779	8,165	23.24
40—49	12,879	6,377	18.15
50—59	9,237	4,203	11.96
60+	9,436	2,741	7.80
Age not stated	9	..	..
Total Males	**85,135**	**33,327**	**100.00**
0—14	38,813	959	2.88
15—19	10,072	3,018	9.05
20—24	9,407	4,449	13.35
25—29	4,982	4,492	13.48
30—39	8,287	7,769	23.30
40—49	6,467	6,041	18.13
50—59	4,599	3,976	11.93
60+	4,503	2,625	7.88
Age not stated	5	..	..
Total Females	**76,901**	**1,809**	**100.00**
0—14	34,131	168	9.29
15—19	6,907	129	7.13
20—24	6,198	215	11.89
25—29	5,186	220	12.16
30—39	8,492	398	22.00
40—49	6,412	336	18.57
50—59	4,638	227	12.55
60+	4,933	116	6.41
Age not stated	4	..	..
	ALWAR DISTRICT		
Total Persons	**126,882**	**31,317**	**100.00**
0—14	53,812	606	1.94
15—19	13,679	2,115	6.75
20—24	11,215	4,125	13.17
25—29	8,876	4,795	15.31
30—39	14,032	7,669	24.49
40—49	10,693	5,898	18.83
50—59	7,384	3,811	12.17
60+	7,182	2,298	7.34
Age not stated	9	..	..

1	2	3	4
Tota Males	**69,127**	**29,269**	**100.00**
0—14	28,902	562	1.92
15—19	8,110	1,960	6.70
20—24	6,179	3,884	13.27
25—29	4,816	4,542	15.52
30—39	7,447	7,199	24.60
40—49	5,683	5,457	18.64
50—59	4,130	3,542	12.10
60+	3,859	2,123	7.25
Age not stated	1	..	..
Total Females	**57,755**	**2,048**	**100.00**
0—14	24,910	44	2.15
15—19	5,569	155	7.57
20—24	5,036	241	11.77
25—29	4,060	253	12.35
30—39	6,585	470	22.95
40—49	5,010	441	21.53
50—59	3,254	269	13.13
60+	3,323	175	8.55
Age not stated	8	..	..
BHARATPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**205,095**	**52,711**	**100.00**
0—14	90,630	1,283	2.43
15—19	19,885	4,294	8.15
20—24	16,981	7,032	13.34
25—29	13,835	7,093	13.46
30—39	23,569	13,080	24.81
40—49	17,092	9,775	18.54
50—59	11,415	6,099	11.57
60+	11,676	4,051	7.69
Age not stated	12	4	0.01
Total Males	**111,625**	**50,025**	**100.00**
0—14	48,672	1,211	2.42
15—19	11,520	4,133	8.26
20—24	9,065	6,659	13.31
25—29	7,210	6,792	13.58
30—39	12,763	12,428	24.84
40—49	9,556	9,254	18.50
50—59	6,441	5,745	11.49
60+	6,393	3,799	7.59
Age not stated	5	4	0.01
Total Females	**93,470**	**2,686**	**100.00**
0—14	41,958	72	2.68
15—19	8,365	161	5.99
20—24	7,916	373	13.89
25—29	6,625	301	11.21
30—39	10,806	652	24.27
40—49	7,536	521	19.40
50—59	4,974	354	13.18
60+	5,283	252	9.38
Age not stated	7	..	..

1	2	3	4
SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**142,086**	**37,773**	**100.00**
0—14	62,792	914	2.42
15—19	13,117	2,830	7.49
20—24	10,807	4,449	11.78
25—29	9,986	5,150	13.63
30—39	18,017	10,044	26.59
40—49	12,722	7,602	20.13
50—59	8,018	4,481	11.86
60+	6,615	2,300	6.09
Age not stated	12	3	0.01
Total Males	**76,731**	**35,317**	**100.00**
0—14	33,532	790	2.24
15—19	7,600	2,618	7.41
20—21	5,407	171	11.81
25—29	5,167	4,882	13.82
30—39	9,672	9,446	26.75
40—49	7,298	7,089	20.07
50—59	4,661	4,178	11.83
60+	3,387	2,140	6.06
Age not stated	7	3	0.01
Total Females	**65,355**	**2,456**	**100.00**
0—14	29,260	124	5.05
15—19	5,517	212	8.63
20—24	5,400	278	11.32
25—29	4,819	268	10.91
30—39	8,345	598	24.35
40—49	5,424	513	20.89
50—59	3,357	303	12.34
60+	3,228	160	6.51
Age not stated	5	..	..
JAIPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**745,876**	**198,481**	**100.00**
0—14	309,393	4,605	2.32
15—19	76,259	14,806	7.46
20—24	70,200	28,564	14.39
25—29	58,526	31,334	15.79
30—39	91,569	51,054	25.72
40—49	63,811	36,554	18.42
50—59	40,025	20,814	10.49
60+	36,019	10,749	5.41
Age not stated	74	1	N
Total Males	**401,037**	**186,885**	**100.00**
0—14	163,205	4,147	2.22
15—19	42,307	73,975	7.48
20—24	37,757	27,067	14.48
25—29	31,685	29,666	15.87
30—39	49,546	48,047	25.71
40—49	35,627	34,320	18.37
50—59	22,523	19,590	10.48
60+	18,378	10,072	5.39
Age not stated	9	1	N

1	2	3	4
Total Females	**344,839**	**11,596**	**100.00**
0—14	146,188	458	3.95
15—19	33,952	831	7.17
20—24	32,443	1,497	12.91
25—29	26,841	1,668	14.38
30—39	42,023	3,007	25.93
40—49	28,184	2,234	19.26
50—59	17,502	1,224	10.56
60+	17,641	677	5.84
Age not stated	65	..	..
SIKAR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**177,548**	**38,345**	**100.00**
0—14	81,759	1,144	2.98
15—19	17,573	3,778	9.85
20—24	14,085	5,148	13.42
25—29	11,360	5,326	13.89
30—39	18,635	8,918	23.26
40—49	13,903	6,774	17.67
50—59	9,995	4,555	11.88
60+	10,235	2,702	7.05
Age not stated	3	..	..
Total Males	**90,331**	**36,475**	**100.00**
0—14	43,138	1,021	2.80
15—19	9,702	3,605	9.88
20—24	6,812	4,949	13.57
25—29	5,492	5,104	13.99
30—39	8,921	8,510	23.33
40—49	6,862	6,458	17.71
50—59	4,987	4,288	11.76
60+	4,415	2,540	6.96
Age not stated	2	..	..
Total Females	**87,217**	**1,870**	**100.00**
0—14	38,621	123	6.58
15—19	7,871	173	9.25
20—24	7,273	199	10.64
25—29	5,868	222	11.87
30—39	9,714	408	21.82
40—49	7,041	316	16.90
50—59	5,008	267	14.28
60+	5,820	162	8.66
Age not stated	1	..	..
AJMER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**432,110**	**113,508**	**100.00**
0—14	176,378	2,431	2.14
15—19	48,657	8,872	7.82
20—24	38,228	15,453	73.61
25—29	29,588	15,751	13.88
30—39	49,647	27,750	24.45
40—49	40,343	23,079	20.33
50—59	25,827	13,754	12.12
60+	23,435	6,418	5.65
Age not stated	7	..	..
Total Males	**230,193**	**101,928**	**100.00**
0—14	92,843	1,816	1.78
15—19	27,702	7,877	7.73
20—24	20,685	14,048	13.78
25—29	15,462	14,271	14.00
30—39	25,904	24,933	24.46
40—49	21,717	20,818	20.43
50—59	14,301	12,458	12.22
60+	11,576	5,707	5.60
Age not stated	3	..	..
Total Females	**201,917**	**11,580**	**100.00**
0—14	83,535	615	5.31
15—19	20,955	995	8.59
20—24	17,543	1,405	12.13
25—29	14,126	1,480	12.78
30—39	23,743	2,817	24.33
40—49	18,626	2,261	19.53
50—59	11,526	1,296	11.19
60+	11,859	711	6.14
Age not stated	4	..	..
TONK DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**109,194**	**29,686**	**100.00**
0—14	46,421	1,057	3.56
15—19	10,475	2,629	8.86
20—24	8,958	4,230	14.25
25—29	7,583	3,872	13.04
30—39	12,612	6,776	22.83
40—49	9,910	5,546	18.68
50—59	6,615	3,446	11.61
60+	6,609	2,130	7.17
Age not stated	11	..	..
Total Males	**57,451**	**26,440**	**100.00**
0—14	24,153	816	3.08
15—19	5,835	2,326	8.80
20—24	4,830	3,820	14.45
25—29	3,812	3,484	13.18
30—39	6,428	6,025	22.79
40—49	5,316	4,960	18.76
50—59	3,588	3,110	11.76
60+	3,484	1,899	7.18
Age not stated	5	..	..
Total Females	**51,743**	**3,246**	**100.00**
0—14	22,268	241	7.42
15—19	4,640	303	9.34
20—24	4,128	410	12.63
25—29	3,771	388	11.95
30—39	6,184	751	23.14
40—49	4,594	587	18.08
50—59	3,027	335	10.32
60+	3,125	231	7.12
Age not stated	6	..	..

1	2	3	4
JAISALMER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**24,347**	**7,294**	**100.00**
0—14	9,912	125	1.71
15—19	2,151	407	5.58
20—24	2,269	1,157	15.86
25—29	2,698	1,260	17.28
30—39	3,237	1,976	27.09
40—49	2,334	1,442	19.77
50—59	1,282	669	9.17
60+	1,064	258	3.54
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Males	**14,002**	**6,997**	**100.00**
0—14	5,382	97	1.39
15—19	1,349	391	5.59
20—24	1,337	1,123	16.05
25—29	1,280	1,218	17.41
30—39	1,967	1,900	27.15
40—49	1,481	1,392	19.89
50—59	728	635	9.08
60+	478	241	3.44
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Females	**10,345**	**297**	**100.00**
0—14	4,530	28	9.43
15—19	802	16	5.39
20—24	932	34	11.45
25—29	818	42	14.14
30—39	1,270	76	25.59
40—49	853	50	16.83
50—59	554	34	11.45
60+	586	17	5.72
Age not stated	..	..	..
JODHPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**368,238**	**91,918**	**100.00**
0—14	154,479	1,937	2.11
15—19	37,939	7,027	7.64
20—24	35,342	13,529	14.72
25—29	27,508	14,169	15.41
30—39	43,445	23,660	25.74
40—49	31,990	17,612	19.16
50—59	19,442	9,557	10.40
60+	18,059	4,419	4.81
Age not stated	34	8	0.01
Total Males	**197,406**	**85,278**	**100.00**
0—14	81,874	1,582	1.85
15—19	21,606	6,553	7.68
20—24	19,347	12,556	14.72
25—29	14,643	13,208	15.49
30—39	23,021	21,947	25.74
40—49	17,465	16,434	19.27
50—59	10,641	8,937	10.48
60+	8,794	4,056	4.76
Age not stated	15	5	0.01
Total Females	**170,832**	**6,640**	**100.00**
0—14	72,605	355	5.35
15—19	16,338	474	7.14
20—24	15,995	973	14.65
25—29	12,865	961	14.47
30—39	20,424	1,713	25.80
40—49	14,525	1,178	17.74
50—59	8,801	620	9.34
60+	9,265	363	5.47
Age not stated	19	3	0.04
NAGAPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**154,956**	**38,345**	**100.00**
0—14	68,931	1,243	3.24
15—19	15,245	3,524	9.19
20—24	12,731	5,504	14.35
25—29	10,603	5,351	13.95
30—39	17,507	9,247	24.12
40—49	12,948	6,848	17.86
50—59	8,564	4,174	10.89
60+	8,419	2,454	6.40
Age not stated	8	..	..
Total Males	**81,578**	**36,064**	**100.00**
0—14	36,743	1,125	3.12
15—19	8,928	3,303	9.16
20—24	6,386	5,206	14.44
25—29	5,376	5,049	14.00
30—39	9,084	8,718	24.17
40—49	6,722	6,394	17.73
50—59	4,456	3,934	10.91
60+	3,882	2,335	6.47
Age not stated	1	..	..
Total Females	**73,378**	**2,281**	**100.00**
0—14	32,188	118	5.17
15—19	6,317	221	9.69
20—24	6,346	298	13.07
25—29	5,227	302	13.24
30—39	8,423	529	23.19
40—49	6,226	454	19.90
50—59	4,108	240	10.52
60+	4,537	119	5.22
Age not stated	7	..	..
PALI DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**108,431**	**29,841**	**100.00**
0—14	46,401	970	3.25
15—19	9,660	2,502	8.38
20—24	8,610	3,998	13.40
25—29	7,988	4,173	13.98
30—39	13,683	7,553	25.31
40—49	9,725	5,467	18.32
50—59	6,276	3,269	10.96
60+	6,082	1,909	6.40
Age not stated	6	..	..

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**57,633**	**27,904**	**100.00**
0—14	24,651	846	3.03
15—19	5,676	2,351	8.43
20—24	4,447	3,781	13.55
25—29	4,052	3,925	14.07
30—39	7,229	7,063	25.31
40—49	5,275	5,099	18.27
50—59	3,370	3,049	10.93
60+	2,932	1,790	6.41
Age not stated	1	..	..
Total Females	**50,798**	**1,937**	**100.00**
0—14	21,750	124	6.40
15—19	3,984	151	7.80
20—24	4,163	217	11.20
25—29	3,936	248	12.80
30—39	6,454	490	25.30
40—49	4,450	368	19.00
50—59	2,906	220	11.36
60+	3,150	119	6.14
Age not stated	5	..	..
BARMER DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**56,225**	**15,031**	**100.00**
0—14	23,840	317	2.11
15—19	5,226	1,100	7.32
20—24	5,241	2,565	17.07
25—29	4,456	2,431	16.17
30—39	6,922	3,798	25.27
40—49	4,926	2,758	18.35
50—59	2,986	1,417	9.43
60+	2,609	643	4.27
Age not stated	19	2	0.01
Total Males	**30,945**	**14,477**	**100.00**
0—14	12,915	275	1.90
15—19	3,150	1,050	7.25
20—24	3,008	2,500	17.27
25—29	2,469	2,353	16.25
30—39	3,797	3,666	25.32
40—49	2,801	2,655	18.34
50—59	1,622	1,364	9.42
60+	1,175	612	4.23
Age not stated	8	2	0.02
Total Females	**25,280**	**554**	**100.00**
0—14	10,925	42	7.58
15—19	2,076	50	9.02
20—24	2,233	65	11.73
25—29	1,987	78	14.08
30—39	3,125	132	23.83
40—49	2,125	103	18.59
50—59	1,364	53	9.57
60+	1,434	31	5.60
Age not stated	11	..	..

1	2	3	4
JALOR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**29,528**	**7,967**	**100.00**
0—14	12,653	279	3.50
15—19	2,572	666	8.36
20—24	2,393	1,084	13.61
25—29	2,124	1,095	13.74
30—39	3,772	1,985	24.92
40—49	2,681	1,459	18.31
50—59	1,781	921	11.56
60+	1,546	478	6.00
Age not stated	4	..	..
Total Males	**15,721**	**7,596**	**100.00**
0—14	6,718	210	2.76
15—19	1,547	635	8.36
20—24	1,248	1,052	13.85
25—29	1,097	1,060	13.95
30—39	1,943	1,904	25.07
40—49	1,452	1,406	18.51
50—59	993	883	11.63
60+	722	446	5.87
Age not stated	1	..	..
Total Females	**13,807**	**371**	**100.00**
0—14	5,937	69	18.60
15—19	1,025	31	8.36
20—24	1,145	32	8.63
25—29	1,027	35	9.43
30—39	1,829	81	21.83
40—49	1,229	53	14.29
50—59	788	38	10.24
60+	824	32	8.62
Age not stated	3	..	..
SIROHI DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**75,717**	**19,385**	**100.00**
0—14	32,851	516	2.66
15—19	7,270	1,395	7.20
20—24	6,171	2,702	13.94
25—29	5,666	3,011	15.53
30—39	9,170	4,960	25.59
40—49	6,510	3,682	18.99
50—59	4,159	1,985	10.24
60+	3,915	1,134	5.85
Age not stated	5	..	..
Total Males	**39,669**	**18,114**	**100.00**
0—14	17,092	402	2.22
15—19	4,059	1,293	7.14
20—24	3,155	2,521	13.92
25—29	2,964	2,863	15.81
30—39	4,785	4,672	25.79
40—49	3,541	3,448	19.03
50—59	2,145	1,854	10.23
60+	1,925	1,061	5.86
Age not stated	3	..	..

1	2	3	4
Total Females	**36,048**	**1,271**	**100.00**
0—14	15,759	114	8.97
15—19	3,211	102	8.03
20—24	3,016	181	14.24
25—29	2,702	148	11.64
30—39	4,385	288	22.66
40—49	2,969	234	18.41
50—59	2,014	131	10.31
60+	1 990	73	5.74
Age not stated	2	..	..
BHILWARA DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**116,308**	**35,763**	**100.00**
0—14	46,197	1,204	3.37
15—19	11,028	2,860	8.00
20—24	10,083	4,672	13.06
25—29	9,049	4,960	13.87
30—39	15,350	9,020	25.22
40—49	11,092	6,664	18.63
50—59	7,300	4,060	11.35
60+	6,203	2,323	6.50
Age not stated	4	..	..
Total Males	**62,186**	**31,930**	**100.00**
0—14	24,424	925	2.90
15—19	6,169	2,502	7.84
20—24	5,261	4,211	13.19
25—29	4,662	4,475	14.01
30—39	8,210	8,046	25.20
40—49	6,187	5,998	18.78
50—59	4,038	3,666	11.48
60+	3,232	2,107	6.60
Age not stated	3	..	..
Total Females	**54,120**	**3,833**	**100.00**
0—14	21,773	279	7.28
15—19	4,859	358	9.34
20—24	4,822	461	12.03
25—29	4,387	485	12.65
30—39	7,140	974	25.41
40—49	4,905	666	17.38
50—59	3,262	394	10.28
60+	2,971	216	5.63
Age not stated	1	..	..
UDAIPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**221,899**	**60,023**	**100.00**
0—14	84,936	1,164	1.94
15—19	23,287	3,634	6.05
20—24	21,852	7,926	13.20
25—29	17,842	9,418	15.69
30—39	27,990	15,762	26.26
40—49	20,059	11,463	19.10
50—59	12,986	6,588	10.98
60+	12,939	4,067	6.78
Age not stated	8	1	N

1	2	3	4
Total Males	**118,605**	**54,946**	**100.00**
0—14	43,981	946	1.72
15—19	13,105	3,305	6.01
20—24	11,829	7,222	13.14
25—29	9,384	8,539	15.54
30—39	15,031	14,465	26.33
40—49	10,989	10,597	19.29
50—59	7,056	6,124	11.15
60+	7,227	3,747	6.82
Age not stated	3	1	N
Total Females	**103,294**	**5,077**	**100.00**
0—14	40,955	218	4.29
15—19	10,182	329	6.48
20—24	10,023	704	13.87
25—29	8,458	879	17.31
30—39	12,959	1,297	25.55
40—49	9,070	866	17.06
50—59	5,930	464	9.14
60+	5,712	320	6.30
Age not stated	5	..	..
CHITTAURGARH DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**97,874**	**27,316**	**100.00**
0—14	39,655	530	1.94
15—19	9,296	1,832	6.71
20—24	8,150	3,346	12.25
25—29	7,360	3,750	13.73
30—39	12,289	6,954	25.46
40—49	9,341	5,378	19.68
50—59	6,216	2,411	12.49
60+	5,552	2,114	7.74
Age not stated	15	1	N
Total Males	**51,818**	**24,774**	**100.00**
0—14	21,081	412	1.66
15—19	5,210	1,624	6.56
20—24	4,001	3,058	12.34
25—29	3,619	3,437	13.87
30—39	6,486	6,350	25.63
40—49	5,009	4,890	19.74
50—59	3,413	3,081	12.44
60+	2,999	1,922	7.76
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Females	**46,056**	**2,542**	**100.00**
0—14	18,574	118	4.64
15—19	4,086	208	8.18
20—24	4,149	288	11.33
25—29	3,741	313	12.32
30—39	5,803	604	23.76
40—49	4,332	488	19.20
50—59	2,803	330	12.98
60+	2,553	192	7.55
Age not stated	15	1	0.04

1	2	3	4
DUNGARPUR DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**31,257**	**7,263**	**100.00**
0—14	13,381	147	2.02
15—19	3,440	526	7.24
20—24	2,708	1,035	14.25
25—29	2,190	1,065	14.66
30—39	3,670	1,834	25.25
40—49	2,765	1,450	19.97
50—59	1,655	791	10.89
60+	1,448	415	5.72
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Males	**16,185**	**6,742**	**100.00**
0—14	6,927	117	1.74
15—19	1,946	472	7.00
20—24	1,364	935	13.87
25—29	1,087	1,004	14.89
30—39	1,808	1,728	25.63
40—49	1,433	1,351	20.04
50—59	887	747	11.08
60+	733	388	5.75
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Females	**15,072**	**521**	**100.00**
0—14	6,454	30	5.76
15—19	1,494	54	10.36
20—24	1,344	100	19.19
25—29	1,103	61	11.71
30—39	1,862	106	20.35
40—49	1,332	99	19.00
50—59	768	44	8.45
60+	715	27	5.18
Age not stated	..	..	..
BANSWARA DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**33,204**	**8,202**	**100.00**
0—14	14,186	168	2.05
15—19	3,450	595	7.25
20—24	3,070	1,190	14.51
25—29	2,418	1,211	14.76
30—39	3,943	2,150	26.21
40—49	2,678	1,526	18.61
50—59	1,711	838	10.22
60+	1,748	524	6.39
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Males	**17,139**	**7,500**	**100.00**
0—14	7,331	135	1.80
15—19	1,863	528	7.04
20—24	1,563	1,109	14.79
25—29	1,163	1,106	14.75
30—39	2,038	1,976	26.35
40—49	1,447	1,402	18.69
50—59	870	754	10.05
60+	864	490	6.53
Age not stated	..	..	..

1	2	3	4
Total Females	**16,065**	**702**	**100.00**
0—14	6,855	33	4.70
15—19	1,587	67	9.54
20—24	1,507	81	11.54
25—29	1,255	105	14.96
30—39	1,905	174	24.79
40—49	1,231	124	17.66
50—59	841	84	11.97
60+	884	34	4.84
Age not stated	..	..	..
BUNDI DISTRICT			
Total Persons	**65,548**	**16,497**	**100.00**
0—14	27,673	371	2.25
15—19	6,632	1,021	6.19
20—24	4,753	1,760	10.67
25—29	4,252	2,005	12.15
30—39	7,932	4,036	24.46
40—49	6,590	3,779	22.91
50—59	4,200	2,364	14.33
60+	3,516	1,161	7.04
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Males	**34,657**	**15,055**	**100.00**
0—14	14,768	312	2.07
15—19	3,837	919	6.10
20—24	2,395	1,594	10.59
25—29	2,051	1,880	12.49
30—39	3,857	3,724	24.74
40—49	3,584	3,445	22.88
50—59	2,438	2,147	14.26
60+	1,727	1,034	6.87
Age not stated	..	..	..
Total Females	**30,891**	**1,442**	**100.00**
0—14	12,905	59	4.09
15—19	2,795	102	7.07
20—24	2,358	166	11.51
25—29	2,201	125	8.67
30—39	4,075	312	21.64
40—49	3,006	334	23.16
50—59	1,762	217	15.05
60+	1,789	127	8.81
Age not stated	..	..	..

1	2	3	4
	KOTA DISTRICT		
Total Persons	**275,051**	**80,544**	**100.00**
0—14	114,126	1,377	1.71
15—19	25,843	5,680	7.05
20—24	26,563	12,430	15.43
25—29	24,026	13,908	17.27
30—39	35,569	21,492	26.68
40—49	23,461	14,221	17.66
50—59	13,774	7,498	9.31
60+	11,739	3,936	4.89
Age not stated	10	1	N
Total Males	**150,321**	**74,428**	**100.00**
0—14	59,822	1,193	1.47
15—19	14,696	5,647	7.05
20—24	14,604	11,714	15.74
25—29	13,536	13,062	17.56
30—39	20,354	19,918	26.76
40—49	13,420	13,045	17.53
50—59	7,772	6,814	9.16
60+	6,111	3,524	4.73
Age not stated	6	1	N
Total Females	**124,730**	**6,116**	**100.00**
0—14	54,304	284	4.64
15—19	11,147	433	7.08
20—24	11,959	716	11.71
25—29	10,490	837	13.68
30—39	15,215	1,574	25.74
40—49	9,981	1,176	19.23
50—59	6,002	684	11.18
60+	5,628	412	6.74
Age not stated	4	.	..

1	2	3	4
	JHALAWAR DISTRICT		
Total Persons	**58,805**	**15,174**	**100.00**
0—14	25,431	364	2.40
15—19	5,747	1,082	7.13
20—24	4,988	1,979	13.04
25—29	4,118	2,111	13.91
30—39	6,616	3,702	24.40
40—49	5,093	2,892	19.06
50—59	3,352	1,772	11.68
60+	3,456	1,272	8.38
Age not stated	4	..	..
Total Males	**31,046**	**13,620**	**100.00**
0—14	13,330	333	2.44
15—19	3,326	1,015	7.45
20—24	2,589	1,830	13.44
25—29	2,073	1,935	14.21
30—39	3,459	3,328	24.43
40—49	2,661	2,522	18.52
50—59	1,813	1,557	11.43
60+	1,793	1,100	8.08
Age not stated	2	..	..
Total Females	**27,759**	**1,554**	**100.00**
0—14	12,101	31	1.99
15—19	2,421	67	4.31
20—24	2,399	149	9.59
25—29	2,045	176	11.33
30—39	3,157	374	24.07
40—49	2,432	370	23.81
50—59	1,539	215	13.83
60+	1,663	172	11.07
Age not stated	2	..	..

CHAPTER XI
CONCLUSION

We have now come to the end of our report and let us now gather all its threads. We have grown with a rapid rate in the past seventy years. We were about 103 lakhs in Rajasthan in 1901 and now we are around 258 lakhs. The last twenty years have been very crucial and have contributed the largest share to our growth during the past seventy years, for, while the first fifty years added only 60 lakhs, the last twenty were responsible for an addition of as many as nearly 100 lakh persons. It will be interesting to watch the trends in the growth of the state population as well as in the population of the various districts during the past seventy years with the aid of the relative numbers as given below :

POPULATION TRENDS 1901—1971

State/District	Census year	Population	Relative numbers
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN . .	1901	10,294,090	100
	1911	10,983,509	107
	1921	10,292,648	100
	1931	11,747,974	114
	1941	13,863,859	135
	1951	15,970,778	155
	1961	20,155,602	196
	1971	25,765,806	250
Ganganagar . .	1901	143,442	100
	1911	206,068	144
	1921	170,593	119
	1931	345,436	241
	1941	533,974	372
	1951	630,130	439
	1961	1,037,423	723
	1971	1,394,011	972
Bikaner . .	1901	190,457	100
	1911	206,770	109
	1921	198,652	104
	1931	234,882	123
	1941	315,418	166
	1951	343,091	180
	1961	444,515	233
	1971	573,149	301
Churu . . .	1901	260,186	100
	1911	299,349	115
	1921	299,067	115
	1931	365,629	141
	1941	455,440	175
	1951	523,650	201
	1961	659,111	253
	1971	874,439	336
Jhunjhunun . .	1901	311,574	100
	1911	369,081	118
	1921	363,140	103
	1931	405,510	119
	1941	491,003	144
	1951	588,736	172
	1961	719,650	211
	1971	929,230	272

State/District	Census year	Population	Relative numbers
1	2	3	4
Alwar . . .	1901	853,044	100
	1911	813,456	95
	1921	720,770	84
	1931	770,215	90
	1941	845,391	99
	1951	861,993	101
	1961	1,090,026	128
	1971	1,391,162	163
Bharatpur . .	1901	806,659	100
	1911	820,899	92
	1921	725,348	81
	1931	740,822	83
	1941	861,341	96
	1951	907,399	101
	1961	1,149,883	128
	1971	1,490,206	166
Sawai Madhopur .	1901	615,082	100
	1911	610,304	99
	1921	548,801	89
	1931	603,973	98
	1941	682,525	111
	1951	765,172	124
	1961	943,574	153
	1971	1,193,528	194
Jaipur . . .	1901	1,211,256	100
	1911	1,140,965	94
	1921	935,828	77
	1931	1,043,522	86
	1941	1,188,131	98
	1951	1,524,493	126
	1961	1,901,756	157
	1971	2,482,385	205
Sikar . . .	1901	466,624	100
	1911	469,440	101
	1921	462,595	99
	1931	521,159	112
	1941	614,584	132
	1951	676,378	145
	1961	820,286	176
	1971	1,042,608	223

1	2	3	4
Ajmer	1901	527,815	100
	1911	544,606	103
	1921	524,359	99
	1931	593,340	112
	1941	681,963	129
	1951	819,977	155
	1961	976,547	185
	1971	1,147 729	217
Tonk	1901	260,801	100
	1911	276,428	106
	1921	255,216	98
	1931	297,275	114
	1941	329,790	126
	1951	406,921	156
	1961	497,729	191
	1971	625,830	240
Jaisalmer	1901	75,707	100
	1911	86,810	115
	1921	68,914	92
	1931	78,287	104
	1941	96,506	128
	1951	109,114	145
	1961	140,338	187
	1971	166,761	222
Jodhpur	1901	424,805	100
	1911	435,306	102
	1921	382,855	90
	1931	444,013	105
	1941	558,841	132
	1951	672,653	158
	1961	885,663	208
	1971	1,152,712	271
Nagaur	1901	524,217	100
	1911	550,111	107
	1921	487,462	93
	1931	568,434	108
	1941	656,377	125
	1951	763,829	146
	1961	934,948	178
	1971	1,262,157	241
Pali	1901	393,837	100
	1911	456,627	116
	1921	403,318	102
	1931	475,063	120
	1941	555,586	141
	1951	660,856	168
	1961	805,682	205
	1971	970,002	246
Barmer	1901	313,102	100
	1911	299,518	96
	1921	281,438	90
	1931	308,264	98
	1941	394,529	126
	1951	477,282	152
	1961	649,794	208
	1971	774,805	247

1	2	3	4
Jalor	1901	271,363	100
	1911	300,374	111
	1921	278,888	103
	1931	322,867	119
	1941	368,338	136
	1951	423,553	156
	1961	547,072	202
	1971	667,950	246
Sirohi	1901	162,965	100
	1911	189,684	116
	1921	188,781	116
	1931	216,602	133
	1941	235,760	145
	1951	289,791	178
	1961	352,303	216
	1971	423,815	260
Bhilwara	1901	352,627	100
	1911	436,110	124
	1921	463,154	131
	1931	530,025	150
	1941	632,128	179
	1951	728,522	207
	1961	865,797	246
	1971	1,054,890	299
Udaipur	1901	552,137	100
	1911	682,797	124
	1921	725,081	131
	1931	829,759	150
	1941	989,546	179
	1951	1,163,344	211
	1961	1,426,840	258
	1971	1,803,680	327
Chittaurgarh	1901	304,981	100
	1911	376,093	123
	1921	400,969	131
	1931	458,667	150
	1941	543,471	178
	1951	614,446	201
	1961	747,568	245
	1971	944,981	310
Dungarpur	1901	100,103	100
	1911	159,192	159
	1921	189,272	189
	1931	227,544	227
	1941	274,282	274
	1951	308,243	308
	1961	406,944	407
	1971	530,258	530
Banswara	1901	165,350	100
	1911	187,468	113
	1921	219,524	133
	1931	260,670	158
	1941	299,913	181
	1951	356,559	216
	1961	475,245	287
	1971	654,586	396

1	2	3	4
Bundi . . .	1901	171,227	100
	1911	218,730	128
	1921	187,068	109
	1931	216,722	127
	1941	249,373	146
	1951	280,518	164
	1961	338,010	197
	1971	449,021	262
Kota . . .	1901	462,209	100
	1911	537,605	116
	1921	522,649	113
	1931	561,910	122
	1941	635,918	138
	1951	670,060	145
	1961	848,389	184
	1971	1,143,870	247
Jhalawar . .	1901	253,022	100
	1911	300,717	119
	1921	298,906	118
	1931	329,375	130
	1941	373,730	148
	1951	404,124	160
	1961	490,609	194
	1971	622,001	246

We have been growing rather fast and during the last two decades we have multiplied very rapidly. If the rate of growth is allowed to remain unchecked, it would double itself again over the next thirty years only to reach over 50 million at the turn of the century. Banswara, Nagaur, Kota and Ganganagar districts are amongst those which have recorded high increases in population during the last decade ranging between 34 to about 38 percent.

Rural — Urban Composition

Around 82 percent of our population resides in our 33,305 villages which vary greatly in population sizes. About 73 percent of the total rural population lives in villages having population between five hundred to five thousand persons. Around 17 percent resides in villages having two hundred to five hundred persons. Of the remaining 10 percent of the population, 4.5 percent lives in villages having less than 200 persons, 5 percent in those villages having five thousand to ten thousand persons and 0.5 in villages having more than 10,000 persons. About 18 percent of our population resides in the 157 urban centres. A large section of our urban population (about 41 percent) lives in towns having population of over 100,000 persons. There are seven such towns Jaipur (615,258), Jodhpur (317,612), Ajmer (264,291), Kota (212,991), Bikaner (188,518), Udaipur (161,278) and Alwar (100,373). There are now seven towns having population between 50,000 and 99,999 namely Ganganagar, Bhilwara, Sikar, Bharatpur, Beawar, Tonk and Churu which together account for about 11 percent of the total urban population of Rajasthan. Thirty-one medium sized towns having population between 20,000 and 49,999 together have about 20 percent of the total urban population. Sixty-seven urban centres in the size group 10,000 to 19,999 contribute about 21 percent of the urban population; fortyone in group 5,000 to 9,999 about 7 percent; while the remaining 0.36 percent is contributed by the four towns having population of less than 5,000 persons.

Sex Ratio

There have been erratic changes in the sex ratio in the past. There are now 911 females to every 1,000 males The ratio in the urban areas of the State is rather low (875). The highest sex ratio is seen in the tribal district of Dungarpur where there are as many as 1015 females per thousand males. The lowest sex ratio (810) is found in jaisalmer district.

Literacy & Education

We had earlier stated that 19.07 percent of our population (28.74 of our males and 8.46 of our females) is literate. For the rural areas our figures for the total population are 13.85 percent; 22.87 for males and 4.03 for females. Corresponding figure for the total population in urban areas is 43.47 percent; males 55.53 and females 29.69 percent.

These figures are, however, what are called crude rates of literacy as the proportions have been worked out on the basis of the entire population; that is to say population inclusive of the age-group 0-4 which by no means can ever belong to the literate group. If, however, we delete this age group from our consideration, the effective literacy situation which emerges is not as depressing as it is visible by the inclusion of this age group. We have already given effective literacy figures for the total population earlier but the tables which now follow provide information separately for total, rural and urban areas of Rajasthan and its districts where the districts have also been arranged in the descending order of effective literacy obtaining among their total, male and female population.

A. EFFECTIVE LITERACY IN TOTAL AREAS OF RAJASTHAN

Persons		Males		Females	
RAJASTHAN . . .	**22.6**	RAJASTHAN . . .	**33.9**	RAJASTHAN . . .	**10.1**
1. Ajmer	35.5	Ajmer	48.6	Ajmer . . .	21.2
2. Bikaner	30.1	Jhunjhunun . . .	44.3	Bikaner	18.3
3. Kota	30.0	Kota	43.5	Jaipur	14.8
4. Jaipur	28.2	Bikaner	40.7	Kota	14.6

1		2		3	
5. Jhunjhunun	27.7	Jaipur	39.9	Jodhpur	13.-
6. Jodhpur	24.9	Sikar	38.4	Ganganagar	12.1
7. Ganganagar	24.1	Alwar	36.0	Churu	10.3
8. Alwar	23.6	Jodhpur	35.4	Jhunjhunun	9.7
9. Sikar	23.3	Bharatpur	34.8	Sirohi	9.6
10. Bharatpur	22.8	Ganganagar	34.5	Alwar	9.4
11. Churu	22.6	Churu	34.3	Udaipur	9.3
12. Jhalawar	20.8	Chittaurgarh	32.3	Jhalawar	8.5
13. Chittaurgarh	20.5	Jhalawar	32.0	Pali	8.2
14. Udaipur	20.5	Pali	31.3	Bharatpur	8.2
15. Pali	20.2	Udaipur	31.1	Sikar	7.8
16. Sirohi	19.8	Sawai Madhopur	30.7	Chittaurgarh	7.8
17. Sawai Madhopur	19.5	Sirohi	29.7	Bundi	7.7
18. Bundi	19.0	Bundi	28.9	Bhilwara	7.3
19. Tonk	18.1	Tonk	28.1	Tonk	7.1
20. Nagaur	17.7	Nagaur	28.0	Dungarpur	6.8
21. Bhilwara	17.5	Dungarpur	27.3	Nagaur	6.7
22. Dungarpur	17.0	Bhilwara	26.7	Sawai Madhopur	6.2
23. Jaisalmer	15.3	Jaisalmer	23.8	Banswara	6.2
24. Banswara	14.9	Banswara	23.4	Jaisalmer	4.5
25. Barmer	12.2	Barmer	19.5	Barmer	3.9
26. Jalor	11.9	Jalor	19.4	Jalor	3.9

B. EFFECTIVE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS OF RAJASTHAN

Persons		Males		Females	
RAJASTHAN	**16.4**	RAJASTHAN	**27.0**	RAJASTHAN	**4.8**
1. Jhunjhunun	24.8	Jhunjhunun	41.4	Ganganagar	7.1
2. Kota	21.8	Kota	35.1	Jhunjhunun	7.1
3. Alwar	20.3	Sikar	34.9	Kota	7.0
4. Sikar	20.1	Alwar	32.4	Alwar	6.5
5. Bharatpur	19.1	Ajmer	31.3	Ajmer	6.1
6. Ajmer	19.0	Bharatpur	31.0	Pali	6.0
7. Ganganagar	18.4	Ganganagar	28.4	Jhalawar	5.5
8. Jhalawar	17.2	Jaipur	28.0	Sikar	4.9
9. Pali	17.2	Chittaurgarh	28.0	Chittaurgarh	4.8
10. Chittaurgarh	16.9	Jhalawar	28.0	Bharatpur	4.7
11. Jaipur	16.9	Pali	27.6	Udaipur	4.6
12. Sawai Madhopur	16.3	Sawai Madhopur	27.0	Dungarpur	4.6
13. Udaipur	15.0	Churu	25.1	Nagaur	4.5
14. Nagaur	14.5	Udaipur	25.0	Sirohi	4.4
15. Churu	14.5	Dungarpur	24.3	Bhilwara	4.4
16. Dungarpur	14.5	Nagaur	24.1	Jaipur	4.3
17. Tonk	13.8	Tonk	22.8	Bikaner	4.3
18. Bhilwara	13.8	Bundi	22.7	Tonk	3.9
19. Bikaner	13.7	Bikaner	22.2	Banswara	3.9
20. Bundi	13.7	Bhilwara	22.2	Sawai Madhopur	3.9
21. Sirohi	12.7	Jodhpur	21.6	Bundi	3.5
22. Jodhpur	12.4	Sirohi	20.8	Churu	3.1
23. Banswara	12.4	Banswara	20.6	Jalor	3.0
24. Jalor	10.5	Jalor	17.6	Barmer	2.5
25. Jaisalmer	9.9	Jaisalmer	16.9	Jodhpur	2.4
26. Barmer	9.6	Barmer	16.0	Jaisalmer	1.4

C. EFFECTIVE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS OF RAJASTHAN

Persons		Males		Females	
RAJASTHAN	**50.8**	RAJASTHAN	**64.5**	RAJASTHAN	**34.9**
1. Ajmer	61.9	Ajmer	75.1	Banswara	47.4
2. Banswara	61.0	Banswara	73.7	Ajmer	46.8
3. Dungarpur	58.5	Dungarpur	72.5	Udaipur	43.8
4. Udaipur	58.4	Udaipur	71.4	Dungarpur	43.3
5. Alwar	55.6	Alwar	69.3	Kota	39.8
6. Kota	55.6	Jhalawar	69.0	Jaipur	39.7
7. Jhalawar	54.3	Sirohi	68.5	Alwar	39.0
8. Jaipur	54.2	Kota	68.5	Ganganagar	38.4
9. Bikaner	53.1	Chittaurgarh	68.5	Bikaner	38.2
10. Ganganagar	52.5	Jaipur	66.6	Jhalawar	37.7
11. Sirohi	52.1	Bundi	66.6	Jodhpur	36.8
12. Chittaurgarh	52.0	Bikaner	66.2	Sirohi	33.9
13. Jodhpur	51.1	Ganganagar	63.7	Chittaurgarh	33.4
14. Bundi	50.6	Jodhpur	63.4	Bundi	32.6
15. Bhilwara	47.7	Jaisalmer	63.0	Bhilwara	31.2
16. Jaisalmer	46.9	Barmer	62.5	Bharatpur	29.9
17. Bharatpur	45.7	Bhilwara	61.6	Churu	26.8
18. Barmer	44.8	Pali	59.5	Pali	26.4
19. Pali	44.0	Sawai Madhopur	58.9	Jaisalmer	24.4
20. Sawai Madhopur	43.2	Bharatpur	58.8	Sawai Madhopur	24.3
21. Churu	41.8	Jhunjhunun	57.5	Nagaur	23.5
22. Jalor	41.6	Jalor	57.4	Jalor	23.3
23. Jhunjhunun	41.0	Churu	56.5	Barmer	22.9
24. Nagaur	40.1	Sikar	55.7	Jhunjhunun	22.5
25. Sikar	39.0	Tonk	53.0	Tonk	22.3
26. Tonk	38.5	Nagaur	50.1	Sikar	21.9

It will be interesting to have a comparative idea of our position in the field of literacy (effective) viz-a-viz other states with the aid of the table below:

EFFECTIVE LITERACY RATES, 1971 FOR INDIA & STATES

State	Total Rural Urban	Literacy rates Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
India	**T**	**34.45**	**45.95**	**21.97**
	R	**27.89**	**39.55**	**15.52**
	U	**60.22**	**69.83**	**48.84**
Andhra Pradesh	T	28.52	38.43	18.32
	R	22.30	31.68	12.72
	U	54.28	65.92	41.96
Assam*	T	34.60	44.31	23.52
	R	31.26	41.10	20.23
	U	67.02	72.57	59.35
Bihar	T	23.35	35.78	10.24
	R	20.13	32.37	7.50
	U	51.82	63.17	37.35
Gujarat	T	41.84	53.78	29.00
	R	33.31	45.72	20.23
	U	63.23	73.33	51.81
Haryana	T	31.91	44.02	17.77
	R	25.92	38.66	11.10
	U	58.89	67.98	48.14
Himachal Pradesh	T	37.30	50.32	23.67
	R	34.87	48.15	21.25
	U	68.69	74.73	60.35
Jammu & Kashmir	T	21.71	31.01	10.94
	R	16.57	25.82	5.90
	U	43.55	52.93	32.53
Kerala	T	69.75	77.13	62.53
	R	68.54	76.06	61.22
	U	75.92	82.50	69.33
Madhya Pradesh	T	26.37	38.37	13.08
	R	20.08	32.18	7.32
	U	58.12	70.36	43.77

1	2	3		4
Maharashtra . . .	T	45.77	59.40	31.00
	R	36.09	50.96	21.01
	U	66.56	75.82	54.98
Manipur . . .	T	38.47	53.70	22.87
	R	34.94	50.32	19.19
	U	61.31	75.59	46.68
Meghalaya . . .	T	35.06	40.44	29.31
	R	28.03	33.11	22.71
	U	74.45	78.83	69.17
Mysore	T	36.83	48.51	24.55
	R	29.48	41.48	17.00
	U	59.33	69.32	48.17
Nagaland	T	31.32	39.65	21.56
	R	27.11	34.71	18.84
	U	69.33	72.60	61.48
Orissa	T	30.53	44.50	16.29
	R	28.09	42.03	14.10
	U	57.02	68.96	42.53
Punjab	T	38.69	46.22	29.61
	R	32.08	39.78	22.99
	U	59.97	66.62	52.13
RAJASTHAN . . .	T	22.57	33.87	10.06
	R	16.44	27.04	4.80
	U	50.81	64.53	34.94
Sikkim	T	20.22	28.52	10.31
	R	16.86	24.85	7.56
	U	53.03	60.33	41.81
Tamil Nadu . . .	T	45.40	59.54	30.92
	R	37.03	52.05	21.84
	U	64.56	76.30	52.16
Tripura	T	36.29	46.84	24.84
	R	31.82	42.61	20.84
	U	72.44	81.67	62.51
Uttar Pradesh . . .	T	25.44	36.69	12.46
	R	21.29	32.72	8.27
	U	50.53	59.73	39.07
West Bengal . . .	T	38.86	49.56	26.50
	R	30.63	42.27	18.05
	U	62.25	68.19	54.11

*Includes Mizo district, now constitution as Union Territory of Mizoram.

Higher education is still a far cry in Rajasthan. 46 percent of our literate population consists only of mere literates who only know how to read and write a simple letter. 27 percent others too have read only up to the primary level. This accounts for 73 percent of our literate population. Of the remaining 27 percent, 12 percent have read upto the middle standard and another 12 percent upto the matriculation. Persons with graduation or above form only a meagre 2 percent, the remaining 1 percent are holders of non-technical or technical diplomas.

Linguistic Composition

Hindi is the language of Rajasthan, being spoken by as many as 91 percent of the population. Of the remaining 9 percent, a little over 3 percent speaks the tribal Bhili/Bhilodi language; about 2.5 percent speaks Urdu; around 2 percent Punjabi, and, about 1 percent Sindhi.

Speakers of Hindi are spread all over the State, both in its rural as well as the urban areas. Speakers of Bhili/Bhilodi are concentrated mostly in districts Dungarpur and Banswara. Urdu speakers are also by and large spread throughout the State. The bulk of Punjabi speakers live in Ganganagar district, while the largest concentration of Sindhi speakers is found in district Ajmer followed by Jaipur and Barmer districts. In Ajmer and Jaipur districts, Sindhi speakers are found mainly in their urban areas; in Barmer they are found in its rural areas. Speakers of Gujarati are found in the contiguous districts to Gujarat State namely Sirohi, Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh and Jalor.

Among the local dialects of the Hindi language, Marwari is the most spoken (about 16 percent), followed by Rajasthani (about 8 percent), and Mewari (about 3 percent). Of the other important dialects, there are 1.3 percent speakers of Harauti, 0.7 percent of Bagri-Rajasthani and 0.6 percent of Dhundhari.

Marwari dialect is spoken predominantly in Jalor, Sirohi, Pali, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Nagaur, Bikaner and Jodhpur districts. Rajasthani is important in Churu, Bikaner, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Jaisalmer & Sikar. Speakers of Bagri-Rajasthani are concentrated in district Ganganagar; of Mewari in districts Chittaurgarh, Bhilwara and Udaipur; of Harauti in Kota and Jhalawar districts; and, the Speakers of Dhundhari in Jaipur district.

Religious Composition

The Hindus form the most predominant religious community of State and their proportionate strength in the population has been around 90 percent. The second largest community is that of Muslims. Their proportionate strength has fallen ever since the partition of the country which resulted in large in-migration of the Hindus and some out-migration of muslims in the State. They form about 7 percent of the population of the State. The Jains, the Sikhs, the Christians and the Buddhists are the remaining religious minorities and together make up a little over 3 percent of the total population, the last two communities contributing very low proportions. While the Hindus are the predominant community in all the districts their proportion to the total population vary from 75 percent in Jaisalmer to over 95 percent in Dungarpur district. Muslims, Jains and Sikhs are the other important religious communities.

While Muslims are the second largest community in twenty two districts, notably in Jaisalmer (about 24 percent), Barmer (about 12 percent) and Bikaner (about 11 percent), the Jains are the second largest in Jalor, Sirohi and Udaipur districts (in Jalor they form little more than 5 percent of population). The Sikhs have the second place in Ganganagar district, where they

contribute a little over 19 percent of the population. The Christians, though they are very few in numbers, are the almost in all the districts, while the Buddhists are even conspicuous by their absence in five districts.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

There are about 40.76 lakh members of Scheduled Castes and about 31.26 lakh members of Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan.

The Scheduled Castes constitute 16 percent of the population of the State. Ganganagar district has the highest (24 percent) proportion. The highest contribution to the total population of Scheduled Castes is, however, made by district Jaipur which alongwith seven other districts namely Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, Nagaur, Kota and Ajmer together contribute more than half of their total population in the State.

The Scheduled Tribes constitute around 12 percent of our population in Rajasthan. They are concentrated in some localities notably the Banswara and Dungarpur districts where their percentage strength is 73 percent and 64 percent respectively. The proportion increases to 76 percent and 67 percent in case of the rural areas of these districts.

Some eighty individual communities compose our Scheduled Castes in the State. As many as twenty nine communities have a population of less than 1,000 persons; eighteen have population between 1,000 to 5,000; ten castes have between 5,000 to 10,000; nine castes have between 10,000 to 20,000; and of the remaining fourteen castes Mehars have around 28,000 members; Dhankias and Majhabis each 45,000 each, Mehtars and Bawaries around 50,000 each and Sargaras about 54,000. Eight remaining communities are our major Scheduled Castes and together constitute the bulk, for 83 percent of the total population of Scheduled Castes is contributed only by them They are called as Chamar or Bhambi or Jatav: Megh or Meghwal: Balai, Thori or Nayak; Koli or Kori: Khatik: Bairwa or Berwa: and: Bhangi. Of these, the community of Chamars or Bhambi or Jatav constitute the biggest major constituent and accounts for 39 percent of the total Scheduled Caste population. Megh or Meghwals and Balais rank second and third with their strength of about 15 and 8 percent respectively. The proportionate strength of the remaining five communities ranges from 3 to 5 percent.

Thirteen individual communities constitute our Scheduled Tribes. Six of these are very insignificant and contribute a total of 359 persons only. Of the remaining seven, Minas and Bhils are the most important and together contribute the bulk (94 percent of our total Scheduled Tribe population).

While Scheduled Castes are spread throughout Rajasthan, the bulk of the Scheduled Tribes resides in what is called the tribal area of Bhils composed of Banswara and Dungarpur districts and parts of districts Udaipur, Chittaurgarh and Bhilwara and the traditional home of Minas in district Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Alwar and Kota.

The percentage of general literacy among our Scheduled Castes is around 9 percent. The Khatik community has the highest rate of literacy (15.4) followed by Koli or Kori (11.6) and Bairwa or Berwa (10.8) and Bhangi (10.2). Amongst the four remaining communities, the first four by the strength of their population, the largest group of Chamars or Bhambis or Jatavs has just a marginal high literacy 9.2 percent than the average for the Scheduled Castes as a whole, the Balais (8.7), Megh or Meghwals (5.6) and Thoris or Nayaks (5.1) only.

Amongst the Scheduled Tribes, which has an average of 6.5 percent literates, the Minas have a higher level (8.3 percent) and Scharias (6.7). The rest of the groups including the Bhils have 5 or less literates in a hundred. The Girasias have the lowest level with only 1.9 percent of their population as literate.

Working and Non-working Population

Our population is almost equally divided between what we may call our working force and dependents. Almost 50 percent of our population lies in the age group 15-59 which can be considered as a working force and the remaining belongs to the infant age-group 0-14 and to the age-group of old persons 60 years and above.

About 52 percent of our male population is economically active, while the rest consists of non-workers which includes the students, those engaged in household duties, dependents and infants, retired persons, rentiers and persons of independent means, beggars, vagrants, etc., and inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions. Of the above mentioned 52 percent of the male population which is economically active, the largest number (33.90 percent) of workers belong to the category of Cultivators (category I) Other Services (category IX) engages the next largest proportion (4.60) percent. Agricultural Labourers (category II) form 3.98 percent of the workers. About 2.60 percent belong to the Trade and Commerce (category VII), 1.82 percent to Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs of Household Industry (category Va) and 1.81 percent to Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs at other than Household Industry (category Vb), 1.27 percent to Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities (category III) and 1.17 percent to Transport, Storage and Communications (category VIII). Construction (category VI) and Mining and Quarrying (category IV) accounts for 0.70 and 0.24 percent respectively.

Only a little over 8 percent of our female population is economically active — the rest is primarily engaged in household duties or belong to the other categories of non-workers such as students, dependents and infants, beggars, vagrants etc. The bulk of these women workers, is engaged in agriculture — around 5 percent as cultivators and about 2 percent as agricultural labourers. The remaining are engaged in other activities, such as other services and manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs both at household industry and at other than household industry. Their participation in other economic activities is rather small.

ANNEXURE

EXTRACTS FROM INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

General

As a Census enumerator, you are performing a duty which is of great national importance. The data you provide through the census, form the basis for the demarcation of electoral constituencies; the national planning largely depends on the accuracy of the census data. Census data are also depended upon heavily by the public and Government Organisations. You are privileged to be a Census enumerator. At the same time, your responsibilities are also heavy. You have to fulfil them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty.

2. For your information certain provisions of the Indian Census Act which clothe you with the legal power to canvass the census questionnaire and also prescribe your responsibilities are reproduced in Appendix I of these instructions.

3. Please take particular note of the provision of sections 11 (1) (a) and (b) of the Census Act which require you to perform your duty as a census officer diligently and to keep the information collected at the census confidential.

4. The Indian Census has a rich tradition and has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best in the world. It is hoped that you will help in keeping up this good name.

Reference date and enumeration period

5. The reference date for the population Census of 1971 is the sunrise of 1st April 1971 *i.e.*, the census is expected to provide a picture of the population of the country as it exists at sunrise of 1st April 1971. It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country at this fixed point of time. Therefore, the enumerator will actually commence his work of enumeration on 10th March, 1971 and end it on 31st March, 1971. You will, therefore, have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate every person as will be explained in the succeeding paragraphs during that period of 21 days. But in order to bring the picture up-to-date as at sunrise of 1st April, 1971 *i.e.*, the reference date for the census, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction again on a revisit from 1st to 3rd April, 1971 and enumerate any fresh arrival in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any fresh birth that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 and fill in fresh Census schedules to cover such cases. As a corollary you will have to also cancel the census schedules relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of 1st April, 1971. Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 need not be taken note of by you.

Pad no and Slip no

6. The census charge officer or the supervisor would have issued the required number of enumeration schedule pads of individual slips to you. Some may be in pads of 100 schedules and some of 25. On the top of the pad, the pad number would have been noted prominently by the charge officer. Soon after you receive your pad, you should check them and note on the right hand corner of each individual slip, within each book in the space provided for the purpose, the Pad no. as given on the top of the cover and you should also allot serial number to each schedule. The serial number of the schedules will have to be given by yourself in one sequence starting with one on the first schedule of the pad and ending with 100 in case of pads of 100 schedules and ending with 25 in case of pads of 25 schedules. In some pads the actual number of schedules may by mistake be a little more or little less. The last serial number in such pads may, therefore, vary accordingly. The ultimate idea is that every slip should be allotted the pad number as well as the distinct serial number.

Location code and your jurisdiction

7. On the top cover page of each book you will also find the location code number of your village or town indicating the district number, the tehsil or thana or town number and the village number. You may find that the district No. and the tehsil No. have been already stamped on each slip in the rural pads. In the case of urban areas, the town No. may also be rubber stamped along with the district No. In rural areas you will have to note in addition the village No. and the enumerator Block No. and for towns ward No., if any, and enumerator Block No. But if on any slip, location code has not been stamped through oversight, you will have to note the combined location code No. made-up of the district No., tehsil or thana or town No. and the village/ward No. and enumerator block No. on each schedule on the left hand top corner in the space provided for the purposes. Elements of each code should be separated by oblique strokes. The enumerator block number may be noted within round brackets at the end of the location code. Please also see the instructions in para 222 below. You must get yourself fully acquainted with the complete code numbers allotted to your area. This will be intimated to you by your Census Charge Officer.

8. If you have, by any chance been put in charge of more than one village or urban block, please make sure that you have separate pads for each village or urban block. Do not enumerate the population of a second village or a second urban block in continuation of the first in a common pad. The enumeration schedule pads of each village or urban block will have to remain separate.

9. Your appointment order would have defined your Census jurisdiction. You must acquaint yourself with your jurisdiction immediately your appointment order is received. You should get to know the relevant house numbers of the houses which you are expected to visit for enumeration. Any new houses that might have come up within the limits of your jurisdiction for which no number had been allotted before, should be indicated by a sub-number to the adjoining house number. You should also know the deviding line between you and the adjoining enumerator. Make sure that he also knows the boundaries of your jurisdictions so that there is no ambiguity, and overlapping or omission. In case of any doubt you should immediately consult your Supervisor or the Charge Officer.

10. Immediately you are appointed a Census Enumerator please prepare a detailed sketch of the area allotted to you showing the streets, other prominent land marks and also the location of the actual houses that you enumerate. This sketch is important in order that your area may be identified by any one even at a later date. This sketch will also ensure complete coverage at the Census. You will be required to give this sketch with your final abstract to your Supervisor immediately after the Census enumeration is completed.

Persons to be enumerated

11. While your appointment order may indicate all the houses that fall in your jurisdiction you will have to locate every household in your area. A household is defined as 'the entire group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so'. A household can be either a one person household *i.e.,* a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. It may be a multi-person household *i.e., a* group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both. Households usually occupy a whole or part of not more than one housing unit but they may also be found living in camps, in boarding houses or hotels or other institutions or they may be homeless.

12. You will have to make note of the areas within your jurisdiction where there is a likelihood of houseless persons such as the pavement dwellers or nomads living. Those houseless persons should all be censused on the night of 31st March, 1971. You will also have to cover that night, persons living in boats, if any, in your jurisdiction.

13. All persons normally residing at a place within your jurisdiction during the Census enumeration period are eligible for enumeration. A person is considered as normally residing there if he normally stays in that place during the enumeration period *i.e.,* from 10th March till 31st March, 1971, and had in fact actually, resided there during any part of the enumeration period. If a person had been away throughout the enumeration period he is not to be considered eligible for enumeration here. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a persons who would have normally resided at another place during the enumeration period but in fact was absent during the entire period from that place will be enumerated if he is to be found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should however be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again in case they may move from this place.

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

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration *i.e.* from 10th March to 31st March; (both days inclusive).

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing, and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (10-31st March) but are not present at the time of your visit;

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before 1st April, 1971 and

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

15. You should plan out your work in such a way that you will be able to cover your entire jurisdiction in a systematic manner and you do not leave the work to be accumulated towards the end.

16. Your task is simple. You will be required to canvass only one simple Individual Slip containing 17 questions for each individual to be enumerated in your jurisdiction. You will have to later post some particulars on the Population Records and you have to also prepare an Abstract. You have to record the answers as laid down in the succeeding instruction briefly.

Census schedule (Individual Slip)

17. A specimen of a filled in census schedule, which is called the Individual Slip that you will be required to canvass, is given on the following page.

18. One slip will have to be filled for each individual in each household that you visit in your

jurisdiction. You should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by the other members of the household in the most convenient order and ensure that none of the persons in the household is left out. Perhaps it is best that after enumerating the Head of the household, you cover the near relatives first such as, the wife, sons and daughters, son's wife and son's children, daughter's husband and their children forming part of the household, then distant relatives, and domestic servants or other boarders or visitors, forming part of the household and entitled to be enumerated here.

Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children for they are often liable to be left out of count.

19. The various items to be canvassed on the Individual Slip are explained in the following instructions.

Pad No. and Slip No.

20. Make sure that the Pad No. and the Slip No. have been noted by you on the top right hand corner of each schedule against the item provided as already indicated earlier under the general instructions. The noting of Pad No. and the Slip No. is necessary for, you will be later required to tabulate in an Abstract certain items of information of each schedule on a separate form where you will have to indicate the Slip No. concerned against which you will be posting the data. The Pad No. is the number already furnished on the top of the enumeration schedule Pad and the Slip No. is the serial number that you will be giving for each schedule in this Pad. You are also advised to use the Pads in a sequence starting with the lowest Pad number.

21. In case your jurisdiction covers more than one village or more than one urban block please ensure that you do not make use of a common pad of schedules for all the villages or urban blocks in your charge. There should be separate pads for each village or urban block even if there were a few blank schedules left over in the pad of a particular village or urban block.

Location Code

22. Though this has already been referred to generally earlier, it is worth elaborating. The location code is the method by which every village or town in a tehsil/taluk/police station/anchal/Island in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose, every district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island, village or town in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer would have indicated to you the district, tehsil, police station, anchal or island and the village or town numbers as also the ward number of the town pertaining to your jurisdiction. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly locate your village or town. Thus, a code number running as 10/3/46 would mean village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 of a State, or a code number running as 6/II/5 would mean ward No. 5 in Town No. II of District No. 6. Note that the Town No. is given in roman figure to distinguish it from rural code No. At the end of the location code you should add within round brackets the enumeration block number that has been allotted to you by your Charge Officer thus 10/3/46 (60) or 6/II/5 (4). You will be identified by enumerators' block number and this has to be entered in your Daily Posting Statement. (The enumerators' block numbers will be a continuous number for the tehsil/taluk/town etc.).

23. Make sure that you know the correct location code of the area allotted to you. You should note down the location code on each blank individual slip immediately the enumeration pads are issued to you. This will save you the trouble of noting the location code number later when you actually visit each household within your block for enumeration. When you visit the household you may have to then note only the household number as indicated in the next para by the side of the location code number which you would already indicated.

Household No.

24. The identifying household number of the household that you are covering at the Census should be noted within the square brackets provided for the purpose. As you may be aware, Houselisting and Housenumbering operation was undertaken during 1970 with a view to numbering each census house and locating all households living in census houses. In the course of this operation, each census house was given a number and households found therein would also have been allotted a number. The census house numbers would be painted on the houses at prominent place, like the pillar of the main gate, top of the main door etc. Sometimes there may be more permanent housenumbering plates affixed. In the case of thatched houses, numbers may have been written out on a tin plate or wooden board and left with the households with a request to preserve the same. You should use this number.

25. It may happen that when you visit your area for Census taking you may come across some census houses which did not exist at the time of houselisting and therefore, no numbers had actually been allotted to them. You should allot a number after consulting the order of numbering prevailing in your jurisdiction and locate the households living therein. For example, if in between buildings 9 and 10 another building has come up; you should allot the number 9/1 to this structure and in case more than one building has come up numbers like 9/1, 9/2, 9/3 and so on should be used for the new structures than locate the census houses and there after locate the households and allot numbers in the prescribed manner.

26. The household number will be the same as the house number if only one household is living in a house. If there were more than one household then alphabetical sub-numbers within brackets as 19 (a), 19(b), etc. will have to be added to the house number to distinguish each household. It may also happen that the number given at the time of houselisting has been obliterated. You should allot the

correct number having regard to the preceding and succeeding buildings.

27. *If the household happens to be an institutional household such as a boarding house, hostel, hotel, chummery etc. where a group of unrelated persons stay together then add 'INST' to the household number.*

28. *If you are enumerating the houseless persons, you should record 'O' boldly in the space the provided for the household number.*

29. In all the individual slips pertaining to the members of the same household, the household number will be repeated. You will then start recording the particulars of each individual against questions indicated in the Individual Slip according to the instructions that follow.

Please do not write anything in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in question Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6(b), 7(b), 7(c), 7(d), 8(b), 8(c), 8(d), 9—15, 16(a), 16(d), 16(e), 16(f), 17(a), 17(d), 17(e) and 17(f). These are meant for writing code numbers in the Tabulation Offices.

Question 1 : Name

30. Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out, describe her as 'so and so's wife, mother or daughter'. By custom if a woman finds it difficult to give the name of her husband and if the man is absent at the time of enumeration but his particulars have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband' if you have failed to ascertain the name even from the neighbours.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given the name write "baby" and add father's or mother's name.

Question 2 : Relationship to Head

31. In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head'. The Head of the Household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. 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 enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head.

32. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes or friends living together in one Census house, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together, which may be called Institutional Households, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the head should be recorded as the Head of the household.

33. The Manager or Superintendent who does not stay normally in the institution should be enumerated at his place of normal residence. You should make sure before filling up the slip for the Manager or Superintendent etc. of an institutional household that he/she has not been enumerated at any other household.

34. In the case of absence of a normal 'Head' the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls, should be regarded as the Head.

35. All relationships in this question should be recorded in relation to the Head of the household. 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 (for uncle), 'Son' will include 'adopted 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. In the case of institution, the members should be recorded as 'unrelated'.

36. If on the check of revisional round between 1st and 3rd April 1971 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 slips will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the deceased Head of the household will, of course, be cancelled.

Question 3 : Sex

37. For males write 'M' and for females write 'F' within the circle indicated against this question. Even for eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M' only. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to Head against questions 1 and 2 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly.

Question 4 : Age

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

39. In respect of infants who *might not have completed one year* by the day of enumeration their age in completed year should be invariably shown as 'O' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated. *You should not enter the age in months.* The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as 'O' only.

40. Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event etc., well known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how

many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately.

Question 5 : Marital Status

41. In answering this question use the following abbreviations:

NM : Never Married
M : Currently Married
W : Widowed
S : Separated or Divorced

42. For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'. For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union. 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 separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been, divorced either by a decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious-custom but who has not remarried write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

Question 6 : For currently married women only

43. This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only *i.e.,* all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Q. 5. For all others a cross may be put through the two subparts of this question.

6(a) Age at marriage

44. *Age at marriage* : You should ascertain the age at which the currently married woman whom you are enumerating was married and record that age in completed years. If the currently married woman had been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

6(b) Any child born in the last one year

45. *Any child born in the last one year*: You should ascertain if the currently married woman whom you are enumerating gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. Since it may be difficult for a person to reckon the exact year with reference to the English calendar dates, the period of one year may be ascertained with reference to a well known festival day which falls close to Feb-March, as determined by the Census Superintendent of the State. You should ask if a child was born on or after this festival day last year to the date of enumeration. Only if the child was born alive, even if the child had died soon after birth, should the answer be 'Yes', to this question. *Still birth, i.e. a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose.* So while you should make sure that every case of birth of child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

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

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

This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'no' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. Similarly, probe to eliminate still births may be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'yes' under question 6(b) the enumerator might ask if the child is here in this house. If the answer is 'yes', no further question is needed. If 'no', the enumerator might ask where he has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or he has gone elsewhere. If 'dead' then the enumerator might ask when did the child die and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth.

47. Write 'Yes', if the currently married woman had given birth to a live child from the prescribed festival day last year to the date of enumeration or 'no' if she had not. In case of twin or multiple births write 2, 3, etc., as the case may be within round brackets after the entry 'Yes'.

Note:—You may find on your revisional round from 1st to 3rd April, 1971 that a child is born to a married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st April, 1971. You will have to take this into account and correct the answer against the Q. 6 (b) accordingly. You must enquire specifically if any such birth has taken place. While ignoring still births all other births where the child was born alive even if it did not survive long should be taken into account.

Question 7 : Birth Place

48. Answer to this question has to be filled with reference to the place of birth of the persons enumerated and the particulars recorded under the four subitems of this question.

7 (a) : Place of Birth

49. Write 'PL' for a person born in the village or town where he is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is

noted against this question put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

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

7(b) : Rural/Urban

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

For a person born in a village, write 'R'.

For a person born in a town/city, write 'U'.

For a person born in a foreign country put 'X' against this sub-item and also against sub-item (c). If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known'.

7(c) : District

51. For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

7 (d) : State/Country

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

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

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

55. For a person born on sea, record 'born at sea', against this sub-item and put 'X' against sub-items (a), (b) and (c). If a person was born in a train, boat or bus etc., within the country, write the particulars in (a), (b) (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Question 8 : Last Residence

56. Answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration, by the nature of his work or for studies etc., he had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration here.

The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are comprised in the same City of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had any other place of residence than the village where he is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resides but if the person had his normal residence, *i.e.*, if his normal home had been elsewhere at any time before he is enumerated at his place of present residence irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence should be recorded here.

8 (a) : Place of last residence

57. For a person who had been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay) write 'PL' against sub-item (a) and put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For a person who had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town where his last residence was against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

8 (b) : Rural/Urban

58. For a person why had previously resided outside the place of enumeration ascertain if the place of last previous residence was rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence was a village write 'R'. For a person whose last previous residence was a town/city. write 'U'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country write 'X'. For a person whose last previous residence cannot be classified, write 'Not known'.

Rural or Urban status has to be determined with reference to the time of migration from the place of last previous residence to the place of enumeration.

For helping the person to determine whether a place was rural or urban, you may mention important

urban characteristics as indicated in the instructions against item 7(b) in para 50.

8 (c) : District

59. For a person who had previously resided in another place, *i.e.*, for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-item (a) you have to fill in this item in the manner indicated below.

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or of other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he cannot name the district write 'Not known'. For a person whose last previous residence was outside India write 'X' against this sub-item.

8 (d) : State/Country

60. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration write 'X' against this item but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country write the name of the State/Union Territory. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming write the name of the continent.

For persons who had not moved out at all from the present place of enumeration from birth (except for purely temporary stay) this sub-item need not be filled and 'X' should be put in respect of persons against this sub-item.

Question 9 : Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration

61. Note here the period of the existing continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated, in completed years. This will apply to even a person born at the place of enumeration. If he had left this village or town and had been lived elsewhere for sometime *i.e.*, in Q. 8 another place of last residence is reported and has come back again to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the last continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour etc., that should not be taken as a break in the period of his continuous residence here. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence *i.e.*, 'PL' has been noted in Q. 8(a) then 'X' may be put against Q. 9.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, it should be noted as 'O'.

Question 10 : Religion

62. In answering this question use the following abbreviations.

H : Hinduism
I : Islam
C : Christianity
S : Sikhism
B : Budhism
J : Jainism

For others, record the actual religion as returned fully.

63. If a person says that he has no religion it may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here.

Question 11 : Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe

64. You have been furnished with a list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified for your State. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and if he does, then record the name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe which should find place in the list furnished to you. The answer should be recorded against the correct rectangle provided for the purpose against this question. For a person who is not a member of any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe write 'X' in both the rectangles.

65. If a person belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe returns his caste or tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list furnished to you. Do not write the names of scheduled castes in general terms as 'Harijan' or 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangles provided for recording the name. Similarly, do not write the names of scheduled tribes in general term as 'Adivasi'. You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangle with broken lines provided for recording the same. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' as the case may be, tell him that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him to give out the actual name of the caste or tribe. You should make all efforts to ascertain the correct name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as found in the notified list. If the person merely claims to be a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he will not be entered as a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe.

66. Scheduled castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to scheduled caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 10. Scheduled tribes may belong to any religion.

Question 12 : Literary (L or O)

67. *Definition of a literate :* A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but can not write is not a literate.

68. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

69. For a person who is literate *i.e.*, who can both read and write, record 'L' in the triangle against question 12. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instructions and

similarly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

70. For a person who is illiterate *i.e.*, who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write, in any language, write 'O' in the triangle against question 12. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Question 13 : Educational level

71. This question will be asked of those for whom 'L' has been recorded against question 12. For a person who is illiterate and 'O' has been put against him in the answer to question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

72. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passed and not the one in which he is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, a person studying, say, in the 4th year of 'MBBS' should not be noted as 'MBBS' but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained. If you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard, 1st year B.Com. etc.

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level such as say B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths.) and B.E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded.

In recording the highest educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation such as 'B.Sc. (Maths.). M.A. (Economics). M.Sc. (Botany), B.Sc. (Agriculture)', etc., should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully.

73. Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card" and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick ($\surd$) after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card. When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enumeration of your area, cross the tick and put a circle.

You will have to ensure that the card issued to all the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders are collected back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected.

Question 14 : Mother-tongue

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

75. Record mother-tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. *You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother-tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record any thing other than what is returned.* If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Officers for varification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

Question 15 : Other languages

76. After recording the mother-tongue in question 14 enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign and record language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not known any language apart from his mother-tongue put 'X' against this question.

77. The number of languages recorded under this question need not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue and they should be recorded in the order in which he speaks and understands best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. He need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he has a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in that language with understanding.

Question 16 : Main Activity

78. Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is, how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get them-

selves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

79. *'Workers' Defined:* A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

80. *Reference period:* The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike etc., the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work.

81. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work, in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly ascertained in such cases. For example a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourer or as a road cooly. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

82. A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

83. A person who merely receives an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Q. 16(a): Broad Category (i) Worker (C, AL), HHI, OW) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O).

84. The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16 (a) (i) or as a non-worker under 16 (a) (ii).

16(a) (i): Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)

85. Where the main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose. If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' should be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below:

C : Cultivator

86. For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used.

87. *Definition of Cultivator:* For purposes of the Census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Government or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

88. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra ragi etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindered fibre crop, cotton etc., and other crops such as suger-cane, groundnuts, tapioca, etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable-growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

89. A person who merely owns land but has given out 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 for wages in cash, kind or share (Agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

AL : Agricultural Labourer

90. A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abbreviation 'AL' should be used in the box.

91. *Definition of an Agricultural Labourer:* A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

HHI : Household Industry

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

93. *Definition of a Household Industry:* A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

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

95. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, serving, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, *dhobi*, astrologer, etc., or merely trade or services are run at home by members of household.

96. Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a petty 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 as an employee and record as per instructions given above.

OW : Other Workers

97. If a person gives his main activity as engaged in any other work which is not cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry, this may be indicated by merely noting 'OW' in the box. The type of workers that may come under the 'Other Workers' category are factory workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers, building labourers, etc. In effect, all types of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under this residual category. Workers engaged in plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as 'Other workers'.

98. Further details pertaining to this 'Other' category of workers, as also those engaged in household industry, will be recorded in the subsequent subparas (b) to (f) of question 16.

16(a) (ii) : Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)

99. As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16 (a) (i) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity 16 (a) (ii) will help to categorise those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations are explained below:

H : Household Duties

100. This covers all those persons basically engaged is unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a wholetime worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc., and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16 (a) (i).

ST : Student

101. This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all full-time students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is there main activity. 'ST' should be entered in the box; The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

R : Retired persons or a Rentier

102. A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work *i.e.* not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he

does not have to work, will come under this category 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

D : Dependent

103. This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if ablebodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

B : Beggars etc.

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

I : Institutions

105. This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing etc., in such institutions. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

O : Other Non-workers

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

107. If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16 (a) (i) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16 (a) (ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16 (a) (i) then question 16 (a) (ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16 (a) (ii). Thus 16 (a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) are mutually exclusive.

Q. 16(b) to 16(f)

108. These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16 (a) (i). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against 16 (a) (i), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these sub-sections.

109. Similarly, if the main activity of an individual has been returned as a non-worker against 16 (a) (ii), sub-section (b) to (f) will not apply and a 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

Q. 16(b) : Place of work (Name of village/town)

110. Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour *i.e.* question 16 (a) (i) has been answered as HHI or OW, the village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of enumeration write 'PL'. In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully. If a person has no fixed place of work such as, say a travelling vendor of vegetables or a pedlar or a rickshaw puller who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work'. If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted.

Q. 16(c) : Name of Establishment

111. This question and the subsequent subsections of question 16 need not be answered for cultivators and agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question (16) (a) (i).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company: shop office etc., and in respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc. If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy etc., note 'No particular name'.

Q. 16(d) : Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service

112. The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock etc., (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying (iii) Manufacturing (iv) Construction (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply (vi) Transport and Communications (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Professions and Services. Full details of the type of industry, trade-profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities are being furnished separately categorised under certain broad classifications. Thus, however, is not exhaustive. You shall have to describe the nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service whatever it is, in as precise a detail as possible.

Q. 16(e) : Description of work

113. This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16 (a) (i) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-sections of question 16. Under this question the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16(d). His actual work should also be given in sufficient detail. If for example a person is merely recorded as say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does. He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book keeping or accounting. Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine what type of mechanic—electrical mechanic, or a motor mechanic or a locomotive mechanic, etc., he is. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question.

114. To guide you in answering question 16 (e), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are also separately given.

This is by no means exhaustive. This just illustrates the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against question 16 (e).

115. It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as, say, a road coolie, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer, etc.

116. For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as "in the service of the Central Government". Other details need not be given.

General :

117. There need be no confusion as to the scope of 16 (d) and 16 (e). 16 (d) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service *i.e.* the field of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and 16 (e) represents the occupation or the actual work that the person does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he is engaged. Thus, for example the answer to question 16 (d) may be say Cotton Textile manufacture and the answer to question 16 (e) may be Chemical Engineer in that industry or a clerk or an accountant in that industry or a labourer in that industry or a truck driver or the managing director of that industry and so on. Similarly in question 16 (d) the nature of service may be some department of the State Government Service and in question 16 (e) the description of work may be a clerk or an accountant, a Director of the Deptt. jeep driver in the Deptt. etc. Again say, against question 16(d) the answer may be private medical practice and in 16 (e) may cover orthopaedic surgeon, or nurse or a sweeper etc., working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The sample answers furnished in the specimens at the end of the book of instructions the Industrial and Occupational lists provided to you and the instructions given by your superior Census Officers may help you to clear any doubts you may have in your mind regarding the scope of questions relating to Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service covered by question 16(d) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated by question 16 (e).

Q. (16)(f) : Class of Worker

118. For a person who is;

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 16 (e), write ... ... ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in question 16 (a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind, write EE

(iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16 (e) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participants in work as members of cooperatives, write ... SW

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(e) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind write ... ... FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in questions 16 (d) and 16 (e) put an 'X' in this question also.

Explanation :

119. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16 (e). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16 (e). 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.

120. 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.

121. A Single Worker for the purpose of question 16 (f) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by anyone else and is 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 producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

122. A family worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of *Dhobies* where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. 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 workers 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.

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

124. In the case of persons engaged in household industry *i.e.*, in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16 (a) (i) is 'HHI' there will be three classes of workers *viz.*, Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There will be no Employer. Household industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/ and other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head alongwith the members of the household is working in a household industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family workers'. If the head alone is working with the assistance of hired worker(s) whose role would be secondary as indicated above, he would be treated as a 'single worker'.

Q. 17 : Secondary Work

125. This question should be asked of every person whether he has returned some work as his main activity against 16 (a) (i) or had returned himself under any of the basically non-working categories against question 16 (a) (ii). As was noted earlier, 16 (a) (ii) will cover cases like persons performing household duties or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who, though basically are performing household duties or students etc., for the purpose of their main activity, still participated in some other economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work, as in cultivation or in household industry or in looking after the cattle, in attending to family business etc. but not to the extent as a full-time worker. Such participation will be considered as secondary work of these persons.

126. Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against questions 16 (a) (i) or 16 (ii) he/she participated in any secondary work. A number of unpaid family workers participating in the household enterprises, who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under question 16 (a) (ii) for their main activity will be netted here for their economic activity which is subsidiary. Mere rendering of service for ones own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife, even if she may work much more than a paid servant, in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purpose of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loin loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless the products are sold and the household derives an income. Participation in work that goes to augment the income of the household will only be treated as economic activity. A boy whose main activity is shown as a student under 16 (a) (ii), can have the secondary work of say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, whose main activity is shown as 'ST' under 16 (a) (ii), also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loin loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any secondary work. Secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economic activity even if marginal in addition to whatever is the main activity under question 16. A person whose main activity is shown as, say, a clerk in a Government Office or a teacher under question 16, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as secondary work under question 17. A person's main activity may be cultivation in question 16 and his subsidiary activity money lending in question 17. Again main activity may be agricultural labourer and subsidiary work sugar factory labourer and so on and so forth.

127. The instructions for the usage of abbreviations in categorising workers under 16 (a) (i) and filling in the details under 16 (b) to (f) will apply *mutatis mutandis* to question 17 (a) to (f), except that while question 16 (a) (i) will cover the main work Q. 17 (a) is intended to cover secondary work which may be possibly part-time. It may also be noted that the non-working categories of activity will not be reported as secondary work under question 17.

GIPN—S4—139 Census Raj/78—27-8-79—500

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-1976

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat of Agents
1	2	3	4
AGRA—			
	1	*National Book House, Jeoni Mandi*	(Reg.)
	2	Wedwa & Co. 45, Civil Lines.	(Reg)
	3	Barwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra.	(Rest.)
	4	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur.	(Rest)
	5	Jeevan Book Depot, Raja Mandi.	(Rest.)
AHMEDABAD—			
	6	Balgovind Book Sellers, Gandhi Road.	(Rest.)
	7	Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, 57-2 Gandhi Road, P B. No. 163.	(Reg)
	8.	New Order Book Co , Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	(Reg)
	9	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva Relief Road.	(Rest.)
	10	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath	(Rest)
	11	Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement, Ashram Road, Navrangpura.	(Rest.)
	12	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, near Gujarat College.	(Rest.)
	13	Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali.	(Rest)
	14	Dinesh Book House, Madalpur.	(Rest.)
AHMEDNAGAR—			
	15	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market.	(Reg.)
AJMER—			
	16	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate.	(Reg.)
	17	Rajputana Book House, Station Road.	(Reg.)
ALIGARH—			
	18	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market.	(Reg)
	19	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market.	(Rest.)
	20	Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Mother Gate.	(Rest)
ALLAHABAD—			
	21	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road.	(Reg.)
	22	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.B.-4.	(Reg.)
	23	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road.	(Reg.)
	24.	Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
	25	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road.	(Reg)
	26	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg.	(Rest)
	27	*Chandralock Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony.*	(Rest)
	28	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road.	(Rest)
	29	S/S A. H. Wheeler & Co., Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop.	(Reg)
	30	New Book House, 32, Tashkant Road.	(Reg.)
	31	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg.	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT—			
	32	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR—			
	33	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi.	(Reg)
	34	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh.	(Reg.)
	35	The Book Lovers Retreat, Hall Bazar.	(Reg.)
ANAND—			
	36	Vijaya Stores, Station Road.	(Rest.)
ANANTPUR—			
	37	Sri Vani Stores, Kamala Nagar.	(Rest.)
AURANGABAD—			
	38	Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad.	(Rest)
BALLABGARH—			
	39	Om Trade Well, Unchagaon Gate.	(Rest.)
BALDEOGHAR—			
	40	Bhakat Brothers, S. B. Roy Road.	(Rest.)
BANGALORE—			
	41	Bangalore Ptg & Publishing Co., Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road. *P.O. B. No. 1807.*	(Reg)
	42	International Book House, P. Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	43	M. P. P. House, 87 1st Cross, Gandhinagar.	(Reg.)
	44	Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishnapura	(Rest.)
	45	S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar.	(Reg.)
	46	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.	(Reg.)
BANGALORE—*Contd.*			
	47	*Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet.*	(Reg.)
	48	Atam Stores, 5th Cross Malleswaram.	(Rest.)
	49	Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore.	(Rest)
BANSDRONI—			
	50	S/S Manoj Book Corner, B_20, Niranjan Pally, 24-Pargana.	(Reg.)
BAREILLY—			
	51	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar.	(Reg)
	52	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park.	(Rest.)
BARODA—			
	53	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road	(Rest)
	54	Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Scini, Ambegaonkers Wada, Raopura.	(Rest)
	55	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.) Baroda.	(Rest.)
	56	Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road.	(Rest.)
BELGHARIA—			
	57	Granthaloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, W.B.	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR—			
	58	Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road.	(Reg.)
BHAVNAGAR—			
	59	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M G. Road.	(Rest.)
BHOPAL—			
	60	Lyall Book Depot. Mohd. Din, Bldg Sultania Road.	(Reg)
	61	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road.	(Rest)
BHUBANESHWAR—			
	62	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg.	(Reg)
BIJAPUR—			
	63	Sh D. V. Deshpande. Recognised Law Book Sellers Prop : *Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk*	(Rest.)
BIKANER—			
	64	Bhadaoi Bros., Goga Gate.	(Rest)
	65	Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed Bazar.	(Rest)
BOLPUR—			
	66	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.).	(Rest.)
BOMBAY—			
	67	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M. G Road	(Reg.)
	68	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar.	(Reg)
	69	Current Book House, Maruti Lane. Raghunath Dadaji Street.	(Reg.)
	70	Current Technical Literature Co P Ltd , India House, 1st Floor	(Reg.)
	71	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street	(Reg.)
	72	International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
	73	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road.	(Reg.)
	74	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum.	(Reg.)
	75	Minerva Book Shop 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk	(Reg)
	76	N M Tripathi P Ltd., Princess Street.	(Reg)
	77	Lok Vangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd , 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road.	(Reg)
	78	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road.	(Rest)
	79	69-A. International Subscription Agency, Police Court Lane. Bombay-1.	(Rest)
	80.	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers, P.B. 6007.	(Rest.)
	81	M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building.	(Reg)
	82	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road.	(Reg.)
	83	Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, near Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	84	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row	(Reg)
	85	All India Book Supply Co., 342, Kalbadevi Road.	(Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-76

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
BOMBAY—*Contd.*			
	86	Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street.	(Rest.)
	87	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirabalee P. M. 1505.	(Rest.)
	88	Secretary, Salestax Practitioners' Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road.	(Rest.)
	89	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar.	(Reg.)
	90	S/S Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Apartment, 4-A, Bhula Bhai Desai Road.	(Rest.)
	91	Indian Book House, Subscription Agency, Dr. D. N. Road.	(Rest.)
	92	Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
	93	International Publications, P B. 7170, Kurla.	(Rest.)
	94	International Book Links, Marine Lines.	(Rest.)
	95	Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street.	(Reg)
	96	National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Conditioned Market.	(Rest)
	97	Universal Book Corpn., Dhobi Talao.	(Rest)
	98	Subscribers Subscription Services, India, 190, Bazar Gate Street.	(Rest.)
CALCUTTA—			
	99	Current Literature Co., 208, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
	100	Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/2, College Street.	(Reg.)
	101	Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A, Bachharam Akrur Lane.	(Reg.)
	102	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17, Park Street.	(Reg.)
	103	R. Chambrary & Co., Ltd., Kant House, P-33, Mission Row Extension.	(Reg.)
	104	S. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd, I.C. College Street.	(Reg.)
	105	S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street.	(Reg.)
	106	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3 Old Court House Street	(Reg)
	107	Indian Book Dist Co., C-52, M. G. Road	(Rest.)
	108	K K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. B No. 10210	(Rest)
	109	Manimala. 123, Bow Bazar Street.	(Reg)
	110	Modern Book Depot, 78 Chowringhee Centres.	(Reg.)
	111	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	(Reg)
	112	Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane.	(Rest.)
	113	S. Bhattacharya & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street.	(Rest)
	114	Scientific Book Agency. 103 Netaji Subhash Road.	(Rest.)
	115	P. D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane	(Reg)
	116	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street.	(Rest.)
	117	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M G. Road.	(Rest.)
	118	Mainisha Granthalaya P. Ltd , 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Street.	(Rest.)
	119	Sushanta Kumar De, 32/C, Gopal Boral Street.	(Rest.)
	120	K P. Bagchi, 286, B B. Ganguli Street.	(Reg)
	121	Overseas Publications, 14 Hare Street.	(Rest.)
	122	A. G Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane.	(Rest)
	123	Dass Book Agency, 4, Seth Gagan Road.	(Rest)
	124	Book Corporation, 1-Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	(Rest.)
CALICUT—			
	125	Touring Book Stall, Court Road.	(Rest.)
CHANDIGARH—			
	126	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D.	(Reg.)
	127	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22-B.	(Reg.)
	128	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22.	(Reg)
	129	Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D.	(Reg.)
	130	English Book Shop 14, Sector-22-D.	(Rest.)
	131	Jain General House, Sector No. 77-72(2), 17-D.	(Reg)
	132	Jain & Co., 1165, Sector 18-C.	(Reg.)
	133	Manik Book Shop, 70-72, 5 Sec. 17-D.	(Rest)
	134	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sec. 17-D.	(Rest.)
	135	Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sec. 22-B	(Rest.)
COIMBATORE—			
	136	Marry Martin. 9/79, Gokhale Street	(Reg.)
	137	Dina Mani Stores, 8/1, Old Post Office Road.	(Rest.)
	138	Continental Agencies, 4-A, Sakthi Vihar.	(Rest.)
	139	Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street.	(Rest.)
CUTTACK—			
	140	Cuttack Law Times.	(Reg.)
	141	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad.	(Rest.)
	142	New Students Store.	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN—			
	143	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala.	(Reg.)
	144	Jugul Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
	145	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar.	(Reg.)
	146	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market.	(Rest.)
	147	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road.	(Rest.)
	148	Natraj Publishers. 52, Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
DELHI—			
	149	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
	150	Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
	151	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General) Agency Delhi Ahata Kedara Chamellian Road.	(Reg.)
	152	Bookwells, 85, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-110009.	(Reg.)
	153	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
	154	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
	155	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
	156	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
	157	J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate.	(Reg.)
	158	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	159	K. L. Seth. Suppliers of Law Commercial & Technical Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura.	(Reg.)
	160	Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	161	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills.	(Reg.)
	162	Sat Narain & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi.	(Reg.)
	163	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg.	(Reg.)
	164	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market.	(Reg.)
	165	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	166	Amar Hindi Book Depot, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	167	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	168	B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar).	(Rest.)
	169	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	170	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	171	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran.	(Rest.)
	172	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Book Sellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	173	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	174	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-110006.	(Reg.)
	175	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	176	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmiri Gate.	(Rest.)
	177	Saini Law Publishing Co., Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
	178	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Reg.)
	179	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony.	(Reg.)
	180	Summer Bros , P O. Birla Lines.	(Rest.)
	181	University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	182	Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound.	(Reg.)
	183	Ashoka Book Agency, 2/29, Roop Nagar.	(Reg)
	184	Educational Book Agency (India), 5-D, Kamla Nagar.	(Reg.)
	185	D. K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar.	(Reg.)
	186	Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB, Jawahar Nagar.	(Reg.)
	187	Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura.	(Rest.)
	188	Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari.	(Regular)
	189	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri.	(Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-76

Station	Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
DELHI—*Contd.*			
	190	Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road.	(Rest.)
	191	Kaushik Stationery, Padm Nagar.	(Rest.)
	192	Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk) Balaqi, Dariba Kalan	(Reg.)
	193	Modern Book Centre, Municipal F. No. 8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi.	(Reg.)
	194	Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings.	(Reg.)
	195	Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdra.	(Rest.)
DEORIA—			
	196	Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria (U.P.).	(Rest.)
DHANBAD—			
	187	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26.	(Rest.)
DHARWAR—			
	198	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
	199	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM—			
	200	Pai & Co., Broadway.	(Rest.)
ERODE—			
	201	Kumaran Book Depot.	(Rest.)
FEROZPUR CANTT.—			
	202	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road.	(Reg.)
GAUHATI—			
	203	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	204	Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road.	(Rest.)
GAYA—			
	205	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Buddha Marg.	(Regular)
	206	Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road	(Rest.)
GHAZIABAD—			
	207	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S. D. Inter College, G. T. Road.	(Rest.)
	208	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar.	(Reg.)
GOA—			
	209	Singhal's Book House, P.O. B. No. 70, Near the Church	(Rest.)
GURGAON—			
	210	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi.	(Rest.)
GUNTUR—			
	211	Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta.	(Reg.)
GWALIOR—			
	212	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar	(Rest.)
	213	Titer Bros., Serafa.	(Rest.)
	214	Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar.	(Regular)
	215	M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers. Sarafa, Lashkar.	(Rest.)
	216	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali.	(Rest.)
	217	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road.	(Rest.)
	218	Adarash Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau Ka Bazar.	(Regular)
HARDWAR—			
	219	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Bara Hampuri.	(Rest.)
HATHRAS—			
	220	Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road.	(Rest.)
	221	Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hathras.	(Rest.)
HUBLI—			
	222	Pervaji's Book House, Station Road.	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD—			
	223	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul.	(Reg.)
	224	Bhasha Prakashan, 22-5-69 Gharkaman.	(Rest.)
	225	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank.	(Reg.)
	226	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar.	(Reg.)
	227	Asia Law Law House, Opp. High Court.	(Regular)
	228	Book Links Corporation, Narayangoda.	(Reg.)
INDORE—			
	229	Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
	230	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura.	(Rest.)
	231	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace.	(Reg.)
	232	Swarup Bros., Khajuribazar.	(Reg.)
	233	Vinay Pustak Bhandar.	(Rest.)
JABALPUR—			
	234	Modern Book House, 286, Jawahargaaj.	(Reg.)
	235	Popular Laws House, Nr. Omti P.O	(Rest.)
	236	Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt.	(Rest.)
JAIPUR—			
	237	India Book House, Fatehpurika Darwaza.	(Rest.)
	238	Dominion Law Depot, Shah Bldg., S. M. Highway, P.B. No. 23.	(Rest.)
	239	Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta.	(Rest.)
	240	University Book House, Choura Rasta.	(Rest.)
JAIPUR CITY—			
	241	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema.	(Reg.)
	242	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta.	(Reg.)
	243	Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway.	(Reg.)
	244	Raj Book & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar.	(Rest.)
	245	Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta.	(Rest.)
	246	Best Book Co., S. M. S. Highway.	(Rest.)
	247	Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg.	(Reg.)
	248	Rastogi Brothers, Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur.	(Reg.)
JAMMU TAWI—			
	249	Rainas News Agency, Dak Bungalow.	(Reg.)
JAMNAGAR—			
	250	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road.	(Reg.)
JAMSHEDPUR—			
	251	Amar Kitab Ghar, Disgonal Road, P.B. No. 78.	(Reg.)
	252	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith.	(Reg.)
	253	Sanyal Bros. Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	254	Sokhey Treading Co., Diagonal Road.	(Rest.)
JEYPORE—			
	255	Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road.	(Rest.)
JHANSI—			
	256	Universal Law House, 186, Chandar Shekhar Azad.	(Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU (Raj.)—			
	257	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra.	(Reg.)
JODHPUR—			
	258	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar.	(Reg.)
	259	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents.	(Reg.)
	260	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate.	(Reg.)
	261	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDUR—			
	262	Hazoorina Bros., Main Gate.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDUR CITY—			
	263	University Publishers, Railway Road.	(Rest.)
	264	Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G. T. Road.	(Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-1976

Station	Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat of Agents
1	2	3	4
KANPUR—			
	265	Advani & Co., P. Box 100. The Mall.	(Reg.)
	266	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	(Reg.)
	267	Universal Book Stall, The Mall.	(Reg.)
	268	Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra Civil Lines	(Rest)
	269	Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines.	(Rest.)
KAPSAN—			
	270	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdar Niwas, Azad Marg.	(Reg.)
KHURDA —			
	271	Kitab Mahal, Khurda (Distt. Puri).	(Rest.)
KOLHAPUR—			
	272	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar. Mahadwar Road.	(Rest.)
KUMTA—			
	273	S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara).	(Rest.)
KURSEONG—			
	274	Asoke Brothers, Darjeeling.	(Rest.)
LUCKNOW—			
	275	Balkrishna Book Co., B 12-A. Nirala Nagar.	(Reg.)
	276	British Book Depot. 84 Hazaratganj.	(Reg.)
	277	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road.	(Reg.)
	278	Ram Advani, Hazaratganj, P.B 154.	(Reg)
	279	Acquarium Supply Co. 213. Faizabad Road.	(Rest)
	280	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar.	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA—			
	281	Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar.	(Reg.)
	282	Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road.	(Rest.)
	283	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar.	(Reg)
	284	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street.	(Rest.)
MADRAS—			
	285	Account Test Institute. P.O. 760, Egmoregore.	(Reg.)
	286	C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62, Blg. Street, Triplicane.	(Reg.)
	287	K Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384.	(Reg.)
	288	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street.	(Reg.)
	289	C Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road.	(Reg)
	290	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Sankurama Chetty Street.	(Rest)
	291	Madras Book Agency, 42, Tirumangalam Road.	(Rest.)
	292	The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street.	(Rest)
	293	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicane.	(Rest.)
	294	Swamy Publishers, P.B No. 2468.	(Rest)
	295	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore.	(Rest.)
	296	Sangam Publishers, 11, S. C. Street.	(Rest.)
MADURAI—			
	287	Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road	(Rest.)
MANDASAUR—			
	298	Nahata Bros., Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
MANGALORE—			
	299	K. Bhoja Rao & Co., Kodial Bail	(Rest.)
MANIPUR—			
	300	P. C. Jain & Co., Imphal.	(Rest.)
MEERUT—			
	301	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank.	(Reg)
	302	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar.	(Reg.)
	303	Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank.	(Reg.)
	304	Nand Traders, Tyagi Market	(Rest)
MHOW CANTT.—			
	305	Oxford Book Depot, Main Street.	(Rest.)
MORADABAD—			
	306	Rama Book Depot, Main Street.	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI—			
	307	Hind Traders, N. A. A. Centre, Dick Road.	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR			
	308	B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura.	(Reg.)
	309	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market.	(Rest)
MUZAFFARPUR—			
	310	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate.	(Rest)
MYSORE—			
	311	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnarajendra Circle.	(Reg.)
	312	People Book House, Opp : Jagan Mohan Palace.	(Reg.)
	313	Geeta Book House, New State Circle	(Reg.)
NADIAD—			
	314	R. S. Desai, Station Road.	(Rest.)
NAGPUR—			
	315	Western Book Depot. Residency Road.	(Reg.)
	316	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, near All India Radio Square.	(Rest.)
NAINITAL—			
	317	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar.	(Reg.)
NEW DELHI—			
	318	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus.	(Reg.)
	319	Bhawani & Sons, 8F. Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	320	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus.	(Reg.)
	321	English Book Stores, 7-L. Connaught Circus, P.B No. 328.	(Reg.)
	322	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House. Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	323	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	324	Luxmi Book Stores, 72, Janpath, P.O. Box No. 553.	(Reg.)
	325	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.	(Reg.)
	326	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar.	(Reg.)
	327	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty., P.B. No 96 Connaught Place.	(Reg)
	328	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House.	(Reg.)
	329	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road.	(Reg.)
	330	Ram Krishana & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	331	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	332	Sharma Bros. 17, New Market, Moti Nagar.	(Reg.)
	333	The Secretary Indian Met Society, Lodi Road.	(Reg.)
	334	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	335	United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	336	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath.	(Reg.)
	337	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh.	(Rest.)
	338	N. C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	(Rest.)
	339	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar.	(Rest.)
	340	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony.	(Rest.)
	341	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111. Central Market, Srinivaspuri.	(Rest.)
	342	The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India. 23-B/2, Rohtak Road.	(Rest.)
	343	Educational & Commercial Agencies, 5/151, Subhash Nagar.	(Rest.)
	344	Delhi Book Company, M/12, Connaught Circus.	(Rest.)
	345	Navrang, R B.-7, Inderpuri.	(Rest.)
	346	Commercial Contacts (India), Subhas Nagar.	(Rest.)
	347	A. Khosla & Co., Anand Niketan	(Rest.)
	348	Books India Corporation, New Rohtak Road.	(Regular)
	349	S. Chand & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Ram Nagar.	(Rest.)
	350	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East.	(Rest.)
	351	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajendra Nagar.	(Rest)
	352	Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	353	Hukam Chand & Sons, 3226, Ranjit Nagar.	(Rest.)
	354	Star Publications Pvt. Ltd., 4/5/B, Asaf Ali Road.	(Rest.)
	355	Indian Publications Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East.	(Rest.)
	356	Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Dass Marg.	(Regular)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-1976

Station	Serial No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
NEW DELHI—*contd.*			
	357	Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chamber	(Rest.)
	358	Jain Brothers, New Delhi.	(Rest.)
PALGHAT—			
	359	Educational Supplies Depot, Sultanpet.	(Rest)
PATNA—			
	360	Laxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	361	J. N. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg)
	362	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	363	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest.)
	364	Books & Books, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY—			
	365	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Dupleix.	(Rest.)
POONA—			
	366	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana.	(Reg.)
	367	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
	368	Saraswat, 1321/1, J. M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay-Poona Road.	(Regular)
	369	International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana.	(Reg)
	370	Raka Book Agency, Opp Nathu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk.	(Reg.)
	371	Varma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Peth.	(Rest)
	372	Secy., Bharat Itihasa Samshodhana Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Peth.	(Rest.)
	373	Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shanwar Peth.	(Rest.)
PRAYAG—			
	374	Om Publishing House, 842, Daraganj.	(Rest.)
PUDUKKOTTAI—			
	375	Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street.	(Rest.)
	376	P. N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street, Main Road.	(Reg.)
PUNALUR—			
	377	M. I. Abraham (Kerala).	(Rest.)
RAJAHMUNDRAY—			
	378	Panchayat Aids, 10-7-40, Fort Gate.	(Rest.)
RAJKOT—			
	379	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah, Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent.	(Reg.)
	380	Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros., B. B. Street	(Rest.)
	381	Vinay Book Depot, Govt. Qr. No. 1, behind S. B. I.	(Rest.)
RAIPUR—			
	382	Putak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar.	(Rest.)
RANCHI—			
	383	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar.	(Reg)
REWARI—			
	384	Tika Ram Singh Lal.	(Rest.)
ROHTAK—			
	385	National Book House, Civil Road	(Rest.)
ROORKEE—			
	386	Yashpal & Brothers, Station Road	(Rest.)
SANGRUR—			
	387	Punjab Educational Emporium, Dhuri Gate.	(Rest)
	388	Gandhi Marg Darshan Pustakalaya, Sangrur (Pb.).	(Rest)
SAUGAR—			
	389	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers.	(Rest.)
SECUNDERABAD—			
	390	Hindustan Dairy Publishers, Market Street.	(Reg.)
	391	Minerva Book Centre, 8/78, New Alwal.	(Rest.)
SHILLONG—			
	392	Allied Publications, 13, Oak lands	(Rest.)
SHOLAPUR—			
	393	Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road.	(Rest.)
SILIGURI—			
	394	N. B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road.	(Rest.)
SIMLA—			
	395	Minerva Book House, 46, The Mall.	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI—			
	396	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street.	(Rest.)
SOLAN—			
	397	Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218, Rajgarh Road.	(Regular)
SURAT—			
	398	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road.	(Reg.)
	399	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Atwa Lines.	(Rest.)
	400	B. P. Traders, Bhasia Building.	(Rest.)
TEZPUR—			
	401	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam.	(Rest.)
TIRUPATI—			
	402	Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony.	(Rest.)
TRICHINOPOLLI—			
	403	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road.	(Regular)
TRICHURAPPALLY—			
	404	Sri Vidya.	(Rest.)
TRIPURA—			
	405	G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipment Suppliers.	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM—			
	406	International Book Depot, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	407	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4.	(Rest.)
	408	Bhagya Enterprises, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
	409	Sree Devi Book House, Chenthitta, Trivandrum.	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN—			
	410	K. Thiagarajan, 51, Fresh Chapai Road.	(Rest.)
	411	Arasan Book Centre, 462, V. E. Road.	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR—			
	412	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College.	(Rest.)
	413	Jagdish & Co.	(Rest.)
UJJAIN—			
	414	Rama Bros., 41, Malipura.	(Rest.)
ULHASNAGAR—			
	415	Raj Book Service.	(Rest.)
VARANASI—			
	416	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8.	(Reg.)
	417	Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka.	(Reg.)
	418	Viswavidyalaya Prakashan, Chowk.	(Reg.)
	419	Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindu University.	(Rest.)
	420	Chaukhamba Visva Bharati, Chowk	(Rest.)
VELLORE—			
	421	A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers.	(Reg.)
VIJAYAWADA—			
	422	Visalandhra Publishing House.	(Rest.)
VIZAGAPATAM—			
	423	Gupta Bros., (Books), Vizia Building, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	424	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co.-Op. Stores.	(Rest.)
WARDHA—			
	425	Swarajya Bhandar, Rathi Market.	(Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-76

FOR LOCAL SALES

1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Unit No. 21, Emporia Building, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi (Phone 343708).
2 Govt. of India Book Dept., 8, Ks. Roy Road, Calcutta (Phone No. 23-3813).
3 Sales Counter, Publication Branch, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi. (Phone No. 372081).
4 Sales Counter, Publication Branch, C.B.R. Building, New Delhi.
5 Govt. of India Book Depot, Ground Floor, New C.G.O. Building, Marine Lines. Bombay-20.

S & R AGENTS

1 The Assistant 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 (Guj.).
7 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale 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, Udhne, Surat.
12 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
13 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhawan, Morena.
14 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
15 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
17 The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B. D., Gauhati.
18 The Officer-in-Charge, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
19 The Officer-in-Charge, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
20 The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
21 The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
22 The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.
23 The Officer-in-Charge, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24 The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/1, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
25 The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.O. Extension Centre (Foot-wear), Calcutta-2.
26 The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Payali Nagar, P.O. Burnapur, 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 Bldg., Ahmedabad.
35 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.).
36 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 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. Building, P.O. Box 334, Kanpur.
39 The Registrar of Companies, Naryani Bldg., Brabourne Road, Calcutta.
40 The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack, Chandi, Cuttack.
41 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
42 The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
43 The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & 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 Sahita 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. Stationery, Stores and Pubs., P.O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.
51 Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
52 Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot
53 Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.
54 Supdt., Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa.
55 Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
56 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
57 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
58 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59 Supdt., State Govt. Press, Bhopal.
60 The Assistant Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Saudha, Bangalore-1.
61 Supdt., Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
62 Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
63 Chief Controller of Imports & 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.
67 The Director of Supplies and Disposals, Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.
68 Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Bldg., New Delhi.
69 The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.
70 The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/I&E Madras Harbour, Madras.
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, Botawalla 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 Bhawan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot.
77 The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Near Forest, P.O. Dehradun.
78 The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.
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80 The Director, Govt. of India S.I.S.I., Ministry of I. & S. Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana.
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83 The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
84 The Asstt Director (Admn.). Office of the Directorate of Supplies & Disposals, Bombay.
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93 The Asstt. Director, I/C. S.I.S.I. Club Road, Hubli.
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95 The Director of Inspection, Directorate General of Supplies & Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue. Calcutta.
96 The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.
97 The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.
98 The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commission, 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 Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
103 The Asstt. Director, S I.S.M.I. Road, Jaipur.
104 The Collector of Customs, Madras.
105 National Building Organisation, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
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107 The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
108 The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
109 The Director of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore-1.
110 The Principal Publications Officer, Serding Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology, UGC Building, New Delhi.
111 The Officer I/C, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.
112 The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.
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114 Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta.
115 Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay.
116. Controller of Aerodromes, Madras.
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118 The Land & Development Officer, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, W. H. & D., Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
119 Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi.
120 Registrar General India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.
121 The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.
122 The Director of Census Operations, Assam, G.S. Road, Ulubari, Gauhati-7.
123 The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna.
124 The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
125 The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector-10-A, Chandigarh.
126 The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5
127 The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19 Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
128 The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3.
129 The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2.
130 The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay-1 (BR).
131 The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal
132 The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3.
133 The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1.
134 The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima
135 The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chowk, Cuttack-1.
136 The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5, Chandigarh.
137 The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur.
138 The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.
139 The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari, West Compound, Agartala.
140 The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6 Park Road, Lucknow.
141 The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British India Street, 10th Floor, Calcutta-1.
142 The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.
143 The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, S.C.D. No. 18, Floor No. 1, Madhya Marg, Sector-26, Chandigarh-160026.
144 The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
145 The Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2 Under Hills Road, Delhi-6.
146 The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji.
147 The Director of Census Operations, L. M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti.
148 The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry, 10, Poes Garden, Madras.
149 The Director of Census Operations, Union Territory, Chandigarh,
150 The Director of Social Science Documentation Centre, New Delhi.
151 The District Employment Officer, Distt. Employment Exchange, Malappuram (Kerala St.).
152 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Custom & Central Excise, Shillong.
153 The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, I.D.O.I Div., Visakhapatnam.
154 The Hqrs. Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad
155 The Public Relations Officer, Collectorate of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay-1.
156 The Divisional Officer, Collectorate of Central Excise, Integrated Division, Jabalpur.
157 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Collectorate of Central Excise, Madhya Pradesh & Vidarbha, Nagpur-440 001.
158 The Hqrs. Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Guntur (A.P.).
159 The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Ernakulam-1, Division Ernakulam, Cochin-11.
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161 The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Divisional Office, Ujjain.
162 The Divisional Officer, Central Excise, Division Office Amravati.
163 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, Division, Bhopal (M.P.).
164 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, M.O.D.I., New Delhi.
165 The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Int. Division, Indore.
166 The Director of H.A.U. Book Shop. Nehru Library Bldg., H.A.U. Hissar (Haryana).
167 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise & Customs, Dhubri.
168 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise Cuttack (Orissa).
169 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, Varanasi (U.P.).
170 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise & Customs, Rourkela.
171 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.) Central Excise, New Excise Bldg., Churchgate, Bombay-400 020.
172 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
173 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Allahabad.

S. & R. AGENTS

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176 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise Division, Sitapur.
177 The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise & Customs, Sambalpur.
178 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Kanpur.
179 The Asstt. Collector (Central Customs & Excise, Jorhat.
180 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Patna, C/o Collectorate of Central Excise & Customs, Patna.
181 The Asstt. Collector of Customs, Custom House, New Kandla.

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2 S/s Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
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FOREIGN

1 S/s Education Enterprise Private Ltd. Kathmandu (Nepal).
2 S/s Aktiebolgat, C.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovbokhandel, Fredsgation-2, Box 1656, Stockholm 16, (Sweden).
3 Reise-und-Ver Kohresverlage Stutt Gart Post 730, Gutonleergstriee 21, Stuttgort Mr. 11245 Stuttgort, Den (Germany West).
4 SPS Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansion, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan).
5 S/s Draghi Ranchi International Booksellers, Via Cavour, T-9-11 35000 Podova (Italy)
6 S/s Wepf & Co., Booksellers, English Deptt. Eisengasse 15 Basel (Switzerland).
7 Otto Harrassowitz Buchhandiung und Antiquarial, 6200 Wisebaden Taunustra (Germany).
8 S/s A. Asher & Co., N. V. Keizersgracht, 526, Amsterdam-c (Holland)
9 S/s Swets & Zeitlinger N. V. 471 & 487 Keizersgracht Amsterdam (Holland).
10 M. F. Von Piers, Rechitract 62, Sindhoven (Holland).
11 H. K. Lowis & Co. Ltd., 136, Gower Street, London W.C -t.
12 Herbert Willson Ltd., Booksellers & Sub Agents, 161 Brough High Street, London S.E.I. (England).
13 Buch und Zeitachrifren, M.B.H. I-Ind Export Cross und, Konnissi Onbuch Handling Internation Verlagsa-Uslie-ferundem Hamburg (Germany).
14 S/s Store Nordiske Videnskaboghandel, Remersgade, 27 DK 1362, Copenhagen K. (Denmark).
15 *The Ex-Libris, Buchhandeisgelischaff, Harinnon Oswold & Co., K.G. Frankfurt Main (Germany).*
16 Dr. Ludwig Hantaschel Universitytas-Buchhandlung, 34-C, Ottingen (Germany).
17 Otto Koelitz Antiquaiat, 624, Koenigsting Taunus, Rerrnwaldstr-6 (W Germany).
18 Asia Library Service, 1841, 69th Avenyes, California, (U S A.).
19 Publishing and Distributing Co. Ltd., Mitre House, 177, Regent Street, London W-I.
20 Reise-U-Verk Ehrsverlag 7, Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Postefaih-80-0830, Hosigwiesenstr-25 (Germany).
21 Arthur Probsthain Oriental Book Sellers & Publisher, 41, Great Russel Street (London W.C.-I).
22 Independent Publishing Co., 38, Kennington Lange, London S.E. II.
23 Inter Continental Marketing Corporation, Tokyo (Japan).
24 Fritzer Kungl Hovbokhondal AB, Stockholm, 16/(Sweeden).
25 Ratna Pustak Bhandar, Bhotanity, Kathmandu, (Nepal).
26 Stechert Macmillion Inc., 7250, West Field Avenue, New Jersey-08110.

REGISTRAR GENERAL & DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OFFICES

1 Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110011, Phones : 383761, 381284
2 The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.
3 The Director of Census Operations, Assam, Bomfyle Road, Shillong-1.
4 The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna.
5 The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
6 The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.
7 The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5.
8 The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19, Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
9 The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3.
10 The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (M.P.).
11 The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay-1 (BR).
12 The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Yumnam Leikai, Imphal.
13 The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangrim Hills Shillong-3.
14 The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1.
15 The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.
16 The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chauk, Cuttack-1.
17 The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5, Chandigarh
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19 The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.
20 The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound, Agartala.
21 The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6-Park Road, Lucknow.
22 The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta-1.
23 The Director of Census Operations, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.
24 The Director of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhrah, Shillong.
25. The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector, 8-C, Chandigarh.
26 The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
27 The Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2 Under Hill Road, Delhi-110006.
28 The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji.
29 The Director of Census Operations, L. M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti Islands via Calicut.
30 The Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.