

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 18

RAJASTHAN

PART IV

HOUSING REPORT & TABLES

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Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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PREFACE

FOLLOWING THE 1961 tradition, a uniform Houselist was canvassed during the housenumbering and houselisting operations, which preceded the 1971 Census count, when data on housing, such as material of wall and roof, number of rooms, whether household lives in a rented or owned house, and the purpose to which the house is put, was collected. This information, when subjected to tabulation based on twenty per cent sample of Census houses, yielded a set of four tables presenting the distribution of Census houses and the uses to which they are put; distribution of Census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof, classification of households by number of members and by number of rooms occupied, and classification of households by size and tenure status. These four tables and a write-up to explain the contents of these tables is the subject matter of the present volume. The text has been prepared with the assistance of a few subsidiary tables, also presented in this volume, and a few tables inset in the text itself, wherein proportions have been worked out to bring home the chief characteristics and the salient features which are not otherwise possible to comprehend from the bulk of the absolute figures contained in the main tables.

All the main tables have been prepared mostly on the lines of 1961 tables except that the table giving information regarding the structural condition of the houses according to the type of material used for wall and roof has been prepared for Census houses and not for Census households as in 1961. In the table presenting information on the composition of households and their tenure status, households by various sizes have been cross classified by tenure status whereas in 1961, only total number of households were classified by tenure status.

As in 1961, this time also this publication attempts to fill up to some extent gaps in the existing knowledge on housing. With all its limitations and drawbacks, it provides basic information on the various aspects of housing and furnishes material for further study and research.

This report is entitled 'Housing Report and Tables' whereas in 1961 the corresponding volume was called 'Report on Housing and Establishments'. A volume Establishment Report and Tables, is being issued separately this time.

Shri H. K. L. Khattar, Deputy Director, has laboured hard in preparing the present volume. The subsidiary tables were prepared under the supervision of Shri N. K. Purohit, Tabulation Officer who was assisted in this work by Shri Tej Karan Rathore and Shri Bhupendra Goyal, Computers and Shri Hafizullah Khan, Assistant Compiler. Press copies of the main tables, the subsidiary tables and the various chapters of this report were typed by Shri P. C. Tambi, Statistical Assistant. Shri M. M. Goyal, Tabulation Officer, has spared no pains in seeing the publication through the press. The maps included in the volume were prepared under the supervision of Dr. R. K. Tyagi, Geographer.

Rambagh Palace Annexe,
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Dated the 2nd October, 1972.

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FIGURES AT A GLANCE

	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1. NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES	6,223,870 (100.00)	5,084,850 (81.70)	1,139,020 (18.30)
2. NUMBER OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES	5,435,200 (100.00)	4,397,590 (80.91)	1,037,610 (19.09)
3. NUMBER OF PURELY RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES	4,293,425 (100.00)	3,507,920 (81.70)	785,505 (18.30)
4. NUMBER OF PARTLY RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES	119,810 (100.00)	98,560 (82.26)	21,250 (17.74)
5. NUMBER OF VACANT CENSUS HOUSES	788,670 (100.00)	687,260 (87.14)	101,410 (12.86)
6. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	4,509,820 (100.00)	3,682,065 (81.65)	827,755 (18.35)
7. TENURE STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS :			
(i) OWNED	4,007,475 (88.86)	3,519,870 (78.05)	487,605 (10.81)
(ii) RENTED	502,345 (11.14)	162,195 (3.60)	340,150 (7.54)
8. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED :			
(i) ONE ROOM	1,888,605 (41.88)	1,569,160 (34.80)	319,445 (7.08)
(ii) TWO ROOMS	1,268,235 (28.12)	1,044,250 (23.15)	223,985 (4.97)
(iii) THREE ROOMS	636,675 (14.12)	521,395 (11.56)	115,280 (2.56)
(iv) FOUR ROOMS	334,185 (7.41)	264,880 (5.87)	69,305 (1.54)
(v) FIVE ROOMS	368,915 (8.18)	281,415 (6.24)	87,500 (1.94)
(vi) UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS	5,640 (0.12)	900 (0.02)	4,740 (0.10)
(vii) NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DETAILS UNSPECIFIED.	7,565 (0.16)	65 (0.00)	7,500 (0.16)

Figures in brackets show percentages.

PART IV

HOUSING REPORT & TABLES

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Housenumbering and Houselisting operations play an important role in the task of planning for a population count. These operations provide an essential framework in the light of which balanced Census blocks can be carved, manpower requirements assessed and an advance knowledge obtained regarding the places where people are likely to be found residing.

2. Naturally, therefore, Housenumbering and Houselisting has been an indispensable preparatory feature in all censuses since 1881—but despite its having been almost as thorough and systematic an undertaking as the population count itself, no use was made of it in the past to turn it into an adhoc housing census even though individual Superintendents of Census took some steps in this direction from time to time. It was at the 1961 Census that a uniform Houselist was canvassed on an all-India basis for the first time.

3. In 1971, two queries, the one relating to cultivation, if any, by the household and the other to the fact of the head of the household belonging to a SC/ST*, were added to the Houselist while a separate Establishment schedule was evolved to collect exhaustive information about the establishments of various types. It may be mentioned that in 1961 information was collected about establishments through four questions incorporated in the Houselist itself. Consequently, the data based on such information is also being published separately this time.

4. The 1971 Houselist schedule as also the Instructions to enumerators for filling it up have been given by way of Appendix-I Some Supplementary Instructions in Hindi were also issued by the Directorate mainly with a view to help the field-workers to have a better understanding of the various concepts and procedures. These supplementary instructions have been reproduced in Appendix-II.

5. In 1961, as far as this State is concerned, the Houselisting Operations preceded the Census proper by four months. This time, however, a longer interval separated the two events. The Houselisting Operations were conducted from 15th February to 14th March. Preparations for these operations, however, started much in advance.

Census divisions

6. The State was divided into two broad divisions viz., rural and urban. Urban areas were determined according to the following definition of a urban unit evolved at the 1961 Census :

(a) All places with Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or a Notified Town Area.

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

(i) A minimum population of 5,000 ;

(ii) Atleast 75% of the male working population was non-agricultural; and

(iii) A density of population of atleast 1,000 per sq. mile (390 per sq.km.)

7. An up-to-date list of Districts, Sub-Divisions, Tehsils and Municipal towns was obtained from the concerned departments of the State Government. In accordance with the information so received and the above criteria, the entire State was divided into 196 rural charges comprising of all tehsils and 156 urban charges comprising of 143 Municipal towns, 11 Census towns, 1 Cantonment Board and 1 Notified Area.

* In 1961, this information was collected by means of entries in the remarks column.

Preparation of maps

8. In order to ensure that the entire area of the State was covered without any omission or overlapping, action was initiated to obtain maps of districts and tehsils indicating the boundaries of all administrative units down to the village. We could obtain ferro prints of all districts and tehsils maps in duplicate from the State Settlement Department. Simultaneously, we also obtained the tehsil maps from the Tehsils. Both these maps were got compared in this office and discrepancies, if any, were reconciled in consultation with the Tehsildar.

Listing of villages

9. The Tehsildars were also requested to send the list of villages along with these maps. These lists of villages were thoroughly scrutinised by this office with particular reference to the list of villages, as per the 1961 Census. Discrepancies, if any, were reconciled mostly by correspondence and a few by sending representatives from this office.

Assigning of code numbers

10. In order to locate the smallest administrative unit accurately, a convenient system of Location Code Numbers was worked out, according to which, each District, Tehsil, Town and Village was allotted a definite Code Number. Starting from Ganganagar district in the north and ending with Jhalawar in the south, all districts were numbered serially. Tehsils and Towns were numbered district-wise, the former getting Arabic and the latter, Roman numerals. Then, in each tehsil and town, all the villages/wards were numbered serially.

Freezing of territorial limits

11. Simultaneously, steps were taken to ensure the maintenance of a status-quo in the territorial jurisdictions of the above administrative units. As early as April 1968, the Ministry of Home Affairs in its letter (No. 28/66/68/Pub. I dated the 15th April 1968) had requested the State Government not to disturb the territorial boundary of any district, tehsil, town or village during the census operations and, if any such changes were contemplated, to get them through before 1st July 1969. Accordingly, the State Government issued a circular (No. F. 23 (3) GA/A/67 dated the 4th August 1969) ordering the freezing of territorial changes till the census operations were over.

Formation of blocks

12. The next important step was to carve out Enumerator's Blocks of standard sizes. The standard size of a block was kept as 750 individuals or 150 Households in rural areas and 600 individuals or 120 households in urban areas. From the very beginning, the Charge Officers were cautioned to be very careful in carving out Blocks so as to ensure that no area or locality was left out from inclusion in some Block or the other. It was emphasised that Blocks should be compact in geographic area and well balanced in terms of population.

13. The following general instructions were given to the Charge Officers in regard to the formation of Blocks :

(i) In urban areas, ward boundaries must be respected while carving out blocks. In no case the boundaries of a Block should stretch to more than one ward.

(ii) In rural areas, each village was to form at least one separate Block, irrespective of its population. However, to provide balanced work-load to each enumerator two or more blocks could be assigned to an enumerator.

(iii) A large-sized village could be divided into two or more Blocks depending upon its population.

In all, 52,900 blocks were thus carved out.

Appointment of enumerators/supervisors

14. The Census Enumerators and Supervisors form the bulwork of the Census field organisation. The success of the Census Operations largely depends on the quality, capacity and motivation of this field agency. On account of the vast size of the State, a large number of Enumerators were needed. They were mainly drawn from among the Patwaris, Primary School Teachers, Lower Division Clerks etc. Supervisors, at the scale of one Supervisor for every four or five Enumerators, were appointed from among the Revenue Inspectors, Headmasters of Primary Schools, Senior Teachers, Upper Division Clerks etc. In all 36,931 Enumerators and 7,659 Supervisors were appointed.

Training

15. The importance of training the Census field agency thoroughly and at all levels cannot be over emphasised. The entire programme of training was divided into two stages. In the first place, all the Census Officers viz., the District Census Officers, S. D. Os., Tehsil Census Officers, Municipal Census Officers etc. were given Census training by the Director at the District Headquarters. In the beginning, the training was imparted in the conventional style, with blackboard, chalk and duster. Gradually, a system of training with the aid of audio-visual devices was also evolved.

16. In the second phase, the Charge Officers imparted training to the field staff. A programme of training was chalked out. Instructions Books and cyclostyled copies of the Lecture Notes of the Director containing charts, diagrams etc., were supplied to them. They were asked to hold at least three training classes for each Enumerator/Supervisor and to devote maximum possible time to practical work in the last two training classes.

Work in the field

17. The first job which the field workers did was to prepare rough notional maps of the Blocks showing important features and landmarks such as the village site, roads, streams, nallahs, temples, panchayat-ghars, office buildings, post offices, hospitals, schools etc., as also all other buildings whether 'pucca' or 'kutcha'-'pucca' ones by a square, and 'kutcha' with a triangle. When all the buildings of the block were indicated on the map by means of these signs, the same were numbered in a convenient and easily intelligible order. At the bottom of the map, the description of the boundaries of the Block, the total number of buildings and Census houses therein were recorded.

18. The next step was to physically number all the buildings and Census Houses in a Block. Since nowhere in the State we found a satisfactory system of permanent housenumbering, every building was given a Census number at this time. Within a building all census houses and households were numbered. The number of a Census House, was derived from the Building Number while the numbers of Households in it were derived, inturn, from the Census House number. The Enumerator was instructed to write the Census House number on the right hand top corner of the door in arabic numerals, Outside the building, he painted the building number with 'geru paint' giving details of the block number in which the building was situated, as also the total number of Census Houses and Households within that building, in the following form :—

Block	11
Building	3
Census Houses	1—4
Households	1—6

19. After the preparation of notional maps and the numbering of houses, the listing of houses and establishments in the prescribed forms was taken up in the remaining period of the Operations and as per the instructions.

Receipt of record

20. With the end of these operations, steps were taken to get this record to the Directorate for processing. Briefly, the method of receiving the record was as under :—

(i) Each Enumerator handed over the record in Blockwise bundles to the Supervisor along with a forwarding letter and obtained a receipt from him. The sequence in which the record was to be tagged blockwise was as under:-

1. Forwarding letter
2. Daily diary
3. Notional Map
4. Houselist Abstract
5. First copy of the Houselist
6. First copy of the Establishment Schedule
7. Duplicate copy of the Houselist Abstract
8. Duplicate copy of the Houselist
9. Duplicate copy of the Establishment Schedule
10. Blank forms, if any.

In case an Enumerator had more than one block in his beat, he was required to tag each block's record separately and then the record of all the blocks was bound into one single bundle.

(ii) The Supervisor collected the record as above from each Enumerator of his circle and after complete scrutiny, he put all the record of all the Enumerators of his circle in one bundle and handed over the same to the Charge Officer with his forwarding letter.

(iii) The Charge Officers were instructed to receive the record of a supervisor circle in one lot and not piecemeal. The Supervisor handed over the record of his circle blockwise to the Charge Officer who ensured that the same was complete and in order.

(iv) After receipt of record in the above manner, the Charge Officer prepared a Houselist Abstract of the Charge, in the prescribed proforma, in triplicate, one copy of which was sent to this office, the second copy to the District Census Officer and third copy was retained in his office.

(v) The Charge Officer then sent the above record, duly arranged, to this office.

21. Before going over to an analysis (Chapters I to IV) based on the various Housing Tables and Subsidiary Tables, certain basic procedures dealing with the processing of the houselist data may be described. These relate, in the main, to editing, sampling, coding nnd punching.

Editing

22. After the receipt of the record pertaining to the Houselisting Operations from the field in the month of April 1970 and its preliminary checking in the Coding and Punching Cell, the stage was set for starting the processing of the filled-in houselist schedules. Editing of houselist schedule was done at two stages viz., pre-sampling editing and post-sampling editing. Editing of the data was done as per the instructions circulated by the Registrar General, India, which called for checking the consistency of the returns.

23. Pre-sampling editing for all the lines in the houselist was done in the case of columns 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9. The headings of each of the above columns may be referred to in the houselist form that has been reproduced in Appendix I. While the overall quality of the work was found to be quite good, some mistakes were also detected. Mistakes made by the enumerator were, by and large, of two types. In the first instance, the enumerator made mistakes in correctly identifying a building. At times, the various Census houses in a building were mistaken for independent buildings whereas in some other cases independent buildings were treated as if they formed just one building. However, as the concept of a building was of a limited use only, this type of mistakes did not count for much.

24. The second and more important type of mistakes concerned cases in which the enumerator could not correctly identify and number a Census house and, as a result of this, also erred in evolving the numbers of the households. Some of the more important instances of this type are described below :—

(i) Multiple Census houses shown as only single Census house :

Column 3		Column 8		Column 11
Wrong entry	Corrected entry	Wrong entry	Corrected entry	
7(a)	7(1)	7(a)	7(1)	5
7(b)	7(2)	7(b)	7(2)	3
7(c)	7(3)	7(c)	7(3)	3
7(d)	7(4)	7(d)	7(4)	3

25. In such cases, the number of rooms entered in column 11 against each household and the occurrence of a b c etc., with the house number in Col. 3 raised the presumption that this was a case of as many census houses as there were households and the house and household numbers were corrected accordingly.

(ii) Mistake in assigning household numbers:

Column 2	Column 3	Column 8	
		Wrong entry	Corrected entry
9	9	1	9
10	10(1)	2(a)	10(1)
	10(2)	2(b)	10(2)

26. In such cases the enumerator had used the total number of households in a Census house for evolving the Census household number which should have actually been evolved from the building and Census house numbers as shown above.

(iii) Another example of a faulty way of evolving household numbers :

Column 3	Column 6	Column 8	
		Wrong entry	Corrected entry
12(1)	Temple	—	—
12(2)	Residence	12(1)(a)	12(2)
12(3)	Residence	12(2)(b)	12(3)
12(4)	Vacant	—	
12(5)	Residence	12(3)(c)	12(5)

(iv) Then, there were some cases in which single Census houses were depicted in the manner of multiple Census houses :

Column 3		Column 8	Column 11
Wrong entry	Corrected entry		
4(1)(a)	4(1)	4(1)(a)	1
4(1)(b)	—	4(1)(b)	1
4(1)(c)	—	4(1)(c)	1
4(1)(d)	—	4(1)(d)	1

27. In this case the recurrence of the figure 1 after 4 in column 3 is a clear indication of there being only one Census house, hence the correction. In example (i) above, however, the absence of such a running figure and the corresponding entries in column 11 had raised a presumption to the contrary.

(v) Another type of error illustrating a faulty numbering of Census houses is quoted below :

Column 3		Column 6	Column 8	
Wrong entry	Corrected entry		Wrong entry	Corrected entry
1(1)(a)	1(1)	Shop	—	—
1(1)(b)	1(2)	Shop	—	—
1(1)(c)	1(3)	Shop-cum-residence	1(1)(c)	1(3)
1(1)(d)	1(4)	Residence	1(1)(d)	1(4)
1(1)(e)	1(5)	Residence	1(1)(e)	1(5)

28. In this case the enumerator had obviously failed to grasp the principle for identifying and numbering Census houses because he had shown the existence of two shops, one shop-cum-dwelling and two dwellings in the same Census house i.e. if we neglect the redundent a b c etc., added to the first five entries in column 3. As such, corrections were made presuming that there were as many Census houses as there were establishments, dwellings etc., in this building.

29. In one block, the enumerator had numbered all households in a building, irrespective of the number of such households per Census house.

30. In some cases the existence of separate Census houses in a building was erroneously indicated by adding a b c etc., whereas the right procedure demanded the addition of 1,2,3 etc., within brackets, to the building number.

(vi) Another interesting example is this :

Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 8	Column 9	Column 11	Column 12
4	4(1)	Residence	4(1)	Name	6	O
	4(2)	Vacant	—	—	—	—
	4(3)(a)	Residence	4(3)(a)	Name	1	R
	4(3)(b)	Residence	4(3)(b)	Name	1	R
	4(3)(c)	Vacant	—	—	—	—
	4(3)(d)	Residence	4(3)(d)	Name	1	R
	4(3)(e)	Residence	4(3)(e)	Name	2	R
	4(3)(f)	Residence	4(3)(f)	Name	1	R
	4(3)(g)	Residence	4(3)(g)	Name	1	R
	4(3)(h)	Vacant	—	—	—	—
	4(3)(i)	Residence	4(3)(i)	Name	1	R

31. It may be presumed that in all such cases the enumerator was on the one hand treating the whole complex of rooms as a single Census house whereas the carving out of multiple Census houses by virtue of the varied uses of the various rooms, singly or in batches, as separate units, was impelling him to show, somehow, the existence of separate units.

(vii) Sometimes the enumerator could not decide as to whether a complex of Census houses represented a building or just one Census house. In such cases he used some device of his own to indicate the existence of more than one Census house within a Census house as in the following case :

Column 3	Column 6
4(5)1	Temple
4(5)2	Shop
,	,
,	,
4(17)1	Residence
4(17)2	Cinema House
4(17)3	Shop
4(17)4	Shop
4(17)5	Shop
4(18)1	Office
4(18)2	Office
4(18)3	Office

32. Obviously, the right thing here would have been to write 4(17), 4(18), 4(19) etc., in place of 4(17)1, 4(17)2, 4(17)3 etc. In yet another case where a residential portion was adjoining a shop the enumerator had put the numbers 27(1)(a) and 27(1)(b) in column 3 whereas the right thing would have been to number the two portions as separate Census houses as 27(1) and 27(2).

33. The fact that inspite of best possible training and the detailed and clearcut instruction given in the main and supplementary instruction books, such errors were made by the field agency points to the fact that the latter still finds it difficult to fully comprehend the meaning of a Census house and the method of numbering Census houses and households and means that we need some alternate concepts and definitions that may be easier to follow and less open to multiple interpretations.

34. The post-sampling editing of the houselist consisted of checking the remaining columns in respect of the lines pertaining to the 20% sampled census houses. Although mistakes were not too many, multiple materials of wall and roof had been mentioned by the enumerators. Since the predominant material alone was to be retained, the other ones were deleted. Again, in many cases entries in either column 11 or column 13 to 15 had been missed by the enumerator. In such cases entries were made up on the principle of person-room-ratio based on the presumption that normally three persons occupied one room. In some other cases entry in column 12 regarding the tenure status of the household had been missed by the enumerator. For such omissions, the edit instructions envisaged that, in urban areas, the household may be treated as living in a rented house while in such cases in the rural areas the household may be treated as living in own house.

35. It might be of interest to mention here that a total of 8,779,150 houselist lines were edited at the pre-sampling editing stage on which 3,326 mandays were spent. Post-sampling editing took 953 mandays.

Sampling

36. A 20% systematic sample of census houses was selected from the houselist with a random start. This sample size was adopted on considerations of required precision, available resources and operational convenience.

37. Though the lowest levels (tabulation areas) for which estimates are presented in these tables are rural district, urban district (including cities, if any) and city, the sample was actually drawn, from what are called, 'Operational Units'. These Operational Units comprised (a) Tehsil of a district in the rural area, (b) Non-city urban part of district and (c) City. If any of these Operational Units was unduly large, it was divided into sub-operational units of at least 20,000 houses. Similarly, small sized Operational Units were either combined together or tagged on to a contiguous larger unit size mentioned above. Adoption of these Operational Units ensured accuracy in sample selection maintaining at the same time stability in the sampling fraction within the tabulation areas. For house-listing purposes the Tehsils (Rural), Towns and Cities had been divided into compact smaller area units called 'houselisting blocks'. Within each Operational Unit, the houselisting blocks had been so arranged that it was possible to select the sample from the entire Operational Unit in a continuous

fashion. The procedure adopted had ensured effective control over sample selection within each block as also in the entire operational unit.

38. Un-biased estimates have been worked out by inflating the sample frequencies in each cell uniformly by 5.

39. The percentage relative standard error on the basis of a simple Random Sample is estimated as

$$100 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.8 \quad (1-P)}{np}} = \sqrt{\frac{4\,(1-P) \times 100}{NP}}$$

40. Where 'P' is the estimated proportion in any cell, 'N', the total of the table, $n\left(=\frac{N}{5}\right)$ the sample size and 0.8 the finite population correction. Analysis of Table E-1 of 1961 Census for all the districts of India revealed that 82% of the estimated proportions of the various cells had a relative standard error of less than or equal to 20% with a sampling intensity of 20%. Considering the detailed nature of the census tables, a minimum acceptable level of precision lower than 20% may be too difficult to attain for every cell at the district level.

41. If the relative standard error in a cell is more than 20% it may, therefore, be necessary to combine such cells suitably with others so as to achieve this minimum precision. Further if the size of a district is so small that the relative standard error is greater than 20% for most of the characteristics, the estimates for that district may have to be combined with those of an adjoining district in order to achieve the required precision in most of the cells. The size of the universe (i. e. district/state) for the various values of the proportion from 0.0001 to 0. 9 by percentage relative standard error shown in the statement given below will help in deriving quickly the level of precision of any cell. Procedure for using the statement is indicated as a footnote to it in the form of an example. A compact statement indicating the size of cell estimate with 20% relative standard error for various district/state size is given in the general Fly-leaf to the Tables for ready reference.

42. Since houses with similar characteristics tend to cluster in space, some stratification with regard to almost all the housing characteristics is built into the Census Houselist. This suggests intuitively that the systematic sample should have achieved a more balanced representation of the universe than a Simple Random Sample. Consequently, the standard error of any estimate of moderate size from the systematic sample of census houses will, in all probability, be less than the one provided by the formula given in para 39 above.

43. Further, since the sample of households, on which Tables H-III and H-IV are based, consists of all the households residing in the sample of census houses (equivalent to cluster sample) and since the characteristics of households residing in a census house are likely to be similar, the sampling error should normally be expected to be greater than that of a systematic sample of households. In practice, however, there is nearly one to one correspondence between a household and a house in most of the areas, particularly in rural, so that the selected systematic sample is almost equivalent to a systematic sample of household. The formula of para 39, therefore, apply to the Household Tables also along with Housing Tables.

STATEMENT

Proportion, Percentage Relative Standard Error and the Expected size of Universe for a 20% Simple Random Sample

Proportion	Percentage Relative Standard Error						
	1.0	2.5	5.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	50.0
.0001	399960000	63993600	15998400	3999600	999900	444400	159984
.0002	199960000	31993600	7998400	1999600	499900	222178	79984
.0003	133293333	21326933	5331733	1332933	333233	148104	53317
.0004	99960000	15993600	3998400	999600	249900	111067	39984
.0005	79960000	12793600	3198400	799600	199900	88844	31984
.0006	66626666	10660266	2665066	666266	166566	74029	26651
.0007	57102857	9136957	2284114	571028	142757	63448	22841

Proportion	Percentage, Relative Standard Error						
	1.0	2.5	5.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	50.0
.0008	49960000	7993600	1998400	499600	124900	55511	19984
.0009	44404444	7104711	1776178	444044	111011	49338	17761
.001	39960000	6393600	1598400	399600	99900	44400	15984
.002	19960000	3193600	798400	199600	49900	22178	7984
.003	13293333	2126938	531733	132933	33233	14770	5317
.004	9960000	1593600	398400	99600	24900	11067	3984
.005	7960000	1273600	318400	79600	19900	8844	3184
.006	6626666	1060266	265067	66267	16567	7363	2651
.007	5674285	907886	226971	56743	14186	6305	2270
.008	4960000	793600	198400	49600	12400	5511	1984
.009	4404444	704711	176178	44045	11011	4894	1762
.01	3960000	633600	158400	39600	9900	4400	1584
.02	1960000	313600	78400	19600	4900	2178	784
.03	1293333	206933	51733	12933	3233	1437	517
.04	960000	153600	38400	9600	2400	1067	384
.05	760000	121600	30400	7600	1900	844	304
.06	626667	100267	25067	6267	1567	696	251
.07	531429	85029	21257	5314	1327	591	213
.08	460000	73600	18400	1600	1150	511	184
.09	404444	64711	16178	4044	1010	449	162
.1	360000	57600	14400	3600	900	400	144
.2	160000	25600	6400	1600	400	188	64
.3	93333	14933	3733	933	238	104	37
.4	60000	9600	2400	600	150	67	24
.5	40000	6400	1600	400	100	45	15
.6	26667	4267	1067	267	67	30	11
.7	17143	2743	686	171	43	19	7
.8	10000	1600	400	100	25	11	4
.9	4444	711	178	44	11	5	2

Note : Given district size 'N' (i. e. total of table) and the percentage relative standard error (p.r.s.e.) to determine the size of a cell 'NP' where 'P' is the associated proportion.

(i) p. r. s. e. $=20\%$

(ii) N 16567, NP = 100

(iii) 4900 N 16567, NP = 99

(iv) 900 N 4900, NP corresponds to that of the nearest tabulated district size e. g., if N = 2897, NP = 2400 × .04 = 96

(v) For N 900, let Nl Pl and N2 P2 be the cell size for the immediately large (Nl) and immediately smaller (N2) tabulated district sizes. Then

$$NP = \frac{N1\ P1\ (N-N2) + N2\ P2\ (N1-N)}{(N1-N2)}$$

e. g. let N=527, then Nl=900, N2=400, Nl Pl=90 and N2 P2=80. By substitution NP = 82.54 i.e., 83 approximately.

(vi) Similar rules may be formulated for any other p. r. s. e. desired.

Coding and code-checking

44. Sampled entries were then coded as per the code structure designed in the R.G's office. Coding comprised of assigning a numeral to a descriptive entry in the houselist. Columns 4, 5, 6, 10 and 17 of the houselist schedule required coding particularly, while in the case of others, only recoding was required to be done by way of prefixing '0' or '00' as per requirements of the code structure. The code-structure adopted for this purpose is as under :—

CODE STRUCTURE—HOUSELIST

Description	Col. No. in schedule	Code No. allotted
1	2	3
Item	—	14
State		
District	1st top line left	Recode districts 1 to 9 as 01 to 09 rest i. e. 10 onward will remain as it is.
Tehsil/Town	Second top line left for tehsil and lst top right for town	In case of towns renumber the Roman numbers into 60 onwards (60–89 Town and 90–99 City) after arranging them in ascending order. Tehsil Codes 01–59 Town Codes 60–89 City Codes 90–99 For tehsils 1 to 9 recode as 01 to 09.
Village/Ward	1st top line right for village and 1st No. on 2nd top line right for ward.	Recode village 1 to 9 as 001 to 009 and No. 10 to 99 as 010 to 099.
Block No.	2nd top line right in case of village and 2nd No. in 2nd top line right in case of ward.	Recode Block No. 1 to 9 as 001 to 009 and No. 10 to 99 as 010 to 099.
Rural/Urban Non-City/ Urban City.		Rural 1 Urban Non-City 2 Urban City 3
House No.	Col. 3	Recode House No. 1 to 9 as 001 to 009 and 10 to 99 as 010 to 099.
Material of wall	Col. 4	Code Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo 0 Mud 1 Unburnt Bricks 2 Timber 3 Burnt Bricks 4 G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets. 5 Stone 6 Cement Concrete 7 Other materials 8 Unspecified 9

Note : The first entry relating to Columns 4,5 and 6 pertaining to a Census house having more than one household need only be coded.

CODE STRUCTURE—HOUSELIST—*contd.*

Description	Col. No. in schedule	Code No. allotted	
1	2	3	
Material of roof	Col. 5	Grass leaves,reeds, thatch, bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	0
		Concrete i.e. R.B.C./RC.C.	2
		Tiles, Slate, Shingle	3
		Burnt Bricks & Lime	4
		G.I., Zinc or other metal sheets	5
		Stone	6
		Cement Sheets (Asbestos)	7
		Other materials	8
		Unspecified	9
Purpose of Census House	Col. 6	Vacant–Dilapidated	01
		Vacant–Repair	02
		Vacant–Incomplete Construction	03
		Vacant–Want of tenant/occupant	04
		Vacant–other Vacant–unspecified	05
		Residence only	11
		Residence–cum–shop	12
		Residence–cum–workshop	13
		Residence–cum–other use (other than shop, workshop)	14
		Hotel, Sarai, Dharamshala, Tourist home, Inspection house.	21
		Business houses and offices	22
		Shops excluding eating houses	23
		Factories, Workshops, Worksheds	24
		Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops, eating places	25
		Places of entertainment and community gathering	26
		Places of worship	27
		Other non–residential census house not elsewhere specified e.g., school and other educational institutions, public health institutions etc.	28
		Unspecified	29

CODE STRUCTURE—HOUSELIST—*concld.*

Description	Col. No. in schedule	Code No. allotted	
1	2	3	
S.C/S.T/Others	Col. 10	S.C.	1
		S.T.	2
		Others	3
No. of living rooms	Col. 11	No regular room	00
		Number of rooms	No Coding
		Unspecified	Blank
Tenure Status	Col. 12	Owned	1
		Rented	2
		In case of institutions make cross in Cols. 10–16 of schedule.	
Population	Col. 13–15	No coding. In case the household is on pilgrimage and the columns for P/M/F are blank code 00 for males and females both	
Household cultivating land either owned/rented	Col. 16	Yes	1
		No	2

45. In order to ascertain the authenticity of the coded entries, they were put to 100% checking.

Punching and verification

46. Like coding, punching was an essential pre-requisite of the computerization of data and punched card was the raw material for this purpose. After the entries in the houselist had been coded, the data was transferred to a specially designed card known as the punch card with the help of a machine called puncher. The punch card consisted of 80 horizontal columns and 10 vertical columns. As per the card layout, rectangular hole were pierced in the relevant card columns with the help of the punching machine. Punched cards were put to 100% verification to look for any mistakes that might have been committed at the punching stage. As this type of work was entirely new for this organisation, some difficulties were bound to be experienced. To begin with, the staff had to learn this work largely by actual practice even though the best possible training had been imparted. Secondly, the whole procedure had its own special requirements. For example, the cards had to be stored and processed under regulated climatic conditions for which we were not fully equipped. Inspite of these difficulties and handicaps, however, the work was completed as per schedule.

47. As regards the statistics of the punching operations, a total of 469,164 cards were punched and verified on which a total of 1,854 and 1,206 mandays were spent giving an average of 253 cards and 389 cards per manday respectively.

CHAPTER I

USES TO WHICH CENSUS HOUSES ARE PUT

The aim of this chapter is to highlight the pattern of distribution of census houses, by different uses to which they are put in various regions and districts of the State, with rural and urban differentials. Similar discussion in respect of all the cities has been separately attempted. Position obtaining in 1971 has also been compared with that of 1961, in this chapter. On the point of comparison of data of the two Censuses, the reader has to bear in mind the fact that twelve towns have been added in 1971 to the list obtaining in 1961. At the time of the 1961 Census there were 145 towns in all, including "census towns", whereas in 1971 the number of towns and census towns has gone up to 157. A "census town", it may be explained, is an area administered by a Panchayat but treated as urban for Census purposes in accordance with a prescribed set of criteria.

1.2 Vacant houses with reasons for vacancy have also been dealt with at length in this chapter along with a discussion as to whether larger vacancy indicates larger availability of houses.

Use of inset tables has been made at various places to explain itemwise percentages.

1.3 The concept of a census house as also the different uses to which census houses are put are briefly explained below :

1.3.1 *Census house :* A census house, is a building or part of a building, having a separate main entrance from the road, or common courtyard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purposes or both.

1.3.2 *Vacant census house :* If no person is living in a census house and it is not being used for any of the purposes in the following para, it would be deemed to be a vacant census house. A house may also be vacant on account of (i) dilapidated condition. (ii) under repairs, (iii) on account of incomplete construction or (iv) for want of tenants. But, if the census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, it is not a vacant census house.

1.3.3 *Occupied census house :* A census house may be occupied for the following purposes :—

(a) *Residence :* A census house used purely for residential purposes would fall in this category.

(b) *Shop-cum-residence :* A census house which is a dwelling place along with a shop would qualify to be categorised as a shop-cum-residence. A shop, for Census purposes, is a place, where articles are bought and/or sold on cash or for credit.

(c) *Workshop-cum-residence, including household industry :* A census house used partly as a living place and partly for carrying on activities connected with household industry or workshop is grouped in this category. A Workshop is a place where any kind of production, repair, or servicing activity takes place or where goods and articles are made and sold but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. 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.

(d) *Hotels, Sarais etc. :* As the title suggests, census houses used as such are clubbed in this category.

(e) *Shops, excluding eating houses :* In this category, all census houses which are used purely as shops excluding eating houses, are grouped. A shop has already been defined in 3(b) above.

(f) *Business houses and offices :* Census houses in which organizations, dealing in business,

or any kind of office is housed, are taken in this category.

A Business House is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

An Office may be a government or private.

(g) *Factory, workshop, workshed :* Census houses in which establishments of this nature are located are taken in this category. A Factory is one which is registered under the Indian Factories Act. A Workshop, which is synonymous with a workshop, has been defined under item 3(c) above.

(h) *Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating-places :* Census houses housing establishments of this kind are taken in this category. The definitions of a restaurant and sweetmeat shop hardly need any elaboration. An eating-house, however, may be described as a place where eatables are available on payment.

(i) *Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar etc.) excluding places of worship :* Places of entertainment, such as cinema houses, theatres, community gathering (Panchayat-ghars, Clubs etc.) are grouped under this heading.

(j) *Places of worship (Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.) :* Census houses used for the above purposes, are included in this class of occupied census houses.

(k) *Others :* Census houses used for purposes other than those described above are grouped in this class. Instances of census houses included in this category may be the following :—

(i) Cattle-shed, (ii)"Gaushala", (iii)"Pinjra-pole" (kinehouse), (iv) Bull-breeding Centre, (v) Garage, (vi) Laundry, (vii) Passenger waiting/Shelter hall, (viii) Poultry-breeding Centre, (ix) Power Sub-station, (x) Pump house, (xi) Godown, (xii) Residence-cum-Temple/Mosque, (xiii) Residence-cum-Dispensary, (xiv) Residence-cum-School, (xv) Residence-cum-Patwarkhana and (xvi) Schools and educational institutions etc.

1.4 *Table and Subsidiary Tables :* Table H-I showing the total number of census houses, the uses to which they are put and the number of vacant census houses, has been compiled from the data available in the Houselist Schedule. This table also provides information for each district for both rural and urban areas. This information in respect of all the six cities in the State at the time of Houselisting is also separately available. (A seventh city, namely Alwar, was added to the list later on as a result of the Enumeration Operations.)

1.5 Two subsidiary tables namely H-I.1, dealing with distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses at the State/District/City level and H-I.2, dealing with distribution of 1,000 census houses for selected types of use among rural and urban areas upto the State/District level have been prepared.

1.6 *Distribution of census houses in rural and urban areas :* There were a little over 6 million census houses in the whole State when Houselisting was conducted in February-March, 1970. 5,084,850 were in the rural areas and 1,139,020 in the urban areas representing 81.7% and 18.3% of the total, respectively. The following table shows the percentage distribution of census houses in the rural and urban areas for the State as a whole and its various districts along with similar data derived from the 1961 Census :—

State/District	1971			1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**81.7**	**18.3**	**100**	**82.5**	**17.5**
Ganganagar	4.5	3.7	0.8	4.1	3.4	0.7
Bikaner	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.3	1.3	1.0
Churu	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.5	1.6	0.9
Jhunjhunun	2.9	2.3	0.6	3.0	2.4	0.6
Alwar	5.4	4.9	0.5	5.8	5.4	0 4
Bharatpur	5.7	4.9	0.8	6.3	5.4	0.9
Sawai Madhopur	5.1	4.4	0.7	5.4	4.9	0.5
Jaipur	9.6	6.9	2.7	10.3	7.3	3.0
Sikar	3.6	2.9	0.7	3.7	2.9	0.8
Ajmer	4.7	3.0	1.7	5.0	3.1	1.9
Tonk	2.7	2.1	0.6	2.7	2.3	0.4
Jaisalmer	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1
Jodhpur	4.1	2.7	1.4	3.9	2.7	1.2
Nagaur	4.4	3.8	0.6	4.3	3.7	0.6
Pali	4.7	4.1	0.6	4.4	3.9	0.5
Barmer	2.8	2.6	0.2	2.7	2.5	0.2
Jalor	2.5	2.4	0.1	2.5	2.4	0.1
Sirohi	2.0	1.6	0.4	2.0	1.6	0.4
Bhilwara	4.7	4.2	0.5	4.6	4.2	0.4
Udaipur	7.9	6.9	1.0	7.6	6.7	0.9
Chittaurgarh	4.2	3.7	0.5	3.9	3.5	0.4
Dungarpur	2.1	2.0	0.1	1.7	1.6	0.1
Banswara	2.1	2.0	0.1	2.0	1.9	0.1
Bundi	1.8	1.5	0.3	1.7	1.4	0.3
Kota	4.8	3.6	1.2	4.5	3.6	0.9
Jhalawar	2.4	2.1	0.3	2.4	2.2	0.2

1.7 The above table reveals that there has been an increase in the percentage of census houses in the urban areas at the State level from 1961 to 1971. This may be ascribed to the general trend towards increasing urbanization in addition to the fact of twelve more towns having been added to the list during the inter-censal period.

1.8 The total number of towns, including census towns during 1971 was 157 as against 145 during 1961.

1.9 As during the 1961 Census, Jaipur district again occupied the top position as regards the number of census houses amongst the various districts of the State. Its share working out to 9.6% of the total census houses in the State. Udaipur district also maintained its position at the second place with 7.9% of the census houses. Jaisalmer district with 0.7% had the lowest number of census houses. During the 1961 Census also, it occupied the bottom place.

1.10 For rural areas of the various districts, Jaipur and Udaipur had 6.9% of the census houses each. Compared to the 1961 position, Jaipur district which had the individual honour of topping the list, has now been joined by Udaipur which occupied the second place during 1961. The second place during 1971, has, however, gone to Alwar and Bharatpur with 4.9% each. It was Jaisalmer, once again, that occupied the bottom place with 0.06%.

1.11 For the urban areas of the various districts, Jaipur once again had the distinction of occupying the top position with 2.7%. Ajmer with 1.7% came next. Banswara, Jaisalmer, Jalor and Dungarpur districts with 0.1% each had the lowest number of urban census houses.

1.12 Out of the total census houses in the urban areas, which constituted 18.3% of the total in the State, a little over one-third of them (6.4%) were found in the six cities alone. The following table gives the percentage for each city along with the 1961 percentage :—

	City	1971		1961	
		Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.7	4	0.8	4
2.	Jaipur	2.1	1	2.4	1
3.	Ajmer	0.9	3	1.2	2
4.	Jodhpur	1.1	2	1.0	3
5.	Udaipur	0.7	4	0.6	5
6.	Kota	0.9	3	0.6	5

1.13 The picture that emerges from the above table is that Jaipur City continues to stand at the top though with a somewhat reduced percentage of 2.1. During 1961, Jaipur was followed by Ajmer whereas during the 1971 Census, Ajmer has been replaced by Jodhpur. This means that there has been, comparatively speaking, greater construction activity in Jodhpur than in Ajmer during the decade. As regards the other cities, while Kota has improved its position, Bikaner has dropped to join Udaipur in the last place.

Occupied census houses

1.14 There were 5,435,200 census houses in the State that were under one type of use or the other. This figure represented 87.3% of all the census houses in the State. Out of this, 4,397,590 representting 80.9%, were located in the rural areas and 1,037,610 representing 19.1% in the urban areas.

1.15 The district-wise position as revealed by the table which follows, shows that Jaipur had the highest percentage (9.64) followed by Udaipur which had a percentage of 8.04. The lowest percentage of 0.62 was found in Jaisalmer district.

1.16 For the rural areas of the various districts, Udaipur was at the top with a percentage of 6.95. Jaipur, however, occupied the second place with a percentage of 6.74. The lowest percentage of 0.49 was, once again, recorded in Jaisalmer district.

1.17 In the urban areas of the various districts, Jaipur with a percentage of 2.90 was again at the top while Ajmer with 1.82 occupied the second place Jaisalmer once again had the lowest percentage which was 0.13.

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100**	**80.90**	**19.10**
1.	Ganganagar	4.60	3.70	0.90
2.	Bikaner	2.00	1.08	0.92
3.	Churu	2.74	1.81	0.93
4	Jhunjhunun	2.95	2.35	0.60
5.	Alwar	5.45	4.89	0.56
6.	Bharatpur	5.71	4.85	0.86
7.	Sawai Madhopur	4.87	4.21	0.66
8.	Jaipur	9.64	6.74	2.90
9.	Sikar	3.63	2.92	0.71
10.	Ajmer	4.77	2.95	1.82
11.	Tonk	2.71	2.25	0.46
12.	Jaisalmer	0.62	0.49	0.13
13.	Jodhpur	4.07	2.62	1.45
14.	Nagaur	4.37	3.73	0.64
15.	Pali	4.29	3.72	0.57
16.	Barmer	2.54	2.27	0.27
17.	Jalor	2.37	2.23	0.14

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
18.	Sirohi	1.87	1.50	0.37
19.	Bhilwara	4.81	4.29	0.52
20.	Udaipur	8.04	6.95	1.09
21.	Chittaurgarh	4.39	3.89	0.50
22.	Dungarpur	1.95	1.80	0 15
23.	Panswara	2.27	2.12	0.15
24.	Bundi	1.80	1.49	0.31
25.	Kota	5.02	3.79	1.23
26.	Jhalawar	2.52	2.26	0.26

1.18 Out of 19.1% houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, almost one-third i.e., 6.96% were accounted for by the cities alone. Jaipur city with a percentage of 2.29 occupied the top place while Bikaner with 0.70 occupied the bottom place. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.70	6
2.	Jaipur	2.29	1
3.	Ajmer	1.04	3
4.	Jodhpur	1.21	2
5.	Udaipur	0.76	5
6.	Kota	0.96	4

1.19 The distribution of 1,000 census houses by different types of use and vacant for the State as a whole revealed that there were as many as 873 houses that were occupied.

1.20 This distribution for the districts revealed that Banswara had the highest incidence of occupied census houses (938 out of 1,000). Dungarpur district came next with 932 out of 1,000. The lowest number which was 720 was found in Jaisalmer district. The following table shows this distribution for the State and the various districts in comparison to the 1961 position:—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	**873**	**887**
1.	Ganganagar	890	932
2.	Bikaner	856	890
3.	Churu	908	918
4.	Jhunjhunun	883	912
5.	Alwar	873	911
6.	Bharatpur	877	902
7.	Sawai Madhopur	843	847
8.	Jaipur	877	888
9.	Sikar	878	880
10.	Ajmer	888	876
11.	Tonk	874	869
12.	Jaisalmer	720	714
13.	Jodhpur	862	884
14.	Nagaur	863	878
15.	Pali	810	829
16.	Barmer	782	919
17.	Jalor	819	890
18.	Sirohi	809	801
19.	Bhilwara	900	921
20.	Udaipur	882	879
21.	Chittaurgarh	903	893
22.	Dungarpur	932	926
23.	Banswara	938	934
24.	Bundi	885	872
25.	Kota	911	890
26.	Jhalawar	915	902

1.21 This distribution for the cities revealed that occupancy rate in all the cities was over 90%. However, Jaipur with as many as 956 out of 1,000 houses in the occupied category was at the top very closely followed by Ajmer with 954 out of 1,000. Kota with only 925 houses occupied the bottom place. The following table shows distribution along with rank for each city:—

	City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	932	5
2.	Jaipur	956	1
3.	Ajmer	954	2
4.	Jodhpur	934	4
5.	Udaipur	950	3
6.	Kota	925	6

Wholly or partly residential census houses

1.22 There were 4,413,235 census houses in the State which were either wholly or partly residential. This represented 70.9% of all census houses. Out of this, 3,606,480 houses, representing 81.7% were located in the rural areas and 806,755 representing 18.3% in the urban areas.

1.23 The districtwise position revealed that Jaipur with a percentage of 9.1 occupied the top place followed by Udaipur which had 8.2% of such houses. The lowest percentage amongst the various districts was 0.7 for Jaisalmer.

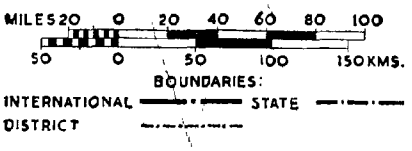
1.24 In the rural areas of the various districts, Udaipur with a percentage of 7.2 occupied the top place, with Jaipur with 6.3% coming next. Jaisalmer, again occupied the bottom place with a percentage of 0 6.

1.25 The picture for the urban areas again showed Jaipur at the top with a percentage of 2.8. Ajmer occupied the second position with 1.8% of such houses. Jaisalmer was joined at the bottom by Jalor, Dungarpur and Banswara districts, all of which had a percentage of 0.1. The following table shows the percentages for the State and the various districts separately for rural and urban areas along with the comparable 1961 data :—

RAJASTHAN

AVAILABILITY OF HOUSES

(IN RURAL & URBAN AREAS)



Note: The two bars represent net availability in rural and urban areas respectively whereas the percentages at the top of the bars show the relative position of the rural and urban components. The shaded portions in the bars represent the net availability of residential and partly-residential houses while the white portions show the similar position for all other houses.

70° EAST OF GREENWICH

State/District	1971 Total	1971 Rural	1971 Urban	1961 Total	1961 Rural	1961 Urban
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**81.7**	**18.3**	**100**	**83.1**	**16.9**
Ganganagar	5.0	4.1	0.9	4.8	4.1	0.7
Bikaner	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.1	1.2	0.9
Churu	3.0	2.1	0.9	2.8	1.9	0.9
Jhunjhunun	3.0	2.4	0.6	3.0	2.5	0.5
Alwar	4.9	4.4	0.5	5.1	4.7	0.4
Bharatpur	5.4	4.6	0.8	5.6	4.8	0.8
Sawai Madhopur	4.7	4.1	0.6	4.9	4.3	0.6
Jaipur	9.1	6.3	2.8	9.6	6.6	3.0
Sikar	3.5	2.8	0.7	3.6	3.0	0.6
Ajmer	4.7	2.9	1.8	5.0	3.1	1.9
Tonk	2.3	1.9	0.4	2.4	2.0	0.4
Jaisalmer	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1
Jodhpur	4.3	2.9	1.4	4.1	2.9	0.2
Nagaur	4.5	3.9	0.6	4.5	3.9	0.6
Pali	4.3	3.7	0.6	4.3	3.8	0.5
Barmer	2.9	2.6	0.3	3.1	2.9	0.2
Jalor	2.6	2.5	0.1	2.8	2.7	0.1
Sirohi	1.9	1.5	0.4	2.0	1.7	0.3
Bhilwara	4.8	4.3	0.5	4.8	4.4	0.4
Udaipur	8.2	7.2	1.0	8.0	7.1	0.9
Chittaurgarh	4.3	3.9	0.4	3.9	3.5	0.4
Dungarpur	2.1	2.0	0.1	2.0	1.9	0.1
Banswara	2.4	2.3	0.1	2.3	2.2	0.1
Bundi	1.9	1.6	0.3	1.7	1.4	0.3
Kota	4.8	3.6	1.2	4.4	3.6	0.8
Jhalawar	2.6	2.3	0.3	2.5	2.3	0.2

1.26 Out of the 18.28% houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, almost one third (6.93%) were accounted for by the cities alone. Jaipur with a percentage of 2.26 occupied the top place while Bikaner with 0.69 was at the bottom. The following table shows the 1961 and 1971 percentages of such houses, along with rank, for each city :—

	City	1971 Per cent	1971 Rank	1961 Per cent	1961 Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.69	6	0.70	4
2.	Jaipur	2.26	1	2.50	1
3.	Ajmer	1.05	3	1.20	2
4.	Jodhpur	1 20	2	1.00	3
5.	Udaipur	0·75	5	0.60	5
6.	Kota	0.98	4	0 60	5

1.27 Distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses under different uses and vacant in the State revealed that as many as 709 of them were used either wholly or partly for residential purposes.

1.28 This distribution for various districts revealed that the highest incidence of such census houses, namely 830, was found in Dungarpur, closely followed by Banswara with 826. The lowest number (609 out of 1,000) was found in Tonk district. The following table shows the distribution of such houses for the State and the various districts in comparison to 1961 position :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 1971	Incidence per 1,000 1961
	RAJASTHAN	**709**	**728**
1.	Ganganagar	781	856
2.	Bikaner	728	682
3.	Churu	796	822
4.	Jhunjhunun	717	732
5.	Alwar	641	637
6.	Bharatpur	673	640
7.	Sawai Madhopur	668	659
8.	Jaipur	668	685
9.	Sikar	679	704
10.	Ajmer	710	729
11.	Tonk	609	655
12.	Jaisalmer	640	656
13.	Jodhpur	736	766
14.	Nagaur	728	749
15.	Pali	656	712
16.	Barmer	716	833
17.	Jalor	739	822
18.	Sirohi	668	736
19.	Bhilwara	732	749
20.	Udaipur	732	768
21.	Chittaurgarh	726	740
22.	Dungarpur	830	831
23.	Banswara	826	828
24.	Bundi	754	750
25.	Kota	712	726
26.	Jhalawar	745	751

1.29 A similar distribution pattern for the cities revealed that Ajmer city topped the list with 782 houses out of 1,000 being used wholly or partly for residential purposes. The lowest number of 736 houses was found in Bikaner. The following table shows the distribution for each city in comparison to 1961 position along with rank :—

	City	1971 Incidence per 1,000	1971 Rank	1961 Incidence per 1,000	1961 Rank
1.	Bikaner	736	5	656	4
2.	Jaipur	764	3	771	1
3.	Ajmer	782	1	770	2
4.	Jodhpur	758	4	743	5
5.	Udaipur	758	4	764	3
6.	Kota	768	2	719	6

Residential census houses

1.30 There were 4,293,425 census houses in the State which were used purely for residential purposes.

This represented 69% of the total. Out of this, 3,507,920 houses representing 81.7% were located in the rural areas and 785,505 houses representing 18.3% in the urban areas.

1.31 The districtwise position revealed that Jaipur had the highest percentage of 9.1 followed by Udaipur which had 8.2% residential houses. The lowest percentage of 0.7 was recorded in Jaisalmer district.

1.32 For the rural areas, Udaipur with a percentage of 7.1 was at the top. Jaipur occupied the second place with a percentage of 6.2. Jaisalmer again recorded the lowest percentage which was 0.6.

1.33 For the urban areas, Jaipur with a percentage of 2.9 was again at the top while Ajmer with 1.8 occupied the next place. Jaisalmer, along with Jalor, Dungarpur and Banswara districts with a percentage of 0.1 each, occupied the bottom place. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the various districts separately for rural and urban areas in comparison with 1961 figures :—

State/District	1971			1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**81.70**	**18.30**	**100**	**83.2**	**16.8**
Ganganagar	5.0	4.1	0 9	4.8	4.1	0.7
Bikaner	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.1	1.2	0.9
Churu	3.0	2.1	0.9	2.9	2.0	0.9
Jhunjhunun	3.0	2.4	0.6	3.0	2.5	0.5
Alwar	5.0	4.5	0.5	5.1	4.7	0.4
Bharatpur	5.5	4.7	0.8	5.6	4.8	0.8
Sawai Madhopur	4.7	4.1	0.6	4.9	4.4	0.5
Jaipur	9.1	6.2	2.9	9.6	6.6	3.0
Sikar	3.5	2.8	0.7	3.6	3.0	0.6
Ajmer	4.7	2.9	1.8	5.0	3.1	1.9
Tonk	2.3	1.9	0.4	2.4	2.0	0.4
Jaisalmer	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1
Jodhpur	4.3	2.9	1.4	4.1	2.9	1.2
Nagaur	4.6	4.0	0.6	4.5	3.9	0.6
Pali	4.1	3.6	0.5	4.3	3.8	0.5
Barmer	2.9	2.6	0.3	3.0	2.8	0.2
Jalor	2.6	2.5	0.1	2.8	2.7	0.1
Sirohi	1.9	1.5	0.4	2.0	1.7	0.3
Bhilwara	4.8	4.3	0.5	4.7	4.3	0.4
Udaipur	8.2	7.1	1.1	8.0	7.1	0.9
Chittaurgarh	4.3	3.9	0.4	4.0	3.6	0.4
Dungarpur	2.1	2.0	0.1	2.0	1.9	0.1
Banswara	2.4	2.3	0.1	2.3	2.2	0.1
Bundi	1.9	1.6	0.3	1.7	1.4	0.3
Kota	4.8	3.6	1.2	4.4	3.6	0.8
Jhalawar	2.5	2.3	0.2	2.5	2.3	0.2

1.34 Out of 18.30% residential houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, more than one third were accounted for by the cities. The percentage worked out to 6.99. The highest percentage of 2.29 was recorded in Jaipur while the lowest percentage of 0.70 in Bikaner. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	0.70	6
2. Jaipur	2.29	1
3. Ajmer	1.06	3
4. Jodhpur	1 21	2
5. Udaipur	0.75	5
6. Kota	0.98	4

1.35 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses under different uses and vacant in the State revealed that 690 of them were used purely for residential purposes.

1.36 This distribution pattern for various districts revealed that Dungarpur district had the highest number (807 out of 1,000) of such houses. The lowest number (588 out of 1,000) was recorded in Tonk. The following table shows the distribution for the State and various districts in comparison with similar picture from the 1961 Census :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	**690**	**721**
1.	Ganganagar	767	848
2.	Bikaner	716	676
3.	Churu	785	819
4.	Jhunjhunun	707	729
5.	Alwar	631	632
6.	Bharatpur	665	638
7.	Sawai Madhopur	652	654
8.	Jaipur	651	676
9.	Sikar	662	700
10.	Ajmer	690	720
11.	Tonk	588	651
12.	Jaisalmer	615	641
13.	Jodhpur	720	758
14.	Nagaur	711	737
15.	Pali	620	698
16.	Barmer	698	813
17.	Jalor	715	810
18.	Sirohi	639	729
19.	Bhilwara	705	740
20.	Udaipur	711	761
21.	Chittaurgarh	701	733
22.	Dungarpur	807	825
23.	Banswara	792	816
24.	Bundi	734	746
25.	Kota	690	720
26.	Jhalawar	717	739

1.37 The pattern of distribution for the cities revealed that Ajmer had the highest incidence of residential houses. This was 770 out of 1,000. The lowest number (723 out of 1,000) was found in Bikaner. The following table shows distribution for each city in comparison to the 1961 position along with rank :—

City	1971 Incidence per 1,000	1971 Rank	1961 Incidence per 1,000	1961 Rank
1. Bikaner	723	6	643	6
2. Jaipur	752	3	761	2
3. Ajmer	770	1	765	1
4. Jodhpur	742	4	733	4
5. Udaipur	737	5	751	3
6. Kota	757	2	713	5

1.38 The distribution pattern of 1,000 residential census houses for the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 817 of them were located in the rural areas and 183 in the urban areas.

1.39 When we discuss the break-up of every 1,000 residential census houses under the rural and urban components we find that Jalor district had the highest rural incidence (949) with only 51 residential houses in the urban areas. Conversely, the highest number of residential houses for the urban areas was found in Bikaner. This was 421 out of 1,000 leaving it with the lowest rural component among the various districts. The following table shows the distribution for the State and its various districts separately for the rural and urban areas in comparison with 1961 position :—

S.No. State/District	Incidence per 1,000 Rural 1971	Rural 1961	Urban 1971	Urban 1961
RAJASTHAN	**817**	**832**	**183**	**168**
1. Ganganagar	829	861	171	139
2. Bikaner	579	583	421	417
3. Churu	698	687	302	313
4. Jhunjhunun	814	823	186	177
5. Alwar	900	915	100	85
6. Bharatpur	851	861	149	139
7. Sawai Madhopur	866	894	134	106
8. Jaipur	688	683	312	317
9. Sikar	811	827	189	173
10. Ajmer	619	616	381	384
11. Tonk	830	849	170	151
12. Jaisalmer	828	885	172	115
13. Jodhpur	666	713	334	287
14. Nagaur	869	881	131	119
15. Pali	871	895	129	105
16. Barmer	912	935	88	65
17. Jalor	949	952	51	48
18. Sirohi	811	831	189	169
19. Bhilwara	895	923	105	77
20. Udaipur	873	890	127	110
21. Chittaurgarh	898	905	102	95
22. Dungarpur	935	941	65	59
23. Banswara	947	945	53	55
24. Bundi	844	828	156	172
25. Kota	740	806	260	194
26. Jhalawar	900	928	100	72

Shop-cum-residence

1.40 There were 39,330 census houses in the State that were used as shop-cum-residence. This represented 0.60% of the total. Out of this 30,360, representing 77.2% were located in the rural areas and 8,970 representing 22.8% in the urban areas.

1.41 The districtwise position in respect of percentage of shop-cum-residence revealed that Udaipur was far ahead of all districts with a percentage of 10.5. The next highest percentage that was in Kota was 6.6. The lowest percentage which was 1.2 was located in Jaisalmer.

1.42 For the rural areas, Udaipur with a percentage of 8.9 was again at the top while Chittaurgarh which had a percentage of 5.3 came next. Bikaner occupied the lowest place with a percentage of 0.8.

1.43 In the urban areas, Jaipur and Jodhpur jointly emerged at the top with a percentage of 2.3 each. The lowest percentage which was 0.1 was found in Jaisalmer. The following table shows percentage for the State and various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately in comparison with the 1961 figures :—

State/District	1971 Total	1971 Rural	1971 Urban	1961 Total	1961 Rural	1961 Urban
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**77.2**	**22.8**	**100**	**66.4**	**33.6**
Ganganagar	6.6	5.3	1.3	7.0	4.9	2.1
Bikaner	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.4	1.4
Churu	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.6
Jhunjhunun	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.9
Alwar	2.5	2.0	0.5	3.9	2.5	1.4
Bharatpur	3.6	3.0	0.6	2.2	1.5	0.7
Sawai Madhopur	5.2	4.2	1.0	4.3	3.3	1.0
Jaipur	6.3	4.0	2.3	8.1	3.1	5.0
Sikar	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.2
Ajmer	3.1	1.9	1.2	3.9	2.1	1.8
Tonk	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.4
Jaisalmer	1.3	1.2	0.1	1.5	1.4	0.1
Jodhpur	4.7	2.4	2.3	4.1	2.2	1.9
Nagaur	3.5	3.0	0.5	9.2	1.8	7.4
Pali	5.2	4.1	1.1	4.2	3.7	0.5
Barmer	2.8	2.5	0.3	7.4	7.1	0.3
Jalor	3.5	3.3	0.2	4.5	4.4	0.1
Sirohi	2.3	1.7	0.6	2.2	1.4	0.8
Bhilwara	3.7	3.2	0.5	2.8	2.2	0.6
Udaipur	10.5	8.9	1.6	8.8	7.5	1.3
Chittaurgarh	6.4	5.3	1.1	3.4	2.6	0.8
Dungarpur	2.7	2.3	0 4	2.2	1.7	0.5
Banswara	4.1	3.5	0.6	3.9	3.5	0 4
Bundi	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.4
Kota	6.6	4.9	1.7	4.8	3.5	1.3
Jhalawar	4.4	3.7	0.7	3.1	2.4	0.7

1.44 Out of 22.80% houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, almost one third (7.53%) were located in the cities. Jodhpur with 1.93 stood at the top while Ajmer with 0.74 occupied the bottom place. The following table shows percentage along with rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.76	5
2.	Jaipur	1.83	2
3.	Ajmer	0.74	6
4.	Jodhpur	1.93	1
5.	Udaipur	1.07	4
6.	Kota	1 20	3

1.45 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses under different uses and vacant revealed that 6 houses were used as shop-cum-residence at the State level.

1.46 This distribution for the districts revealed that Banswara had the highest number (12 out of 1,000) of such census houses. The second highest number which was 11 was found in Jaisalmer. Jhunjhunun, Alwar and Sikar districts had the lowest number of such houses (3 out of 1,000). The following table shows distribution for State and districts in comparison to 1961 figures :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 1971	Incidence per 1,000 1961
	RAJASTHAN	**6**	**4**
1.	Ganganagar	9	7
2.	Bikaner	5	3
3.	Churu	4	2
4.	Jhunjhunun	3	2
5.	Alwar	3	3
6.	Bharatpur	4	1
7.	Sawai Madhopur	7	3
8.	Jaipur	4	3
9.	Sikar	3	2
10.	Ajmer	4	3
11.	Tonk	6	2
12.	Jaisalmer	11	9
13.	Jodhpur	7	4
14.	Nagaur	5	9
15.	Pali	7	4
16.	Barmer	6	12
17.	Jalor	9	8
18.	Sirohi	7	5
19.	Bhilwara	5	3
20.	Udaipur	8	5
21.	Chittaurgarh	10	4
22.	Dungarpur	9	5
23.	Banswara	12	8
24.	Bundi	7	3
25.	Kota	9	4
26	Jhalawar	12	6

1.47 This distribution for the cities revealed that Jodhpur had the highest number which was 11 out of 1,000. Udaipur came next with 10 out of 1,000 census houses under this category. Ajmer had the lowest number which was only 5. The following table shows distribution along with rank for each city in comparison to 1961 position :—

	City	1971 Incidence per 1,000	1971 Rank	1961 Incidence per 1,000	1961 Rank
1.	Bikaner	7	4	7	2
2.	Jaipur	6	5	8	1
3.	Ajmer	5	6	3	4
4.	Jodhpur	11	1	7	2
5.	Udaipur	10	2	7	2
6.	Kota	8	3	5	3

1.48 It will be observed from the above table that while the position of Bikaner has remained more or less static over the two Censuses, the number of such houses in Jaipur registered a decline and for the remaining four cities the number during the current Census has risen.

1.49 The distribution of 1,000 census houses used as shop-cum-residence among the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 772 were located in the rural areas and 228 in the urban areas.

1.50 This distribution for the districts revealed that the highest incidence of rural shop-cum-dwellings was in Jalor (935) followed by Jaisalmer (931). The lowest number (469) was located in Bikaner. These very districts recorded the lowest and the highest incidence for the urban areas as well. The following table shows distribution for the State and various districts in comparison to the 1961 figures :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
		1971		1961	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**772**	**228**	**664**	**336**
1.	Ganganagar	797	203	695	305
2.	Bikaner	469	531	233	767
3.	Churu	541	459	439	561
4.	Jhunjhunun	589	411	296	704
5.	Alwar	811	189	646	354
6.	Bharatpur	846	154	701	299
7.	Sawai Madhopur	805	195	762	238
8.	Jaipur	637	363	389	611
9.	Sikar	630	370	377	623
10.	Ajmer	601	399	531	469
11.	Tonk	715	285	707	293
12.	Jaisalmer	931	69	954	46
13.	Jodhpur	500	500	524	476
14.	Nagaur	880	120	191	809
15.	Pali	792	208	878	122
16.	Barmer	908	92	967	33
17.	Jalor	935	65	977	23
18.	Sirohi	740	260	656	344
19.	Bhilwara	868	132	788	212
20.	Udaipur	851	149	850	150
21.	Chittaurgarh	822	178	781	219
22.	Dungarpur	855	145	768	232
23.	Banswara	846	154	894	106
24.	Bundi	675	325	644	356
25.	Kota	746	254	720	280
26.	Jhalawar	836	164	760	240

Workshop-cum-residence (including household industry)

1.51 There were 80,480 census houses in the whole State which were used as wokshop-cum-residence including household industry. This represented 1.3% of the total. Out of this, 68,200 houses, representing 84.7%, were located in the rural areas and 12,280, representing 15.3%, in the urban areas.

1.52 The districtwise position revealed that the highest percentage of such census houses which was 10.5 was located in Pali. Jaipur with a percentage of 9.9 came next, Jaisalmer had a very meagre percentage of 0.8.

1.53 For the rural areas of the various districts, Pali with a percentage of 9.8 maintained its lead while Jaipur occupied the second place with 8.1. The lowest percentage of 0.6 occurred in Bikaner.

1.54 For the urban areas, Jaipur topped the list with a percentage of 1.8. Ajmer came next with 1.2. The lowest percentage of 0.1 was recorded in Jaisalmer district. The following table shows percentage for State and districts for rural and urban areas separately in comparison with 1961 Census results:—

State/District	1971			1961		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**84.7**	**15.3**	**100**	**81.6**	**18.4**
Ganganagar	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5
Bikaner	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.3	0.5	1.8
Churu	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.6
Jhunjhunun	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4
Alwar	2.9	2.1	0.8	2.9	1.9	1.0
Bharatpur	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5
Sawai Madhopur	3.5	3.1	0.4	2.8	2.4	0.4
Jaipur	9.9	8.1	1.8	18.4	15.8	2.6
Sikar	4.0	3.1	0.9	1.8	0.7	1.1
Ajmer	5.9	4.7	1.2	8.3	7.0	1.3
Tonk	3.1	2.4	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.7
Jaisalmer	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.6
Jodhpur	2.8	2.2	0.6	4.1	2.5	1.6
Nagaur	4.0	3.2	0.8	4.4	3.5	0.9
Pali	10.5	9.8	0.7	13.2	12.5	0.7
Barmer	2.7	2.2	0.5	6.2	6.2	0.0
Jalor	2.9	2.7	0.2	3.1	3.0	0.1
Sirohi	3.4	3.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.0
Bhilwara	7.9	7.3	0.6	8.3	8.2	0.1
Udaipur	8.0	7.0	1.0	3.6	2.5	1.1
Chittaurgarh	4.9	4.4	0.5	3.3	2.6	0.7
Dungarpur	2.0	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Banswara	3.5	3.3	0.2	2.5	2.2	0.3
Bundi	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5
Kota	4.9	4.4	0.5	2.0	1.8	0.2
Jhalawar	3.0	2.8	0.2	4.3	3.7	0.6

1.55 Out of 15.30% workshop-cum-residential houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, 3.03% were accounted for by the cities. The highest percentage of 1.03 was recorded in Jaipur while the lowest, 0.18 in Kota. The following table shows percentage with rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.29	5
2.	Jaipur	1.03	1
3.	Ajmer	0.49	3
4.	Jodhpur	0.40	4
5.	Udaipur	0.64	2
6.	Kota	0·18	6

1.56 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses under different uses and vacant houses in the State revealed that there were 13 houses that were used as workshop-cum-residence including household industry.

1.57 The distribution pattern in districts revealed that Pali had the highest number which was 29 out of 1,000. Sirohi, Bhilwara and Banswara followed next with 22 houses each. The lowest number which was 4 was located in Bharatpur. The following table shows distribution for State and districts in comparison with 1961 position :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	**13**	**3**
1.	Ganganagar	5	1
2.	Bikaner	7	3
3.	Churu	7	1
4.	Jhunjhunun	7	1
5.	Alwar	7	2
6.	Bharatpur	4	1
7.	Sawai Madhopur	9	2
8.	Jaipur	13	6
9.	Sikar	14	2
10.	Ajmer	16	6
11.	Tonk	15	2
12.	Jaisalmer	14	6
13	Jodhpur	9	4
14.	Nagaur	12	3
15.	Pali	29	10
16.	Barmer	12	8
17.	Jalor	15	4
18.	Sirohi	22	2
19.	Bhilwara	22	6
20.	Udaipur	13	2
21.	Chittaurgarh	15	3
22.	Dungarpur	14	1
23.	Banswara	22	4
24.	Bundi	13	1
25.	Kota	13	2
26.	Jhalawar	16	6

1.58 It will be observed from the above table that all the districts have registered a rise in the use of census houses on this account, in 1971 in relation to 1961.

1.59 A similar distribution for the cities revealed that the highest number which was 12, was located in Udaipur. Kota City had the lowest number which was only 3. The following table shows the distribution for each city along with rank for the 1961 and 1971 Censuses :—

	City	1971		1961	
		Incidence per 1,000	Rank	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	6	3	6	1
2.	Jaipur	6	3	2	3
3.	Ajmer	7	2	2	3
4.	Jodhpur	5	4	3	2
5.	Udaipur	12	1	6	1
6.	Kota	3	5	1	4

1.60 It will be observed that while Bikaner City has remained more or less static, the largest increase took place in respect of Kota in which the number rose to 3 in 1971 from 1 in 1961. However, in respect of absolute numbers the greatest increase took place in respect of Udaipur in which the number rose from 6 in 1961 to 12 in 1971.

1.61 The distribution of 1,000 census houses used as workshop-cum-residence includiug household industry in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 847 houses were located in the rural areas and 153 in the urban areas. As household industry combined with residence is the normal feature of the economy of people living in the rural areas, its greater proportion in the rural areas is quite natural.

1.62 This distribution for various districts revealed that Jhalawar had as many as 939 such houses in the rural areas thereby revealing that the lowest number (61) of such houses existed in its urban areas. Jalor had 934 such houses in the rural areas and 66 in urban. As these districts are characterized by the rural nature of their economy, the preponderant numbers in the rural areas appear quite natural. It was in Churu district that a greater number of such census houses was located in the urban areas as compared to those rural. The number for urban and rural areas there was 527 and 473 respectively. The following table shows distribution for the State and various districts in comparison to 1961 Census position :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
		1971		1961	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**847**	**153**	**816**	**184**
1.	Ganganagar	735	265	467	533
2.	Bikaner	551	449	221	779
3.	Churu	473	527	37	963
4.	Jhunjhunun	642	358	549	451
5.	Alwar	738	262	669	331
6.	Bharatpur	746	254	503	497
7.	Sawai Madhopur	875	125	868	132
8.	Jaipur	819	181	858	142
9.	Sikar	783	217	362	638
10.	Ajmer	797	203	842	158
11.	Tonk	785	215	540	460
12.	Jaisalmer	902	98	559	441
13.	Jodhpur	780	220	615	385
14.	Nagaur	807	193	797	203
15.	Pali	928	72	947	53
16.	Barmer	825	175	994	6
17.	Jalor	934	66	980	20
18.	Sirohi	899	101	971	29
19.	Bhilwara	922	78	989	11
20.	Udaipur	877	123	701	299
21.	Chittaurgarh	902	98	798	202
22.	Dungarpur	891	109	732	268
23.	Banswara	924	76	875	125
24.	Bundi	812	188	213	787
25.	Kota	901	99	915	85
26.	Jhalawar	939	61	848	152

Occupied census houses other than residential

1.63 The census houses other than residential may be occupied for being used for any of the following purposes :—

(i) Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist-homes and inspection houses.

(ii) Shops excluding eating-houses.

(iii) Business houses and offices.

(iv) Factories, workshops and worksheds.

(v) Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places.

(vi) Places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayatghars etc.) excluding places of worship.

(vii) Places of worship (e.g. temples, churches, mosques, gurudwaras etc.)

(viii) Others.

1.64 The incidence of all houses used for the above purposes worked out to 16.4% of all census houses in the State. The actual number of census houses under this category was 1,021,965. The different uses listed above will now be taken up one by one.

Hostels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses

1.65 There were in all 18,330 census houses under this category. This represented 0.3% of all census houses in the State. Out of this 14,010 representing 76.4% were located in the rural areas and 4,320 representing 23.6% in the urban areas.

1.66 The districtwise position revealed that Bharatpur with a percentage of 12.3 occupied the top place followed by Jaipur which had 10.1% of such houses. The lowest percentage of 0.8 was found in Banswara district.

1.67 Among the rural areas of the various districts too, Bharatpur was at the top with 10.7%. Jaipur with 7.9% was in the second place here also. For the bottom place, Bikaner and Dungarpur were tied up with a percentage of 0.5 each. For the urban areas, Jaipur with a percentage of 2.2 replaced Bharatpur at the top. Ajmer came next with a percentage of 2.0. The lowest percentage of 0.1 was recorded in Jaisalmer district. The following table shows percentange for the State and the various districts in comparison to the 1961 Census position:—

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**100**	**76.4**	**69.1**	**23.6**	**30.9**
Ganganagar	1.9	3.0	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.6
Bikaner	1.1	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.0
Churu	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.7
Jhunjhunun	3.4	4.9	2.3	3.5	1.1	1.4
Alwar	7.9	7.6	7.1	6.2	0.8	1.4
Bharatpur	12.3	7.2	10.7	5.4	1.6	1.8
Sawai Madhopur	4.5	3.3	4.1	2.6	0.4	0.7
Jaipur	10.1	8.3	7.9	5.7	2.2	2.6
Sikar	7.6	5.0	6.6	3.5	1.0	1.5
Ajmer	4.7	6.5	2.7	2.9	2.0	3.6
Tonk	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.7
Jaisalmer	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.2
Jodhpur	4.1	5.3	2.2	3.2	1.9	2.1
Nagaur	4.8	4.8	3.6	4.1	1.2	0.7
Pali	5.2	6.8	4.5	5.8	0.7	1.0
Barmer	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	0.5	0.5
Jalor	2.3	3.7	1.9	3.0	0.4	0.7
Sirohi	2.7	4.2	2.1	2.5	0.6	1.7
Bhilwara	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.3	0.9	1.0
Udaipur	5.5	4.3	4.0	2.9	1.5	1.4
Chittaurgarh	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.0
Dungarpur	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1
Banswara	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
Bundi	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
Kota	2.8	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.6
Jhalawar	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3

1.68 Of the total percentage of such houses in the urban areas of the State which was 23.6, a little more than one fourth (6.57%) were located in the six cities alone. Jaipur City with 1.56% occupied the top place while Bikaner with 0.48% came last. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.48	6
2.	Jaipur	1.56	1
3.	Ajmer	1.12	3
4.	Jodhpur	1.47	2
5.	Udaipur	0.90	5
6.	Kota	1.04	4

1.69 The distribution pattern of census houses by vacant and different uses. revealed that only 3 per 1,000 houses were put to such use in the State.

1.70 This distribution for various districts revealed that Jaisalmer had the highest number which was 8 followed by Bharatpur and Sikar which had 6 such houses each. The lowest number which was 1 was recorded in Ganganagar, Banswara and Jhalawar districts. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the various districts for 1961 and 1971 Censuses:—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	3	2
1.	Ganganagar	1	1
2.	Bikaner	2	2
3.	Churu	3	2
4.	Jhunjhunun	3	3
5.	Alwar	4	2
6.	Bharatpur	6	2
7.	Sawai Madhopur	3	1
8.	Jaipur	3	2
9.	Sikar	6	2
10.	Ajmer	3	2
11.	Tonk	2	1
12.	Jaisalmer	8	5
13.	Jodhpur	3	3
14.	Nagaur	3	2
15.	Pali	3	3
16.	Barmer	3	2
17.	Jalor	3	3
18.	Sirohi	4	4
19.	Bhilwara	2	1
20.	Udaipur	2	1
21.	Chittaurgarh	2	1
22.	Dungarpur	2	1
23.	Banswara	1	1
24.	Bundi	2	1
25.	Kota	2	1
26.	Jhalawar	1	1

1.71 The general trend that is observable from the above table reveals that there has been a general increase in the number of such census houses over the last decade. With alround expansion of economy, increase in the number of such census houses, which are generally meant for providing facilities to the people, appears quite natural and normal.

1.72 This distribution for the cities showed that the highest number which happened to be 4 was found in Jodhpur and Udaipur. The following table shows distribution for each city in comparison with 1961 figures along with rank :—

	City	1971		1961	
		Incidence per 1,000	Rank	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	2	3	2	3
2.	Jaipur	2	3	1	4
3.	Ajmer	3	2	3	2
4.	Jodhpur	4	1	4	1
5.	Udaipur	4	1	3	2
6.	Kota	3	2	3	2

1.73 It will be seen from the above table that while the position of four cities has remained unchanged over the decade, the number of such census houses has registered an increase in Jaipur and Udaipur cities.

Shops excluding eating houses

1.74 A total of 174,450 census houses representing 2 8% of all census houses in the State were used for this purpose. Out of this 87,195 were located in the rural areas and 87,255 in the urban areas. This represented a percentage break-up of almost 50–50. During 1961 Census percentage in rural areas was greater than in the urban areas. It was 54.9% and 45.1% respectively. Thus there has been an increase in the number of such census houses in the urban areas over the decade and quite naturally so.

1.75 The districtwise position revealed that Jaipur with a percentage of 12.2 occupied the top place followed by Udaipur which had 7.5% houses put to this use. The lowest percentage of 0.4 was recorded in Jaisalmer district.

1.76 In the rural areas Jaipur and Udaipur continued to maintain their places at No. 1 & 2 with percentages of 5.0 and 4.7 respectively. The lowest percentage which was 0.2 was again recorded in Jaisalmer district.

1.77 In the urban areas of various districts, Jaipur maintained its lead at the top with a percentage of 7.2. Ajmer with a percentage of 4.9 replaced Udaipur at the second place. Jaisalmer again came last with 0.2%. The following table shows the percentage for the State and the various districts separately for rural and urban areas for 1961 and 1971 Censuses :—

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**100**	**50.0**	**54.9**	**50.0**	**45.1**
Ganganagar	5.3	4.1	2.1	1.7	3.2	2.4
Bikaner	2.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.6
Churu	2.5	2.1	0.5	0.2	2.0	1.9
Jhunjhunun	3.0	3.4	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.5
Alwar	5.5	6.3	3.8	5.1	1.7	1.2
Bharatpur	6.0	5.9	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.8
Sawai Madhopur	5.7	5.4	3.8	4.0	1.9	1.4
Jaipur	12.2	12.4	5.0	6.4	7.2	6.0
Sikar	3.8	4.8	1.7	2.8	2.1	2.0
Ajmer	7.1	7.9	2.2	2.9	4.9	5.0
Tonk	3.2	3.3	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.1
Jaisalmer	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Jodhpur	4.7	4.3	1.0	0.9	3.7	3.4
Nagaur	4.1	4.6	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.9
Pali	3.1	3.5	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.2
Barmer	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Jalor	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3
Sirohi	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
Bhilwara	4.8	5.9	3.6	4.6	1.2	1.3
Udaipur	7.5	7.1	4.7	4.6	2.8	2.5
Chittaurgarh	3.9	3.5	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.3
Dungarpur	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
Banswara	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Bundi	1.7	1 8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Kota	5.1	4.6	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.5
Jhalawar	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5

1.78 Out of a total of almost 50% houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, the cities accounted for a little more than one third of them. The percentage worked out to 16.85. The highest percentage which was 5.57 was recorded in Jaipur while the lowest percentage of 1.71 was in Bikaner. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	1.71	6
2.	Jaipur	5.57	1
3.	Ajmer	2.52	3
4.	Jodhpur	3.12	2
5.	Udaipur	1.96	5
6.	Kota	1.97	4

1.79 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different uses revealed that there were 28 such houses in the State.

1.80 This distribution for various districts revealed that the highest number which was 42 was found in Ajmer district. The lowest number (14) was found in Jalor district. The following table shows distribution for the State and various districts along with the 1961 Census results :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	**28**	**34**
1.	Ganganagar	33	35
2.	Bikaner	32	29
3.	Churu	26	29
4.	Jhunjhunun	29	39
5.	Alwar	28	37
6.	Bharatpur	29	32
7.	Sawai Madhopur	31	34
8.	Jaipur	36	41
9.	Sikar	30	45
10.	Ajmer	42	53
11.	Tonk	33	42
12.	Jaisalmer	16	15
13.	Jodhpur	32	37
14.	Nagaur	26	36
15.	Pali	19	27
16.	Barmer	16	19
17.	Jalor	14	13
18.	Sirohi	17	19
19.	Bhilwara	29	43
20.	Udaipur	26	32
21.	Chittaurgarh	25	31
22.	Dungarpur	17	19
23.	Banswara	15	12
24.	Bundi	27	36
25.	Kota	30	35
26.	Jhalawar	22	24

1.81 This distribution for the cities revealed that Udaipur and Jodhpur jointly occupied the top place

with 78 census houses each on this account. The lowest number which was 62 was found in Kota. The following table shows distribution for each city along with rank in comparison to the 1961 position :—

	City	1971		1961	
		Incidence per 1,000	Rank	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	72	3	59	6
2.	Jaipur	74	2	68	5
3.	Ajmer	74	2	78	4
4.	Jodhpur	78	1	99	1
5.	Udaipur	78	1	87	2
6.	Kota	62	4	86	3

Business houses and offices

1.82 There were 21,500 census houses in the State that were put to this use. In relation to the total census houses in the State, the percentage for this class worked out to 0.3. Out of this 10,530, representing 49.0%, were located in the rural areas and 10,970, representing 51.0%, in the urban areas. As the rural population in Rajasthan is almost five times that of urban, the above percentages indicate that the incidence of such houses in the urban areas is almost five times that of the rural areas.

1.83 The position in respect of the various districts revealed that Jaipur had the highest percentage (11.8) of such census houses followed by Udaipur which had a percentage of 8.6. The lowest percentage which was 1.1 was found in Jaisalmer.

1.84 For the rural areas of various districts Udaipur with a percentage of 5.4 occupied the top place followed by Jaipur in the second place with a percentage of 3.8. Churu and Jaisalmer districts occupied the bottom place jointly with a percentage of 0.4 each.

1.85 In the urban areas, the highest percentage (8.0) was located in Jaipur followed by Jodhpur which had a percentage of 4.3. The lowest percentage for the urban areas which was 0.4 was recorded in Dungarpur district. The following table shows distribution for the State and various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas in comparison to the 1961 figures :—

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**100**	**49.0**	**47.2**	**51.0**	**52.8**
Ganganagar	4.9	4.6	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.9
Bikaner	3.0	2.8	1.0	0.5	2.0	2.3
Churu	1.9	2.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.0
Jhunjhunun	2.5	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.8
Alwar	4.0	4.3	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.6
Bharatpur	4.4	4.7	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.7
Sawai Madhopur	3.5	3.1	1.7	2.2	1.8	0.9
Jaipur	11.8	14.1	3.8	4.3	8.0	9.8
Sikar	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.5
Ajmer	7.3	8.5	3.3	3.0	4 0	5.5
Tonk	2.4	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.9
Jaisalmer	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
Jodhpur	5.5	4.0	1.2	1.4	4.3	2.6
Nagaur	3.0	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.6
Pali	3.8	3.4	2 6	2.4	1.2	1.0
Barmer	2.4	2.3	1 4	1.5	1.0	0.8
Jalor	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6
Sirohi	2.2	3.1	1 0	1.4	1.2	1.7
Bhilwara	4.6	4.2	3.1	2.6	1.5	1.6
Udaipur	8.6	8.5	5.4	5.2	3.2	3.3
Chittaurgarh	5.2	3.8	3.3	2.2	1.9	1.6
Dungarpur	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.5
Banswara	1.5	1.8	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.5
Bundi	1 9	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2
Kota	6.4	6.3	2.8	2.6	3.6	3.7
Jhalawar	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.8

1.86 Out of the 51.0% of such houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, 18.3% were accounted for by the cities alone. The highest percentange of 5.91 was located in Jaipur and the lowest 1.79 in Ajmer The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	1.80	5
2.	Jaipur	5 91	1
3.	Ajmer	1.79	6
4	Jodhpur	3.79	2
5.	Uda.pur	2.00	4
6.	Kota	2.84	3

1.87 The distribution pattern of census houses by vacant and different uses revealed that there were only 3 houses per 1,000 in the State under this use.

1.88 Similar distribution for the districts revealed that Ajmer had the highest incidence which was 6. The lowest number, which was 2, was found in Churu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Nagaur and Banswara districts. The following table shows distribution for the State and various districts for 1971 in comparison to the 1961 position :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	3	2
1.	Ganganagar	4	3
2.	Bikaner	5	3
3.	Churu	2	2
4.	Jhunjhunun	3	1
5.	Alwar	2	2
6.	Bharatpur	3	2
7.	Sawai Madhopur	2	1
8.	Jaipur	4	3
9.	Sikar	3	2
10.	Ajmer	6	4
11.	Tonk	3	2
12.	Jaisalmer	5	3
13.	Jodhpur	5	2
14.	Nagaur	2	1
15.	Pali	3	2
16.	Barmar	3	2
17.	Jalor	3	2
18.	Sirohi	4	3
19.	Bhilwara	3	2
20.	Udaipur	4	2
21.	Chittaurgarh	4	2
22.	Dungarpur	3	2
23	Banswara	2	2
24.	Bundi	4	3
25.	Kota	4	3
26.	Jhalawar	3	2

1.89 It will be seen from the above table that almost all the districts have recorded a rise in this category over the decade. Due to an alround expansion in trade, commerce and the functions of the State, more and more new business houses and offices have come into existence and old ones have undergone expansion. The increase on this account, therefore, appears quite normal.

1.90 The pattern of distribution of such houses for the cities revealed that Jodhpur and Kota had the highest number which was 11 in each case. The lowest number (6) was found in Ajmer. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city in comparison to the 1961 Census :—

	City	1971		1961	
		Incidence per 1,000	Rank	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	9	3	5	4
2.	Jaipur	10	2	7	2
3.	Ajmer	6	4	6	3
4.	Jodhpur	11	1	5	4
5.	Udaipur	10	2	9	1
6.	Kota	11	1	9	1

Factories, workshops and work-sheds

1.91 There were 80,055 census houses in the State that were put to this use. This represented 1.3% of all census houses in the State. Out of this, 40,365 census houses representing 50.4% were located in the rural areas and 39,690, representing 49.6% in the urban areas.

1.92 The districtwise position revealed that Jaipur was far too ahead of other districts with a percentage of 16.3. The next highest percentage on this account was recorded in Ajmer district which was 7.8. The lowest percentage of 0.4 was found in Jaisalmer district.

1.93 Regarding rural areas of the various districts, Jaipur maintained its lead with a percentage of 6.9 followed this time by Alwar with a percentage of 4.7. The lowest percentage, which was 0.2, was again recorded in Jaisalmer district.

1.94 In respect of urban areas, Jaipur was again at the top with a percentage of 9.4. Ajmer with a percentage of 5.1 was at the second place. For the bottom place, Jaisalmer was this time joined by Jalor and Banswara districts where the percentage, in each case, worked out to 0.2.

1.95 A look at the comparable picture of 1961 reveals almost the same picture as that of 1971, in general, and for Jaipur, Ajmer and Alwar districts in particular. This goes to show that the concentration of such census houses has continued to remain intact in these districts over the decade. The following table shows percentage for the State and various districts in comparison with the 1961 position :—

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**100**	**50.4**	**43.7**	**49.6**	**56.3**
Ganganagar	3.7	3.5	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.2
Bikaner	2.4	5.0	0.6	0.9	1.8	4.1
Churu	2.5	2.1	0.5	0.2	2.0	1.9
Jhunjhunun	2.3	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8
Alwar	6.4	6.3	4.7	4.6	1.7	1.7
Bharatpur	5.1	4.7	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.6
Sawai Madhopur	4.2	4.6	2.5	3.4	1.7	1.2
Jaipur	16.3	19.8	6.9	7.8	9.4	12.0
Sikar	4.2	3.2	2.3	1.1	1 9	2.1
Ajmer	7.8	8.7	2.7	2.0	5.1	6.7
Tonk	2.9	2 5	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4
Jaisalmer	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
Jodhpur	4.5	5.7	1.2	1.1	3.3	4.6
Nagaur	3.5	2.7	1.6	1 5	1.9	1.2
Pali	4.0	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.0
Barmer	1.4	1.8	0 8	1.0	0.6	0.8
Jalor	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.4
Sirohi	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0 3
Bhilwara	5.3	4.5	3.8	3.3	1.5	1.2
Udaipur	6.2	5.5	2.8	2.1	3.4	3.4
Chittaurgarh	3.7	4.0	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.6
Dungarpur	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0 3	0.2
Banswara	0.6	0.5	0.4	0 3	0.2	0.2
Bundi	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6
Kota	5.6	4.5	2.9	1.4	2.7	3.1
Jhalawar	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.1	0 6	0.8

1.96 Out of 49.6% houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, 19.05% were located in the cities. Jaipur had the highest percentage which was 7.73 followed by Jodhpur which had 2.84. The lowest percentage of 1.47 was recorded in Bikaner. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	1.47	6
2. Jaipur	7.73	1
3. Ajmer	2.75	3
4. Jodhpur	2.84	2
5. Udaipur	2.30	4
6. Kota	1.96	5

1.97 A look at the above table along with the similar table for the districts, would show that although Jodhpur City occupies a place next to Jaipur City, Jodhpur district as a whole does not show a high percentage of houses under this use.

1.98 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses put to different uses and vacant revealed that there were 13 such houses in the whole State. During 1961, this figure worked out to only 5. This reflects a trend towards growing industrialization.

1.99 In the various districts of the State, the highest number, which was 22, was found in Jaipur district. The second highest number of 21 was found in Ajmer. The lowest number which was 4 was located in Dungarpur and Banswara. The following table shows distribution for the State and various districts in comparison to the 1961 Census:—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	**13**	**5**
1.	Ganganagar	11	4
2.	Bikaner	15	11
3.	Churu	12	4
4.	Jhunjhunun	10	3
5.	Alwar	15	5
6.	Bharatpur	12	4
7.	Sawai Madhopur	11	4
8.	Jaipur	22	10
9.	Sikar	15	4
10.	Ajmer	21	9
11.	Tonk	14	5
12.	Jaisalmer	6	5
13.	Jodhpur	14	8
14.	Nagaur	10	3
15.	Pali	11	3
16.	Barmer	6	3
17.	Jalor	5	2
18.	Sirohi	9	2
19.	Bhilwara	15	5
20.	Udaipur	10	4
21.	Chittaurgarh	11	5
22.	Dungarpur	4	1
23.	Banswara	4	1
24.	Bundi	11	3
25.	Kota	15	5
26.	Jhalawar	12	4

1.100 It will be observed from the above table that, during 1961 Bikaner occupied the top place, followed by Jaipur and Ajmer. But in 1971 Bikaner occupied third place along with Alwar, Sikar, Bhilwara and Kota districts. This is on account of a faster increase in the number of houses put to such use in the other districts.

1.101 This distribution for the cities revealed that Jaipur and Udaipur, with 47 and 42 houses respectively, occupied the first and the second place. The lowest number which was 28, was found in Bikaner and Kota. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city along with the 1961 position:—

City	1971		1961	
	Incidence per 1,000	Rank	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1. Bikaner	28	5	21	3
2. Jaipur	47	1	22	2
3. Ajmer	37	3	22	2
4. Jodhpur	32	4	22	2
5. Udaipur	42	2	26	1
6. Kota	28	5	21	3

1.102 It will be observed from the above table that Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur cities have recorded a sharp rise in the number of such census houses over the decade. In the case of Kota, perhaps, the small increase in terms of numbers is largely offset by the larger proportion of the factories etc. which have come up there.

Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating-places

1.103 There were 13,020 census houses in the State that were used for housing such establishments. This represented 0.2% of all census houses in the State. Out of this, 5,740 census houses, representing 44.1%, were located in the rural areas and 7,280, representing 55.9%, in the urban. As this category of houses is generally found in the urban areas, proportionately higher percentage in such areas is therefore quite natural.

1.104 The districtwise position revealed that Jaipur with a percentage of 13.0 occupied the top place. Sikar came next with a percentage of 6.7. By and large, this type of use of census houses in the State has not recorded any appreciable increase during the 1961–71 decade.

1.105 In the rural areas of various districts, Jaipur, followed by Sikar, with percentages of 4.7 and 3.3 respectively, occupied the first and second place. The lowest percentage which worked out to 0.4 was located in Bundi.

1.106 For the urban areas, Jaipur with a percentage of 8.3 continued to occupy the top place followed in the second place by Ajmer with a percentage of 4.1. The lowest percentage of 0.2 each was recorded in Jaisalmer, Jalor, and Dungarpur districts. The following table shows percentage for the State and various districts in comparison to 1961 Census :—

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**100**	**44.1**	**24.7**	**55.9**	**75.3**
Ganganagar	5.5	6.0	1.8	1.4	3.7	4.6
Bikaner	3.3	6.4	0.8	0.4	2.5	6.0
Churu	4.5	2.4	0.9	0.3	3.6	2.1
Jhunjhunun	3.6	2.8	1.5	1.1	2.1	1.7
Alwar	4.5	5.7	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.1
Bharatpur	2.3	1.9	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.5
Sawai Madhopur	4.2	4.3	1.4	2.0	2.8	2.3
Jaipur	13.0	22.0	4.7	4.3	8.3	17.7
Sikar	6.7	4.6	3.3	0.5	3.4	4.1
Ajmer	6.0	11.1	1.9	0.4	4.1	10.7
Tonk	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.3	1.2	1.0
Jaisalmer	0.7	0.8	0.5	N	0.2	0.8
Jodhpur	3.1	5.4	1.3	0.6	1.8	4.8
Nagaur	5.2	1.7	2.8	0.5	2.4	1.2
Pali	5.1	1.4	3.1	1.1	2.0	0.3
Barmer	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1
Jalor	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Sirohi	2.7	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.5
Bhilwara	4.0	1.3	2.2	0.5	1.8	0.8
Udaipur	5.3	6.3	3.2	1.8	2.1	4.5
Chittaurgarh	3.9	2.3	2.3	0.8	1.6	1.5
Dungarpur	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6
Banswara	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.7
Bundi	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1
Kota	6.2	3.2	2.2	1.8	4.0	1.4
Jhalawar	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0

1.107 It will be particularly seen from the above table while comparing the figures of the two censuses, that the percentage for the State and districts in respect of the urban areas was much higher in 1961 than in 1971. During 1971, the percentage of such census houses in the rural areas has registered a fairly sharp increase both in respect of the State and the districts. This may be attributed to increasing urbanization on

account of improved means of transport and communication, and other facilities in the rural areas. For example, tea stalls have come up even in the remote areas which are not otherwise easily accessible.

1.108 Of the 55.9% houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, 16.13% were located in the cities. Jaipur with a percentage of 6.14 occupied the top place followed by Kota, with a percentage of 3.07. The lowest percentage of 1.08 was found in Udaipur. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	2.15	4
2. Jaipur	6.14	1
3. Ajmer	2.19	3
4. Jodhpur	1.50	5
5. Udaipur	1.08	6
6. Kota	3.07	2

1.109 The distribution pattern of census houses by different uses and vacant revealed that there were only 2 such census houses for every 1,000 in the whole State. During 1961, this number was only 1.

1.110 The distribution pattern for the districts revealed that the highest number, which happened to be 4, was jointly recorded in Churu and Sikar districts. The lowest number which was 1 was jointly recorded in Bharatpur, Barmer, Jalor, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Bundi districts. The following table shows distribution for the State and various districts in comparison with the 1961 Census :—

State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	1971	1961
RAJASTHAN	2	1
Ganganagar	3	2
Bikaner	3	4
Churu	4	1
Jhunjhunun	3	1
Alwar	2	1
Bharatpur	1	N
Sawai Madhopur	2	1
Jaipur	3	3
Sikar	4	2
Ajmer	3	3
Tonk	2	1
Jaisalmer	2	2
Jodhpur	2	2
Nagaur	3	1
Pali	2	N
Barmer	1	1
Jalor	1	N
Sirohi	3	1
Bhilwara	2	N
Udaipur	1	1
Chittaurgarh	2	1
Dungarpur	1	1
Banswara	1	1
Bundi	1	1
Kota	3	1
Jhalawar	2	1

1.111 It can be visualized from the above table that except in Bikaner district in which the number of such census houses has gone down in comparison to 1961, the number in other district has either remained unchanged or has increased during the last decade. In terms of percentages, however, this type of use of census houses has not caught on much as compared to the other uses. The following table shows such distribution for each city along with the 1961 position and rank :—

City	1971		1961	
	Incidence per 1,000	Rank	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1. Bikaner	8	1	10	1
2. Jaipur	6	3	9	2
3. Ajmer	5	4	10	1
4. Jodhpur	3	5	6	3
5. Udaipur	3	5	9	2
6. Kota	7	2	2	4

Places of entertainment and community gathering

1.112 There were 4,170 census houses in the whole State that were used for this type of establishments. This represented 0.1% of all census houses in the State. Out of this, 3,275 representing 78.5%, were located in the rural areas and 895, representing 21.5%, in the urban areas. During 1961, 81% such census houses were located in the rural areas and 19% in the urban areas. It thus reveals that there has been a rise of 2.5% in the urban areas and a proportionate decrease to this extent in the rural areas.

1.113 Districtwise position on this account revealed that Jaipur and Udaipur with a percentage of 8.8 each jointly occupied the first place. The lowest percentage of 0.2 was found in Jaisalmer. For the rural areas, the highest percentage which was 6.3 was recorded in Udaipur. Jaipur with a percentage of 5.8 occupied the next place. Jaisalmer once again recorded the lowest percentage of 0.2 which corresponded to the percentage of the district as a whole.

1.114 For the urban areas, Jaipur returned to the top place with a percentage of 3.0 followed by Udaipur which had 2.5%. While no such house existed in the urban areas of Jaisalmer and Dungarpur districts, the lowest percentage which was 0.1 each was recorded in Pali and Bundi districts. No figures having been netted in the sample for the urban areas of Jaisalmer and Dungarpur districts may be on account of various reasons. It may, however, be mentioned that even otherwise, the incidence of such houses in these districts is very small. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts in comparison with the 1961 Census figures :—

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**100**	**78.5**	**81.0**	**21.5**	**19.0**
Ganganagar	3.8	6.3	3.6	5.4	0.2	0.9
Bikaner	3.0	4.7	1.2	2.5	1.8	2.2
Churu	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.3
Jhunjhunun	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.4
Alwar	4.2	4.0	3.2	3.8	1.0	0.2
Bharatpur	4.7	3.9	4.1	3.3	0.6	0.6
Sawai Madhopur	4.7	5.1	4.0	4.7	0.7	0.4
Jaipur	8.8	7.1	5.8	5.8	3.0	1.3
Sikar	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.4	0.5
Ajmer	6.1	7.7	4.6	5.9	1.5	1.8
Tonk	4.2	2.4	3.6	1.9	0.6	0.5
Jaisalmer	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	...	...
Jodhpur	3.1	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.9
Nagaur	5.0	5.7	4.1	4.1	0.9	1.6
Pali	4.4	7.1	4.3	6.3	0.1	0.8
Barmer	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.1
Jalor	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.3
Sirohi	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	0.7	0.2
Bhilwara	6.4	4.7	5.7	4.1	0.7	0.6
Udaipur	8.8	7.5	6.3	5.8	2.5	1.7
Chittaurgarh	4.3	4.4	3.6	4.1	0.7	0.3
Dungarpur	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	...	0.4
Banswara	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.4	N
Bundi	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.3
Kota	5.4	4.0	4.1	3.2	1.3	0.8
Jhalawar	1.9	2.9	1.4	2.0	0.5	0.9

1.115 Existence of larger number of such census houses in the rural areas may be attributed to the fact that places of community gathering, particularly panchayatghars, are most located in the rural areas. Had it been a question purely of places of entertainment, the urban areas, no doubt, would have stood out prominently as such places are, perhaps, in much larger proportion in the urban areas.

1.116 Out of the 21.5% of such census houses that existed in the urban areas of the State, 8.89% were accounted for by the cities. Jaipur with a percentage of 2.28 occupied the top place while Ajmer with 0.72 came last. The following table shows percentage for each city along with rank :—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	1.80	3
2. Jaipur	2.28	1
3. Ajmer	0.72	6
4. Jodhpur	1.08	4
5. Udaipur	2.04	2
6. Kota	0.97	5

1.117 The distribution of 1,000 census houses by different uses and vacant revealed that there was only 1 such house in the whole State. During the 1961 Census also the number of such census houses was the same. Similar pattern obtained in respect of the districts also. The highest number which happened to be 2 was recorded in the Bikaner district. Other districts either only one such house or the number was negligible. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts in comparison with 1961 Census results :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	**1**	**1**
1.	Ganganagar	1	1
2.	Bikaner	1	1
3.	Churu	1	1
4.	Jhunjhunun	1	N
5.	Alwar	1	N
6.	Bharatpur	N	N
7.	Sawai Madhopur	N	1
8.	Jaipur	1	N
9.	Sikar	N	1
10.	Ajmer	1	1
11.	Tonk	1	N
12.	Jaisalmer	N	N
13.	Jodhpur	N	N

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 1971	1961
14.	Nagaur	1	1
15.	Pali	1	1
16.	Barmer	1	N
17.	Jalor	N	N
18.	Sirohi	1	1
19.	Bhilwara	1	1
20.	Udaipur	1	N
21.	Chittaurgarh	1	1
22.	Dungarpur	1	1
23.	Banswara	1	N
24.	Bundi	1	1
25.	Kota	1	1
26.	Jhalawar	1	1

1.118 The distribution pattern for the cities also followed the same course as it did in the case of the State and districts. The highest number of 2 such houses each was found in Bikaner and Udaipur. While Jodhpur had negligible number, the other three cities had one such house each. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city in comparison to the 1961 position :—

	City	1971 Incidence per 1,000	1971 Rank	1961 Incidence per 1,000	1961 Rank
1.	Bikaner	2	1	1	1
2.	Jaipur	1	2	N	
3	Ajmer	1	2	1	1
4.	Jodhpur	N		N	
5.	Udaipur	2	1	1	1
6.	Kota	1	2	N	

This picture reflects the continuing need for a larger number of places of entertainment and community gathering even though there has been some improvement in the position over the last decade.

Places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurudwara etc.)

1.119 There were 82,660 census houses in the State which were used as such. This represented 1.3% of all census houses in the State. Out of this, 68,665 such houses, representing 83.1%, were located in the rural areas and 13,995, representing 16.9%, in the urban areas.

1.120 The districtwise position regarding existence of such census houses revealed that Jaipur with a percentage as high as 13.3 occupied the top place followed by Udaipur which had a percentage of 8 4. The lowest percentage which was 0.4, was found in Jaisalmer.

1.121 For the rural areas, Jaipur and Udaipur again occupied the first and second place with percentages of 10.8 and 7.3 respectively. Jaisalmer, along with Dungarpur, recorded the lowest percentage which was 0.3 in each case.

1.122 For the urban areas, Jaipur with a percentage of 2.4 was again at the top. Second place was occupied by Ajmer where percentage was 1.4. The lowest percentage of 0.1 each was found in Jaisalmer and Jalor districts. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts. Comparison with similar data of 1961 has not been possible because separate information on this account was not collected in that Census but was combined under the category of "Others" :—

State/District	Percentage		
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**83.1**	**16.9**
Ganganagar	2.5	2.2	0.3
Bikaner	2.0	1.3	0.7
Churu	2.1	1.5	0.6
Jhunjhunun	2.4	1.7	0.7
Alwar	5.3	4.7	0.6
Bharatpur	4.4	3.5	0.9
Sawai Madhopur	5.8	5.2	0.6
Jaipur	13.2	10.8	2.4
Sikar	4.2	3.3	0.9
Ajmer	6.1	4.7	1.4
Tonk	4.9	4.3	0.6
Jaisalmer	0.4	0.3	0.1
Jodhpur	3.4	2.5	0.9
Nagaur	3.7	2.9	0.8
Pali	6.3	5.8	0.5
Barmer	1.5	1.3	0.2
Jalor	1.5	1.4	0.1
Sirohi	2.2	1.9	0.3
Bhilwara	6.1	5.7	0.4
Udaipur	8.4	7.3	1.1
Chittaurgarh	4.0	3.5	0.5
Dungarpur	0.5	0.3	0.2
Banswara	0.8	0.6	0.2
Bundi	1.9	1.5	0.4
Kota	4.4	3.3	1.1
Jhalawar	2.0	1.6	0.4

1.123 Out of the 16.9% houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, 4.6% were accounted for by the cities. The highest percentage of 1.55 was found in Jaipur while the lowest percentage which was 0.52 was in Bikaner. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	0.52	6
2. Jaipur	1.55	1
3. Ajmer	0.54	5
4. Jodhpur	0.68	4
5. Udaipur	0.69	3
6. Kota	0.70	2

1.124 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses by different uses and vacant in the State revealed that there were 13 houses that were put to such use.

1.125 In the districts, this distribution pattern revealed that Tonk had the highest number (24 out of 1,000), followed jointly by Jaipur and Pali districts which had 18 such houses each. The lowest number (4 out of 1,000) was recorded in Dungarpur. The following table shows distribution for each district :—

State/District	Incidence per 1,000
RAJASTHAN	13
Ganganagar	7
Bikaner	13
Churu	11
Jhunjhunun	11
Alwar	13
Bharatpur	10
Sawai Madhopur	15
Jaipur	18
Sikar	16
Ajmer	17
Tonk	24
Jaisalmer	8
Jodhpur	11
Nagaur	11
Pali	18
Barmer	7
Jalor	8
Sirohi	14
Bhilwara	17
Udaipur	14
Chittaurgarh	13
Dungarpur	4
Banswara	5
Bundi	14
Kota	12
Jhalawar	11

1.126 This distribution in the case of cities revealed that the highest number which was 13 was found in Udaipur, while the lowest number which was 8, was found in Ajmer and Jodhpur. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city :—

City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1. Bikaner	10	2
2. Jaipur	10	2
3. Ajmer	8	3
4. Jodhpur	8	3
5. Udaipur	13	1
6. Kota	10	2

Others

1.127 Census houses included in this category have been described in the beginning of this Chapter while dealing with the definitions of the various concepts.

1.128 There were 627,780 census houses in the State which were used as such. This represented 10.1% of all census houses in the State. Out of this 561,330, representing 89.4%, were located in the rural areas and 66,450, representing 10.6%, in the urban areas.

1.129 Amongst the various districts of the State, Jaipur and Alwar occupied the first and second place with percentages of 11.6 and 9.0 respectively. The lowest percentage, which was as low as 0.3 was recorded in Jaisalmer district.

1.130 For the rural areas it was again Jaipur and Alwar which held the first two positions with percentages of 10.2 and 8.7 respectively. Jaisalmer also did not improve its position and remained at the bottom with 0.2.

1.131 For the urban areas, Jaipur held on to the first place with a percentage of 1.4 but Alwar was replaced at the second place by Ajmer where the percentage worked out to 0.8. The following table shows percentage for the State and various districts. As places of worship were not a separate item in 1961 but were merged along with certain other items under the category of "Others" and Public Health and Medical Institutions etc. which formed a separate item in 1961 have now been merged with items covered by the category "Others", no comparison is possible between the data for "Others" as it

was available in 1961 with the one now being presented.

State/District	Percentage		
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**89.4**	**10.6**
Ganganagar	2.2	1.8	0.4
Bikaner	1.1	0.5	0.6
Churu	1.4	0.7	0.7
Jhunjhunun	3.1	2.7	0.4
Alwar	9.0	8.7	0.3
Bharatpur	8.0	7.6	0.4
Sawai Madhopur	5.5	5.1	0.4
Jaipur	11.6	10.2	1.4
Sikar	4.5	4.0	0.5
Ajmer	3.9	3.1	0.8
Tonk	5.0	4.6	0.4
Jaisalmer	0.3	0.2	0.1
Jodhpur	2.4	1.7	0.7
Nagaur	3.4	3.0	0.4
Pali	4.4	4.0	0.4
Barmer	0.8	0.7	0.1
Jalor	1.2	1.1	0.1
Sirohi	1.8	1.5	0.3
Bhilwara	4.6	4.3	0.3
Udaipur	7.3	6.8	0.5
Chittaurgarh	5.0	4.7	0.3
Dungarpur	1.3	1.2	0.1
Banswara	1.8	1.7	0.1
Bundi	1.3	1.1	0.2
Kota	6.3	5.8	0.5
Jhalawar	2.8	2.6	0.2

1.132 Out of the 10.6% houses that existed in the urban areas of the State, 2.70% were accounted for by the cities. The highest percentage of 0.87 was found in Jaipur, while the lowest, 0.28 in Udaipur. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	0.44	2
2. Jaipur	0.87	1
3. Ajmer	0.36	3
4. Jodhpur	0.44	2
5. Udaipur	0.28	5
6. Kota	0.31	4

1.133 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses by different uses and vacant revealed that there were 101 such houses in the State. After purely residential and vacant census houses, this was the third single largest category of census houses.

1.134 The distribution pattern for districts revealed that Tonk had the highest number (186 out of 1,000) followed by Alwar which had 167 out of 1,000 houses. The lowest number, which was 29, was recorded in Barmer district. The following table shows distribution for the State and various districts :—

State/District	Incidence per 1,000
RAJASTHAN	**101**
Ganganagar	49
Bikaner	57
Churu	53
Jhunjhunun	106
Alwar	167
Bharatpur	143
Sawai Madhopur	111
Jaipur	122
Sikar	125
Ajmer	85
Tonk	186
Jaisalmer	35
Jodhpur	59
Nagaur	79
Pali	97
Barmer	29
Jalor	46
Sirohi	89
Bhilwara	99
Udaipur	92
Chittaurgarh	119
Dungarpur	70
Banswara	83
Bundi	71
Kota	132
Jhalawar	118

1.135 This distribution pattern for the cities revealed that Bikaner occupied the top place with 66 out of 1,000 houses used on this account. Kota with 35 out of 1,000 houses occupied the bottom place. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city:—

City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1. Bikaner	66	1
2. Jaipur	42	2
3. Ajmer	38	4
4. Jodhpur	40	3
5. Udaipur	40	3
6. Kota	35	5

Vacant

1.136 There were 788,670 census houses in the State that were found vacant on one account or the other. This represented 12.7% of all census houses in the State. Out of this, 687,260 houses, representing 87.1%, were located in the rural areas and 101,410, representing 12.9%, in the urban areas. During 1961 Census, the percentage of vacancy in the rural and urban areas was 81.2 and 18.8 respectively. A comparison of percentages of the two censuses reveals that in the urban areas, lesser number of houses were vacant during 1971 as against 1961. The position for rural areas was reverse. This, perhaps, reflects the growing trend towards urbanization.

1.137 The position regarding different districts revealed that Jaipur had the highest percentage of 9.3 followed by Udaipur where this percentage worked out to 7.4. The lowest percentage which was 1.0, was recorded in Dungarpur and Banswara districts.

1.138 For the rural areas of the various districts, Jaipur and Udaipur with percentages of 8.1 and 6.8 respectively again occupied the first and second place. Dungarpur and Banswara also continued to remain at the bottom with a percentage of 0.9 each.

1.139 For the urban areas, Jaipur with a percentage of 1.2 remained at the top but Udaipur was displaced from the second position by Jodhpur which had a percentage of 1.0. The lowest percentage which was 0.1 was again returned by Dungarpur and Banswara districts along with Barmer. The following table shows percentage for the State and various districts in comparison with the 1961 figures:—

State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**100**	**87.1**	**81.2**	**12.9**	**18.8**
Ganganagar	3.9	2.4	3.5	2.0	0.4	0.4
Bikaner	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	1.2
Churu	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1
Jhunjhunun	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.9
Alwar	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.3	0.3	0.3
Bharatpur	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.1	0.5	1.4
Sawai Madhopur	6.3	7.3	5.7	6.6	0.6	0.7
Jaipur	9.3	10.2	8.1	8.3	1.2	1.9
Sikar	3.4	4.0	2.6	2.4	0.8	1.6
Ajmer	4.2	5.6	3.3	4.1	0.9	1.5
Tonk	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.5	0.5	0.6
Jaisalmer	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.7
Jodhpur	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	1.0	1.0
Nagaur	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.0	0.5	0.7
Pali	6.9	6.7	6 5	6.0	0.4	0.7
Barmer	4.8	1.9	4.7	1.7	0.1	0.2
Jalor	3.6	2.5	3.4	2.3	0.2	0.2
Sirohi	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.0	0.3	0.5
Bhilwara	3.7	3.2	3.4	2.8	0.3	0.4
Udaipur	7.4	8.1	6.8	7.4	0.6	0.7
Chittaurgarh	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.3	0.4	0.4
Dungarpur	1.0	1.2	0 9	1.0	0.1	0.2
Banswara	1.0	1.2	0 9	1.1	0.1	0.1
Bundi	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.3	0.3
Kota	3.4	4.4	2.7	3.6	0.7	0.8
Jhalawar	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.8	0.2	0.3

1.140 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses by occupied and vacant for the State as a whole revealed that 127 houses were vacant. During 1961 this figure worked out 113. It can therefore, be seen that overall vacancy rate has increased over the decade. We will revert to this subject later.

1.141 This distribution in respect of various districts revealed that Jaisalmer stood at the top in which 280 out of 1,000 houses were vacant. Barmer with 218 vacant houses followed in the second place. The lowest number of vacant houses which was 62 was found in Banswara. The following table shows distribution for the State and various districts with a comparative picture of 1961 results :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	**127**	**113**
1.	Ganganagar	110	68
2.	Bikaner	144	110
3.	Churu	92	82
4.	Jhunjhunun	117	88
5.	Alwar	127	89
6.	Bharatpur	123	98
7.	Sawai Madhopur	157	153
8.	Jaipur	123	112
9.	Sikar	122	120
10.	Ajmer	112	124
11.	Tonk	126	131
12.	Jaisalmer	280	286
13.	Jodhpur	138	116
14.	Nagaur	137	122

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 1971	1961
15.	Pali	190	171
16.	Barmer	218	81
17.	Jalor	181	110
18.	Sirohi	191	199
19.	Bhilwara	100	79
20.	Udaipur	118	121
21.	Chittaurgarh	97	107
22.	Dungarpur	68	74
23.	Banswara	62	66
24.	Bundi	115	128
25.	Kota	89	110
26.	Jhalawar	85	98

1.142 A look at the above table would reveal that the districts that occupied the first and bottom places during 1971, had the same rating during 1961 Census also.

1.143 The vacancy rate in respect of cities revealed that Kota had the highest number of vacant census houses, which was 75 out of 1,000, followed by Bikaner which had 68 such houses out of 1,000. The lowest number of vacant census houses (44) were found in Jaipur. The following table shows distribution for each city along with rank in comparison to 1961 Census :—

	City	1971 Incidence per 1,000	1971 Rank	1961 Incidence per 1,000	1961 Rank
1.	Bikaner	68	2	133	1
2.	Jaipur	44	6	52	6
3.	Ajmer	46	5	54	5
4.	Jodhpur	66	3	70	3
5.	Udaipur	50	4	55	4
6.	Kota	75	1	91	2

1.144 It can be seen from the above table that the vacancy rate in respect of all cities during 1971 Census has shown a decrease over the 1961 Census which reflects growing urbanization.

1.145 The distribution pattern of 1,000 vacant census houses in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that the rural areas had as many as 871 as against 129 in the urban areas which reflects a greater incidence of vacant houses in the rural areas even after making allowance for the fact that the rural population is almost five times as large as the urban. This, too, is, perhaps, indicative of the growing urbanization.

1.146 Similar distribution for the districts revealed that the highest number (970) of vacant census houses, was found in the rural areas of Barmer, thereby revealing that the number of vacant census houses in its urban areas was the lowest (30). The lowest number of vacant census houses in the rural areas was located in Churu which was 544. Its urban areas, therefore, had the highest number (456) of vacant census houses. The following table shows distribution for the State and various districts in comparison with the 1961 data :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 1971 Rural	1971 Urban	1961 Rural	1961 Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**871**	**129**	**812**	**188**
1.	Ganganagar	884	116	822	178
2.	Bikaner	768	232	461	539
3.	Churu	544	456	379	621
4.	Jhunjhunun	726	274	630	370
5.	Alwar	946	54	934	66
6.	Bharatpur	915	85	747	253
7.	Sawai Madhopur	908	92	910	90
8.	Jaipur	873	127	812	188
9.	Sikar	752	248	593	407
10	Ajmer	792	208	741	259
11.	Tonk	821	179	822	178
12.	Jaisalmer	851	149	645	355
13.	Jodhpur	782	218	747	253
14.	Nagaur	890	110	844	156
15.	Pali	935	65	893	107
16.	Barmer	970	30	903	97
17.	Jalor	953	47	924	76
18.	Sirohi	896	104	845	155
19.	Bhilwara	908	92	868	132
20.	Udaipur	916	84	919	81
21.	Chittaurgarh	881	119	881	119
22.	Dungarpur	918	82	868	132
23.	Banswara	928	72	911	89
24.	Bundi	833	167	829	171
25.	Kota	785	215	832	168
26.	Jhalawar	873	127	859	141

1.147 It will be observed from the above table that except in the case of Kota, Tonk and Udaipur districts, the number of vacant census houses in the urban areas of other districts has decreased during 1971 in comparison to 1961. The reverse has happened in the case of rural areas of these districts.

during the decade in question. While the increase in urban vacancy in the cases of Tonk and Udaipur is only marginal, that in Kota is substantial. However, a look at the table under para 1.6 will show that the increase in urban housing over the last decade has also been the highest in the case of the urban areas of the Kota district.

1.148 From the very term "Vacant House" one is apt to believe that the house is vacant because a tenant is wanting and would hasten to conclude that greater vacancy indicates greater availability of houses. But it may actually not be so because the houses that have been categorised as vacant for the purposes of census are vacant not only for want of tenants but on certain other accounts also. For Census purposes a house would be treated as "Vacant" if it is dilapidated, is vacant on account of incomplete construction or is vacant on certain other accounts. As such one would be hardly justified to conclude that greater vacancy is necessarily indicative of greater availability of census houses.

1.149 It should not therefore be construed to mean that 12.7% houses that were reported to be vacant in the whole State were actually available for occupation and that there was no housing shortage in the State. The following figures for each type of vacancy would explain that only a very small percentage (0.93) of the houses reported to be vacant were actually available and could rightly be classified as such:—

(i)	Vacant : dilapidated	0.40%
(ii)	Vacant : under repairs	0.02%
(iii)	Vacant : incomplete construction	0.09%
(iv)	Vacant : want of tenant	0.93%
(v)	Vacant : others	11.03%
(vi)	Vacant : unspecified	Negligible

1.150 It would thus be seen that the major percentage of vacant houses had been reported under "Vacant Others". This category included all such houses which were returned as "Baithaks", "Locked houses" about which no information was available "Temples", "Godowns", "Animal sheds", "Dharamshalas" etc., etc.. The qualifying clause, however, was that no person resided in such census houses.

1.151 To sum up, varying patterns of distribution of census houses may be better appreciated in the light of distribution of census houses in the districts of various regions. The State may be broadly divided into the following regions, comprising of districts shown under each region :—

1. *Desert Region*–Comprising of Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer and Jalor districts,

2. *Hilly Region*–Comprising of Sirohi, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara districts,

3. *Plateau Region*–Comprising of Chittaurgarh, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar districts,

4. *Plain Region*–Comprising of Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk and Bhilwara districts.

1.152 In the districts of the desert region, the percentage of occupied census houses varied from 72.0% in Jaisalmer to 90.8% in Churu. Similarly the percentage of wholly or partly residential census houses varied from 64.0% in Jaisalmer to 79.6% in Churu. In Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner and Jodhpur which are comparatively more urbanised in this region, the percentage of factories and workshops is greater than in other districts. Conversely, percentage of residences-cum-workshop is greater in the other districts of this region. Even here, household industries, rather than workshops, dominate on account of the semi-urbanised nature of these districts.

1.153 In the districts of the hilly region, percentage of occupied census houses was greater than that in the desert region. While the lowest percentage of 80.9% was found in Sirohi, Banswara had as many as 93.8% houses that were occupied. Similarly, the percentage of wholly or partly-residential houses was also larger in as much as Dungarpur had 83% houses on this account and Banswara 82.6%. Residence-cum-workshop also accounted for a fair percentage in these districts which was comparatively greater than that found in the districts of the desert region. The percentage of factories and workshops was comparatively smaller both in relation to most of the districts of the desert region as well as the State.

1.154 The percentage of occupied census houses in the plateau region was also quite high and ranged

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between 88.5% and 91.5%. Similarly, wholly or partly-residential census houses also figured prominently. he percentage on this account ranged between 72.6% and 76.8%. The percentage of factories and workshops and residences-cum-workshop had close relationship to each other in the sense that while the former ranged between 1.1% and 1.5%, the latter ranged between 1.3% and 1.6% in the districts of this region.

1.155 The position about occupied census houses in the districts of the plain region bore close resemblance to the districts of the desert region as the percentage ranged between 84.3% and 90.0%. The percentage of wholly or partly residential houses was however the smallest in most of the districts. While the lowest percentage was recorded at 60.9%, the highest percentage was 73.2%. However, this percentage in six out of nine districts in this region was less than 70%. The percentage of factories and workshops was greater in all the districts except Bhilwara in comparison to residence-cum-workshop. While the percentage of the former varied between 1.0% and 2.2%, in the case of latter i.e. residence-cum-workshop, it ranged between 0.4% and 2.2%.

1.156 In the cities, percentage of occupied census houses was well over 90% in all the cases. The percentage range, however, was 93.2 to 95.6. Similarly the percentage of wholly or partly-residential houses ranged between 73.6% and 78.2%. As was expected the percentage of factories and workshops was much higher in the cities in comparison to the districts. It ranged between 2.8% and 4.7%. The incidence of residences-cum-workshop was, however, very small as the percentage in all, except Udaipur City, was less than 1. In Udaipur, however, 1.2% houses were utilised as residences-cum-workshop.

Comparison with Other States

1.157 We have seen about the distribution of census houses put to different uses in Rajasthan in the discussion that has just now been concluded. From this, broad conclusions about the pattern of distribution of census houses can be derived. We have seen that 87.3% census houses in the State were occupied and 12.7% were vacant. Out of 87.3% occupied census houses, 70.9% houses were wholly or partly residential. While 69% out of it were fully residential, the percentage for shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence worked out to 0.6 and 1.3 respectively. Other categories which made major contribution were shops excluding eating houses, factories, workshops and worksheds, places of worship and houses clubbed under 'others'. The percentages for each of the categories mentioned above worked out to 2.8, 1.3, and 10.1 respectively.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND

		OCCUPIED			
			Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry		
States/Union Territories	Census Houses vacant at the time of House-listing	Total occupied Census Houses	Total wholly or partly residential houses	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATES :						
1. Andhra Pradesh	60	940	773	744	11	18
2. Assam		Not Available				
3. Bihar	34	966	802	780	12	10
4. Gujarat	103	897	683	665	6	12
5. Haryana	59	941	671	659	6	6
6. Himachal Pradesh	86	914	745	721	8	16

1.158 A look at the comparable data of the other states and union territories (except Assam for which figures are not available) revealed that Rajasthan had the lowest percentage of occupied census houses. In no other State or union territory (except Gujarat) the percentage of occupied census houses worked out to less than 90. In Rajasthan, as stated above, the percentage worked out to 87.3, while this percentage for Gujarat was 89.7. In other words, Rajasthan returned the highest percentage of houses that were vacant. The causes and the factors responsible for the larger percentage of vacancy have been dealt with at some length in the concluding portion of the discussions confined to this State. The lowest percentage of vacant census houses which was 2.5 was recorded in Tripura.

1.159 The position of this State with regard to wholly or partly residential houses was much better in comparison to some other states. The states which had lower percentage than Rajasthan, which had 70.9% houses on this account, were Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands. However, the highest percentage of wholly or partly residential houses which was 90 was recorded in Arunachal Pradesh and the lowest, which was 46, in Jammu and Kashmir.

1.160 The highest incidence of purely residential census houses was again recorded in the case of Arunachal Pradesh which was 88.8%. The other states which recorded over 80% of the houses in the purely residential catagory were Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry, Tripura and Maghalaya. The lowest incidence of purely residential census houses which was 30.1% was found in Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands.

1.161 Another category which accounted for a major percentage was the one called 'others'. The highest percentage of houses clubbed under this category, which was 37.6, was recorded in Jammu and Kashmir. Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands followed close behind with a percentage of 34.7. The lowest percentage of 0.1 was recorded in Arunachal Pradesh. As stated earlier, the percentage for Rajasthan on this account had worked out to 10.1.

1.162 The following table shows distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses for the various states and union territories:—

DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

CENSUS HOUSES							
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertain-ments and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar etc.) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	14	3	10	4	1	10	123
			Not Available				
1	20	2	9	2	N	11	119
1	27	6	17	2	N	12	149
2	31	2	17	2	2	3	211
3	14	5	37	3	1	8	98

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND

States/Union Territories	Census Houses vacant at the time of House-listing	OCCUPIED: Total occupied Census Houses	Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry: Total wholly or partly residential houses	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industry)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATES :						
7. Jammu & Kashmir	86	914	460	449	2	9
8. Kerala	71	929	738	731	2	5
9. Madhya Pradesh	54	946	763	720	10	33
10. Maharashtra	81	919	729	717	8	14
11. Manipur	32	968	821	789	11	21
12. Meghalaya	40	960	885	868	10	7
13. Mysore	80	920	754	728	9	17
14. Nagaland	40	960	793	781	11	1
15. Orissa	47	953	774	746	9	19
16. Punjab	67	933	699	680	8	11
17. RAJASTHAN	127	873	709	690	6	13
18. Tamil Nadu	70	930	833	808	8	17
19. Tripura	25	975	892	882	7	3
20. Uttar Pradesh	50	950	672	655	8	9
21. West Bengal	36	964	889	866	10	13
UNION TERRITORIES :						
1 Andman & Nicobar Islands	69	931	811	769	22	20
2. Arunachal Pradesh	51	949	900	888	9	3
3. Chandigarh	65	935	824	815	5	4
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36	964	846	828	10	8
5. Delhi	49	951	777	759	9	9
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	98	902	664	648	5	11
7. Laccadive, Minicoy & Aminidivi Islands	68	932	488	301	3	184
8. Pondicherry	45	955	835	819	8	8

(N=Negligible)

DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES—concld.

CENSUS HOUSES							
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertain-ments and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar etc.) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	29	4	28	1	1	14	376
1	45	8	20	18	2	13	84
1	13	2	9	2	1	12	143
1	21	7	14	3	2	11	121
1	11	3	9	1	2	16	104
3	8	4	3	2	2	12	41
2	23	6	13	4	2	23	93
6	6	6	2	1	1	8	137
2	16	5	8	2	3	15	128
2	32	5	23	4	N	6	162
3	28	3	13	2	1	13	101
1	21	4	12	5	1	11	42
1	37	6	8	4	2	5	20
1	20	2	14	1	N	9	231
1	26	4	12	3	1	11	17
4	13	13	9	3	3	7	68
3	3	24	1	1	8	8	1
3	32	11	17	3	N	1	44
1	4	2	5	1	N	3	102
2	57	9	34	8	1	2	61
1	33	8	22	6	1	18	149
5	29	10	12	5	3	33	347
1	41	7	16	7	2	11	35

(N=Negligible)

CHAPTER II

PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF OF HOUSES

This chapter deals at length with the pattern of construction of census houses with particular emphasis on the material used in the walls and the roofs. From the data available in the houselist, Table H–II showing distribution of census houses by predominant material of wall and roof separately for rural and urban areas had been compiled. Information contained in this Table is based on 20% sample of census houses and the estimates have been obtained by multiplying the sample figures by 5. Four Subsidiary Tables viz., H–II.1 and H–II.1(A) and H–II.2 and, H–II.2(A) had been compiled for the material of wall and roof respectively. While Subsidiary Table H–II.1 deals with 1,000 census houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas separately, Subsidiary Table H–II.1(A) deals with 1,000 residential census houses by predominant material of wall in rural and urban areas. The scope of Table H–II.2 and H–II.2(A) similarly extends to the material of roof.

2.2 An appendix to Table H–II is a new table that has been presented during this Census. This presents a picture that emerges on the basis of material of wall cross classified by the material of roof in respect of residential houses only to reflect more realistically the types of house construction. While comparing figures in columns 5,6 and 7 of Table H-I with the figures of column 3 of appendix to Table H-II, it would be seen that the figures as contained in appendix to Table H–II exceed the figures in columns 5,6 and 7 of Table H–I. This is on account of the fact that residences with other use have been included in appendix to Table H–II while they figure independently in Table H–I in column 15. Comparison with other states has also been attempted on the basis of information available in this appendix.

2.3 During the 1961 Census, data regarding predominant material of wall and roof was presented per 1,000 households that were living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings. For comparing the data thrown up on this point by the two Censuses, therefore, it has to be presumed that 1,000 households represented an equal number of houses in the relevant 1961 data.

2.4 Apart from a census house being the unit in 1971 against a household in 1961, another departure that had been made in presenting the data in this table has been that while the sample figures of 1971 had been multiplied by 5 to obtain the estimates, the figures obtained during sample in 1961 had been presented without applying the multiplier. Thus, almost absolute figures are available for 1971 Census as against sample figures for the earlier one.

2.5 As already stated earlier, distribution of 1,000 census houses by predominant material of wall and roof was strictly confined to a household during 1961. As such comparison of similar data for 1971 would be possible only through Table H-II.1 (A) and H-II.2(A) and not through Table H-II.1 and H-II.2 which deal with all census houses in respect of material of wall and roof, on the assumption that one residential house has one household. Again, information in respect of certain materials of wall and roof which was separately available during 1961 has now been clubbed with other materials of wall and roof for purposes of tabulation during 1971. Therefore, for the purposes of comparison in this chapter, materials of wall and roof, for which information for 1961 is separately available have been grouped to conform to the pattern of 1971. The grouping that has been done during the 1971 Census has been aimed at depicting the picture for 'Kuccha' and 'Pucca' aspects of house construction.

Predominant material of Wall

2.6 There were in all 6,223,870 census houses in the State. Out of this 5,084,850, representing 81.7%, were located in the rural areas and 1,139,020, representing 18.3%, in the urban areas.

2.7. Census houses located in the various parts of the State had diversified construction. They are being discussed, in the succeeding pages, with particular emphasis on walls made of different materials. Each material of wall has been separately discussed along with percentage contribution of each of such materials to the total census houses.

Grass, leaves, reeds, or bamboo

2.8 There were in all 87,710 census houses in the State which had grass, leaves, reeds, or bamboo as predominant material of wall. This represented 1.41% of the total census houses in the State. Out of this 82,615 houses representing a percentage of 94.19 were located in the rural areas and 5,095 houses representing 5.81% in the urban areas. The following table shows this percentage for the State and various districts separately for rural and urban areas :—

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**94.19**	**5.81**
1.	Ganganagar	1.35	1.31	0.04
2.	Bikaner	1.96	1.86	0.10
3.	Churu	6.11	5.11	1.00
4.	Jhunjhunun	0.59	0.47	0.12
5.	Alwar	0.45	0.43	0.02
6.	Bharatpur	0.93	0.90	0.03
7.	Sawai Madhopur	0.70	0.54	0·16
8.	Jaipur	1.49	1.01	0.48
9.	Sikar	2.59	2.38	0.21
10.	Ajmer	0.73	0.70	0.03
11.	Tonk	0.09	0.07	0.02
12.	Jaisalmer	0.70	0.66	0.04
13.	Jodhpur	2.48	2.04	0.44
14.	Nagaur	12.00	11.77	0.23
15.	Pali	1.47	1.35	0.12
16.	Barmer	3.25	3.08	0.17
17.	Jalor	1.06	1.00	0.06
18.	Sirohi	3.48	3.32	0.16
19.	Bhilwara	0.17	0.17	N
20.	Udaipur	7.29	7.20	0.09
21.	Chittaurgarh	3.06	2.91	0.15
22.	Dungarpur	2.25	2.25	N
23.	Banswara	40.55	39.24	1.31
24.	Bundi	0.94	0.91	0.03
25.	Kota	2.61	1.85	0.76
26.	Jhalawar	1.70	1.66	0.04

(N=Negligible)

2.9 It will be seen from the above table that a little more than 40% (40.55) of houses with this material of wall were located in Banswara district alone. The preponderance of this wall material is due to its easier and abundant availability in and around Banswara district. But it is hardly suggestive of the prosperity of the people of this district, as this material is generally used in 'Kuccha' constructions which are built by economically backward and less affluent people in predominantly rural areas. The lowest percentage of 0.09 was recorded in the case of Tonk district.

2.10. As has been said in the foregoing paragraph, Banswara district had the highest percentage of census houses using grass, leaves, reeds, or bamboo as material of wall. Out of the total percentage of 40.55, 39.24% of such houses were located in the rural areas and remaining 1.31% in the urban areas of this district which also happened to be the highest percentage among the urban areas of the State. This further reflected the rural character of this district.

2.11 The position with regard to cities revealed that out of 5.81% houses that had their walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, or bamboo etc., 1.46% were located in the six cities. The highest percentage of 0.65 was recorded in the case of Kota and lowest of 0.02 in the case of Ajmer. Since this material of wall is not commonly used in constructing houses in urban areas in general and cities in particular, existence of such houses to some extent indicated the presence of slum areas or areas as approximating to rural conditions particularly on the fringes. The following table shows the percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.03	5
2.	Jaipur	0 45	2
3.	Ajmer	0.02	6
4.	Jodhpur	0.25	3
5.	Udaipur	0.06	4
6.	Kota	0.65	1

2.12 Out of 1,000 census houses with different materials of wall in the rural and urban areas of the State, rural areas had 16 houses with grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo as material of wall. As against this there were only 4 houses with this material of wall in the urban areas of the State. This ratio of a little more than 4 : 1 between the rural and urban areas established that use of this wall material was generally made in places which were rural in character.

2.13 The position regarding different districts of the State revealed that the highest number (280) of such houses were located in the rural areas of Banswara district. The rural areas of Nagaur district had the second highest number of houses with this material of wall. It was 44 out 1,000.

2.14 This material of wall also figured prominently in the urban areas of Banswara district which had 137 houses out of 1,000 made of this wall material. It will thus appear that apart from the rural background of the areas in which this wall material figured prominently, easier availability of material also, to a very great extent, decided the construction pattern in urban areas as well. Additionally, the use of this material in the walls of the houses is made on account of climatic considerations also. The desert areas which have very scanty rainfall are prone to getting hot quickly and in order to mitigate the heat this wall material is found quite helpful. The following table shows the number of houses in the State and various districts separately for rural and urban areas :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**16**	**4**
1	Ganganagar	5	1
2.	Bikaner	22	2
3.	Churu	42	15
4.	Jhunjhunun	3	3
5.	Alwar	1	N
6.	Bharatpur	3	N
7.	Sawai Madhopur	2	4
8.	Jaipur	2	3
9.	Sikar	12	4
10.	Ajmer	3	N
11.	Tonk	1	1
12.	Jaisalmer	15	3
13	Jodhpur	11	5
14.	Nagaur	44	5
15.	Pali	5	3
16.	Barmer	17	10
17.	Jalor	6	6
18.	Sirohi	28	6
19.	Bhilwara	N	N
20	Udaipur	15	1
21.	Chittaurgarh	11	4
22.	Dungarpur	19	N
23.	Banswara	280	137
24.	Buhdi	9	1
25.	Kota	7	9
26.	Jhalawar	11	2

(N=Negligible)

2.15 The position with regard to cities showed that, Kota had as many as 10 houses with this material of wall. This figure appears fairly high specially when considered along with those for Bikaner and Ajmer cities in particular and other cities in general. The following table shows the number of houses out of 1,000 census houses using this material of wall for each city and rank :—

City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1. Bikaner	1	4
2. Jaipur	3	2
3. Ajmer	N	—
4. Jodhpur	3	2
5. Udaipur	2	3
6. Kota	10	1

(N=Negligible)

2.16 The reasons for larger proportion in Kota City in comparison to other cities can be attributed to the industrial growth of this city. The labour force that is engaged in various industries comes from nearby rural areas. But most of them prefer to stay on around the factory premises and for dwelling purposes, put up 'Kuchha' constructions.

Mud

2.17 A total of 1,840,650 census houses in the State had walls made of 'mud'. This represented 29.57% of all census houses in the State. Out of this 1,761,675, representing 95.71%, were located in the rural areas and 78,975, representing 4.29%, in the urban areas. The reasons for preponderance in rural areas are primarily the same as for the material of wall discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

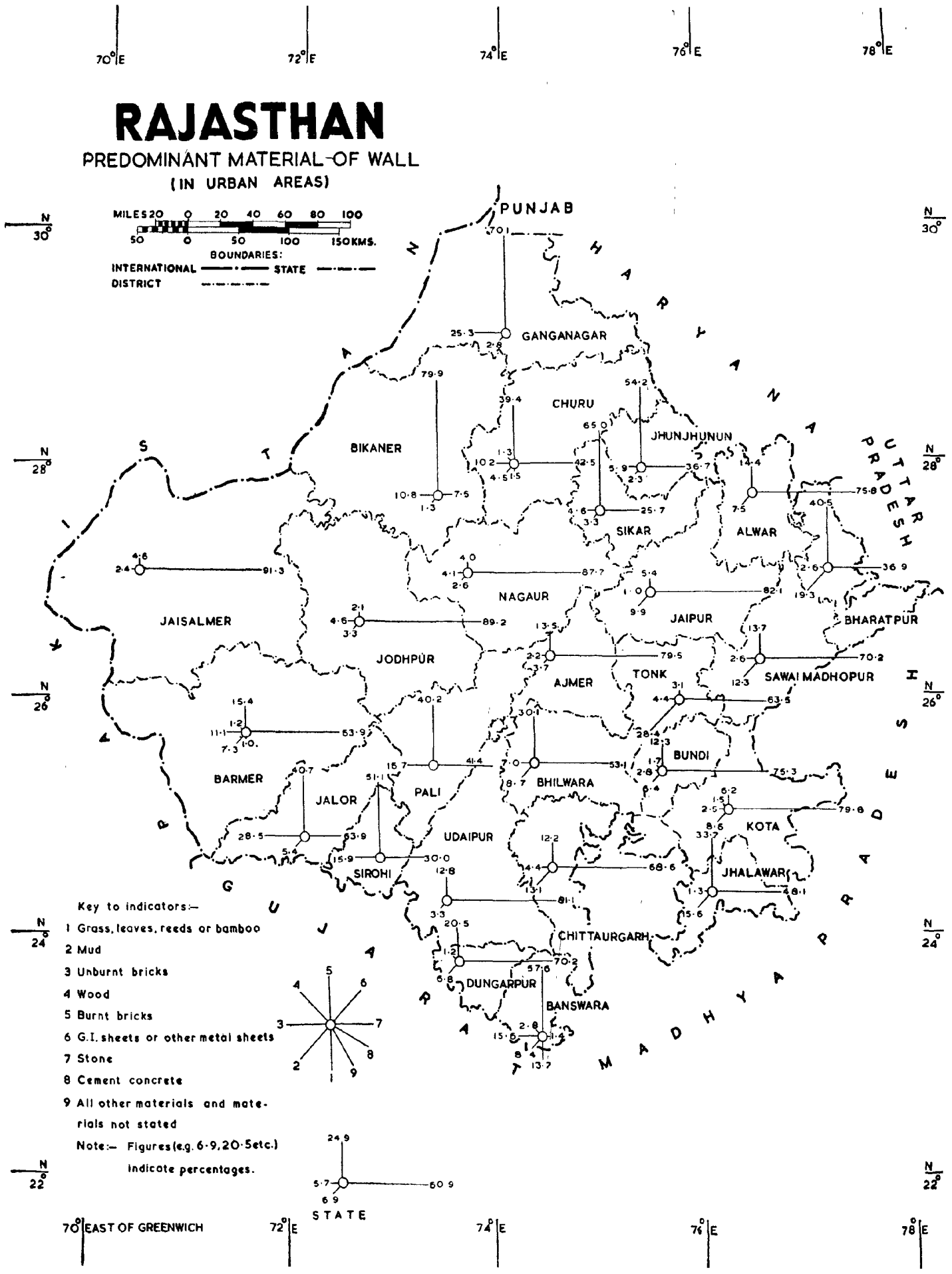
2.18 The highest percentange of 12.07 was found in Jaipur district. Out of this 11.18% were located in the rural areas and 0.89 in the urban areas. Udaipur with a percentage 8.77 (8.66 in the rural areas and 0.11 in the urban areas) occupied the second place very closely followed by Bharatpur with a percentage of 8.72 (8.19 in the rural areas and 0.53 in the urban areas). The lowest percentage was recorded in the case of Ganganagar district where it was only 0.48. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas :—

RAJASTHAN

PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

(IN RURAL AREAS)




RAJASTHAN
PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL
(IN URBAN AREAS)
MILES 20 0 20 40 60 80 100
50 0 50 100 150 KMS.
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
PUNJAB
GANGANAGAR
BIKANER
CHURU
JHUNJHUNUN
SIKAR
ALWAR
NAGAUR
JAISALMER
JODHPUR
JAIPUR
BHARATPUR
AJMER
TONK
SAWAI MADHOPUR
BUNDI
BARMER
JALOR
PALI
BHILWARA
KOTA
UDAIPUR
SIROHI
JHALAWAR
CHITTAURGARH
DUNGARPUR
BANSWARA
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
RAJASTHAN
Key to indicators:-
1 Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo
2 Mud
3 Unburnt bricks
4 Wood
5 Burnt bricks
6 G.I. sheets or other metal sheets
7 Stone
8 Cement concrete
9 All other materials and materials not stated
Note:- Figures (e.g. 6·9, 20·5 etc.) indicate percentages.
STATE
70° EAST OF GREENWICH
70° E
72° E
74° E
76° E
78° E
30° N
28° N
26° N
24° N
22° N

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100**	**95.71**	**4.29**
1.	Ganganagar	0.48	0.40	0.08
2.	Bikaner	1.12	1.08	0.04
3.	Churu	1.14	1.00	0.14
4.	Jhunjhunun	0.97	0.92	0.05
5.	Alwar	5.36	5.23	0.13
6.	Bharatpur	8.72	8.19	0.53
7.	Sawai Madhopur	5.79	5.52	0.27
8.	Jaipur	12.07	11.18	0.89
9.	Sikar	1.80	1.72	0.08
10.	Ajmer	3.23	3.02	0.21
11.	Tonk	5.45	5.01	0.44
12.	Jaisalmer	1.01	1.01	N
13.	Jodhpur	3.18	3.03	0.15
14.	Nagaur	2.91	2.86	0.05
15.	Pali	1.50	1.49	0.01
16.	Barmer	4.87	4.81	0.06
17.	Jalor	2.35	2.32	0.03
18.	Sirohi	0.58	0.57	0.01
19.	Bhilwara	6.55	6.41	0.14
20.	Udaipur	8.77	8.66	0.11
21.	Chittaurgarh	7.02	6.81	0.21
22.	Dungarpur	3.45	3.42	0.03
23.	Banswara	3.06	3.02	0.04
24.	Bundi	1.09	1.02	0.07
25.	Kota	3.34	3.00	0.34
26.	Jhalawar	4.09	3.95	0.14

2.19 Out of 4.29% houses in the urban areas having walls made of mud, 0.97 were accounted for by the six cities. The highest percentage of 0.57 was found in the case of Jaipur while the lowest percentage of 0.02 in the case of Bikaner. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.02	6
2.	Jaipur	0.57	1
3.	Ajmer	0.08	3
4.	Jodhpur	0.07	4
5.	Udaipur	0.06	5
6.	Kota	0.17	2

2.20 Larger proportion in Jaipur and Kota cities may be an evidence of the existence of slum areas and the presence of labour force.

2.21 The position of the State and various districts in relation to distribution of 1,000 census houses with different wall materials revealed that 347 houses had walls made of mud in the rural areas while urban areas had only 69 out of 1,000.

2.22 In the various districts, Tonk had 657 such houses in rural areas and 284 in the urban areas. This happened to be the highest number both for the rural and urban areas for any district. The lowest number of houses with this material of wall in the rural areas was found in Ganganagar district (33) while Pali district accounted for the lowest number (8) among the urban areas. The following table shows this distribution for the State and various districts separately for rural and urban areas :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**347**	**69**
1.	Ganganagar	33	28
2.	Bikaner	273	13
3.	Churu	174	45
4.	Jhunjhunun	118	23
5.	Alwar	314	75
6.	Bharatpur	496	193
7.	Sawai Madhopur	371	123
8.	Jaipur	478	99
9.	Sikar	177	33
10.	Ajmer	298	37
11.	Tonk	657	284
12.	Jaisalmer	490	10
13.	Jodhpur	329	33
14.	Nagaur	223	26
15.	Pali	108	8
16.	Barmer	553	73
17.	Jalor	289	54
18.	Sirohi	102	10
19.	Bhilwara	455	87
20.	Udaipur	370	33
21.	Chittaurgarh	535	131
22.	Dungarpur	600	68
23.	Banswara	451	84
24.	Bundi	206	64
25.	Kota	244	86
26.	Jhalawar	547	156

2.23 In the six cities of the State, Jaipur City had the highest number (80 out of 1,000) of such census houses. The lowest number of 11 was recorded in Bikaner City. The following table shows the number of such houses in each city along with rank :—

	City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	11	5
2.	Jaipur	80	1
3.	Ajmer	26	3
4.	Jodhpur	17	4
5.	Udaipur	26	3
6.	Kota	56	2

Unburnt bricks

2.24 A total of 1,056,795 houses, representing 16.98% of all census houses in the State, had walls made of unburnt bricks. Out of this 992,020, representing 93.87%, were located in the rural areas and 64,775, representing 6.13%, in the urban areas.

2.25 Among the various districts of the State, Ganganagar had the highest percentage of 18.5 houses. Out of this 17.24% were located in the rural areas and the remaining 1.26% in the urban areas. This incidentally, happened to be the highest percentage for rural and urban areas amongst all the districts of the State. The lowest percentage of 0.26 was recorded in the case of Jaisalmer district. For the rural areas of the various districts, the lowest percentage of 0.17 was recorded in the case of Chittaurgarh district, while for the urban areas, it was 0.1 in the case of Dungarpur district. The following table shows percentage for the State and various districts separately for rural and urban areas :—

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100**	**93.87**	**6.13**
1.	Ganganagar	18.51	17.25	1.26
2.	Bikaner	3.60	3.05	0.55
3.	Churu	2.76	2.20	0.56
4.	Jhunjhunun	3.33	3.12	0.21
5.	Alwar	2.72	2.68	0.04
6.	Bharatpur	2.76	2.63	0.13
7.	Sawai Madhopur	4.05	3.95	0.10
8.	Jaipur	5.51	5.36	0.15
9.	Sikar	2.98	2.78	0.20
10.	Ajmer	1.90	1.69	0.21
11.	Tonk	1.78	1.66	0.12
12.	Jaisalmer	0.26	0.24	0.02
13.	Jodhpur	3.97	3.59	0.38
14.	Nagaur	4.33	4.18	0.15
15.	Pali	11.98	11.44	0.54
16.	Barmer	4.28	4.11	0.17
17.	Jalor	7.70	7.46	0.24
18.	Sirohi	5.16	4.82	0.34
19.	Bhilwara	2.61	2.40	0.21
20.	Udaipur	1.27	1.21	0.06
21.	Chittaurgarh	0.29	0.17	0.12
22.	Dungarpur	0.62	0.61	0.01
23.	Banswara	0.40	0.28	0.12
24.	Bundi	2.01	1.96	0.05
25.	Kota	4.95	4.78	0.17
26.	Jhalawar	0.27	0.25	0 02

2.26 Out of 6.13% houses with unburnt bricks as material of wall in the urban areas of the State, 0.73% were located in the cities. The highest percentage of 0.37%, which happened to be almost half of the total percentage of cities, and the lowest, 0.02, was found in Bikaner and Jaipur respectively. The following table shows percentage for each city as well as rank :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.37	1
2.	Jaipur	0.02	5
3.	Ajmer	0.19	2
4.	Jodhpur	0.06	3
5.	Udaipur	0.03	4
6.	Kota	0·06	3

2.27 Out of 1,000 census houses with different wall materials in the State, there were 195 houses with unburnt bricks as predominant material of wall in rural areas and 57 in the urban areas. Similar analysis in the case of individual districts revealed that while Ganganagar district had the highest number (797) in the rural areas, Jalor had the highest number (285) in the urban areas. The lowest number for the rural and urban areas in the districts was recorded for Chittaurgarh (8) and Dungarpur (7) respectively. The following table shows distribution of such houses for the State and various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**195**	**57**
1.	Ganganagar	797	253
2.	Bikaner	440	108
3.	Churu	218	102
4.	Jhunjhunun	229	59
5.	Alwar	92	11
6.	Bharatpur	92	26
7.	Sawai Madhopur	153	25
8.	Jaipur	131	10
9.	Sikar	164	46
10.	Ajmer	96	22
11.	Tonk	125	44
12.	Jaisalmer	67	24
13.	Jodhpur	223	46
14.	Nagaur	187	41
15.	Pali	477	167
16.	Barmer	271	111
17.	Jalor	532	285
18.	Sirohi	492	159
19.	Bhilwara	98	70
20.	Udaipur	30	9
21.	Chittaurgarh	8	44
22.	Dungarpur	63	7
23.	Banswara	24	156
24.	Bundi	228	28
25.	Kota	223	25
26.	Jhalawar	20	13

2.28 This picture in the case of cities revealed that Bikaner had the highest number (95) and Jaipur the lowest (2). The following table shows this number for each city along with rank :—

	City	Incidenee per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	95	1
2.	Jaipur	2	6
3.	Ajmer	33	2
4.	Jodhpur	9	4
5.	Udaipur	6	5
6.	Kota	12	3

Wood

2.29 There were in all 80,015 census houses representing 1.28% of all census houses in the State which had walls made of wood. Out of this 71,270 representing 89.07% were located in the rural areas and remaining 8,745 representing 10.93% in the urban areas.

2.30 The highest percentage of 16.75 of such houses was located in Banswara district and 16.46% out of it were found in its rural areas which also happened to be the highest percentage for rural areas for any district. The second highest percentage of 11.52 was found in Barmer district. Here also 11.29% houses were located in the rural areas of this district. The lowest percentage of 0.32 was found in Tonk district.

2.31 While Banswara and Barmer districts had the highest and the second highest percentage of such houses in the rural areas, Jaipur district had the highest percentage of 1.95 in the urban areas. The lowest percentage of 0.13 in the rural areas and 0.02 in the urban areas was found in Tonk and Jalor districts respectively. The following table shows this percentage for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas :—

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100**	**89.07**	**10.93**
1.	Ganganagar	1.29	0.73	0.56
2.	Bikaner	5.19	5.00	0.19
3.	Churu	7.50	6.59	0.91
4.	Jhunjhunun	0.72	0.52	0.20
5.	Alwar	0.54	0.36	0.18
6.	Bharatpur	0.61	0.34	0.27
7.	Sawai Madhopur	0.68	0.47	0.21
8.	Jaipur	2.71	0.76	1.95
9.	Sikar	3.01	2.52	0.49
10.	Ajmer	1.50	0.44	1.06
11.	Tonk	0.32	0.13	0.19
12.	Jaisalmer	4.05	4.02	0.03
13.	Jodhpur	8.14	7.92	0.22
14.	Nagaur	6.96	6.54	0.42
15.	Pali	1.08	0.89	0.19
16.	Barmer	11.52	11.29	0.23
17.	Jalor	1.22	1.20	0.02
18.	Sirohi	1.39	1.20	0.19
19.	Bhilwara	0.92	0.55	0.37
20.	Udaipur	5.26	4.73	0.53
21.	Chittaurgarh	3.24	3.01	0.23
22.	Dungarpur	5.79	5.66	0.13
23.	Banswara	16.75	16.46	0.29
24.	Bundi	0.87	0.46	0.41
25.	Kota	7.48	6.12	1.36
26.	Jhalawar	1.22	1.13	0.90

2.32 Out of 10.93% census houses with wooden walls that were located in the urban areas of the State, 4.12% were accounted for by the cities alone. The highest percentage of 1.58 was recorded in Jaipur City while the lowest of 0.14% in Bikaner. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.14	6
2.	Jaipur	1.58	1
3.	Ajmer	0.65	3
4.	Jodhpur	0.21	5
5.	Udaipur	0.45	4
6.	Kota	1.09	2

2.33 Out of 1,000 census houses with different wall materials in the State, there were only 14 houses in the rural areas and 8 in the urban areas which had walls made of wood. Similar picture for different districts revealed that Banswara had the highest number (107) in the rural areas, as well as the highest (28) in the urban areas. The lowest number of such houses for the rural areas (1 each) was found in Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk districts, while for the urban areas of different districts, the lowest number (2) was found in Jodhpur and Jalor districts. The following table shows the number of such houses for the rural and urban areas of the State and various districts :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**14**	**8**
1.	Ganganagar	3	8
2.	Bikaner	55	3
3.	Churu	50	13
4.	Jhunjhunun	3	4
5.	Alwar	1	4
6.	Bharatpur	1	4
7.	Sawai Madhopur	1	4
8.	Jaipur	2	9
9.	Sikar	11	9
10.	Ajmer	2	8
11.	Tonk	1	5
12.	Jaisalmer	85	3
13.	Jodhpur	37	2
14.	Nagaur	22	9
15.	Pali	3	4
16.	Barmer	56	12
17.	Jalor	6	2
18.	Sirohi	9	7
19.	Bhilwara	2	9
20.	Udaipur	9	7
21.	Chittaurgarh	10	6
22.	Dungarpur	43	12
23.	Banswara	107	28
24.	Bundi	4	17
25.	Kota	22	15
26.	Jhalawar	7	5

2.34 In the case of different cities of the State, Kota had the highest number (16) of such houses while Bikaner and Jodhpur cities had the lowest (2 each). The following table shows number of such census houses for each city along with rank :—

	City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	2	5
2.	Jaipur	10	2
3.	Ajmer	9	3
4.	Jodhpur	2	5
5.	Udaipur	8	4
6.	Kota	16	1

Burnt bricks

2.35 A total of 721,215 census houses representing 11.59% of all census houses in the State had walls made of burnt bricks. Out of this 438,090, representing 60.74%, were located in the rural areas and 283,125, representing 39.26%, in the urban areas. Pali district had the highest percentage af 10.49 of such houses very closely followed by Sikar where this percentage worked out to 10.12. The lowest percentage of 0.14% was recorded in the case of Jaisalmer district.

2.36 Regarding the rural parts of the various districts, Pali maintained its place at the top with a percentage 8.58, while Sikar was replaced at the second place by Jhunjhunun with a percentage of 6.45. Jaisalmer district continued to occupy the lowest place with a percentage of 0.08.

2.37 Among the urban areas, top place was occupied by Bikaner district where this percentage worked out to 5.97, closely followed by Ganganagar with a percentage of 5.12. There was, however, no change in the status of Jaisalmer on this account also and it occupied bottom place with a percentage of 0.06. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately :—

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100**	**60.74**	**39.26**
1.	Ganganagar	9.74	4.62	5.12
2.	Bikaner	7.35	1.38	5.97
3.	Churu	6.98	3.85	3.13
4.	Jhunjhunun	9.31	6.45	2.86
5.	Alwar	2.16	1.52	0.64
6.	Bharatpur	8.72	5.89	2.83
7.	Sawai Madhopur	2.46	1.68	0.78
8.	Jaipur	2.92	1.67	1.25
9.	Sikar	10.12	6.00	4.12
10.	Ajmer	2.37	0.39	1.98
11.	Tonk	0.48	0.36	0.12
12.	Jaisalmer	0.14	0.08	0.06
13.	Jodhpur	0.94	0.69	0.25
14.	Nagaur	2.32	2.10	0.22
15.	Pali	10.49	8.58	1.91
16.	Barmer	1.06	0.73	0.33
17.	Jalor	3.18	2.67	0.51
18.	Sirohi	5.75	4.14	1.61
19.	Bhilwara	2.45	1.15	1.30
20.	Udaipur	2.25	1.11	1.14
21.	Chittaurgarh	0.99	0.48	0.51
22.	Dungarpur	2.33	2.08	0.25
23.	Banswara	2.44	1.77	0.67
24.	Bundi	0.44	0.12	0.32
25.	Kota	0.90	0.27	0.63
26.	Jhalawar	1.62	0.86	0.76

2.38 Out of 39.26% houses with walls made of burnt bricks that were located in the urban areas of the State, almost 1/5th (7.85%) were located in the cities. Bikaner City had the preponderant percentage of 4.64 out of it, while Jodhpur had the

lowest percentage of 0.23. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	4.64	1
2. Jaipur	0.87	3
3. Ajmer	1.01	2
4. Jodhpur	0.23	6
5. Udaipur	0.79	4
6. Kota	0.31	5

2.39 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses made of different wall materials in the State revealed that 86 out of 1,000 census houses in the rural areas of the State had walls made of burnt bricks. As against this, there were 249 such houses in the urban areas of the State. This disparity between the rural and urban areas was an evidence of the relative prosperity of the urban population. These figures, moreover, have to be studied in the context of the size of the rural area which is almost five times that of the urban.

2.40 The position of various districts revealed that Jhunjhunun district had the highest number (324 out of 1,000) of such census houses in the rural areas while Bikaner had the highest number (799 out of 1,000) in the urban areas. The lowest number for rural and urban areas was recorded in the case of Bundi and Kota (9 each out of 1,000) and Jodhpur (21 out of 1,000) respectively. The following table shows the distribution for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas :—

S.No. State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	**86**	**249**
1. Ganganagar	146	701
2. Bikaner	137	799
3. Churu	260	394
4. Jhunjhunun	324	542
5. Alwar	36	144
6. Bharatpur	140	405
7. Sawai Madhopur	44	137
8. Jaipur	28	54
9. Sikar	243	650
10. Ajmer	15	135
11. Tonk	18	31
12. Jaisalmer	16	46
13. Jodhpur	30	21
14. Nagaur	65	40
15. Pali	245	402
16. Barmer	33	154
17. Jalor	130	407
18. Sirohi	290	511
19. Bhilwara	32	301
20. Udaipur	18	128
21. Chittaurgarh	15	122
22. Dungarpur	143	205
23. Banswara	104	576
24. Bundi	9	123
25. Kota	9	62
26. Jhalawar	47	338

2.41 This position in the case of cities revealed that Bikaner City had the highest number (799) of such census houses out of 1,000 census houses with different wall materials. Jodhpur City had the lowest number of 24 houses out of 1,000 on this account. This meagre incidence is on account of the fact that good-quality stone is available around Jodhpur City and as such is commonly used for construction purposes. The following table shows this distribution and rank for each city :—

City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1. Bikaner	799	1
2. Jaipur	48	4
3. Ajmer	122	3
4. Jodhpur	24	6
5. Udaipur	130	2
6. Kota	40	5

G. I. sheets or other metal sheets

2.42 A total of 5,170 census houses representing 0.08% of all census houses in the State had walls made of G. I. sheets or other metal sheets. Out of this, 2,660 representing 51.45% were located in the rural areas and 2,510, representing 48.55%, in the urban areas.

2.43 Among the various districts of the State Bundi had the highest percentage of 14.99, while Chittaurgarh had the second highest percentage of 14.50. Third place was occupied by Jaipur with a percentage of 12.09. It would thus be seen that a little more than 40% of such houses were accounted for by the above three districts alone. The lowest percentage of 0.10 was recorded in the case of Jalor district.

2.44 The rural pattern of various districts revealed that Bundi and Chittaurgarh continued to occupy first and second place with a percentage of 14.31 and 14.02 respectively. In the urban areas, however, Jaipur jumped to the top place with a percentage of 10.64. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately :—

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100**	**51.45**	**48.55**
1.	Ganganagar	0.77	0.48	0.29
2.	Bikaner	0.58	0.39	0.19
3.	Churu	2.51	0.48	2.03
4.	Jhunjhunun	1.93	1 06	0.87
5.	Alwar	5.42	1.16	4.26
6.	Bharatpur	1.93	0.29	1.64
7.	Sawai Madhopur	3.38	1.35	2.03
8.	Jaipur	12 09	1.45	10.64
9.	Sikar	1.84	0.68	1.16
10	Ajmer	6.48	1.45	5.03
11.	Tonk	0.39	0.29	0.10
12.	Jaisalmer	0.87	0.77	0.10
13.	Jodhpur	2.32	0.19	2.13
14.	Nagaur	2.80	1.64	1.16
15.	Pali	1.16	0.77	0.39
16.	Barmer	4.65	4.26	0.39
17.	Jalor	0.10	N	0.10
18.	Sirohi	2.22	0.29	1.93
19.	Bhilwara	1.74	0.58	1.16
20.	Udaipur	6.00	1.35	4.65
21.	Chittaurgarh	14.50	14.02	0.48
22.	Dungarpur	1.35	0.68	0.67
23.	Banswara	0.58	0.39	0.19
24.	Bundi	14.99	14.31	0.68
25.	Kota	7.15	2.22	4.93
26.	Jhalawar	2.22	0.87	1.35

2.45 Out of the total of 48.55% census houses with this wall-material in the urban areas of the State, almost 50% of them were accounted for by the cities. Jaipur City with a percentage 7.74 topped the list while Bikaner with a meagre percentage of 0.19 stood at the bottom. The following table shows this position for all the cities along with rank :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.19	6
2.	Jaipur	7.74	1
3.	Ajmer	4.06	3
4.	Jodhpur	1.93	5
5.	Udaipur	4.45	2
6.	Kota	3.77	4

2.46 Greater use of this wall material in the cities may be attributed to the presence of immigrant households which go there in search of work. Since metal sheets are light, durable and transportable, they are generally preferred as wall material by such population.

2.47 Out of 1,000 census houses having walls made of different materials in the rural and urban areas of the State, there was only one house of this type in the rural areas and 2 in the urban areas. Since the use of this wall material is not common in the State, most of the districts had negligible number of such houses. However, Bundi district had 8 out of 1,000 census houses in this category in its rural areas which, incidentally, was the highest number for the rural and urban areas combined for any district and Alwar had 7 in urban areas, which was individually highest for the urban areas. The following table shows the number for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately :—

		Incidence per 1,000	
S.No.	State/District	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**1**	**2**
1.	Ganganagar	N	N
2.	Bikaner	N	N
3.	Churu	N	2
4.	Jhunjhunun	N	1
5.	Alwar	N	7
6.	Bharatpur	N	2
7.	Sawai Madhopur	N	3
8.	Jaipur	N	3
9.	Sikar	N	1
10.	Ajmer	1	3
11.	Tonk	N	N
12.	Jaisalmer	1	1
13.	Jodhpur	N	1
14.	Nagaur	N	2
15.	Pali	N	1
16.	Barmer	1	1
17.	Jalor	—	1
18.	Sirohi	N	4
19.	Bhilwara	N	2
20.	Udaipur	N	4
21.	Chittaurgarh	3	1
22.	Dungarpur	N	4
23.	Banswara	N	1
24.	Bundi	8	2
25.	Kota	1	4
26.	Jhalawar	N	4

(N=Negligible)

2.48 The distribution pattern in the cities revealed that Udaipur had the highest number (5 out of 1,000) of such census houses while Bikaner City had a

negligible number. The following table shows the number of such census houses in each city along with rank :—

City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1. Bikaner	N	—
2. Jaipur	3	3
3. Ajmer	4	2
4. Jodhpur	1	4
5. Udaipur	5	1
6. Kota.	4	2

Stone

2.49 There were 2,427,350 houses, representing 39.00% of all census houses in the entire State, which had stone as the predominant wall material. Out of this 1,733,633, representing 71.42%, were located in the rural areas and 693,715, representing 28.58%, in the urban areas. As the State is rich as far as the availability of stone is concerned, most of the houses in almost all parts of the State are made of stone.

2.50 The highest percentage of such houses was found in Udaipur district which had 12.04%, very closely followed by Jaipur which had 12.01%. The lowest percentage of 0.17 was found in the case of Banswara district.

2.51 In the rural areas of the various districts, Udaipur with a percentage of 9.90 maintained its position at the top while Alwar with a percentage of 7.01 replaced Jaipur at the second place. Ganganagar with a percentage of 0.15 also replaced Banswara at the bottom place.

2.52 In the urban areas of the various districts, it was found that Jaipur had the highest percentage of 5.64 while Banswara had a negligible number of houses on this account. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately :—

S.No. State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	**100**	**71.42**	**28.58**
1. Ganganagar	0.16	0.15	0.01
2. Bikaner	0.38	0.21	0.17
3. Churu	2.12	1.12	1.00
4. Jhunjhunun	2.47	1.90	0.57
5. Alwar	8.01	7.01	1.00
6. Bharatpur	4.11	3.35	0.76
7. Sawai Madhopur	6.00	4.82	1.18
8. Jaipur	12.01	6.37	5.64
9. Sikar	3.37	2.89	0.48
10. Ajmer	7.96	4.50	3.46
11. Tonk	1.85	1.10	0.75
12. Jaisalmer	0.83	0.51	0.32
13. Jodhpur	5.77	2.59	3.18
14. Nagaur	5.87	4.46	1.41
15. Pali	2.27	1.69	0.58
16. Barmer	0.86	0.45	0.41
17. Jalor	0.31	0.22	0.09
18. Sirohi	0.61	0.33	0.28
19. Bhilwara	5.09	4.41	0.68
20. Udaipur	12.04	9.90	2.14
21. Chittaurgarh	4.87	4.03	0.84
22. Dungarpur	0.82	0.57	0.25
23. Banswara	0.17	0.17	N
24. Bundi	2.59	2.00	0.59
25. Kota	7.00	4.60	2.40
26. Jhalawar	2.33	2.01	0.32

(N=Negligible)

2.53 Out of a total of 28.58% census houses with stone walls that were located in the urban areas of the State, 12.87% were located in the cities alone. Jaipur had the highest percentage of 4.58 while Bikaner had the lowest, 0.16. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	0.16	6
2. Jaipur	4.58	1
3. Ajmer	1.97	4
4. Jodhpur	2.72	2
5. Udaipur	1.46	5
6. Kota	1.98	3

2.54 The distribution of 1,000 census houses made of different wall materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that 341 and 609, respectively, had walls made of stone.

2.55 The distribution pattern for the rural and urban areas of the districts revealed that Ajmer had the highest number (585 out of 1,000) in the rural areas while Jaisalmer had the highest number (913 out of 1,000) in the urban areas. The lowest number both for the rural and urban areas was recorded in the case of Ganganagar district where it happened to be 16 and 6 respectively. The following table shows distribution for the State and the districts for the rural and the urban areas separately :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**341**	**609**
1.	Ganganagar	16	6
2.	Bikaner	72	75
3.	Churu	256	425
4.	Jhunjhunun	322	367
5.	Alwar	555	758
6.	Bharatpur	268	369
7.	Sawai Madhopur	428	702
8.	Jaipur	359	821
9.	Sikar	393	257
10.	Ajmer	585	795
11.	Tonk	191	635
12.	Jaisalmer	325	913
13.	Jodhpur	370	892
14.	Nagaur	459	877
15.	Pali	162	414
16.	Barmer	69	639
17.	Jalor	37	245
18.	Sirohi	79	300
19.	Bhilwara	413	531
20.	Udaipur	558	811
21.	Chittaurgarh	418	686
22.	Dungarpur	132	702
23.	Banswara	34	14
24.	Bundi	534	753
25.	Kota	494	798
26.	Jhalawar	367	481

2.56 In the case of cities, Jodhpur had the highest number (944 out of 1,000) of census houses with stone as the wall material while Bikaner had the lowest number (92 out of 1,000). On account of easier and abundant availability of good quality stone in Jodhpur, this city naturally occupies the place of pride in this respect. Kota and Jaipur cities too, had formidable number of such census houses. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city :—

	City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	92	6
2.	Jaipur	852	3
3.	Ajmer	806	5
4.	Jodhpur	944	1
5.	Udaipur	813	4
6.	Kota	860	2

Cement concrete

2.57 There were 3,050 census houses in the State, the walls of which were made of cement concrete. This represented 0.05% of all census houses in the State. Out of this, 1,370, representing 44.92%, were located in the rural areas and 1,680, representing 55.08%, in the urban areas. It would, therefore, be seen that higher percentage of such census houses existed in the urban areas.

2.58 Among the various districts of the State, Udaipur alone accounted for a little more than 1/5th of such houses. The percentage worked out to 20.49. The predominance of this wall material in this district could, perhaps, be attributed to its local manufacture. Bundi district with a percentage of 9.51 had the second highest number of such houses. This higher percentage in Bundi is also on account of easier availability of cement there from Sawai Madhopur and Lakheri towns. The lowest percentage (0.16) of such census houses was recorded in the case of Jalor district.

2.59 Among the rural areas of the various districts, Udaipur, occupied the top place with a percentage of 6.56 closely followed by Kota with 6.07 in the second place. The lowest percentage of 0.16 each was jointly recorded in the rural areas of Bikaner, Jhunjhunun, Nagaur, Jalor and Banswara districts.

2.60 In respect of urban areas of the various districts, Udaipur with a percentage of 13.93 led the field. Second place was occupied by Jaipur with a percentage of 8.19. While nil figures had been recorded in the case of Bharatpur, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Barmer, Jalor and Dungarpur districts, the lowest percentage of 0.16 each was recorded in the case of Bikaner and Sikar districts. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately:—

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100**	**44.92**	**55.08**
1.	Ganganagar	2.78	0.16	2.62
2.	Bikaner	2.78	2.62	0.16
3.	Churu	5.41	0.98	4.43
4.	Jhunjhunun	0.65	0.16	0.49
5.	Alwar	5.73	5.24	0.49
6.	Bharatpur	2.13	2.13	—
7.	Sawai Madhopur	8.36	5.90	2.46
8.	Jaipur	9.34	1.15	8.19
9.	Sikar	0.65	0.49	0.16
10.	Ajmer	1.31	0.33	0.98
11.	Tonk	—	—	—
12.	Jaisalmer	0.98	0.98	—

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
13.	Jodhpur	0.98	0.65	0.33
14.	Nagaur	0.16	0.16	—
15.	Pali	1.97	1.31	0.66
16.	Barmer	1.15	1.15	—
17.	Jalor	0.16	0.16	—
18.	Sirohi	2.62	0.33	2.29
19.	Bhilwara	0.98	0.65	0.33
20.	Udaipur	20.49	6.56	13.93
21.	Chittaurgarh	7.38	2.46	1.92
22.	Dungarpur	0.98	0.98	—
23.	Banswara	1.31	0.16	1.15
24.	Bundi	9.51	2 13	7.38
25.	Kota	5.41	1.97	3.44
26.	Jhalawar	6.72	6.07	0.65

2.61 Out of 55.08% census houses of this type in the urban areas of the State, almost 1/2 of them were located in the cities alone. While the highest percentage of 13.93, which, incidentally, worked out to more than 50% of the total percentage for all the cities, was recorded in Udaipur alone, the lowest percentage of 0.16 each was recorded in Bikaner and Jodhpur cities. This extremely poor percentage in relation to other cities was because of the fact that while in Bikaner City, burnt bricks constitute the predominant wall material, stone serves the same purpose in the case of Jodhpur City. Apart from this, weather conditions also do not permit cement concrete to be used as wall material in these two cities because of the extremely hot climate. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city:—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.16	5
2.	Jaipur	7.87	2
3.	Ajmer	0.33	4
4.	Jodhpur	0.16	5
5.	Udaipur	13.93	1
6.	Kota	3.28	3

2.62 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses with different wall materials in the rural and the urban areas of the State revealed that negligible number of census houses with cement concrete as wall material existed in the rural areas while only 2 such houses were located in the urban areas.

2.63 This distribution pattern for various districts revealed that except in the case of Udaipur, Chittaurgarh and Bundi districts, which had 7,5 and 12 census houses respectively in urban areas, the number in other districts for rural and urban areas, was either very small or negligible. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately:—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	N	2
1.	Ganganagar	N	2
2.	Bikaner	I	N
3.	Churu	N	2
4.	Jhunjhunun	N	N
5.	Alwar	1	N
6.	Bharatpur	N	—
7.	Sawai Madhopur	1	2
8.	Jaipur	N	1
9.	Sikar	N	N
10.	Ajmer	N	N
11.	Tonk	—	—
12.	Jaisalmer	1	—
13.	Jodhpur	N	N
14.	Nagaur	N	—
15.	Pali	N	1
16.	Barmer	N	—
17.	Jalor	N	—
18.	Sirohi	N	3
19.	Bhilwara	N	N
20.	Udaipur	N	7
21.	Chittaurgarh	N	5
22.	Dungarpur	N	—
23.	Banswara	N	4
24.	Bundi	1	12
25.	Kota	N	1
26.	Jhalawar	1	1

(N=Negligible)

2.64 Similar distribution pattern in respect of cities revealed that Udaipur had an outstandingly larger number of such census houses in comparison to other cities. While it was 10 out of 1,000 in Udaipur, the next highest was 2, each in Jaipur and Kota cities. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city :—

	City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	N	—
2.	Jaipur	2	2
3.	Ajmer	N	—
4.	Jodhpur	N	—
5.	Udaipur	10	1
6.	Kota	2	2

(N=Negligible)

All other materials and materials not stated

2.65 In all, there were 1,915 census houses, the wall material of which was either not stated or it was other than that discussed in the preceding pages. Out of this 1,515 census houses, representing 79.11%,were located in the rural areas and 400, representing 20.89%, in the urban areas.

2.66 The districtwise position revealed that almost 50% (49.08) of such houses existed in Tonk district alone and this entire percentage was accounted for by its rural areas. Churu district made an outstandingly higher percentage contribution (5.49%) in respect of urban areas. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately :—

S.No.	State/District	Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**79.11**	**20.89**
1.	Ganganagar	3.92	2.09	1.83
2.	Bikaner	0.78	0.52	0.26
3.	Churu	5.75	0.26	5.49
4.	Jhunjhunun	4.44	3.66	0.78
5.	Alwar	1.83	1.05	0.78
6.	Bharatpur	4.70	1.57	3.13
7.	Sawai Madhopur	1.04	—	1.04
8.	Jaipur	2.61	1.57	1.04
9.	Sikar	1.04	0.78	0.26
10.	Ajmer	1.57	0.52	1.05
11.	Tonk	49.08	49.08	—
12.	Jaisalmer	0.52	0.52	—
13.	Jodhpur	1.57	0.52	1.05
14.	Nagaur	1.83	1.31	0.52
15.	Pali	0.78	0.78	—
16.	Barmer	0.78	0.78	—
17.	Jalor	0.52	0.26	0.26
18.	Sirohi	1.31	1.31	—
19.	Bhilwara	1.83	1.57	0.26
20.	Udaipur	3.39	2.35	1.04
21.	Chittaurgarh	1.57	0.78	0.79
22.	Dungarpur	1.57	0.52	1.05
23.	Banswara	0.52	0.52	—
24.	Bundi	4.18	4.18	—
25.	Kota	2.87	2.61	0.26
26.	Jhalawar	—	—	—

2.67 Out of 20.89% such houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, the cities accounted for 3.12%. While Ajmer had the highest percentage of 1.04, Udaipur and Kota cities had the lowest percentage of 0.26 each and Bikaner had no such houses at all. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	—	—
2.	Jaipur	0.78	2
3.	Ajmer	1.04	1
4.	Jodhpur	0.78	2
5.	Udaipur	0.26	3
6.	Kota	0.26	3

2.68 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses with different wall materials for the rural and the urban areas of the State revealed that negligible number existed both in the rural as well as the urban areas. This position in the case of districts revealed that except in the rural areas of Tonk district which had 7 such houses, the number in others was either meagre or negligible. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas:—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	N	N
1.	Ganganagar	N	1
2.	Bikaner	N	N
3.	Churu	N	2
4.	Jhunjhunun	1	1
5.	Alwar	N	1
6.	Bharatpur	N	1
7.	Sawai Madhopur	—	N
8.	Jaipur	N	N
9.	Sikar	N	N
10.	Ajmer	N	N
11.	Tonk	7	—
12.	Jaisalmer	N	—
13.	Jodhpur	N	N
14.	Nagaur	N	N
15.	Pali	N	—
16.	Barmer	N	—
17.	Jalor	N	N
18.	Sirohi	N	—
19.	Bhilwara	N	N
20.	Udaipur	N	N
21.	Chittaurgarh	N	1
22.	Dungarpur	N	2
23.	Banswara	N	—
24.	Bundi	1	—
25.	Kota	N	N
26.	Jhalawar	—	—

(N=Negligible)

2.69 This distribution for the cities revealed that Bikaner had no such house. The other cities had negligible number of such census houses.

Predominant material of Wall in "Residential Census Houses"

2.70 It had been stated in the beginning of this chapter that discussion regarding predominant material of wall and roof would be available in two parts in respect of 1971 data. Firstly, discussion would be confined to *all* census houses in the State. Secondly, similar discussion would be confined to only *residential* census houses. In the preceding pages, predominant material of wall in respect of all census houses in the State had been discussed. In the succeeding pages, residential census houses only are being taken up for similar discussion. The reader is once again reminded that comparison with 1961 data would also be taken up during the discussion of this aspect on the assumption that one residential census house had one household during 1961 Census to fit into the frame-work of 1971 Census in which residential census house, and not the household as in 1961, happened to be the unit. Further, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo; timber;mud and unburnt bricks had been separately accounted for during 1961 for the purposes of presentation of data. This material of wall generally reflected 'Kutcha' aspect of house construction. During 1971 Census, however, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks or wood, again representing the 'Kutcha, aspect, have been grouped at one place. Again, burnt bricks; G.I. sheets or other metal sheets; stone and cement concrete had been separately represented during 1961 Census. This wall material generally reflected 'Pucca' characteristics of house construction. During 1971 Census, burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone and cement stand included in one group. The category of "All Other Materials" during 1961, more or less, remained the same during 1971 Census also except that "Materials not Stated" have also been included in this category during 1971. Thus, for comparing the data of 1971 Census with that of the 1961 Census, information regarding different wall materials for 1961, which is separately available, would be clubbed to fit into the frame-work of 1971 Census.

Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood

2.71 There were 2,267,950 residential census houses in the State which had walls made of this material. This represented 51.22% of all residential houses in the State. Of this 2,142,845 representing 94.48% were located in the rural areas and 125,105 representing 5.52% in the urban areas. Since this wall material characterises 'Kutcha' construction, the preponderance of such houses in the rural areas is not surprising.

2.72 Among the various districts of the State, Jaipur district with a percentage of 8.51 occupied the top place followed by Ganganagar where this percentage was 7.46. The lowest percentage 0.75 was recorded in the case of Jaisalmer district.

2.73 In the rural areas of the various districts, Jaipur and Ganganagar with a percentage of 7.77 and 6.88 respectively continued to occupy the first and the second place. The lowest percentage of 0.74 in the rural areas was recorded in Jaisalmer district.

2.74 In the urban areas, Jaipur and Ganganagar continued to occupy the first two places with percentages of 0.74 and 0.58 respectively. The lowest percentage of 0.01 was once again recorded in Jaisalmer.

2.75 The following table shows percentage distribution for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas :—

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**94.48**	**5.52**
1.	Ganganagar	7.46	6.88	0.58
2.	Bikaner	2.18	1.93	0.25
3.	Churu	2.32	1.96	0.36
4.	Jhunjhunun	1.86	1.73	0.13
5.	Alwar	3.65	3.54	0.11
6.	Bharatpur	5.73	5.31	0.42
7.	Sawai Madhopur	4.57	4.35	0.22
8.	Jaipur	8.51	7.77	0.74
9.	Sikar	2.21	2.06	0.15
10.	Ajmer	2.44	2.28	0.16
11.	Tonk	3.36	3.04	0.32
12.	Jaisalmer	0.75	0.74	0.01
13.	Jodhpur	3.73	3.51	0.22
14.	Nagaur	3.90	3.79	0.11
15.	Pali	4.80	4.56	0.24
16.	Barmer	4.75	4.63	0.12
17.	Jalor	4.30	4.19	0.11
18.	Sirohi	2.23	2.08	0.15
19.	Bhilwara	5.01	4.85	0.16
20.	Udaipur	6.45	6.35	0.10
21.	Chittaurgarh	4.63	4.45	0.18
22.	Dungarpur	3.00	2.97	0.03
23.	Banswara	4.13	4.00	0.13
24.	Bundi	1.46	1.40	0.06
25.	Kota	3.85	3.49	0.36
26.	Jhalawar	2.72	2.62	0.10

2.76 Out of 5.52% houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, 1.07% were accounted for by the cities. While the highest percentage of 0.48 was recorded in Jaipur City, the lowest percentage of 0.06 was recorded in Udaipur. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city:—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	0.18	3
2. Jaipur	0.48	1
3. Ajmer	0.07	5
4. Jodhpur	0.09	4
5. Udaipur	0.06	6
6. Kota	0.19	2

2.77 It will be observed from the above table that Jaipur and Kota cities alone account for the bulk of the percentage. The presence of labour force that comes from nearby rural areas in search of employment due to the greater industrial growth in these cities accounts for such type of dwellings with inferior materials.

2.78 The distribution pattern of 1,000 residential census houses with different wall materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that there were 592 houses with this material of wall in the rural areas and 155 in the urban areas. The distribution during 1961 showed that in the rural areas of the State there were 603 houses, out of every 1,000, with this wall material. In the urban areas this figure worked out to 204. It would, thus, be observed that the trend is fast undergoing a change towards more and more durable material of wall.

2.79 The distribution pattern for the districts revealed that Barmer district had the highest number (910) in its rural areas while Banswara district had the highest number (481) in its urban areas. The lowest number for the rural and urban areas was recorded in the case of Jhunjhunun (370) and Ajmer and Udaipur (47 each) districts respectively. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas along with the comparable figures for 1961 :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
		1971		1961	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**592**	**155**	**603**	**204**
1.	Ganganagar	853	347	925	444
2.	Bikaner	815	145	875	178
3.	Churu	488	200	634	277
4.	Jhunjhunun	370	114	503	347
5.	Alwar	410	114	405	234
6.	Bharatpur	593	269	708	369
7.	Sawai Madhopur	540	179	538	286
8.	Jaipur	636	136	696	187
9.	Sikar	379	112	529	302
10.	Ajmer	398	47	374	85
11.	Tonk	807	411	781	472
12.	Jaisalmer	671	56	747	63
13.	Jodhpur	631	80	627	74
14.	Nagaur	494	97	620	180
15.	Pali	626	223	690	242
16.	Barmer	910	247	945	206
17.	Jalor	860	425	892	506
18.	Sirohi	689	212	719	268
19.	Bhilwara	576	166	428	156
20.	Udaipur	454	47	315	43
21.	Chittaurgarh	585	201	500	230
22.	Dungarpur	763	102	804	186
23.	Banswara	883	481	902	508
24.	Bundi	452	110	431	99
25.	Kota	499	148	414	95
26.	Jhalawar	592	192	478	179

2.80 In the case of cities, the highest number (131) of such census houses was found in Bikaner and the lowest (33) in the case of Ajmer. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city with the comparable 1961 data :—

	City	1971		1961	
		Incidence per 1,000	Rank	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	131	1	146	1
2.	Jaipur	108	2	144	2
3.	Ajmer	33	6	81	3
4.	Jodhpur	37	5	34	6
5.	Udaipur	38	4	56	4
6.	Kota	100	3	49	5

2.81 It would be observed from the above table that except in the case of Jodhpur and Kota cities where the number of such census houses has increased between the previous and the present Census, this

number has decreased in the case of all other cities. The greatest decrease from 81 in 1961 to 33 in 1971, took place in the case of Ajmer City. The existence of fairly larger proportion of such houses during 1971 in the case of Jaipur and Kota cities may be attributed to the growing industrialization of these cities. The labour force working in various industries put up such constructions for dwelling purposes.

Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement

2.82 The above wall material typifies 'Pucca' constructions. The trend that was observable regarding this wall material revealed that proportion of houses with this wall material was comparatively greater in urban than in rural areas.

2.83 There were in all 2,158,280 residential census houses in the State with the above material of wall. This represented 48.74% of all residential census houses in the State. Out of this, 1,473,590 houses, representing 68.28%, were located in the rural areas and 684,890, representing 31.72%, in the urban areas.

2.84 The districtwise position revealed that Udaipur district had the highest percentage (10.07), closely followed in the second and third places by Jaipur and Ajmer districts with a percentage of 9.65 and 7.09 respectively. The lowest percentage of 0.60 was recorded in the case of Jaisalmer district.

2.85 In the case of rural and urban areas of the various districts, while Udaipur topped for the rural areas with a percentage of 8.03, Jaipur with a percentage of 4.97 topped in respect of the urban areas. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately :—

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100**	**68.28**	**31.72**
1.	Ganganagar	2.39	1.25	1.14
2.	Bikaner	2.02	0.46	1.56
3.	Churu	3.64	2.16	1.48
4.	Jhunjhunun	4.11	3.09	1.02
5.	Alwar	6.25	5.34	0.91
6.	Bharatpur	5.05	3.84	1.21
7.	Sawai Madhopur	4.97	3.89	1.08
8.	Jaipur	9.65	4.68	4.97
9.	Sikar	4.77	3.57	1.20
10.	Ajmer	7.09	3.62	3.47
11.	Tonk	1.21	0.72	0.49
12.	Jaisalmer	0.60	0.38	0.22
13.	Jodhpur	4.85	2.15	2.70
14.	Nagaur	5.20	4.09	1.11
15.	Pali	3.73	2.86	0.87
16.	Barmer	0.87	0.48	0.39
17.	Jalor	0.88	0.72	0.16
18.	Sirohi	1.57	0.99	0.58
19.	Bhilwara	4.61	3.75	0.86
20.	Udaipur	10.07	8.03	2.04
21.	Chittaurgarh	4.05	3.32	0.73
22.	Dungarpur	1.23	0.97	0.28
23.	Banswara	0.70	0.56	0.14
24.	Bundi	2.32	1.78	0.54
25.	Kota	5.85	3.68	2.17
26.	Jhalawar	2.32	1.90	0.42

2.86 Out of the total percentage of 31.72 houses in the urban areas of the State, 13.12 were accounted for by the cities alone. The highest percentage of 4.14 was found in Jaipur while the lowest percentage of 1.25 in Bikaner. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	1.25	6
2.	Jaipur	4.14	1
3.	Ajmer	2.08	3
4.	Jodhpur	2.38	2
5.	Udaipur	1.48	5
6.	Kota	1.79	4

2.87 The distribution pattern of 1,000 residential census houses with different materials of wall in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that there were only 407 such houses in the rural areas while urban areas had 845 such houses. During 1961, this number in the case of rural and urban areas was 397 and 796 houses respectively. This increasing trend towards the use of this material of wall reflects the general improvement in the economic conditions of the people as also a liking for more and more durable material.

2.88 This pattern in the case of various districts revealed that Jhunjhunun district had the highest number (629) in the rural areas and Ajmer and Udaipur, the highest number (953 each) in the urban areas. The lowest number for rural and urban areas was recorded in the case of Barmer and Jalor districts which was 90 and 575 respectively. The following

table shows distribution for the State and various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately in comparison with 1961 Census data:--

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
		1971		1961	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**407**	**845**	**397**	**796**
1.	Ganganagar	147	652	74	556
2.	Bikaner	185	855	125	822
3.	Churu	512	799	366	722
4.	Jhunjhunun	629	886	497	653
5.	Alwar	590	885	595	763
6.	Bharatpur	407	730	292	631
7.	Sawai Madhopur	460	820	461	714
8.	Jaipur	364	864	304	813
9.	Sikar	621	888	470	698
10.	Ajmer	602	953	623	914
11.	Tonk	182	589	219	528
12.	Jaisalmer	329	944	253	937
13.	Jodhpur	369	920	373	926
14.	Nagaur	506	903	380	820
15.	Pali	374	777	310	758
16.	Barmer	90	753	55	794
17.	Jalor	140	575	108	494
18.	Sirohi	311	788	281	732
19.	Bhilwara	424	834	572	844
20.	Udaipur	546	953	685	957
21.	Chittaurgarh	415	798	500	770
22.	Dungarpur	257	898	196	814
23.	Banswara	117	519	98	492
24.	Bundi	547	890	569	901
25.	Kota	501	852	586	905
26.	Jhalawar	408	808	522	821

2.89 This pattern for the cities showed that Bikaner had the lowest number (869) while Ajmer had the highest (967). The following table shows distribution for all cities along with rank for 1971 and the 1961 Census:—

	City	1971		1961	
		Incidence per 1,000	Rank	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	869	6	854	6
2.	Jaipur	892	5	856	5
3.	Ajmer	967	1	917	4
4.	Jodhpur	963	2	966	1
5.	Udaipur	962	3	944	3
6.	Kota	900	4	951	2

2.90 It can be observed from the above table that except in the case of Jodhpur and Kota cities where the number of such census houses has gone down in comparison to 1961 Census, there is an increasing trend in respect of all other cities. The decrease in the case of these cities may indirectly be attributed to the presence of larger labour force which have their dwellings made of inferior materials. This, therefore, brings down the proportion of houses made with durable material of wall.

All other materials and materials not stated

2.91 There were in all 1,605 houses in the State under this category. This represented 0.04% of all residential census houses in the State. Out of this 1,385, representing 86.29%, were located in the rural areas and 220, representing 13.71%, in the urban areas. Although all conceivable materials of wall have been separately dealt with for the purposes of analysis, a smaller chunk with either unidentifiable wall materials (due to use of local terminology) or materials not stated at all by the field agency, still remained. The proportion of such houses, however, remained negligible as would be evident from the discussion that follows.

2.92 The percentage of such houses for the various districts revealed that Tonk district alone accounted for 58.57% and that too in its rural areas. While Dungarpur and Jhalawar districts had no such houses, the lowest percentage of 0.31 each was recorded in the case of Jaisalmer, Jalor and Banswara districts.

2.93 For the rural areas of the various districts, Tonk, as stated earlier, had the highest percentage. The second highest place was occupied by Bundi with a percentage of 4.36.

2.94 For the urban areas, Churu had the highest percentage (2.81) very closely followed by Bharatpur with a percentage of (2.79). The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas:—

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**86.29**	**13.71**
1.	Ganganagar	2.80	1.24	1.56
2.	Bikaner	0.62	0.31	0.31
3.	Churu	3.12	0.31	2.81
4.	Jhunjhunun	4.36	3.74	0.62
5.	Alwar	1.87	0.94	0.93

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
6.	Bharatpur	4.66	1.87	2.79
7.	Sawai Madhopur	1.25	—	1.25
8.	Jaipur	2.18	1.25	0.93
9.	Sikar	1.25	0.93	0.32
10.	Ajmer	0.62	0.31	0.31
11.	Tonk	58.57	58.57	—
12.	Jaisalmer	0.31	0.31	—
13.	Jodhpur	1.25	0.63	0.32
14.	Nagaur	1.86	1.55	0.31
15.	Pali	0.62	0.62	—
16.	Barmer	0.62	0.62	—
17.	Jalor	0.31	0.31	—
18.	Sirohi	0.94	0.94	—
19.	Bhilwara	2.18	1.87	0.31
20.	Udaipur	1.87	1.87	—
21.	Chittaurgarh	0.94	0.31	0.63
22.	Dungarpur	—	—	—
23.	Banswara	0.31	0.31	—
24.	Bundi	4.36	4.36	—
25.	Kota	3.43	3.12	0.31
26.	Jhalawar	—	—	—

2.95 Out of the total percentage of 13.71 for the urban areas of the State, 3.11% of such houses were located in the cities. While Bikaner and Udaipur cities had no such houses, Jaipur had as many as 2.18%. The following table shows percentage for each city along with rank:—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	—	—
2.	Jaipur	2.18	1
3.	Ajmer	0.31	2
4.	Jodhpur	0.31	2
5.	Udaipur	—	—
6.	Kota	0.31	2

2.96 The distribution pattern of 1,000 residential census houses with different materials of wall in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that there was negligible number of such houses. Similarly, for the districts also, the number in most of them was negligible and in some cases nil, except in the case of Tonk district which had 11 such houses in the rural areas.

2.97 The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts, with 1961 data for the rural and the urban areas separately:—

		Incidence per 1,000			
		1971		1961	
S.No.	State/District	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**
1.	Ganganagar	N	N	1	—
2.	Bikaner	N	N	—	—
3.	Churu	N	N	N	1
4.	Jhunjhunun	N	N	—	—
5.	Alwar	N	N	N	3
6.	Bharatpur	N	N	N	—
7.	Sawai Madhopur	—	N	1	—
8.	Jaipur	N	N	N	N
9.	Sikar	N	N	1	N
10.	Ajmer	N	N	3	1
11.	Tonk	11	—	—	—
12.	Jaisalmer	N	—	N	—
13.	Jodhpur	N	N	—	N
14.	Nagaur	N	N	N	—
15.	Pali	N	—	—	—
16.	Barmer	N	—	—	—
17.	Jalor	N	—	—	—
18.	Sirohi	N	—	—	—
19.	Bhilwara	N	N	N	—
20.	Udaipur	N	—	N	—
21.	Chittaurgarh	N	N	N	N
22.	Dungarpur	—	—	—	—
23.	Banswara	N	—	N	—
24.	Bundi	N	—	N	—
25.	Kota	N	N	N	—
26.	Jhalawar	—	—	N	—

(N=Negligible)

2.98 This distribution in the case of cities revealed that there was a negligible number in Jaipur and only 2 houses in Ajmer. The other four cities had no such house.

Predominant material of Roof

2.99 As in the case of predominant material of wall which has been discussed in the preceding pages, predominant material of roof is being discussed in the succeeding pages on the same lines. Material of roof is as indicative of the climate of a region and the condition of the people thereof as the material of wall.

Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, un-burnt bricks or bamboo.

2.100 Out of a total of 6,223,870 census houses in the State, there were 1,813,275 census houses with the

above material of roof. This represented 29.13% of all census houses.

2.101 Out of these 1,813,275 census houses, 1,693,485 representing, 93.39% were located in the rural and 119,790, representing 6.61%, in the urban areas.

2.102 The highest percentage of 15.45 followed by 12.38 was recorded in the case of Jaipur and Ganganagar districts respectively. The lowest percentage of 0.06 was recorded in the case of Dungarpur district.

2.103 For the rural areas of the various districts, Jaipur and Ganganagar districts, again, occupied the first and the second place respectively with percentages of 14.41 and 10.93. The lowest place again went to Dungarpur with a percentage of 0.06.

2.104 For the urban areas of the various districts, Jaipur was replaced at the top by Ganganagar with a percentage of 1.45. Jaipur, however, occupied the second place with a percentage of 1.04. Dungarpur once again remained at the bottom with negligible percentage in the urban areas. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately:—

S.No.	State/District	Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**93.39**	**6.61**
1.	Ganganagar	12.38	10.93	1.45
2.	Bikaner	3.81	3.16	0.65
3.	Churu	3.85	3.43	0.42
4.	Jhunjhunun	4.25	3.96	0.29
5	Alwar	9.88	9.68	0.20
6.	Bharatpur	10.54	9.95	0.59
7.	Sawai Madhopur	2.19	2.10	0.09
8.	Jaipur	15.45	14.41	1.04
9.	Sikar	4.70	4.48	0.22
10.	Ajmer	3.18	3.06	0.12
11.	Tonk	1.97	1.79	0.18
12.	Jaisalmer	2.09	1.86	0.23
13.	Jodhpur	5.50	5.25	0.25
14.	Nagaur	6.07	5.89	0.18
15.	Pali	1.57	1.54	0.03
16.	Barmer	6.89	6 73	0.16
17.	Jalor	2.64	2.57	0.07
18.	Sirohi	0.30	0.26	0.04
19.	Bhilwara	0.48	0.47	0.01
20.	Udaipur	0.45	0.37	0.08
21.	Chittaurgarh	0.30	0.29	0.01
22.	Dungarpur	0.06	0.06	N
23.	Banswara	0.15	0.12	0.03
24.	Bundi	0.15	0.13	0.02
25.	Kota	0.79	0.55	0.24
26.	Jhalawar	0.36	0.35	0.01

2.105 Out of the 6.61% houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, 1.65% were accounted for by the cities. Jaipur with a percentage of 0.61 occupied the top place while Udaipur with a percentage of 0.03 the bottom. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city:—

City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1. Bikaner	0.54	2
2. Jaipur	0.61	1
3. Ajmer	0.05	5
4. Jodhpur	0.19	4
5. Udaipur	0.03	6
6. Kota	0.23	3

2.106 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses for the rural and urban areas for the State as a whole with different materials of roof revealed that there were 333 such houses in the rural areas and 105 in the urban areas.

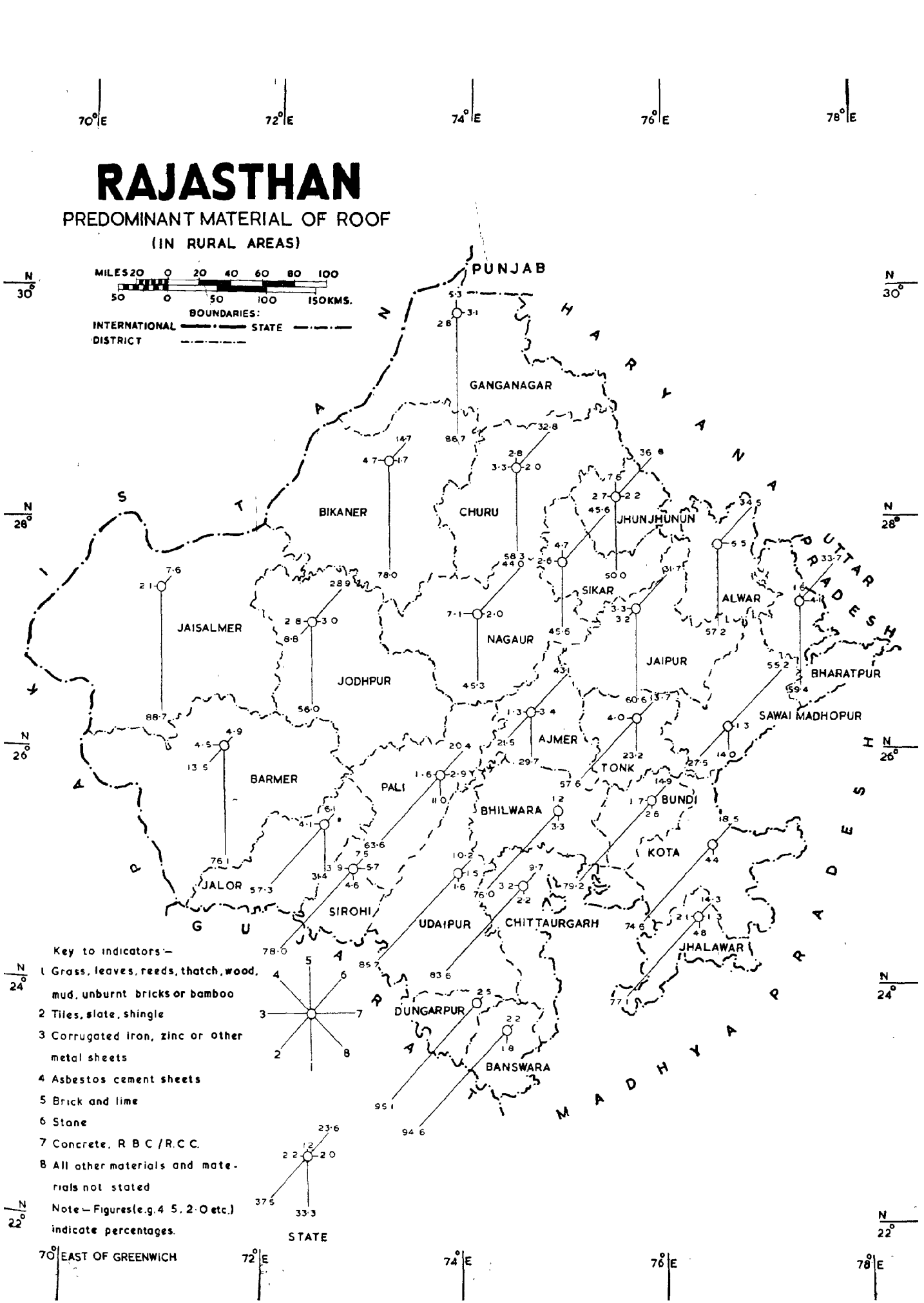
2.107 This pattern for the various districts for rural and urban areas revealed that Jaisalmer district had the highest number (887 out of 1,000) in its rural areas. Ganganagar had the highest number (498 out of 1,000) in its urban areas. The lowest number both for the rural and urban areas was recorded in the case of Dungarpur district which had 11 and 5 such houses respectively. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately:—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**333**	**105**
1.	Ganganagar	867	498
2.	Bikaner	780	220
3.	Churu	583	133
4.	Jhunjhunun	500	140
5.	Alwar	572	112
6.	Bharatpur	594	210
7.	Sawai Madhopur	140	39
8.	Jaipur	606	113
9.	Sikar	456	87
10.	Ajmer	297	21
11.	Tonk	232	117
12.	Jaisalmer	887	476
13.	Jodhpur	560	54
14.	Nagaur	453	82
15.	Pali	110	14

RAJASTHAN

PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

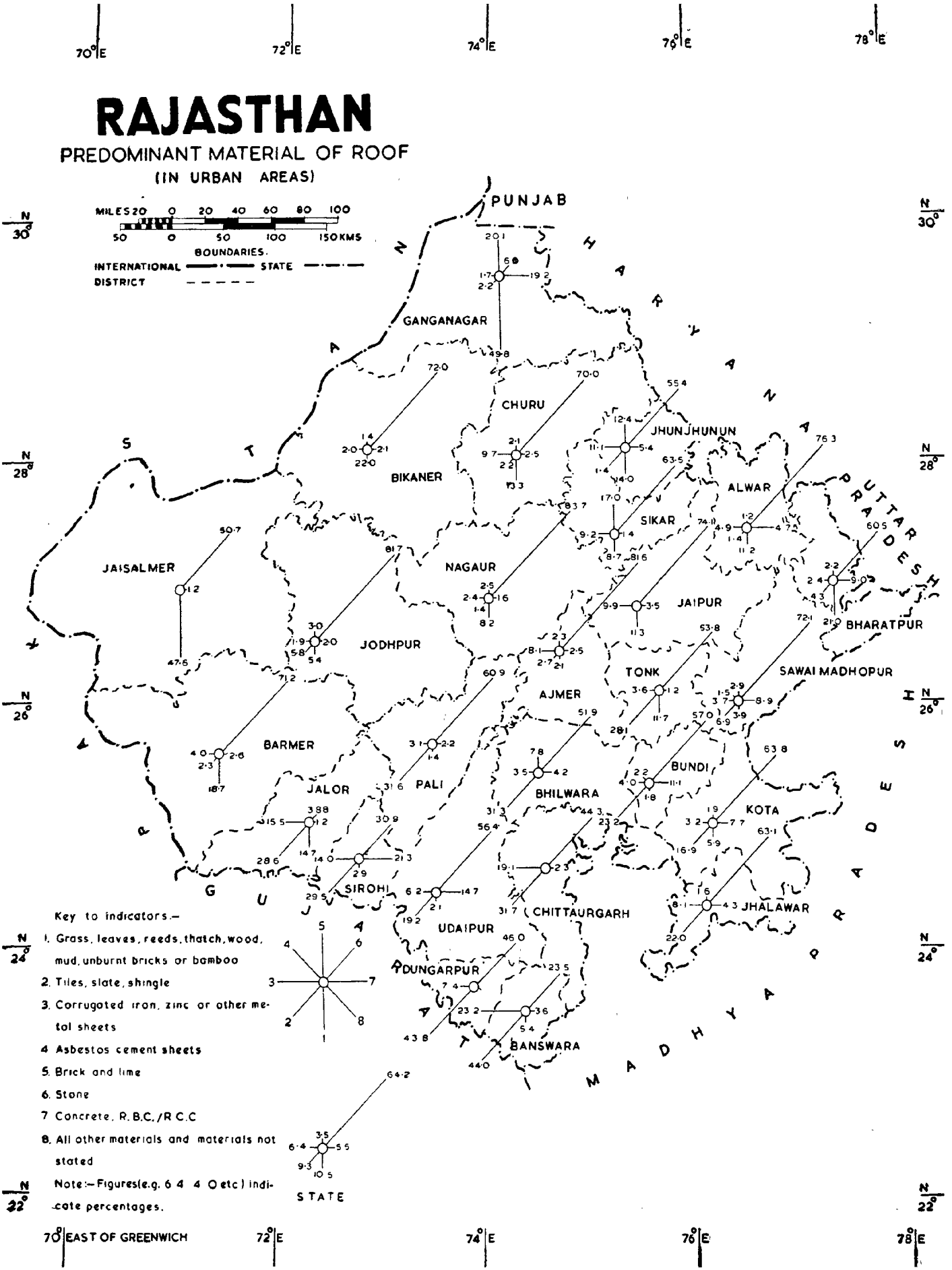
(IN RURAL AREAS)



RAJASTHAN

PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

(IN URBAN AREAS)



S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 Rural	Urban
16.	Barmer	761	187
17.	Jalor	314	147
18.	Sirohi	46	29
19.	Bhilwara	33	9
20.	Udaipur	16	21
21.	Chittaurgarh	22	8
22.	Dungarpur	11	5
23.	Banswara	18	54
24.	Bundi	26	18
25.	Kota	44	59
26.	Jhalawar	48	8

2.108 It will be observed from the above table that the incidence of this roof material is proportionately larger in the desert districts. This is due to the fact that this roof material meets the local needs for reducing the intensity of heat as also to with-stand the strong winds that blow in these districts during summer. As we proceed to the hilly region, the prominence of this roof material decreases considerably.

2.109 This distribution pattern in the case of cities revealed that Bikaner had the highest number (235 out of 1,000) while Udaipur had the lowest (13 out of 1,000). The following table shows distribution and rank for each city:—

	City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	235	1
2.	Jaipur	85	2
3.	Ajmer	15	5
4.	Jodhpur	50	4
5.	Udaipur	13	6
6.	Kota	75	3

2.110 While availability of greater number of such houses in Bikaner City may be attributed to climatic factors, presence of fairly good number in Jaipur and Kota cities may be attributed, in addition to climatic conditions, to the presence of labour force and the slum areas due to growing industrialization in these two cities.

Tiles, slate, shingle

2.111 A total of 2,013,860 houses representing 32.36% of all census houses in the State had roofs made of above material. Out of this, 1,908,935, representing 94.79%, were located in the rural areas and 104,925, representing 5.21%, in the urban.

2.112 The highest percentage of 18.97 was found in the case of Udaipur district. Bhilwara with a percentage of 10.28 occupied the next highest place. While Bikaner had negligible number of such census houses, the lowest percentage was recorded in the case of Jaisalmer district which was 0.02%.

2.113 In the rural areas of the various districts, the highest percentage of 18.36 was, again, found in Udaipur district. Bhilwara also maintained its position at the second place with a percentage of 9.80. Leaving aside Bikaner, which had a negligible number of such census houses, it was Jaisalmer once again which had the lowest percentage. This was 0.02.

2.114 For the urban areas of the various districts, Udaipur and Kota were at the top with a percentage of 0.61 each. Bhilwara was replaced at the second place by Pali which had a percentage of 0.54. While Bikaner, Sikar and Jaisalmer districts had negligible percentage in its urban areas, the lowest percentage of 0.01 was recorded in the case of Jaipur district. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for rural and urban areas separately:—

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**94.79**	**5.21**
1.	Ganganagar	0.37	0.31	0.06
2.	Bikaner	N	N	N
3.	Churu	0.10	0.04	0.06
4.	Jhunjhunun	0.07	0.04	0.03
5.	Alwar	0.08	0.06	0.02
6.	Bharatpur	0.17	0.06	0.11
7.	Sawai Madhopur	3.87	3.73	0.14
8.	Jaipur	0.70	0.69	0.01
9.	Sikar	0.07	0.07	N
10.	Ajmer	2.13	1.99	0.14
11.	Tonk	4.41	4.01	0.40
12.	Jaisalmer	0.02	0.02	N
13.	Jodhpur	0.99	0.74	0.25
14.	Nagaur	0.10	0.07	0.03
15.	Pali	8.53	7.99	0.54
16.	Barmer	1.10	1.08	0.02
17.	Jalor	4.35	4.22	0.13

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
18.	Sirohi	4.33	4.00	0.33
19.	Bhilwara	10.28	9.80	0.48
20.	Udaipur	18.97	18.36	0 61
21.	Chittaurgarh	10.20	9.73	0.47
22.	Dungarpur	5.14	4.95	0.19
23.	Banswara	5.96	5.78	0.18
24.	Bundi	3.80	3.58	0.22
25.	Kota	8.99	8.38	0.61
26.	Jhalawar	5.27	5.09	0.18

2.115 Out of the total percentage of 5.21 houses that existed in the urban areas of the State, 0.67% were accounted for by the cities. Kota with a percentage of 0.32 occupied the top place. While Bikaner and Jaipur cities had negligible percentage of such houses. Jodhpur had a percentage of 0.02 which was the lowest. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city:—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	N	—
2.	Jaipur	N	—
3.	Ajmer	0.03	3
4.	Jodhpur	0.02	4
5.	Udaipur	0.30	2
6.	Kota	0.32	1

2.116 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses with different roof materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that there were 375 houses with this material of roof in the rural areas and 93 in the urban areas.

2.117 This distribution pattern for the various districts in the State, revealed that Dungarpur had the highest number (951) in the rural areas and Banswara (440) in the urban areas. Bikaner district had the lowest number in respect of rural areas which was only 1. As regards the urban areas Bikaner and Jaipur were at the bottom with 1 house each. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas:—

S.No.	State/District	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**375**	**93**
1.	Ganganagar	28	22
2.	Bikaner	1	1
3.	Churu	7	22
4.	Jhunjhunun	6	14
5.	Alwar	4	14
6.	Bharatpur	4	43
7.	Sawai Madhopur	275	69
8.	Jaipur	32	1
9.	Sikar	7	2
10.	Ajmer	215	27
11.	Tonk	576	281
12.	Jaisalmer	9	2
13.	Jodhpur	88	58
14.	Nagaur	6	14
15.	Pali	636	316
16.	Barmer	135	23
17.	Jalor	573	286
18.	Sirohi	780	295
19.	Bhilwara	760	313
20.	Udaipur	857	192
21.	Chittaurgarh	836	317
22.	Dungarpur	951	438
23.	Banswara	946	440
24.	Bundi	792	232
25.	Kota	746	169
26.	Jhalawar	771	220

2.118 It would be noticed that the districts of the hilly region have a preponderance of such houses. This is so because of the climatic factors particularly the greater rain-fall that takes place in these districts.

2.119 This distribution pattern for the cities revealed that Udaipur, which, incidentally, belongs to the hilly region had the highest number (139 out of 1,000) of such houses to maintain the tradition for this region. Kota City which too has some characteristics of a hilly region and is, at least, situated on a higher plain, had the next highest number (115 out of 1,000) of such census houses. The lowest number of one house each was found in the cases of Bikaner and Jaipur cities. The following table shows number of such houses along with rank in each city:—

	City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	1	5
2.	Jaipur	1	5
3.	Ajmer	9	3
4.	Jodhpur	5	4
5.	Udaipur	139	1
6.	Kota	115	2

Corrugated iron, zinc, or other metal sheets

2.120 There were 183,755 census houses in the whole State which had roofs made of the above material. This represented 2.95% of the total census houses in the State. Out of this, 110,635 houses, representing 60.21%, were located in the rural areas and, 73,120 houses, representing 39.79%, in the urban areas.

2.121 The districtwise position revealed that Jaipur had the highest percentage (16.71) of such census houses. The second highest percentage of 9.67 was found in Nagaur district. Jaisalmer with a percentage of 0.45 occupied the bottom place.

2.122 For the rural areas of the various districts, the highest percentage of 9.15 was found in Nagaur. With this it replaced Jaipur at the top place while the latter came next with a percentage of 7.71. The lowest percentage of 0.44 was found in Jaisalmer district.

2.123 This picture for the urban areas of the various districts was rather striking in the sense that there was a wide difference in the range of percentage in various districts. While Jaipur had as many as 9% of such houses in the urban areas the next highest percentage which was found in the urban areas of Ajmer district was only 4.66. The lowest percentage of 0.01 was found in the case of Jaisalmer district. The following table shows percentage for the State and various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas:—

S.No.	State/District	Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**60.21**	**39.79**
1.	Ganganagar	1.48	1.00	0.48
2.	Bikaner	2.47	1.88	0.59
3.	Churu	4.95	1.92	3.03
4.	Jhunjhunun	4.37	2.08	2.29
5.	Alwar	2.49	1.63	0.86
6.	Bharatpur	1.77	1.10	0.67
7.	Sawai Madhopur	2.18	1.35	0.83
8.	Jaipur	16.71	7.71	9.00
9.	Sikar	4.81	2.53	2.28
10.	Ajmer	6.00	1.34	4.66
11.	Tonk	3.64	3.08	0.56
12.	Jaisalmer	0.45	0.44	0.01
13.	Jodhpur	3.51	2.59	0.92
14.	Nagaur	9.67	9.15	0.52
15.	Pali	2.79	2.21	0.58
16.	Barmer	4.26	3.92	0.34
17.	Jalor	4.03	3.28	0.75
18.	Sirohi	3.89	2.16	1.73
19.	Bhilwara	1.31	0.72	0.59
20.	Udaipur	3.67	1.50	2.17
21.	Chittaurgarh	7.13	4.03	3.10
22.	Dungarpur	0.90	0.55	0.35
23.	Banswara	1.88	0.82	1.06
24.	Bundi	1.28	0.86	0.42
25.	Kota	2.09	0.80	1.29
26.	Jhalawar	2.27	1.56	0.71

2.124 Out of the total 39.79% of such houses that existed in the urban areas of the State, 15.68% were accounted for by the cities alone. The highest percentage of 7.71 was found in Jaipur City and lowest of 0.30 in Bikaner City. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city:—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.30	6
2.	Jaipur	7.71	1
3.	Ajmer	4.20	2
4.	Jodhpur	0.80	5
5.	Udaipur	1.82	3
6.	Kota	0.85	4

2.125 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses with different roof materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that there were 22 houses with the material under review in the rural areas and 64 in the urban areas.

2.126 The distribution for various districts of the State revealed that Nagaur district had the highest number (71 out of 1,000) in the rural areas and Banswara district had the highest number (232 out of 1,000) in the urban areas. The lowest number for the rural and urban areas was recorded in the case of Udaipur and Jaisalmer districts which was 6 and 3 respectively. The following table shows distribution for the State and various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas:—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**22**	**64**
1.	Ganganagar	8	17
2.	Bikaner	47	20
3.	Churu	33	97
4.	Jhunjhunun	27	111
5.	Alwar	10	49
6.	Bharatpur	7	24
7.	Sawai Madhopur	9	37
8.	Jaipur	33	99
9.	Sikar	26	92
10.	Ajmer	13	81
11.	Tonk	40	36
12.	Jaisalmer	21	3
13.	Jodhpur	28	19
14.	Nagaur	71	24
15.	Pali	16	31
16.	Barmer	45	40
17.	Jalor	41	155
18.	Sirohi	39	140
19.	Bhilwara	5	35
20.	Udaipur	6	62
21.	Chittaurgarh	32	191
22.	Dungarpur	10	74
23.	Banswara	12	232
24.	Bundi	17	40
25.	Kota	7	32
26.	Jhalawar	21	81

2.127 The distribution in the case of cities revealed that Ajmer had as many as 130 such houses out of every 1,000 while Jaipur had 109 out of 1,000. The lowest number (13) was found in Bikaner City. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city:—

	City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	13	6
2.	Jaipur	109	2
3.	Ajmer	130	1
4.	Jodhpur	21	5
5.	Udaipur	77	3
6.	Kota	28	4

Asbestos, cement sheets

2.128 There were in all 11,645 census houses with this material of roof in the whole State. This represented 0.19% of all census houses. Out of this 6,550 houses, representing 56.25%, were located in the rural areas and 5,095, representing 43.75%, in the urban areas.

2.129 The position of the individual districts revealed that Sawai Madhopur district had the highest percentage of 10.48, very closely followed by Udaipur in which this percentage worked out to 10.05. The lowest percentage of 0.42 was recorded in the case of Sikar district.

2.130 For the rural areas of the various districts, Pali had the highest percentage of 6.87, closely followed by Udaipur with 6.70. The lowest percentage of 0.22 was found in Ajmer district.

2.131 For the urban areas, it was Ajmer which occupied the top place with a percentage of 6.48. The lowest percentage of 0.13 was recorded in the urban areas of Banswara district. The following table shows percentage for the State and various districts:—

S.No.	State/District	Percentage Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**56 25**	**43.75**
1.	Ganganagar	3.73	1.88	1.85
2.	Bikaner	3.56	1.88	1.68
3.	Churu	1.16	0.43	0.73
4.	Jhunjhunun	1.03	0.30	0.73
5.	Alwar	1.33	0.73	0.60
6.	Bharatpur	3.00	0.55	2.45
7.	Sawai Madhopur	10.48	5.33	5.15
8.	Jaipur	6.69	1.41	5.28
9.	Sikar	0.42	0.25	1.17
10.	Ajmer	6.70	0.22	6.48
11.	Tonk	1.37	0.25	1.12
12.	Jaisalmer	0.77	0.77	—
13.	Jodhpur	2.62	2.23	0 39
14.	Nagaur	4.94	4.52	0.42
15.	Pali	8.29	6.87	1.42
16.	Barmer	5.41	4.93	0.48
17.	Jalor	3.61	3.19	0.42
18.	Sirohi	2.32	0.69	1.63
19.	Bhilwara	3.95	3.18	0.77
20.	Udaipur	10.05	6.70	3.35
21.	Chittaurgarh	3.01	2.63	0.38
22.	Dungarpur	1.25	0.52	0.73
23.	Banswara	0.52	0.39	0.13
24.	Bundi	6.96	3.31	3.65
25.	Kota	6.57	2.83	3.74
26.	Jhalawar	0.26	0.26	—

2.132 Out of the total of 43.75% houses that existed in the urban areas of the State, 19.41% were accounted for by the cities alone. The highest percentage of 6.23 was located in Ajmer City and the

lowest 0.34, in Jodhpur City. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city:—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	1.67	5
2. Jaipur	4.64	2
3. Ajmer	6.23	1
4. Jodhpur	0.34	6
5. Udaipur	3.01	4
6. Kota	3.52	3

2.133 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses with different roof materials revealed that the number of houses with such roofs was very meagre. There was only 1 such house in the rural areas and 5 in the urban areas of the State.

2.134 Similarly the pattern in various districts also reflected either a very meagre or negligible incidence. However, the highest number (3) of such houses among the rural areas of the various districts was found in Bikaner, Pali and Barmer, while for the urban areas the highest number of 22 was located in Bundi. No such house was found in the urban areas of Jaisalmer and Jhalawar districts. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**1**	**5**
1.	Ganganagar	1	4
2.	Bikaner	3	4
3.	Churu	N	1
4.	Jhunjhunun	N	2
5.	Alwar	N	2
6.	Bharatpur	N	6
7.	Sawai Madhopur	2	15
8.	Jaipur	N	4
9.	Sikar	N	N
10.	Ajmer	N	7
11.	Tonk	N	4
12.	Jaisalmer	2	—
13.	Jodhpur	2	1
14.	Nagaur	2	1
15.	Pali	3	5
16.	Barmer	3	4
17.	Jalor	2	5
18.	Sirohi	1	9
19.	Bhilwara	2	3
20.	Udaipur	2	6
21.	Chittaurgarh	1	2
22.	Dungarpur	N	10
23.	Banswara	1	2
24.	Bundi	4	22
25.	Kota	2	6
26.	Jhalawar	N	—

(N=Negligible)

2.135 It will be observed from the above table that the number of such houses in the urban areas of Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur and Bundi is proportionately greater than other districts. This is so because of the presence of big industrial units, the working force of which generally puts up dwellings with this roof material. Bharatpur has a coach and wagon factory; Sawai Madhopur has a cement factory and so has Bundi. Apart from this, the roofs of almost all the industrial units are also made of this material.

2.136 This pattern in the case of cities revealed that the highest number (12) was found in Ajmer City while Jodhpur had the lowest number (1). The following table shows distribution and rank for each city:—

City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1. Bikaner	5	4
2. Jaipur	4	5
3. Ajmer	12	1
4. Jodhpur	1	6
5. Udaipur	8	2
6. Kota	7	3

2.137 The greater numbers in some of the cities are ascribable to the presence of various industrial units. Ajmer City, in addition, has a big railway loco workshop. Apart from conventional reasons about use of this roof material by industrial units as well as by the labour force working there, the cost factor also, to a very great extent, determines the use of material in construction of structures. For instance,

it will be seen from the above table that Jodhpur has only one such house out of 1,000. This is so because stone "patties" are locally and cheaply available there.

Brick and lime

2.138 There were in all 99,110 census houses with this roof material in the whole State. This represented 1.59% of all census houses. Out of this 58,900, representing 59.43%, were located in the rural areas and 40,210, representing 40.57%, in the urban areas.

2.139 The districtwise position revealed that this roof material was greately in use in Ganganagar, Jhunjhunun and Sikar districts. 22.86%, 15.78% and 16.38% such houses, respectively, were found in them. Greater use of this roof material in these districts may be attributed to the fact that stone slabs which generally predominate as roof material in most parts of the State, are not easily available in or around these districts. As such, the cost factor does not permit their use. Secondly, due to the abundant availability of good quality clay, bricks are locally prepared and used as roof material there. The lowest percentage of 0.02 was, however, found in Jaisalmer district.

2.140 For the rural areas of the various districts, it was again the same story with Ganganagar, Jhunjhunun and Sikar districts occupying first, second and third place with a percentage of 12.18, 11.04 and 8.52 respectively. It was Jaisalmer, once again, which had the lowest percentage (0.02) but had a partner in Banswara district which too had 0.02% houses in rural areas.

2.141 For the urban areas, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunun and Sikar districts again figured prominently except that there was a shift in the placing of Jhunjhunun and Sikar. While Ganganagar continued to remain at the top with a percentage of 10.68, Sikar took the second place with a percentage 7.86. Jhunjhunun dropped to the third place with a percentage of 4.74. Jaisalmer had no such house in the urban areas whereas Banswara had the lowest percentage of 0.01. The following table shows percentage for the State and various districts on this account:—

S.No.	State/District	Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**59.43**	**40.57**
1.	Ganganagar	22 .86	12.18	10.68
2.	Bikaner	1.06	0.30	0.76
3.	Churu	4.15	2.96	1.19
4.	Jhunjhunun	15.78	11 04	4.74
5.	Alwar	3.72	3.34	0.38
6.	Bharatpur	6.05	4.93	1.12
7.	Sawai Madhopur	3.60	2.40	1.20
8.	Jaipur	2.69	1.75	0.94
9.	Sikar	16.38	8.52	7.86
10.	Ajmer	4.08	1.64	2.44
11.	Tonk	0.69	0.36	0.33
12.	Jaisalmer	0.02	0.02	—
13.	Jodhpur	3.08	0.41	2.67
14.	Nagaur	2.82	1.86	0.96
15.	Pali	0.53	0.42	0.11
16.	Barmer	0.18	0.10	0.08
17.	Jalor	0.21	0.18	0.03
18.	Sirohi	0.33	0.25	0.08
19.	Bhilwara	5.60	3.12	2.48
20.	Udaipur	1.20	0.73	0.47
21.	Chittaurgarh	0.79	0.49	0.30
22.	Dungarpur	0.08	0.06	0.02
23.	Banswara	0.03	0.02	0.01
24.	Bundi	0.51	0.43	0.08
25.	Kota	2.84	1.47	1.37
26.	Jhalawar	0.72	0.45	0.27

2.142 Out of 40.57% such houses that existed in the urban areas of the State, 5.98% were accounted for by the cities. The highest percentage of 2.51 was found in Jodhpur while the lowest, 0.07 in Jaipur. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city:—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	0.76	4
2. Jaipur	0.07	6
3. Ajmer	1.08	3
4. Jodhpur	2.51	1
5. Udaipur	0.44	5
6. Kota	1.12	2

2.143 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses with different roof materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that there were 12 such houses in the rural areas and 35 in the urban areas thereby revealing the preponderance in the urban areas as compared to those rural.

2.144 This distribution pattern for various districts also established that in most of them there was

greater proportion of such houses in the urban areas than the rural areas. However, the highest number (76) in the rural areas of the various districts was found in Jhunjhunun. Negligible number of such houses for the rural areas was noticed in the case of Jaisalmer, Dungarpur and Banswara districts.

2.145 Similar pattern for the urban areas revealed that Ganganagar had the highest number (201) followed by Sikar which had 170 such houses. While Jaisalmer had no such house in the urban areas, the lowest number (1) was recorded in Banswara district. The following table shows distribution for the State and various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas :—

S.No.	State/District	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**12**	**35**
1.	Ganganagar	53	201
2.	Bikaner	4	14
3.	Churu	28	21
4.	Jhunjhunun	76	124
5.	Alwar	11	12
6.	Bharatpur	16	22
7.	Sawai Madhopur	9	29
8.	Jaipur	4	6
9.	Sikar	47	170
10.	Ajmer	9	23
11.	Tonk	3	11
12.	Jaisalmer	N	—
13.	Jodhpur	2	30
14.	Nagaur	8	25
15.	Pali	2	3
16.	Barmer	1	5
17.	Jalor	1	3
18.	Sirohi	2	4
19.	Bhilwara	12	78
20.	Udaipur	2	7
21.	Chittaurgarh	2	10
22.	Dungarpur	N	3
23.	Banswara	N	1
24.	Bundi	5	5
25.	Kota	6	19
26.	Jhalawar	3	16

(N=Negligible)

2.146 This pattern for the cities revealed that Jodhpur had the highest number (35 out of 1,000) followed by Kota which had 20 out of 1,000. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city:—

	City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	18	3
2.	Jaipur	N	—
3.	Ajmer	18	3
4.	Jodhpur	35	1
5.	Udaipur	10	4
6.	Kota	20	2

2.147 With abundant availability of stone in Jodhpur City itself, the highest number of houses with this roof material in it, amongst cities, may appear rather queer. However, brick and lime, being lighter, appear to have been used as roof material in many of the old and multistoreyed houses there.

Stone

2.148 There was 1,932,475 census houses in all with this roof material in the whole State. This represented 31.05% of all census houses. Out of this, 1,200,735 houses, representing 62.13% were located in the rural areas and 731,740 houses, representing 37.87%, in the urban areas.

2.149 The districtwise position on this account revealed that Jaipur had the highest percentage of 13.46. The second highest percentage of 8.63 was recorded in the case of Ajmer district. The lowest percentage of 0.24 was found in Banswara district.

2.150 For the rural areas of various districts, Jaipur was replaced at the top by Sawai Madhopur which had 7.81% such houses. Jaipur had the next highest percentage of 7.06. Similarly, for the lowest percentage also, Banswara was replaced jointly by Ganganagar and Dungarpur districts which had a percentage of 0.13 each.

2.151 For the urban areas, Jaipur was back at the top with a percentage of 6.40. Ajmer also returned to the second place with a percentage of 4.46. Banswara was again at the bottom with a percentage of 0 10. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas:—

		Percentage		
S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**62.13**	**37.87**
1.	Ganganagar	0.30	0.13	0.17
2.	Bikaner	2.56	0.55	2.01
3.	Churu	3.89	1.82	2.07

S.No.	State/District	Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
4.	Jhunjhunun	3.83	2.73	1.10
5.	Alwar	6.75	5.48	1.27
6.	Bharatpur	6.87	5.29	1.58
7.	Sawai Madhopur	9.34	7.81	1.53
8.	Jaipur	13.46	7.06	6.40
9.	Sikar	5.71	4.21	1.50
10.	Ajmer	8.63	4.17	4.46
11.	Tonk	1.79	0.99	0.80
12.	Jaisalmer	0.37	0.15	0.22
13.	Jodhpur	6.20	2.54	3.66
14.	Nagaur	7.05	5.36	1.69
15.	Pali	3.75	2.67	1.08
16.	Barmer	0.98	0.40	0.58
17.	Jalor	0.65	0.47	0.18
18.	Sirohi	0.76	0.40	0.36
19.	Bhilwara	3.14	2.30	0.84
20.	Udaipur	4.16	2.29	1.87
21.	Chittaurgarh	1.86	1.18	0.68
22.	Dungarpur	0.34	0.13	0.21
23.	Banswara	0.24	0.14	0.10
24.	Bundi	1.27	0.70	0.57
25.	Kota	4.58	2.17	2.41
26.	Jhalawar	1.52	0.99	0.53

2.152 Out of 37.87% houses in the urban areas of the State, as many as 15.64% were accounted for by the cities. The highest percentage of 5.13 was found in Jaipur City followed by Jodhpur which had 3.13% houses with this roof material. The lowest percentage of 1.48 was recorded in Udaipur City. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	1.52	5
2.	Jaipur	5.13	1
3.	Ajmer	2.42	3
4.	Jodhpur	3.13	2
5.	Udaipur	1.48	6
6.	Kota	1.96	4

2.153 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses with different roof materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that proportionately, a large number of houses with this material existed in the urban areas as compared to those rural. There were 236 such houses in the rural areas of the State whereas urban areas had as many as 642. Since stone is generally used in 'Pucca' constructions, of which a larger percentage is available in the urban areas, proportionately larger number of houses of this type in the urban areas is quite natural.

2.154 This distribution in the case of various districts also revealed that the urban areas had an edge over the rural areas. The highest number (552) of such houses was found in the rural areas of Sawai Madhopur district while the highest number (837) was located in the urban areas of Nagaur district. The lowest number for the rural and the urban areas, which was 11 and 60 respectively, was found in Ganganagar district. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	236	642
1.	Ganganagar	11	60
2.	Bikaner	147	720
3.	Churu	328	700
4.	Jhunjhunun	368	554
5.	Alwar	345	763
6.	Bharatpur	337	605
7.	Sawai Madhopur	552	721
8.	Jaipur	317	741
9.	Sikar	456	635
10.	Ajmer	431	816
11.	Tonk	137	538
12.	Jaisalmer	76	507
13.	Jodhpur	289	817
14.	Nagaur	440	837
15.	Pali	204	609
16.	Barmer	49	712
17.	Jalor	61	388
18.	Sirohi	75	309
19.	Bhilwara	171	519
20.	Udaipur	102	564
21.	Chittaurgarh	97	443
22.	Dungarpur	25	460
23.	Banswara	22	235
24.	Bundi	149	570
25.	Kota	185	638
26.	Jhalawar	143	631

2.155 This pattern for the cities showed that Jodhpur had the highest number (863 out of 1,000) of such houses while Udaipur had the lowest number (653 out of 1,000). The following table shows distribution and rank for each city :—

	City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	702	4
2.	Jaipur	760	3
3.	Ajmer	789	2
4.	Jodhpur	863	1
5.	Udaipur	653	6
6.	Kota	670	5

Concrete, R.B.C./R.C.C.

2.156 There were 163,525 census houses with this roof material in the whole State. This represented 2.63% of all census houses in the State. Out of this 100,750, representing 61.61%, were located in the rural areas and 62,775 houses, representing 38.39%, in the urban areas.

2.157 The highest percentage (11.18) of such houses was found in Alwar district while Ganganagar had as many as 10.60% closely followed by Bharatpur with a percentage of 10.47 The lowest percentage of 0.12 was found in Jaisalmer district.

2.158 In the rural areas of the various districts, Alwar continued to occupy the highest place with a percentage of 10.26. Bharatpur had the second highest percentage (7.69) in its rural areas. Jaisalmer continued to occupy the bottom place with a percentage of 0.06.

2.159 In the urban areas, it was Ganganagar which had the pride of place with the highest percentage (6.19) of such houses. The second highest percentage (5.74) was found in Udaipur. The lowest percentage of 0.03 was found in Dungarpur district. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately :—

S.No.	State/District	Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**61.61**	**38.39**
1.	Ganganagar	10.60	4.41	6.19
2.	Bikaner	1.48	0.79	0.69
3.	Churu	2.20	1.31	0.89
4.	Jhunjhunun	3.20	1.94	1.26
5.	Alwar	11.18	10.26	0.92
6.	Bharatpur	10.47	7.69	2.78
7.	Sawai Madhopur	4.41	2.19	2.22
8.	Jaipur	5.45	1.82	3.63
9.	Sikar	1.30	0.90	0.40
10.	Ajmer	5.49	3.89	1.60
11.	Tonk	0.66	0.45	0.21
12.	Jaisalmer	0.12	0.06	0.06
13.	Jodhpur	4.20	3.12	1.08
14.	Nagaur	3.31	2.94	0.37
15.	Pali	4.94	4.49	0.45
16.	Barmer	0.77	0.52	0.25
17.	Jalor	0.75	0.68	0.07
18.	Sirohi	6.52	3.57	2.95
19.	Bhilwara	3.48	2.67	0.81
20.	Udaipur	9.49	3.75	5.74
21.	Chittaurgarh	1.73	1.30	0.43
22.	Dungarpur	0.23	0.20	0.03
23.	Banswara	0.28	0.10	0.18
24.	Bundi	1.55	0.25	1.30
25.	Kota	4.74	1.29	3.45
26.	Jhalawar	1.45	1.02	0.43

2.160 Out of the 38.39% houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, nearly 1/3rd (11.08%) were accounted for by the cities. Jaipur with a percentage of 3.22 occupied the top place while Bikaner with a percentage of 0.65 occupied the bottom place. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.65	6
2.	Jaipur	3.22	1
3.	Ajmer	0.94	5
4.	Jodhpur	1.02	4
5.	Udaipur	2.66	2
6.	Kota	2.59	3

2.161 The distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses with different roof materials in the rural and the urban areas of the State revealed that there were 20 houses with this roof material in the rural areas and 55 in the urban areas. Due to increasing preference for this roof material because of its durability and status value, new constructions generally have this roof material. Since this roof material is comparatively costlier and is made use of by well-to-do people, its proportion in the urban areas is quite naturally greater than in the rural areas.

2.162 Distribution of such houses in the various districts of the State also showed that comparatively

larger proportion existed in the urban areas of most districts. The highest number (57 out of 1,000) of such houses was located in the rural areas of Sirohi district while for the urban areas the highest number (213) was also recorded in Sirohi district. The lowest number for the rural and urban areas was found in the case of Banswara district which had 1 such house in the rural areas and Dungarpur which had 6 such houses in the urban areas. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately:—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**20**	55
1.	Ganganagar	31	192
2.	Bikaner	17	21
3.	Churu	20	25
4.	Jhunjhunun	22	54
5.	Alwar	55	47
6.	Bharatpur	41	90
7.	Sawai Madhopur	13	89
8.	Jaipur	7	35
9.	Sikar	8	14
10.	Ajmer	34	25
11.	Tonk	5	12
12.	Jaisalmer	3	12
13.	Jodhpur	30	20
14.	Nagaur	20	16
15.	Pali	29	22
16.	Barmer	5	26
17.	Jalor	8	12
18.	Sirohi	57	213
19.	Bhilwara	17	42
20.	Udaipur	15	147
21.	Chittaurgarh	9	23
22.	Dungarpur	3	6
23.	Banswara	1	36
24.	Bundi	5	111
25.	Kota	9	77
26.	Jhalawar	13	43

2.163 This position for the cities showed that Udaipur was the biggest votery of this roof material as it had 100 out of 1,000 houses. Kota had the next highest number which was 76. The following table shows distribution and rank with regard to each city :—

	City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	26	4
2.	Jaipur	40	3
3.	Ajmer	26	4
4.	Jodhpur	24	5
5.	Udaipur	100	1
6.	Kota	76	2

All other materials and materials not stated

2.164 There were in all 6,225 houses in the State for which the material of roof was either not stated or was not clearly distinguishable. This represented 0.10% of all census houses in the State. Out of this 4,860 houses, representing 78.07%, were located in the rural areas and 1,365, representing 21.93%, in the urban areas.

2.165 The highest percentage of 17.27 of such houses was found in Tonk district while Sikar had the lowest percentage of 0.24.

2.166 For the rural areas of the different districts, it was Tonk again, which had the highest percentage of 16.79. Sikar continued to have the lowest percentage which was 0.16 in its rural areas.

2.167 The picture for the urban areas was altogether different. It was Ganganagar here which had the highest percentage of 5.06. While no such house was recorded in the urban areas of Jaisalmer and Banswara districts, the lowest percentage which was 0.08 was found in Sikar district. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas respectively:—

S No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**78.07**	**21.93**
1.	Ganganagar	9.64	4.58	5.06
2.	Bikaner	1.04	0.80	0.24
3.	Churu	3.29	2.40	0.89
4.	Jhunjhunun	2.17	1.69	0.48
5.	Alwar	16.14	15.82	0.32
6.	Bharatpur	4 50	4.34	0.16
7.	Sawai Madhopur	3.14	2.09	1.05
8.	Jaipur	7.79	4.74	3.05
9.	Sikar	0.24	0.16	0.08

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
10.	Ajmer	2 57	1.37	1.20
11.	Tonk	17.27	16.79	0.48
12.	Jaisalmer	1.12	1.12	—
13.	Jodhpur	3.85	2.65	1.20
14.	Nagaur	1.29	0.72	0.57
15.	Pali	1.53	1.37	0.16
16.	Barmer	2.89	2.25	0.64
17.	Jalor	1.12	0.48	0.64
18.	Sirohi	1.12	0.64	0.48
19.	Bhilwara	1.61	1.37	0.24
20.	Udaipur	3.45	2.97	0.48
21.	Chittaurgarh	4.66	1.85	2.81
22.	Dungarpur	0.89	0.32	0.57
23.	Banswara	0.32	0.32	—
24.	Bundi	3.78	3.21	0.57
25.	Kota	2.49	2.17	0.32
26.	Jhalawar	2.09	1.85	0.24

2.168 Out of the 21.93% such houses located in the urban areas, 2.88% were accounted for by the cities. Jaipur had the highest percentage of 1.36. While Udaipur City had no such house, Bikaner had the lowest percentage of 0.08. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.08	5
2.	Jaipur	1.36	1
3.	Ajmer	0.48	3
4.	Jodhpur	0.72	2
5.	Udaipur	—	—
6.	Kota	0.24	4

2.169 About the distribution pattern of 1,000 census houses having different roof materials in the rural and urban areas of the State, there is not much to say about the houses belonging to this category. However, 1 such house each was located in the rural and urban areas of the State. While negligible number was recorded in respect of some of the districts, the highest rural incidence (7) was, found in Tonk district and the highest urban incidence (6) in Ganganagar district. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	1	1
1.	Ganganagar	1	6
2.	Bikaner	1	N
3.	Churu	1	1
4.	Jhunjhunun	1	1
5.	Alwar	3	2
6.	Bharatpur	1	N
7.	Sawai Madhopur	N	1
8.	Jaipur	1	1
9.	Sikar	N	N
10.	Ajmer	1	N
11.	Tonk	7	1
12.	Jaisalmer	2	—
13.	Jodhpur	1	1
14.	Nagaur	N	1
15.	Pali	N	N
16.	Barmer	1	3
17.	Jalor	N	4
18.	Sirohi	N	1
19.	Bhilwara	N	1
20.	Udaipur	N	1
21.	Chittaurgarh	1	6
22.	Dungarpur	N	4
23.	Banswara	N	—
24.	Bundi	2	2
25.	Kota	1	N
26.	Jhalawar	1	1

(N=Negligible)

2.170 This position for the cities revealed that no city had more than one such house. The following table shows existence of these houses in each city :—

	City	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	N	—
2.	Jaipur	1	1
3.	Ajmer	1	1
4.	Jodhpur	1	1
5.	Udaipur	—	—
6.	Kota	N	—

(N=Negligible)

Predominant material of Roof in respect of residential census houses.

2.171 Following the lines adopted for discussing wall material, the predominant material of roof in terms of residential census houses only will now be

discussed in the succeeding pages. The roof material in respect of residential census houses has been broadly divided into three groups viz., (i) Roof material like grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, un-burnt bricks or wood, which may be categorised as representing 'Kutcha' constructions, (ii) Material like tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, bricks, lime, stone and R.B.C./R.C.C. representing 'Pucca' constructions and (iii) All other materials and materials not stated.

2.172 This information as obtained in the 1971 Census has also been compared with similar information from the 1961 Census. However, during the 1961 Census, information regarding roof material that has been stated to represent 'Pucca' constructions, was available separately for each item. For the purposes of convenience as also to maintain uniformity in the presentation of data in this volume, figures for this category of roof materials of 1961 Census have been added up to present a realistic comparable picture of the two censuses. There is, however, no difference about the presentation of the data regarding 'Kutcha' roof material and "all other materials and materials not stated" for the two Censuses.

Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, un-burnt bricks or wood

2.173 There were 1,305,820 residential census houses in the State with this roof material. This represented 29.49% of all residential census houses. Out of this, 1,209,480, representing 92.62%, were located in the rural areas and, 96,340, representing 7.38%, in the urban areas. As this roof material is generally made use of in 'Kutcha' constructions, its preponderance in the rural areas was therefore quite natural.

2.174 The districtwise position regarding such type of census houses revealed that Jaipur had the highest percentage (14.72) followed by Ganganagar which had 13.90% such houses. The lowest percentage of 0.08 was located in Dungarpur district.

2.175 Among the rural areas of the various districts, it was again Jaipur and Ganganagar districts which occupied the first and the second place with a percentage of 13.46% and 12.32 respectively. The lowest percentage of 0.08 was again found in Dungarpur district.

2.176 For the urban areas of the various districts, Ganganagar with a percentage of 1.58 replaced Jaipur, which had a percentage of 1.26, at the top. While negligible percentage was located in Dungarpur and Jhalawar districts, the lowest percentage of 0.01 was found in Bhilwara district. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately:—

S.No.	State/District	Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**92.62**	**7.38**
1.	Ganganagar	13.90	12.32	1.58
2.	Bikaner	4.04	3.30	0.74
3.	Churu	4.59	4.12	0.47
4.	Jhunjhunun	4.50	4.15	0.35
5.	Alwar	8.73	8.48	0.25
6.	Bharatpur	9.80	9.11	0.69
7.	Sawai Madhopur	1.88	1.78	0.10
8.	Jaipur	14.72	13.46	1.26
9.	Sikar	4.67	4.43	0.24
10.	Ajmer	3.08	2.94	0.14
11.	Tonk	1.60	1.43	0.17
12.	Jaisalmer	1.92	1.73	0.19
13.	Jodhpur	6.01	5.70	0.31
14.	Nagaur	6.39	6.19	0.20
15.	Pali	1.43	1.41	0.02
16.	Barmer	6.98	6.79	0.19
17.	Jalor	2.77	2.68	0.09
18.	Sirohi	0.28	0 24	0.04
19.	Bhilwara	0.44	0.43	0.01
20.	Udaipur	0.46	0.37	0.09
21.	Chittaurgarh	0.33	0.31	0.02
22.	Dungarpur	0.08	0.08	N
23.	Banswara	0.17	0.14	0.03
24.	Bundi	0.17	0.15	0.02
25.	Kota	0.85	0.57	0.28
26.	Jhalawar	0.31	0.31	N

(N=Negligible)

2.177 Of the 7.38% houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, as many as 2.01% were found in the cities alone, while Jaipur topped the list with 0.79%, Udaipur had the lowest percentage of 0.03. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.63	2
2.	Jaipur	0.79	1
3.	Ajmer	0.06	5
4.	Jodhpur	0.24	4
5.	Udaipur	0.03	6
6.	Kota	0.26	3

2.178 The distribution pattern of 1,000 residential census houses with different roof materials in the rural and the urban areas of the State revealed that there were 334 houses in the rural areas and 119 in the urban areas with this roof material. During the 1961 Census, figures for rural and urban areas were 400 and 137 respectively. It thus shows that there is gradual decline in the number of census houses with this roof material both in the rural and urban areas. In other words, this roof material is being discarded in favour of more durable materials.

2.179 This distribution for the districts revealed that Jaisalmer had the highest number (902 out of 1,000) in the rural areas and Ganganagar, the highest number (543 out of 1,000) in the urban areas. The lowest figure for the rural and the urban areas was recorded in the case of Dungarpur (11) and Dungarpur and Jhalawar districts (4 each) respectively. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas in comparison with 1961 figures :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
		1971		1961	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**334**	**119**	**400**	**137**
1.	Ganganagar	880	543	963	556
2.	Bikaner	802	247	839	144
3.	Churu	590	152	706	176
4.	Jhunjhunun	511	182	639	283
5.	Alwar	567	143	685	294
6.	Bharatpu	586	247	729	325
7.	Sawai Madhopur	127	41	210	99
8.	Jaipur	634	132	739	146
9.	Sikar	467	110	623	203
10.	Ajmer	296	23	266	27
11.	Tonk	217	128	286	167
12.	Jaisalmer	902	464	928	339
13.	Jodhpur	590	64	651	52
14.	Nagaur	463	99	608	184
15.	Pali	111	13	111	44
16.	Barmer	769	222	845	272
17.	Jalor	318	155	351	208
18.	Sirohi	46	27	35	27
19.	Bhilwara	29	7	24	12
20.	Udaipur	16	22	12	53
21.	Chittaurgarh	24	6	33	8
22.	Dungarpur	11	4	25	5
23.	Banswara	18	56	15	3
24.	Bundi	28	16	25	17
25.	Kota	48	65	65	15
26.	Jhalawar	41	4	53	3

2.180 *It will be observed from the above table* that except in a few cases where the number of such houses has registered an increase during 1971 Census, there is a general decline in their number in most of other districts.

2.181 The position with regard to the cities revealed that Bikaner had the highest number (265 out of 1,000) and Udaipur, the lowest number (13 out of 1,000). The following table shows distribution and rank for each city in comparison to 1961 Census :—

	City	1971		1961	
		Incidence per 1,000	Rank	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	265	1	133	1
2.	Jaipur	103	2	95	2
3.	Ajmer	16	5	16	5
4.	Jodhpur	60	4	45	4
5.	Udaipur	13	6	59	3
6.	Kota	80	3	13	6

2.182 It will be seen from the above table that except in the case of Udaipur where this number has gone down in 1971 Census and Ajmer where the position remained static, there is an increase in the remaining four cities. As stated elsewhere, increase in the number of such houses in some of the urban areas may be attributed to the in-migration of people in quest of work.

Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C./R.C.C.

2.183 There were in all 3,117,330 residential census houses in the whole State with this roof material. This represented 70.40% of all residential census

houses in the State. Out of this, 2,404,510, representing 77.13%, were located in the rural areas and 712,820, representing 22.87%, in the urban areas.

2.184 The districtwise position revealed that Udaipur district with a percentage of 11.46 occupied the top place followed by Jaipur with a percentage of 6.70. The lowest percentage of 0.17 was recorded in Jaisalmer district.

2.185 For the rural areas of the various districts, Udaipur with a percentage of 10.00 again occupied the top place followed by Bhilwara with a percentage of 5.94. The lowest percentage which was 0.08 was again recorded in Jaisalmer district.

2.186 For the urban areas, Jaipur district with a percentage of 3.45 occupied the top place followed by Ajmer with a percentage of 2.46. The lowest percentage which was 0.09 was once again recorded in Jaisalmer. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately :—

S.No.	State/District	Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**77.13**	**22.87**
1.	Ganganagar	1.24	0.70	0.54
2.	Bikaner	1.29	0.34	0.95
3.	Churu	2.29	1.20	1.09
4.	Jhunjhunun	2.31	1.66	0.65
5.	Alwar	3.31	2.69	0.62
6.	Bharatpur	3.56	2.70	0.86
7.	Sawai Madhopur	5.98	5.11	0.87
8.	Jaipur	6·70	3.25	3.45
9.	Sikar	2.95	2.12	0.83
10.	Ajmer	5.39	2.93	2.46
11.	Tonk	2.61	2.11	0.50
12.	Jaisalmer	0.17	0.08	0.09
13.	Jodhpur	3.56	1.66	1.90
14.	Nagaur	3.76	3.00	0.76
15.	Pali	5.47	4.71	0.76
16.	Barmer	1.14	0.85	0.29
17.	Jalor	2.58	2.42	0.16
18.	Sirohi	2.59	2.10	0.49
19.	Bhilwara	6.65	5.94	0.71
20.	Udaipur	11.46	10.00	1.46
21.	Chittaurgarh	6.03	5.40	0.63
22.	Dungarpur	3.01	2.81	0.20
23.	Banswara	3.42	3.24	0.18
24.	Bundi	2.59	2.18	0.41
25.	Kota	6.49	4.85	1.64
26.	Jhalawar	3.45	3.08	0.37

2.187 Out of the 22.87% residential houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, as many as 9% were accounted for by the cities. Jaipur City with a percentage of 2.88 occupied the top place and Bikaner with a percentage of 0.73, the bottom place. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.73	6
2.	Jaipur	2.88	1
3.	Ajmer	1.47	3
4.	Jodhpur	1.61	2
5.	Udaipur	1.05	5
6.	Kota	1.26	4

2.188 The distribution pattern of 1,000 residential census houses with differen: roof materials in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that this material accounted for the bulk quantity of houses both in the rural as well as the urban areas. The number for the rural and urban areas, was 665 and 880 respectively. As has been stated elsewhere, this material of roof which represents 'pucca' construction, predominated in the urban areas in relation to the rural areas which appeared quite natural as the proportion of pucca houses is much larger in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

2.189 Similar pattern of preponderance of such houses in the urban areas was also quite perceptible in various districts of the State. The highest number (989 out of 1,000) for the rural areas was found in Dungarpur district while the highest number (996 out 1,000) for the urban areas was located in Jhalawar district. The lowest number for the rural and urban areas which was 97 and 452 respectively was found in Jaisalmer and Ganganagar districts. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas in comparison to similar position of 1961 :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
		1971		1961	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**665**	**880**	**598**	**858**
1.	Ganganagar	119	452	37	444
2.	Bikaner	198	753	160	856
3.	Churu	409	847	286	811

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000			
		1971		1961	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
4.	Jhunjhunun	488	818	361	716
5.	Alwar	429	857	315	703
6.	Bharatpur	413	753	271	669
7.	Sawai Madhopur	872	957	790	895
8.	Jaipur	365	867	261	853
9.	Sikar	533	890	359	719
10.	Ajmer	704	977	732	972
11.	Tonk	771	871	714	833
12.	Jaisalmer	97	536	60	661
13.	Jodhpur	409	935	341	948
14.	Nagaur	537	900	392	816
15.	Pali	889	987	889	956
16.	Barmer	230	777	155	728
17.	Jalor	682	842	648	779
18.	Sirohi	954	971	965	973
19.	Bhilwara	971	993	975	988
20.	Udaipur	983	978	988	947
21.	Chittaurgarh	975	989	967	992
22.	Dungarpur	989	991	975	994
23.	Banswara	982	944	985	997
24.	Bundi	969	982	975	983
25.	Kota	951	935	935	985
26.	Jhalawar	958	996	947	997

2.190 The general trend that is observable from the above table is that baring a few pockets in which the number of such census houses in 1971 has registered a decline, there has been an increase in most of the districts. This reflected a trend towards more and more urbanization.

2.191 The distribution pattren of 1,000 residential census houses for the cities revealed that Udaipur had as many as 987 houses out of 1000 which had roofs made of this material. Ajmer with 984 out of 1,000 houses followed closely. The lowest number of 735 was found in Bikaner. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city in comparison to 1961 Census :—

	City	1971		1961	
		Incidence per 1,000	Rank	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	735	6	867	6
2.	Jaipur	896	5	905	5
3.	Ajmer	984	2	982	2
4.	Jodhpur	940	3	955	3
5.	Udaipur	987	1	941	4
6.	Kota	920	4	987	1

All other materials and materials not stated

2.192 There is hardly much to say about the number of census houses in this category as their incidence for the whole State was very meagre. However, there were in all 4,685 residential census houses representing 0.11% of all residential houses in the State. Out of this 3,830, representing 81.75%, were located in the rural areas and 855, representing 18.25%, in the urban areas. The districtwise position revealed that while Tonk topped the list with a percentage of 21.34%, the lowest percentage of 0.32 each was found in Sikar and Banswara districts.

2.193 For the rural areas, Tonk continued to occupy the top place with a percentage of 20.92. Sikar was at the bottom with a percentage of 0.21.

2.194 In the urban areas, Ganganagar with a percentage of 3.63 occupied the top place. While no such house was found in the urban areas of Jhunjhunun, Bharatpur, Jaisalmer, Banswara, and Jhalawar districts, the lowest percentage of 0.11 each was recorded in Sikar and Bhilwara districts. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for the rural and the urban areas separately:—

S.No.	State/District	Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**81.75**	**18.25**
1.	Ganganagar	7.69	4.06	3.63
2.	Bikaner	0.85	0.53	0.32
3.	Churu	3.74	2.88	0.86
4.	Jhunjhunun	1.71	1.71	—
5.	Alwar	16.11	15.90	0.21
6.	Bharatpur	3.95	3.95	—
7.	Sawai Madhopur	2.89	1.82	1.07
8.	Jaipur	7.48	4.16	3.32
9.	Sikar	0.32	0.21	0.11
10.	Ajmer	2.03	1.28	0.75
11.	Tonk	21.34	20.92	0.42
12.	Jaisalmer	0.53	0.53	—
13.	Jodhpur	3.95	2.88	1.07
14.	Nagaur	1.71	0.96	0.75
15.	Pali	1.38	1.17	0.21
16.	Barmer	2.24	1.92	0.32
17.	Jalor	0.95	0.53	0.42
18.	Sirohi	1.07	0.43	0.64
19.	Bhilwara	1.82	1.71	0.11
20.	Udaipur	3.84	3.42	0.42
21.	Chittaurgarh	4.27	2.14	2.13
22.	Dungarpur	0.96	0.32	0.64
23.	Banswara	0.32	0.32	—
24.	Bundi	4.48	3.48	0.64
25.	Kota	2.56	2.35	0.21
26.	Jhalawar	1.81	1.81	—

2.195 Of the 18.25% houses that were located in the urban areas of the State, the cities accounted for 2.46%. Jaipur with a percentage of 1.39 occupied the top place. While Udaipur had no such house, the lowest percentage of 0.11 each was located in Bikaner and Kota cities. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.11	4
2.	Jaipur	1.39	1
3.	Ajmer	0.32	3
4.	Jodhpur	0.53	2
5.	Udaipur	—	—
6.	Kota	0.11	4

2.196 The distribution pattern of 1,000 residential census houses with different roof materials in the rural and the urban areas of the State revealed that this category accounted for either very meagre or negligible number of houses. However, there was only one house out of 1,000 both in the rural as well as the urban areas of the State.

2.197 In the various districts, the highest number (12 out of 1,000) was found in the rural areas of Tonk while the highest number for the urban areas which was 5, was found in Ganganagar, Chittaurgarh and Dungarpur districts. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas in comparison to 1961 Census :—

		Incidence per 1,000			
		1971		1961	
S.No.	State/District	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	1	1	2	5
1.	Ganganagar	1	5	N	N
2.	Bikaner	N	N	1	N
3.	Churu	1	1	8	13
4.	Jhunjhunun	1	—	—	1
5.	Alwar	4	N	N	3
6.	Bharatpur	1	—	N	6
7.	Sawai Madhopur	1	2	N	6
8.	Jaipur	1	1	N	1
9.	Sikar	N	N	18	78
10.	Ajmer	N	N	2	1
11.	Tonk	12	1	N	—
12.	Jaisalmer	1	—	12	—
13.	Jodhpur	1	1	8	N
14.	Nagaur	N	1	N	—
15.	Pali	N	N	—	N
16.	Barmer	1	1	—	—
17.	Jalor	N	3	1	13
18.	Sirohi	N	2	—	—
19.	Bhilwara	N	N	1	—
20.	Udaipur	1	N	N	—
21.	Chittaurgarh	1	5	N	—
22.	Dungarpur	N	5	—	1
23.	Banswara	N	—	—	—
24.	Bundi	3	2	N	—
25.	Kota	1	N	N	—
26.	Jhalawar	1	—	N	—

(N=Negligible)

2.198 The incidence of such census houses in the cities was also not very appreciable. However, the following table shows distribution for each city in comparison to 1961 position:—

		Incidence per 1,000	
	City	1971	1961
1.	Bikaner	N	—
2.	Jaipur	1	N
3.	Ajmer	N	2
4.	Jodhpur	N	N
5.	Udaipur	—	—
6.	Kota	N	—

(N=Negligible)

Conclusion

2.199 It may be said in conclusion that apart from the local availability of building material, particularly for wall and roof, climatic conditions play an important role in the type of house construction and the use of the material. In order to keep down the cost of construction, use of material. locally available, is generally resorted to. But more affluent people also transport material from other parts of the State in keeping with their resources. This is generally seen in the case of cities and big towns. In rural areas, people, by and large, bank upon local material and generally remain content with their humble dwellings.

2.200 As stated above, climatic and soil conditions obtaining in a particular region also determine, to a great extent, the material that goes into the construction of houses. For the purposes of comparison and convenience, the State may be broadly divided into the following region:—

1. *Desert region :* comprising of Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer and Jalor districts.

2. *Hilly region :* comprising of Sirohi, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara districts.

3. *Plateau region :* comprising of Chittaurgarh, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar districts.

4. *Plain region :* comprising of Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk and Bhilwara districts.

2.201 In the desert region, where mercury sometimes reaches as high as 48°C, rainfall is absolutely meagre and winds blow at high speeds, roofs are usually made of reeds, locally called 'Sirki' whereas mud or unburnt bricks plastered with cowdung serve as the predominant material of wall. These materials apart from their easy availability, also mitigate the effects of heat to some extent.

2.202 In the hilly region, which is typified by rainfall ranging from 54 cms. to 93 cms. and mercury almost in the neighbourhood of desert region level, the roofs are generally made of tiles, grass, leaves, wood or thatch and walls of mud, stone, unburnt bricks, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. This material is locally available in abundance and is suited to the needs of this region.

2.203 In the plateau region, the story of hilly region repeats itself so far as climate and rainfall are concerned except that the minimum rainfall is around 73 cms. This area is abundantly rich in stone with Kota stone enjoying all-India fame. The houses in this area, therefore, have walls made of stone and mud and roofs of stone slabs or rough hewn stone sheets locally called "Kantla".

2.204 While temperature in plain region is almost the same as in plateau region, rainfall has a different pattern. It ranges from 40 cms. to 82 cms. Regarding the wall and roof material in this region, there is no uniformity among the districts. While walls are generally made of unburnt bricks and stone in Jhunjhunun and Sikar districts, they are made of stone and mud in other districts. Similarly, roofs in Bhilwara, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur districts are generally made of concrete, stone and tiles. In the remaining districts, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, concrete, and stone serve as predominant materials of roof.

2.205 Structural designing of houses in the various regions is also governed, to a very large extent, by climate, soil geology and cropping pattern. For instance, the desert region where strong and dusty winds blow, especially in summer, and mercury rises very high, houses have a circular design to withstand the velocity of winds. The walls of such houses are generally made of mud and roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo to mitigate the intensity of heat. In the hilly region, where rainfall is quite high, roofs are generally steeply inclined so as to drain off the rain water quickly. As stone, timber, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo are in abundant supply, they serve as predominant material of roof and wall. Good quality stone is available in abundance in plateau region and as such houses generally have walls and roofs made of stone. In pucca constructions, roofs are flat. Due to the loamy nature of the soil in the plain region, it is tiles, burnt and unburnt bricks rather than stone, which serve as predominant material of roof and wall. Where stone is available, it is made use of in walls and roofs. The structural pattern almost conforms to that in the plateau region. It may be mentioned here that a detailed note on house types in this State is available by way of Appendix–3 in Part IV–A (Report on Housing and Establishments) of the series of publications dealing with 1961 Census.

Comparison with other States

2.206 In appendix to table H–II, data regarding materials of wall cross classified by the materials of roof in respect of residential census houses only had been presented with a view to provide an insight into the types of houses which were available to the people of a particular State. Through the types of house construction, an idea about the prosperity or otherwise of an area could be gathered as also about the nature of its economy. With this aim in view, position obtaining in various states and union territories is being analysed here. Position of this State has been compared with other states to see if there is any resemblance between the conditions of this State and those of others.

2.207 The predominant materials of wall and roof have been broadly grouped into three categories, namely "kutcha", "pucca" and "others." The third category consists, by and large, of cases in which the material has not been specified and is naturally enough insignificant as compared to the first two categories. The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 residential census houses by predominant wall and roof materials in the rural and the urban areas of the various states and the union territories:—

S.No. States/Union territories	Total Rural Urban	Predominant material of Wall: Kutcha (Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood)	Wall: Pucca (Burnt bricks G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement)	Wall: All other materials and materials not stated	Roof: Kutcha (Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood)	Roof: Pucca (Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.)	Roof: All other materials and materials not stated
STATES :							
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	639	361	N	672	328	N
	R	688	312	N	728	272	N
	U	408	592	N	409	590	1
2. Assam*	T	902	98	N	811	189	N
	R	924	76	N	850	150	N
	U	686	314	N	416	583	1
3. Bihar	T	800	200	N	386	614	N
	R	859	141	N	421	579	N
	U	330	670	N	108	891	1
4. Gujarat	T	489	509	2	69	929	2
	R	618	381	1	74	925	1
	U	170	827	3	58	938	4
5. Haryana	T	366	634	N	697	302	1
	R	432	568	N	761	237	2
	U	99	901	N	440	559	1
6. Himachal Pradesh	T	455	545	N	288	711	1
	R	482	518	N	301	698	1
	U	171	828	1	145	851	4
7. Jammu & Kashmir	T	475	522	3	843	153	4
	R	517	479	4	920	76	4
	U	246	753	1	431	566	3
8. Kerala	T	601	398	1	621	379	N
	R	631	368	1	653	347	N
	U	422	577	1	434	566	N
9. Madhya Pradesh	T	756	243	1	89	910	1
	R	832	167	1	100	899	1
	U	346	653	1	29	967	4

*Includes Mizo district now constituted as Union territory of Mizroram.

S.No.	States/Union territories	Total Rural Urban	Predominant material of Wall: Kutcha (Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood)	Wall: Pucca (Burnt bricks G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement)	Wall: All other materials and materials not stated	Roof: Kutcha (Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood)	Roof: Pucca (Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.)	Roof: All other materials and materials not stated
STATES:								
10.	Maharashtra	T	440	558	2	281	716	3
		R	526	473	1	356	643	1
		U	252	744	4	117	877	6
11.	Manipur	T	979	20	1	871	127	1
		R	990	10	N	909	90	1
		U	898	100	2	593	403	4
12.	Meghalaya	T	920	77	3	670	330	N
		R	929	67	4	768	232	N
		U	861	139	N	92	908	N
13.	Mysore	T	500	499	1	507	492	1
		R	550	450	N	581	418	1
		U	342	657	1	268	736	2
14.	Nagaland	T	927	73	N	787	213	N
		R	963	31	N	846	154	N
		U	542	458	N	249	751	N
15.	Orissa	T	871	128	1	742	257	1
		R	910	89	1	777	223	N
		U	479	519	2	391	608	1
16.	Punjab	T	411	588	1	605	394	1
		R	516	484	N	698	302	N
		U	94	904	2	324	673	3
17.	RAJASTHAN	T	512	488	N	295	704	1
		R	592	407	1	334	665	1
		U	155	845	N	119	880	1
18.	Tamil Nadu	T	652	348	N	537	463	N
		R	751	249	N	625	375	N
		U	392	608	N	302	698	N
19.	Tripura	T	974	26	N	914	85	1
		R	984	16	N	936	64	N
		U	825	173	2	599	401	N
20.	Uttar Pradesh	T	699	301	N	500	499	1
		R	780	220	N	540	459	1
		U	190	810	N	246	753	1

S.No. States/Union territories		Predominant material of					
		Wall			Roof		
	Total Rural Urban	Kutcha (Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood)	Pucca (Burnt bricks G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement)	All other materials and materials not stated	Kutcha (Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood)	Pucca (Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.)	All other materials and materials not stated
STATES :							
21. West Bengal	T	727	273	N	480	519	1
	R	888	112	N	620	379	1
	U	254	746	N	215	785	N
UNION TERRITORIES :							
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	958	40	2	571	427	2
	R	958	40	2	676	322	2
	U	961	39	N	215	785	N
2. Arunachal Pradesh	T	900	100	—	881	119	—
	R	918	82	—	904	96	—
	U	547	453	—	411	589	—
3. Chandigarh	T	63	936	1	194	804	2
	R	273	727	—	744	256	N
	U	40	959	1	132	866	2
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	T	942	58	N	512	488	N
	R	942	58	N	512	488	N
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Delhi	T	92	907	1	170	820	10
	R	99	900	1	437	555	8
	U	92	907	1	144	846	1
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	T	694	305	1	130	870	N
	R	744	256	N	142	858	N
	U	507	492	1	83	917	N
7. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	T	47	952	1	610	390	—
	R	47	952	1	610	390	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Pondicherry	T	634	366	N	693	307	N
	R	722	278	N	782	218	N
	U	488	512	N	545	455	N

2.208 It would be seen from the above table that the highest number of houses viz., 979 out of 1,000 with grass, leaves etc. depicting 'Kutcha' aspect as wall material was found in Manipur, Tripura with 974, Andaman and Nicobar Islands with 958, Dadra & Nagar Haveli with 942, Nagaland with 927, Meghalaya with 920, Assam with 902 and Arunachal Pradesh with 900 were the other states/union territories in which more than 90% houses had walls made of this 'Kutcha' material. It, thus pointed to the predominantly rural nature of the economy of these areas.

2.209 The roof material in the 'Kutcha' category in respect of the above states and union territories as revealed by the figures in the above table also lent support to the conclusion about the predominantly rural character of these areas. The figures out of 1,000 in each of the areas mentioned in the preceding para worked out to 871, 914, 571, 512, 787, 670, 811 and 881 respectively.

2.210 Regarding the wall material classified in the 'Pucca' category, the figures for the various states and the union territories revealed that Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands had preponderantly higher number (952 out of 1,000) of houses with this wall material. Chandigarh with 936 and Delhi with 907 followed in the next two places in which incidence worked out to over 90%.

2.211 In respect of roof material classified in the 'Pucca' category the figures for the above three units worked out to 390, 804 and 820 respectively.

2.212 It would be seen from the preceding analysis that except in the case of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands where the number of houses with 'Pucca' roof material in relation to the Pucca wall material was proportionately smaller than the other areas in question, the highest number of houses with pucca roof materials (929 out of 1,000) and (910 out of 1,000) was found in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh respectively.

2.213 The position of Rajasthan both with regard to the 'Kutcha' and 'Pucca' categories of wall and roof materials can best be compared with Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Mysore in respect of houses with "Kutcha" wall materials and with Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh in respect of houses with "Kutcha" roof materials. Again, the position of this State was in the neighbourhood of Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore and Himachal Pradesh in respect of houses with "Pucca" wall material. In respect of houses with 'Pucca' roof material the position of this State was almost similar to that of Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh.

CHAPTER III

HOUSEHOLDS AND THE NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

The aim of this chapter is to describe housing conditions obtaining in the State and various districts with particular emphasis on the number of rooms available to a household. In addition to this, this chapter will provide an insight into the size of a household in each category of houses classified by the number of rooms. For the purposes of classification, households have been grouped into (i) households living in single room, (ii) households having two rooms, (iii) households having three rooms, (iv) households having four rooms, (v) households having five rooms and above, (vi) households in whose case the number of rooms could not be ascertained, and (vii) households for which no details were available. The above classification was made to project a picture whether housing conditions in the State and various districts were satisfactory or otherwise as also to find out about the types of houses classified by the number of rooms in which the households largely lived.

3.2 As a room has been considered as the yardstick for measuring housing conditions in the State, it may be defined here at some length. "A room should have four walls with a door-way with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and 2 metres in height". An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc., are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column. It would thus be observed that although rough measurements for considering a structure as a room have been laid down, the concept is actually incapable of measurement in terms of sq. metres of space occupied by each person. The rooms could be of different sizes and as such the discussion about person-room ratio will have to be considered within the limitations attached to the definition of a room.

3.3 The information contained in this chapter has been obtained from Table H-III dealing with 'households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied'. Two subsidiary tables viz. H-III.1, dealing with distribution of 1,000 census households by number of rooms occupied, and, H-III.2 dealing with number of persons, males and females, per room and persons per household, were prepared out of this table.

3.4 Comparison with similar data yielded during 1961 Census at the State, district and city level has also been attempted to see if any improvements, as regards the housing conditions, took place during the decade. In Table H-III and its subsidiary viz., H-III.1, details about households with unspecified number of rooms and households with details unspecified, have been presented.

3.5 Again, in subsidiary table H-III.2 details about number of households with unspecified number of rooms, are available. This information, however, is lacking in the 1961 data and as such no comparison would be possible on this point.

Households, persons and rooms

3.6 There were in all 4,509,820 households in the State with a population of 25,698,870 which had 10,076,025 rooms to live in. This gave an average of 5.70 persons per household and 2.55 persons per room. Comparing with the similar data of 1961 Census, we find that average number of persons per household had worked out to 5.30 and the average number of persons per room to 2.65. It would, thus, be seen that while the household has increased in size in 1971, the density per room has decreased at the same time. In other words, pressure of persons per room has become lighter, meaning thereby that

the households have now come to occupy a larger number of rooms in comparison to what they were occupying at the time of the last Census.

3.7 Out of the total number of households, persons and rooms indicated above, there were 3,682,065 households with 21,101,415 persons having 8,088,210 rooms at their disposal in the rural areas. This gave an average of 5.73 persons per household and 2.61 persons per room. During the 1961 Census, the comparable figures for average number of persons per household and per room worked out to 5.32 and 2.74 persons respectively. The trend in the rural areas, therefore, has conformed to the pattern discernible for the State as a whole.

3.8 In the urban areas of the State, there were 827,755 households with 4,597,455 persons having 1,987,815 rooms to live in, giving an average of 5.55 persons per household and 2.31 persons per room. The comparable 1961 figures worked out to 5.21 and 2.28 respectively. It would be seen that while a general trend of increase in the number of persons per household has been observed for the State as a whole as well as for the rural and urban areas separately, the average number of persons per room recorded a decline only for the State and the rural areas. In the urban areas, the average number of persons per room has slightly increased. This points to the increasing congestion in the urban areas which may be on account of the fact that increase in housing facilities in these areas has not kept pace with the growth of population there due to in-migration from rural areas on account of various factors. Industrial growth and a concentration of opportunities for employment in cities and towns have perhaps, played a role in this respect. However, in absolute terms, person-room ratio continues to be higher in the rural areas as compared to those in urban.

3.9 Regarding the size of the households and average number of persons per room in the rural areas of the various districts of the State, it was found that Jhunjhunun district had the largest-sized households in which the average number of persons per household worked out to 6.71. Chittaurgarh recorded the lowest average of persons per household which was 4.76. Against this the highest average number of persons per room, which was 4.05, worked out in the case of Banswara district. Barmer recorded the lowest average which was 1.92 persons per room. Generally an average of two persons per room is considered to depict satisfactory housing conditions. In the table that follows, it will be seen that except in the case of Sikar and Barmer where average number of persons per room worked out to less than 2, this average was exceeded in the rest of the districts meaning thereby that the housing conditions were far from satisfactory in the majority of the districts. A look at the similar data of 1961 revealed that there was only one district, Churu, in which this average worked out to less than two persons per room. On the whole it may be said that housing conditions in the rural areas have shown some improvement over the last decade. The following table shows average number of persons per household and per room for the rural areas of the State and the various districts in comparison with 1961 Census :—

		RURAL			
		Average No. of persons per household		Average No. of persons per room	
S.No.	State/District	1971	1961	1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	**5.73**	**5.32**	**2.61**	**2.74**
1.	Ganganagar	6.30	5.44	2.28	2.52
2.	Bikaner	6.25	5.74	2.09	2.23
3.	Churu	6.59	5.94	2.05	1.98
4.	Jhunjhunun	6.71	6.27	2.14	2.07
5.	Alwar	6.35	5.70	2.77	2.85
6.	Bharatpur	6.15	5.42	3.40	3.34
7.	Sawai Madhopur	5.65	5.09	2.76	2.71
8.	Jaipur	6.14	5.60	2.38	2.49
9.	Sikar	6.34	5.85	1.99	2.15
10.	Ajmer	5.45	5.21	2.68	2.96
11.	Tonk	5.84	5.46	2.52	2.77
12.	Jaisalmer	5.68	5.15	2.02	2.19
13.	Jodhpur	6.18	5.67	2.27	2.34
14.	Nagaur	6.17	5.71	2.26	2.56
15.	Pali	5.23	5.16	2.82	3.05
16.	Barmer	5.81	5.60	1.92	2.07
17.	Jalor	5.42	5.15	2.92	3.03
18.	Sirohi	4.96	4.69	3.27	3.48
19.	Bhilwara	4.87	4.76	2.75	2.81
20.	Udaipur	5.04	4.82	3.23	3.52
21.	Chittaurgarh	4.76	4.65	3.05	3.20
22.	Dungarpur	5.67	5.35	3.76	4.17
23.	Banswara	5.91	5.35	4.05	4.32
24.	Bundi	5.33	5.07	2.82	2.90
25.	Kota	5.31	4.86	2.59	2.75
26.	Jhalawar	5.43	5.04	3.31	3.45

3.10 This position for the urban areas of the various districts revealed that the highest average of persons per household was 6.59 which was recorded in Churu. The lowest average which happened to be 4.79 persons per household was recorded in Pali. Regarding the number of persons per room, Jhalawar was found to have the highest average which worked out to 2.75 persons. The lowest average of 1.94 was recorded in Bikaner. Housing conditions are reflected by the average number of persons per room and we find that during the 1961 Census this average was less than 2 persons per room in the case of five districts but during the 1971 Census, with the sole exception of Bikaner, the average in other districts had exceeded 2. The following table shows average number of persons per household and per room for the urban areas of the State and the various districts in comparison to 1961 Census:—

S.No.	State/District	URBAN			
		Average No. of persons per household		Average No. of persons per room	
		1971	1961	1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	**5.55**	**5.21**	**2.31**	**2.28**
1.	Ganganagar	5.81	5.43	2.62	2.44
2.	Bikaner	6.15	5.54	1.94	1.82
3.	Churu	6.59	6.27	2.02	1.95
4.	Jhunjhunun	6.38	6.20	2.00	1.86
5.	Alwar	5.54	5.36	2.22	2.40
6.	Bharatpur	5.79	5.33	2.74	2.78
7.	Sawai Madhopur	5.09	4.88	2.50	2.78
8.	Jaipur	5.68	5.24	2.37	2.36
9.	Sikar	6.20	5.79	2.19	2.54
10.	Ajmer	5.41	5.02	2.45	2.10
11.	Tonk	5.82	5.31	2.43	2.62
12.	Jaisalmer	5.42	4.79	2.17	2.06
13.	Jodhpur	5.81	5.25	2.47	2.35
14.	Nagaur	5.85	5.71	2.06	1.87
15.	Pali	4.79	4.55	2.22	1.95
16.	Barmer	5.26	5.19	2.24	2.11
17.	Jalor	5.06	4.84	2.35	2.34
18.	Sirohi	5.00	4.68	2.13	2.25
19.	Bhilwara	4.92	4.49	2.22	2.04
20.	Udaipur	4.94	4.73	2.24	2.61
21.	Chittaurgarh	4.99	4.74	2.27	2.31
22.	Dungarpur	4.89	4.51	2.13	2.02
23.	Banswara	5.49	5.45	2.59	2.99
24.	Bundi	4.99	4.56	2.28	2.23
25.	Kota	4.80	4.50	2.68	2.47
26.	Jhalawar	5.20	4.81	2.75	2.09

3.11 A look at the above tables for the rural and urban areas would reveal that there has been, more or less, consistency as regards the size of the household both in the rural and the urban areas. But when we compare the average number of persons per room for the rural and the urban areas we find that this average has fluctuated from district to district in the rural areas, mainly on account of the districts of the hilly region, while in the case of urban areas it has remained more or less consistence i. e. range of fluctuation was small. The higher person-room ratios in the rural areas of the hilly region may be ascribed to the economic, geographical and social factors. On the whole the pattern of housing conditions presented a more balanced picture for the urban areas than for the rural areas.

3.12 In the case of cities, the highest average of persons per household, which was 6.11, was recorded in Bikaner. The lowest average of 4.75 persons per household was found in Kota. During 1961 Census also, Bikaner and Kota occupied the top and the bottom places but with smaller averages i. e. 5.48 and 4.49 respectively.

3.13 Regarding the average number of persons per room, the highest average, which was 2.75 persons, was recorded in the case of Kota. The lowest average of 2.04 persons was recorded in Bikaner. During 1961 the highest average was recorded in the case of Udaipur (2.87 persons) while Bikaner had the lowest average (1.90 persons) meaning thereby that Bikaner has all along been enjoying better housing conditions. The following table shows average number of persons per household and per room for all the cities in comparison to 1961 Census :—

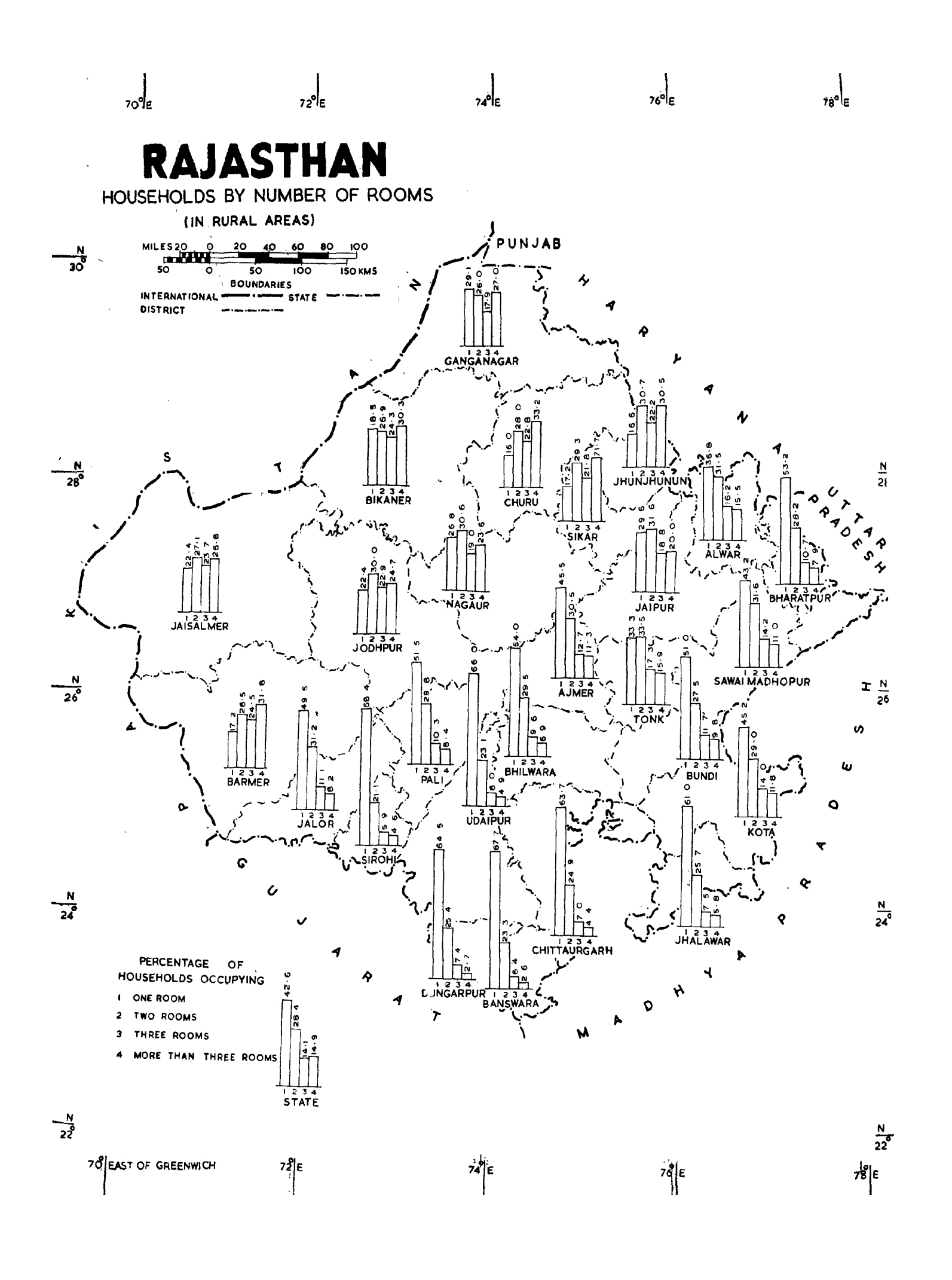
	City	Average No. of persons per household		Average No. of persons per room	
		1971	1961	1971	1961
1.	Bikaner	6.11	5.48	2.04	1.90
2.	Jaipur	5.72	5.25	2.43	2.61
3.	Ajmer	5.58	5.14	2.52	2.77
4.	Jodhpur	5.81	5.27	2.62	2.42
5.	Udaipur	4.93	4.79	2.39	2.87
6.	Kota	4.75	4.49	2.75	2.46

3.14 Summing up, it may be stated that, taking the norm of 2 persons per room as a measure of

RAJASTHAN

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS

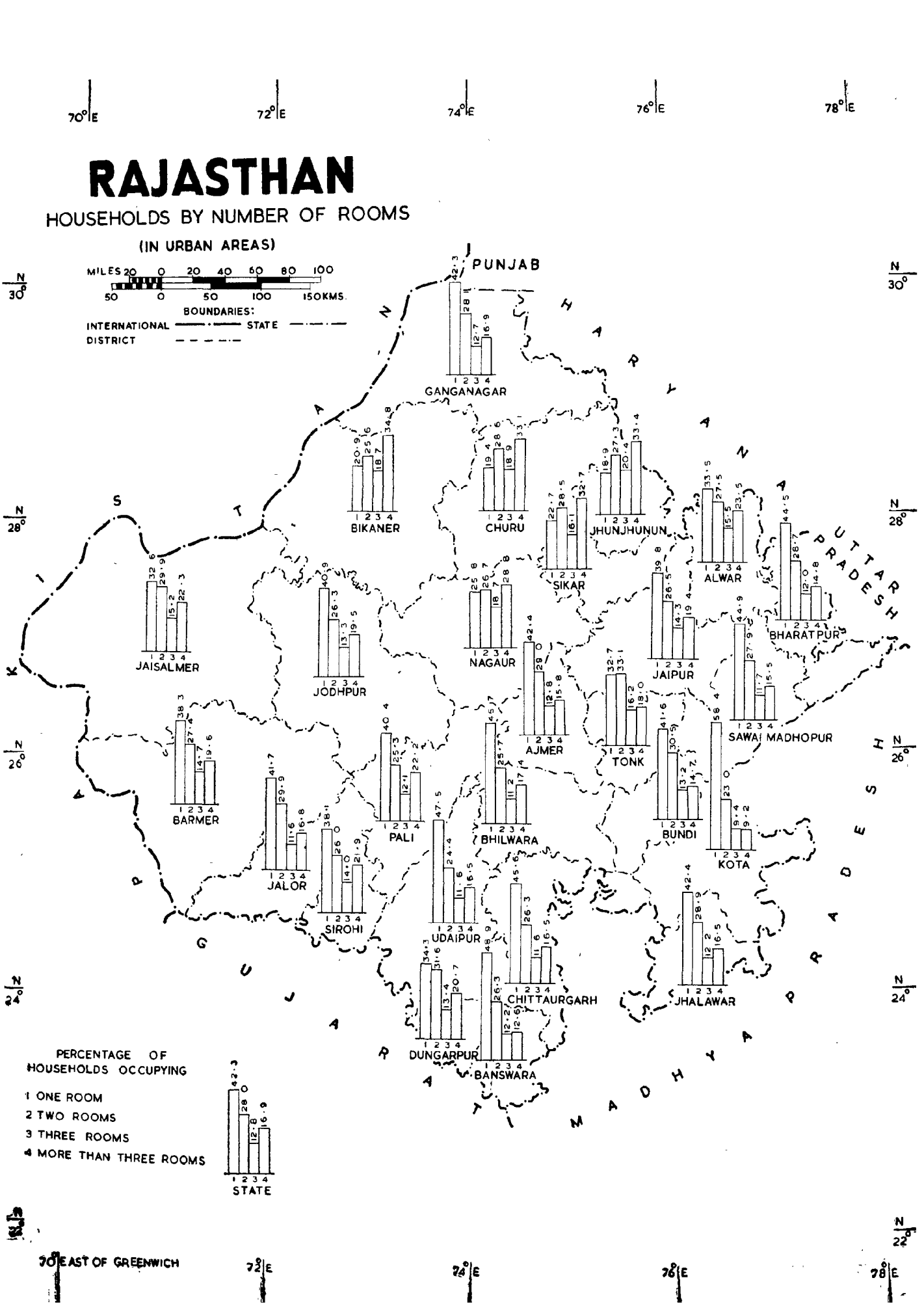
(IN RURAL AREAS)



RAJASTHAN

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS

(IN URBAN AREAS)



satisfactory housing conditions, housing conditions in almost all the districts are not satisfactory. In the rural areas of 24 out of 26 districts, the average number of persons per room has exceeded the standard norm of two and there is also a lot of fluctuation mainly on account of the high person-room ratio in the hilly region. As regards urban areas, the person-room ratio exceeds the norm in 25 out of 26 districts though fluctuation are insignificant.

3.15 As regards the inter-censal comparability, although the size of the household in both the rural and urban areas has registered a slight increase, the average number of persons per room has registered a decline in the case of rural areas of 22 out of 26 districts while it has increased in the case of urban areas of 17 out of 26 districts. In other words, it may be stated that housing conditions have become comparatively better in the rural areas than in the urban areas even though the overall rural person-room ratio has continued to be higher than the urban person-room ratio.

One room households

3.16 There were 1,888,605 households (41.9% of the State total) in the whole State that were living in one room houses. Out of this, 1,569,160, representing 83.09%, were located in the rural areas and 319,445, representing 16.91%, in the urban areas.

3.17 In the various districts of the State, the highest percentage of one room households was found in Udaipur. This was 12.31. Jaipur with a percentage of 7.09 came next. The lowest percentage (0.39) of such households was found in Jaisalmer.

3.18 In the rural areas, Udaipur with a percentage of 11.14 was far ahead of other districts. The next highest percentage of 5.88 was found in Chittaurgarh. The lowest percentage which was 0.30 was found in Jaisalmer.

3.19 For the urban areas, Jaipur with a percentage of 2.66 was at the top followed in the second place by Ajmer which had a percentage of 1.78. Jaisalmer, once again, recorded the lowest percentage of 0.09. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas:—

S.No.	State/District	Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**83.09**	**16.91**
1.	Ganganagar	3.71	2.84	0.87
2.	Bikaner	0.97	0.53	0.44
3.	Churu	1.23	0.80	0.43
4.	Jhunjhunun	1.29	1.02	0.27
5.	Alwar	4.25	3.85	0.40
6.	Bharatpur	6.65	5.79	0.86
7.	Sawai Madhopur	4.89	4.21	0.68
8.	Jaipur	7.09	4.43	2.66
9.	Sikar	1.65	1.28	0.37
10.	Ajmer	4.95	3.17	1.78
11.	Tonk	1.86	1.55	0.31
12.	Jaisalmer	0.39	0.30	0.09
13.	Jodhpur	2.90	1.50	1.40
14.	Nagaur	2.89	2.52	0.37
15.	Pali	5.04	4.52	0.52
16.	Barmer	1.29	1.05	0.24
17.	Jalor	3.06	2.93	0.13
18.	Sirohi	2.81	2.49	0.32
19.	Bhilwara	6.10	5.54	0.56
20.	Udaipur	12.31	11.14	1.17
21.	Chittaurgarh	6.37	5.88	0.49
22.	Dungarpur	3.16	3.04	0.12
23.	Banswara	3.87	3.71	0.16
24.	Bundi	2.20	1.91	0.29
25.	Kota	5.55	3.83	1.72
26.	Jhalawar	3.52	3.26	0.26

3.20 Out of the 16.91% such households that were located in the urban areas, as many as 6.89% were accounted for by the cities alone. While Jaipur had the highest percentage (2.25) of such households, Bikaner recorded the lowest percentage which was 0.04. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	0.04	6
2. Jaipur	2.25	1
3. Ajmer	1.02	4
4. Jodhpur	1.26	3
5. Udaipur	0.90	5
6. Kota	1.42	2

3.21 The distribution of 1,000 Census households by number of rooms occupied in the whole State revealed that 419 households had only one room at their disposal, meaning thereby that about42% of

the households were living in the bare minimum accommodation. During the 1961 Census, the number of households having only one room worked out to 512 out of 1,000. Thus, during the decade there has been some improvement in the housing conditions of the people in general as there has been a decline in the number of such households approximately to the extent of 9%.

3.22 This distribution pattern for the various districts of the State revealed that Banswara district had as many as 667 households per 1,000 households that had only one room. Udaipur with 636 such households, closely followed by Sirohi and Dungarpur districts which had 626 and 625 households belonging to this category respectively, followed in the next places. As these districts belong to the hilly region and are inhabited by Bhils and other tribes, one room tenements appear to be a social as well as geographical compulsion. The lowest number of such households which was 170 was found in Jhunjhunun district. The following table represents this distribution for the State and the various districts along with the 1961 data :—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	**419**	**512**
1.	Ganganagar	314	472
2.	Bikaner	195	255
3.	Churu	171	204
4	Jhunjhunun	170	201
5.	Alwar	365	487
6.	Bharatpur	519	609
7.	Sawai Madhopur	434	528
8.	Jaipur	327	443
9.	Sikar	182	272
10.	Ajmer	444	555
11.	Tonk	332	469
12.	Jaisalmer	242	333
13.	Jodhpur	286	345
14.	Nagaur	267	389
15.	Pali	500	585
16.	Barmer	190	220
17.	Jalor	491	560
18.	Sirohi	626	737
19.	Bhilwara	531	577
20.	Udaipur	636	747
21.	Chittaurgarh	619	683
22.	Dungarpur	625	771
23.	Banswara	667	813
24.	Bundi	495	565
25.	Kota	486	580
26.	Jhalawar	591	683

3.23 It will be observed from the above table that there is a general decline in the number of households with one room in all the districts of the State. It will also be seen from the above table that all those districts which had the highest number of such households during the current Census stood out prominently during the 1961 Census also thereby maintaining the general pattern intact.

3.24 This distribution pattern for the cities revealed that Kota with 614 households, out of every 1,000, living in one room houses occupied the top place. Udaipur with 507 households came next. The lowest number which was 223 was found in Bikaner. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city in comparison to 1961 Census:—

	City	1971		1961	
		Incidence per 1,000	Rank	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1.	Bikaner	223	6	289	6
2.	Jaipur	416	4	541	3
3.	Ajmer	411	5	539	4
4.	Jodhpur	435	3	484	5
5.	Udaipur	507	2	649	1
6.	Kota	614	1	572	2

3.25 It will be seen from the above table that except in the case of Kota City, where the number of such households has increased during the 1971 Census, there has been a decrease in other cities. The increase in Kota City may be attributed to the rapid pace of industrialization there.

3.26 As we have already seen, the person-room ratio for the State as a whole came to 2.61 for the rural and 2.31 for the urban areas. In terms of single-room households, however, these figures worked out to 4.73 and 4.19 respectively thereby highlighting the extreme pressure on living accommodation as far as this category of households is concerned. *As the average number of persons per household in one room households will always be equal to the average number of persons per room, special mention of this is not being made in respect of such households. In the case of other households however, the average number of persons per household would be worked out keeping in view the number of persons per room and the number of rooms available to such households.* During the 1961 Census, the average number of persons per room and per household for such one room

households in the rural and urban areas worked out to 4.61 and 4.04, respectively, thereby indicating that housing conditions available to these households have become more unsatisfactory due to increase in congestion. This may be primarily due to rise in population.

3.27 In the rural areas of the various districts, Banswara recorded the highest average of persons per household and per room, which worked out to 5.53. Dungarpur with an average of 5.40 persons followed in the next place. The lowest average of 4.11 was recorded in the case of Bhilwara district. The following table shows average number of persons per household and per room for rural areas of the State and the various districts in comparison with 1961 Census :—

		RURAL			
		1971		1961	
S.No.	State/District	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household
	RAJASTHAN	**4.73**	**4.73**	**4.61**	**4.61**
1.	Ganganagar	4.92	4.92	4.67	4.67
2.	Bikaner	4.37	4.37	4.22	4.22
3.	Churu	4.64	4.64	4.21	4.21
4.	Jhunjhunun	4.76	4.76	4.71	4.71
5.	Alwar	5.15	5.15	4.97	4.97
6.	Bharatpur	5.31	5.31	4.92	4.92
7.	Sawai Madhopur	4.79	4.79	4.48	4.48
8.	Jaipur	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.60
9.	Sikar	4.45	4.45	4.52	4.52
10.	Ajmer	4.48	4.48	4.50	4.50
11.	Tonk	4.51	4.51	4.60	4.60
12.	Jaisalmer	4.67	4.67	4.34	4.34
13.	Jodhpur	4.74	4.74	4.55	4.55
14.	Nagaur	4.78	4.78	4.76	4.76
15.	Pali	4.69	4.69	4.76	4.76
16.	Barmer	4.25	4.25	4.17	4.17
17.	Jalor	4.78	4.78	4.66	4.66
18.	Sirohi	4.79	4.79	4.60	4.60
19.	Bhilwara	4.11	4.11	4.14	4.14
20.	Udaipur	4.65	4.65	4.57	4.57
21.	Chittaurgarh	4.25	4.25	4.27	4.27
22.	Dungarpur	5.40	5.40	5.30	5.30
23.	Banswara	5.53	5.53	5.17	5.17
24.	Bundi	4.46	4.46	4.41	4.41
25.	Kota	4.39	4.39	4.24	4.24
26.	Jhalawar	4.77	4.77	4.54	4.54

3.28 It will be seen from the above table that while the averages for the individual districts had either increased or decreased during the decade, the average for the State as a whole has registered an increase.

3.29 For the urban areas of the various districts, the highest average of persons per household and persons per room worked out to 5.01 in the case of Sikar. Jaisalmer with 4.77 persons per household and per room came next, Bhilwara with an average of 3.67 occupied the bottom place. The following table shows this average for the urban areas of the State and the various districts in comparison with the 1961 Census :—

		URBAN			
		1971		1961	
S.No.	State/District	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household
	RAJASTHAN	**4.19**	**4.19**	**4.04**	**4.04**
1.	Ganganagar	4.32	4.32	4.20	4.20
2.	Bikaner	4.45	4.45	3.99	3.99
3.	Churu	4.80	4.80	4.57	4.57
4.	Jhunjhunun	4.51	4.51	4.58	4.58
5.	Alwar	4.06	4.06	4.15	4.15
6.	Bharatpur	4.59	4.59	4.51	4.51
7.	Sawai Madhopur	4.08	4.08	4.12	4.12
8.	Jaipur	4.15	4.15	4.03	4.03
9.	Sikar	5.01	5.01	4.38	4.38
10.	Ajmer	4.08	4.08	3.94	3.94
11.	Tonk	4.22	4.22	4.16	4.16
12.	Jaisalmer	4.77	4.77	4.01	4.01
13.	Jodhpur	4.67	4.67	4.18	4.18
14.	Nagaur	4.42	4.42	4.45	4.45
15.	Pali	4.22	4.22	3.88	3.88
16.	Barmer	4.09	4.09	3.91	3.91
17.	Jalor	4.54	4.54	4.41	4.41
18.	Sirohi	4.28	4.28	4.17	4.17
19.	Bhilwara	3.67	3.67	3.32	3.32
20.	Udaipur	3.69	3.69	3.78	3.78
21.	Chittaurgarh	3.83	3.83	3.74	3.74
22.	Dungarpur	4.10	4.10	3.96	3.96
23.	Banswara	4.68	4.68	4.73	4.73
24.	Bundi	3.98	3.98	3.84	3.84
25.	Kota	3.84	3.84	3.55	3.55
26.	Jhalawar	4.01	4.01	3.69	3.69

3.30 It will be observed from the above table that as in the case of rural areas, while the district averages have either increased or decreased, the State as a whole has registered a rise during the inter-censal period showing that this category of households has suffered a set-back as regards housing conditions.

3.31 In the case of cities, Jodhpur had the highest average of persons per household and per room which worked out to 4.62. The lowest average of 3.83 persons per household and per room was recorded in Kota. The following table shows this average for each city in comparison with 1961 Census :—

City	1971		1961	
	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household
1. Bikaner	4.58	4.58	3.94	3.94
2. Jaipur	4.18	4.18	4.00	4.00
3. Ajmer	4.33	4.33	4.09	4.09
4. Jodhpur	4.62	4.62	4.10	4.10
5. Udaipur	3.66	3.66	3.79	3.79
6. Kota	3.83	3.83	3.49	3.49

3.32 It will be seen that all the cities during the 1971 Census have followed almost the same pattern as the urban areas of the various districts. While 5 out of 6 cities have registered an increase, with Bikaner leading the field, in the case of the sixth i.e. Udaipur, the average has come down.

Two room households

3.33 There were 1,268,235 households (28.1% of the State total) in the entire State that were living in two room houses. Out of this 1,044,250, representing 82.34%, were located in the rural areas and 223,985, representing 17.66%, in the urban areas.

3.34 The position of two room households in various districts revealed that Jaipur with a percentage of 9.68 occupied the top place followed by Udaipur which had a percentage of 6.70 of such households. The lowest percentage of 0.66 was recorded in Jaisalmer.

3.35 In the rural areas of the various districts, Jaipur and Udaipur continued to dominate at the first and second place with a percentage of 7.04 and 5.80 respectively. Jaisalmer recorded the lowest percentage in its rural areas also, which was 0.54.

3.36 In the urban areas Jaipur maintained its position at the top with a percentage of 2.64. Udaipur was replaced at the second place by Ajmer where the percentage worked out to 1.81. Jaisalmer did not rise from the bottom place and continued to be there with a percentage of 0.12. The following table shows percentage distribution for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas :—

S.No.	State/District	Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**82.34**	**17.66**
1.	Ganganagar	4.65	3.79	0.86
2.	Bikaner	1.95	1.14	0.81
3.	Churu	3.03	2.08	0.95
4.	Jhunjhunun	3.39	2.82	0.57
5.	Alwar	5.40	4.91	0.49
6.	Bharatpur	5.38	4.56	0.82
7.	Sawai Madhopur	5.21	4.58	0.63
8.	Jaipur	9.68	7.04	2.64
9.	Sikar	3.96	3.27	0.69
10.	Ajmer	4.97	3.16	1.81
11.	Tonk	2.79	2.32	0.47
12.	Jaisalmer	0.66	0.54	0.12
13.	Jodhpur	4.34	3.00	1.34
14.	Nagaur	4.86	4.28	0.58
15.	Pali	4.39	3.90	0.49
16.	Barmer	2.68	2.43	0.25
17.	Jalor	2.88	2.74	0.14
18.	Sirohi	1.47	1.14	0.33
19.	Bhilwara	4.97	4.50	0.47
20.	Udaipur	6.70	5.80	0.90
21.	Chittaurgarh	3.84	3.42	0.42
22.	Dungarpur	1.94	1.78	0.16
23.	Banswara	2.03	1.90	0.13
24.	Bundi	1.85	1.53	0.32
25.	Kota	4.67	3.66	1.01
26.	Jhalawar	2.31	2.05	0.26

3.37 The position in respect of cities revealed that out of 17.66% households in the urban areas of the State, 6.45% households were accounted for by the cities. Jaipur was far ahead of other cities with a percentage of 2.12. The next highest percentage which was 1.14 was recorded in Ajmer and Jodhpur cities. Udaipur with 0.63% households in this category occupied the bottom place. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	0.67	4
2. Jaipur	2.12	1
3. Ajmer	1.14	2
4. Jodhpur	1.14	2
5. Udaipur	0.63	5
6. Kota	0.75	3

3.38 The distribution pattern of 1,000 households by number of rooms occupied revealed that there were 281 households in the entire State that were living in two room houses. The corresponding figure during the 1961 Census worked out to 249 revealing thereby that housing conditions had shown slight improvement during the decade.

3.39 The distribution pattern per 1,000 households for the various districts revealed that Tonk had the honour of having the highest number of households with two rooms. This was 335. Sirohi had the lowest number of such households which was 220. The following table shows distribution of such households in the State and the various districts in comparison to 1961 Census :—

S.No. State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
	1971	1961
RAJASTHAN	**281**	**249**
1. Ganganagar	264	239
2. Bikaner	264	290
3. Churu	282	291
4. Jhunjhunun	301	303
5. Alwar	311	267
6. Bharatpur	282	232
7. Sawai Madhopur	311	254
8. Jaipur	300	269
9. Sikar	292	311
10. Ajmer	299	260
11. Tonk	335	283
12. Jaisalmer	276	278
13. Jodhpur	287	291
14. Nagaur	301	279
15. Pali	293	239
16. Barmer	266	300
17. Jalor	311	272
18. Sirohi	220	159
19. Bhilwara	291	265
20. Udaipur	233	173
21. Chittaurgarh	250	215
22. Dungarpur	258	163
23. Banswara	235	136
24. Bundi	280	247
25. Kota	275	241
26. Jhalawar	260	207

3.40 In about $\frac{1}{4}$th of the districts, the number of such households has declined since 1961. In the remaining districts this number has shown an upward trend.

3.41 This distribution pattern for the cities revealed that Ajmer had the highest number which was 308. The lowest number of 218 was recorded in the case of Kota City. The following table shows distribution for each city in comparison to 1961 Census :—

City	1971		1961	
	Incidence per 1,000	Rank	Incidence per 1,000	Rank
1. Bikaner	269	2	250	3
2. Jaipur	264	4	231	5
3. Ajmer	308	1	270	1
4. Jodhpur	265	2	240	4
5. Udaipur	238	5	206	6
6. Kota	218	6	251	2

3.42 It will be seen from the above table that except in the case of Kota City, the number of such households in the other cities has increased over the decade.

3.43 Coming to the average number of persons per room and per household, it worked out to 2.83 and 5.66 persons respectively in the rural areas of the State. During the 1961 Census, this average had worked out to 2.71 and 5.43 persons respectively. It would thus be realized that the size of the household as also the average number of persons per room has increased during the current Census.

3.44 In the rural areas of the various districts, the highest average of persons per room which was 3.22, was recorded in Banswara followed closely by Bharatpur where this average worked out to 3.18. This revealed that the housing conditions were far more unsatisfactory in these districts in comparison to other districts. The lowest average of 2.61 persons each was recorded in Sirohi and Bhilwara districts. The following table shows average number of persons per room and per household for the rural areas of the State and the various districts in comparison with 1961 Census :—

S.No.	State/District	RURAL 1971 Average No. of persons per room	RURAL 1971 Average No. of persons per household	RURAL 1961 Average No. of persons per room	RURAL 1961 Average No. of persons per household
	RAJASTHAN	**2.83**	**5.66**	**2.71**	**5.43**
1.	Ganganagar	2.96	5.92	2.72	5.44
2.	Bikaner	2.77	5.55	2.67	5.34
3.	Churu	2.88	5.77	2.62	5.25
4.	Jhunjhunun	2.94	5.89	2.77	5.54
5.	Alwar	3.08	6.16	2.85	5.69
6.	Bharatpur	3.18	6.37	2.86	5.71
7.	Sawai Madhopur	2.81	5.62	2.61	5.22
8.	Jaipur	2.81	5.63	2.71	5.43
9.	Sikar	2.75	5.50	2.73	5.45
10.	Ajmer	2.75	5.51	2.81	5.61
11.	Tonk	2.80	5.60	2.81	5.62
12.	Jaisalmer	2.65	5.31	2.44	4.89
13.	Jodhpur	2.82	5.65	2.67	5.34
14.	Nagaur	2.86	5.72	2.80	5.60
15.	Pali	2.71	5.43	2.73	5.47
16.	Barmer	2.57	5.14	2.52	5.05
17.	Jalor	2.83	5.66	2.75	5.49
18.	Sirohi	2.61	5.22	2.50	4.99
19.	Bhilwara	2.61	5.22	2.60	5.20
20.	Udaipur	2.72	5.44	2.66	5.33
21.	Chittaurgarh	2.63	5.26	2.60	5.20
22.	Dungarpur	2.99	5.98	2.73	5.45
23.	Banswara	3.22	6.44	3.01	6.03
24.	Bundi	2.79	5.59	2.71	5 42
25.	Kota	2.72	5.45	2.64	5.28
26.	Jhalawar	2.97	5.94	2.89	5.78

3.45 In the urban areas of the State, it had been found that average number of persons per room and per household in this category of households worked out to 2.82 and 5.64 persons respectively. During 1961 Census this average was 2.66 and 5.33 persons respectively. As in the case of rural areas, average in the case of urban areas both for persons per room and persons per household has registered an increase during the last decade, indicating worsening housing conditions for households belonging to this class.

3.46 In the case of the urban areas of the districts, highest average of persons per room which was 3.02 was recorded in Churu followed by Bharatpur and Sikar where this average worked out to 3.00 persons each. This showed that housing conditions were rather tight in these districts in comparison to other districts. The lowest average of 2.52 persons per room was recorded in Dungarpur district. Although this average reflected a better picture in comparison to other districts, it could hardly be said to represent satisfactory housing conditions for which the norm is 2 persons per room. The following table shows average number of persons per room and per household in comparison to 1961 Census :—

S.No.	State/District	URBAN 1971 Average No. of persons per room	URBAN 1971 Average No. of persons per household	URBAN 1961 Average No. of persons per room	URBAN 1961 Average No. of persons per household
	RAJASTHAN	**2.82**	**5.64**	**2.66**	**5.33**
1.	Ganganagar	2.97	5.94	2.89	5.79
2.	Bikaner	2.91	5.83	2.52	5.04
3.	Churu	3.02	6.04	2.93	5.85
4.	Jhunjhunun	2.96	5.93	2.74	5.48
5.	Alwar	2.70	5.40	2.68	5.37
6.	Bharatpur	3.00	6.00	2.77	5.55
7.	Sawai Madhopur	2.71	5.42	2.55	5.11
8.	Jaipur	2.81	5.63	2.75	5.49
9.	Sikar	3.00	6.00	2.72	5.44
10.	Ajmer	2.83	5.66	2.72	5.44
11.	Tonk	2.85	5.71	2.62	5.24
12.	Jaisalmer	2.53	5.06	2.16	4.33
13.	Jodhpur	2.96	5.92	2.73	5.46
14.	Nagaur	2.85	5.70	2.61	5.22
15.	Pali	2.63	5.27	2.34	4.69
16.	Barmer	2.66	5.33	2.55	5.10
17.	Jalor	2.58	5.16	2.50	5.01
18.	Sirohi	2.62	5.24	2.28	4.55
19.	Bhilwara	2.57	5.15	2.48	4.96
20.	Udaipur	2.63	5.26	2 60	5.21
21.	Chittaurgarh	2.62	5.24	2.49	4.98
22.	Dungarpur	2.52	5.05	2.32	4.64
23.	Banswara	2.94	5.88	3.04	6.09
24.	Bundi	2.59	5.19	2.39	4.78
25.	Kota	2.71	5.43	2.55	5.09
26.	Jhalawar	2.67	5.34	2.48	4.96

3.47 The position in the case of cities revealed that the highest average of 2.93 persons per room was recorded in Bikaner, and the lowest average of 2.66 persons in Udaipur. The following table shows this average for all cities in comparison to 1961 Census:—

City	1971		1961	
	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household
1. Bikaner	2.93	5.86	2.51	5.02
2. Jaipur	2.84	5.68	2.79	5.58
3. Ajmer	2.85	5.70	2.79	5.58
4. Jodhpur	2.97	5.94	2.76	5.51
5. Udaipur	2.66	5.33	2.76	5.53
6. Kota	2.73	5.46	2.55	5.09

3.48 It will be seen from the above table that except in the case of Udaipur, the general trend in other cities has been one of increase in the number of persons per room in 1971 Census as compared to the 1961 Census. The average in the case of Udaipur has decreased during 1971 revealing that housing conditions have improved for this class of households during the current Census.

Three room households

3.49 There were 636,675 households (14.1% of the State total) in the whole State that were living in three room houses. Out of this, 521,395 households, representing 81.89%, were located in the rural areas and 115,280 representing 18.11% in the urban areas.

3.50 The districtwise position revealed that Jaipur had the highest percentage of such households which was 11.18. The second highest percentage of 6.09 was found in Nagaur. The lowest percentage of 0·99 was found in Sirohi.

3.51 For the rural areas, Jaipur and Nagaur continued to lead with percentages of 8.34 and 5.29 respectively. Sirohi also continued to be at the bottom with a percentage of 0.64.

3.52 In the urban areas, Jaipur held on the top with a percentage of 2.84. The second place was occupied by Ajmer where the percentage worked out to 1.59. The lowest percentage of 0.11 was recorded in Jalor. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts for the rural and tne urban areas separately:—

S.No.	State/District	Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**81.89**	**18.11**
1.	Ganganagar	5.97	5.19	0.78
2.	Bikaner	3.19	2.06	1.13
3.	Churu	4.63	3.38	1.25
4.	Jhunjhunun	4.90	4.05	0.85
5.	Alwar	5.56	5.01	0.55
6.	Bharatpur	4.15	3.46	0.69
7.	Sawai Madhopur	4.65	4.12	0.53
8.	Jaipur	11.18	8.34	2.84
9.	Sikar	5.61	4.83	0.78
10.	Ajmer	4.21	2.62	1.59
11.	Tonk	2.84	2.38	0.46
12.	Jaisalmer	1.05	0.93	0.12
13.	Jodhpur	5.91	4.56	1.35
14.	Nagaur	6.09	5.29	0.80
15.	Pali	3.15	2.69	0.46
16.	Barmer	4.73	4.46	0.27
17.	Jalor	2.06	1.95	0.11
18.	Sirohi	0.99	0.64	0.35
19.	Bhilwara	3.33	2.92	0.41
20.	Udaipur	3.85	3.00	0.85
21.	Chittaurgarh	2.29	1.92	0.37
22.	Dungarpur	1.17	1.03	0.14
23.	Banswara	1.15	1.03	0.12
24.	Bundi	1.57	1.30	0.27
25.	Kota	4.36	3.54	0.82
26.	Jhalawar	1.41	1.19	0.22

3.53 Out of 18.11% households that were found in the urban areas of the State, 6.42% were located in the cities alone. The highest percentage of 2.24 households was found in Jaipur and the lowest, 0.58% in Kota. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city:—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	0.92	4
2. Jaipur	2.24	1
3. Ajmer	0.96	3
4. Jodhpur	1.10	2
5. Udaipur	0.62	5
6. Kota	0.58	6

3.54 The distribution pattern of 1,000 households by the number of rooms occupied revealed that there were 141 households that had three rooms at their disposal in the entire State. The corresponding figure

for the 1961 Census was 119, showing a net increase in the number of households having three living rooms at their disposal.

3.55 The districtwise position revealed that Barmer had the highest number of such households which was 236. It thus showed that Barmer was comparatively better off than other districts regarding this category of households. The lowest number of 67 households each was found in Banswara and Udaipur. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts in comparison to the 1961 Census:—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 1971	Incidence per 1,000 1961
	RAJASTHAN	**141**	**119**
1.	Ganganagar	170	132
2.	Bikaner	216	214
3.	Churu	216	212
4.	Jhunjhunun	218	210
5.	Alwar	161	126
6.	Bharatpur	109	86
7.	Sawai Madhopur	139	114
8.	Jaipur	174	140
9.	Sikar	208	189
10.	Ajmer	127	96
11.	Tonk	171	132
12.	Jaisalmer	222	221
13.	Jodhpur	197	186
14.	Nagaur	189	152
15.	Pali	105	89
16.	Barmer	236	242
17.	Jalor	111	95
18.	Sirohi	75	52
19.	Bhilwara	97	89
20.	Udaipur	67	44
21.	Chittaurgarh	75	60
22.	Dungarpur	78	42
23.	Banswara	67	33
24.	Bundi	120	101
25.	Kota	129	96
26.	Jhalawar	80	63

3.56 It will be observed from the above table that except in the case of Barmer, where the number of such households has gone down during the last decade, other districts have registered an increase. Barmer, inspite of this decrease, still leads the other districts, in this class of households, as it did during the 1961 Census.

3.57 The distribution pattern in the case of cities revealed that Bikaner was far ahead of others with 186 households in this category. The lowest number of 84 was found in Kota. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city in comparison to 1961 Census:—

City	1971 Incidence per 1,000	1971 Rank	1961 Incidence per 1,000	1961 Rank
1. Bikaner	186	1	109	1
2. Jaipur	140	2	101	3
3. Ajmer	131	3	96	4
4. Jodhpur	128	4	117	2
5. Udaipur	118	5	78	6
6. Kota	84	6	87	5

3.58 The above table reveals a slight drop in the number of such households in Bikaner and Kota, while other cities have registered a rise.

3.59 The average number of persons per room and per household in this category of households worked out to 2.17 and 6.53 persons respectively for the State as a whole.

3.60 In the rural areas of the State, the average number of persons per room and per household worked out to 2.17 and 6.53 respectively. Thus the rural pattern more or less followed the lines of State average. During 1961 the State average for these areas per room and per household had worked out to 2.06 and 6.19 respectively. The trend thus revealed pointed to the tendency towards overcrowding with passage of time attributable, of course, to the rising population. In the rural areas of the various districts, average number of persons per room varied from 2 to 2.50 persons in most of the districts. The highest average however, was clocked in Bharatpur district which was 2.53. The lowest average of 1.81 was found in Sirohi district. A look at the comparable data of 1961 Census would reveal that the average number of persons per room was less than 2 in the case of quite a few districts. Thus, the average number of persons per room in this category of households has tended to rise over the decade. But still this category of households is fairly better off than the preceding ones. The following table shows average number of persons per room and per household for the rural areas of the State and the various districts in comparison with 1961 Census:—

S.No.	State/District	RURAL 1971 Average No. of persons per room	RURAL 1971 Average No. of persons per household	RURAL 1961 Average No. of persons per room	RURAL 1961 Average No. of persons per household
	RAJASTHAN	**2.17**	**6.53**	**2.06**	**6.19**
1.	Ganganagar	2.24	6.72	2.02	6.07
2.	Bikaner	2.11	6.35	2.09	6.27
3.	Churu	2.24	6.72	2.08	6.23
4.	Jhunjhunun	2 24	6.72	2.12	6.37
5.	Alwar	2.37	7.11	2.20	6.59
6.	Bharatpur	2.53	7.60	1.97	6.69
7.	Sawai Madhopur	2.20	6.60	1.97	5.90
8.	Jaipur	2.24	6.71	2.10	6.31
9.	Sikar	2.12	6.36	2.10	6.29
10.	Ajmer	2.16	6.47	2.08	6.25
11.	Tonk	2.21	6.64	2.10	6.30
12.	Jaisalmer	1.94	5.83	1.89	5.66
13.	Jodhpur	2.14	6.41	2.02	6.07
14.	Nagaur	2.17	6.51	2.10	6.30
15.	Pali	2.06	6.18	1.98	5.95
16.	Barmer	1.93	5.79	1.97	5.91
17.	Jalor	2.13	6.40	2.05	6.15
18.	Sirohi	1.81	5.45	1.73	5.20
19.	Bhilwara	2.08	6.26	2.00	6.01
20.	Udaipur	2.02	6.07	2.02	6.07
21.	Chittaurgarh	2.04	6.13	2.00	6.01
22.	Dungarpur	2.13	6.41	1.90	5.71
23.	Banswara	2.38	7.14	2.16	6.48
24.	Bundi	2.19	6.56	2.09	6.27
25.	Kota	2.08	6.25	1.95	5.84
26.	Jhalawar	2.31	6.94	2.25	6.75

3.61 This average for the urban areas i.e. 2.16 and 2.06 for the two Censuses respectively was almost in conformity with that for rural areas. The number of districts in which the average number of persons per room worked out to less than 2 persons was comparatively larger in the urban areas than in the rural areas. This revealed that larger sections of the urban population enjoyed better housing conditions. The highest average, per room, however, was clocked in the case of Ganganagar which was 2.38 persons and the lowest average of 1.81 persons each in the case of Jalor and Dungarpur districts. The following table shows average number of persons per room and per household for this category of households for the urban areas of the State and the various districts in comparison with 1961 Census:—

S.No.	State/District	URBAN 1971 Average No. of persons per room	URBAN 1971 Average No. of persons per household	URBAN 1961 Average No. of persons per room	URBAN 1961 Average No. of persons per household
	RAJASTHAN	**2.16**	**6.50**	**2.06**	**6.17**
1.	Ganganagar	2.38	7.14	2.22	6.65
2.	Bikaner	2.18	6.54	1.98	5.97
3.	Churu	2.30	6.90	2.20	6.60
4.	Jhunjhunun	2.16	6.50	2.04	6.13
5.	Alwar	2.19	6.57	2.15	6.44
6.	Bharatpur	2.37	7.12	2.24	6.71
7.	Sawai Madhopur	2.12	6.36	1.95	5.84
8.	Jaipur	2.23	6.69	2.21	6.63
9.	Sikar	2.28	6.85	2.15	6.45
10.	Ajmer	2.16	6.49	2.13	6.40
11.	Tonk	2.24	6.74	2.12	6.37
12.	Jaisalmer	2.02	6.06	1.60	4.81
13.	Jodhpur	2.20	6.59	2.02	6.07
14.	Nagaur	2.07	6.22	1.99	5.98
15.	Pali	1.96	5.90	1.67	5.00
16.	Barmer	2.03	6.09	1.92	5.77
17.	Jalor	1.81	5.44	1.72	5.16
18.	Sirohi	1.88	5.66	1.75	5.24
19.	Bhilwara	2.02	6.06	1.79	5.38
20.	Udaipur	2.02	6.08	2.08	6.24
21.	Chittaurgarh	1.94	5.82	1.93	5.80
22.	Dungarpur	1.81	5.43	1.57	4.71
23.	Banswara	2.01	6.05	2.16	6.47
24.	Bundi	1.88	5.64	1.79	5.38
25.	Kota	2.12	6.35	1.97	5.90
26.	Jhalawar	2.14	6.43	1.91	5.74

3.62 In the case of cities, however, the average number of persons per room worked out to more than 2 in all cases. The highest average of 2.25 persons per room was recorded in the case of Jaipur while the lowest, 2.09 in the case of Udaipur. During 1961 Census the highest average of 2.28 was recorded in the case of Jaipur and lowest, 1.97, in that of Kota. The comparative table for the two Censuses, that follows, hardly calls for any comments as there has not been any fundamental change in the pattern except minor additions and substractions in the average of the cities.

City	1971 Average No. of persons per room	1971 Average No. of persons per household	1961 Average No. of persons per room	1961 Average No. of persons per household
1. Bikaner	2.20	6.60	2.20	6.01
2. Jaipur	2.25	6.76	2.28	6.84
3. Ajmer	2.20	6.59	2.19	6.58
4. Jodhpur	2.24	6.71	2.07	6.21
5. Udaipur	2.09	6.29	2.25	6.75
6. Kota	2.14	6.41	1.97	5.90

Four room households

3.63 There were 334,185 households (7.4% of the State total) in this category in the entire State. Out this 264,880 households, representing 79.26%, were located in the rural areas and 69,305, representing 20.74%, in the urban areas.

3.64 In the various districts of the State, the highest percentage of 10.87 of such households was found in Jaipur which was followed by Ganganagar which had a percentage of 7.35. The lowest percentage which was 0.60 was found in the Dungarpur district.

3.65 In the rural areas of the various districts, Jaipur and Ganganagar, again, occupied the first and second place with a percentage of 7.78 and 6.44 respectively. Dungarpur also continued to occupy the bottom place with a percentage of 0.42.

3.66 In the urban areas, while Jaipur maintained its position at the top with a percentage of 3.09, Ganganagar lost its place to Ajmer which had a percentage of 1.76. Dungarpur also rose from the bottom place which was now occupied by Banswara with a percentage of 0.11. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas:—

S.No.	State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**79.26**	**20.74**
1.	Ganganagar	7.35	6.44	0.91
2.	Bikaner	3.90	2.41	1.49
3.	Churu	5.70	4.06	1.64
4.	Jhunjhunun	5.60	4.59	1.01
5.	Alwar	5.18	4.58	0 60
6.	Bharatpur	3.37	2.70	0.67
7.	Sawai Madhopur	3.70	3.24	0.46
8.	Jaipur	10.87	7.78	3.09
9.	Sikar	6.54	5.48	1.06
10.	Ajmer	4.02	2.26	1.76
11.	Tonk	2.67	2.21	0.46
12.	Jaisalmer	1.21	1.06	0.15
13	Jodhpur	6.80	5.13	1.67
14.	Nagaur	6.78	5.75	1.03
15.	Pali	2.56	2.04	0.52
16.	Barmer	5.87	5.59	0.28
17.	Jalor	1.67	1.55	0.12
18.	Sirohi	0.89	0.49	0.40
19.	Bhilwara	2.59	2.11	0.48
20.	Udaipur	3.39	2.46	0.93
21.	Chittaurgarh	1.75	1.28	0.47
22.	Dungarpur	0.60	0.42	0 18
23.	Banswara	0.63	0.52	0.11
24.	Bundi	1.41	1.14	0.27
25.	Kota	3.73	2.97	0.76
26.	Jhalawar	1.22	1.00	0.22

3.67 Out of the 20.74% households that were located in the urban areas of the State, 7.21% were accounted for by the cities. While Jaipur topped the list with a percentage of 2.43, Kota with a percentage of 0.56 occupied the bottom place. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city :—

City	Per cent	Rank
1. Bikaner	1.20	3
2. Jaipur	2.43	1
3. Ajmer	1.07	4
4. Jodhpur	1.35	2
5. Udaipur	0.60	5
6. Kota	0.56	6

3.68 The distribution pattern of 1,000 households classified in terms of number of rooms revealed that there were 74 households in this class. As against this, there were only 58 such households in the 1961 Census.

3.69 The distribution pattern in the districts revealed that Barmer had as many as 154 households out of every 1,000 that were living in four room houses. The next highest figure of 139 each was recorded in Bikaner and Churu districts. Banswara had the lowest number of such households which was only 19 out of 1,000. The following table

shows distribution for the State and the various districts in comparison to the 1961 Census position:—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	**74**	**58**
1.	Ganganagar	110	73
2.	Bikaner	139	115
3.	Churu	139	127
4.	Jhunjhunun	131	123
5.	Alwar	79	60
6.	Bharatpur	47	35
7.	Sawai Madhopur	58	51
8.	Jaipur	89	67
9.	Sikar	127	101
10.	Ajmer	64	44
11.	Tonk	85	60
12.	Jaisalmer	134	93
13.	Jodhpur	119	102
14.	Nagaur	111	81
15.	Pali	45	39
16.	Barmer	154	136
17.	Jalor	48	39
18.	Sirohi	35	26
19.	Bhilwara	40	35
20.	Udaipur	31	18
21.	Chittaurgarh	30	23
22.	Dungarpur	21	14
23.	Banswara	19	10
24.	Bundi	56	46
25.	Kota	58	43
26.	Jhalawar	36	24

3.70 The above table represented a rise in the number of such households in all the districts during the last decade.

3.71 In the case of cities, the highest number of such households was found in Bikaner. It worked out to 128 out of 1,000. The lowest number of such households, which was 43, was found in Kota. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city in comparison to 1961 Census:—

	City	1971 Incidence per 1,000	1971 Rank	1961 Incidence per 1,000	1961 Rank
1.	Bikaner	128	1	114	1
2.	Jaipur	79	3	54	3
3.	Ajmer	76	4	50	4
4.	Jodhpur	83	2	73	2
5.	Udaipur	61	5	34	6
6.	Kota	43	6	45	5

3.72 Except in the case of Kota, the number of such households has registered a rise in all other cities during the current Census. Comparatively greater number of such households in Bikaner, and to some extent in Jodhpur in comparison to other cities may be attributed to better housing conditions and lower rents prevailing in these cities. Jaipur, for instance, and Kota too, are perhaps the costliest places on this account and as such it is not within the reach of every household to enjoy the luxury of big houses.

3.73 The average number of persons per room and per household in the case of the four room households worked out to 1.82 and 7.28 respectively as compared to the 1961 figures of 1.72 and 6.88 persons respectively for the State as a whole. Although pressure on each room has risen by 1971, the conditions for the households in this category still remained far more satisfactory than they were for other categories of households.

3.74 In the rural areas of the State, the highest average of persons per room, which was 2.10, was recorded in Bharatpur. In no other district it exceeded the norm of 2 persons per room even though this average has tended to rise over the decade. The lowest average of 1.36 was recorded in the case of Sirohi. During 1961 no district recorded an average of more than 2 persons per room. The following table shows average number of persons per room and per household for the rural areas of the State and the various districts in comparison to 1961 Census:—

		RURAL			
		1971		1961	
S.No.	State/District	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household
	RAJASTHAN	**1.82**	**7.29**	**1.72**	**6.88**
1.	Ganganagar	1.82	7.28	1.68	6.71
2.	Bikaner	1.84	7.37	1.75	7.01
3.	Churu	1.85	7.40	1.72	6.89
4.	Jhunjhunun	1.91	7.67	1.78	7.10
5.	Alwar	2.00	8.00	1.81	7.25
6.	Bharatpur	2.10	8.42	1.86	7.45
7.	Sawai Madhopur	1.84	7.37	1.62	6.47
8.	Jaipur	1.89	7.58	1.78	7.10
9.	Sikar	1.78	7.12	1.69	6.77
10.	Ajmer	1.85	7.42	1.79	7.17
11.	Tonk	1.85	7.39	1.79	7.17

S.No.	State/District	RURAL 1971 Average No. of persons per room	RURAL 1971 Average No. of persons per household	RURAL 1961 Average No. of persons per room	RURAL 1961 Average No. of persons per household
12.	Jaisalmer	1.61	6.42	1.57	6.28
13.	Jodhpur	1.84	7.36	1.76	7.06
14.	Nagaur	1.80	7.21	1.78	7.12
15.	Pali	1.65	6.60	1.60	6.40
16.	Barmer	1.65	6.61	1.67	6.67
17.	Jalor	1.71	6.86	1.62	6.48
18.	Sirohi	1.36	5.45	1.28	5.12
19.	Bhilwara	1.75	6.97	1.67	6.67
20.	Udaipur	1.63	6.55	1.60	6.40
21.	Chittaurgarh	1.69	6.76	1.68	6.70
22.	Dungarpur	1.75	7.03	1.47	5.86
23.	Banswara	2.00	8.01	1.73	6.91
24.	Bundi	1.77	7.09	1.71	6.83
25.	Kota	1.74	6.95	1.62	6.49
26.	Jhalawar	1.95	7.80	1.91	7.64

3.75 In the urban areas of the State, the average number of persons per room and per household worked out to 1.81 and 7.23 respectively thus approximating to the conditions in the rural areas. This revealed that housing conditions for this class of households was satisfactory in the urban areas also. During the 1961 Census, this average had worked out to 1.71 and 6.85 persons per room and per household respectively.

3.76 In the urban areas of the various districts, the average number of persons per room remained below 2 in all cases except Bharatpur, where it worked out to 2.02. During 1961 this average had remained below 2 in all cases. The following table shows average number of persons per room and per household for the urban areas of the State and the various districts in comparison to 1961 Census:—

S.No.	State/District	URBAN 1971 Average No. of persons per room	URBAN 1971 Average No. of persons per household	URBAN 1961 Average No. of persons per room	URBAN 1961 Average No. of persons per household
	RAJASTHAN	**1.81**	**7.23**	**1.71**	**6.85**
1.	Ganganagar	1.99	7.97	1.77	7.07
2.	Bikaner	1.78	7.13	1.67	6.69
3.	Churu	1.88	7.51	1.79	7.14
4.	Jhunjhunun	1.91	7.64	1.69	6.75
5.	Alwar	1.73	6.94	1.84	7.37
6.	Bharatpur	2.02	8.10	1.84	7.37
7.	Sawai Madhopur	1.87	7.48	1.63	6.52
8.	Jaipur	1.92	7.68	1.86	7.42
9.	Sikar	1.90	7.59	1.73	6.92
10.	Ajmer	1.81	7.25	1.89	7.56
11.	Tonk	1.92	7.70	1.70	6.79
12.	Jaisalmer	1.45	5.81	1.48	5.94
13.	Jodhpur	1.80	7.19	1.67	6.68
14.	Nagaur	1.72	6.88	1.57	6.27
15.	Pali	1.40	5.63	1.35	5.39
16.	Barmer	1.63	6.52	1.63	6.53
17.	Jalor	1.58	6.32	1.39	5.56
18.	Sirohi	1.51	6.06	1.51	6.06
19.	Bhilwara	1.72	6.88	1.44	5.74
20.	Udaipur	1.63	6.55	1.80	7.19
21.	Chittaurgarh	1.72	6.90	1.70	6.78
22.	Dungarpur	1.43	5.75	1.26	5.04
23.	Banswara	1.66	6.64	1.74	6.96
24.	Bundi	1.58	6.32	1.51	6.03
25.	Kota	1.79	7.16	1.73	6.91
26.	Jhalawar	1.73	6.90	1.52	6.09

3.77 In the cities also, the average had remained below 2 persons per room in all the six cases. The highest average was clocked in the case of Jaipur where it worked out to 1.93. During the 1961 Census, all cities except Udaipur registered an average below 2 persons per room. It was 2.01 in the case of Udaipur. The following table shows average number of persons per room and per household for all cities in comparison with 1961 figures :—

	City	1971 Average No. of persons per room	1971 Average No. of persons per household	1961 Average No. of persons per room	1961 Average No. of persons per household
1.	Bikaner	1.78	7.12	1.68	6.71
2.	Jaipur	1.93	7.72	1.91	7.66
3.	Ajmer	1.82	7.28	1.92	7.67
4.	Jodhpur	1.85	7.40	1.74	6.94
5.	Udaipur	1.70	6.83	2.01	8.04
6.	Kota	1.84	7.35	1.77	7.07

Households with five or more rooms

3.78 There were 368,915 (8.2% of the State total) households that were having five rooms or more to live in the entire State. Out of this 281,415,

representing 76.28%, were located in the rural areas and 87,500, representing 23.72%, in the urban areas.

3.79 The districtwise position revealed that the highest percentage of such households which was 11.94 was located in Jaipur followed by Ganganagar which had a percentage of 8.52. The lowest percentage was 0.37 and was located in Banswara.

3.80 In the rural areas of the various districts, Jaipur with a percentage of 8.34 occupied the top place and was again followed by Ganganagar in the second place with a percentage of 7.65. The lowest percentage which happened to be 0.26 again went to the share of Banswara.

3.81 In the urban areas, Jaipur held on to the top place with a percentage of 3.60 and so did Banswara to the bottom place with a percentage 0.11. Ganganagar was, however, replaced at the second place by Churu which had a percentage of 2.17. The following table shows percentage for the State and the various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas:—

S.No.	State/District	Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**100.00**	**76.28**	**23.72**
1.	Ganganagar	8.52	7.65	0.87
2.	Bikaner	4.38	2.22	2.16
3.	Churu	6.99	4.82	2.17
4.	Jhunjhunun	6.81	5.48	1.33
5.	Alwar	4.82	4.11	0.71
6.	Bharatpur	2.64	1.93	0.71
7.	Sawai Madhopur	3.06	2.53	0·53
8.	Jaipur	11.94	8.34	3.60
9.	Sikar	8.50	7.17	1.33
10.	Ajmer	3.60	1.96	1.64
11.	Tonk	2.19	1.76	0.43
12.	Jaisalmer	1.02	0.86	0.16
13.	Jodhpur	5.63	3.85	1.78
14.	Nagaur	7.17	6.11	1.06
15.	Pali	2.56	1.92	0.64
16.	Barmer	5.29	4.96	0.33
17.	Jalor	1.20	1.07	0.13
18.	Sirohi	0.87	0.41	0.46
19.	Bhilwara	2.27	1.70	0.57
20.	Udaipur	3.20	2.03	1.17
21.	Chittaurgarh	1.38	0.91	0.47
22.	Dungarpur	0.44	0.28	0.16
23.	Banswara	0.37	0.26	0.11
24.	Bundi	1.12	0.84	0.28
25.	Kota	3.07	2.42	0.65
26.	Jhalawar	0.96	0.69	0.27

3.82 Out of the 23.72% households that were located in the urban areas of the State, as many as 7.48% were accounted for by the cities. While Jaipur topped with a percentage of 2.79, Kota had the lowest percentage of 0.45. The following table shows percentage and rank for each city:—

	City	Per cent	Rank
1.	Bikaner	1.45	2
2.	Jaipur	2.79	1
3.	Ajmer	0.90	4
4.	Jodhpur	1.23	3
5.	Udaipur	0.66	5
6.	Kota	0.45	6

3.83 The distribution pattern of 1,000 households by the number of rooms occupied, revealed that there were 82 such households in the entire State. Incidentally, this number was greater than the number of four room households. This may be ascribed to the fact that this category of households is not restricted to only five room households but also takes into account households having more than five rooms. During 1961, figures for this category of households had worked out to 60. Comparing the figures of the two Censuses, we find that there is a trend indicating more and more rooms per household.

3.84 This distribution pattern for the districts revealed that Churu had the highest number of such households which was 189. Sikar followed with 182 households in this class. This suggested the larger availability of big houses in these districts. Moreover, these districts are characterised by very big buildings in occupation of rich families which belong to this area and who would not part with or let out any portions of their houses. The lowest number of such households, which was only 12, was recorded in Banswara. Reasons for this meagre number are the same as given for the three room and four room households. The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts in comparison to 1961 Census.—

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000	
		1971	1961
	RAJASTHAN	**82**	**60**
1.	Ganganagar	140	82
2.	Bikaner	172	126
3.	Churu	189	165

S.No.	State/District	Incidence per 1,000 1971	1961
4.	Jhunjhunun	176	163
5.	Alwar	81	59
6.	Bharatpur	40	29
7.	Sawai Madhopur	53	47
8.	Jaipur	108	80
9.	Sikar	182	126
10.	Ajmer	63	42
11.	Tonk	76	53
12.	Jaisalmer	125	72
13.	Jodhpur	108	76
14.	Nagaur	129	90
15.	Pali	50	41
16.	Barmer	153	102
17.	Jalor	38	27
18.	Sirohi	38	25
19.	Bhilwara	39	33
20.	Udaipur	32	18
21.	Chittaurgarh	26	19
22.	Dungarpur	17	10
23.	Banswara	12	7
24.	Bundi	49	40
25.	Kota	52	40
26.	Jhalawar	32	22

3.85 It will be seen from the above table that, as in the case of other classes of households, a rising trend is observable.

3.86 In case of cities, the highest number of such households was found in Bikaner which had 171 out of every 1,000 households in that city. Kota City had the lowest number which was 38. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city in comparison to 1961 Census:—

	City	1971 Incidence per 1,000	1971 Rank	1961 Incidence per 1,000	1961 Rank
1.	Bikaner	171	1	158	1
2.	Jaipur	101	2	71	3
3.	Ajmer	71	5	44	5
4.	Jodhpur	83	3	86	2
5.	Udaipur	73	4	33	6
6.	Kota	38	6	45	4

3.87 It will be seen from the above table that there has been a samll drop in the number of such households in Jodhpur and Kota since the last Census. Although, this number has greatly increased in the case of Jaipur and Ajmer, there is more than 100% increase in the case of Udaipur in which the number rose from 33 in 1961 to 73 in 1971.

3.88 The average number of persons per room and per household in this class of households worked out to 1.32 and 8.60 persons respectively for the State as a whole. During 1961 Census this average per room and per household had worked out to 1.24 and 8.15 respectively.

3.89 In the rural areas of the State the average per room and per household was 1.35 and 8.65 persons respectively. During 1961 Census this average had worked out to 1.28 and 8.16 respectively.

3.90 As regards the rural areas of the various districts, the highest average per room worked out to 1.60 persons in Bharatpur and the lowest average of 0.89 persons in the case of Sirohi. Similar trend is also observable in the data for 1961 Census. The following table shows average number of persons per room and per household for the rural areas of the State and the various districts in comparison to 1961 Census :—

		RURAL			
		1971		1961	
S.No.	State/District	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household
	RAJASTHAN	**1.35**	**8.65**	**1.28**	**8.16**
1.	Ganganagar	1.34	8.38	1.23	7.62
2.	Bikaner	1.38	8.54	1.37	8.40
3.	Churu	1.33	8.71	1.26	8.12
4.	Jhunjhunun	1.38	9.28	1.29	8.86
5.	Alwar	1.49	9.74	1.34	8.62
6.	Bharatpur	1.60	10.02	1.35	8.11
7.	Sawai Madhopur	1.37	8.68	1.24	7.86
8.	Jaipur	1.42	9.45	1.32	8.58
9.	Sikar	1.31	8.81	1.23	8.29
10.	Ajmer	1.35	8.66	1.35	8.68
11.	Tonk	1.49	9.25	1.44	8.75
12.	Jaisalmer	1.18	7.16	1.20	6.82
13.	Jodhpur	1.42	8.55	1.43	8.37
14.	Nagaur	1.33	8.80	1.34	8.64
15.	Pali	1.08	6.84	1.11	7.06
16.	Barmer	1.32	7.89	1.38	8.04
17.	Jalor	1.19	7.32	1.12	6.74
18.	Sirohi	0.89	5.47	0.82	4.98
19.	Bhilwara	1.22	7.91	1.17	7.59
20.	Udaipur	1.16	7.59	1.10	7.21
21.	Chittaurgarh	1.26	7.81	1.11	7.32
22.	Dungarpur	1.15	7.11	1.09	6.68
23.	Banswara	1.23	7.64	1.22	7.39
24.	Bundi	1.39	8.39	1.30	8.01
25.	Kota	1.24	7.82	1.17	7.31
26.	Jhalawar	1.39	8.70	1.33	8.49

3.91 For the urban areas of the State, the average per room was less than that for the rural areas revealing still better conditions for this category of households. It worked out to 1.23 persons per room and 8.40 persons per household. During 1961 Census this average had worked out to 1.15 and 8.11 persons respectively. In the urban areas of the various districts, the highest average of 1.43 persons per room was recorded in Ganganagar while the lowest percentage of 1.01 each was recorded in Jalor and Sirohi. The following table shows average number of persons per room and per household for the urban areas in comparison to 1961 Census:—

S.No.	State/District	URBAN			
		1971		1961	
		Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household
	RAJASTHAN	**1.23**	**8.40**	**1.15**	**8.11**
1.	Ganganagar	1.43	9.29	1.20	8.64
2.	Bikaner	1.15	8 13	1.06	7.43
3.	Churu	1.17	8.58	1.07	8.27
4.	Jhunjhunun	1.20	8.58	1.11	8.88
5.	Alwar	1.34	9.07	1.23	8.30
6.	Bharatpur	1.36	9.16	1.18	8.17
7.	Sawai Madhopur	1.27	8.63	1.00	7.10
8.	Jaipur	1.34	9.10	1.35	9.27
9.	Sikar	1.25	8.63	1.12	7.86
10.	Ajmer	1.28	8.78	1.31	8.79
11.	Tonk	1.38	9.16	1.28	8.68
12.	Jaisalmer	1.20	7.31	1.36	8.40
13.	Jodhpur	1.22	8.13	1.17	7.87
14.	Nagaur	1.18	8.06	1.08	7.62
15.	Pali	1.04	6.52	0.92	5.86
16.	Barmer	1.24	7.60	1.25	7.52
17.	Jalor	1.01	6.63	0.96	5.95
18.	Sirohi	1.01	6.56	0.99	6.41
19.	Bhilwara	1.21	8.37	1.07	7.74
20.	Udaipur	1.20	8.13	1.35	9.54
21.	Chittaurgarh	1.18	7.90	1.16	7.77
22.	Dungarpur	1.13	6.76	0.96	6.19
23.	Banswara	1.04	8.14	1.27	8.29
24.	Bundi	1.16	7.55	0.98	6.62
25.	Kota	1.41	9.24	1.20	8.36
26.	Jhalawar	1.30	8.41	1.00	7.46

3.92 This average for the cities was also in accordance with the average found in the rural and urban areas and was not high enough to suggest any overcrowding. The highest average per room which was 1.38 persons was recorded in Jaipur and the lowest 1.18 persons in Bikaner. The following table shows person-room average and person-household average for each city in comparison to 1961 Census data:—

	City	1971		1961	
		Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household	Average No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per household
1.	Bikaner	1.18	7.96	1.10	7.46
2.	Jaipur	1.38	9.28	1.40	9.62
3.	Ajmer	1.29	8.82	1.44	9.34
4.	Jodhpur	1.36	8.79	1.27	8.47
5.	Udaipur	1.31	8.65	1.64	12.06
6.	Kota	1.37	8.88	1.24	8.65

3.93 It would be seen from the above table that person-room average has increased in three cities during the last decade while it has decreased in the case of the other three.

3.94 It will be observed that the category under consideration is omnibus in character i.e. it covers households having five rooms as well as any number of rooms exceeding five. As such, a straight formula cannot be evolved for arriving at the household room ratio. In the other cases discussed so far, every household was having a set number of rooms and as such it was possible to divide the number of all persons belonging to that category of households by the total number of rooms in the possession of that category to arrive at the person room ratio. Further, it was possible to multiply this person room ratio by the number of rooms depending upon the category of households we were dealing with i.e. 2 room, 3 room or 4 room households to arrive at the person household average for the household category in question.

3.95 But in the present category, separate data being not available for the stages representing successive accretions in the number of rooms per household, we had to subtract the total number of rooms for the first 4 categories from the total representing all rooms and then the residue of rooms was divided by the number of households in this category to arrive at the average number of rooms that were available to such households in the case of State and various districts separately. At the same time, the

person-room average was obtained by dividing total persons for this category by the number of rooms for this category. Thereafter, the household person average was arrived at by multiplying the household-room average by the person-room average.

3.96 The household-room average by this method worked out to 6.52 for the State. During the 1961 Census this average had worked out to 6.60 rooms per household. The following table shows the average number of rooms available to this class of households in the rural and the urban areas of the State and the various districts in comparison with 1961 Census:—

S.No.	State/District	1971 Rural	1971 Urban	1961 Rural	1961 Urban
	RAJASTHAN	**6.42**	**6.83**	**6.40**	**7.00**
1.	Ganganagar	6.26	6.51	6.20	7.20
2.	Bikaner	6.19	7.06	6.10	7.00
3.	Churu	6.55	7.37	6.40	7.70
4.	Jhunjhunun	6.73	7.18	6.90	8.00
5.	Alwar	6.53	6.76	6.40	6.70
6.	Bharatpur	6.26	6.75	6.00	6.90
7.	Sawai Madhopur	6.32	6.79	6.40	7.10
8.	Jaipur	6.64	6.79	6.50	6.80
9.	Sikar	6.72	6.88	6.70	7.00
10.	Ajmer	6.43	6.87	6.40	6.70
11.	Tonk	6.21	6.64	6.90	6.10
12.	Jaisalmer	6.06	6.15	5.70	6.20
13.	Jodhpur	6.02	6.67	5.90	6.70
14.	Nagaur	6.62	6.82	6.40	7.00
15.	Pali	6.36	6.30	6.30	6.40
16.	Barmer	5.99	6.12	5.80	6.00
17.	Jalor	6.14	6.38	6.00	6.20
18.	Sirohi	6.14	6.48	6.10	6.50
19.	Bhilwara	6.48	6.93	6.50	7.20
20.	Udaipur	6.57	6.77	6.50	7.10
21.	Chittaurgarh	6.22	6.72	6.60	6.70
22.	Dungarpur	6.19	5.96	6.10	6.40
23.	Banswara	6.24	7.80	6.10	6.50
24.	Bundi	6.03	6.49	6.20	6.70
25.	Kota	6.28	6.53	6.20	7.00
26.	Jhalawar	6.26	6.47	6.40	7.50

3.97 It will be seen from the above table that except in the rural areas of Barmer and urban areas of Dungarpur, the average number of rooms remained above 6 per household in other districts. In the two cases mentioned above this average worked out to 5.99 and 5.96 rooms respectively. The highest average number of rooms in the rural areas, which was 6.73, was recorded in Jhunjhunun, while for the urban areas the highest average of 7.80 was recorded in Banswara.

3.98 In the case of cities, the highest average number of rooms available to the households having 5 rooms and more worked out to 6.87 and was recorded in Ajmer while the lowest average of 6.47 was recorded in Jodhpur. The following table shows average number of rooms available to this category of households along with rank for each city in comparison to 1961 Census:—

City	1971 No. of rooms per household	1971 Rank	1961 No. of rooms per household	1961 Rank
1. Bikaner	6.75	2	6.80	4
2. Jaipur	6.72	3	6.90	3
3. Ajmer	6.87	1	6.50	6
4. Jodhpur	6.47	6	6.70	5
5. Udaipur	6.60	4	7.40	1
6. Kota	6.48	5	7.00	2

3.99 It will be seen from the above table that except in the case of Ajmer where this average has recorded an increase during the decade, it has dropped in all other cases. This revealed growing pressure of population on the existing housing resources.

Households with unspecified number of rooms

3.100 There were 5,640 households in the entire State about which the number of rooms that they occupied could not be ascertained. This category included those households which were away on pilgrimage etc. at the time of houselisting and the enumerator could not contact such households nor could gather information from the neighbours. Out of this total of 5,640 households, 900, representing 15.96%, were located in the rural areas and 4,740, representing 84.04%, in the urban areas.

3.101 The incidence of such households in all the districts in the rural and urban areas was quite meagre and hence no detailed mention of the same is being made in the case of each individual district. However, it may be mentioned that no such households had been discovered in the rural areas of the Sikar district, the whole of Jaisalmer district, urban areas of Nagaur district, the whole of Dungarpur and Bundi districts and the rural areas of Kota district.

3.102 The distribution pattern of 1,000 households by number of rooms occupied and households with unspecified number of rooms or details unspecified revealed that there was only one such household (with number of rooms unspecified) in the entire State.

3.103 The districtwise pattern revealed that the highest number of such households, which was 7, was recorded in Bikaner followed by Pali which had 6 such households. The other districts had either meagre number of such households or the number was negligible. Jaisalmer, Dungarpur and Bundi, however, did not record any such households.

3.104 In the case of cities, the highest number of such households, which was 6, was found in Jodhpur, followed by Bikaner which had 4 such households. While negligible number was recorded in the case of Jaipur and Ajmer cities, Udaipur and Kota had 3 and 1 households respectively.

3.105 The average number of persons per household in this class of households worked out to 1.46. In the rural areas this average was 3.75 persons per household while in the urban areas it was 1.03. Since the number of rooms occupied by such households was not available, person room average could not be worked out. This being so, the districtwise average is not being discussed in details because in the absence of person room ratio, such discussion would have been meaningless and specially so because of insignificant number of such households.

Households with details unspecified

3.106 In addition to the cases in which the number of rooms had remained unspecified, there were some cases in which details regarding the number of persons etc. had also remained unreported due to the inability of the enumerator to either contact the households or to elicit information from any outside agency regarding such absentee households. The number of such households, however, worked out to 7,565 only in the entire State with 65 households in the rural areas and 7,500 in the urban areas.

3.107 While there were no such houses in Jalor and Banswara districts, the incidence of such households even in the other districts was far too meagre to warrant any detailed discussion.

3.108 The distribution pattern of 1,000 households in this category revealed that there were only 2 households in this category in the entire State.

3.109 The districtwise pattern revealed that the highest number of 8 such households was located in Sikar followed by Bikaner with 7. Sirohi, too, had 5 such households. The number in others was either meagre or negligible. Jalor and Banswara, however, did not report any such households.

3.110 In the case of cities, while Bikaner had 19 such households Ajmer and Kota had 3 and 2 households. The other 3 cities recorded negligible number of such households.

3.111 It will be observed from the discussion pertaining to the preceding two categories of households, that the data has not been compared with 1961 Census data. In fact these two categories were evolved only during the curreut Census and did not exist during the 1961 Census. During the current Census their combined incidence has worked out to 0.3%. It may be mentioned here that in 1961, information was made available under the heading 'no regular room' and the incidence of such structures had worked out to 0.2% for the State as a whole.

3.112 To summarise, the bulk of the households, i.e. 41.9% lived in one room houses, 28.1% in two room houses, 14.1% in three room houses, 7.4% in four room houses, 8.2% in houses having five or more rooms and the remaining, i.e. 0.3% belonged to the category about which no details could be mustered. The fact that as many as 70% of the households, were living in just one or two rooms cannot be considered to be indicative of a satisfactory state of housing by any standard. Such a state of affairs could be considered satisfactory had the average number of persons per room worked out to reasonable limits. However, we find that this average for the one room and two room houses marked out to 4.64 and 2.83 persons respectively which is far in excess of the norm of two persons per room. Even in the case of three room households, the person room ratio worked out to more than 2. Thus we have roughly 84% of households living in housing conditions which leave much to be desired. It may also be mentioned that many of the rooms should be just barely satisfying the definition of a room.

Comparison with other States

3.113 We have just now seen the distribution of households by the number of rooms occupied in Rajasthan. To recapitulate, the distribution of 1,000 households revealed that 419 households lived in one room houses, 281 in two room houses, 141 in three room houses, 74 in four room houses and 82 in houses having five rooms and more. For the remaining 3 households no details were available.

3.114 Similar distribution of households in respect of other states and union territories revealed that the highest number (789 out of 1,000) of households that lived in one room houses was found in the union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. This was closely followed by Tripura which had 743 out of 1,000 households that lived in one room houses. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands had the lowest number of such households which was 134.

3.115 In this category of households the position of Rajasthan which had 419 such households out of 1,000 can best be compared with Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya where the number of such households worked out to 476, 469 and 439 respectively.

3.116 Regarding the distribution of households that were living in two room houses, it was seen that the highest number (367 out of 1,000) was found in Orissa. Meghalaya came next with 345 such households. The lowest number (163 out of 1,000) of such households was found in the union territory of Dadra Nagar Haveli.

3.117 The position of Rajasthan which had 281 such households out of 1,000 was in the neighbourhood of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi, and Goa, Daman and Diu, where the number of such households worked out to 246, 283, 284, 243, 297, 274, 255 and 291 respectively.

3.118 As regards the households living in three room houses, the highest number (226 out of 1,000) was found in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. This was followed in the second place by Manipur, where this number worked out to 199. The lowest number of such households was 35 which was found in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

3.119 The position of Rajasthan which had 141 such households out of 1,000 was almost similar to the one obtaining in Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman & Diu and Meghalaya where the number of such households worked out to 154, 170, 137, 125, 131, 155, 151, 169, 141, 159 and 125 respectively.

3.120 The highest number of households living in four room houses was found in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands. This worked out to 133 out of 1,000. Kerala with 115 such households came next. Dadra & Nagar Haveli had the lowest number of such households which was only 8 out of 1,000.

3.121 The position of Rajasthan which had 74 such households out of 1,000 was almost akin to Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Punjab, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur, where the number of such households worked out to 82, 93, 97, 85, 76, 63, 95, 89 and 96 respectively.

3.122 The position regarding households having five rooms and more at their disposal in various states and union territories, revealed that Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands had the highest number (166 out of 1,000) of such households. Kerala came next with 139. Dadra & Nagar Haveli recorded the lowest number of such households which was only 5.

3.123 The position of Rajasthan which had 82 such households out of 1,000 may be favourably compared with Bihar (98), Jammu & Kashmir (88), Orissa (69), Punjab (66), Himachal Pradesh (70) and Manipur (63).

3.124 The following table shows distribution of 1,000 households by the number of rooms occupied in the various states and the union territories :—

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

States/Union Territories	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and more	Unspecified number of rooms	Households with details unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES :							
1. Andhra Pradesh	616	246	77	34	27	N	N
2. Assam				Not Available			
3. Bihar	364	302	154	82	98	N	N
4. Gujarat	590	283	75	30	21	N	1
5. Haryana	323	306	170	93	107	N	1
6. Himachal Pradesh	396	335	108	89	70	1	1
7. Jammu & Kashmir	393	284	137	97	88	1	N
8. Kerala	214	308	221	115	139	N	3
9. Madhya Pradesh	476	308	125	51	40	N	N
10. Maharashtra	664	227	71	22	15	1	N
11. Manipur	299	343	199	96	63	N	...
12. Meghalaya	439	345	125	49	41	N	1
13. Mysore	490	315	112	46	37	N	N
14. Nagaland	469	348	131	31	21	N	N
15. Orissa	324	367	155	85	69	N	N
16. Punjab	388	319	151	76	66	N	N
17. RAJASTHAN	419	281	141	74	82	1	2
18. Tamil Nadu	624	243	77	31	23	N	2
19. Tripura	743	185	50	15	7	N	N
20. Uttar Pradesh	314	297	169	100	119	N	1
21. West Bengal	652	231	64	34	19	N	N
UNION TERRITORIES :							
1. Andman & Nicobar Islands	606	274	68	26	21	1	4
2. Arunachal Pradesh	696	194	75	24	11	...	...
3. Chandigarh	409	325	141	63	61	1	N
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	789	163	35	8	5	...	...
5. Delhi	557	255	99	47	37	3	2
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	352	291	159	95	103	N	...
7. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	134	336	226	133	166	...	5
8. Pondicherry	682	186	62	35	31	N	4

(N=Negligible)

3.125 An idea about the housing conditions available to the people of a particular area can best be gathered from the person-room ratio.

3.126 As we have already seen, in the case of Rajasthan, the average number of persons per room had worked out to 2.55 whereas an average of 2 persons per room has been considered as a satisfactory state of housing.

3.127 A similar analysis in the case of other states and union territories has revealed that the housing conditions were perhaps worst in Dadra & Nagar Haveli where person-room ratio had worked out to 4.31. Tripura, too, had a lot of over-crowding as the person-room ratio there worked out to 4.18. With the sole exception of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, where the person-room ratio was 1.96, no other State or union territory enjoyed satisfactory housing conditions in the sense that the person–room ratio in all of them was more than 2.

3.128 The position of Rajasthan in which the person room ratio worked out to 2.55 was almost the same as in Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Punjab where the person-room ratio worked out to 2.50, 2.58, 2.37, 2.56, 2.79, 2.51, 2.60, 2.70 and 2.72 respectively.

3.129 Regarding the person-room ratio in respect of one room households, it was the highest in Gujarat where it was 5.37. Dadra & Nagar Haveli came closely behind with 5.29. This ratio was the lowest in the case of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands where it happened to be 3.43.

3.130 The position of Rajasthan in which the ratio for this class of households worked out 4.64, was similar to the one obtaining in Andhra Pradesh (4.50), Bihar (4.41), Meghalaya (4.32), Nagaland (4.54), Punjab (4.87), Arunachal Pradesh (4.59), Delhi (4.46) Goa, Daman & Diu (4.42) and Pondicherry (4.70).

3.131 It can generally be said in respect of this class of households that they were perhaps the worst off in the entire country.

3.132 Regarding the two room households, the highest person-room ratio which was 3.47 was found in Tripura, West Bengal came next with 3.29. The lowest person-room ratio in this category of households worked out to 2.36, which was found in Chandigarh.

3.133 The position of Rajasthan where this ratio worked out to 2.83 was akin to most of the states and union territories with the exception of Gujarat, Haryana, Tripura, West Bengal, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli where the margin of difference in the ratio was fairly big.

3.134 Although this class of households was comparatively better off than its predecessor, the position in none of the states or union territories can be said as satisfactory because the person room ratio in all of them is more than 2.

3.135 As regards the three room households, the highest person-room ratio which was 2.84 was found in Tripura. West Bengal with a ratio of 2.72 persons per room came closely behind. The lowest average of persons per room which was 1.21 was recorded in Kerala.

3.136 The position almost similar to the one obtaining in Rajasthan where the person–room ratio in this class of households worked out to 2.17, also obtained in Bihar (2.26), Gujarat (2.16), Jammu & Kashmir (2.17), Madhya Pradesh (2.15), Manipur (2.09), Andman & Nicobar Islands (2.13), Delhi (2.17), and Pondicherry (2.23).

3.137 It would be seen in respect of this class of households that the households in Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Goa, Daman & Diu enjoyed satisfactory housing conditions.

3.138 The condition of households living in four oom houses was quite satisfactory in most of the states and union territories. Except for Tripura, and West Bengal where the person-room ratio worked out to 2.49 and 2.28 respectively, it was below 2 in the other areas. This average for Rajasthan was 1.81.

3.139 The condition of the households having five rooms or more to live in was even better as the person-room ratio was still lower as compared to four room households. The sole exception being Tripura where the person-room ratio worked out to 2.1 This average for Rajasthan was 1.32.

3.140 The following table shows average number of persons per room and per household in various states and union territories:—

States/Union Territories	Total		One room		Two rooms		Three rooms		Four rooms		Five rooms and above		Households with unspecified number of rooms	
	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATES :														
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.03	4.99	4.50	4.50	2.67	5.34	2.03	6.11	1.65	6.63	1.19	7.61	27.75	27.75
2. Assam	Not Available													
3. Bihar	2.50	5.99	4.41	4.41	2.83	5.66	2.26	6.78	1.96	7.87	1.54	10.06	2.07	2.07
4. Gujarat	3.53	5.75	5.37	5.37	3.02	6.04	2.16	6.50	1.77	7.11	1.30	7.94	4.24	4.24
5. Haryana	2.58	6.46	4.97	4.97	3.11	6.22	2.38	7.14	1.98	7.94	1.45	9.41	2.37	2.37
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.37	5.22	4.14	4.14	2.66	5.33	2.07	6.23	1.59	6.36	1.20	7.86	4.14	4.14
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2.56	6.00	5.01	5.01	2.88	5.77	2.17	6.50	1.82	7.26	1.37	8.97	4.28	4.28
8. Kerala	2.19	6.20	5.07	5.07	2.97	5.94	1.21	3.62	1.73	6.94	1.02	6.50	4.27	4.27
9. Madhya Pradesh	2.79	5.38	4.47	4.47	2.76	5.53	2.15	6.45	1.85	7.42	1.42	9.02	3.67	3.67
10. Maharashtra	3.64	5.51	5.05	5.05	2.98	5.96	2.28	6.86	1.95	7.83	1.48	9.15	3.95	3.95
11. Manipur	2.51	5.85	5.11	5.11	2.78	5.55	2.09	6.28	1.73	6.90	1.39	8.09	3.90	3.90
12. Meghalaya	2.60	5.06	4.32	4.32	2.57	5.14	2.00	6.01	1.66	6.65	1.25	7.61	1.03	1.03
13. Mysore	3.07	5.76	4.94	4.94	2.98	5.96	2.35	7.05	1.93	7.75	1.37	8.68	4.71	4.71
14. Nagaland	2.70	4.88	4.54	4.54	2.40	4.81	1.84	5.54	1.62	6.51	1.18	7.36	4.43	4.43
15. Orissa	2.28	5.21	4.08	4.08	2.49	4.98	1.94	5.82	1.68	6.74	1.37	8.49	2.73	2.73
16. Punjab	2.72	5.96	4.87	4.87	3.02	6.03	2.27	6.81	1.85	7.41	1.36	8.43	4.29	4.29
17. RAJASTHAN	2.55	5.70	4.64	4.64	2.83	5.66	2.17	6.53	1.81	7.28	1.32	8.60	1.46	1.46
18. Tamil Nadu	3.03	4.88	4.35	4.35	2.69	5.39	2.05	6.15	1.65	6.62	1.19	7.43	5.40	5.40
19. Tripura	4.18	5.69	5.04	5.04	3.47	6.95	2.84	8.53	2.49	9.98	2.12	12.06	2.71	2.71
20. Uttar Pradesh	2.24	5.73	4.36	4.36	2.67	5.35	2.06	6.19	1.72	6.89	1.39	8.64	1.59	1.59
21. West Bengal	3.70	5.77	4.90	4.90	3.29	6.59	2.72	8.16	2.28	9.11	1.38	8.50	3.30	3.30

States/Union Territories	Total		One room		Two rooms		Three rooms		Four rooms		Five rooms and above		Households with unspecified number of rooms	
	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Average No of persons per household	Persons	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNION TERRITORIES :														
1. Andman & Nicobar Islands	3.02	4.80	4.25	4.25	2.49	4.97	2.13	6.38	1.95	7.81	1.79	10.77	1.26	1.26
2. Arunachal Pradesh	3.31	4.87	4.59	4.59	2.44	4.89	1.90	5.72	1.88	7.51	1.90	11.02	...	...
3. Chandigarh	2.13	4.49	3.43	3.43	2.36	4.73	1.85	5.55	1.48	5.92	1.08	6.44	1.14	1.14
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.31	5.52	5.29	5.29	3.07	6.15	2.31	6.93	1.98	7.93	1.28	7.73	...	...
5. Delhi	2.97	5.30	4.46	4 46	2.93	5.87	2.17	6.52	1.80	7.21	1.40	8.73	3.40	3.40
9. Goa, Daman & Diu	2.15	5.23	4.42	4.42	2.65	5.30	1.90	5.70	1.48	5.91	1.04	6.49	4.00	4.00
7. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1.96	5.87	3.43	3.43	2.55	5.10	2.02	6.05	1.76	7.05	1.43	8.41	...	...
8 Pondicherry	3.32	5.26	4.70	4.70	2.96	5.92	2.23	6.69	1.89	7.57	1.59	8.72	5.00	5.00

CHAPTER IV

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

Through this chapter, an analysis as to the households living either in their own houses or rented ones, has been attempted. This analysis, apart from showing rural/urban differentials, deals with the tenure status according to the size of the household. The incidence of owned versus rented status in each class of household would thus be clearly manifest in the discussion that follows. Table H-IV, which happens to be the last in H-Series tables has made this discussion possible. One subsidiary table; H-IV.1 dealing with distribution of 1,000 Census households by their size and tenure status in the rural and the urban areas separately has been compiled for depicting proportionate distribution by the size of the households.

4.2 Comparison with 1961 Census data has all along been attempted while discussing the first three tables in this series in the foregoing pages. Similar comparison would, however, not be possible for this table because the method of presentation of similar data during 1961 Census was altogether different. While, during the 1971 Census, attention is focussed on the tenure status according to the size of the household, during the 1961 Census, tenure status was high-lighted with reference to the households by types of Census houses i.e. dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings and dwellings with other uses. Since the data of the two Censuses do not bear any similarity to each other, discussion in this chapter would be confined purely to the 1971 Census data.

Households and the tenure status

4.3 There were 4,509,820 households in the entire State. Out of this 3,682,065, representing 81.65% were located in the rural areas and 827,755 representing the remaining 18.35% in the urban areas. Of the total households in the entire State, 88.86% were living in owned houses while the remaining 11.14% households in the rented ones.

4.4 The districtwise position revealed that out of the 88.86% households living in owned houses, the highest percentage (7.62) of such households was found in Jaipur followed by Udaipur which had a percentage 7.26. The lowest percentage of such households which was 0.59 was found in Jaisalmer district.

4.5 In the rented category, the highest percentage of 1.46 was again recorded in Jaipur, followed this time by Ajmer with a percentage of 1.15. Jaisalmer, however, claimed bottom place in this category also with a percentage of 0.07.

4.6 In the rural areas of the various districts, the highest percentage in the owned category which was 6.74, was found in Udaipur followed by Jaipur with a percentage of 6.10. The lowest percentage of 0.53 was recorded in Jaisalmer.

4.7 Percentage of households living in rented houses in the rural areas was so small that the highest percentage, located in Ganganagar, worked out to only 0.49. The lowest percentage of 0.02 was recorded in Jaisalmer.

4.8 Position in the case of urban areas showed that Jaipur recorded the highest percentage of 1.52 in the owned category. This was followed in the second place by Churu with a percentage of 0.78. Jaisalmer, again, recorded the lowest percentage of 0.06.

4.9 In the rented category, Jaipur followed by Ajmer occupied the first two places with percentages of 1.29 and 1.00 respectively. The lowest percentage of 0.04 this time was recorded in the case of Jalor. The following table shows percentage according to tenure status of the households in the rural and the urban areas of the State and various districts:—

S.No.	State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
	RAJASTHAN	**88.86**	**11.14**	**78.05**	**3.60**	**10.81**	**7.54**
1.	Ganganagar	4.09	0.87	3.61	0.49	0.48	0.38
2.	Bikaner	1.72	0.37	1.14	0.06	0.58	0.31
3.	Churu	2.84	0.19	2.06	0.04	0.78	0.15
4.	Jhunjhunun	3.03	0.14	2.55	0.04	0.48	0.10
5.	Alwar	4.60	0.28	4.28	0.10	0.32	0.18
6.	Bharatpur	5.05	0.31	4.47	0.08	0.58	0.23
7.	Sawai Madhopur	4.34	0.38	3.95	0.13	0.39	0.25
8.	Jaipur	7.62	1.46	6.10	0.17	1.52	1.29
9.	Sikar	3.63	0.18	3.07	0.06	0.56	0.12
10.	Ajmer	3.53	1.15	2.77	0.15	0.76	1.00
11.	Tonk	2.16	0.19	1.86	0.09	0.30	0.10
12.	Jaisalmer	0.59	0.07	0.53	0.02	0.06	0.05
13.	Jodhpur	3.48	0.76	2.72	0.09	0.76	0.67
14.	Nagaur	4.26	0.28	3.81	0.12	0.45	0.16
15.	Pali	3.74	0.48	3.43	0.25	0.31	0.23
16.	Barmer	2.63	0.20	2.47	0.10	0.16	0.10
17.	Jalor	2.49	0.12	2.39	0.08	0.10	0.04
18.	Sirohi	1.63	0.25	1.45	0.08	0.18	0.17
19.	Bhilwara	4.37	0.43	4.11	0.18	0.26	0.25
20.	Udaipur	7.26	0.84	6.74	0.33	0.52	0.51
21.	Chittaurgarh	3.87	0.44	3.60	0.26	0.27	0.18
22.	Dungarpur	2.01	0.10	1.92	0.05	0.09	0.05
23.	Banswara	2.31	0.12	2.22	0.07	0.09	0.05
24.	Bundi	1.60	0.26	1.43	0.14	0.17	0.12
25.	Kota	3.76	1.03	3.26	0.30	0.50	0.73
26.	Jhalawar	2.25	0.24	2.11	0.12	0.14	0.12

4.10 Out of the 18.35% households that were located in the urban areas of the State, as many as 6.92% were accounted for by the cities. Jaipur with a percentage of 2.26 occupied the top place while Bikaner had lowest percentage of 0.70.

4.11 Regarding the tenure status, all the cities together presented a rather balanced picture in respect of owned and rented houses. This worked out to 3.24% for owned houses and 3.68% for rented ones. Individually, however, Jaipur had the highest percentage of 1.15 households in the owned category. Udaipur with a percentage of 0.31 occupied the bottom place. In the rented category, Jaipur, once again, topped with a percentage of 1.11, while Bikaner with a percentage of 0.27 occupied the bottom place. The following table shows percentage and rank regarding tenure status of households in each city :—

City	Households					
	Total	Rank	Owned	Rank	Rented	Rank
1. Bikaner	0.70	6	0.43	3	0.27	6
2. Jaipur	2.26	1	1.15	1	1.11	1
3. Ajmer	1.04	3	0.40	4	0.64	2
4. Jodhpur	1.21	2	0.59	2	0.62	3
5. Udaipur	0.74	5	0.31	6	0.43	5
6. Kota	0.97	4	0.36	5	0.61	4

4.70 In the owned category, the highest percentage in the urban areas of the various districts worked out to 1.32 in Jaipur. The next highest percentage of 0.63 was recorded in Jodhpur. Jaisalmer had the lowest percentage of 0.05.

4.71 Proportionately larger percentage of households in the urban areas lived in rented houses. While the highest percentage of 1.37 was recorded in Jaipur, Ajmer recorded the next highest percentage which was 1.02. Jalor and Dungarpur recorded the lowest percentage which was 0.03 in each case. The following table shows percentage distribution of households in the State and the various districts according to tenure status in the rural and the urban areas separately:—

S.No.	State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
	RAJASTHAN	**88.89**	**11.11**	**79.77**	**3.57**	**9.12**	**7.54**
1.	Ganganagar	3.22	0.84	2.85	0.50	0.37	0.34
2.	Bikaner	1.27	0.32	0.90	0.06	0.37	0.26
3.	Churu	2.12	0.16	1.56	0.03	0.56	0.13
4.	Jhunjhunun	2.35	0.12	1.98	0.03	0.37	0.09
5.	Alwar	3.93	0.25	3.66	0.08	0.27	0.17
6.	Bharatpur	4.56	0.31	4.07	0.08	0.49	0.23
7.	Sawai Madhopur	4.48	0.34	4.14	0.11	0.34	0.23
8.	Jaipur	7.05	1.52	5.73	0.15	1.32	1.37
9.	Sikar	3.06	0.12	2.64	0.05	0.42	0.07
10.	Ajmer	3.61	1.15	2.99	0.13	0.62	1.02
11.	Tonk	2.15	0.20	1.88	0.11	0.27	0.09
12.	Jaisalmer	0.61	0.07	0.56	0.02	0.05	0.05
13.	Jodhpur	3.00	0.79	2.37	0.09	0.63	0.70
14.	Nagaur	3.97	0.29	3.59	0.12	0.38	0.17
15.	Pali	4.20	0.51	3.91	0.29	0.29	0.22
16.	Barmer	2.56	0.20	2.40	0.10	0.16	0.10
17.	Jalor	2.66	0.13	2.55	0.10	0.11	0.03
18.	Sirohi	2.02	0.29	1.86	0.09	0.16	0.20
19.	Bhilwara	5.54	0.41	5.26	0.16	0.28	0.25
20.	Udaipur	8.67	0.82	8.20	0.31	0.47	0.51
21.	Chittaurgarh	5.05	0.43	4.79	0.25	0.26	0.18
22.	Dungarpur	2.15	0.08	2.05	0.05	0.10	0.03
23.	Banswara	2.27	0.12	2.18	0.06	0.09	0.06
24.	Bundi	1.80	0.27	1.64	0.15	0.16	0.12
25.	Kota	4.12	1.13	3.66	0.33	0.46	0.80
26.	Jhalawar	2.47	0.24	2.35	0.12	0.12	0.12

4.72 Out of the 16.66% households in the urban areas of the State, 6.51% were accounted for by the cities. Out of this 2.68% lived in owned houses and 3.83% in the rented ones.

4.73 In the owned category, the highest percentage of 1.00 was found in Jaipur while the lowest percentage of 0.25 in Udaipur. In the rented category, the highest percentage was once again recorded in Jaipur and was 1.22. Bikaner recorded the lowest percentage of 0.22. The following table shows percentage distribution and rank for each city:—

City	Owned	Rank	Rented	Rank
1. Bikaner	0.28	4	0.22	6
2. Jaipur	1.00	1	1.22	1
3. Ajmer	0.34	3	0.64	4
4. Jodhpur	0.47	2	0.65	3
5. Udaipur	0.25	5	0.43	5
6. Kota	0.34	3	0.67	2

4.74 The distribution pattern of 1,000 households by different sizes separately in the rural and urban areas of the State revealed that there were 130 such households which lived in owned houses and 6 in

rented ones in the rural areas of the State. Similarly 66 such households lived in owned houses and 55 in the rented ones in the urban areas of the State.

4.75 The districtwise position revealed that Chittaurgarh had the highest number of households in the owned category in the rural areas. This was 165. Sirohi and Bhilwara followed closely with 163 households each. Ganganagar had the lowest number which was 92. In the rented category for the rural areas of the various districts, Ganganagar recorded the highest number of 16 households followed by Bundi which had 13 such households. Churu, Jhunjhunun, Alwar and Sikar jointly recorded the lowest number which was 2 in each case.

4 76 In the urban areas of the various districts, the highest number of households in the owned category was recorded in Jalor which was 108. It was followed in the second place by Dungarpur which had 90 such households. The lowest number of 47 households was recorded in Ajmer. In the rented category the highest number of households was recorded in Kota which was 87. Ajmer with 77 such households came next. The lowest number was recorded in Sikar which was only 14. The following table shows distribution for the rural and the urban areas of the State and the districts according to tenure status:—

S.No.	State/District	Rural		Urban	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
	RAJASTHAN	**130**	**6**	**66**	**55**
1.	Ganganagar	92	16	57	53
2.	Bikaner	100	7	55	40
3.	Churu	100	2	79	19
4.	Jhunjhunun	102	2	84	21
5.	Alwar	111	2	72	45
6.	Bharatpur	119	3	81	37
7.	Sawai Madhopur	135	4	72	47
8.	Jaipur	122	3	63	65
9.	Sikar	112	2	82	14
10.	Ajmer	136	6	47	77
11.	Tonk	129	7	88	30
12.	Jaisalmer	133	4	61	62
13.	Jodhpur	112	4	59	65
14.	Nagaur	122	4	83	38
15.	Pali	141	10	72	54
16.	Barmer	124	5	83	52
17.	Jalor	137	6	108	32
18.	Sirohi	163	8	59	76
19.	Bhilwara	163	5	73	64
20.	Udaipur	154	6	61	65
21.	Chittaurgarh	165	8	76	53
22.	Dungarpur	138	3	90	32
23.	Banswara	127	4	85	54
24.	Bundi	139	13	73	52
25.	Kota	137	12	49	87
26.	Jhalawar	140	7	60	60

4.77 This distribution for the cities revealed that Jaipur recorded the highest number of households in the owned category which was 59. Bikaner with 53 such households came next. The lowest number of households in the owned category was recorded in Ajmer which was 43. In the rented category, Kota with 92 households topped, followed by Ajmer which had 83 such households. Bikaner recorded the lowest number which was 42. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city:—

	City	Owned	Rank	Rented	Rank
1.	Bikaner	53	2	42	5
2.	Jaipur	59	1	71	4
3.	Ajmer	43	6	83	2
4.	Jodhpur	52	3	71	4
5.	Udaipur	45	5	77	3
6.	Kota	47	4	92	1

Five person households

4.78 There were 650,715 households in this category in the entire State. This represented 14.43% of all Census households in the State. Out of this 589,420 households, representing 90.58% lived in owned houses and 61,295, representing 9.42% in the rented ones.

4.79 In the owned category, the highest percentage of 8.21 followed by 7.21 was recorded in Udaipur and Jaipur districts respectively. The lowest percentage of 0.59 was found in Jaisalmer.

4.80 In the rented category the highest percentage was 1.36 and was found in Jaipur. Ajmer

with a percentage of 0.99 came next. Jaisalmer once again recorded the lowest percentage which was 0.06.

4.81 Of the 90.58% households that lived in owned houses in the State, as many as 81.16% were located in the rural areas. Similarly out of the 9.42% households that lived in rented houses in the entire State, rural areas accounted for 2.85%.

4.82 In the rural areas of the various districts, the highest percentage of households that lived in owned houses was 7.72 and was recorded in Udaipur. Jaipur, again, occupied the second place with a percentage of 5.84. So did Jaisalmer in respect of lowest percentage which was 0.52.

4.83 In the rented category the percentage in most of the districts was very small; the highest being 0.46 in Ganganagar and the lowest 0.02 each in Jhunjhunun and Jaisalmer.

4.84 The urban areas accounted for 9.42% households in the owned category out of the total percentage of 90.58 in the State and 6.57 in the rented category out of 9.42.

4.85 In the owned categroy in the urban areas of the various districts, the highest percentage was found in Jaipur which was 1.37. The next highest percentage being 0.65 each in Ajmer and Jodhpur. Jaisalmer had the lowest percentage of 0.07.

4.86 In the rented category the highest percentage was again recorded in Jaipur which was 1.25. Second place was occupied by Ajmer with a percentage of 0.87. Jalor recorded the lowest percentage of 0.03. The following table shows percentage distribution of five person households in the rural and the urban areas of the State and the various districts according to tenure status:—

S.No.	State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
	RAJASTHAN	**90.58**	**9.42**	**81.16**	**2.85**	**9.42**	**6.57**
1.	Ganganagar	3.49	0.70	3.10	0.46	0.39	0.34
2.	Bikaner	1.45	0.33	1.00	0.01	0.45	0.29
3.	Churu	2.41	0.15	1.80	0.03	0.61	0.12
4.	Jhunjhunun	2.77	0.10	2.36	0.02	0.41	0.08
5.	Alwar	4.49	0.21	4.21	0.07	0.28	0.14
6.	Bharatpur	5.05	0.26	4.55	0.07	0.50	0.19
7.	Sawai Madhopur	4.53	0.29	4.19	0.10	0.34	0.19
8.	Jaipur	7.21	1.36	5.84	0.11	1.37	1.25
9.	Sikar	3.37	0.12	2.91	0.04	0.46	0.08
10.	Ajmer	3.52	0.99	2.87	0.12	0.65	0.87
11.	Tonk	2.19	0.14	1.92	0.07	0.27	0.07
12.	Jaisalmer	0.59	0.06	0.52	0.02	0.07	0.04
13.	Jodhpur	3.25	0.73	2.60	0.09	0.65	0.64
14.	Nagaur	4.09	0.22	3.70	0.10	0.39	0.12
15.	Pali	4.15	0.38	3.84	0.21	0.31	0.17
16.	Barmer	2.74	0.16	2.59	0.08	0.15	0.08
17.	Jalor	2.82	0.10	2.70	0.07	0.12	0.03
18.	Sirohi	1.87	0.22	1.70	0.07	0.17	0.15
19.	Bhilwara	4.87	0.34	4.64	0.14	0.23	0.20
20.	Udaipur	8.21	0.65	7.72	0.21	0.49	0.44
21.	Chittaurgarh	4.33	0.36	4.08	0.20	0.25	0.16
22.	Dungarpur	2.29	0.07	2.19	0.03	0.10	0.04
23.	Banswara	2.57	0.08	2.51	0.04	0.06	0.04
24.	Bundi	1.69	0.21	1.53	0.11	0.16	0.10
25.	Kota	4.05	0.89	3.63	0.25	0.42	0.64
26.	Jhalawar	2.58	0.20	2.46	0.10	0.12	0.10

4.87 Out of the 15.99% households in the urban areas of the State, 6.25% were accounted for by the cities. Out of this 2.78% households lived in owned houses and 3.47% in the rented ones.

4.88 In the various cities of the State, the highest percentage for the owned category was recorded in Jaipur which was 1.02. The lowest percentage of 0.29 each was recorded in Udaipur and Kota.

4.89 In the rented category, highest percentage was again recorded in Jaipur which was 1.12. Bikaner had the lowest percentage of 0.25. The following table shows percentage distribution of households according to tenure status in each city along with rank :—

City	Owned	Rank	Rented	Rank
1. Bikaner	0.34	3	0.25	6
2. Jaipur	1.02	1	1.12	1
3. Ajmer	0.34	3	0.60	2
4. Jodhpur	0.50	2	0.58	3
5. Udaipur	0.29	4	0.38	5
6. Kota	0.29	4	0.54	4

4.90 The distribution pattern of 1,000 households by different sizes in the rural and urban areas separately revealed that there were 143 five member households in the owned and only 5 in the rented categories in the rural areas of the State. This number for the urban areas of the State worked out to 74 and 52 respectively.

4.91 The distribution pattern for the rural areas of the various districts revealed that the highest number in the owned category was 160 which was found in Sirohi and Dungarpur. Jhalawar was close behind with 159 such households. The lowest number was 109 and was found in Ganganagar. In the rented category in the rural areas, the highest number of 16 households was found in Ganganagar while the next highest number of 10 each was in Bundi and Kota. The lowest number of 2 households each was found in Churu, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sikar and Dungarpur.

4.92 In the urban areas of the various districts, the highest number in the owned category was found in Jalor, which was 125. Jhunjhunun and Dungarpur with 100 households each jointly occupied the second place. The lowest number of 50 households was found in Kota.

4.93 In the rented category in the urban areas the highest number of households was 75 which was found in Kota. Ajmer came next with 71 households. The lowest number of households which was 18 each, was found in Churu and Sikar. The following table shows distribution of households according to tenure status for the State and various districts separately for the rural and the urban areas :—

S.No.	State/District	Rural		Urban	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
	RAJASTHAN	**143**	**5**	**74**	**52**
1.	Ganganagar	109	16	68	57
2.	Bikaner	121	5	73	47
3.	Churu	124	2	94	18
4.	Jhunjhunun	132	2	100	19
5.	Alwar	139	2	80	42
6.	Bharatpur	144	2	91	34
7.	Sawai Madhopur	148	4	78	44
8.	Jaipur	135	3	70	64
9.	Sikar	135	2	97	18
10.	Ajmer	142	6	53	71
11.	Tonk	142	5	95	25
12.	Jaisalmer	136	5	81	56
13.	Jodhpur	133	5	66	64
14.	Nagaur	136	3	93	29
15.	Pali	151	8	82	46
16.	Barmer	145	4	83	44
17.	Jalor	157	4	125	34
18.	Sirohi	160	7	69	63
19.	Bhilwara	156	5	65	56
20.	Udaipur	158	4	68	61
21.	Chittaurgarh	152	7	80	51
22.	Dungarpur	160	2	100	38
23.	Banswara	158	3	71	38
24.	Bundi	141	10	78	50
25.	Kota	147	10	50	75
26.	Jhalawar	159	7	68	56

4.94 The distribution pattern for the cities for this class of households revealed that in the ow ed category, Bikaner stood at the top with 70 households followed by Jaipur which had 65 such households. Kota with 43 households occupied the bottom place.

4.95 In the rented category, Ajmer with 83 households occupied the top place and Bikaner, with 52 households, the bottom place. The following

table shows distribution and rank according to tenure status for each city :—

City	Owned	Rank	Rented	Rank
1. Bikaner	70	1	52	6
2. Jaipur	65	2	72	4
3. Ajmer	47	5	83	1
4. Jodhpur	59	3	69	5
5. Udaipur	56	4	74	3
6. Kota	43	6	81	2

Households with six persons and more

4.96 There were 2,148,885 such households representing 47.65% of all households in the State. Out of this, 2,006,720, representing 93.38%, lived in owned houses, and 142,165, representing 6.62%, in the rented ones.

4.97 In the owned category, the highest percentage in various districts of the State was found in Jaipur which was 8.55. Udaipur with 6.21% households came next. The lowest percentage was 0.62 and was found in Jaisalmer.

4.98 The percentage in the rented category was below 1 in all the districts; the highest being 0.97 in Jaipur. Dungarpur recorded the lowest percentage which was 0.04.

4 99 Out of the 93.38% of such households living in owned houses in the State, 80.72% were in the rural areas. Similarly out of the total of 6.62% households in the rented category, 1.65% were in the rural areas.

4.100 The highest percentage of households in the owned category in rural areas of the various districts of the State was 6.76 followed by 5.67 and was found in Jaipur and Udaipur respectively. Jaisalmer had the lowest percentage which was 0.55.

4.101 In the rented category, the percentage in most of the districts was very meagre, the highest being 0.39 in Ganganagar and the lowest 0.01 in Jaisalmer.

4.102 The urban areas accounted for 12.66% households out of 93.38% in the owned category and 4.97% out of 6.62% in the rented category.

4.103 The districtwise position about the owned category revealed that Jaipur with 1.79% households occupied the top place, followed by Churu with 1.03%. The lowest percentage of 0.07 was recorded in Jaisalmer.

4.104 In the rented category, Jaipur, again, occupied the top place with a percentage of 0.90 and Jalor and Dungarpur jointly, the bottom place with a percentage of 0.02 each.

4.105 The following table shows percentage distribution about households living in owned and rented houses in the rural and urban areas of the State and the various districts for this class of households:—

S.No. State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
RAJASTHAN	**93.38**	**6.62**	**80.72**	**1.65**	**12.66**	**4.97**
1. Ganganagar	5.19	0.66	4.56	0.39	0.63	0.26
2. Bikaner	2.11	0.28	1.36	0.03	0.75	0.25
3. Churu	3.67	0.15	2.64	0.02	1.03	0.13
4. Jhunjhunun	3.86	0.09	3.25	0.02	0.61	0.07
5. Alwar	5.50	0.16	5.12	0.05	0.38	0.11
6. Bharatpur	5.78	0.19	5.09	0.04	0.69	0.15
7. Sawai Madhopur	4.46	0.20	4.05	0.06	0.41	0.14
8. Jaipur	8.55	0.97	6.76	0.07	1.79	0.90
9. Sikar	4.34	0.10	3.63	0.03	0.71	0.07
10. Ajmer	3.48	0.81	2.60	0.06	0.88	0.75
11. Tonk	2.30	0.08	1.94	0.02	0.36	0.06
12. Jaisalmer	0.62	0.05	0.55	0.01	0.07	0.04
13. Jodhpur	4.13	0.59	3.20	0.05	0.93	0.54
14. Nagaur	4.85	0.15	4.31	0.05	0.54	0.09

S.No.	State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
15.	Pali	3.38	0.24	3.09	0.11	0.29	0.13
16.	Barmer	2.78	0.12	2.61	0.06	0.17	0.07
17.	Jalor	2.39	0.06	2.30	0.04	0.09	0.02
18.	Sirohi	1.36	0.14	1.17	0.04	0.19	0.10
19.	Bhilwara	3.39	0.18	3.11	0.05	0.28	0.13
20.	Udaipur	6.21	0.36	5.67	0.10	0.54	0.27
21.	Chittaurgarh	2.95	0.16	2.68	0.07	0.27	0.09
22.	Dungarpur	2.14	0.04	2.05	0.02	0.09	0.02
23.	Banswara	2.63	0.06	2.53	0.03	0.10	0.03
24.	Bundi	1.53	0.12	1.35	0.05	0.18	0.07
25.	Kota	3.60	0.53	3.08	0.12	0.52	0.41
26.	Jhalawar	2.18	0.13	2.02	0.06	0.16	0.07

4.106 Out of the 17.63% households in the urban areas of the State 6.49% were located in the cities. In the owned category, the highest percentage of 1.37 households was recorded in Jaipur while Udaipur had the lowest percentage of 0.34. In the rented category the highest percentage of 0.80 was once again recorded in Jaipur but the lowest percentage which was 0.22 was found in Bikaner. The following table shows percentage distribution in each city according to tenure status along with rank :—

	City	Owned	Rank	Rented	Rank
1.	Bikaner	0.56	3	0.22	6
2.	Jaipur	1.37	1	0.80	1
3.	Ajmer	0.48	4	0.53	2
4.	Jodhpur	0.73	2	0.51	3
5.	Udaipur	0.34	6	0.24	5
6.	Kota	0.37	5	0.34	4

4.107 The distribution pattern of 1,000 households by different sizes separately in the rural and the urban areas revealed that in the rural areas of the State, 471 households lived in owned houses while only 9 lived in the rented ones. Similarly the figures for the urban areas worked out to 329 and 129 households respectively.

4.108 This distribution pattern for the rural and urban areas of the various districts revealed that the highest number of households that lived in owned houses in the rural areas was found in Churu and Jhunjhunun. In these districts the number of households worked out to 601 each. Alwar came next with 557 households. The lowest number of such households, was found in Chittaurgarh which was 331.

4.109 In the rented category the highest number of households in the rural areas was 46, which was found in Ganganagar. Bundi and Kota with 16 households each came next. The lowest number was only 3 which was found in Jhunjhunun.

4.110 Regarding the urban areas of the various districts, the highest number of households living in owned houses was 525 and was found in Churu, followed by Jhunjhunun which had 494 households. The lowest number was 203 and was found in Kota.

4.111 In the rented category the highest number f 203 households was found in Ajmer followed by Jodhpur which had 180 households. The lowest number which was 53 was found in Sikar.

4.112 The following table shows distribution for the State and the various districts according to tenure status of households belonging to this category :—

S.No.	State/District	Rural		Urban	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
	RAJASTHAN	**471**	**9**	**329**	**129**
1.	Ganganagar	531	46	348	147
2.	Bikaner	544	12	402	132
3.	Churu	601	4	525	66
4.	Jhunjhunun	601	3	494	55

S.No.	State/District	Rural		Urban	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
5.	Alwar	557	6	357	101
6.	Bharatpur	532	4	409	88
7.	Sawai Madhopur	472	7	312	108
8.	Jaipur	513	5	305	152
9.	Sikar	553	4	492	53
10.	Ajmer	426	9	239	203
11.	Tonk	476	7	421	66
12.	Jaisalmer	471	10	288	158
13.	Jodhpur	542	8	309	180
14.	Nagaur	522	7	425	74
15.	Pali	400	15	262	114
16.	Barmer	483	11	310	125
17.	Jalor	442	7	321	75
18.	Sirohi	366	12	260	135
19.	Bhilwara	345	5	257	121
20.	Udaipur	382	6	249	125
21.	Chittaurgarh	331	9	280	99
22.	Dungarpur	494	4	315	82
23.	Banswara	525	5	362	104
24.	Bundi	411	16	293	116
25.	Kota	413	16	203	157
26.	Jhalawar	430	13	295	123

4.113 This distribution pattern for the cities revealed that the highest number of households in the owned category was recorded in Bikaner which was 381. Kota recorded the lowest number which was 182. In the rented category, Ajmer topped with 243 households while Bikaner dropped to the bottom place with 148 households. The following table shows distribution and rank for each city :—

	City	Owned	Rank	Rented	Rank
1.	Bikaner	381	1	148	6
2.	Jaipur	288	3	169	3
3.	Ajmer	221	4	243	1
4.	Jodhpur	289	2	200	2
5.	Udaipur	216	5	153	5
6	Kota	182	6	167	4

Households with number of persons unspecified

4.114 There were 14,695 households in the entire State regarding which the number of persons living in each could not be ascertained. Out of this 4,565 representing 31.06 lived in owned houses, and 10,130 representing 68.94% in the rented ones.

4.115 The percentage distribution of such households in various districts of the State revealed that the highest percentage in owned category was found in Sikar which was 5.27. Sawai Madhopur with a percentage of 3.54 came next. The lowest percentage which was 0.07 was recorded in Jaisalmer.

4.116 In the rented category the highest percentage of such households was again recorded in Sikar which was 7.66. Bikaner was close behind with a percentage of 7.28. The lowest percentage of 0.20 was recorded in Bundi.

4.117 Out of the 31.06% households in the owned category and 68.94% in the rented category, the rural areas accounted for 5.17% and 0.44% respectively.

4.118 In the owned category in the rural areas of the various districts, the highest percentage of 1.22 was found in Ganganagar. While no such households were discovered in Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Banswara, and Kota, the lowest percentage of 0.03 each was recorded in Bundi and Jhalawar.

4.119 In the rented category the percentage was extremely negligible. Still, out of 0.44% households in the rural areas of the State, 0.14% were accounted for in Alwar alone. In most of the districts no such households were discovered.

4.120 The bulk percentage of such households both in the owned as well as rented category had been found in the urban areas of the State. As many as 25.89% out of 31.06% in the owned category and 68.50% out of 68.94% in the rented categories were found in the urban areas.

4.121 In the urban areas of the various districts, the highest percentage of such households in the owned category was 5.07 and was recorded in Sikar. Sawai Madhopur with 3.33% households came next. While no such household was recorded in Banswara, the lowest percentage of 0.07 households each was found in Jaisalmer and Jhalawar.

4.122 In the rented category, Pali had the highest percentage of such households which was 8.27. Sikar and Bikaner came next with 7.66% and 7.21% households respectively. The lowest percentage of 0.20 was recorded in Bundi.

4.123 The following table shows percentage distribution of such households in the rural and the urban areas of the State and the various districts according to tenure status :—

S.No.	State/District	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
	RAJASTHAN	**31.06**	**68.94**	**5.17**	**0.44**	**25.89**	**68.50**
1.	Ganganagar	1.53	1.77	1.22	0.03	0.31	1.74
2.	Bikaner	2.69	7.28	0.68	0.07	2.01	7.21
3.	Churu	1.33	2.45	0.31	...	1.02	2.45
4.	Jhunjhunun	1.90	2.48	0.27	...	1.63	2.48
5.	Alwar	1.26	4.70	0.44	0.14	0.82	4.56
6.	Bharatpur	1.33	3.20	0.14	0.03	1.19	3.17
7.	Sawai Madhopur	3.54	5.31	0.21	...	3.33	5.31
8.	Jaipur	2.45	4.83	0.41	0.06	2.04	4.77
9.	Sikar	5.27	7.66	0.20	...	5.07	7.66
10.	Ajmer	1.56	4.25	0.27	...	1.29	4.25
11.	Tonk	0.72	0.61	0.14	...	0.58	0.61
12.	Jaisalmer	0.07	0.24	...	...	0.07	0.24
13.	Jodhpur	0.48	1.29	0.10	...	0.38	1.29
14.	Nagaur	1.43	3.44	0.17	0.04	1.26	3.40
15.	Pali	1.26	8.27	0.17	...	1.09	8.27
16.	Barmer	0.47	0.61	0.17	...	0.30	0.61
17.	Jalor	0.20	0.61	0.10	0.03	0.10	0.58
18.	Sirohi	0.31	3.10	...	...	0.31	3.10
19.	Bhilwara	0.41	2.01	...	...	0.41	2.01
20.	Udaipur	0.82	0.82	0.04	...	0.78	0.82
21.	Chittaurgarh	0.61	0.65	0.07	0.04	0.54	0.61
22.	Dungarpur	0.44	0.78	...	...	0.44	0.78
23.	Banswara	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Bundi	0.54	0.20	0.03	...	0.51	0.20
25.	Kota	0.34	1.33	...	...	0.34	1.33
26.	Jhalawar	0.10	1.05	0.03	...	0.07	1.05

4.124 Out of the 94.39% households in the urban areas of the State, the share of the cities was very small. The percentage worked out to only 9.76. In the owned category, Bikaner recorded the highest percentage which was 1.12. The highest percentage in the rented category which was 4.93 was also recorded in Bikaner. The following table shows percentage distribution for each city according to tenure status along with rank :—

	City	Owned	Rank	Rented	Rank
1.	Bikaner	1.12	1	4.93	1
2.	Jaipur	0.17	4	0.48	4
3.	Ajmer	0.24	2	1.09	2
4.	Jodhpur	0.20	3	0.24	5
5.	Udaipur	0.20	3	0.24	5
6.	Kota	0.10	5	0.75	3

4.125 The distribution pattern of 1,000 households by different sizes separately in the rural and the urban areas revealed that while negligible number of such households was found both in the owned and rented categories in the rural areas of the State, 5 households were found in the owned category and 12 in the rented ones in the urban areas of the State.

4.126 The position regarding the rural areas of the various districts revealed that the number of such households was negligible in most of the districts both in the owned and rented category. The highest number of 2 households in the owned category was however, found in Bikaner, while the highest number, if it could be so called in the rented category which was negligible was recorded in Ganganagar, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Nagaur, Jalor and Chittaurgarh.

4.127 This distribution pattern for the urban areas was altogether different in comparison to rural areas. The highest number of 24 households in the owned category was recorded in Sikar. Sawai Madhopur with 17 such households followed next.

4.128 In the rented category, the highest number of 50 households was found in Pali. Sikar also had as many as 36 such households.

4.129 The following table shows distribution of households in the rural and the urban areas of the State according to tenure status :—

S.No.	State/District	Rural		Urban	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
	RAJASTHAN	N	N	5	12
1.	Ganganagar	1	N	1	7
2.	Bikaner	2	N	7	26
3.	Churu	1	...	4	9
4.	*Jhunjhunun*	N	...	9	14
5.	Alwar	1	N	5	29
6.	Bharatpur	N	N	5	13
7.	Sawai Madhopur	N	...	17	27
8.	Jaipur	N	N	2	5
9.	Sikar	N	...	24	36
10.	Ajmer	N	...	2	8
11.	Tonk	N	...	5	5
12.	Jaisalmer	...	...	2	7
13.	Jodhpur	N	...	1	3
14.	Nagaur	N	N	7	18
15.	Pali	N	...	7	50
16.	Barmer	N	...	4	8
17.	Jalor	N	N	3	14
18.	Sirohi	...	...	3	28
19.	Bhilwara	...	...	3	13
20.	Udaipur	N	...	2	3
21.	Chittaurgarh	N	N	4	5
22.	Dungarpur	...	...	10	18
23.	Banswara	...	...	...	...
24.	Bundi	N	...	6	2
25.	Kota	...	...	1	4
26.	Jhalawar	N	...	1	14

(N=Negligible)

4.130 This distribution for the cities revealed that the highest number of such households in the owned category i. e. 5 was found in Bikaner. In the rented category, the highest number was 23 which was again recorded in Bikaner. The following table shows distribution and rank according to tenure status for each city :—

	City	Owned	Rank	Rented	Rank
1.	Bikaner	5	1	23	1
2.	Jaipur	1	2	1	3
3.	Ajmer	1	2	3	2
4.	Jodhpur	1	2	1	3
5.	Udaipur	1	2	1	3
6.	Kota	N	—	3	2

4.131 To wind up, the percentage of owned houses in the rural areas has been much greater than that in the urban areas. Conversely the percentage in the rented category in the urban areas has been over-whelmingly higher than that in the rural areas.

4.132 Secondly we see that the percentage of households, particularly in the owned category, both in the rural and urban areas, has tended to increase with increase in the size of the household. As many as 47.1% households in the rural areas belonged to the category of households with six persons and more which lived in owned houses. This figure for the urban areas worked out to 32.9%.

4.133 In the rented category, the figures for the rural and the urban areas worked out to 0.9% and 12.9% respectively.

4.134 The following table gives percentage of households classified by size, in the rural and the urban areas of the State :—

Size	Rural	Urban
One person households	5.1	8.7
Two person households	8.0	9.3
Three person households	10.5	9.8
Four person households	13.6	12.1
Five person households	14.8	12.6
Households with six and more persons	48.0	45.8
Households with number of persons unspecified	N	1.7

Comparison with other States

4.135 We have just now analysed the position of households in Rajasthan according to their tenure status. A similar analysis is now being attempted in respect of other states and union territories.

4.136 We have seen that in Rajasthan, 889 households out of 1,000 lived in owned houses and the remaining 111 in rented ones. In other words, roughly 90% of the households in the State lived in owned houses while a mere 10% lived in rented ones.

4.137 This position in respect of other states and union territories revealed that the highest number (957 out of 1,000) of households that lived in owned houses was found in Manipur. In other

words, the incidence of households that lived in rented houses was the smallest in this State. Bihar with 933 households living in owned houses followed closely behind. The lowest number of households that lived in owned houses was 260 and was found in Chandigarh. In other words, the incidence of households living in rented houses was the highest here.

4.138 The position of Rajasthan which had 889 households living in owned houses and 111 in rented ones may be compared to Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh, where the incidence of owned and rented households worked out to 870 : 130, 890 : 110, 863 : 137, 893 : 107, 868 : 132, 864 : 136, 865 : 135, 880 : 120 and 870 : 130 respectively.

4.139 The tenure status of one person households revealed that the highest number of such households that lived in owned houses was 67 and was found in Himachal Pradesh. Goa, Daman & Diu with 61 such households in the owned category came next.

4.140 In the rented category, the highest number of 93 such households was found in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Chandigarh with 89 such households was closely behind.

4.141 The position of Rajasthan which had 37 such households in the owned category may be compared to Andhra Pradesh (42), Bihar (32),Gujarat (35), Haryana (38), Jammu & Kashmir (32), Manipur, (32), Orissa (39), West Bengal (33), Arunachal Pradesh (42) and Laccadiv, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (38). In the rented category, the position of Rajasthan which had 21 such households was similar to the one obtaining in Gujarat (21), Haryana (17), Madhya Pradesh (22), Maharashtra (23), Meghalaya (24), Mysore (18), Nagaland (20), Punjab (20), Tripura (18), West Bengal (23), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (19) and Goa Daman & Diu (24).

4.142 In the case of two person households the highest number (91) of households that lived in owned houses was found in Andhra Pradesh. Orissa with 89 such households came next. The lowest number of such households which was 25 was found in Chandigarh and Pondicherry.

4.143 In the rented category, the highest number (104) was found in Chandigarh. The lowest number which was 8 was found in Manipur.

4.144 The position of Rajasthan which had 68 such households in the owned category may best be compared with Bihar (66), Manipur (66), Meghalaya (73) and Pondicherry (65).

4.145 In the rented category the position of Rajasthan which had 15 such households can be compared with Andhra Pradesh (19), Haryana (15), Jammu & Kashmir (10), Madhya Pradesh (18), Orissa (12), Punjab (17), Tripura (18), Uttar Pradesh (11) and Arunachal Pradesh (19).

4.146 In the case of three person households, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Arunachal Pradesh had the highest number (121 each) of households that lived in owned houses. Nagaland with 116 such households came next. The lowest number of such households which was 25 was found in Chandigarh.

4.147 In the rented category, the highest number (111) of such households was found in Chandigarh. Manipur returned the lowest number which was only 6 in this category.

4.148 The position of Rajasthan in which 89 such households lived in owned houses and 14 in the rented ones, may be compared to Bihar (95:9), Himachal Pradesh (88:16), Jammu & Kashmir (86:10), Madhya Pradesh (96:18) and Tripura (91:19).

4.149 In the four person households, the highest number was 145 in the owned category which was found in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Arunachal Pradesh. The lowest number of such households in the owned category was only 36 which was found in Chandigarh.

4.150 The highest number of such households in the rented category was 132 and was found in Chandigarh. The lowest number of such households was only 6 in the rented category and was found in Manipur.

4.151 The position of Rajasthan which had 118 such households in the owned category and 15 in the rented one out of 1,000 households, according to size and tenure status, was similar to the one obtaining in Jammu & Kashmir (117:10), Madhya Pradesh (121:19), Manipur (119:6). Tripura (121:19) and Uttar Pradesh (126:11).

4.152 In the case of five person households, the distribution of 1,000 such households by size and tenure status revealed that Dadra and Nagar

Haveli had the highest number (159) households in the owned category. The lowest (36) was found in Chandigarh. In the rented category the highest number of such households which was 113, was found in Chandigarh. Manipur recorded the lowest number of such households, which was only 5.

4.153 In Rajasthan, the number of such households worked out to 131 in the owned category and 13 in the rented one. Almost similar position obtained in Jammu & Kashmir (137:9), Kerala (132:16) Madhya Pradesh (132:18) and Tripura (136:16).

4.154 In the case of households having six persons and more, the distribution of 1,000 households by size and tenure status revealed that Haryana had the highest number (546) of such households in the owned category. The other States which recorded more than 500 households in this category were Kerala (523) and Manipur (509).

4.155 In the rented category, the highest number of such households was 195 and was found in Delhi. Chandigarh with 191 such households came a close second. The lowest number of households belonging to this category was 11 and was found in Manipur.

4.156 The position of Rajasthan which had 445 such households living in owned houses and 31 in the rented ones, may be compared to Bihar (446:20), Tripura (450:30) and Uttar Pradesh (434:26).

4.157 The following table shows distribution of 1,000 households by size and tenure status in the various states and union territories:—

States/union territories	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census households	Households having number of persons						
			One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six and more persons	No. of persons unspecified
STATES :									
1. Andhra Pradesh	Owned	870	42	91	121	145	142	329	N
	Rented	130	9	19	21	22	20	39	N
2. Assam				Not Available					
3. Bihar	Owned	933	32	66	95	130	144	466	N
	Rented	67	12	9	9	9	8	20	N
4. Gujarat	Owned	766	35	54	66	91	109	411	N
	Rented	234	21	25	29	35	35	88	N
5. Haryana	Owned	890	38	47	62	86	110	546	1
	Rented	110	17	15	14	16	14	34	N
6. Himachal Pradesh	Owned	863	67	82	88	107	117	402	N
	Rented	137	51	24	16	14	12	19	1
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Owned	925	32	59	86	117	137	494	N
	Rented	75	13	10	10	10	9	23	N
8. Kerala	Owned	893	19	43	69	105	132	523	2
	Rented	107	8	9	12	15	16	46	1
9. Madhya Pradesh	Owned	868	45	81	96	121	132	393	N
	Rented	132	22	18	18	19	18	37	N
10. Maharashtra	Owned	715	31	57	77	99	111	340	N
	Rented	285	23	33	39	44	43	103	N
11. Manipur	Owned	957	32	66	96	119	135	509	N
	Rented	43	7	8	6	6	5	11	N
12. Meghalaya	Owned	835	43	73	106	130	135	348	N
	Rented	165	24	26	25	25	21	44	N
13. Mysore	Owned	767	31	56	77	102	113	388	N
	Rented	233	18	26	31	36	34	88	N

(N=Negligible)

States/union territories	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census households	Households having number of persons: One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six and more persons	No. of persons unspecified
14. Nagaland	Owned	864	60	87	116	130	133	338	N
	Rented	136	20	26	24	19	15	32	N
15. Orissa	Owned	925	39	89	121	145	149	382	N
	Rented	75	13	12	12	12	9	17	N
16. Punjab	Owned	865	46	59	70	94	113	483	N
	Rented	135	20	17	17	20	18	43	N
17. RAJASTHAN	Owned	889	37	68	89	118	131	445	1
	Rented	111	21	15	14	15	13	31	2
18. Tamilnadu	Owned	784	44	86	108	131	130	284	1
	Rented	216	13	28	34	37	33	70	1
19. Tripura	Owned	880	23	59	91	121	136	450	N
	Rented	120	18	18	19	19	16	30	N
20. Uttar Pradesh	Owned	919	48	75	97	126	138	434	1
	Rented	81	13	11	10	11	10	26	N
21. West Bengal	Owned	798	33	55	78	102	114	416	N
	Rented	202	23	28	29	30	27	65	N
UNION TERRITORIES :									
1. Andman & Nicobar Islands	Owned	541	30	48	57	71	79	253	3
	Rented	459	93	93	79	64	49	79	2
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Owned	870	42	91	121	145	142	329	N
	Rented	130	9	19	21	22	20	39	N
3. Chandigarh	Owned	260	24	25	28	36	36	111	N
	Rented	740	89	104	111	132	113	191	N
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Owned	930	20	59	91	140	159	461	...
	Rented	70	19	9	10	11	7	14	...
5. Delhi	Owned	455	24	38	44	58	64	227	N
	Rented	545	52	61	69	85	81	195	2
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	Owned	790	61	77	90	106	110	346	...
	Rented	210	24	29	30	32	27	68	...
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Owned	855	38	53	76	104	115	465	4
	Rented	145	49	26	22	21	12	13	2
8. Pondicherry	Owned	681	25	65	87	102	106	294	2
	Rented	319	15	37	45	54	51	115	2

(N=Negligible)

4.158 It will be observed from the above table that the incidence of households living in rented houses is greater than of those having their own houses in Chandigarh and Delhi. This phenomenon may be attributed to the almost complete urbanisation of these areas.

HOUSING TABLES

From out of the data collected during houselisting, four tables and one appendix viz., tables H-I to H-IV and an appendix to table H-II were compiled on electronic computor on the basis of 20% sample of census houses. The estimates in the tables were however, obtained by multiplying the sample figures by 5.

The figures given in the tables of the 'H' series are unbiased estimates of the various characteristics based on 20% sample of census houses.

The following statement indicates the broad level of precision of the estimated frequency of any cell directly from the size of the Universe (i.e., District/State).

STATEMENT

District/State size (N), value of proportion (P) and the related size of cell estimate (NP) at 20% relative standard error (p.r.s.e.)

N	>16567	4900<N<16567	4900	3233	2400	1900	1567	1327	1150	1010	900
P	<0.006	0.006<P<0.02	0.02	0 03	0.04	0 05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10
NP	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90

Note :

1. The above statement has been derived from the detailed statement already shown in Chapter I of this volume setting the acceptable level of precision at 20%. For any 'N' falling between 900 and 4900 read off the value of 'NP' corresponding to the nearest value of 'N' tabulated above. For example if N=1352, NP=93 corresponding to N=1327 in the statement. For N<900 and other levels of precision the detailed statement may be consulted.

2. Whatever the universe size there is a maximum value of the estimated cell frequency associated with a specific level of precision as shown below :

p. r. s. e.	1	2.5	5	10	20	30	50
NP	40,000	6,400	1,600	400	100	45	16

These values read alongwith those in the statement will provide a better appreciation of the level of precision of the estimate in any cell of the table. For example for a district size N=1352 (vide note 1 above) cell frequencies between 93 and 400 will have a relative standard error of 10–20%, while those equal to or greater than 400, will have a relative standard error of 10% or less, etc.

TABLE H-I

CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

This table gives an account of the uses to which the census houses are put. The uses of census houses have been broadly divided into three categories viz., (i) purely residential, (ii) partly residential and (iii) non–residential.

This table corresponds to table E–I of 1961 Census with the difference that in 1961 the data was presented down to tehsil level. The educational institutions, public health and medical institutions etc., are, however, not shown separately as in 1961 but have been included under 'others'. This information will however, be available in the Establishment Table E–I which has been prepared on full count basis and published in Part III-B—Establishment Tables.

TABLE H-I

H-I CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied		
				Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**Total**	**6,223,870**	**788,670**	**4,293,425**	**39,330**	**80,480**
	Rural	**5,084,850**	**687,260**	**3,507,920**	**30,360**	**68,200**
	Urban	**1,139,020**	**101,410**	**785,505**	**8,970**	**12,280**
Ganganagar	Total	281,330	31,075	215,885	2,590	1,470
	Rural	228,610	27,460	179,050	2,065	1,080
	Urban	52,720	3,615	36,835	525	390
Bikaner	Total	127,180	18,365	91,070	640	880
	Rural	73,335	14,100	52,690	300	485
	Urban	53,845	4,265	38,380	340	395
Bikaner City	City	41,845	2,865	30,255	300	235
Churu	Total	164,005	15,025	128,735	730	1,205
	Rural	106,675	8,180	89,890	395	570
	Urban	57,330	6,845	38,845	335	635
Jhunjhunun	Total	181,680	21,290	128,420	560	1,370
	Rural	143,705	15,450	104,595	330	880
	Urban	37,975	5,840	23,825	230	490
Alwar	Total	338,890	42,885	213,890	980	2,325
	Rural	306,655	40,590	192,415	795	1,715
	Urban	32,235	2,295	21,475	185	610
Bharatpur	Total	354,100	43,475	235,600	1,425	1,260
	Rural	303,695	39,785	200,505	1,205	940
	Urban	50,405	3,690	35,095	220	320
Sawai Madhopur	Total	314,480	49,340	205,130	2,055	2,835
	Rural	273,525	44,790	177,680	1,655	2,480
	Urban	40,955	4,550	27,450	400	355
Jaipur	Total	597,815	73,355	389,400	2,480	7,965
	Rural	430,840	64,035	268,000	1,580	6,525
	Urban	166,975	9,320	121,400	900	1,440
Jaipur City	City	130,595	5,785	98,160	720	830
Sikar	Total	224,260	27,315	148,560	675	3,205
	Rural	178,510	20,535	120,445	425	2,510
	Urban	45,750	6,780	28,115	250	695

TABLE H-I

TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Census houses used as							
Hotels, sarais, dharam-shalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, sweatmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e. g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18,330	**174,450**	**21,500**	**80,055**	**13,020**	**4,170**	**82,660**	**627,780**
14,010	**87,195**	**10,530**	**40,365**	**5,740**	**3,275**	**68,665**	**561,330**
4,320	**87,255**	**10,970**	**39,690**	**7,280**	**895**	**13,995**	**66,450**
345	9,275	1,055	2,955	705	160	2,030	13,785
190	3,705	530	1,245	230	150	1,810	11,095
155	5,570	525	1,710	475	10	220	2,690
215	4,065	645	1,945	425	125	1,635	7,170
100	515	210	450	100	50	1,065	3,270
115	3,550	435	1,495	325	75	570	3,900
90	2,990	390	1,180	280	75	430	2,755
460	4,300	405	1,965	590	115	1,725	8,750
255	885	85	380	120	65	1,195	4,655
205	3,415	320	1,585	470	50	530	4,095
625	5,260	535	1,865	470	120	1,965	19,200
420	2,195	285	1,015	195	85	1,400	16,855
205	3,065	250	850	275	35	565	2,345
1,435	9,525	850	5,155	585	175	4,410	56,675
1,295	6,545	505	3,790	280	135	3,905	54,685
140	2,980	345	1,365	305	40	505	1,990
2,260	10,430	950	4,100	300	195	3,615	50,490
1,965	5,760	405	2,125	150	170	2,875	47,810
295	4,670	545	1,975	150	25	740	2,680
815	9,855	750	3,350	550	195	4,850	34,755
740	6,635	365	2,020	185	165	4,315	32,495
75	3,220	385	1,330	365	30	535	2,260
1,855	21,315	2,540	13,075	1,690	365	10,915	72,860
1,450	8,690	815	5,585	615	240	8,955	64,350
405	12,625	1,725	7,490	1,075	125	1,960	8,510
285	9,725	1,270	6,190	800	95	1,280	5,455
1,400	6,680	605	3,355	875	110	3,505	27,975
1,220	2,990	385	1,820	435	95	2,755	24,895
180	3,690	220	1,535	440	15	750	3,080

TABLE H-I

H-I CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied		
				Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ajmer	Total	292,275	32,610	201,755	1,215	4,705
	Rural	186,435	25,840	124,900	730	3,750
	Urban	105,840	6,770	76,855	485	955
Ajmer City	City	59,245	2,730	45,645	290	400
Tonk	Total	168,925	21,280	99,415	1,000	2,465
	Rural	140,270	17,470	82,525	715	1,935
	Urban	28,655	3,810	16,890	285	530
Jaisalmer	Total	46,670	13,075	28,690	505	665
	Rural	38,065	11,130	23,765	470	600
	Urban	8,605	1,945	4,925	35	65
Jodhpur	Total	256,340	35,280	184,665	1,840	2,255
	Rural	169,840	27,585	123,055	920	1,760
	Urban	86,500	7,695	61,610	920	495
Jodhpur City	City	70,105	4,605	52,030	760	325
Nagaur	Total	274,850	37,720	195,470	1,380	3,220
	Rural	235,920	33,585	169,915	1,215	2,600
	Urban	38,930	4,135	25,555	165	620
Pali	Total	287,580	54,620	178,265	2,020	8,420
	Rural	253,330	51,050	155,315	1,600	7,815
	Urban	34,250	3,570	22,950	420	605
Barmer	Total	176,070	38,335	122,950	1,090	2,170
	Rural	160,430	37,185	112,155	990	1,790
	Urban	15,640	1,150	10,795	100	380
Jalor	Total	157,275	28,530	112,410	1,380	2,335
	Rural	148,320	27,175	106,655	1,290	2,180
	Urban	8,955	1,355	5,755	90	155
Sirohi	Total	126,020	24,130	80,520	905	2,730
	Rural	103,355	21,630	65,280	670	2,455
	Urban	22,665	2,500	15,240	235	275
Bhilwara	Total	290,825	29,080	205,055	1,435	6,315
	Rural	259,480	26,410	183,525	1,245	5,825
	Urban	31,345	2,670	21,530	190	490

TABLE H-I

TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT—contd.

Census houses used as							
Hotels, sarais, dharam-shalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, sweatmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e. g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
865	12,365	1,570	6,225	785	255	5,055	24,870
490	3,865	710	2,145	255	195	3,930	19,625
375	8,500	860	4,080	530	60	1,125	5,245
205	4,380	385	2,200	285	30	445	2,250
290	5,500	530	2,355	305	175	4,115	31,495
220	3,320	225	1,240	150	150	3,595	28,725
70	2,180	305	1,115	155	25	520	2,770
370	760	225	300	90	10	360	1,620
360	290	75	145	25	10	270	925
10	470	150	155	65	...	90	695
745	8,180	1,185	3,590	410	130	2,790	15,270
400	1,770	255	985	175	75	2,030	10,830
345	6,410	930	2,605	235	55	760	4,440
270	5,445	815	2,275	195	45	560	2,780
875	7,170	650	2,840	680	210	3,025	21,610
655	4,080	410	1,305	365	175	2,400	19,215
220	3,090	240	1,535	315	35	625	2,395
950	5,345	825	3,195	660	185	5,225	27,870
820	3,275	570	2,215	410	180	4,770	25,310
130	2,070	255	980	250	5	455	2,560
505	2,825	505	1,090	155	100	1,260	5,085
415	1,490	295	615	70	90	1,080	4,255
90	1,335	210	475	85	10	180	830
430	2,175	435	810	185	60	1,260	7,265
365	1,420	255	660	165	50	1,135	6,970
65	755	180	150	20	10	125	295
495	2,150	465	1,190	355	140	1,790	11,150
390	875	215	660	160	110	1,525	9,385
105	1,275	250	530	195	30	265	1,765
580	8,380	985	4,235	520	265	5,050	28,925
415	6,320	660	3,025	285	235	4,720	26,815
165	2,060	325	1,210	235	30	330	2,110

TABLE H-I

H–I CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied		
				Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Udaipur	Total	495,260	58,295	351,850	4,120	6,470
	Rural	431,170	53,410	307,175	3,505	5,675
	Urban	64,090	4,885	44,675	615	795
Udaipur City	City	43,665	2,170	32,165	420	515
Chittaurgarh	Total	264,170	25,700	185,260	2,530	3,945
	Rural	234,370	22,635	166,420	2,080	3,560
	Urban	29,800	3,065	18,840	450	385
Dungarpur	Total	113,660	7,785	91,705	1,070	1,605
	Rural	104,890	7,150	85,750	915	1,430
	Urban	8,770	635	5,955	155	175
Banswara	Total	131,425	8,160	104,075	1,620	2,835
	Rural	123,060	7,570	98,585	1,370	2,620
	Urban	8,365	590	5,490	250	215
Bundi	Total	110,145	12,615	80,880	755	1,410
	Rural	91,035	10,510	68,255	510	1,145
	Urban	19,110	2,105	12,625	245	265
Kota	Total	299,165	26,560	206,545	2,595	3,980
	Rural	226,100	20,855	152,825	1,935	3,585
	Urban	73,065	5,705	53,720	660	395
Kota City	City	55,760	4,175	42,215	470	145
Jhalawar	Total	149,475	12,770	107,225	1,735	2,440
	Rural	133,230	11,145	96,550	1,450	2,290
	Urban	16,245	1,625	10,675	285	150

TABLE H-I

TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT—concld.

Census houses used as							
Hotels, sarais, dharam-shalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, sweatmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e. g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,010	13,090	1,855	4,945	685	365	6,925	45,650
730	8,170	1,175	2,235	410	260	6,000	42,425
280	4,920	680	2,710	275	105	925	3,225
165	3,425	430	1,840	140	85	570	1,740
560	6,730	1,115	2,945	505	180	3,320	31,380
345	4,145	705	1,810	295	150	2,935	29,290
215	2,585	410	1,135	210	30	385	2,090
190	1,965	285	510	85	80	410	7,970
100	1,250	200	290	70	80	225	7,430
90	715	85	220	15	...	185	540
150	1,910	315	475	195	95	630	10,965
120	1,170	165	305	110	80	500	10,465
30	740	150	170	85	15	130	500
205	3,015	415	1,230	135	55	1,580	7,850
130	1,645	205	630	55	50	1,260	6,640
75	1,370	210	600	80	5	320	1,210
515	8,915	1,380	4,515	810	225	3,590	39,535
285	4,005	615	2,340	290	170	2,715	36,480
230	4,910	765	2,175	520	55	875	3,055
190	3,430	610	1,570	400	40	580	1,935
185	3,270	425	1,840	270	80	1,625	17,610
135	2,185	210	1,330	140	60	1,300	16,435
50	1,085	215	510	130	20	325	1,175

TABLE H-II

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL & PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

This table presents structural conditions of houses according to the type of material used for wall and roof.

Wall material may be broadly divided into two groups viz., pucca and kutcha. The wall materials included in the pucca category are (i) Burnt bricks, (ii) G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, (iii) Stone, and (iv) Cement concrete, while kutcha category includes (i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, (ii) Mud, (iii) Unburnt bricks, and (iv) Wood. Separate information is also available for "all other materials and materials not stated."

Similarly roof material may be divided into pucca and kutcha categories. The pucca category includes (i) Tiles, slate, shingle, (ii) Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, (iii) Asbestos cement sheets, (iv) Brick and lime, (v) Stone, and (vi) Concrete, R. B. C./R. C. C. while kutcha category consists of Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo. Information for "all other materials and materials not stated" is also separately available in this table.

This table corresponds to table E-IV of the 1961 Census which was prepared on 20% of the sample households living in census houses.

Appendix

An appendix to this table namely "Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof" has been prepared for the first time in the 1971 Census. The predominant materials of wall viz., (i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood, (ii) Burnt-bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement, and (iii) All other materials and materials not stated, have been cross classified by the predominant materials of roof viz., (i) Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood, (ii) Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B. C./R. C. C., and (iii) All other materials and materials not stated.

TABLE H-II

H–II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census houses	Predominant material: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	**Total**	**6,223,870**	**87,710**	**1,840,650**	**1.056,795**	**80,015**	**721,215**	**5,170**
	Rural	**5,084,850**	**82,615**	**1,761,675**	**992,020**	**71,270**	**438,090**	**2,660**
	Urban	**1,139,020**	**5,095**	**78,975**	**64,775**	**8,745**	**283,125**	**2,510**
Ganganagar	Total	281,330	1,185	8,950	195,600	1,035	70,280	40
	Rural	228,610	1,150	7,475	182,235	585	33,340	25
	Urban	52,720	35	1,475	13,365	450	36,940	15
Bikaner	Total	127,180	1,720	20,755	38,095	4,155	53,035	30
	Rural	73,335	1,630	20,045	32,285	4,005	10,000	20
	Urban	53,845	90	710	5,810	150	43,035	10
Bikaner City	City	41,845	30	445	3,960	110	33,435	10
Churu	Total	164,005	5,355	21,115	29,120	6,005	50,350	130
	Rural	106,675	4,485	18,545	23,260	5,275	27,780	25
	Urban	57,330	870	2,570	5,860	730	22,570	105
Jhunjhunun	Total	181,680	520	17,870	35,170	575	67,165	100
	Rural	143,705	410	17,010	32,935	415	46,570	55
	Urban	37,975	110	860	2,235	160	20,595	45
Alwar	Total	338,890	390	98,680	28,725	435	15,585	280
	Rural	306,655	380	96,270	28,355	290	10.955	60
	Urban	32,235	10	2,410	370	145	4,630	220
Bharatpur	Total	354,100	815	160,515	29,165	490	62,915	100
	Rural	303,695	795	150,775	27,840	275	42,525	15
	Urban	50,405	20	9,740	1,325	215	20,390	85
Sawai Madhopur	Total	314,480	615	106,600	42,755	550	17,790	175
	Rural	273,525	470	101,570	41,720	380	12,160	70
	Urban	40,955	145	5,030	1,035	170	5,630	105
Jaipur	Total	597,815	1,305	222,340	58,260	2,165	21,085	625
	Rural	430,840	885	205,810	56,610	605	12,105	75
	Urban	166,975	420	16,530	1,650	1,560	8,980	550
Jaipur City	City	130,595	395	10,445	235	1,265	6,295	400
Sikar	Total	224,260	2,275	33,140	31,470	2,410	73,005	95
	Rural	178,510	2,090	31,620	29,355	2,015	43,295	35
	Urban	45,750	185	1,520	2,115	395	29,710	60

TABLE H-II

MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

of wall			Predominant material of roof							
Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete, R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,427,350	**3,050**	**1,915**	**1,813,275**	**2,013,860**	**183,755**	**11,645**	**99,110**	**1,932,475**	**163,525**	**6,225**
1,733 635	**1,370**	**1,515**	**1,693,485**	**1,908,935**	**110,635**	**6,550**	**58,900**	**1,200,735**	**100,750**	**4,860**
693,715	**1,680**	**400**	**119,790**	**104,925**	**73,120**	**5,095**	**40,210**	**731,740**	**62,775**	**1,365**
4,080	85	75	224,390	7,465	2,710	435	22,660	5,745	17,325	600
3,755	5	40	198,130	6,315	1,835	220	12,070	2,555	7,200	285
325	80	35	26,260	1,150	875	215	10,590	3,190	10,125	315
9,290	85	15	69,085	90	4,545	415	1,055	49,505	2,420	65
5,260	80	10	57,220	45	3,450	220	300	10,755	1,295	50
4,030	5	5	11,865	45	1,095	195	755	38,750	1,125	15
3,850	5	...	9,830	45	560	195	750	29,390	1,070	5
51,655	165	110	69,745	2,015	9,095	135	4,115	75,095	3,600	205
27,270	30	5	62,135	765	3,525	50	2,935	34,975	2,140	150
24,385	135	105	7,610	1,250	5,570	85	1,180	40,120	1,460	55
60,175	20	85	77,135	1,435	8,020	120	15,635	73,975	5,225	135
46,235	5	70	71,810	900	3,820	35	10,940	52,925	3,170	105
13,940	15	15	5,325	535	4,200	85	4,695	21,050	2,055	30
194,585	175	35	179,155	1,585	4,580	155	3,685	130,450	18,275	1,005
170,165	160	20	175,530	1,135	2,990	85	3,315	105,840	16,775	985
24,420	15	15	3,625	450	1,590	70	370	24,610	1,500	20
99,945	65	90	191,010	3,335	3,245	350	5,995	132,790	17,095	280
81,375	65	30	180,395	1,185	2,020	65	4,890	102,300	12,570	270
18,570	...	60	10,615	2,150	1,225	285	1,105	30,490	4,525	10
145,720	255	20	39,755	78,025	4,010	1,220	3,570	180,495	7,210	195
116,975	180	...	38,170	75,200	2,485	620	2,380	150,960	3,580	130
28,745	75	20	1,585	2,825	1,525	600	1,190	29,535	3,630	65
291,700	285	50	280,000	14,110	30,720	780	2,665	260,140	8,915	485
154,685	35	30	261,145	13,930	14,175	165	1,735	136,415	2,980	295
137,015	250	20	18,855	180	16,545	615	930	123,725	5,935	190
111,305	240	15	11,160	100	14,175	540	65	99,200	5,270	85
81,825	20	20	85,275	1,320	8,835	50	16,235	110,395	2,135	15
70,070	15	15	81,305	1,250	4,650	30	8,440	81,350	1,475	10
11,755	5	5	3,970	70	4,185	20	7,795	29,045	660	5

TABLE H-II

H–II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census houses	Predominant material: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ajmer	Total	292,275	640	59,510	20,120	1,200	17,115	335
	Rural	186,435	610	55,570	17,845	350	2,840	75
	Urban	105,840	30	3,940	2,275	850	14,275	260
Ajmer City	City	59,245	15	1,525	1,965	520	7,250	210
Tonk	Total	168,925	85	100,355	18,785	260	3,465	20
	Rural	140,270	65	92,220	17,515	110	2,590	15
	Urban	28,655	20	8,135	1,270	150	875	5
Jaisalmer	Total	46,670	610	18,745	2,760	3,240	1,020	45
	Rural	38,065	580	18,660	2,555	3,215	620	40
	Urban	8,605	30	85	205	25	400	5
Jodhpur	Total	256,340	2,175	58,595	41,945	6,515	6,840	120
	Rural	169,840	1,785	55,790	37,945	6,340	5,025	10
	Urban	86,500	390	2,805	4,000	175	1,815	110
Jodhpur City	City	70,105	220	1,200	610	165	1,645	100
Nagaur	Total	274,850	10,525	53,695	45,750	5,570	16,750	145
	Rural	235,920	10,325	52,700	44,140	5,230	15,195	85
	Urban	38,930	200	995	1,610	340	1,555	60
Pali	Total	287,580	1,285	27,745	126,645	865	75,705	60
	Rural	253,330	1,180	27,455	120,930	715	61,925	40
	Urban	34,250	105	290	5,715	150	13,780	20
Barmer	Total	176,070	2,855	89,790	45,200	9,220	7,670	240
	Rural	160,430	2,705	88,645	43,460	9,030	5,265	220
	Urban	15,640	150	1,145	1,740	190	2,405	20
Jalor	Total	157,275	930	43,340	81,430	980	22,940	5
	Rural	148,320	875	42,860	78,875	965	19,295	...
	Urban	8,955	55	480	2,555	15	3,645	5
Sirohi	Total	126,020	3,050	10,745	54,490	1,115	41,500	115
	Rural	103,355	2,915	10,520	50,880	965	29,920	15
	Urban	22,665	135	225	3,610	150	11,580	100
Bhilwara	Total	290,825	150	120,710	27,560	735	17,730	90
	Rural	259,480	145	117,995	25,355	440	8,310	30
	Urban	31,345	5	2,715	2,205	295	9,420	60

TABLE H-II

MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—contd.

of wall			Predominant material of roof							
Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete, R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
193,285	40	30	57,630	42,925	11,015	780	4,045	166,735	8,985	160
109,125	10	10	55,405	40,105	2,455	25	1,630	80,365	6,365	85
84,160	30	20	2,225	2,820	8,560	755	2,415	86,370	2,620	75
47,730	10	20	880	560	7,720	725	1,070	46,720	1,540	30
45,015	...	940	35,855	88,825	6,685	160	685	34,555	1,085	1,075
26,815	...	940	32,510	80,780	5,665	30	360	19,150	730	1,045
18,200	...	...	3,345	8,045	1,020	130	325	15,405	355	30
20,210	30	10	37,855	360	825	90	15	7,255	200	70
12,355	30	10	33,755	345	800	90	15	2,895	95	70
7,855	...	...	4,100	15	25	...	...	4,360	105	...
140,090	30	30	99,810	19,830	6,450	305	3,055	119,780	6,870	240
62,915	20	10	95,170	14,845	4,765	260	405	49,125	5,105	165
77,175	10	20	4,640	4,985	1,685	45	2,650	70,655	1,765	75
66,145	5	15	3,510	360	1,470	40	2,485	60,525	1,670	45
142,375	5	35	110,025	1,910	17,770	575	2,795	136,275	5,420	80
108,215	5	25	106,815	1,385	16,820	525	1,840	103,680	4,810	45
34,160	...	10	3,210	525	950	50	955	32,595	610	35
55,200	60	15	28,480	171,810	5,130	965	525	72,495	8,080	95
41,030	40	15	28,000	161,005	4,055	800	420	51,625	7,340	85
14,170	20	...	480	10,805	1,075	165	105	20,870	740	10
21,045	35	15	125,030	22,020	7,840	630	175	18,935	1,260	180
11,055	35	15	122,105	21,655	7,210	575	95	7,800	850	140
9,990	...	...	2,925	365	630	55	80	11,135	410	40
7,635	5	10	47,895	87,520	7,415	420	210	12,520	1,225	70
5,440	5	5	46,580	84,960	6,030	370	185	9,045	1,120	30
2,195	...	5	1,315	2,560	1,385	50	25	3,475	105	40
14,900	80	25	5,455	87,320	7,150	270	330	14,750	10,675	70
8,105	10	25	4,790	80,630	3,970	80	245	7,755	5,845	40
6,795	70	...	665	6,690	3,180	190	85	6,995	4,830	30
123,785	30	35	8,750	207,110	2,400	460	5,550	60,760	5,695	100
107,155	20	30	8,475	197,285	1,315	370	3,095	44,485	4,370	85
16,630	10	5	275	9,825	1,085	90	2,455	16,275	1,325	15

TABLE H-II

H–II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census houses	Predominant material: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I Sheets or other metal sheets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Udaipur	Total	495,260	6,395	161,490	13,430	4,210	16,240	310
	Rural	431,170	6,315	159,405	12,825	3,785	8,010	70
	Urban	64,090	80	2,085	605	425	8,230	240
Udaipur City	City	43,665	60	1,130	260	365	5,680	230
Chittaurgarh	Total	264,170	2,680	129,225	3,100	2,595	7,145	750
	Rural	234,370	2,550	125,335	1,795	2,410	3,495	725
	Urban	29,800	130	3,890	1,305	185	3,650	25
Dungarpur	Total	113,660	1,975	63,560	6,600	4,630	16,815	70
	Rural	104,890	1,970	62,965	6,540	4,525	15,020	35
	Urban	8,770	5	595	60	105	1,795	35
Banswara	Total	131,425	35,570	56,270	4,210	13,400	17,600	30
	Rural	123,060	34,420	55,570	2,905	13,170	12,780	20
	Urban	8,365	1,150	700	1,305	230	4,820	10
Bundi	Total	110,145	825	20,010	21,270	695	3,215	775
	Rural	91,035	800	18,790	20,725	370	870	740
	Urban	19,110	25	1,220	545	325	2,345	35
Kota	Total	299,165	2,285	61,525	52,315	5,985	6,505	370
	Rural	226,100	1,620	55,230	50,525	4,900	1,945	115
	Urban	73,065	665	6,295	1,790	1,085	4,560	255
Kota City	City	55,760	570	3,145	670	870	2,235	195
Jhalawar	Total	149,475	1,495	75,375	2,825	980	11,750	115
	Rural	133,230	1,460	72,845	2,610	905	6,255	45
	Urban	16,245	35	2,530	215	75	5,495	70

TABLE H-II

MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF—concld.

of wall			Predominant material of roof							
Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete, R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
292,495	625	65	8,095	382,025	6,745	1,170	1,185	80,305	15,520	215
240,515	200	45	6,740	369,690	2,760	780	720	44,165	6,130	185
51,980	425	20	1,355	12,335	3,985	390	465	36,140	9,390	30
35,510	425	5	565	6,080	3,350	350	435	28,530	4,355	...
118,420	225	30	5,475	205,320	13,095	350	785	36,020	2,835	290
97,970	75	15	5,240	195,875	7,400	305	485	22,815	2,135	115
20,450	150	15	235	9,445	5,695	45	300	13,205	700	175
19,950	30	30	1,150	103,575	1,660	145	85	6,620	370	55
13,795	30	10	1,105	99,730	1,010	60	60	2,590	315	20
6,155	...	20	45	3,845	650	85	25	4,030	55	35
4,295	40	10	2,690	120,110	3,450	60	25	4,610	460	20
4,180	5	10	2,235	116,430	1,510	45	15	2,645	160	20
115	35	...	455	3,680	1,940	15	10	1,965	300	...
62,985	290	80	2,705	76,545	2,345	810	510	24,465	2,530	235
48,595	65	80	2,355	72,105	1,585	385	425	13,565	415	200
14,390	225	...	350	4,440	760	425	85	10,900	2,115	35
169,960	165	55	14,325	181,050	3,840	765	2,810	88,480	7,740	155
111,655	60	50	10,000	168,725	1,470	330	1,455	41,880	2,105	135
58,305	105	5	4,325	12,325	2,370	435	1,355	46,600	5,635	20
47,970	100	5	4,185	6,400	1,555	410	1,110	37,855	4,230	15
56,730	205	...	6,500	106,225	4,180	30	710	29,325	2,325	130
48,925	185	...	6,365	102,660	2,865	30	445	19,075	1,675	115
7,805	20	...	135	3,565	1,315	...	265	10,250	700	15

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H-II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses		Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B. C./ R. C C	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3		4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	Total	4,427,835	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	1,100,300	1,166,700	950
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	205,400	1,950,495	2,385
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	120	135	1,350
	Rural	3,617,820	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	1,038,655	1,103,365	825
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	170,720	1,301,135	1,735
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	105	10	1,270
	Urban	810,015	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	61,645	63,335	125
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	34,680	649,360	650
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	15	125	80
Ganganagar	Total	220,815	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	163,165	5,960	40
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	18,280	33,025	300
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	25	...	20
	Rural	182,895	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	150,605	5,380	20
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	10,240	16,460	170
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	20	...	...
	Urban	37,920	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	12,560	580	20
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	8,040	16,565	130
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	5	...	20

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H–II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—contd.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc of other metal sheets. asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bikaner	Total	92,965	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	45,980	3,445	15
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	6,760	36,740	15
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	10
	Rural	53,685	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	40,985	2,735	10
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	2,065	7,875	10
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
	Urban	39,280	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	4,995	710	5
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	4,695	28,865	5
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
Bikaner City	City	30,925	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	3,615	420	5
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	4,575	22,310	...
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...
Churu	Total	131,240	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	47,425	5,045	75
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	12,445	66,110	90
			III All other materials and materials not stated	5	35	10
	Rural	91,220	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	42,215	2,270	50
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	11,580	35,015	85
			III All other materials and materials not stated	5	...	...

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H–II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—contd.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B. C./ R. C. C	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Churu—contd.	Urban	40,020	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	5,210	2,775	25
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	865	31,095	5
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	35	10
Jhunjhunun	Total	130,820	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	40,820	1,310	10
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	17,925	70,670	15
			III All other materials and materials not stated	5	10	55
	Rural	106,135	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	38,610	710	10
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	15,650	51,080	15
			III All other materials and materials not stated	5	...	55
	Urban	24,685	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,210	600	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	2,275	19,590	...
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	10	...
Alwar	Total	217,725	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	80,435	2,245	30
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	33,470	100,805	710
			III All other materials and materials not stated	15	...	15
	Rural	195,335	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	78,340	1,785	30
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	32,370	82,085	710
			III All other materials and materials not stated	10	...	5

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H-II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—contd.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc of other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Alwar—contd.	Urban	22,390	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,095	460	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	1,100	18,720	...
			III All other materials and materials not stated	5	...	10
Bharatpur	Total	239,020	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	115,375	14,550	115
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	12,445	96,400	60
			III All other materials and materials not stated	25	40	10
	Rural	203,250	I Grass, leaves. reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	107,895	12,430	115
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	11,095	71,625	60
			III All other materials and materials not stated	20	...	10
	Urban	35,770	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	7,480	2,120	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	1,350	24,775	...
			III All other materials and materials not stated	5	40	...
Sawai Madhopur	Total	210,880	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	17,175	86,360	50
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	7,225	99,965	85
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	20	...
	Rural	182,520	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	16,625	81,840	50
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	6,620	77,350	35
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H–II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—contd.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses		Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B. C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3		4	5	6	7
S. Madhopur–contd.	Urban	28,360	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	550	4,520	...
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	605	22,615	50
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	20	...
Jaipur	Total	401,290	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	169,880	22,970	135
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	22,160	185,925	185
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	5	30
	Rural	277,100	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	158,240	17,750	125
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	17,410	83,505	50
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	20
	Urban	124,190	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	11,640	5,220	10
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	4,750	102,420	135
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	5	10
Jaipur City	City	100,055	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	6,700	4,090	10
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	3,620	85,575	45
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	5	10
Sikar	Total	153,100	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	47,990	2,175	...
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	13,020	89,890	5
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	10	...	10

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H-II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—contd.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc of other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sikar—contd.	Rural	123,890	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	45,730	1,165	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	12,070	64,905	5
			III All other materials and materials not stated	10	...	5
	Urban	29,210	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,260	1,010	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	950	24,985	...
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
Ajmer	Total	208,295	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	27,850	27,405	20
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	12,270	140,675	65
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	10
	Rural	129,765	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	27,035	24,545	15
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	11,315	66,810	40
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
	Urban	78,530	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	815	2,860	5
			II Burnt bricks, G. I sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	955	73,865	25
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
Ajmer City	City	46,525	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	325	1,220	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	405	44,560	10
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H–II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—contd.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B. C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tonk	Total	103,210	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	19,940	56,245	55
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	890	25,135	5
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	940
	Rural	85,445	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	17,820	51,075	35
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	740	14,830	5
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	940
	Urban	17,765	I Grass, leaves reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,120	5,170	20
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	150	10,305	...
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...
Jaisalmer	Total	30,015	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	16,530	510	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	8,345	4,605	20
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
	Rural	24,965	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	16,270	485	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	6,260	1,925	20
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
	Urban	5,050	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	260	25	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	2,085	2,680	...
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H–II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—contd.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B. C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jodhpur	Total	189,385	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	67,745	16,770	85
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	10,640	94,040	90
			III All other materials and materials not stated	5	...	10
	Rural	126,090	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	65,555	13,930	80
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	8,795	37,670	50
			III All other materials and materials not stated	5	...	5
	Urban	63,295	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,190	2,840	5
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	1,845	56,370	40
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
Jodhpur City	City	53,340	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	1,620	335	5
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	1,565	49,795	15
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
Nagaur	Total	200,740	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	75,245	13,290	25
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	8,055	104,060	35
			III All other materials and materials not stated	10	...	20
	Rural	174,260	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	73,195	12,795	10
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets, or other metal sheets, stone, cement	7,495	80,720	20
			III All other materials and materials not stated	10	...	15

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H-II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—contd.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc of other metal sheets. asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaur—contd.	Urban	26,480	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,050	495	15
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	560	23,340	15
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
Pali	Total	189,310	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	15,980	92,770	40
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	2,720	77,770	20
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	5	5
	Rural	165,250	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	15,745	87,640	40
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	2,640	59,165	10
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	5	5
	Urban	24,060	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	235	5,130	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	80	18,605	10
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...
Barmer	Total	126,645	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	87,420	20,300	65
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	3,760	15,060	30
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	10
	Rural	115,310	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	85,300	19,625	55
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	3,370	6,925	25
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	10

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H–II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—contd.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc of other metal sheets. asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Barmer—contd.	Urban	11,335	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,120	675	10
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	390	8,135	5
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...
Jalor	Total	116,505	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	35,085	62,420	10
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	930	18,025	30
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
	Rural	110,465	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	34,445	60,490	10
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	635	14,870	10
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
	Urban	6,040	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	640	1,930	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	295	3,155	20
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...
Sirohi	Total	84,425	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,890	47,725	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	710	33,050	35
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	15
	Rural	68,555	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,795	44,460	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	380	20,900	5
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	15

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H-II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—contd.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc of other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sirohi—contd.	Urban	15,870	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	95	3,265	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	330	12,150	30
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...
Bhilwara	Total	213,340	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	4,065	109,625	35
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	1,665	97,895	20
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	5	30
	Rural	191,050	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	4,005	105,985	35
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	1,570	79,410	15
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	30
	Urban	22,290	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	60	3,640	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	95	18,485	5
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	5	...
Udaipur	Total	363,510	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,485	143,690	40
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	3,505	213,645	115
			III All other materials and materials not stated	5	...	25
	Rural	317,290	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,365	141,640	40
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	2,600	170,520	95
			III All other materials and materials not stated	5	...	25

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H-II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—contd.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses		Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B. C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Udaipur—contd.	Urban	46,220	I	Grass,leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	120	2,050	...
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	905	43,125	20
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...
Udaipur City	City	33,185	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt, bricks, wood	90	1,160	...
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	335	31,600	...
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...
Chittaurgarh	Total	192,435	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,080	102,830	30
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	2,230	85,085	165
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	10	5
	Rural	172,720	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	2,035	98,920	20
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	2,160	69,505	75
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
	Urban	19,715	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	45	3,910	10
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	70	15,580	90
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	10	...
Dungarpur	Total	94,720	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	910	67,195	10
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	85	26,485	35
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H-II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—contd.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B. C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dungarpur—contd.	Rural	88,415	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	910	66,550	10
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	60	20,880	5
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...
	Urban	6,305	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	...	645	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	25	5,605	30
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...
Banswara	Total	108,930	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	1,945	91,815	5
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	275	14,880	5
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
	Rural	102,910	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	1,670	89,195	5
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	215	11,815	5
			III All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
	Urban	6,020	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	275	2,620	...
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	60	3,065	...
			III All other materials aad materials not stated	...	...	...
Bundi	Total	83,260	I Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	1,310	31,785	25
			II Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	885	49,050	135
			III All other materials and materials not stated	15	5	50

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H-II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—contd.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses		Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B. C./ R. C. C	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Bundi—contd.	Rural	70,105	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	1,260	30,390	25
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	720	37,535	105
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	15	5	50
	Urban	13,155	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	50	1,395	...
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	165	11,515	30
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...
Kota	Total	213,665	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	6,960	80,285	10
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	4,170	122,130	55
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	55
	Rural	158,735	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	5,420	73,705	20
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	2,150	77,350	40
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	50
	Urban	54,930	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	1,540	6,580	...
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	2,020	44,780	5
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5
Kota City	City	42,960	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	1,430	2,880	...
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	2,020	36,625	...
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	5

APPENDIX : TABLE H-II

H-II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX—concld.

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of Wall cross-classified by material of Roof

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses		Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc of other metal sheets. asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Jhalawar	Total	111,590	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	3,615	57,980	15
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	535	49,375	70
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...
	Rural	100,460	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	3,585	55,870	15
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	515	40,405	70
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...
	Urban	11,130	I	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	30	2,110	...
			II	Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	20	8,970	...
			III	All other materials and materials not stated	...	...	...

TABLE H-III

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

This table will help the reader in appreciating the extent of congestion and overcrowding in the households as the households have been classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied.

It will be observed that the number of members has come out to be less than the number of households in some cases under the category of 'Households within un-specified number of rooms'. This was primarily on account of the fact that the households were away on pilgrimage, tour etc. at the time of houselisting and the number of members could not be ascertained.

This table corresponds to table E–V of 1961 Census excepting that additional information for "households having unspecified number of rooms" and "households with details unspecified" have been shown. Institutional households have not been reckoned for purposes of this table.

H–III HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

Sl. No.	State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census House-holds	Total No. of members		Total No. of Rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
							No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members	
				Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RAJASTHAN	**Total**	**4,509,820**	**13,497,895**	**12,200,975**	**10,076,025**	**1,888,605**	**4,618,095**	**4,135,845**	**1,268,235**	**3,760,270**	**3,417,275**
		Rural	**3,682,065**	**11,055,065**	**10,046,350**	**8,088,210**	**1,569,160**	**3,887,705**	**3,527,065**	**1,044,250**	**3,095,230**	**2,819,795**
		Urban	**827,755**	**2,442,830**	**2,154,625**	**1,987,815**	**319,445**	**730,390**	**608,780**	**223,985**	**665,040**	**597,480**
1	Ganganagar	Total	223,690	742,660	648,045	598,180	70,140	183,335	152,180	58,995	185,885	163,605
		Rural	184,875	618,600	546,760	512,105	53,735	142,785	121,750	48,090	150,665	134,090
		Urban	38,815	124,060	101,285	86,075	16,405	40,550	30,430	10,905	35,220	29,515
2	Bikaner	Total	93,905	304,550	278,340	287,865	18,355	43,890	37,860	24,750	73,635	66,485
		Rural	53,940	175,740	161,195	161,155	9,995	23,130	20,530	14,510	42,520	37,940
		Urban	39,965	128,810	117,145	126,710	8,360	20,760	17,330	10,240	31,115	28,545
	Bikaner City	City	31,375	101,410	90,145	93,655	7,000	17,500	14,525	8,445	25,955	23,500
3	Churu	Total	136,565	469,025	430,750	440,500	23,295	57,560	51,735	38,475	117,715	107,605
		Rural	94,455	324,745	297,615	303,330	15,130	36,680	33,480	26,420	79,475	72,895
		Urban	42,110	144,280	133,135	137,170	8,165	20,880	18,255	12,055	38,240	34,710
4	Jhunjhunun	Total	142,795	499,115	449,840	449,560	24,285	60,630	53,825	42,925	132,295	120,585
		Rural	116,400	411,435	369,215	365,410	19,300	48,490	43,490	35,710	110,390	99,655
		Urban	26,395	87,680	80,625	84,150	4,985	12,140	10,335	7,215	21,905	20,930
5	Alwar	Total	220,150	734,900	645,510	509,780	80,320	215,610	189,950	68,475	221,875	194,675
		Rural	197,490	667,225	587,735	453,315	72,735	198,485	176,280	62,245	204,040	178,820
		Urban	22,660	67,675	57,775	56,465	7,585	17,125	13,670	6,230	17,835	15,855
6	Bharatpur	Total	241,710	798,790	674,660	448,410	125,525	355,555	299,175	68,225	233,050	197,315
		Rural	205,335	684,330	578,635	371,580	109,345	314,585	265,775	57,805	199,460	168,390
		Urban	36,375	114,460	96,025	76,830	16,180	40,970	33,400	10,420	33,590	28,925
7	Sawai Madhopur	Total	212,720	635,955	550,300	435,100	92,325	232,645	200,000	66,120	197,550	172,035
		Rural	184,155	557,420	483,425	376,875	79,500	204,015	176,210	58,150	174,235	152,090
		Urban	28,565	78,535	66,875	58,225	12,825	28,630	23,790	7,970	23,315	19,945

H-III HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—contd.

Sl. No.	Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified number of rooms			No. of households with details unspecified
	No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	636,675	**2,178,485**	**1,977,215**	**334,185**	**1,274,210**	**1,155,705**	**368,915**	**1,662,365**	**1,511,165**	**5,640**	**4,470**	**3,770**	**7,565**
	521,395	**1,786,880**	**1,619,185**	**264,880**	**1,011,740**	**917,030**	**281,415**	**1,271,785**	**1,161,630**	**900**	**1,725**	**1,645**	**65**
	115,280	**391,605**	**358,030**	**69,305**	**262,470**	**238,675**	**87,500**	**390,580**	**349,535**	**4,740**	**2,745**	**2,125**	**7,500**
1	38,030	136,735	120,975	24,560	95,590	85,225	31,435	140,535	125,785	430	580	275	100
	33,070	117,880	104,400	21,535	82,885	73,845	28,230	124,125	112,435	200	260	240	15
	4,960	18,855	16,575	3,025	12,705	11,380	3,205	16,410	13,350	230	320	35	85
2	20,330	67,540	62,935	13,015	49,350	45,425	16,165	69,710	65,190	620	425	445	670
	13,095	43,190	39,965	8,040	30,795	28,470	8,195	35,940	34,115	100	165	175	5
	7,235	24,350	22,970	4,975	18,555	16,955	7,970	33,770	31,075	520	260	270	665
	5,850	19,980	18,660	4,010	15,075	13,500	5,360	22,805	19,870	115	95	90	595
3	29,460	104,125	95,195	19,060	73,915	67,850	25,800	115,440	108,110	340	270	255	135
	21,510	75,755	68,655	13,565	52,555	47,935	17,790	80,230	74,620	40	50	30	...
	7,950	28,370	26,540	5,495	21,360	19,915	8,010	35,210	33,490	300	220	225	135
4	31,180	109,915	98,275	18,690	75,330	67,925	25,110	120,690	109,000	190	255	230	415
	25,805	91,800	81,480	15,330	62,050	55,515	20,210	98,610	89,030	45	95	45	...
	5,375	18,115	16,795	3,360	13,280	12,410	4,900	22,080	19,970	145	160	185	415
5	35,430	133,220	116,615	17,325	72,875	63,565	17,820	91,175	80,550	140	145	155	640
	31,910	120,720	106,020	15,315	65,355	57,130	15,185	78,490	69,340	90	135	145	10
	3,520	12,500	10,595	2,010	7,520	6,435	2,635	12,685	11,210	50	10	10	630
6	26,400	107,210	91,300	11,250	50,955	43,095	9,740	51,750	43,565	245	270	210	325
	22,010	90,430	76,780	9,030	41,230	34,840	7,110	38,495	32,725	30	130	125	5
	4,390	16,780	14,520	2,220	9,725	8,255	2,630	13,255	10,840	215	140	85	320
7	29,600	103,995	90,485	12,375	49,105	42,210	11,280	52,435	45,380	420	225	190	600
	26,255	92,800	80,420	10,830	42,960	36,805	9,330	43,250	37,735	75	160	165	15
	3,345	11,195	10,065	1,545	6,145	5,405	1,950	9,185	7,645	345	65	25	585

H-III HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—contd.

Sl. No.	State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census House-holds	Total No. of members		Total No. of Rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
				Males	Females		No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members	
								Males	Females		Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	Jaipur	Total	409,290	1,299,685	1,155,815	1,033,035	133,965	320,060	277,545	122,820	366,255	325,715
		Rural	282,800	918,285	818,265	729,835	83,635	206,535	182,390	89,245	266,165	236,755
		Urban	126,490	381,400	337,550	303,200	50,330	113,525	95,155	33,575	100,090	88,960
	Jaipur City	City	102,030	310,435	274,105	240,530	42,405	96,340	80,835	26,900	81,090	71,795
9	Sikar	Total	171,950	567,890	517,670	537,275	31,210	75,225	67,685	50,185	146,615	133,885
		Rural	141,040	468,970	425,020	449,655	24,190	57,115	50,630	41,385	119,165	108,505
		Urban	30,910	98,920	92,650	87,620	7,020	18,110	17,055	8,800	27,450	25,380
10	Ajmer	Total	210,705	598,865	545,505	441,710	93,510	214,560	190,905	63,005	182,030	168,630
		Rural	131,410	371,225	344,400	266,580	59,900	140,220	128,090	40,025	113,935	106,760
		Urban	79,295	227,640	201,105	175,130	33,610	74,340	62,815	22,980	68,095	61,870
	Ajmer City	City	46,850	138,735	122,575	103,525	19,270	45,115	38,375	14,430	43,115	39,180
11	Tonk	Total	105,870	321,895	295,795	246,810	35,165	82,775	74,080	35,420	103,590	95,495
		Rural	87,640	266,480	245,100	203,205	29,200	69,185	62,515	29,380	85,750	78,865
		Urban	18,230	55,415	50,695	43,605	5,965	13,590	11,565	6,040	17,840	16,630
12	Jaisalmer	Total	30,190	93,480	76,550	83,240	7,290	18,830	15,360	8,330	23,895	19,855
		Rural	25,025	78,250	63,800	70,360	5,605	14,610	11,545	6,785	19,670	16,265
		Urban	5,165	15,230	12,750	12,880	1,685	4,220	3,815	1,545	4,225	3,590
13	Jodhpur	Total	191,470	609,955	549,150	498,050	54,750	136,805	120,855	55,070	166,260	149,570
		Rural	126,890	409,445	374,525	345,975	28,335	70,270	63,985	38,105	112,900	102,550
		Urban	64,580	200,510	174,625	152,075	26,415	66,535	56,870	16,965	53,360	47,020
	Jodhpur City	City	54,545	170,275	146,770	120,940	23,740	59,270	50,410	14,460	45,600	40,300
14	Nagaur	Total	204,580	652,410	601,310	560,540	54,535	135,035	123,070	61,605	184,210	168,290
		Rural	177,260	568,425	525,510	483,100	47,500	118,065	108,910	54,305	162,360	148,535
		Urban	27,320	83,985	75,800	77,440	7,035	16,970	14,160	7,300	21,850	19,755

H–III HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—contd.

Sl. No.	Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified number of rooms			No. of households with details unspecified
	No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
8	71,205	251,375	226,220	36,315	145,415	130,915	44,045	216,405	195,295	295	175	125	645
	53,135	188,420	168,230	25,990	104,160	92,915	30,760	152,900	137,885	35	105	90	...
	18,070	62,955	57,990	10,325	41,255	38,000	13,285	63,505	57,410	260	70	35	645
	14,260	50,215	46,175	8,110	32,460	30,125	10,290	50,310	45,155	20	20	20	45
9	35,685	119,750	109,670	21,860	82,420	74,830	31,370	143,870	131,580	205	10	20	1,435
	30,705	102,365	92,960	18,305	68,555	61,705	26,450	121,770	111,220	...	...	...	5
	4,980	17,385	16,710	3,555	13,865	13,125	4,920	22,100	20,360	205	10	20	1,430
10	26,780	89,785	83,695	13,430	51,610	47,085	13,290	60,770	55,055	150	110	135	540
	16,645	55,405	52,310	7,560	29,130	26,995	7,220	32,435	30,120	60	100	125	...
	10,135	34,380	31,385	5,870	22,480	20,090	6,070	28,335	24,935	90	10	10	540
	6,115	21,165	19,150	3,560	13,720	12,200	3,320	15,615	13,665	10	5	5	145
11	18,090	62,350	58,010	8,935	34,340	32,165	8,075	38,645	35,915	145	195	130	40
	15,140	52,340	48,150	7,395	28,265	26,380	6,485	30,860	29,130	35	80	60	5
	2,950	10,010	9,860	1,540	6,075	5,785	1,590	7,785	6,785	110	115	70	35
12	6,705	21,485	17,775	4,050	14,075	11,605	3,780	15,195	11,955	...	...	...	35
	5,920	18,895	15,610	3,535	12,580	10,110	3,180	12,495	10,270	...	...	...	...
	785	2,590	2,165	515	1,495	1,495	600	2,700	1,685	...	...	...	35
13	37,655	126,525	116,465	22,735	87,470	78,915	20,760	92,155	82,625	320	740	720	180
	29,075	96,700	89,725	17,150	66,075	60,155	14,215	63,480	58,080	10	20	30	...
	8,580	29,825	26,740	5,585	21,395	18,760	6,545	28,675	24,545	310	720	690	180
	6,995	25,055	21,905	4,510	17,910	15,445	4,520	21,720	18,020	310	720	690	10
14	38,750	130,520	120,135	22,680	83,765	78,640	26,445	118,755	111,025	50	125	150	515
	33,635	114,025	104,795	19,230	71,590	67,095	22,535	102,260	96,025	50	125	150	5
	5,115	16,495	15,340	3,450	12,175	11,545	3,910	16,495	15,000	...	...	...	510

H–III HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—contd.

Sl. No.	State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census House-holds	Total No. of members		Total No. of Rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
							No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members	
				Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Pali	Total	190,250	510,980	473,865	360,690	95,230	230,525	211,285	55,675	156,555	144,645
		Rural	165,925	449,395	418,905	308,090	85,395	208,070	192,240	49,510	139,470	129,270
		Urban	24,325	61,585	54,960	52,600	9,835	22,455	19,045	6,165	17,085	15,375
16	Barmer	Total	127,650	387,510	348,250	377,890	24,325	54,660	47,925	33,965	91,930	83,300
		Rural	116,095	354,850	320,180	350,790	19,905	44,720	39,800	30,800	83,100	75,250
		Urban	11,555	32,660	28,070	27,100	4,420	9,940	8,125	3,165	8,830	8,050
17	Jalor	Total	117,700	332,570	303,125	220,010	57,840	144,920	130,870	36,585	107,680	98,475
		Rural	111,580	316,180	288,520	206,840	55,290	138,750	125,455	34,755	102,750	93,965
		Urban	6,120	16,390	14,605	13,170	2,550	6,170	5,415	1,830	4,930	4,510
18	Sirohi	Total	84,820	217,185	203,415	141,605	53,150	130,915	120,450	18,695	50,215	47,610
		Rural	68,790	174,495	166,070	104,050	47,040	116,665	108,550	14,525	38,635	37,340
		Urban	16,030	42,690	37,345	37,555	6,110	14,250	11,900	4,170	11,580	10,270
19	Bhilwara	Total	216,695	552,360	503,925	394,390	115,190	247,185	221,165	63,010	170,480	158,215
		Rural	193,685	492,090	451,040	343,480	104,665	225,860	203,880	57,110	154,700	143,605
		Urban	23,010	60,270	52,885	50,910	10,525	21,325	17,285	5,900	15,780	14,610
20	Udaipur	Total	365,390	945,195	890,945	599,770	232,440	547,715	512,725	84,950	235,070	224,975
		Rural	318,710	822,315	783,420	496,940	210,280	502,550	476,115	73,545	203,510	196,515
		Urban	46,680	122,880	107,525	102,830	22,160	45,165	36,610	11,405	31,560	28,460
	Udaipur City	City	33,395	88,400	76,175	68,875	16,930	34,545	27,475	7,950	22,515	20,215
21	Chittaurgarh	Total	194,625	482,080	449,905	317,185	120,375	264,360	243,615	48,680	131,000	125,020
		Rural	174,245	428,560	401,675	272,285	111,080	245,150	227,235	43,325	116,540	111,430
		Urban	20,380	53,520	48,230	44,900	9,295	19,210	16,380	5,355	14,460	13,590
22	Dungarpur	Total	95,460	270,535	265,835	149,225	59,610	161,660	157,655	24,635	72,720	72,765
		Rural	89,025	254,270	250,620	134,415	57,400	156,760	153,495	22,605	67,535	67,700
		Urban	6,435	16,265	15,215	14,810	2,210	4,900	4,160	2,030	5,185	5,065

H–III HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—contd.

Sl. No.	Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified number of rooms			No. of households with details unspecified
	No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
15	20,040	63,585	59,465	8,530	27,945	26,685	9,435	32,200	31,615	1,230	170	170	110
	17,110	54,615	51,160	6,810	22,885	22,055	7,090	24,345	24,175	10	10	5	...
	2,930	8,970	8,305	1,720	5,060	4,630	2,345	7,855	7,440	1,220	160	165	110
16	30,105	92,535	82,140	19,620	68,170	61,470	19,510	80,160	73,380	45	55	35	80
	28,405	87,065	77,260	18,675	64,845	58,635	18,290	75,070	69,200	20	50	35	...
	1,700	5,470	4,880	945	3,325	2,835	1,220	5,090	4,180	25	5	...	80
17	13,095	43,330	39,790	5,595	19,790	18,365	4,435	16,675	15,435	150	175	190	...
	12,385	41,290	37,970	5,185	18,375	17,190	3,935	14,925	13,870	30	90	70	...
	710	2,040	1,820	410	1,415	1,175	500	1,750	1,565	120	85	120	...
18	6,335	17,735	17,255	2,950	8,505	8,390	3,205	9,745	9,655	75	70	55	410
	4,090	11,110	11,165	1,620	4,190	4,645	1,500	3,870	4,340	15	25	30	...
	2,245	6,625	6,090	1,330	4,315	3,745	1,705	5,875	5,315	60	45	25	410
19	21,145	68,175	63,615	8,655	31,125	29,070	8,365	35,325	31,825	200	70	35	130
	18,565	60,060	56,085	7,065	25,505	23,755	6,275	25,950	23,705	5	15	10	...
	2,580	8,115	7,530	1,590	5,620	5,315	2,090	9,375	8,120	195	55	25	130
20	24,535	76,285	72,695	11,355	38,145	36,260	11,800	47,730	44,140	195	250	150	115
	19,130	59,200	56,900	8,235	27,480	26,485	7,495	29,540	27,350	25	35	55	...
	5,405	17,085	15,795	3,120	10,665	9,775	4,305	18,190	16,790	170	215	95	115
	3,950	12,980	11,870	2,020	7,275	6,515	2,440	11,005	10,100	90	80	...	15
21	14,555	45,445	43,005	5,825	20,445	19,135	5,085	20,785	19,100	30	45	30	75
	12,195	38,385	36,325	4,270	14,895	13,955	3,360	13,555	12,700	15	35	30	...
	2,360	7,060	6,680	1,555	5,550	5,180	1,725	7,230	6,400	15	10	...	75
22	7,440	23,595	23,230	2,010	6,890	6,435	1,635	5,670	5,750	...	...	...	130
	6,575	21,165	20,960	1,395	5,065	4,745	1,050	3,745	3,720	...	...	...	...
	865	2,430	2,270	615	1,825	1,690	585	1,925	2,030	...	...	...	130

H-III HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—contd.

Sl. No.	State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census House-holds	Total No. of members		Total No. of Rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
							No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members	
				Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23	Banswara	Total	109,585	328,650	316,280	163,945	73,050	205,380	196,365	25,715	83,560	81,100
		Rural	103,500	311,415	300,105	151,055	70,075	198,165	189,655	24,115	78,765	76,485
		Urban	6,085	17,235	16,175	12,890	2,975	7,215	6,710	1,600	4,795	4,615
24	Bundi	Total	83,800	234,595	207,785	162,615	41,480	97,815	84,520	23,425	68,065	61,345
		Rural	70,570	199,525	176,830	133,595	35,970	86,010	74,375	19,395	57,070	51,415
		Urban	13,230	35,070	30,955	29,020	5,510	11,805	10,145	4,030	10,995	9,930
25	Kota	Total	215,805	591,345	525,950	428,125	104,795	237,135	205,075	59,265	169,115	153,505
		Rural	160,215	447,120	403,410	328,655	72,360	168,030	149,700	46,470	132,610	120,560
		Urban	55,590	144,225	122,540	99,470	32,435	69,105	55,375	12,795	36,505	32,945
	Kota City	City	43,540	112,580	94,285	75,110	26,725	56,940	45,300	9,510	27,565	24,320
26	Jhalawar	Total	112,450	315,715	292,455	190,520	66,450	163,310	149,970	29,235	89,070	82,575
		Rural	101,010	284,275	264,375	165,535	61,595	152,805	140,985	25,935	79,815	74,145
		Urban	11,440	31,440	28,080	24,985	4,855	10,505	8,985	3,300	9,205	8,430

H-III HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—concld.

Sl. No.	Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified number of rooms			No. of households with details unspecified
	No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members		
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
23	7,350	26,105	25,535	2,105	8,140	8,230	1,345	5,430	5,045	20	35	5	...
	6,605	23,765	23,380	1,745	6,835	7,145	955	3,865	3,435	5	20	5	...
	745	2,340	2,155	360	1,305	1,085	390	1,565	1,610	15	15	...	...
24	10,025	33,630	30,570	4,720	17,315	15,465	4,120	17,770	15,885	...	...	...	30
	8,285	28,420	25,970	3,825	14,265	12,860	3,095	13,760	12,210	...	...	...	...
	1,740	5,210	4,600	895	3,050	2,605	1,025	4,010	3,675	...	...	...	30
25	27,750	91,710	82,235	12,475	45,695	41,550	11,330	47,635	43,555	110	55	30	80
	22,535	73,970	66,840	9,930	36,025	33,000	8,920	36,485	33,310	...	...	...	...
	5,215	17,740	15,395	2,545	9,670	8,550	2,410	11,150	10,245	110	55	30	80
	3,675	12,745	10,830	1,860	7,245	6,435	1,670	8,055	7,380	30	30	20	70
26	9,000	31,825	29,930	4,065	15,830	15,200	3,535	15,710	14,750	35	20	30	130
	7,605	27,110	25,670	3,315	13,190	12,665	2,555	11,335	10,885	5	20	25	...
	1,395	4,715	4,260	750	2,640	2,535	980	4,375	3,865	30	...	5	130

TABLE H-IV

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

This table reflects the composition of households e. g., households having 1 person, 2 persons etc. and by their tenure status i. e. whether living in owned or rented houses. The institutional households, however, have been excluded from this table.

This table somewhat corresponds to table E–II of 1961 Census. In 1961 Census, households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings, were classified by tenure status whereas in 1971 Census households with number of members have been classified by tenure status.

TABLE H-IV

H-IV HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census House-holds	Households having number of persons						
				One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more Persons	No of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	**Total**	**Total**	**4,509,820**	**258,855**	**372,085**	**465,220**	**599,365**	**650,715**	**2,148,885**	**14,695**
		Owned	**4,007 475**	**165,175**	**306,140**	**402,665**	**532,790**	**589,420**	**2,006,720**	**4,565**
		Rented	**502,345**	**93,680**	**65,945**	**62,555**	**66,575**	**61,295**	**142,165**	**10,130**
	Rural	**Total**	**3,682 065**	**186,445**	**295,270**	**383,415**	**499,475**	**546.665**	**1,769,970**	**825**
		Owned	**3,519,870**	**143,440**	**272,200**	**362,670**	**478,100**	**528,120**	**1,734 580**	**760**
		Rented	**162,195**	**43,005**	**23,070**	**20,745**	**21,375**	**18,545**	**35 390**	**65**
	Urban	**Total**	**827,755**	**72,410**	**76,815**	**81,805**	**99,890**	**104,050**	**378,915**	**13,870**
		Owned	**487,605**	**21,735**	**33,940**	**39,995**	**54,690**	**61,300**	**272,140**	**3,805**
		Rented	**340,150**	**50,675**	**42,875**	**41,810**	**45,200**	**42,750**	**106,775**	**10,065**
Ganganagar	Total	Total	223,690	11,445	15,165	18,565	24,340	27,875	125,815	485
		Owned	184,535	6,040	10,680	14,005	19,285	22,705	111,595	225
		Rented	39,155	5,405	4,485	4,560	5,055	5,170	14,220	260
	Rural	Total	184,875	8,180	11,685	15,130	20,055	23,045	106,595	185
		Owned	162,970	5,340	9,520	12,685	17,075	20,080	98,090	180
		Rented	21,905	2,840	2,165	2,445	2,980	2,965	8,505	5
	Urban	Total	38,815	3,265	3,480	3,435	4,285	4,830	19,220	300
		Owned	21,565	700	1,160	1,320	2,210	2,625	13,505	45
		Rented	17,250	2,565	2,320	2,115	2,075	2,205	5,715	255
Bikaner	Total	Total	93,905	5,620	6,725	7,635	9,545	11,590	51,325	1,465
		Owned	77,370	3,435	5,110	5,985	7,605	9,450	45,390	395
		Rented	16,535	2,185	1,615	1,650	1,940	2,140	5,935	1,070
	Rural	Total	53,940	2,920	3,845	4,520	5,770	6,795	29,980	110
		Owned	51,255	2,215	3,530	4,150	5,415	6,530	29,315	100
		Rented	2,685	705	315	370	355	265	665	10
	Urban	Total	39,965	2,700	2,880	3,115	3,775	4,795	21,345	1,355
		Owned	26,115	1,220	1,580	1,835	2,190	2,920	16,075	295
		Rented	13,850	1,480	1,300	1,280	1,585	1,875	5,270	1,060
Bikaner City	City	Total	31,375	2,185	2,360	2,515	2,985	3,840	16,600	890
		Owned	19,450	910	1,200	1,360	1,655	2,200	11,960	165
		Rented	11,925	1,275	1,160	1,155	1,330	1,640	4,640	725
Churu	Total	Total	136,565	5,695	7,795	10,115	13,685	16,645	82,075	555
		Owned	127,915	4,205	6,890	9,285	12,730	15,705	78,905	195
		Rented	8,650	1,490	905	830	955	940	3,170	360
	Rural	Total	94,455	3,500	5,195	7,070	9,550	11,905	57,190	45
		Owned	92,835	2,970	4,960	6,930	9,395	11,725	56,810	45
		Rented	1,620	530	235	140	155	180	380	...
	Urban	Total	42,110	2,195	2,600	3,045	4,135	4,740	24,885	510
		Owned	35,080	1,235	1,930	2,355	3,335	3,980	22,095	150
		Rented	7,030	960	670	690	800	760	2,790	360
Jhunjhunun	Total	Total	142,795	5,250	8,135	10,495	14,835	18,665	84,770	645
		Owned	136,400	3,845	7,340	9,890	14,090	18,015	82,940	280
		Rented	6,395	1,405	795	605	745	650	1,830	365

TABLE H-IV

H-IV HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS—contd.

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census House-holds	Households having number of persons						
				One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more Persons	No. of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jhunjhunun-contd.	Rural	Total	116,400	3,530	6,455	8,515	12,055	15,535	70,270	40
		Owned	114,690	2,960	6,190	8,365	11,860	15,380	69,895	40
		Rented	1,710	570	265	150	195	155	375	...
	Urban	Total	26,395	1,720	1,680	1,980	2,780	3,130	14,500	605
		Owned	21,710	885	1,150	1,525	2,230	2,635	13,045	240
		Rented	4,685	835	530	455	550	495	1,455	365
Alwar	Total	Total	220,150	10,360	13,690	18,040	25,035	30,595	121,555	875
		Owned	207,435	7,720	12,155	16,525	23,540	29,210	118,100	185
		Rented	12,715	2,640	1,535	1,515	1,495	1,385	3,455	690
	Rural	Total	197,490	8,260	11,840	15,910	22,385	27,835	111,175	85
		Owned	193,065	6,960	11,305	15,430	21,910	27,395	110,000	65
		Rented	4,425	1,300	535	480	475	440	1,175	20
	Urban	Total	22,660	2,100	1,850	2,130	2,650	2,760	10,380	790
		Owned	14,370	760	850	1,095	1,630	1,815	8,100	120
		Rented	8,290	1,340	1,000	1,035	1,020	945	2,280	670
Bharatpur	Total	Total	241,710	12,570	15,475	20,955	29,200	34,560	128,285	665
		Owned	227,565	9,795	13,820	19,330	27,320	32,880	124,225	195
		Rented	14,145	2,775	1,655	1,625	1,880	1,680	4,060	470
	Rural	Total	205,335	9,735	12,785	17,690	24,875	30,005	110.220	25
		Owned	201,500	8,585	12,350	17,260	24,360	29.580	109,345	20
		Rented	3,835	1,150	435	430	515	425	875	5
	Urban	Total	36,375	2,835	2,690	3,265	4,325	4,555	18,065	640
		Owned	26,065	1,210	1,470	2,070	2,960	3,300	14,880	175
		Renied	10,310	1,625	1,220	1,195	1,365	1,255	3,185	465
Sawai Madhopur	Total	Total	212,720	12,900	16,465	21,550	28,900	31,415	100,190	1,300
		Owned	195,675	8,830	14,380	19,735	26,880	29,505	95,825	520
		Rented	17,045	4,070	2,085	1,815	2,020	1,910	4,365	780
	Rural	Total	184,155	9,780	13,720	19,000	25,510	27,920	88,195	30
		Owned	178,180	7,900	12,935	18,285	24,835	27,275	86,920	30
		Rented	5,975	1,880	785	715	675	645	1,275	...
	Urban	Total	28,565	3,120	2,745	2,550	3,390	3,495	11,995	1,270
		Owned	17,495	930	1,445	1,450	2,045	2,230	8,905	490
		Rented	11,070	2,190	1 300	1,100	1,345	1,265	3,090	780
Jaipur	Total	Total	409,290	24,550	32,695	39,440	51,340	55.720	204,475	1,070
		Owned	343,605	14,130	24,675	31,555	42,260	46,900	183,725	360
		Rented	65,685	10,420	8,020	7,885	9,080	8,820	20,750	710
	Rural	Total	282,800	14,430	21,155	26,495	35,230	38,755	146,665	70
		Owned	275,035	11,600	20,190	25,675	34,335	38,020	145,155	60
		Rented	7,765	2,830	965	820	895	735	1,510	10

TABLE H-IV

H–IV HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS—contd.

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census House-holds	Households having number of persons						
				One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more Persons	No. of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jaipur—contd.	Urban	Total	126,490	10,120	11,540	12,945	16,110	16,965	57,810	1,000
		Owned	68,570	2,530	4,485	5,880	7,925	8,880	38,570	300
		Rented	57,920	7,590	7,055	7,065	8,185	8,085	19,240	700
Jaipur City	City	Total	102,030	7,550	9,620	10,810	13,315	13,960	46,680	95
		Owned	51,690	1,760	3,355	4,490	6,015	6,650	29,395	25
		Rented	50,340	5,790	6,265	6,320	7,300	7,310	17,285	70
Sikar	Total	Total	171,950	6,995	11,065	14,775	19,065	22,710	95,440	1,900
		Owned	163,690	5,150	10,185	14,050	18,350	21,935	93,245	775
		Rented	8,260	1,845	880	725	715	775	2,195	1,125
	Rural	Total	141,040	5,305	9,180	12,660	16,095	19,185	78,585	30
		Owned	138,440	4,395	8,860	12,370	15,805	18,955	78,025	30
		Rented	2,600	910	320	290	290	230	560	...
	Urban	Total	30,910	1,690	1,885	2,115	2,970	3,525	16,855	1,870
		Owned	25,250	755	1,325	1,680	2,545	2,980	15,220	745
		Rented	5,660	935	560	435	425	545	1,635	1,125
Ajmer	Total	Total	210,705	16,350	19,985	23,475	28,500	29,355	92,185	855
		Owned	158,900	8,010	13,910	17,370	21,625	22,895	74,860	230
		Rented	51,805	8,340	6,075	6,105	6,875	6,460	17,325	625
	Rural	Total	131,410	8,365	12,255	15,440	18,645	19,485	57,180	40
		Owned	124,780	6,250	11,360	14,635	17,890	18,675	55,930	40
		Rented	6,630	2,115	895	805	755	810	1,250	...
	Urban	Total	79,295	7,985	7,730	8,035	9,855	9,870	35,005	815
		Owned	34,120	1,760	2,550	2,735	3,735	4,220	18,930	190
		Rented	45,175	6,225	5,180	5,300	6,120	5,650	16,075	625
Ajmer City	City	Total	46,850	4,165	4,155	4,600	5,880	6,090	21,765	195
		Owned	18,095	865	1,235	1,375	2,015	2,205	10,365	35
		Rented	28,755	3,300	2,920	3,225	3,865	3,885	11,400	160
Tonk	Total	Total	105,870	6,120	8,465	10,680	14,065	15,140	51,205	195
		Owned	97,515	4,130	7,210	9,550	12,870	14,225	49,425	105
		Rented	8,355	1,990	1,255	1,130	1,195	915	1,780	90
	Rural	Total	87,640	4,585	6,900	8,950	11,920	12,945	42,320	20
		Owned	83,760	3,590	6,265	8,380	11,270	12,485	41,750	20
		Rented	3,880	995	635	570	650	460	570	...
	Urban	Total	18,230	1,535	1,565	1,730	2,145	2,195	8,885	175
		Owned	13,755	540	945	1,170	1,600	1,740	7,675	85
		Rented	4,475	995	620	560	545	455	1,210	90
Jaisalmer	Total	Total	30,190	1,710	2,515	3,285	4,060	4,220	14,355	45
		Owned	26,765	1,095	2,085	2,840	3,640	3,815	13,280	10
		Rented	3,425	615	430	445	420	405	1,075	35

TABLE H-IV

H–IV HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS—contd.

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census House-holds	Households having number of persons						
				One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more Persons	No. of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jaisalmer—contd.	Rural	Total	25,025	1,280	2,045	2,710	3,425	3,510	12,055	...
		Owned	23,905	960	1,850	2,580	3,325	3,395	11,795	...
		Rented	1,120	320	195	130	100	115	260	...
	Urban	Total	5,165	430	470	575	635	710	2,300	45
		Owned	2,860	135	235	260	315	420	1,485	10
		Rented	2,305	295	235	315	320	290	815	35
Jodhpur	Total	Total	191,470	9,450	14,260	17,535	22,695	25,905	101,365	260
		Owned	157,080	5,505	10,365	13,320	17,980	21,180	88,660	70
		Rented	34,390	3,945	3,895	4,215	4,715	4,725	12,705	190
	Rural	Total	126,890	5,105	8,445	11,310	14,710	17,535	69,770	15
		Owned	122,625	4,070	7,955	10,720	14,185	16,945	68,735	15
		Rented	4,265	1,035	490	590	525	590	1,035	...
	Urban	Total	64,580	4,345	5,815	6,225	7,985	8,370	31,595	245
		Owned	34,455	1,435	2,410	2,600	3,795	4,235	19,925	55
		Rented	30,125	2,910	3,405	3,625	4,190	4,135	11,670	190
Jodhpur City	City	Total	54,545	3,680	5,055	5,330	6,740	7,010	26,665	65
		Owned	26,760	1,075	1,870	1,970	2,840	3,240	15,735	30
		Rented	27,785	2,605	3,185	3,360	3,900	3,770	10,930	35
Nagaur	Total	Total	204,580	9,490	14,815	18,495	25,575	28,045	107,445	715
		Owned	192,140	6,920	13,315	17,025	23,830	26,610	104,230	210
		Rented	12,440	2,570	1,500	1,470	1,745	1,435	3,215	505
	Rural	Total	177,260	7,510	12,620	16,315	22,270	24,715	93,800	30
		Owned	171,880	6,115	11,905	15,590	21,550	24,080	92,615	25
		Rented	5,380	1,395	715	725	720	635	1,185	5
	Urban	Total	27,320	1,980	2,195	2,180	3,305	3,330	13,645	685
		Owned	20,260	805	1,410	1,435	2,280	2,530	11,615	185
		Rented	7,060	1,175	785	745	1,025	800	2,030	500
Pali	Total	Total	190,250	12,110	18,205	22,985	28,175	29,475	77,900	1,400
		Owned	168,715	8,275	15,305	20,150	25,150	26,980	72,670	185
		Rented	21,535	3,835	2,900	2,835	3,025	2,495	5,230	1,215
	Rural	Total	165,925	9,895	15,700	20,095	25,100	26,355	68,755	25
		Owned	154,915	7,540	14,190	18,495	23,395	24,975	66,295	25
		Rented	11,010	2,355	1,510	1,600	1,705	1,380	2,460	...
	Urban	Total	24,325	2,215	2,505	2,890	3,075	3,120	9,145	1,375
		Owned	13,800	735	1,115	1,655	1,755	2,005	6,375	160
		Rented	10,525	1,480	1,390	1,235	1,320	1,115	2,770	1,215
Barmer	Total	Total	127,650	6,955	9,515	13,240	16,530	18,860	62,390	160
		Owned	118,655	5,180	8,410	12,120	15,330	17,840	59,705	70
		Rented	8,995	1,775	1,105	1,120	1,200	1,020	2,685	90

TABLE H-IV

H-IV HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS—contd.

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census House-holds	Households having number of persons						
				One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more Persons	No. of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Barmer—contd.	Rural	Total	116,095	5,910	8,440	12,005	14,965	17,390	57,360	25
		Owned	111,615	4,880	7,895	11,450	14,365	16,880	56,120	25
		Rented	4,480	1,030	545	555	600	510	1,240	...
	Urban	Total	11,555	1,045	1,075	1,235	1,565	1,470	5,030	135
		Owned	7,040	300	515	670	965	960	3,585	45
		Rented	4,515	745	560	565	600	510	1,445	90
Jalor	Total	Total	117,700	6,000	9,945	13,325	16,765	19,015	52,530	120
		Owned	112,395	4,880	9,270	12,625	15,960	18,335	51,295	30
		Rented	5,305	1,120	675	700	805	680	1,235	90
	Rural	Total	111,580	5,520	9,355	12,630	15,910	18,040	50,105	20
		Owned	107,915	4,645	8,870	12,185	15,300	17,570	49,330	15
		Rented	3,665	875	485	445	610	470	775	5
	Urban	Total	6,120	480	590	695	855	975	2,425	100
		Owned	4,480	235	400	440	660	765	1,965	15
		Rented	1,640	245	190	255	195	210	460	85
Sirohi	Total	Total	84,820	5,465	8,195	10,840	13,900	13,610	32,310	500
		Owned	73,420	3,590	6,795	9,395	12,140	12,135	29,320	45
		Rented	11,400	1,875	1,400	1,445	1,760	1,475	2,990	455
	Rural	Total	68,790	3,840	6,655	9,090	11,730	11,505	25,970	...
		Owned	65,205	3,095	6,150	8,585	11,190	11,035	25,150	...
		Rented	3,585	745	505	505	540	470	820	...
	Urban	Total	16,030	1,625	1,540	1,750	2,170	2,105	6,340	500
		Owned	8,215	495	645	810	950	1,100	4,170	45
		Rented	7,815	1,130	895	940	1,220	1,005	2,170	455
Bhilwara	Total	Total	216,695	15,015	25,730	29,405	35,690	33,905	76,595	355
		Owned	197,230	10,280	22,405	26,830	33,210	31,680	72,765	60
		Rented	19,465	4,735	3,325	2,575	2,480	2,225	3,830	295
	Rural	Total	193,685	12,520	22,965	26,650	32,540	31,115	67,895	...
		Owned	185,390	9,735	21,435	25,645	31,535	30,185	66,855	...
		Rented	8,295	2,785	1,530	1,005	1,005	930	1,040	...
	Urban	Total	23,010	2,495	2,765	2,755	3,150	2,790	8,700	355
		Owned	11,840	545	970	1,185	1,675	1,495	5,910	60
		Rented	11,170	1,950	1,795	1,570	1,475	1,295	2,790	295
Udaipur	Total	Total	365,390	24,175	37,820	47,325	56,870	57,650	141,310	240
		Owned	327,460	14,690	31,705	42,080	51,985	53,420	133,460	120
		Rented	37,930	9,485	6,115	5,245	4,885	4,230	7,850	120
	Rural	Total	318,710	18,425	32,130	41,660	51,010	51,610	123,870	5
		Owned	303,985	13,370	29,620	39,750	49,150	50,250	121,840	5
		Rented	14,725	5,055	2,510	1,910	1,860	1,360	2,030	...
	Urban	Total	46,680	5,750	5,690	5,665	5,860	6,040	17,440	235
		Owned	23,475	1,320	2,085	2,330	2,835	3,170	11,620	115
		Rented	23,205	4,430	3,605	3,335	3,025	2,870	5,820	120

TABLE H-IV

H-IV HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS—contd.

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census House-holds	Households having number of persons						
				One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more Persons	No. of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Udaipur City	City	Total	33,395	4,205	4,315	4,055	4,095	4,365	12,295	65
		Owned	13,805	710	1,245	1,225	1,515	1,880	7,200	30
		Rented	19,590	3,495	3,070	2,830	2,580	2,485	5,095	35
Chittaurgarh	Total	Total	194,625	14,190	23,280	26,805	32,785	30,525	66,855	185
		Owned	174,705	9,090	19,910	23,845	30,235	28,180	63,355	90
		Rented	19,920	5,100	3,370	2,960	2,550	2,345	3,500	95
	Rural	Total	174,245	11,830	20,935	24,340	30,155	27,845	59,125	15
		Owned	162,650	8,430	18,735	22,590	28,690	26,545	57,650	10
		Rented	11,595	3,400	2,200	1,750	1,465	1,300	1,475	5
	Urban	Total	20,380	2,360	2,345	2,465	2,630	2,680	7,730	170
		Owned	12,055	660	1,175	1,255	1,545	1,635	5,705	80
		Rented	8,325	1,700	1,170	1,210	1,085	1,045	2,025	90
Dungarpur	Total	Total	95,460	4,170	6,410	9,125	13,375	15,380	46,820	180
		Owned	90,855	2,755	5,765	8,495	12,885	14,920	45,970	65
		Rented	4,605	1,415	645	630	490	460	850	115
	Rural	Total	89,025	3,520	5,785	8,380	12,590	14,490	44,260	...
		Owned	86,535	2,500	5,420	8,095	12,305	14,275	43,940	...
		Rented	2,490	1,020	365	285	285	215	320	...
	Urban	Total	6,435	650	625	745	785	890	2,560	180
		Owned	4,320	255	345	400	580	645	2,030	65
		Rented	2,115	395	280	345	205	245	530	115
Banswara	Total	Total	109,585	3,905	6,425	9,875	14,355	17,270	57,755	...
		Owned	104,225	2,335	5,690	9,265	13,625	16,745	56,565	...
		Rented	5,360	1,570	735	610	730	525	1,190	...
	Rural	Total	103,500	3,305	5,865	9,305	13,505	16,605	54,915	...
		Owned	100,255	2,125	5,395	8,960	13,105	16,310	54,360	...
		Rented	3,245	1,180	470	345	400	295	555	...
	Urban	Total	6,085	600	560	570	850	665	2,840	...
		Owned	3,970	210	295	305	520	435	2,205	...
		Rented	2,115	390	265	265	330	230	635	...
Bundi	Total	Total	83,800	5,750	8,035	9,605	12,380	12,350	35,570	110
		Owned	72,255	3,375	6,145	7,985	10,785	10,990	32,895	80
		Rented	11,545	2,375	1,890	1,620	1,595	1,360	2,675	30
	Rural	Total	70,570	4,305	6,510	8,200	10,725	10,660	30,165	5
		Owned	64,375	2,940	5,400	7,230	9,815	9,960	29,025	5
		Rented	6,195	1,365	1,110	970	910	700	1,140	...
	Urban	Total	13,230	1,445	1,525	1,405	1,655	1,690	5,405	105
		Owned	7,880	435	745	755	970	1,030	3,870	75
		Rented	5,350	1,010	780	650	685	660	1,535	30

TABLE H-IV

H-IV HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS—concld.

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census House-holds	Households having number of persons						
				One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more Persons	No. of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kota	Total	Total	215,805	15,865	21,825	25,470	31,460	32,125	88,815	245
		Owned	169,455	7,725	14,640	18,510	24,685	26,370	77,475	50
		Rented	46,350	8,140	7,185	6,960	6,775	5,755	11,340	195
	Rural	Total	160,215	9,535	14,525	18,295	23,880	25,195	68,785	...
		Owned	146,765	6,395	12,420	16,250	21,930	23,600	66,170	...
		Rented	13,450	3,140	2,105	2,045	1,950	1,595	2,615	...
	Urban	Total	55,590	6,330	7,300	7,175	7,580	6,930	20,030	245
		Owned	22,690	1,330	2,220	2,260	2,755	2,770	11,305	50
		Rented	32,900	5,000	5,080	4,915	4,825	4,160	8,725	195
Kota City	City	Total	43,540	4,960	5,930	5,865	6,080	5,400	15,180	125
		Owned	16,105	940	1,640	1,660	2,060	1,865	7,925	15
		Rented	27,435	4,020	4,290	4,205	4,020	3,535	7,255	110
Jhalawar	Total	Total	112,450	6,750	9,450	12,180	16,240	18,110	49,550	170
		Owned	101,515	4,190	7,980	10,900	14,795	16,795	46,840	15
		Rented	10,935	2,560	1,470	1,280	1,445	1,315	2,710	155
	Rural	Total	101,010	5,355	8,280	11,050	14,870	16,685	44,765	5
		Owned	95,345	3,875	7,495	10,380	14,110	16,015	43,465	5
		Rented	5,665	1,480	785	670	760	670	1,300	...
	Urban	Total	11,440	1,395	1,170	1,130	1,370	1,425	4,785	165
		Owned	6,170	315	485	520	685	780	3,375	10
		Rented	5,270	1,080	685	610	685	645	1,410	155

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

It is the Census tradition to discuss the data in the reports with the help of so called 'Subsidiary Tables'. As the title suggests, these tables are subsidiary to the main tables, from which the data is converted for easier comparability. The figures for a fixed universe are rounded off to a convenient size to make the task of comparing the figures under different items covered by that universe easier as also to project a picture about the proportions of various items of that universe. It is again a Census tradition to sum up the figures of a universe into 1,000 and then draw out proportions of different items under it.

From out of the four housing tables, 9 subsidiary tables in all were compiled and were used in the drafting of the housing report. The details of all the subsidiary tables are available in the following pages.

"In Subsidiary Table H-III. 2, Columns 25, 26 and 27 have been included by inadvertence and may be over-looked and Column 28 may be taken to be Column 25".

H-I.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

State/District/City	Census Houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied Census Houses												
		Total occupied Census Houses	Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry				Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, workshops and work sheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainments and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar etc.) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others
			Total (wholly or partly residential houses)	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Work shop-cum-residence (including household industry)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RAJASTHAN	**127**	**873**	**709**	**690**	**6**	**13**	**3**	**28**	**3**	**13**	**2**	**1**	**13**	**101**
Ganganagar	110	890	781	767	9	5	1	33	4	11	3	1	7	49
Bikaner	144	856	728	716	5	7	2	32	5	15	3	1	13	57
Bikaner City	68	932	736	723	7	6	2	72	9	28	7	2	10	66
Churu	92	908	796	785	4	7	3	26	2	12	4	1	11	53
Jhunjhunun	117	883	717	707	3	7	3	29	3	10	3	1	11	106
Alwar	127	873	641	631	3	7	4	28	2	15	2	1	13	167
Bharatpur	123	877	673	665	4	4	6	29	3	12	1	N	10	143
Sawai Madhopur	157	843	668	652	7	9	3	31	2	11	2	N	15	111
Jaipur	123	877	668	651	4	13	3	36	4	22	3	1	18	122
Jaipur City	44	956	764	752	6	6	2	74	10	47	6	1	10	42
Sikar	122	878	679	662	3	14	6	30	3	15	4	N	16	125
Ajmer	112	888	710	690	4	16	3	42	6	21	3	1	17	85
Ajmer City	46	954	782	770	5	7	3	74	6	37	5	1	8	38
Tonk	126	874	609	588	6	15	2	33	3	14	2	1	24	186
Jaisalmer	280	720	640	615	11	14	8	16	5	6	2	N	8	35
Jodhpur	138	862	736	720	7	9	3	32	5	14	2	N	11	59
Jodhpur City	66	934	758	742	11	5	4	78	11	32	3	N	8	40
Nagaur	137	863	728	711	5	12	3	26	2	10	3	1	11	79
Pali	190	810	656	620	7	29	3	19	3	11	2	1	18	97
Barmer	218	782	716	698	6	12	3	16	3	6	1	1	7	29
Jalor	181	819	739	715	9	15	3	14	3	5	1	N	8	46
Sirohi	191	809	668	639	7	22	4	17	4	9	3	1	14	89
Bhilwara	100	900	732	705	5	22	2	29	3	15	2	1	17	99
Udaipur	118	882	732	711	8	13	2	26	4	10	1	1	14	92
Udaipur City	50	950	758	737	9	12	4	78	10	42	3	2	13	40
Chittaurgarh	97	903	726	701	10	15	2	25	4	11	2	1	13	119
Dungarpur	68	932	830	807	9	14	2	17	3	4	1	1	4	70
Banswara	62	938	826	792	12	22	1	15	2	4	1	1	5	83
Bundi	115	885	754	734	7	13	2	27	4	11	1	1	14	71
Kota	89	911	712	690	9	13	2	30	4	15	3	1	12	132
Kota City	75	925	768	757	8	3	3	62	11	28	7	1	10	35
Jhalawar	85	915	745	717	12	16	1	22	3	12	2	1	11	118

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-I.2

H-I.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES FOR SELECTED TYPES OF USE AMONG RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

State/District	Vacant at the time of Houselisting		Census Houses used as					
			Wholly Residential		Shop-cum-Residence		Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	**871**	**129**	**817**	**183**	**772**	**228**	**847**	**153**
Ganganagar	884	116	829	171	797	203	735	265
Bikaner	768	232	579	421	469	531	551	449
Churu	544	456	698	302	541	459	473	527
Jhunjhunun	726	274	814	186	589	411	642	358
Alwar	946	54	900	100	811	189	738	262
Bharatpur	915	85	851	149	846	154	746	254
Sawai Madhopur	908	92	866	134	805	195	875	125
Jaipur	873	127	688	312	637	363	819	181
Sikar	752	248	811	189	630	370	783	217
Ajmer	792	208	619	381	601	399	797	203
Tonk	821	179	830	170	715	285	785	215
Jaisalmer	851	149	828	172	931	69	902	98
Jodhpur	782	218	666	334	500	500	780	220
Nagaur	890	110	869	131	880	120	807	193
Pali	935	65	871	129	792	208	928	72
Barmer	970	30	912	88	908	92	825	175
Jalor	953	47	949	51	935	65	934	66
Sirohi	896	104	811	189	740	260	899	101
Bhilwara	908	92	895	105	868	132	922	78
Udaipur	916	84	873	127	851	149	877	123
Chittaurgarh	881	119	898	102	822	178	902	98
Dungarpur	918	82	935	65	855	145	891	109
Banswara	928	72	947	53	846	154	924	76
Bundi	833	167	844	156	675	325	812	188
Kota	785	215	740	260	746	254	901	99
Jhalawar	873	127	900	100	836	164	939	61

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.1

H-II.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural/ Urban	Predominant material of wall: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	**Rural**	**16**	**347**	**195**	**14**	**86**	**1**	**341**	N	N
	Urban	**4**	**69**	**57**	**8**	**249**	**2**	**609**	**2**	N
Ganganagar	Rural	5	33	797	3	146	N	16	N	N
	Urban	1	28	253	8	701	N	6	2	1
Bikaner	Rural	22	273	440	55	137	N	72	1	N
	Urban	2	13	108	3	799	N	75	N	N
Bikaner City	Urban	1	11	95	2	799	N	92	N	...
Churu	Rural	42	174	218	50	260	N	256	N	N
	Urban	15	45	102	13	394	2	425	2	2
Jhunjhunun	Rural	3	118	229	3	324	N	322	N	1
	Urban	3	23	59	4	542	1	367	N	1
Alwar	Rural	1	314	92	1	36	N	555	1	N
	Urban	N	75	11	4	144	7	758	N	1
Bharatpur	Rural	3	496	92	1	140	N	268	N	N
	Urban	N	193	26	4	405	2	369	...	1
Sawai Madhopur	Rural	2	371	153	1	44	N	428	1	...
	Urban	4	123	25	4	137	3	702	2	N
Jaipur	Rural	2	478	131	2	28	N	359	N	N
	Urban	3	99	10	9	54	3	821	1	N
Jaipur City	Urban	3	80	2	10	48	3	852	2	N
Sikar	Rural	12	177	164	11	243	N	393	N	N
	Urban	4	33	46	9	450	1	257	N	N
Ajmer	Rural	3	298	96	2	15	1	585	N	N
	Urban	N	37	22	8	135	3	795	N	N
Ajmer City	Urban	N	26	33	9	122	4	806	N	N
Tonk	Rural	1	657	125	1	18	N	191	...	7
	Urban	1	284	44	5	31	N	635	...	...
Jaisalmer	Rural	15	490	67	85	16	1	325	1	N
	Urban	3	10	24	3	46	1	913	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.1

H-II.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—concld.

State/District/City	Rural/ Urban	Predominant material of wall: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jodhpur	Rural	11	329	223	37	30	N	370	N	N
	Urban	5	33	46	2	21	1	892	N	N
Jodhpur City	Urban	3	17	9	2	24	1	944	N	N
Nagaur	Rural	44	223	187	22	65	N	459	N	N
	Urban	5	26	41	9	40	2	877	...	N
Pali	Rural	5	108	477	3	245	N	162	N	N
	Urban	3	8	167	4	402	1	414	1	...
Barmer	Rural	17	553	271	56	33	1	69	N	N
	Urban	10	73	111	12	154	1	639	...	...
Jalor	Rural	6	289	532	6	130	...	37	N	N
	Urban	6	54	285	2	407	1	245	...	N
Sirohi	Rural	28	102	492	9	290	N	79	N	N
	Urban	6	10	159	7	511	4	300	3	...
Bhilwara	Rural	N	455	98	2	32	N	413	N	N
	Urban	N	87	70	9	301	2	531	N	N
Udaipur	Rural	15	370	30	9	18	N	558	N	N
	Urban	1	33	9	7	128	4	811	7	N
Udaipur City	Urban	2	26	6	8	130	5	813	10	N
Chittaurgarh	Rural	11	535	8	10	15	3	418	N	N
	Urban	4	131	44	6	122	1	686	5	1
Dungarpur	Rural	19	600	63	43	143	N	132	N	N
	Urban	N	68	7	12	205	4	702	...	2
Banswara	Rural	280	451	24	107	104	N	34	N	N
	Urban	137	84	156	28	576	1	14	4	...
Bundi	Rural	9	206	228	4	9	8	534	1	1
	Urban	1	64	28	17	123	2	753	12	...
Kota	Rural	7	244	223	22	9	1	494	N	N
	Urban	9	86	25	15	62	4	798	1	N
Kota City	Urban	10	56	12	16	40	4	860	2	N
Jhalawar	Rural	11	547	20	7	47	N	367	1	...
	Urban	2	156	13	5	338	4	481	1	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.1 (A)

H-II.1 (A) DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural/ Urban	Predominant material of wall		
		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	Burnt-bricks, G. I. sheets, or other metal sheets, stone, cement	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	**Rural**	**592**	**407**	**1**
	Urban	**155**	**845**	**N**
Ganganagar	Rural	853	147	N
	Urban	347	652	1
Bikaner	Rural	815	185	N
	Urban	145	855	N
Bikaner City	Urban	131	869	...
Churu	Rural	488	512	N
	Urban	200	799	1
Jhunjhunun	Rural	370	629	1
	Urban	114	886	N
Alwar	Rural	410	590	N
	Urban	114	885	1
Bharatpur	Rural	593	407	N
	Urban	269	730	1
Sawai Madhopur	Rural	540	460	...
	Urban	179	820	1
Jaipur	Rural	636	364	N
	Urban	136	864	N
Jaipur City	Urban	108	892	N
Sikar	Rural	379	621	N
	Urban	112	888	N
Ajmer	Rural	398	602	N
	Urban	47	953	N
Ajmer City	Urban	33	967	N
Tonk	Rural	807	182	11
	Urban	411	589	...
Jaisalmer	Rural	671	329	N
	Urban	56	944	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.1 (A)

H-II.1 (A) DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—concld.

State/District/City	Rural/ Urban	Predominant material of wall		
		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	Burnt-bricks, G. I. sheets, or other metal sheets, stone, cement	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
Jodhpur	Rural	631	369	N
	Urban	80	920	N
Jodhpur City	Urban	37	963	N
Nagaur	Rural	494	506	N
	Urban	97	903	N
Pali	Rural	626	374	N
	Urban	223	777	...
Barmer	Rural	910	90	N
	Urban	247	753	...
Jalor	Rural	860	140	N
	Urban	425	575	...
Sirohi	Rural	689	311	N
	Urban	212	788	...
Bhilwara	Rural	576	424	N
	Urban	166	834	N
Udaipur	Rural	454	546	N
	Urban	47	953	...
Udaipur City	Urban	38	962	...
Chittaurgarh	Rural	585	415	N
	Urban	201	798	1
Dungarpur	Rural	763	237	...
	Urban	102	898	...
Banswara	Rural	883	117	N
	Urban	481	519	...
Bundi	Rural	452	547	1
	Urban	110	890	...
Kota	Rural	499	501	N
	Urban	148	852	N
Kota City	Urban	100	900	N
Jhalawar	Rural	592	408	...
	Urban	192	808	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.2

H-II.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural/ Urban	Predominant material of roof							
		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete R.B.C./ R C C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**Rural**	**333**	**375**	**22**	**1**	**12**	**236**	**20**	**1**
	Urban	**105**	**93**	**64**	**5**	**35**	**642**	**55**	**1**
Ganganagar	Rural	867	28	8	1	53	11	31	1
	Urban	498	22	17	4	201	60	192	6
Bikaner	Rural	780	1	47	3	4	147	17	1
	Urban	220	1	20	4	14	720	21	N
Bikaner City	Urban	235	1	13	5	18	702	26	N
Churu	Rural	583	7	33	N	28	328	20	1
	Urban	133	22	97	1	21	700	25	1
Jhunjhunun	Rural	500	6	27	N	76	368	22	1
	Urban	140	14	111	2	124	554	54	1
Alwar	Rural	572	4	10	N	11	345	55	3
	Urban	112	14	49	2	12	763	47	1
Bharatpur	Rural	594	4	7	N	16	337	41	1
	Urban	210	43	24	6	22	605	90	N
Sawai Madhopur	Rural	140	275	9	2	9	552	13	N
	Urban	39	69	37	15	29	721	89	1
Jaipur	Rural	606	32	33	N	4	317	7	1
	Urban	113	1	99	4	6	741	35	1
Jaipur City	Urban	85	1	109	4	N	760	40	1
Sikar	Rural	456	7	26	N	47	456	8	N
	Urban	87	2	92	N	170	635	14	N
Ajmer	Rural	297	215	13	N	9	431	34	1
	Urban	21	27	81	7	23	816	25	N
Ajmer City	Urban	15	9	130	12	18	789	26	1
Tonk	Rural	232	576	40	N	3	137	5	7
	Urban	117	281	36	4	11	538	12	1
Jaisalmer	Rural	887	9	21	2	N	76	3	2
	Urban	476	2	3	...	...	507	12	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.2

H-II.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—concld.

State/District/City	Rural/ Urban	Predominant material of roof							
		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete R.B.C./ R C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jodhpur	Rural	560	88	28	2	2	289	30	1
	Urban	54	58	19	1	30	817	20	1
Jodhpur City	Urban	50	5	21	1	35	863	24	1
Nagaur	Rural	453	6	71	2	8	440	20	N
	Urban	82	14	24	1	25	837	16	1
Pali	Rural	110	636	16	3	2	204	29	N
	Urban	14	316	31	5	3	609	22	N
Barmer	Rural	761	135	45	3	1	49	5	1
	Urban	187	23	40	4	5	712	26	3
Jalor	Rural	314	573	41	2	1	61	8	N
	Urban	147	286	155	5	3	388	12	4
Sirohi	Rural	46	780	39	1	2	75	57	N
	Urban	29	295	140	9	4	309	213	1
Bhilwara	Rural	33	760	5	2	12	171	17	N
	Urban	9	313	35	3	78	519	42	1
Udaipur	Rural	16	857	6	2	2	102	15	N
	Urban	21	192	62	6	7	564	147	1
Udaipur City	Urban	13	139	77	8	10	653	100	...
Chittaurgarh	Rural	22	836	32	1	2	97	9	1
	Urban	8	317	191	2	10	443	23	6
Dungarpur	Rural	11	951	10	N	N	25	3	N
	Urban	5	438	74	10	3	460	6	4
Banswara	Rural	18	946	12	1	N	22	1	N
	Urban	54	440	232	2	1	235	36	...
Bundi	Rural	26	792	17	4	5	149	5	2
	Urban	18	232	40	22	5	570	111	2
Kota	Rural	44	746	7	2	6	185	9	1
	Urban	59	169	32	6	19	638	77	N
Kota City	Urban	75	115	28	7	20	679	76	N
Jhalawar	Rural	48	771	21	N	3	143	13	1
	Urban	8	220	81	...	16	631	43	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.2 (A)

H-II.2 (A) DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

State/District/City	Rural/ Urban	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B. C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	**Rural**	**334**	**665**	**1**
	Urban	**119**	**880**	**1**
Ganganagar	Rural	880	119	1
	Urban	543	452	5
Bikaner	Rural	802	198	N
	Urban	247	753	N
Bikaner City	Urban	265	735	N
Churu	Rural	590	409	1
	Urban	152	847	1
Jhunjhunun	Rural	511	488	1
	Urban	182	818	...
Alwar	Rural	567	429	4
	Urban	143	857	N
Bharatpur	Rural	586	413	1
	Urban	247	753	...
Sawai Madhopur	Rural	127	872	1
	Urban	41	957	2
Jaipur	Rural	634	365	1
	Urban	132	867	1
Jaipur City	Urban	103	896	1
Sikar	Rural	467	533	N
	Urban	110	890	N
Ajmer	Rural	296	704	N
	Urban	23	977	N
Ajmer City	Urban	16	984	N
Tonk	Rural	217	771	12
	Urban	128	871	1
Jaisalmer	Rural	902	97	1
	Urban	464	536	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-II.2 (A)

H-II.2 (A) DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—concld.

State/District/City	Rural/ Urban	Predominant material of roof: Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Predominant material of roof: Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R. B. C./ R. C. C.	Predominant material of roof: All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5
Jodhpur	Rural	590	409	1
	Urban	64	935	1
Jodhpur City	Urban	60	940	N
Nagaur	Rural	463	537	N
	Urban	99	900	1
Pali	Rural	111	889	N
	Urban	13	987	N
Barmer	Rural	769	230	1
	Urban	222	777	1
Jalor	Rural	318	682	N
	Urban	155	842	3
Sirohi	Rural	46	954	N
	Urban	27	971	2
Bhilwara	Rural	29	971	N
	Urban	7	993	N
Udaipur	Rural	16	983	1
	Urban	22	978	N
Udaipur City	Urban	13	987	...
Chittaurgarh	Rural	24	975	1
	Urban	6	989	5
Dungarpur	Rural	11	989	N
	Urban	4	991	5
Banswara	Rural	18	982	N
	Urban	56	944	...
Bundi	Rural	28	969	3
	Urban	16	982	2
Kota	Rural	48	951	1
	Urban	65	935	N
Kota City	Urban	80	920	N
Jhalawar	Rural	41	958	1
	Urban	4	996	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-III.1

H-III.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

State/District/City	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms and above	Unspecified number of Rooms	Households with details unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	**419**	**281**	**141**	**74**	**82**	**1**	**2**
Ganganagar	314	264	170	110	140	2	N
Bikaner	195	264	216	139	172	7	7
Bikaner City	223	269	186	128	171	4	19
Churu	171	282	216	139	189	2	1
Jhunjhunun	170	301	218	131	176	1	3
Alwar	365	311	161	79	81	N	3
Bharatpur	519	282	109	47	40	1	2
Sawai Madhopur	434	311	139	58	53	2	3
Jaipur	327	300	174	89	108	1	1
Jaipur City	416	264	140	79	101	N	N
Sikar	182	292	208	127	182	1	8
Ajmer	444	299	127	64	63	1	2
Ajmer City	411	308	131	76	71	N	3
Tonk	332	335	171	85	76	1	N
Jaisalmer	242	276	222	134	125	...	1
Jodhpur	286	287	197	119	108	2	1
Jodhpur City	435	265	128	83	83	6	N
Nagaur	267	301	189	111	129	N	3
Pali	500	293	105	45	50	6	1
Barmer	190	266	236	154	153	N	1
Jalor	491	311	111	48	38	1	...
Sirohi	626	220	75	35	38	1	5
Bhilwara	531	291	97	40	39	1	1
Udaipur	636	233	67	31	32	1	N
Udaipur City	507	238	118	61	73	3	N
Chittaurgarh	619	250	75	30	26	N	N
Dungarpur	625	258	78	21	17	...	1
Banswara	667	235	67	19	12	N	...
Bundi	495	280	120	56	49	...	N
Kota	486	275	129	58	52	N	N
Kota City	614	218	84	43	38	1	2
Jhalawar	591	260	80	36	32	N	1

H-III.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total		One Room				Two Rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN	T	**2 55**	**5.70**	**4.64**	**2.45**	**2.19**	**4.64**	**2.83**	**1.48**	**1.35**	**5.66**
	R	**2.61**	**5.73**	**4.73**	**2.48**	**2 25**	**4.73**	**2.83**	**1.48**	**1.35**	**5.66**
	U	**2.31**	**5.55**	**4.19**	**2 29**	**1.90**	**4.19**	**2.82**	**1 48**	**1.34**	**5.64**
Ganganagar	T	2.32	6.22	4.78	2.61	2.17	4.78	2.96	1.58	1.38	5.92
	R	2.28	6.30	4.92	2.66	2.26	4.92	2.96	1.57	1.39	5.92
	U	2.62	5.81	4.32	2.47	1.85	4.32	2.97	1.62	1.35	5.94
Bikaner	T	2.02	6.21	4.45	2.39	2.06	4.45	2.83	1.49	1.34	5.66
	R	2.09	6.25	4.37	2.32	2.05	4.37	2.77	1.46	1.31	5.55
	U	1.94	6.15	4.45	2.39	2.06	4.45	2.91	1.52	1.39	5.83
Bikaner City	U	2.05	6.11	4.58	2.50	2.08	4.58	2.93	1.54	1.39	5.86
Churu	T	2.04	6.59	4.69	2.47	2.22	4.69	2.93	1.53	1.40	5.86
	R	2.05	6.59	4.64	2.43	2.21	4.64	2.88	1.50	1.38	5.77
	U	2.02	6.59	4.80	2.56	2.24	4.80	3.02	1.59	1.43	6.04
Jhunjhunun	T	2.11	6.65	4.71	2.49	2.22	4.71	2.49	1.54	1.40	5.89
	R	2.14	6.71	4.76	2.51	2.25	4.76	2.94	1.55	1.39	5.89
	U	2.00	6.38	4.51	2.44	2.07	4.51	2.96	1.51	1.45	5.93
Alwar	T	2.71	6.27	5.05	2.69	2.36	5.05	3.03	1.62	1.42	6.08
	R	2.77	6.35	5.15	2.73	2.42	5.15	3.08	1.64	1.44	6 16
	U	2.22	5.54	4.06	2.26	1.80	4.06	2.70	1.43	1.27	5.40
Bharatpur	T	3.29	6.10	5.21	2.83	2.38	5.21	3.16	1.71	1.45	3.16
	R	3.40	6.15	5.31	2.88	2.43	5.31	3.18	1.73	1.45	6.37
	U	2.74	5.79	4.59	2.53	2.06	4.59	3.00	1.61	1.39	6.00
Sawai Madhopur	T	2.73	5.58	4.69	2.52	2.17	4.69	2.79	1.49	1.30	5.59
	R	2.76	5.65	4.79	2.57	2.22	4.79	2.81	1.50	1.31	5.62
	U	2.50	5.09	4.08	2.23	1.85	4.08	2.71	1.46	1.25	5.42

H-III.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD—contd.

Three Rooms				Four Rooms				Five Rooms or above				Households with unspecified number of rooms			
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2.17	**1.14**	**1.03**	**6.53**	**1.82**	**0.95**	**0.87**	**7.28**	**1.32**	**0.69**	**0.63**	**8.60**	**1.46**	**0.79**	**0 67**	**1.46**
2.17	**1.14**	**1.03**	**6.53**	**1.82**	**0.95**	**0.87**	**7.29**	**1.35**	**0.70**	**0.65**	**8.65**	**3.75**	**1.92**	**1.83**	**3.75**
2.16	**1.13**	**1.03**	**6.50**	**1.81**	**0.95**	**0.86**	**7.23**	**1.23**	**0.65**	**0.58**	**8.40**	**1.03**	**0.58**	**0.45**	**1.03**
2.26	1.20	1.06	6.78	1.48	0.97	0.87	7.36	1.35	0.71	0.64	8.47	1.99	1.35	0.64	1.99
2.24	1.18	1.06	6.72	1.82	0.96	0.86	7.28	1.34	0.70	0.64	8.38	2.50	1.30	1.20	2.50
2.38	1.27	1.11	7.14	1.99	1.05	0.94	7.97	1.43	0.79	0.64	9.29	1.54	1.39	0.15	1.54
2.14	1.11	1.03	6.42	1.82	0.95	0.87	7·28	1.26	0.65	0.61	8.35	1.40	0.69	0 71	1.40
2.11	1.10	1.01	6.35	1.84	0.96	0.88	7.37	1.38	0.71	0.67	8.54	3.40	1.65	1.75	3.40
2.18	1.12	1.06	6.54	1.78	0.93	0.85	7.13	1.15	0.60	0.55	8.13	1.61	0.83	0.78	1.61
2.20	1.13	1.07	6.60	1.78	0.94	0.84	7.12	1.18	0.63	0.55	7.96	1.02	0.50	0.52	1.02
2.26	1.18	1.08	6.77	1.86	0.97	0.89	7.44	1.15	0.59	0.55	8.66	1 54	0.79	0.75	1.54
2.24	1.17	1.07	6.72	1.85	0.97	0.88	7.40	1.33	0.69	0.64	8.71	2.00	1.25	0.75	2.00
2.30	1.19	1.11	6.90	1.88	0.97	0.91	7.51	1.17	0.60	0.57	8.58	1.48	0.73	0.75	1.48
2.23	1.18	1.05	6.68	1.91	1.00	0.91	7.66	1.34	0.70	0.64	9.15	2.55	1.34	1.21	2.55
2.24	1.18	1.06	6.72	1.91	1.01	0.90	7.67	1.38	0.72	0.66	9.28	3.11	2.11	1.00	3.11
2.16	1.12	1.04	6.50	1.91	0.99	0.92	7.64	1.20	0.63	0.57	8.58	2.38	1.11	1.27	2.38
2.35	1.25	1.10	7.05	1.97	1.05	0.92	7.88	1.47	0,78	0.69	9.64	2.14	1.04	1.10	2.14
2.37	1.26	1.11	7.11	2.00	1.07	0.93	8.00	1.49	0.79	0.70	9.74	3.11	1.50	1.61	3.11
2.19	1.18	1.01	6.57	1.73	0.93	0.80	6.94	1.34	0.71	0.63	9.07	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.40
2.51	1.35	1.16	7.52	2.09	1.13	0.96	8.36	1.53	0.84	0.69	9.79	1 96	1 10	0.86	1 96
2.53	1.37	1.16	7.60	2.10	1.14	0.96	8.42	1.60	0.86	0.74	10.02	8.50	4.33	4.17	8.50
2.37	1.27	1.10	7.12	2.02	1.09	0.93	8.10	1.36	0.75	0.61	9.16	1.05	0.65	0.40	1.05
2.19	1.17	1.02	6.57	1.84	0.99	0.85	7.38	1.35	0.72	0.63	8.67	0.99	0.54	0.45	0.99
2.20	1.18	1.02	6.60	1.84	0.99	0.85	7.37	1.37	0.73	0.64	8.68	4.33	2.13	2.20	4.33
2.12	1·11	1.01	6.36	1.87	0.99	0.88	7.48	1.27	0.69	0.58	8.63	0.26	0.19	0.07	0.26

H-III.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD—contd.

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total		One Room				Two Rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jaipur	T	2.38	6.00	4.46	2.39	2.07	4.46	2.81	1.49	1.32	5.63
	R	2.38	6.14	4.65	2.47	2.18	4.65	2.81	1.49	1.32	5.63
	U	2.37	5.68	4.15	2.26	1.89	4.15	2.81	1.49	1.32	5.63
Jaipur City	U	2.43	5.73	4.18	2.27	1.91	4.18	2.84	1.51	1.33	5.68
Sikar	T	2.02	6.31	4.58	2.41	2.17	4.58	2.79	1.46	1.33	5.58
	R	1.99	6.34	4.45	2.36	2.09	4.45	2.75	1.44	1.31	5.50
	U	2.19	6.20	5.01	2.58	2.43	5.01	3.00	1.56	1.44	6.00
Ajmer	T	2.59	5.43	4.34	2.29	2.05	4 34	2.78	1.44	1.34	5.57
	R	2.68	5.45	4.48	2.34	2.14	4.48	2.75	1.42	1.33	5.51
	U	2.45	5.41	4.08	2.21	1.87	4.08	2.83	1.48	1.35	5.66
Ajmer City	U	2.52	5.58	4.33	2.34	1.99	4.33	2.85	1.49	1.36	5.70
Tonk	T	2.50	5.83	4.46	2.35	2.11	4.46	2.81	1 46	1.35	5.62
	R	2.52	5.84	4.51	2.37	2.14	4.51	2.80	1.46	1.34	5.60
	U	2.43	5.82	4.22	2.28	1.94	4.22	2.85	1.47	1.38	5.71
Jaisalmer	T	2.04	5.63	4.69	2.58	2.11	4.69	2.63	1.44	1.19	5.25
	R	2.02	5.68	4.67	2.61	2.06	4.67	2.65	1.45	1 20	5.31
	U	2.17	5.42	4.77	2.51	2.26	4.77	2.53	1.36	1.17	5.06
Jodhpur	T	2.33	6.05	4.71	2.50	2.21	4.71	2.87	1.51	1.36	5.74
	R	2.27	6.18	4.74	2.48	2.26	4.74	2.82	1.48	1.34	5.65
	U	2.47	5.81	4.67	2.52	2.15	4.67	2.96	1.57	1.39	5.92
Jodhpur City	U	2.62	5.81	4.62	2.50	2.12	4.62	2.97	1.57	1.40	5.94
Nagaur	T	2.24	6.13	4.73	2.48	2.25	4.73	2.86	1.49	1.37	5.72
	R	2.26	6.17	4.78	2.49	2.29	4.78	2.86	1.49	1.37	5.72
	U	2.06	5.85	4 42	2.41	2.01	4.42	2.85	1.50	1.35	5.70

H-III.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD—contd.

Three Rooms				Four Rooms				Five Rooms or above				Households with unspecified number of rooms			
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2.24	1.18	1.06	6.71	1.90	1 00	0.90	7.61	1.39	0.73	0 66	9.35	1.01	0.59	0.42	1.01
2.24	1.18	1.06	6.71	1.89	1.00	0 89	7.58	1.42	0.75	0.67	9.45	5.57	3.00	2.57	5.57
2.23	1.16	1.07	6.69	1.92	1.00	0.92	7.68	1.34	0.70	0.64	9.10	0.40	0.27	0.13	0.40
2.25	1.17	1.08	6.76	1.93	1.00	0.93	7.72	1.38	0.73	0.65	9.28	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
2.14	1.12	1.02	6.43	1.80	0.95	0.85	7.19	1.30	0.68	0.62	8.78	0.14	0.05	0.09	0.14
2.12	1.11	1.01	6.36	1.78	0.94	0.84	7.12	1.31	0.68	0.63	8.81	...	...	...	...
2.28	1.16	1.12	6.85	1.90	0.98	0.92	7.59	1.25	0.65	0.60	8.63	0.14	0.05	0.09	0.14
2.16	1.12	1.04	6.48	1.84	0.96	0.88	7 35	1.31	0.69	0.62	8.72	1.63	0.73	0 90	1.63
2.16	1 .11	1.05	6.47	1.85	0.96	0.89	7.42	1.35	0.70	0.65	8.66	3.75	1.67	2.08	3.75
2.16	1.13	1.03	6.49	1.81	0.96	0.85	7 25	1.28	0.68	0.60	8.78	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.22
2.20	1.15	1.05	6.59	1.82	0.96	0.86	7.28	1.29	0.69	0.60	8.82	1 00	0.50	0.50	1.00
2.22	1.15	1.07	6.65	1.86	0.96	0.90	7.44	1.47	0.76	0.71	9.23	2.24	1.34	0.90	2.24
2.21	1 15	1.06	6.64	1.85	0.96	0.89	7.39	1.49	0.77	0.72	9.25	4.00	2.29	1.71	4.00
2.24	1.13	1.11	6.74	1.92	0 98	0.94	7.70	1.38	0.74	0.64	9.16	1.68	1.04	0.64	1.68
1.95	1.07	0.88	5.86	1.58	0.87	0.71	6.34	1.18	0.66	0.52	7.18	...	...	...	...
1.94	1.06	0.88	5.83	1.61	0.89	0.72	6.42	1.18	0.65	0.53	7.16	...	...	...	...
2.02	1.10	0.92	6.06	1.44	0.72	0.72	5.81	1.20	0.74	0.46	7.31	...	...	...	...
2.15	1.12	1.03	6.45	1.83	0.96	0.87	7.32	1 35	0.71	0 64	8.42	4.56	2.31	2.25	4 56
2.14	1.11	1.03	6.41	1.84	0.96	0.88	7.36	1.42	0.74	0.68	8.55	5.00	2.00	3.00	5.00
2.20	1.16	1.04	6.59	1.80	0.96	0.84	7.19	1.22	0.66	0.56	8.13	4.55	2.32	2.23	4.55
2.24	1.19	1.05	6.71	1.85	0.99	0.86	7.40	1.36	0.74	0.62	8.79	4.55	2.32	2.23	4.55
2.16	1.13	1.03	6.47	1.79	0.92	0.86	7.16	1.31	0.68	0.63	8.69	5.50	2.50	3.00	5.50
2.17	1.13	1.04	6.51	1.80	0.93	0.87	7.21	1.33	0.69	0.64	8.80	5.50	2.50	3.00	5.50
2.07	1.07	1.00	6.22	1.72	0.88	0.84	6.88	1.18	0.62	0.56	8.06	...	...	...	...

H-III.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD—contd.

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total		One Room				Two Rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pali	T	2.73	5.18	4.64	2.42	2.22	4.64	2.71	1.41	1.30	5.41
	R	2.82	5.23	4.69	2.44	2.25	4.69	2.71	1.41	1.30	5.43
	U	2.22	4.79	4.22	2.28	1.94	4.22	2.63	1.38	1.25	5.27
Barmer	T	1.95	5.76	4.22	2.25	1.97	4.22	2.58	1.35	1.23	5.16
	R	1.92	5.81	4.25	2.25	2.00	4.25	2.57	1.35	1.22	5.14
	U	2.24	5.26	4.09	2.25	1.84	4.09	2.66	1.39	1.27	5.33
Jalor	T	2.89	5.40	4.77	2.51	2.26	4.77	2.81	1.47	1.34	5.63
	R	2.92	5.42	4.78	2.51	2.27	4.78	2.83	1.48	1.35	5.66
	U	2.35	5.06	4.54	2.42	2.12	4 54	2.58	1.34	1.24	5.16
Sirohi	T	2.97	4.96	4.73	2.46	2.27	4.73	2.62	1.34	1.28	5.23
	R	3.28	4.96	4.79	2.49	2.30	4.79	2.61	1.33	1.28	5.23
	U	2.13	5.00	4.28	2.33	1.95	4.28	2.62	1.39	1.23	5.24
Bhilwara	T	2.68	4.87	4.07	2.15	1.92	4.07	2 61	1.35	1.26	5.22
	R	2.75	4 87	4.11	2.16	1.95	4.11	2.61	1.35	1.26	5.22
	U	2.22	4.92	3.67	2.03	1.64	3.67	2.57	1.33	1.24	5.15
Udaipur	T	3.06	5.03	3.19	1.69	1.54	3.19	2.71	1.38	1.33	5.42
	R	3.23	5 04	4.65	2.39	2.26	4.65	2.72	1.38	1.34	5.44
	U	2.24	4.94	3.69	2.04	1.65	3.69	2.63	1.38	1.25	5.26
Udaipur City	U	2.39	4.93	3.66	2.04	1.62	3.66	2.66	1.39	1.27	5.33
Chittaurgarh	T	2.94	4.79	4.22	2.20	2.02	4.22	2.63	1 35	1.28	5.25
	R	3.05	4.76	4.25	2.21	2.04	4.25	2.63	1 34	1.29	5.26
	U	2.27	4.99	3.83	2.07	1.76	3.83	2.62	1.35	1.27	5.24
Dungarpur	T	3.59	5.62	5.35	2.71	2.64	5.35	2.95	1.47	1.48	5.91
	R	3.76	5.67	5.40	2.73	2.67	5.40	2.99	1.49	1.50	5.98
	U	2.13	4.89	4.10	2.22	1.88	4.10	2.52	1.27	1.25	5 05

H-III.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD—contd.

Three Rooms				Four Rooms				Five Rooms or above				Households with unspecified number of rooms			
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2.05	1.06	0.99	6.14	1.60	0.82	0.78	6.40	1.07	0.54	0.53	6.76	0.28	0.14	0.14	0.28
2.06	1.06	1.00	6.18	1.65	0.84	0.81	6.60	1.08	0.54	0.54	6 84	1.50	1.00	0.50	1.50
1.96	1.02	0.94	5.90	1.40	0.73	0.67	5.63	1.04	0.54	0.50	6.52	0.27	0.13	0.14	0.27
1.93	1.0	0.91	5.80	1.65	0.87	0.78	6.61	1.31	0.69	0.62	7.87	2.00	1 22	0.78	2.00
1.93	1.02	0.91	5.79	1.65	0.87	0.78	6.61	1.32	0.69	0.63	7.89	4.25	2.50	1.75	4.25
2.03	1.07	0.96	6.09	1.63	0.88	0.75	6.52	1.24	0.68	0.56	7.60	0.20	...	0.20	0 20
2.12	1.10	1.02	6.35	1.71	0.88	0.83	6.82	0.68	0.35	0.33	7.24	2.43	1.17	1.26	2.43
2.13	1.11	1.02	6.40	1.71	0.88	0.83	6.86	1.19	0.62	0.57	7.32	5.33	3.00	2.33	5.33
1.81	0.95	0.86	5.44	1.58	0.86	0.72	6.32	1.01	0.53	0.48	6.63	1.71	0.71	1.00	1.71
1.84	0.93	0.91	5.52	1.43	0.72	0.71	5.73	0.96	0.48	0.48	6.05	1.67	0.93	0.74	1.67
1.81	0.90	0.91	5.45	1.36	0.64	0.72	5.45	0.89	0.42	0.47	5.47	3.67	1.67	2.00	3.67
1.88	0.98	0.90	5.66	1.51	0.81	0.70	6.06	1.01	0.53	0.48	6.56	1.17	0.75	0.42	1.17
2.08	1.08	1.00	6.23	1.74	0.90	0.84	6.96	1.22	0.64	0.58	8.03	0.52	0.35	0.17	0.52
2.08	1.08	1.00	6.26	1.75	0.91	0.84	6.97	1.22	0.64	0.58	7.91	5.00	3.00	2.00	5.00
2 02	1.05	0.97	6.06	1.72	0.88	0.84	6.88	1.21	0.65	0.56	8.37	0.41	0 28	0.13	0.41
2.02	1.03	0.99	6.07	1.64	0.84	0.80	6.55	1.17	0.61	0.56	7.79	2.05	1.28	0.77	2.05
2.02	1.03	0.99	6.07	1.63	0.83	0.80	6.55	1.16	0.60	0.56	7.59	3.60	1.40	2.20	3.60
2.02	1.05	0.97	6.08	1.63	0.85	0.78	6.55	1.20	0.62	0.58	8.13	1 82	1.26	0.56	1.82
2.09	1.09	1.00	6.29	1.70	0.90	0.80	6.83	1.31	0.68	0.63	8,65	0.89	0.89	...	0.89
2.02	1.04	0.98	6.08	1.69	0.87	0.82	6.79	1.23	0.64	0.59	7.84	2.50	1.50	1.00	2.50
2.04	1.05	0.99	6.13	1.69	0.87	0.82	7.76	1.26	0.65	0.61	7.81	4.33	2.33	2.00	4.33
1.94	1.00	0.94	5.82	1.72	0.89	0.83	6.90	1.18	0.63	0.55	6.90	0.67	0.67	...	0.67
2.09	1.05	1.04	6.29	1.65	0.85	0.80	6.63	1.14	0.57	0.57	6.98	...	...	...	...
2.13	1.07	1.06	6.41	1.75	0.90	0.85	7.03	1.15	0.58	0.57	7.11	...	...	...	...
1.81	0.94	0.87	5.43	1.43	0.74	0 69	5.75	1.13	0.55	0.58	6.76	...	...	...	...

H-III.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD—contd.

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total		One Room				Two Rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Banswara	T	3.93	5.88	5.50	2.81	2.69	5.50	3.20	1.63	1.57	6.40
	R	4.05	5.91	5.53	2.83	2.70	5 53	3.22	1.63	1.59	6.44
	U	2.59	5.49	4.68	2.43	2.25	4.68	2.94	1.50	1.44	5.88
Bundi	T	2.72	5.28	4.40	2.36	2.04	4.40	2.76	1.45	1.31	5.52
	R	2.82	5.33	4.46	2.39	2.07	4.46	2.79	1.47	1.32	5.59
	U	2.28	4.99	3.98	2.14	1.84	3.98	2.59	1.36	1 23	5.19
Kota	T	2.61	5.18	4.22	2.26	1.96	4.22	2.72	1.42	1.29	5.44
	R	2.59	5.31	4.39	2 32	2.07	4.39	2.72	1.42	1.30	5.45
	U	2.68	4.80	3.84	2.13	1.71	3.84	2.71	1.42	1.29	5.43
Kota City	U	2.75	4.75	3.83	2.13	1.70	3.83	2.73	1.45	1.28	5.46
Jhalawar	T	3.19	5.41	4.71	2.46	2.25	4.71	2.93	1.52	1.41	5.87
	R	3.31	5.43	4.77	2.48	2.29	4.77	2.97	1.54	1.43	5.94
	U	2.75	5.20	4.01	2.16	1.85	4.01	2.67	1.39	1.28	5.34

H-III.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD—concld.

Three Rooms				Four Rooms				Five Rooms or above				Households with unspecified number of rooms			
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2.39	1.18	1.16	7.03	1.94	0.96	0.98	7.78	1.16	0.60	0.56	7.79	2.00	1.75	0.25	2.00
2.38	1.20	1.18	7.14	2.00	0.98	1.02	8.01	1.23	0.65	0.58	7.64	5.00	4.00	1 00	5.00
2.01	1.04	0.97	6.05	1.66	0.91	0.75	6.64	1.04	0.51	0.53	8.14	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
2.13	1.12	1.01	6.40	1.74	0.92	0.82	6.95	1.33	0.70	0.63	8.17	...	...	...	...
2.19	1.14	1.05	6.56	1.77	0.93	0.84	7.09	1.39	0.74	0.65	8.39	...	...	...	...
1.88	1.00	0.88	5.64	1.58	0.85	0.73	6.32	1.16	0.60	0.56	7.55	...	...	...	...
2.09	1.10	0.99	6.27	1.75	0.91	0.84	6.99	1.27	0.66	0.61	8.05	0.77	0.50	0.27	0.77
2.08	1.09	0.99	6.25	1.74	0.91	0.83	6.95	1.24	0.65	0.59	7.82	...	...	...	...
2.12	1.13	0.99	6.35	1.79	0.95	0.84	7.16	1.41	0.74	0.67	9.24	1.67	1.00	0.67	1.67
2.14	1.16	0.98	6.41	1.84	0.97	0.87	7.35	1 37	0.71	0.66	8.88	0.77	0.50	0.27	0 77
2.29	1.18	1.11	6.86	1.90	0.97	0.93	7.63	1.36	0.70	0.66	8.62	1.43	0.57	0.86	1.43
2.31	1.19	1.12	6.94	1.95	0.99	0.96	7.80	1.39	0.71	0.68	8.70	9 00	4.00	5.00	9.00
2.14	1.13	1.01	6.43	1.73	0.88	0.85	6.90	1.30	0.69	0.61	8 41	0 17	...	0.17	0.17

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-IV.1

H–IV.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES

State/District/City	Rural Urban	Households having: Total Persons		One Person		Two Persons	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	**R**	**956**	**44**	**39**	**12**	**74**	**6**
	U	**589**	**411**	**26**	**61**	**41**	**52**
Ganganagar	R	882	118	29	15	51	12
	U	556	444	18	66	30	60
Bikaner	R	950	50	41	13	65	6
	U	653	347	30	37	40	33
Bikaner City	U	620	380	29	41	38	37
Churu	R	983	17	31	6	53	2
	U	833	167	29	23	46	16
Jhunjhunun	R	985	15	25	5	53	2
	U	823	177	34	31	44	20
Alwar	R	978	22	35	7	57	3
	U	634	366	34	59	38	44
Bharatpur	R	981	19	42	6	60	2
	U	717	283	33	45	41	33
Sawai Madhopur	R	96	32	43	10	70	4
	U	612	388	32	77	50	46
Jaipur	R	973	27	41	10	71	3
	U	542	458	20	60	35	56
Jaipur City	U	507	493	17	57	33	61
Sikar	R	982	18	31	6	63	2
	U	817	183	25	30	43	18
Ajmer	R	950	50	48	16	87	7
	U	430	570	22	79	32	65
Ajmer City	U	386	614	19	71	26	62
Tonk	R	956	44	41	11	72	7
	U	755	245	30	54	52	34
Jaisalmer	R	955	45	38	13	74	8
	U	554	446	26	57	46	45

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-IV.1

ACCORDING TO SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

number of persons

Three Persons		Four Persons		Five Persons		Six Persons or more		No. of Persons unspecified	
Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
99	**6**	**130**	**6**	**143**	**5**	**471**	**9**	**N**	**N**
48	**50**	**66**	**55**	**74**	**52**	**329**	**129**	5	**12**
69	13	92	16	109	16	531	46	1	N
34	54	57	53	68	57	348	147	1	7
77	7	100	7	121	5	544	12	2	N
46	32	55	40	73	47	402	132	7	26
44	37	53	42	70	52	381	148	5	23
73	1	100	2	124	2	601	4	1	...
56	16	79	19	94	18	525	66	4	9
72	1	102	2	132	2	601	3	N	...
58	17	84	21	100	19	494	55	9	14
78	2	111	2	139	2	557	6	1	N
48	46	72	45	80	42	357	101	5	29
84	2	119	3	144	2	532	4	N	N
57	33	81	37	91	34	409	88	5	13
100	4	135	4	148	4	472	7	N	...
51	39	72	47	78	44	312	108	17	27
91	3	122	3	135	3	513	5	N	N
47	56	63	65	70	64	305	152	2	5
44	62	59	71	65	72	288	169	1	1
88	2	112	2	135	2	553	4	N	...
54	14	82	14	97	18	492	53	24	36
111	6	136	6	142	6	426	9	N	...
35	67	47	77	53	71	239	203	2	8
29	69	43	83	47	83	221	243	1	3
96	7	129	7	142	5	476	7	N	...
64	31	88	30	95	25	421	66	5	5
103	5	133	4	136	5	471	10	...	...
50	61	61	62	81	56	288	158	2	7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-IV.1

H-IV.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES

State/District/City	Rural Urban	Households having: Total Persons		One Person		Two Persons	
		Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jodhpur	R	966	34	32	8	63	4
	U	534	466	22	45	37	53
Jodhpur City	U	491	509	20	48	34	58
Nagaur	R	970	30	35	8	67	4
	U	742	258	29	43	52	29
Pali	R	934	66	45	14	86	9
	U	567	433	30	61	46	57
Barmer	R	961	39	42	9	68	5
	U	609	391	26	65	45	48
Jalor	R	967	33	42	8	80	4
	U	732	268	38	40	65	31
Sirohi	R	948	52	45	11	89	7
	U	512	488	30	71	40	56
Bhilwara	R	957	43	50	15	111	8
	U	515	485	24	85	42	78
Udaipur	R	954	46	42	16	93	8
	U	503	497	28	95	45	77
Udaipur City	U	413	587	21	105	37	92
Chittaurgarh	R	933	67	48	20	107	13
	U	592	408	32	84	58	57
Dungarpur	R	972	28	28	12	61	4
	U	671	329	40	61	54	44
Banswara	R	969	31	20	11	52	5
	U	652	348	35	64	49	44
Bundi	R	912	88	42	19	77	16
	U	596	404	33	76	56	59
Kota	R	916	84	40	20	78	13
	U	408	592	24	90	40	91
Kota City	U	370	630	22	92	38	98
Jhalawar	R	944	56	38	15	74	8
	U	539	461	28	95	42	60

SUBSIDIARY TABLE H-IV.1

ACCORDING TO SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—concld.

number of persons

Three Persons		Four Persons		Five Persons		Six Persons or more		No. of Persons unspecified	
Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
84	5	112	4	133	5	542	8	N	...
40	56	59	65	66	64	309	180	1	3
36	62	52	71	59	69	289	200	1	1
88	4	122	4	136	3	522	7	N	N
53	27	83	38	93	29	425	74	7	18
111	10	141	10	151	8	400	15	N	...
68	51	72	54	82	46	262	114	7	50
99	5	124	5	145	4	483	11	N	...
58	49	83	52	83	44	310	125	4	8
109	4	137	6	157	4	442	7	N	N
72	42	108	32	125	34	321	75	3	14
125	7	163	8	160	7	366	12	...	...
51	59	59	76	69	63	260	135	3	28
132	5	163	5	156	5	345	5	...	...
51	68	73	64	65	56	257	121	3	13
125	6	154	6	158	4	382	6	N	...
50	71	61	65	68	61	249	125	2	3
37	85	45	77	56	74	216	153	1	1
130	10	165	8	152	7	331	9	N	N
62	59	76	53	80	51	280	99	4	5
91	3	138	3	160	2	494	4	...	...
62	54	90	32	100	38	315	82	10	18
87	3	127	4	158	3	525	5	...	...
50	44	85	54	71	38	362	104	...	...
102	14	139	13	141	10	411	16	N	...
57	49	73	52	78	50	293	116	6	2
101	13	137	12	147	10	413	16	...	...
41	88	49	87	50	75	203	157	1	4
38	97	47	92	43	81	182	167	N	3
103	6	140	7	159	7	430	13	N	...
45	53	60	60	68	56	295	123	1	14

APPENDICES

APPENDIX-I INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSE LIST

APPENDIX-II EXCERPTS FROM SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTION BOOK

APPENDIX–I

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

General

Census is a national undertaking of great importance, indispensable to intelligent and efficient public administration apart from the other multifarious ways it serves the scholar, the businessman, industrialist, the country's planners, the electoral authorities etc. Census has become a regular feature in every progressive country, whatever be its size and political set-up and they ary conducted at regular intervals to fulfil well-defined objectives.

2. The job entrusted to you, viz., the house-numbering and houselisting is an essential preliminary step to the population census. Apart from mere listing of houses, you will be collecting some essential data on housing, as also separately on manufacturing, trading and service establishments which will be useful to the country's planners. You have, therefore, an important role to play. The quality and quantity of your contribution depends on how well you apply yourself to this task, understand the instructions thoroughly and carry out your responsibilities with the care that it demands.

3. You will be required to prepare lay-out sketches showing the location of houses within the area allotted to you and number all the houses, residential or otherwise and list them and fill up some essential particulars in the schedules given to you. The house-numbering sketches prepared by you may form the basis for a permanent system of house-numbering that may be introduced and maintained by the local bodies concerned in future.

House-numbering and preparation of notional maps

4. *Rural areas :* The first operation will be allotment of distinguishing numbers to each building, house and household.

5. Before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so, how? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering block of the village. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible should also be indicated by the Survey number that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owners of the fields on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any. A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials, will greatly help. This notional map should indicate the prominent features and land marks such as the village site, roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, *nallahs*, etc. Clear demarcation lines of blocks are important so that any to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of a particular block is covered by a specific block without giving scope for any doubt. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly.

6. Having thus prepared the village map, each block of the village as demarcated on the village map should be taken up for a detailed sketching of the layout. In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the lay-out of the houses on the village site. The sketch should show all the roads, streets and cart tracks. The names of the streets, if any, should be shown on these sketches. All topographical details, important features and public buildings should be prominently shown. Then every single building or house should be located on this sketch. It will be of advantage if the *Pucca* and *Kachha* houses are shown by some conventional signs like a

square □ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle △ for a *Kachha* house, further depicting them as residential or non-residential as follows :

□ *Pucca* residential house; for *Pucca* non-residential house shade the square.

△ *Kachha* residential house; for *Kachha* non-residential house shade the triangle.

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

Wall Material : Burnt bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, etc.

Roof Material: Tiles, GCI* sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC*, RCC* and timber, etc.

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

7. When once the location of every building/house is fixed on the plan, it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid as to the direction in which the house numbers should run *i.e.* left to right or in a clockwise order or north-east to south-west and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and house-numbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering indicated on the sketch would be convenient or if any slight changes are needed, for, after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more intelligible order of numbering at some places.

8. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that it may be known that any house falling in any such areas may be reckoned along with a particular village.

9. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or *mauzas*. For such villages procedure for preparing normal lay-out plan sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there would be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. It will be facilitating, if for the purpose of netting such clusters a lay-out plan is prepared of the forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of a Forest Guard in some States). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written, if there be one. If there be no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent feature such as a hill stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out, the location of each of the houses should be indicated on it and number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of house-numbering and houselisting.

Since it is likely that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the clusters in forest areas.

10. *Urban areas* : The preparation of notional maps and the house-numbering sketches in urban

*Note : GCI—Galvanized Corrugated Iron, RBC—Reinforced Brick Concrete and RCC—Reinforced Cement Concrete.

areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas excepting that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale and these may come extremely useful. It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the out-skirts of towns. It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also other permanent features. Sometimes one side of a road falls within the town limits and the other side excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these should be carefully verified on ground before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limits of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative units in which they fall.

11. But what is essential is that very detailed plans showing the location of every building and census house along every road and street in each ward, locality or *mohalla* of a town should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a large number of sketches each covering a limited area. Each town would probably have already been divided into some permanent *mohallas* or localities of wards. A large map of the entire town indicating the boundaries of each of the sub-units into which the town has been divided should be prepared. On this map, the main roads and other topographical details and important public buildings etc., may be shown for clear identification of the boundaries of each *mohalla*/locality/ward etc. Next, a skeleton map of each locality/ward or block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this skeleton map. May be that even a locality/ward may be too large an area to indicate all houses on a single map. In such a case a ward map showing the segments and separate lay-out map for each one of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clearly located and the house-numbers shown. It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses as indicated in para 6 of these instructions. Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building etc.

12. As stated earlier most towns may already be having a satisfactory house-numbering system. This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the house-numbering maps referred to above. The house-numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out maps. If there be no proper system of house-numbering in the town, then you will have to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated hereafter.

Numbering of Buildings and Census Houses in rural as well as urban areas :

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

14. *Building :* A "building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, stores, cattle-sheds etc. or in combination with any of these, such as, shop-*cum*-residence, or workshop-*cum* residence, etc.

15. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number.

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

17. The buildings should be numbered as follows:

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

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like Noth-east etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals *e.g.* (1, 2, 3, ...) should be used for building numbers.

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

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

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

18. *Census House :* A "Census house" is building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

19. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which *are independent of one another* having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common court-yard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will be one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

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

21. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

22. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common court-yard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms alongwith the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each

will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitations is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

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

24. *Household* : A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be 'one-member household, two-member household or multi-member household'. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons; the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, *Ashrams* etc. These are called "Institutional Households".

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow (*see* paras 44 & 45) and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

HOUSELISTING

25. After the preparation of the notional house-numbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in the prescribed form (Houselist).

26. At the 1971 Census, a houselist schedule and an establishment schedule will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen form of the houselist schedule to be so canvassed is given at the end of this book.

The following instructions will guide you in filling the houselist :

27. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of District with Code No., name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island/Code No., name of Village/Town/Code No., name or No. of Ward, *Mohalla*, Enumerator's Block Code No. The entries here are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every district, tehsil or police station, village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Superintendent or the Supervisor would have indicated to you the district, tehsil or police station and the village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block code numbers pertaining to you. You shall have to enter them in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. *Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals.*

NOTE : Please do not write anything in spaces enclosed by dotted lines in column Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are meant for writing code numbers in the tabulation offices.

COL. 1 : LINE NUMBER

28. Every line in the Houselist is to be numbered serially. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, *e g.*, 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. ... .

COL. 2 : BUILDING NO. (MUNICIPAL OR LOCAL AUTHORITY OR CENSUS NO.)

29. Before you start houselisting, every building will bear a number. Some Municipal towns may have satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you

would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

30. There would be cases where the Municipal numbers or local authority numbers are not found satisfactory and therefore you would have given numbers to various buildings by way of updating the numbering or revising it. In any case you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch. The third contingency is that numbering did not exist earlier and you have numbered the buildings and assigned them the number on the lay-out sketch and marked them on the building itself.

31. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the three modes described above and marked or put on the building should be written in this column.

32. If the building has a well-known name then the name of the building should also be recorded in this column in addition to the number of the building.

The purpose of this column is to readily identify every building by the number found on it and by local name if any the building may bear.

COL. 3 : CENSUS HOUSE NUMBER — 33. The attributes of a census house have been described earlier and in accordance with those instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to a part of a building.

34. If there is only one census house in the building, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number, which will be repeated in this column.

35. If there be more than one census house in a building (as mentioned in paras 19 and 20) *e.g*, in building No. 10, there are three census houses—then against the first census house, you will record "10(1)", for the second "10(2)" and for the third "10(3)" in this column. Column 2, Building number, will be entered in the first line only against which census house No. 10(1) would have been mentioned in Col. 3. Column 2 will remain blank against census house No. 10(2) and 10(3).

NOTE : You should *not* indicate these as 10/1 or 10/2 etc. as that would be followed in the allotment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 10.

COLUMNS 4–5 : Predominant construction material of census house

36. In these columns you will have to note the materials of wall and roof

COL. 4 : MATERIAL OF WALL — 37. Under this column, the material out of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made, as for example, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks stone, cement concrete, timber etc , should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each having walls made out of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping are made, are to be recorded.

COL. 5 : MATERIAL OF ROOF — 38. The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and *not the ceiling* is made *i.e.*, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, etc., should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floors will be the roof of the lower floor. If the roof is mainly made of bricks, stone etc., and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will *not* be "mud", "cement", or "lime" respectively but it will be 'bricks", "stone" etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof.

COL. 6 : PURPOSE FOR WHICH CENSUS HOUSE IS USED, *e.g.* RESIDENCE, SHOP, SHOP-*cum*-RESIDENCE, BUSINESS, FACTORY, WORKSHOP, WORK-SHOP-*cum*-RESIDENCE, SCHOOL, BANK, COMMERCIAL HOUSE, OFFICE, HOSPITAL, HOTEL, ETC., OR VACANT. — 39. The actual use to which a census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as: (these are purely illustrative):

(1) Residence, shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence.

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed etc. Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry (as defined in Para 78) such as say, handloom weaving, *biri rolling*, *papad* making, toy making etc., is carried

on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-*cum*-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

Shop :

(3) Shop : A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold on cash or for credit.

(4) Office, business house, bank, etc. Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

(5) Hospital, dispensary, health centre, doctor's clinc, etc.

(6) School and other educational institution.

(7) Hotel, *sarai*, *dharamshala*, tourist house, inspection house, etc.

(8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place. (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as a Workshop).

(9) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, theatre, community-gathering (Panchayatghar) etc.

(10) Place of worship *e.g.*, temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.

(11) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children home, etc.

(12) Others *e.g.*, cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol bunk, passenger shelter, etc., the exact use to be fully described.

(13) If the census house is found vacant, *i.e.* if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this Col. If the census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may *not* be treated as "vacant", but the use to which it is put recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage noted in the Remarks column "House locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc."

NOTE : The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., may be recorded in the "Remarks" column.

COL. 7 : IS IT USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS AN ESTABLISHMENT ? YES OR NO. IF YES, ENTER FURTHER DETAILS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE AND INDICATE THE SERIAL NO. OF THAT ENTRY HERE.

Definition of an Establishment

40. An "Establishment" is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Examples :

A factory or a workshop or workshop-*cum*-residence or a trading or other establishment *i.e.* where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, *pan* shop, restaurant, bank, hotel, or an office is functioning such as government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, etc., and where one or more persons are working.

An Establishment may occupy a census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house.

41. This column applies only in cases where the census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing or servicing may not be apparent especially if carried on as a household industry *e.g.*, when a handloom is located inside a house and is not in operation at the

time of enumerator's visit or if some other type of household industry such as *papad* making or toy manufacturing or *bidi* rolling etc., is done, say in some interior portion of the house. You should make searching enquiries to see if any production, processing or servicing is done or any business is carried on or any institution is being run in any part of the house not readily seen from outside.

If 'Yes' is recorded here, go to the Establishment Schedule, and fill up further particulars in that Schedule. Please fill in the Serial No. of the entry as given in the Establishment Schedule in this column after 'Yes'.

42. It is possible that some kind of production or processing is undertaken in the house by the members of the household for *purely domestic consumption.* For example hand pounding of rice, preparation of spices like, *haldi* (turmeric), chillies, etc., or say, knitting of woollen garments, embroidery work, loinloom weaving and so on, meant for household use only and not for sale. In such cases the house should not be treated as an 'establishment'.

COLUMNS 8 to 16

43. These columns will relate to census houses which are used wholly or partly as a residence. If therefore, a particular census house is not being used for residential purposes at all even partly, as will be evident from entry in Col. 6, put 'X' in each of the columns 8 to 16.

COL. 8 : HOUSEHOLD NO.

44. A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or un-related persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of un-related persons live together is an institutional household. So also a Jail.

45. There may be more than one household in a census house. Each household should be given a separate number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), etc., as affixes to the census house No. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b), and 2 (c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 und 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1) (a), 4(1) (b), 4(1) (c) and 4(2) (a) and 4(2) (b) respectively. If, however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household, the household No. to be entered in this column will be No. 3 only.

46. In the above cases of households Nos. 2(b), 2(c), 4(1) (b), 4(1) (c) and 4(2) (b), there will be no entries against them in Cols. 3 to 7. Cols. 3 to 7 will be filled for the entire census houses, 2, 4(1) or 4(2) as the case may be, once. There is no need to repeat Cols. 3 to 7 in each line for which entries are made for more then one household against that census house in Cols. 8 to 16.

COL. 9 : NAME OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

47. The name of the Head of each household should be written. 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. In the case of institution like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded, as households of un-related persons living together and 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. In the case of an absentee *dejure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of enumeration, should be regarded as the Head.

COL. 10 : IF S. C. OR S. T., WRITE NAME OF CASTE/ TRIBE -

48. You will have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified for your area. Ascertain if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and check whether the Caste/Tribe is scheduled as per your list. If so,

for Scheduled Caste write "S.C." and record name of caste,

for Scheduled Tribe write "S.T." ane record name of tribe,
for others write "X"

For a household belonging to Scheduled Caste, check religion of the head of the household. He or she should be either a Hindu or a Sikh. There cannot be a S.C. in any other religion. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

49. In a case where the head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe even if any other member of the household (except institutional households) does not belong to SC/ST then write SC/ST as the case may be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs. On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST but any other member of the household does belong to SC/ST; write 'X' in this column.

50. In the case of all 'Institutional Households' write 'X' in the column irrespective of whether the head belongs to a S.C./S.T. or not.

COL. 11 : NO. OF LIVING ROOMS IN THE OCCUPATION OF CENSUS HOUSE-HOLD

51. A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in *i. e.*, it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least 1½ metres, and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc., are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

52. If there is only one household in a census house the counting of rooms will not be difficult. But if a census house consists of a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each household has to be entered against the name of each Head of household. In cases where a room is occupied by more then one household or they share more than one room, the number of rooms should be given together against a bracket as common to such households.

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

COL. 12 : DOES THE HOUSEHOLD LIVE IN OWNED OR RENTED HOUSE : (i) OWNED (O), (ii) RENTED (R)

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

55. If the household lives in rented house write 'R'. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house. For example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies etc. In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'.

COLS. 13 TO 15 : NO. OF PERSONS NORMALLY RESIDING IN CENSUS HOUSEHOLD ON DAY OF THE VISIT OF THE ENUMERATOR

56. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13; females in column 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col. 13+Col. 14).

57. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of enumerator's visit. Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page and after completion of houselisting grand total of the block should be struck at the bottom of the last form.

COL. 16 : DOES THE HOUSEHOLD CULTIVATE LAND? (YES OR NO)

58. If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' otherwise 'No'. For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from government or from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it can not be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head/ or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the household should not be reckoned as a cultivating household. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

COL. 17 : REMARKS

59. If there is an entry in Col. 6 as "Vacant", you have to record the reason such as "dilapidated", "under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant" etc. in this column.

60. After you have completed filling up of the houselist for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the houselist, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

NOTE

For the purposes of houselisting in this State, following minor modifications were made in the instructions given on the previous pages :

1. As no satisfactory system of housenumbering was prevalent in this State, our instructions prescribed universal and fresh house numbering. As a result paras 12 and 30 were deleted, para 31 was modified and in modification of para 32 the enumerator was asked to mention the existing house number or the name of the building, if any, in addition to the Census number.

2. In modification of the last two sentences of para 24, instructions were given to mark the household number also on the main entrance of each Census house for the sake of convenience.

3. The enumerator was asked to mention some additional details in column 17. Thus, if a Census house was found locked on account of the occupants having gone in connection with some journey or pilgrimage, this fact was to be entered here. Similarly, the ownership of Census houses which were being used neither as residences nor as establishments was to be entered here.

FORMAT OF HOUSELIST FORM

(See para 26)

Name of District..... Code No.....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island..... Code No.....

Line No.	Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census Number)	Census House No.	Predominant construction material of Census House		Purpose for which census house is used *e. g.* residence, shop, shop-c *u m*-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-*cum*-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc. or vacant	Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment ? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the serial No. of that entry here
			Material of Wall	Material of Roof		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Name of Village or Town..... Code No.....

Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block..... Code No.....

If used wholly or partly as a residence									Remarks
House hold No.	Name of the Head of Household	If S.C. or S.T. write Name of Caste/Tribe	No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census House-hold	Does the household live in owned or rented house ? (*i*) Owned (O) (*ii*) Rented (R)	No. of persons normally residing in Census House-hold on day of visit of the enumerator			Does the household cultivate land ? (Yes or No)	
					Males	Females	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

APPENDIX–II

EXCERPTS FROM SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTION BOOK

3. प्रारंभिक कार्यवाही

(i) परिभाषाएं

(5) सबसे पहले हम कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परिभाषाओं (कन्सेप्टस्) से परिचित हो जायं। पहले "भवन" और "जनगणना मकान" लें।

भवन और जनगणना मकान

भवन और जनगणना मकान : वे निर्माण जो नज़रअंदाज कर दिए जायेंगे

(6) हमको अपने चारों ओर विभिन्न निर्माण (Structures) देखने को मिलते हैं लेकिन हम जनगणना के कार्य के लिए केवल उन निर्माणों में रुचि रखते हैं जिनके ऊपर किसी न किसी प्रकार की छत हो, जिनमें थोड़ा बहुत स्थायित्व हो और जो रहने या काम करने या किसी अन्य उपयोग में आते हों या जिनको इनमें से किसी काम में लाये जाने के इरादे से बनाया गया हो। इस प्रकार हम खुले हुए प्लाटों, खुले जानवरों के बाड़े, खुले हुए मजार या पूजा के स्थान, मैमोरियल कालम (जैसे जयपुर का पुलिस मैमोरियल) आदि में रुचि नहीं रखते।

तम्बू। दीवारें होना जरूरी नहीं

(7) इसी प्रकार गाड़ोलिया लुहारो की गाड़ियों, छत वाले ठेलों, नावों इत्यादि को हम नहीं गिनेंगे क्योंकि उनमें स्थायित्व नहीं है। यदि थोड़े समय के लिए कोई तम्बू लगाकर कोई उसमें रह रहा हो या कोई काम चल रहा हो तो हम ऐसे तम्बू पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे। लेकिन यदि ऐसा उपयोग काफी समय से हो रहा हो या काफी समय तक चलने की संभावना हो तो उस तम्बू को हम अपने काम का निर्माण मान लेंगे। इससे यह भी स्पष्ट है कि ऐसे निर्माण भी हमारे काम के हो सकते हैं जिनकी चार से कम दीवारें हों या दीवारें ही न हों।

भवनों और जनगणना मकानों का परस्पर सम्बन्ध

(8) अब जो भी निर्माण ऊपर बताई गई कसौटियों पर खरे उतरते हैं उनमें से जो पूरी पूरी अलग से पहचान में आ जाने वाली एक या एक से अधिक हिस्सों में बंटी हुई संयुक्त (कम्पोजिट) इमारतें होती हैं उनको तो हम भवन कहते हैं और ऐसी इमारतों के जो अलग अलग काम में आने वाले या आ सकने वाले हिस्से या इकाइयां (यूनिट्स) होते हैं उनको जनगणना मकान कहते हैं। हर भवन में एक या एक से ज्यादा जनगणना मकान होते हैं। जनगणना मकान की एक पहचान यह है कि उसका कम से कम एक अलग प्रवेश द्वार होता है हालांकि अक्सर यह प्रवेश द्वार साझे के चौक, कम्पाउण्ड, बरामदे, गलियारे या जीने में होकर भी होता है। जनगणना मकानों में एक ओर तो परिवार रहते हुए मिलते हैं और दूसरी ओर प्रतिष्ठान मिलते हैं। एक जनगणना मकान में एक से ज्यादा परिवार भी हो सकते हैं, एक से ज्यादा प्रतिष्ठान या प्रतिष्ठान-मय-निवास हो सकते हैं और एक ही परिवार या प्रतिष्ठान पास पास स्थित दो या उससे ज्यादा जनगणना मकानों में अवस्थित पाया जा सकता है।

भवन

(9) जैसा हम जानते हैं भवन आम तौर पर सड़कों तथा खुले हुए मैदानों के किनारे किनारे या चारों ओर, एक मंजिला या कई मंजिली इमारतों के रूप में मिलते हैं। अक्सर बाहर से कई भवन मिलकर एक ही इमारत बनाते हुए प्रतीत होते हैं लेकिन अन्दर से वह इमारत विभिन्न भवनों में बंटी हुई होती है और अलग अलग हिस्सों के अलग अलग मालिक भी होते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, जयपुर के जौहरी बाजार में एक गली से दूसरी गली तक एक ही इमारत दीखती है लेकिन वास्तव में वह कई भवनों में बंटी हुई है। भवनों को उनके डिज़ाइन, मिल्कियत और निर्माण के समयों से अलग अलग पहचाना जा सकता है हालांकि अक्सर एक मालिक के ही कई भवन होते हैं और कई मंजिल वाले भवनों की अलग-अलग मंजिलें विभिन्न लोगों की मिल्कियत होती है। अक्सर एक साझा अहाते के अन्दर कई भवन भी मिलते हैं।

जनगणना मकान

(10) जैसा हम देख चुके हैं हर भवन में एक या एक से ज्यादा जनगणना मकान होते हैं। जनगणना मकान वह इकाई है जो अलग से पहचानी जा सकती है और जिसमें कोई रहता है या रह सकता है या कोई काम चलता है या चल सकता है या जो किसी अन्य उपयोग में आती है [जैसे गाड़ी खड़ी करने के लिए (गैरेज), जानवर बांधने के लिए (छत वाला जानवरों का बाड़ा), सामान रखने के लिए (गोदाम), यात्रियों के विश्राम के लिए (पैसेन्जर शैल्टर) या पुराने मंदिर और अन्य इमारतें इत्यादि (जैसे अजमेर में ढाई दिन का झोंपड़ा

व आनासागर की बारादरियां)] और जिसके एक या एक से अधिक पृथक् प्रवेश द्वार होते हैं।

(11) अब कुछ उदाहरण (रेखाचित्र 1) लेकर भवन और जनगणना मकान की परिभाषाओं को स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है :—

उदाहरण 1 :—यह एक अकेला कमरा है। तो, यह भवन है जिसमें एक ही जनगणना मकान है।

उदाहरण 2 :—इसमें कई मंजिलों वाला एक भवन है जिसके हर खण्ड पर चार चार फ्लैट बने हुए हैं जिनका प्रवेश द्वार एक साझे के जीने में से होकर है। यह पूरा निर्माण एक भवन बनाता है और इसमें जितने फ्लैट्स हैं उतने ही जनगणना मकान माने जावेंगे।

उदाहरण 3 :—यहाँ पर दो कमरे अलग बने हुए हैं। पीछे वाले कमरे का प्रवेश सामने वाले कमरे में से होकर है। ये दोनों मिलकर एक भवन और एक ही जनगणना मकान बनाते हैं।

उदाहरण 4 :—इसमें एक कम्पाउण्ड के अन्दर एक नौकरों का क्वार्टर, एक गैरेज, एक रहवास का हिस्सा, एक छतदार जानवरों का बाड़ा और एक चौकीदार की कोठड़ी बनी हुई है। इन सब निर्माणों को मिलाकर एक भवन मानेंगे और ये सब अलग अलग इकाइयां (जो पांच हैं) अलग अलग जनगणना मकान मानी जावेंगी। यदि इसमें दो दुकानें और बनी होतीं तो उनको जनगणना मकान नम्बर 6 और 7 मानते।

उदाहरण 5 :—इसमें ऊपर के उदाहरण का रहवास का हिस्सा पास-पास स्थित कई कमरों, बाथ रूम, स्टोर, तहारत, बैठक या एक ही बाड़े में अवस्थित कई झौंपड़ों की शक्ल में उपस्थित हैं। ऐसी हालत में चूंकि ये सभी कमरे और झौंपड़े मिलकर रहवास की एक इकाई बनाते हैं अतः उनको एक जनगणना मकान माना जावेगा। अर्थात्, यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जितने कमरे या झौंपड़े हों उतने ही जनगणना मकान हों बल्कि हमको अलग-अलग काम में आने वाली या आ सकने वाली उन इकाइयों को गिनना है जो ये कमरे या झौंपड़े बनाते है।

डिजाइन और इस्तेमाल की कसौटियां

(12) लेकिन अक्सर हमको भवनों में केवल कई कमरे बने हुए मिलते है जो विभिन्न प्रकार के उपयोग में आते हैं और डिजाइन या इरादे से यह पता नहीं चल पाता कि इस भवन में कितनी इकाइयां, फ्लैटस् या जनगणना मकान हैं। ऐसी हालतों में हमको इन कमरों का वास्तविक उपयोग देखना चाहिये और उतने ही जनगणना मकान मानने चाहियें जितनी कि विभिन्न इकाइयां वास्तविक उपयोग के द्वारा ऐसे भवनों में बना ली गई हैं। इस बात को भी उदाहरणों से स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है।

उदाहरण 6 :—इसमें एक चौक के चारों ओर कई कमरे बने हुए हैं और यह कई मंजिली इमारत है। सामने की ओर कुछ दुकानें बनी हुई हैं और बाकी कमरे अकेले-अकेले या दो-दो तीन-तीन मिलकर विभिन्न परिवारों के रहवास के काम आ रहे हैं। अब यदि इस निर्माण में 22 कमरे हैं जिनमें से 14 में पांच परिवार रहते हैं और बाकी 8 में 8 दुकानें हैं तो इस भवन में $5 + 8 = 13$ इकाइयां या जनगणना मकान माने जावेंगे।

उदाहरण 7 :—इसमें एक बरामदे में खुलने वाले सात कमरे बने हुए हैं जिनमें से तीन कमरों में एक परिवार, दो में दूसरा परिवार और शेष दो में दो दुकानें हैं तो इस्तेमाल को देखते हुए हम कहेंगे कि इस भवन में $1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$ इकाइयां या जनगणना मकान हैं।

कुछ अन्य परिस्थितियां:

(13) इस प्रकार भवन का डिज़ाइन देखकर और जरूरत हो तो वास्तविक इस्तेमाल को देखते हुए प्रगणक यह तय करेगा कि किसी भवन में कितने जनगणना मकान हैं। यदि किसी अहाते के अन्दर एक कार्यालय अवस्थित हो जैसे कलेक्टरेट तो पूरी कलेक्टरेट को एक भवन मानकर उसमें जो अलग-अलग दफ्तर इत्यादि हैं उनको अलग-अलग जनगणना मकान मान लेंगे। इसी प्रकार यदि एक बाड़े के अन्दर एक फैक्टरी व उसी के पास-पास कुछ शैड्स इत्यादि बने हों तो इस पूरे अहाते को एक भवन मानेंगे और उसके अन्दर जो अलग-अलग इकाइयां हैं उनको अलग-अलग जनगणना मकान मानेंगे। यदि इसी अहाते में दो क्वार्टर भी बने हों तो वे दोनों अलग-अलग जनगणना मकान बनायेंगे। यदि किसी कोलोनी में विभिन्न ब्लोकों की शक्ल में पास-पास स्थित कई क्वार्टर हों तो ऐसे हर ब्लोक को एक भवन और हर क्वार्टर को अलग जनगणना मकान मानेंगे। लेकिन यदि कहीं पर आपस में असंबधित लोग एक संस्थागत परिवार के रूप में रहते हुए मिले (जैसे होस्टल, जेल, अनाथालय, अस्पताल इत्यादि) तो इनको एक ही जनगणना मकान में रहते हुए माना जावेगा।

संस्थागत परिवार एक जनगणना मकान में रहता हुआ माना जायगा

परिवार

(14) हमारे उद्देश्य के लिए साधारण परिवार में वे रिश्तेदार तो गिने ही जावेंगे जो एक साथ रहते हों और साधारणतया एक ही रसोई मे खाना खाते हों लेकिन उनके अलावा यदि कोई गैर रिश्तेदार भी वहीं रहता और खाता हो (जैसे, रसोइया, घरेलू नौकर, पेइंग गैस्ट इत्यादि) तो ऐसे व्यक्ति को भी उस परिवार का सदस्य माना जावेगा। यदि सभी व्यक्ति परस्पर असंबंधित हों तो उनके समूह को संस्थागत परिवार माना जावेगा जिसके उदाहरण होस्टल, जेल, अनाथालय, अस्पताल, धर्मशाला, डाक बंगला, सर्किट हाउस, आश्रम आदि हैं।

प्रतिष्ठान

(15) प्रतिष्ठान वह स्थान है जहां एक या एक से ज्यादा लोग कोई काम करते हों या किसी प्रकार की सेवाएं प्रदान करते हों।

(ii) नजरी नक्शा बनाना

ब्लोक से परिचय (16) मौके पर काम शुरू करते ही प्रगणक का पहला काम अपने ब्लोक या ब्लोकों से परिचित होने तथा सीमाओं को समझने का होगा। इस कार्य के लिए आसपास के ब्लौकों के प्रगणकों से भी वह मिलेगा ताकि सीमाओं के बारे में कोई गलतफहमी न रहे। यदि इस बारे में कोई संशय हो तो संबंधित सुपरवाइजर की सलाह लें। इसके बाद वह हर ब्लोक के लिए फुल स्केप (दस्ता) साइज के कागज पर एक नजरी नक्शा बनाएगा जिसमें पहले सभी सड़कें, गलियां व प्रमुख स्थान दिखाये जावेंगे। इसके बाद ब्लोक के सभी भवनों को (पक्के भवन को चौखाने द्वारा और कच्चे भवन को त्रिकोण द्वारा) नजरी नक्शे में दिखाया जावेगा। खुले हुए प्लाटों को भवन नहीं माना जावेगा और जिस निर्माण पर अभी छत नहीं पड़ी हो या जिसे गिराया जा रहा हो और जिसकी छत गिरा दी गई हो उसे भवन नहीं माना जावेगा (लेकिन यदि किसी कारणवश पूरे भवन या उसके हिस्से की कोई छत वर्षा इत्यादि से गिर गई हो व जिसकी मरम्मत चल रही हो या शीघ्र चलने वाली हो, तो, ऐसे निर्माण को भवन मानेंगे।

सैक्टरवार नक्शे (17) यदि पूरे ब्लोक को एक ही नक्शे में दिखाने में कठिनाई हो तो पहले उसका एक आउट-लाइन मैप बनाकर उसको कई खण्डों (सैक्टर्स) में बांटकर हर खण्ड का अलग नक्शा बनाया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार गांवों में पहले पूरे ब्लोक का एक आउट-लाइन नक्शा बनाकर उसमें जो अलग-अलग आबादी के हिस्से, ढाणियां इत्यादि हों उनके अलग-अलग नक्शे बनाए जा सकते हैं। यदि इस इलाके का कोई पहले से बना नक्शा उपलब्ध हो तो उसकी सहायता ली जा सकती है।

नक्शे में भवनों को नम्बर देना (18) जब ब्लोक के सभी भवन इस प्रकार नक्शे/नक्शों में दिखाए जा चुके हों तब किसी भी सुविधाजनक व आसानी से समझे जाने वाले तरीके से हर ब्लोक के सभी भवनों को एक से लेकर आखीर तक नम्बर दे दिए जावेंगे और उन नम्बरों को संबंधित चौखानों या त्रिकोणों में लिख दिया जावेगा। यदि एक प्रगणक के हल्के में एक से अधिक ब्लोक हों तो ऐसे हर ब्लोक के लिए भवन नम्बरों की सीरीज अलग चलेगी। यदि किसी गांव की ढाणी को अलग ब्लोक न बनाया गया तो उसे गांव का ही हिस्सा माना जावेगा। नक्शे पर नम्बर जिस दिशा में बढें उस दिशा को तीरों के चिन्हों से दर्शाया जावे।

नक्शे के नीचे किये जाने वाले इन्द्राजात (19) नक्शा/नक्शे बनाने के बाद उनके नीचे ब्लोक की सीमाओं का वर्णन तथा उस ब्लोक में जितने भवन हों उनकी संख्या लिख दी जावेगी। बाद में जब यह तय हो जाये कि इन भवनों में कितने-कितने जनगणना मकान हैं तो ब्लोक के सारे जनगणना मकानों की संख्या भी भवनों की संख्या के नीचे दर्ज कर दी जावेगी।

छूटे हुए या नए बन जाने वाले भवन और उन्हें नम्बर देने का तरीका (20) यदि बाद में ब्लोक में घूमने पर यह पता चले कि कोई भवन नक्शे पर दिखाये जाने से छूट गया है या काम समाप्त होने तक कोई नया भवन बनकर तैयार हो जाये तो ऐसे छूटे हुए या नए बने हुए भवन को भी यथास्थान नक्शे पर दिखाया जावेगा और उससे पहले के भवन के नम्बर में बटा नम्बर लगाकर उस भवन का नम्बर बनाया जावेगा। इसके बाबत नीचे पैरा 22-24 भी देखें।

नक्शे का महत्व और अनिवार्यता (21) यह नक्शा बनाना जरूरी है और रेकार्ड के साथ इसको भी प्रगणक को अपने सुपरवाइजर को सौंपना होगा। चूंकि नक्शा नजरी होना है, 'ट्रू दी स्केल' नहीं, इसलिए प्रगणक के लिए उसको बनाना संभव होना चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए एक नजरी नक्शा शहरी ब्लोक का और एक नजरी नक्शा गांवाई ब्लोक का मानचित्र 1 व 2 के रूप में दे दिए गए हैं।

(iii) नम्बर बनाना और अंकित करना

(22) भवनों के नम्बरों से ही, एक ओर तो छूटे हुए या नए बन गये भवनों के नम्बर और दूसरी ओर उन भवनों में स्थित विभिन्न जनगणना मकानों और उन जनगणना मकानों में रहने वाले परिवारों के नम्बर बनाने का तरीका एक चार्ट के रूप में रेखाचित्र 2 में दिया गया है :—

(23) इस प्रकार जब भी एक भवन में एक से ज्यादा जनगणना मकान होंगे तो भवन नम्बर के बाद ब्रेकेट में 1, 2, 3 आदि लिखकर मकान नम्बर बनाये जावेंगे और जब भी एक जनगणना मकान में एक से ज्यादा परिवार होंगे तो मकान नम्बर के बाद एक ब्रेकेट लगाकर (क), (ख), (ग) इत्यादि लिखकर उन परिवारों के नम्बर बनाये जावेंगे। यदि भवन में एक ही जनगणना मकान हो तो भवन का नम्बर ही जनगणना मकान का नम्बर होगा और यदि जनगणना मकान में एक ही परिवार हो तो उस मकान का नम्बर ही ऐसे परिवार का नम्बर भी होगा।

(24) ध्यान रखें कि 3/1 तो भवन नम्बर 3 और 4 के बीच में छूटा हुआ या नया भवन दिखाता है जबकि 3 (1) तीसरे नम्बर के भवन का पहला जनगणना मकान दिखाता है।

(25) यह भी ध्यान रखें कि प्रतिष्ठानों के अलग से नम्बर नहीं बनाने हैं बल्कि उनके लिए वही नम्बर काम में आवेंगे जो जनगणना मकानों के होंगे।

मौके पर नम्बर अंकित करना

जनगणना मकान के बाहर होने वाले इन्द्राजात

(26) नम्बर अंकित करने के लिए सबसे पहले प्रगणक संबंधित भवन में जाएगा और डिजाइन और इस्तेमाल (ऊपर पैरा 12 देखें) की कसौटियों को लागू करके यह तय करेगा कि उसमें कितने जनगणना मकान हैं। इसके बाद हर जनगणना मकान के प्रमुख प्रवेश द्वार पर चाक या गेरू से वह उस मकान का नम्बर और उसमें रहने वाले परिवार (यदि हों तो) के नम्बर ऊपर पैरा 22 व23 में बताए गए तरीके के अनुसार बनाकर किवाड़ या चौखट या प्रवेश द्वार के दांई ओर ऊपर दीवार पर लिख देगा।

भवन के बाहर होने वाले इन्द्राजात

(27) जब एक भवन के सभी जनगणना मकानों के बाहर यह प्राथमिक इन्द्राज किए जा चुके हों तब भवन के प्रमुख प्रवेश द्वार की दांयी ओर ऊपर दीवार पर गेरू से एक चौखाना बनाकर व उसके चार हिस्से करके ब्लोक नम्बर, भवन नम्बर, जनगणना मकानों की संख्या और उन मकानों में रहने वाले परिवारों की संख्या दर्ज कर दी जावेगी।

उदाहरण :—मान लीजिए ब्लोक नम्बर 11 के भवन नम्बर 3 में चार जनगणना मकान हैं जिनमें कुल 6 परिवार रहते हैं तो पहले इन जनगणना मकानों पर क्रमशः नीचे दिये अनुसार नम्बर बनाकर अंकित किए जावेंगे :—

पहले (दो परिवार वाले) मकान के बाहर

म. 3 (1)
प. 3 (1) (क)
3 (1) (ख)

दूसरे (तीन परिवार वाले) मकान के बाहर

म. 3 (2)
प. 3 (2) (क)
3 (2) (ख)
3 (2) (ग)

तीसरे (एक परिवार वाले) मकान के बाहर

म. 3 (3)
प. 3 (3)

चौथे (रहवास के मकान में न आने वाले) मकान के बाहर

म. 3 (4)
प. ×

इसके बाद भवन के बाहर गेरू से निम्न इन्द्राज किए जावेंगे:—

ब	11
भ	3
म	1-4
प	1-6

जरूरी हिदायतें

(28) भवनों के बाहर लगाए जाने वाले नम्बरों की जरूरत हमको एक साल बाद फिर पड़ेगी इसलिए मकान मालिक या किरायेदारों को यह बता दिया जावे कि **इन नम्बरों को मिटाना नहीं है।** इन नम्बरों को लगाने में बाधा डालना या इनको मिटाना कानूनन अपराध है।

(29) इन नम्बरों को भूमि से काफी ऊपर लगाया जाये ताकि बच्चे खेल खेल में उन्हें मिटा न दें। यदि किसी भवन में दीवार अथवा किवाड़ न हो तो यह नम्बर लकड़ी या पुट्ठे की किसी तख्ती पर लिखकर दरवाजे की चौखट या छत की शहतीर पर जड़ दें या बांध दें। यदि कहीं पर 1951 या 1961 की जनगणना के दौरान लगाए गए नम्बर विद्यमान मिलें तो उनको क्रोस (×) कर दें।

(30) लेकिन कभी-कभी पर्दा प्रथा के कारण या किसी अन्य वजह से प्रगणक के लिए भवन के अन्दर प्रवेश करना संभव नहीं होता। ऐसी हालतों में मकान मालिक या किराएदारों से जानकारी लेकर भवन के बाहर गेरू से होने वाले इन्द्राजात करना ही काफी होगा।

(31) ऊपर के तीन शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत सभी प्राथमिक महत्वपूर्ण बातों और कार्यवाहियों का जिक्र किया जा चुका है अब इसके बाद मकान सूची भरने का काम हाथ में लिया जा सकता है।

4. मकान सूची भरना

लोकेशन कोड

लोकेशन कोड का महत्व और उसके चारों हिस्सों को दर्ज करने का तरीका

(31) हर फार्म के ऊपर दी हुई जगहों में लोकेशन कोड के चारों अंगों या घटकों का साफ-साफ और सही-सही इन्द्राज करना बहुत जरूरी है। शहरी ब्लौकों के लिए तहसील को कोड नम्बर न देकर वार्ड या मोहल्ले का नम्बर दिया जावेगा जबकि गांवाई ब्लोक के लिए वार्ड/मोहल्ला नम्बर न देकर तहसील नम्बर

दिया जावेगा। यदि संबंधित ब्लोक नौन म्युनिसिपल एरिया का हो तो दूसरे स्थान पर संबंधित शहर का कोड नम्बर ही इस्तेमाल होगा और वार्ड/मोहल्ला नम्बर के स्थान पर एन.एम.ए लिखा जावेगा। यदि कोई सैन्ससटाउन हो तो वार्ड नम्बर की जगह पंचायत वार्डों या मोहल्लों (जिनके आधार पर ब्लोक बनाए गए हों) के नम्बरों का प्रयोग किया जावेगा। यदि ब्लोक स्पेशल चार्ज का हो तो ब्लोक नम्बर के नीचे एस.सी. लिखकर उसके आगे स्पेशल चार्ज का नाम लिख दिया जावेगा। ब्लोक का नम्बर हमेशा ब्रेकेट में दिया जावेगा और शहरों के कोड नम्बर रोमन अंकों में दिए जावेंगे। प्रगणक को चाहिए कि काम शुरू होने से पहले ही अपने हल्के के सभी ब्लोकों के लोकेशन कोड नोट करलें और जब भी कोई फार्म काम में लाया जावे तो पहले उसके ऊपर लोकेशन कोड के चारों हिस्सों का इन्द्राज करलें। यह तो स्पष्ट ही है कि जैसे ही ब्लोक बदलेगा वैसे ही नए फार्म काम में लाए जावेंगे।

लाइनों का उपयोग

जितने प्रतिष्ठान या परिवार होंगे उतनी ही लाइनें घिरेंगी

(33) अक्सर प्रगणक जल्दबाजी में एक भवन के तुरन्त नीचे दूसरे भवन का नम्बर या एक जनगणना मकान के तुरन्त नीचे दूसरे जनगणना मकान का नम्बर लिख देते हैं। लेकिन एक जनगणना मकान में कई परिवार ~~या प्रतिष्ठान~~ हो सकते हैं। अतः पहले यह देखना चाहिए कि एक जनगणना मकान में कुल कितने परिवार ~~या प्रतिष्ठान~~ हैं और उन सबके बारे में इन्द्राज होने के बाद ही अगला जनगणना मकान लिया जाना चाहिए।

कालम 3–6 के इन्द्राजात एक ज. म. के लिए एक ही बार करना पर्याप्त होगा

(34) इसी प्रकार हर जनगणना मकान के लिए एक लाइन में कालम 3 से लेकर कालम 6 तक के इन्द्राजात किए जावेंगे। लेकिन यदि उसमें एक से ज्यादा प्रतिष्ठान हों या परिवार रहते हों तो अगला जनगणना मकान लिये जाने तक शेष लाइनों में कालम 3 से कालम 6 तक के इन्द्राजात नहीं दोहराये जावेंगे और जब एक भवन के सभी जनगणना मकान लिए जा चुके हों तभी अगला भवन लिया जावे।

कालम 1 : लाइन नम्बर

(35) लाइनों को क्रमशः लगातार सीरियल नम्बर दें और जरूरत के मुताबिक नम्बर देते जावें।

कालम 2 : भवन का नम्बर

ज. म. नम्बर के अलावा दूसरा कोई नम्बर और नाम भी, यदि हो तो, दें

(36) इस कालम में पहले गेरू से डाला गया भवन का जनगणना नम्बर लिखें उसके बाद ब्रेकेट में यदि उस भवन का कोई स्थानीय शासन द्वारा दिया गया नम्बर हो तो वह, यदि उसका कोई विशिष्ट नाम हो तो उसे भी लिखें। उदाहरण के लिये :—

3 (V/120, शिव भवन)

इसमें 3 भवन का जनगणना नम्बर है, V/120 म्युनिसिपल नम्बर है व 'शिव भवन' नाम है। यदि ब्रेकेट में दी जाने वाली दोनों चीजों में से कोई एक ही उपलब्ध हो तो केवल उसे लिखें और यदि दोनों ही न हों तो केवल भवन का जनगणना नम्बर ही लिखें। इस कार्यवाही का उद्देश्य यह है कि बाद में भी हर भवन को आसानी से पहचाना जा सके।

कालम 3 : जनगणना मकान का नम्बर

(37) जनगणना मकानों के नम्बर बनाने का तरीका ऊपर 22 पैरा में बताया जा चुका है और इन नम्बरों को प्रगणक चाक या गेरू से अंकित भी कर चुका है। वही नम्बर क्रमशः इस कालम में लिखें जावेंगे।

कालम 6 : जनगणना मकान किस काम में आता है जैसे निवास, दुकान तथा निवास, दुकान, व्यापार आदि आदि।

तीन विशेष परिस्थितियां

(39) इस कालम में संबंधित जनगणना मकान का वास्तविक उपयोग लिखा जावेगा। इस संबंध में निम्न तीन परिस्थितियां विशेष महत्व की हैं :—

खाली मकान

(i) यदि मकान खाली हो तो यहां खाली लिखकर कालम 7 से 16 तक क्रास लगावें और कालम 17 में उसके खाली होने का कारण लिख दें।

ताला बन्द लेकिन घिरे हुए मकान : थोड़े समय के लिए तालाबन्द; स्थाई रूप से तालाबन्द

(ii) लेकिन यदि दो तीन बार मौके पर जाने के बाद भी मकान तालाबन्द लेकिन घिरा हुआ पाया जावे तो ऐसे मकान के लिये कालम 6 में जो उसका वास्तविक उपयोग है वह लिखा जावेगा, 'खाली' नहीं। यदि ऐसे तालाबन्द लेकिन घिरे हुए मकान में कोई प्रतिष्ठान चलता हो या कोई परिवार रहता हो और मकान थोड़े समय के लिये बन्द किया गया हो यानी प्रतिष्ठान का मालिक या वहां रहने वाला परिवार व्यापार, तीर्थ यात्रा, दौरे या अकाल के कारण थोड़े समय के लिये ही बाहर गया हो तो आसपास के लोगों से पूछ कर कालम 7 तथा/या 8 से 16 तक की जानकारी भरें और कालम 17 में ताला बन्द होने का कारण लिख दें। लेकिन यदि बहुत समय से ताला बन्द पड़ा हो और उसमें काम करने वाले या रहने वाले बाहर जाकर बस गए हों तो कालम 7 तथा/या 8 से 16 तक क्रौस लगा कर कालम नम्बर 17 में दीर्घकालीन प्रवास लिख दें। यदि प्रवास थोड़े समय का हो लेकिन पास पड़ौस से जानकारी न मिल पाए तो भी कालम 7 तथा/या 8 से 16 तक क्रौस (×) लगाया जावे।

वे मकान जो न तो प्रतिष्ठान हैं न निवास

(iii) कुछ जनगणना मकान ऐसे भी होते हैं जो न तो प्रतिष्ठान के काम आते हैं और न ही निवास के। उदाहरण के लिये गोदाम, गैरेज, जानवरों के बाड़े, पुराने मन्दिर, पब्लिक लैट्रीन, यात्री विश्राम गृह इत्यादि। ऐसे केसेज में कालम 6 में वास्तविक उपयोग लिखकर कालम 7 से 16 तक क्रोस लगा दें और कालम 17 में यह लिख दें कि वह जनगणना मकान किसके द्वारा उपयोग में लिया जा रहा है या और जो भी स्थिति हो।

कालम 7 : क्या जनगणना मकान का उपयोग पूर्ण या आंशिक रूप से किसी प्रतिष्ठान के लिये होता है—आदि आदि

(40) ऊपर पैरा 39 (i) और (iii) में वर्णित जनगणना मकान निकाल देने के बाद अब जो जनगणना मकान बचेंगे वे निम्न तीन मे से किसी एक प्रकार के होंगे :—

(i) पूर्ण रूप से प्रतिष्ठान के काम आने वाले,

(ii) पूर्ण रूप से निवास के काम में आने वाले, और,

(iii) आंशिक रूप से प्रतिष्ठान और आशिक रूप से निवास के काम में आने वाले।

जब जनगणना मकान पूर्ण या आंशिक रूप से प्रतिष्ठान के काम में आता हो

(41) [श्रेणी (i) और (iii) पैरा 40] यदि संबधित जनगणना मकान पूर्ण या आंशिक रूप से प्रतिष्ठान के काम आता हो तो इस कालम में 'हां' लिखकर उस प्रतिष्ठान के बाबत इन्द्राज प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची की एक लाइन में किया जावेगा और वहां का लाइन नम्बर 'हां' के बाद ब्रेकेट में लिख दिया जावेगा।

कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियां

(42) यदि एक प्रतिष्ठान पास पास स्थित दो या दो से ज्यादा जनगणना मकानों में अवस्थित हो तो ऐसे सभी जनगणना मकानों के सामने 'हां' लिखा जावेगा लेकिन चूंकि एक ही प्रतिष्ठान है और उसके बारे में इन्द्राज प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची की एक ही लाइन में होगा अतः ऐसे सभी जनगणना मकानों के सामने कालम 7 में 'हां' के बाद एक ही लाइन नम्बर दोहराया जावेगा। लेकिन यदि एक ही प्रतिष्ठान दूर दूर स्थित जनगणना मकानों में अवस्थित हो (उदाहरण के लिये अखबार का दफ्तर जनगणना मकान नम्बर 3/1 में हो और छापाखाना जनगणना मकान नम्बर 5/2 में) तो हमारे उद्देश्य के लिये उनको अलग अलग प्रतिष्ठान ही माना जावेगा।

एक से ज्यादा मकानों में एक ही प्रतिष्ठान

एक मकान में एक से ज्यादा प्रतिष्ठान

(43) एक ही जनगणना मकान में एक से ज्यादा प्रतिष्ठान आम तौर पर नहीं होते। लेकिन यदि हों तो ऐसे हर प्रतिष्ठान के लिये एक अलग लाइन में 'हां' लिखकर ब्रेकेट में उन लाइन नम्बरों को क्रमशः लिख दिया जावेगा जिनका प्रयोग सबंधित प्रतिष्ठानों के लिये प्रतिष्ठान अनुसूची में किया गया है।

खोजबीन जरूरी

(44) अक्सर बाहर से देखने पर यह पता नहीं चल पाता कि मकान के भीतरी भागों में प्रतिष्ठान चल रहा है या नहीं इसलिये इस संबध में विशेष खोजबीन जरूरी है।

जनगणना मकान आंशिक रूप से भी प्रतिष्ठान के काम में न आता हो

(45) [श्रेणी (ii) पैरा 40] लेकिन यदि संबंधित जनगणना मकान आंशिक रूप से भी प्रतिष्ठान के काम में न आ रहा हो तो कालम नम्बर 7 में क्रोस (×) लगाया जावेगा।

कालम 8 से 16 तक :

जनगणना मकान पूर्ण या आंशिक रूप से निवास के काम आता हो

(46) [श्रेणी (ii) व (iii) पैरा 40] जैसा इन कालमों के संयुक्त शीर्षक से जाहिर है यह कालम तभी भरे जावेंगे जब सबधित जनगणना मकान पूर्ण या आंशिक रूप से निवास के काम में आता हो। यदि उस मकान में केवल प्रतिष्ठान हो तो इन सभी कालमों में क्रोस (×) लगा दिया जावेगा।

कालम 8 : परिवार का नम्बर

(47) जनगणना मकान के नम्बर से उसमें रहने वाले परिवार/परिवारों का/के नम्बर बनाने का तरीका ऊपर पैरा 22 में दे दिया गया है। ये वही नम्बर हैं जो प्रगणक चौक या गेरू से पहले ही हर जनगणना मकान के बाहर लिख चुका है।

कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियाँ। एक परिवार दूर-दूर स्थित मकानों में रहता हुआ

(48) अक्सर दो दूर दूर स्थित जनगणना मकानों में रहने वाले लोग अपने को एक ही परिवार का सदस्य बताते हैं और खाना खाने के लिये पहले जनगणना मकान में ही जाते हैं। ऐसी हालतों में हमारे उद्देश्य के लिये उनको दो परिवार ही माना जावेगा।

एक परिवार के कब्जे में दूसरा मकान या दूसरे मकान के कमरे

(49) लेकिन यदि एक मकान में रहने वाले परिवार के कब्जे में कोई दूसरा जनगणना मकान या उसके कुछ कमरे भी हों जहां उस परिवार के एक या एक से ज्यादा सदस्य थोड़े थोड़े समय के लिये आते जाते रहते हों तो वे दो परिवार नहीं माने जावेंगे।

एक परिवार दो पास पास स्थित पूरे रहवास के मकानों में रहता हुआ

(50) कभी कभी (हालांकि ऐसा बहुत कम होता है) एक ही परिवार पास पास स्थित दो या दो से ज्यादा पूरे पूरे रहवास के जनगणना मकानों में रहता हुआ मिलता है। ऐसी स्थिति में पहले तो हम यह तसल्ली करलें कि इन मकानों में अलग अलग परि-

वार तो नहीं रह रहे हैं या ये सभी मकान मिलकर एक ही जन-गणना मकान तो नहीं बनाते। यदि फिर भी ये पाया जावे कि वास्तव में एक परिवार एक से ज्यादा पास पास स्थित मकानों में निवास कर रहा है तो पहले ऐसे जनगणना मकान वाली लाइन में उस परिवार का नम्बर व अन्य विवरण लिखा जावेगा जबकि उसके निवास के काम में आने वाले अन्य जनगणना मकान की लाइनों में कालम 8 से 16 के नीचे केवल 'कृपया लाइन——देखें' लिखना पर्याप्त होगा। पहले जनगणना मकान के सामने कालम 11 में ऐसे सभी जनगणना मकानों के कुल रहने योग्य कमरों का योग दे दिया जावेगा।

एक परिवार कभी कहीं कभी कहीं रहता हुआ

(51) अक्सर ऐसा भी होता है कि कुछ परिवार कुछ समय तो शहर में रहते हैं और बाकी समय अपने खेतों पर बने झोंपड़ों में। ऐसी हालत में उनको उसी मकान में रहता हुआ माना जावेगा जिसमें वे आम तौर पर व स्थायी रूप से रहते हैं और उनके कब्जे के दूसरे मकान के बाबत कालम 17 में यह लिखना पर्याप्त होगा कि यह मकान फलां परिवार के कब्जे में है।

कालम 9 : परिवार के कर्ता का नाम

(52) मूल पुस्तक का पैरा 48 देखें।

कालम 10 :—क्या परिवार अनुसूचित जाति या जन-जाति का है। यदि हां तो जाति या जन-जाति का नाम लिखें

जाति या जन-जाति का नाम दी गई सूची में होना जरूरी

(53) इसी पूरक पुस्तिका में परिशिष्ट 2 में उन अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों की सूची दी गई है जो प्रगणक के हल्के के लिये मान्य बताई गई है। जब तक किसी जाति या जन-जाति का नाम इस सूची में दिए गये नामों से न मिले तब तक संबंधित परिवार को अनुसूचित जाति या जन-जाति का नहीं माना जावेगा। यदि किसी हल्के में कोई ऐसा प्रवासी परिवार जाकर बस गया हो जो अपने मूल स्थान पर तो अनुसूचित जाति या जन-जाति का सदस्य माना जाता है परन्तु जहां वह अब रहता है वहां उसकी जाति, अनुसूचित जाति या जन-जाति में शुमार नहीं की जाती तो ऐसे परिवारों को अनुसूचित जाति या जन-जाति का नहीं माना जावेगा।

संस्थागत परिवार के लिए हमेशा ×

(54) यदि साधारण परिवार का कर्ता ऐसी किसी जाति या जन-जाति का हो तो उस परिवार के लिए अ. जा. या अ. ज. जा. लिखकर उसके नीचे जाति या जन-जाति विशेष का नाम दे दिया जावेगा फिर चाहे उस परिवार के एक या एक से अधिक सदस्य ऐसी जाति या जन-जाति के न हों। किन्तु यदि कोई संस्थागत परिवार है या साधारण परिवार का कर्ता ऐसी जाति या जन-जाति का नहीं है (भले ही परिवार के एक या एक से अधिक सदस्य ऐसी जाति या जन-जाति के हों) तो इस कालम में क्रौस ही लगाया जावेगा। इस प्रकार भले ही कोई छात्रावास, अनुसूचित जाति या जन-जाति के लड़कों का हो और उसका वार्डन भी ऐसी जाति या जन-जाति का हो तो भी हर हालत में क्रौस (×) ही लगाया जावेगा।

कालम 11 : परिवार के पास कुल रहने के कमरों की संख्या

कुछ कमरे किसी दूसरे परिवार के कब्जे में

(55) यदि कोई परिवार रहता तो एक मकान में हो लेकिन किसी दूसरे जनगणना मकान के एक या एक से ज्यादा कमरे भी उसके कब्जे में हों (ऊपर पैरा 49 देखें) तो ऐसे दूसरे जनगणना मकान के सामने कालम 17 में यह लिखना काफी होगा——कमरे फलां परिवार के कब्जे में।

कालम 12 : परिवार अपने मकान में रहता है या किराये के।

मकान गिरवी रखा हुआ हो तो

(56) यदि मकान किसी के पास गिरवी रखा हो लेकिन मालिक उसमें रह रहा हो तो ऐसा मकान उसका अपना ही माना जावेगा। यदि ऐसे मकान में, जिसके पास गिरवी रखा हो, वह व्यक्ति रह रहा हो तो ऐसा मकान किराये का माना जावेगा।

कालम 13 से 15 : प्रगणक की भेंट के दिन परिवार में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या

तीन माह की कसौटी

(57) जहां तक साधारण परिवारों का सम्बन्ध है इन कालमों में हमको उन सभी स्त्रियों (लड़कियों सहित) और पुरुषों (लड़कों सहित) की संख्या लिखनी है जो आमतौर पर रहने की कसौटी तीन माह से वहीं रहने की है। किन्तु संस्थागत परिवारों पर यह कसौटी लागू नहीं होगी क्योंकि जेल, धर्मशाला, अनाथालय, विधवा आश्रम, होटल, डाक बंगले इत्यादि में लोग बराबर आते जाते हैं। इसलिये ऐसे संस्थागत परिवारों के केसेज में जितने लोग वहां आमतौर पर रहते हैं उनकी संख्या दर्ज की जावेगी।

(58) यदि कोई हिंजडा (eunuch) हो तो उसे पुरुषों में गिना जावेगा।

पेजवार योग लगाना

(59) **इन तीनों कालमों के योग पेज-वार नीचे लगाये जावेंगे लेकिन इन योगों को "कैरी फारवर्ड" नहीं किया जावेगा।** बाद में मकान सूची के आखिरी फार्म के नीचे सभी पेजवार योगों को जोड़ कर कुल योग निकाल दिया जावेगा।

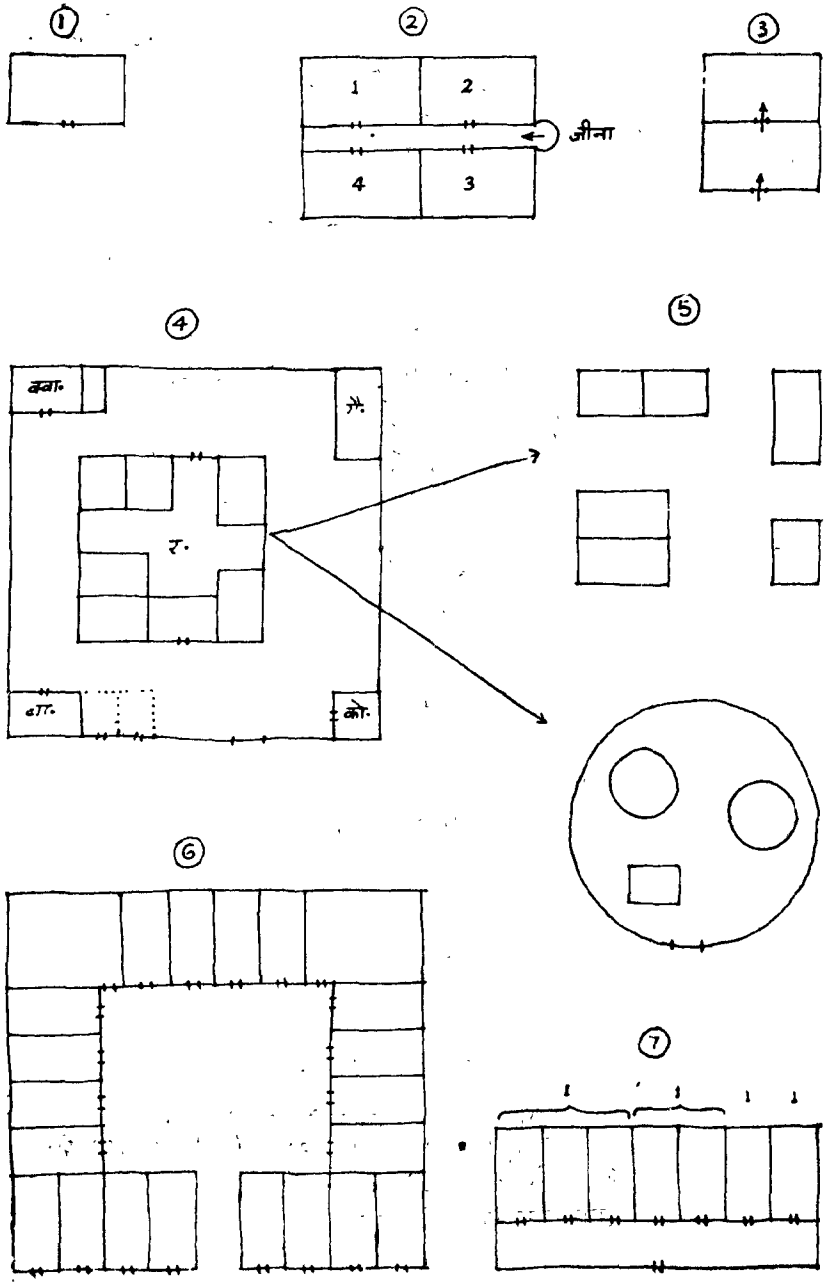
कालम 16 : क्या परिवार खेती करता है ?

(60) किसी परिवार को खेती करता हुआ तभी माना जावेगा जबकि उसके एक या एक से अधिक सदस्य के कब्जे में किसी भी प्रकार से प्राप्त हुई जमीन हो और वे एक या एक से अधिक सदस्य उस जमीन पर या तो स्वयं खेती करते हों या खेती के काम की देखभाल करते हों। खेतिहर मजदूरों के परिवारों को खेती करने वाला परिवार नहीं माना जावेगा। यदि किसी संस्थागत परिवार की ओर से खेती की जाती हो तो भी खेतिहर परिवार नहीं माना जावेगा और उसके लिए यहां × लगाया जावेगा।

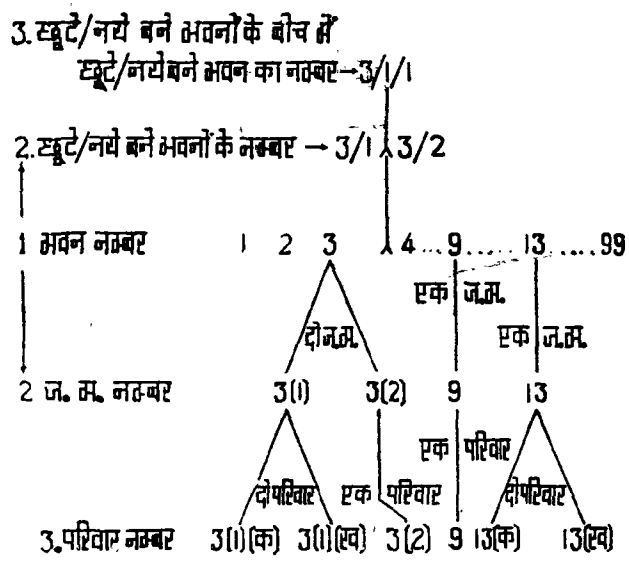
कालम 17 : विशेष विवरण

(61) इस कालम में किये जाने वाले इन्द्राजात के बाबत ऊपर पैरा 39, 51 और 55 देखें। यदि पूरा भवन मकान सूची बनाने की पूरी कार्यवाही के दौरान बन्द मिले तो यदि पास पड़ौस से जानकारी मिल सके, तो ऊपर बताये गये अनुसार उसे भरें, अन्यथा कालम 3 से 16 तक क्रौस (×) लगाकर इस कालम में 'भवन बन्द पड़ा है' यह लिख दें। अन्य और कोई विशेष बात यदि हो तो वह भी इसी कालम में लिख दें।

रेखाचित्र 1

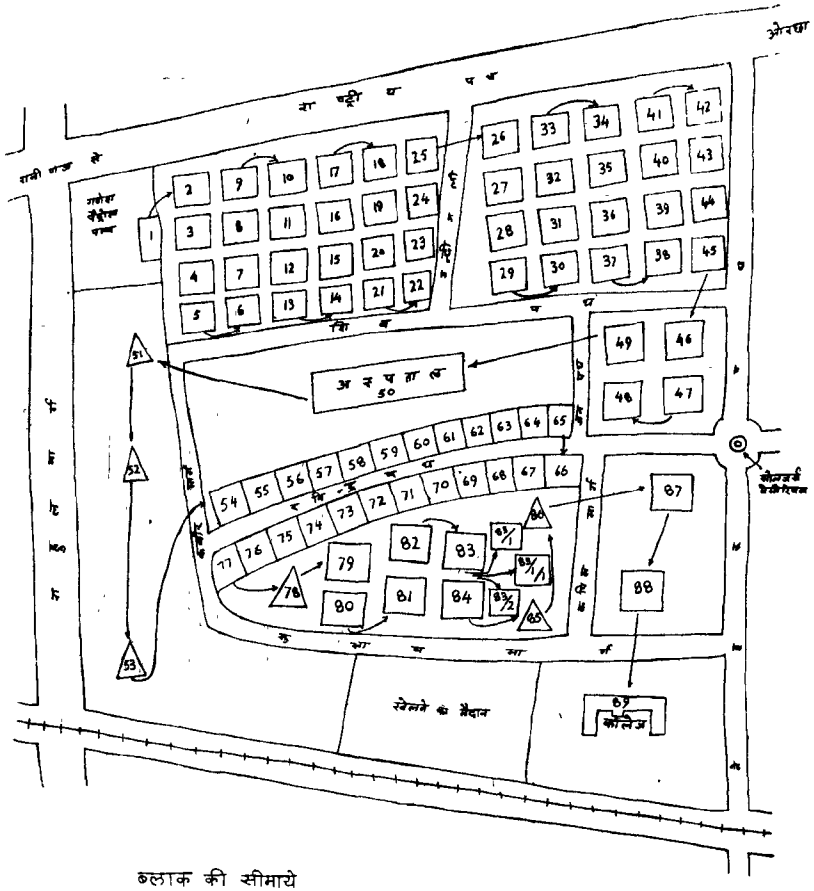


रेखाचित्र 2



मानचित्र 1

कस्बा
नेहरू नगर
वार्ड न 5
ब्लाक नं 3
जिला



ब्लाक की सीमाये

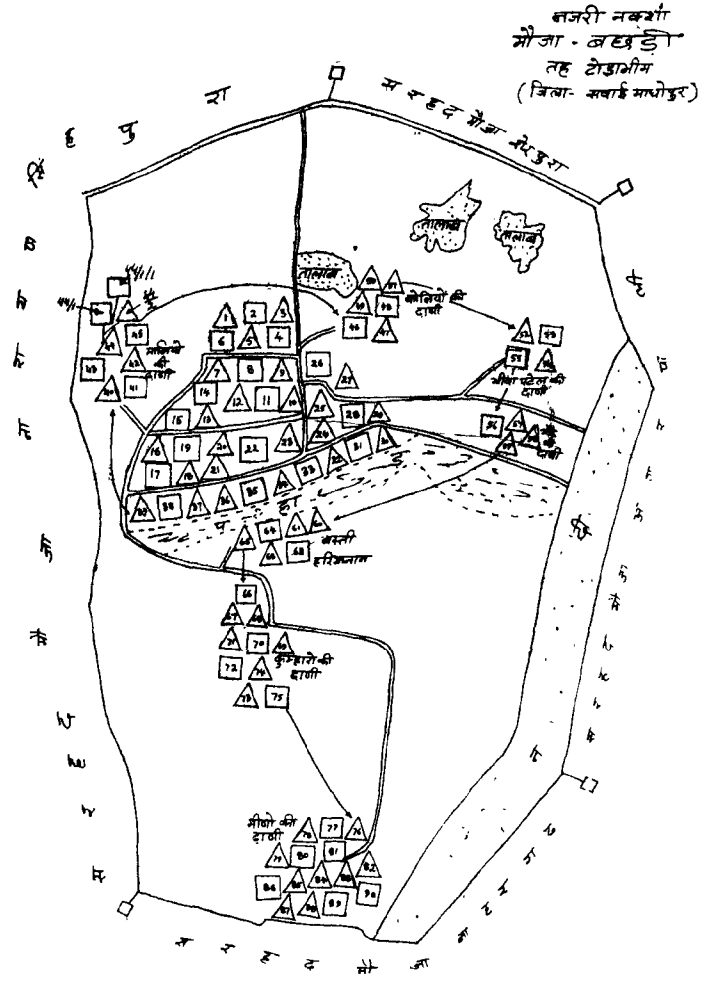
उत्तर – राष्ट्रीय पथ शनीशज से ओरछा
पूर्व – नेहरू पथ जिस पर सोलजर्स मेमोरियल है
दक्षिण- रेलवे लाइन
पश्चिम- गणेश पैट्रोल पम्प के सामने राहुल मार्ग

भवन संख्या - 89

जनगणना मकान संख्या -

मानचित्र 2

नजरी नक्शा
मौजा - लछड़ी
तह टोडाभीम
(जिला- सवाई माधोपुर)



ब्लाक की सीमाये

उत्तर - रास्ता नारायणसिंहपुरा से अगर पाली
पूर्व - नदी
दक्षिण- सरहद ग्राम नाहरगढ पर भीवा व चूना मीणा के खेत
पश्चिम ग्राम नारायणसिंहपुरा की सीमा पर सेढ़नाथ, भोलू व जेता माली के खेत

भवन संख्या - 90

जनगणना मकान संख्या -

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
AGRA—		
1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi.	(Reg.)
2	Wadhwa & Co., 45 Civil Lines.	(Reg.)
3	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra.	(Rest.)
4	Asa Ram Baldeo Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur.	(Rest.)
AHMADABAD—		
1	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road.	(Rest.)
2	Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
3	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge.	(Reg.)
4	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road.	(Reg.)
5	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath.	(Rest.)
6	Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate.	(Rest.)
7	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Nr. Gujarat College.	(Rest.)
AHMADNAGAR—		
1	V.T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path.	(Rest.)
AJMER—		
1	Book Land, Madar Gate.	(Reg.)
2	Rajputana Book House, Station Road.	(Reg.)
ALIGARH—		
	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market.	(Reg.)
2	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market.	(Rest.)
ALLAHABAD—		
1	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road.	(Reg.)
2	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, Post Box 4.	(Reg.)
3	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A Katra Road.	(Reg.)
4	Universal Book Co., 20 M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
5	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road.	(Reg.)
6	Bharat Law House, 15 Mahatma Gandhi Marg.	(Rest.)
7	Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhenga Colony.	(Rest.)
8	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2-A Katra Road.	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT—		
1	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)
AMBALA CITY—		
1	Sethi Law House, 8719, Rly. Road	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR—		
1	Amar Nath & Sons, Near Post Office, Majith Mandi.	(Reg.)
2	Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putlighar.	(Reg.)
3	The Booksellers Retreat, Hall Bazar.	(Reg.)
ANAND—		
1	Vijaya Stores, Station Road.	(Rest.)
BANGALORE—		
1	Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507.	(Reg.)
2	International Book House (P) Ltd., 4-F. M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
3	Makkala Pustak Press, Balamandir, Gandhinagar.	(Reg.)
4	S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar.	(Reg.)
5	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.	(Reg.)
6	Vichara Sahitya (P) Ltd., Balepet,	(Reg.)
7	Atma Stores, 5th Cross Malleswaram.	(Rest.)
BAREILLY—		
1	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar.	(Reg.)
BARODA—		
1	New Medical Book House, 540, Maden Zampa Road.	(Rest.)
2	Sh. Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Shankar Bldg. Diwanji's Wada Dandia Bazar.	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR—		
1	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road.	(Reg.)
BHOPAL—		
1	Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road.	(Reg.)
2	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road.	(Rest.)
BHUBANESHWAR—		
1	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg.	(Reg.)
BHAVANAGAR—		
1	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
BOLAPURA—		
1	Bolapur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P. O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W. B.)	(Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
BIJAPUR—		
1	Sh. D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk.	(Rest.)
BELGHARIA—		
1	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, West Bengal	(Rest.)
BIKANER—		
	Bhandari Bros., Goga Gate.	(Rest.)
BOMBAY—		
1	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
2	Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg. Dadar.	(Reg.)
3	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street.	(Reg.)
4	Current Technical Literature Co., (P) Ltd., India House, 1st Floor.	(Reg.)
5	C. Jamnadas & Co. Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St.	(Reg.)
6	Indo Nath & Co. Office No. 8, 1st Floor, 257 Frase Road.	(Reg.)
7	International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
8	Kothari Book Depot., King Edward Road.	(Reg.)
9	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum.	(Reg.)
10	Minerva Book Shop, 10 Kailash Darsha, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk.	(Reg.)
11	N. M. Tripathi (P) Ltd., Princess Street.	(Reg.)
12	New Book Co., 188-190 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road.	(Reg.)
13	P. P. H. Book Stall, 190/B Khetwadi Main Road.	(Reg.)
14	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road.	(Rest.)
15	M. & J. Services 2-A, Bahri Building, P. B. 6007.	(Rest.)
16	Swastik Sales Co , Scientific & Technical Booksellers.	(Rest.)
17	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road.	(Reg.)
18	Sunder Das Gian Chand 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street.	(Reg.)
19	Thacker & Co,, 342, Kalbedevi Road.	(Rest.)
20	All India Supply Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road.	(Rest.)
21	Amalgamated Press, 41 Hamam Street.	(Rest.)
22	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraballe P. B. 1505.	(Rest.)
23	Secretary, Salestax Practitioner Association Room No. 8, Palton Road.	(Rest.)
24	Usha Book Depot, 585 Chira Bazar.	(Reg.)
CALCUTTA—		
1	Chatterjee & Co., 3/1 Becharam Chatterjee Lane.	(Reg.)
2	Current Literature Co., 208, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
3	Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street.	(Reg.)
4	Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane.	(Reg.)
5	Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street.	(Reg.)
6	M. C. Sarkar & Sons (P) Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Lane.	(Reg.)
7	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., 17 Park St.	(Reg.)
8	R. Chambrary & Co, Ltd., Kent House, P. 33 Mission Road Extension.	(Reg.)
9	S. C. Sarkar & Sons (P) Ltd., I. C. College Square.	(Reg.)
10	S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street.	(Reg.)
11	Thacker Spink & Co., (1933) (P) Ltd., 3, Esplande East.	(Reg.)
12	W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3 Old Court House Street.	(Reg.)
13	Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52 M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
14	K. K. Roy, 55 Gariahat Road, P. Box No. 10210.	(Rest.)
15	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street.	(Reg.)
16	Modern Book Depot, 8 Chowringhee Centre.	(Rest.)
17	New Script, 172/3 Ras Behari Avenue.	(Reg.)
18	Gyan Bharti, 171-A, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
19	Mukherjee Library, I, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane.	(Rest.)
20	S. Bhattacharjee & Co. 49, Dharamatalla Street.	(Rest.)
21	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Road.	(Rest.)
22	Smt. P. D. Upadhyaya, 16 Munshi Sardaruddin Lane.	(Rest.)
23	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street.	(Rest.)
24	Manisha Granthalya (P) Ltd., 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Street.	(Rest.)
25	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. (P) Ltd., 72, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
CHANDIGARH—		
1	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22D.	(Reg.)
2	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22 B.	(Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
3	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 32	(Reg.)
4	Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25 Sector No. 22 D.	(Reg)
5	English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D.	(Rest.)
CALICUT—		
1	Touring Book Stall, Court Road	(Rest.)
CUTTACK—		
1	Cuttak Law Times, Cuttack.	(Reg.)
2	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabag.	(Rest.)
3	New Students Store.	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN—		
1	Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala.	(Reg.)
2	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpura Road.	(Reg.)
3	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar.	(Reg.)
4	Sant Singh & Sons, 28 Rama Market.	(Rest.)
5	Universal Book House, 39-A, Rajpur Road.	(Rest.)
6	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
DELHI—		
1	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
2	Bahri Bros, 243, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
3	Bawa Harkishan Das Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies Delhi) Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road.	(Reg.)
4	Book Well, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-9.	(Reg.)
5	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
6	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
7	Imperial Publishing Co., 3 Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
8	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
9	J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate.	(Reg.)
10	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) (P) Ltd. 28, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
11	K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura.	(Reg.)
12	Metropolitian Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
13	Publicaton Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills.	(Reg.)
14	Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate.	(Reg.)
15	Universal Book & Stationery Co,, 16, Netaji Subhas Marg.	(Reg.)
16	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market.	(Reg.)
17	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
18	Adarsh Publicity Service, 5A/10 Ansari Road, Daryaganj.	(Rest.)
19	Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
20	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
21	B. Nath & Bros. 3808, Charkhawalan, (Chowri Bazar).	(Rest.)
22	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
23	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
24	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	(Rest.)
25	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B, No. 1165, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
26	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
27	Overseas Book Agency, 3810 David Street, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
28	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
29	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate.	(Rest.)
30	Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni Chowk.	(Rest.)
31	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Reg.)
32	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony.	(Reg.)
33	Summer Bros,. PO Birla Lines	(Rest.)
34	University Book House 15, U. B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
35	Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound.	(Reg.)
DHANBAD—		
1	New Sketch Press Post Box 26.	(Rest.)
DHARWAR—		
1	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road.	(Rest.)
2	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road.	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM—		
1	South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Law Journal.	(Reg.)
2	Pai & Co., Broadway.	(Rest.)
FEROZEPORE CANTT—		(Rest.)
1	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road.	(Reg.)
GAYA—		
1	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg.	(Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
GOA—		
1	Snghals Book House P. O. B. 7 Near the Church.	(Rest.)
GURGAON—		
1	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	(Rest.)
GUNTUR—		
1	Book Lovers (P) Ltd., Arnudelpet, Chowrasta.	(Reg.)
GWALIOR—		
1	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar.	(Rest.)
2	Tater Bros., Sarafa	(Rest.)
3	Anand Pustak Bhandar, M. L. B, Marg	(Rest.)
4	M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar.	(Rest.)
5	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali	(Rest.)
6	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	(Reg.)
GHAZIABAD—		
1	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S. D. Inter College, G. T. Road	(Rest.)
2	S. Gupta, 342 Ram Nagar	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD—		
1	The Swaraj Book, Depot, Lakdikapul	(Reg.)
2	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman	(Rest.)
3	Book Lovers P. Ltd. Kachiguda Chowrasta	(Rest.)
4	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank.	(Reg.)
5	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar.	(Reg.)
6	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda	(Reg.)
HARDWAR—		
1	Sewa Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Brashampuri	(Rest.)
HUBLI—		
1	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
INDORE—		
1	Wadhwa & Co., 27 Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
2	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura	(Rest.)
3	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	(Rest.)
4	Swarup Bros. Khajuri Bazar	(Reg.)
5	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	(Rest.)
JAIPUR CITY—		
1	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg.)
2	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg.)
3	Vani Manddir, Sawai Mansingh Highway	(Reg.)
4	Raj Books & Subs. Agency. 16 Nehru Bazar	(Rest.)
JAMSHEDPUR—		
1	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. No. 78	(Reg.)
2	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih	(Reg.)
3	Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents 26, Main Road	(Rest.)
JAMNAGAR—		
1	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road	(Reg.)
JODHPUR—		
1	Chopra Bros, Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)
3	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	(Reg.)
3	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate.	(Reg.)
4	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road	(Rest.)
JUBALPUR—		
1	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg.)
2	Popular Book House, Nr. Omti P. O.	(Rest)
JULLUNDER CITY—		
1	Jain General House, Bazar Basanwala	(Reg.)
2	Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate	(Rest.)
3	University Publishers, Railway Road	(Rest.)
JHUNJHUNUN (RAJ)—		
1	Shashi Kumar, Sharat Chandra	(Rest.)
KANPUR—		
1	Adwani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall	(Reg.)
2	Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park	(Reg.)
3	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	(Reg.)
KAPSAN—		
1	Parkashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdhar Niwas Azad Marg.	(Reg.)
KOLHAPUR—		
1	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road	(Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
KUMTA—		
1	S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara)	(Reg.)
LUCKNOW—		
1	Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd. Hazratganj	(Reg.)
2	British Book Depot. 84, Hazratganj	(Reg.)
3	Eastern Book Co., 34 Lalbagh Road	(Reg.)
4	Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154	(Reg.)
5	Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj	(Reg.)
6	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road	(Rest.)
7	Civil & Military Education Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar	(Rest)
LUDHIANA—		
1	Lyall Book Depot, Chura Bazar	(Reg.)
2	Mohindra Bros., Katcheri Road	(Rest.)
3	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	(Rest.)
4	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street.	(Rest.)
MADURAI—		
1	Oriental Book House, 258 West Masi St.	(Reg.)
2	Vivekanand Press, 48, West Masi Street	(Reg.)
MATHURA—		
1	Rath & Co., Tilohi Bldg., Bangali Ghat	(Rest.)
MADRAS—		
1	Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Emgora	(Reg.)
2	C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62 Big Street, Triplicance	(Reg.)
3	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384	(Reg.)
4	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8 Linghi Chetty St.	(Reg.)
5	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road	(Reg.)
6	M. Sachechalam & Co,, 14 Bankuram Chetty St.	(Rest.)
7	Madras Book Agency	(Rest.)
8	Nav Bharat Agencies, 18, Andiappa St., Sadhana Sadan	(Rest.)
9	The Rex Trading Co., P. B. 5049, 31 & 32 James St.	(Rest.)
10	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pycrofts, Triplicance	(Rest.)
11	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore	(Rest.)
12	Reliance Trading Co., 79/10 Shambu Das Street.	(Reg.)
MANGALORE		
1	U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street. P. B. 128	(Reg.)
2	K. Bhoga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail	(Rest.)
MEERUT—		
1	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
2	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar	(Reg.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR—		
1	B. S. Jain & Co., 71 Abupura	(Reg.)
2	Gargya & Co., 139 G, New Market	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARPUR—		
1	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	(Rest.)
MYSORE—		
1	H. Venkataramiah & Sons, Krishnarajendra Circle	(Reg.)
2	People Book House, Opp, Jagan Mohan Palace	(Reg.)
3	Geeta Book House, New State Circle	(Reg.)
4	Indian Mercantile Corpn., Ramvilas	(Rest).
MANDSAUR—		
1	Nahta Bros., Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI—		
1	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road	(Rest.)
NAGPUR—		
1	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square	(Rest.)
2	Western Book Depot, Residency Road	(Reg.)
NILGIRIS—		
1	Mary Martin Booksellers, Kogagiris Madras States	(Rest.)
NAINITAL—		
1	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
NADIAD—		
1	R. S. Desai, Station Road	(Rest.)
NEW DELHI—		
1	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
2	Apki Dukan 5/5777, Dev Nagar	(Reg.)
3	Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
4	Central News Agency, 23/90 Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
5	English Book Stores 7-L, Connaught Circus. P. O. B. No. 328	(Reg.)
6	Jain Book Agency, C/9 Prem House, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
7	Jayana Book Depot. P. B. 2505, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
8	Luxmi Book Stores, 72 Janpath, P. B. 553	(Reg.)
9	Mehra Bros. 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19	(Reg.)
10	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar	(Reg.)
11	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. P. B. 96, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
12	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House	(Reg.)
13	Peoples Publihsing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road	(Reg.)
14	Ram Krishna & Sons (Of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
15	R. K. Publishers 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
16	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar	(Reg.)
17	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodhi Road	(Reg.)
18	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
19	United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
20	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg.)
21	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura, Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
22	N. C. Kauncal & Co., 40 Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5	(Rest.)
23	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50,Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar	(Reg.)
24	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16 New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony	(Rest.)
25	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No 111, Central Market, Sriniwaspuri	(Rest.)
26	The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	(Rest.)
27	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East	(Reg.)
28	Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave	(Rest.)
29	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajender Nagar	(Rest.)
30	Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 2819, Arya Samaj Road	(Rest.)
PATIALA—		
1	Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar	(Reg.)
PATNA—		
1	Luxmi Trading Co,, Padri ki Haveli	(Reg,)
2	J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri ki Haveli	(Reg.)
3	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
4	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath	(Rest.)
POONA—		
1	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana	(Reg.)
2	Imperial Book Depot, 286, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
3	Sarswat, 67 Patel Flates, 2 Bombay Poona Road	(Rest.)
4	International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana	(Reg.)
5	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg.)
6	Secy. Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalia Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Peth	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY—		
1	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix	(Rest.)
PUPUKKOTTAI—		
1	Meenakshi Pattippagam, 4142 East Main Street.	(Rest.)
3	Sh. P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road	(Rest.)
RAJKOT—		
1	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah, Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent	(Reg.)
RAJPUR—		
1	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar	(Rest.)
RANCHI—		
1	Crown Book Depot., Upper Bazar	(Rest.)
REWARI—		
1	Tika Ram Sing Lal	(Rest.)
SAUGAR—		
1	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers	(Rest.)
SECUNDERABAD—		
1	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market St.	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI—		
1	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street	(Rest.)
SIMLA—		
1	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall	(Reg.)
SURAT—		
1	Sh. Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road	(Reg.)
2	Gujrat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Athwa Lines	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN—		
1	Shri K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapal Road	(Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Station	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
TRICHINOPOLLY—		
1	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road	(Reg.)
TRIPURA—		
1	G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipment Suppliers	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM—		
1	International Book Depot, Main Road	(Reg.)
2	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4	(Rest.)
TEZPUR—		
1	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR—		
1	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College Consumer, Co., Op. Society Ltd..	(Rest.)
2	Ashutosh & Co., Station Road, Opp. University of Udaipur	(Rest.)
UJJAIN—		(Rest.)
1	Rami Bros. 41, Mallipura	(Rest.)
VARANASI—		
1	The Manager, Banaras Hindu University Book Depot	(Reg.)
2	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane P. B. No. 8	(Reg.)
3	Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka	(Reg.)
4	Viswavidhyalaya Prakashan, K 40/18, Bhairo Nath Marg	(Reg.)
5	Globe Book Centre, PO Hindu University	(Rest.)
VZEGAPATAM—		
1	Gupta Bros,, Vizia Building	(Reg.)
2	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co. Op. Stores	(Rest.)
WARDHA—		
1	Swarajaya Bhandar, Rathi Market	(Reg.)
VELLORE—		
1	A. Venkatasubban Law Booksellers	(Reg.)

FOR LOCAL SALE

Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi, Phone No. 44561

Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Phone No. 23-3813

High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W. C. 2

Name of the Party

RAILWAY BOOKSTALL HOLDERS

1 S/s A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgine Road, Allahabad.

2 S/s Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.

3 Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner.

FOREIGN

1 S/s Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathmandu (**Nepal**).

2 S/s Aktiebologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl Hovbokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (**Sweden**).

3 Reise-und-Ver Kehrsverlage Stuttgart., Post 730 Gutenbergstrelee 21, Stuttgart Nr. 11245 Stuttgart, den (**Germany West**).

4 S/s Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansion, 46, The Mall Lahore (**Pakistan**)

5 S/s Drghi Ranchi International Booksellers, via Cavour T-9-11, 35000 Padova. (**Italy**).

6 S/s Wepf & Co. Booksellers, English Deptt., Elsengasse 5 Basel, (**Switzerland**).

7 Otto Harrassowitz, Buchhandiung und Antiquarial, 6200 Wisesbaden, Taunustra, (**Germany**).

8 S/s A. Asher & Co. 386 Herengracht, Amsterdam. (**C Holland**).

9 S/s Swets & Zeitlinger N. V., 471 & 487 Keizersgracht Amsterdam (**Holland**).

10 M. G. Von Piere, Rechitract 62, Eindhoven (**Holland.**)

11 H. K. Lowis & Co, Ltd., 136 Gower Street, London W. C-I.

12 Herbert Wilson Ltd., Booksellers & Sub Agents, 161 Borough High Street, London S. E. 1. (**England**).

13 Buch Und Zeitachrifren, M. B. H. I-Ind Export Grosso Und, Knnissionbuch Handling Internation Verlagsa-Uslieferundenm Hambarg (**Germany**).

14 S/s Store Nordiske Videnskaboghandel, Remersgade 27 D K 1362 (**Compenhagen K**)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Name of the Party

15 The Ex-Libris, Buchhandeisgellschaff, Harinnon Oswold & Co K. G, Frankfurt/Main **(Germany)**

16 Dr. Ludwing Hantaschel Universitats-Buchhandlung, 34, Cottingen **(Germany)**

17 Otto Koeltz Antiquaiat, 624 Koenisgting/Taunus Rernnwaldstr–6 **(W. Germany).**

18 Asia Library Service, 1841, 69th Avenues, California (**U. S. A.**)

19 Publishing and Distributing Co. Ltd., Mitre House, 177 Regent Street, **London W. I.**

20 Reise-U-Verkehrsverlag, 7 Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Postfaih-80-0830, Hosigwiesenstr-25**(Germany)**

S & R AGENTS

1. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar Hyderabad–18,
3. The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S. I. S. I. Ministry of C & I Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. I.)
5. The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1. Jodhpur.
6. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat).
7. The Development Commissioner, Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. The Dy. Director, Incharge, S. I. S. I. C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim.
9. The Director, Govt. Press, Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
11. The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna-Surat.
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, M. P.
13. —Do— Gopal Bhawan, Morena
14. —Do— Jhabue
15. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road Poona.

Name of the Party

17. The Officer-in-charge, Assam, Govt. B. D. Shillong.
18. The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Clud Road, Muzafferpur.
19. The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar.
20. The O. I/C., State Information Centi Hyderabad
21. The O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extensi entre, Malda.
22. The O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.
23. O. I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. The O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Chromtanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33/1, North Topsia Road, Calcutta–46.
25. The O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta–2.
26. The O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop Puyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur, 24 Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt. Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty Street P. B. 1530 Madras.
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur, and Tripura, Shillong.
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna–1.
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162 Brigade Road, Bangalore.
33. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay.
34. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.
35. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M. P.)
36. The Registrar of Companies, H. N. 3–5–837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad.
37. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70 Feet Road, Ernakulam.
38. The Registrar of Companies, M. G, Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur.
39. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Bldg. Brabourne Road, Calcutta–1.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*contd.*

Name of the Party

40. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
41. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
42. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and [illegible]al Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
43. [illegible]gistrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer, Sh[illegible]a Prasad House, 1st Floor 'C' Sc[illegible] Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
44. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Bldg., Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
45. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46. Soochna Sahitya Depot, (State Book Depot) Lucknow.
47. Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
48. Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur
49. Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras.
50. Supdt. Govt. State Stores and Pubs. P. O. Gulzenbagh, Patna.
51. Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery Depot., Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
52. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
53. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.
54. Supdt. Govt. State Emporium V. P. Rewa.
55. Dy. Controller Prg. & Sty., Office Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
56. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, U. P.
57. Supdt. Printing & Stationery M. P., Gwalior.
58. Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59. Supdt. State Govt. Press, Bhopal.
60. Asstt. Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sabha, Bangalore, 1.
61. Supdt. Govt. Press Trivandrum.
62. Asstt. Informations Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
63. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Punjim, Goa.
64. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop) Sidhi (M. P.)
65. The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.
66. The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.

Name of the Party

67. The Director of Supplies and Disposal, Deptt, of Supply, 10 Mount Road, Madras-2.
68. Director General of Supplies and Disposal, L. I. C. Bldg., New Delhi,
69. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Rajkot.
70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/L & E Madras Harbour, Madras-1.
71. The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam.
72. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi.
73. Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Portland Park, Visakhapatnam.
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwwalla Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay.
75. Controller of Imports & Exports. I. B. 14-P. Pondicherry.
76. Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I., Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot.
77. The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Near Forest, P. O. Dehradun.
78. The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.
79. The Dy. Director General (S. D.) 6, Esplanade Eest, Calcutta.
80. The Director Govt. of India, S. I. S. I. Ministry of I&S, Industrial Area-Ludhiana.
81. The Govt. Epigwaphist for India.
82. The Asstt. Director, Incharge S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Varanasi.
83. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
84. Asstt. Director (Admn.) Office of the Dte. of Supplies & Disposal, Bombay.
85. The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of International Trade, Madras.
86. The Dy. Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.
87. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta.
88. Director S. I. S. I. 107, Industrial Estate Kanpur.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970—*concld.*

Name of the Party

89. The Director, I/C, S. I. S. I. Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
90. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1.
91. The Dy. Chief Controller of Import & Exports, T. D. Road, Ernakulam.
92. The Asstt. Director, Govt. Stationery & Book Depot, Aurangabad.
93. The Asstt. Director I/C., S. I. S. I. Club Road, Hubli.
94. The Empolyment Officer, Talcher.
95. The Director of Inspection, Dte. G S & Disposal 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
96. The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.
97. The Controller of Imports and Exports, Bangalore.
98. The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.
99. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
100. The Director, Ministry of I & Supply, (Deptt. of Industry) Cuttack.
101. The Dy. Director of Public Relations, State Information Centre, Patna.
102. The Registrar General, India, New Delhi.
103. The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
104. The Asstt. Director, S.I. S.I., M. I. Road, Jaipur.
105. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
106. National Building Orgn., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
107. The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.
108. The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
109. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
110. The Principal Publications Officer sending Commission for Scientific & Tech., Terminology UGC., Building, New Delhi.

Name of the Party

111. The Officer-in-Charge, Information Centre, Sawai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.
112. The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.
113. Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi.
114. Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta.
115. Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay.
116. Controller of Aerodromes,, Madras.
117. The Registrar, Punjab Agrl. University, Ludhiana.
118. The Land & Developement Officer M. of Health, Family Planning W. H. & U. D. Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
119. Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.
120. Director of Census Operations, 29 British, Indian St. Calcutta.
121. Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad.
122. Director of Census Operations, Port Blair.
123. Director of Census Operations, Patna, Bihar.
124. Director of Census Operations, M. P., Bhopal.
125. Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Agartala.
126. Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.
127. Director of Census Operations, Bangalore.
128. Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
129. Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu, Panaji.
130. Director of Census Operations, Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
131. Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh.
132. Director of Census Operations, Madras.
133. Director of Census Operations, Karanwala Building, Ellis Bridge, Ahmadabad.
134. Director of Census Operations, Grand Hotel, Under Hill Road, Delhi.
135. Director of Census Operations, NEFA, Shillong.