



CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES - 21

RAJASTHAN

PAPER 1 OF 1991

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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**DEDICATED
TO ALL THOSE ENUMERATED AND
THE ENUMERATOR - THE TWO
MAJOR PARTNERS IN CENSUS TAKING**

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PREFACE

We are indeed very happy that within a short period of two weeks we could present to the public this paper containing the provisional results of the Census 1991. We hope the data users would find it useful.

We received the fullest cooperation from all the people of the state, the old and the young, the men and women, the children and the handicapped, the admirors and the critics in completing the decennial census when we count everyone and each one counts for us.

Throughout the long and meticulous planning for the exact execution of the Census Operations, the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, Shri A.R. Nanda; the Joint Registrar General, Shri Mahendra Nath; the Deputy Registrar General, Shri N. Rama Rao; and Deputy Director (Printing) Shri B.P. Jain were very kind; infact they personified 'help' and we got all assistance just for the asking.

We are deeply indebted to the State Government for their prompt response and co-operation at all stages of Census Operations. We are beholden to Shri V.B.L. Mathur, Chief Secretary, Rajasthan, for his unstinted support and continued encouragement at all stages of work. The Chief Secretary not only inaugurated the two State Level Census Conferences meant for Additional District Census Officers, but infused a sense of urgency and seriousness in the minds of the Collectors, Additional District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Officers and all other officers engaged in the Census Operations at the District level, which geared-up the entire administrative machinery and we are grateful to him.

Shri Ram Lubhaya, Special Secretary, Cabinet Secretariate and G.A.D. has been instrumental in making things happen in the shortest period of time, and with total concern for effective census taking. We owe him our thanks. Several State Departments like Education, Community Development, Economics & Statistics, Public Relations, Printing & Stationery and the Department of Personnel deserve special mention for extending their utmost co-operation.

The Divisional Commissioners as Principal Census Officers and the Collectors as the District Census Officers played a pivotal role in successfully conducting and supervising census operations, despite their multifarious responsibilities. They were very well assisted by Additional District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Officers, Tehsildars, Municipal Charge Officers and Special Charge Officers. The training supervisors, the supervisors and the enumerators, the basic census functionaries worked ceaselessly during the entire period of the field work to make 1991 Census Operations smooth & successful.

For all of us in the Census Directorate, it has been a great privilege, a great experience and, besides, a great fun for being associated with the 1991 Census which marks the completion of one hundred twenty years of census taking in India. Our heart-felt gratitude to all, known or unknown, who made it turn out this way.

Jaipur
March 26, 1991

V.S. Sisodia
Director of Census Operations
Rajasthan

CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

Provisional Population Totals

Figures at a glance

POPULATION OF RAJASTHAN	Total	43,880,640
	Males	22,935,895
	Females	20,944,745

DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1981-91

(1) Absolute	+9,618,778
(2) Percentage	+28.07

DENSITY OF POPULATION 128 per sq.km.

SEX RATIO 913 females per 1000 males

LITERACY RATE*	Total	38.81 Per cent
	Males	55.07 Per cent
	Females	20.84 Per cent

* Percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 & above.

INTRODUCTORY

Literally the word census means--counting the heads, but, it is not just that, specially, in the modern times. A census is no doubt the counting of heads; but, it does not end with merely counting of the number of people. While the people are counted, very useful information regarding every person, men and women, the young and the old, is also collected. Thus the census results can tell us many interesting and useful things about ourselves, as we were, and, as we are.

People make the nation, and, they give it its knowledge and its skills, its talents and its strength. It is, therefore, important to know how our population has grown and changed, and, how it looks now. The first and an obvious objective of any census is to count heads, and, this the modern census does completely and accurately, but, it does a great deal more than this . It tells us not only how many men and women there are, but also such things as how many people belong to various ages, how many are married and how many workers there are in any given area. The census gives a great deal of information about the size of household, housing conditions, fertility of women and migratory characteristics of the population. It also gives us information on the variety of occupation to be found in each branch of the industry and the agriculture. We learn from it, how many people attained the different educational standards, and, also about the progress made by the weaker sections of the society i.e. the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, as reflected by the level of their education. These facts, and many others, can be presented in a variety of combinations, the whole forming an epitome of the life of our people. It provides a statistical portrait of the nation and each of its parts. In short, the modern census reflects the human interests and the needs of the society.

Census data is used as a benchmark for sample surveys, projections and other devices for obtaining current statistics. Social scientists recognise that current economic data, based on sample and spot studies, must be corrected periodically by the use of complete census, if they are to maintain their accuracy. In fact, the census benchmarks are as useful to the social scientists as a compass is to a mariner.

Most countries take a census of their population at regular intervals. In India , a population census is taken every ten years. The first census to be taken all over the country at the same time was in 1872, then in 1881, and, thereafter, a census was taken every ten years. The 1991 Census was the latest in this series in India; with a tradition of more than a century of organised decennial census. We can proudly say that the Indian census has marched with the times. It has taken its stride in new and novel fields of enquiry, without losing its continuity and comparability with the past censuses.

The Indian census before 1941 was taken throughout the country on a particular night, except for the snowbound and inaccessible areas where it was taken at different periods. Elaborate arrangements had, therefore, to be made to enumerate travellers by train, road, etc. This was naturally extremely difficult. The reference date was attempted to be fixed on a day when it was considered that the movement of the population would be the least; due to the absence of 'yatras' etc. After the 1931 census, simultaneous enumeration was given up and it was conducted over a period of time. Since then, the reference date has

been March, 1 with an exception in 1971 census when it has to be postponed to April, 1 due to the midterm poll for the Lok Sabha.

Although the first population census in India was held in 1872, the first general enumeration of the population in the native states of Rajputana could take place only in 1881. It was followed by another census in 1891; but, all the areas of Rajputana were not covered by these operations. Actually, the first complete census of Rajputana that was ever taken was held on 1st March, 1901, when the Bhil areas of Mewar, Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Pratapgarh, and the tribal 'girasia' areas of the Sirohi state were also covered by the enumeration. After India became independent, the first complete census of population was taken in the newly constituted state of Rajasthan in 1951. The population census held in 1961, was taken in the re-organised state. At that time the state covered an area of 341,594.5 sq. kms. and included 3,172,851 houses and 3,771,119 households.

Conducting a census is a gigantic task and requires meticulous planning in advance, besides elaborate arrangements and a strict time schedule. The legal basis for the conduct of the census is provided by the Census Act of 1948 which gives the necessary power to appoint the requisite staff, bestows authority and status of public servants on census officials and fixes their duties, gives them power to call upon persons to give assistance, authorises asking of questions to people and fixes responsibilities upon the citizen to furnish correct answers. It lays down penalties for disobedience and violation. It also stipulates that the census records are absolutely confidential and are, thus not open to inspection by anybody or admissible as evidence before any court of law except for purposes of specific census offences like concealing or denying correct information. Thus, the privacy of every citizen in a census is protected by these confidentiality requirements. Thus by implication it means that the information collected for each individual through census enquiry can only be used for statistical purposes. It can never be used for such purposes as conscription, taxation or any other executive enforcements. Thus, this should dispel any suspicion or reservation in the mind of the citizen in giving our truthful answers.

The census operation in the country, being a central subject, is conducted under the guidance of the Registrar General-cum-Census Commissioner of India. The State Director of Census who is taken on deputation from the State Government is responsible for organising the necessary machinery and execution of the task. The State Government, on their part, puts the services of almost their entire administrative personnel, mainly comprising of Collectors, Additional District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Officers, Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars, other revenue officials, Teachers, Patwaris etc; at the disposal of the census organisation for this work. In addition, all organised bodies like Municipalities, Panchayats, etc; also come forward to help in the census taking. The first step is to distribute the work and build up a net work of jurisdiction and responsibility down to the smallest unit of enumeration, that is the census block, with a view to ensure that there is neither overlapping nor exclusion by oversight of any territory. Each such block is put under the charge of an Enumerator who is required to undertake the enumeration and allied work in that block.

The Census hierarchy constitutes a vast army of people and to make it effective and to ensure full coverage and accuracy of data, it is required to be trained in the art of putting questions to the citizens. The questions have to be put properly, carefully and courteously. Each question asked is carefully selected by the census organisation, its substance weighed and its form considered. They have to be good and necessary ones, well-worth putting

and well-worth answering by every citizen. The question need not be difficult and embarrassing. They have to be confined to matter of fact and should be so simple that it helps the respondents to give correct and to-the-point answers.

The vastness of the operations can be judged from the fact that in Rajasthan alone 435 charges (Tehsils, Municipal Towns and Census Towns) and about 141 Special Charges comprising of Defence and Para-military Organisations, Police, RAC, Railways, Hospitals and other miscellaneous establishments were formed. Every charge was under a Charge Officer or a Special Charge Officer. The Collector of each district was designated as District Census Officer and was in overall charge of the census operations in his district. To assist the Collectors, there were Additional District Census Officers and Sub-Divisional Census Officers. Under each charge officer, there were Supervisors who were on an average assigned the work of supervision of 5 to 6 enumeration blocks. Each Enumerator was incharge of one or more block. A little more than fifteen thousand Supervisors and seventy eight thousand Enumerators were detailed for conducting the Census in 1991. In addition, 10% to 15% more officials were detailed to work as reserve Supervisors and Enumerators. It will, therefore, be seen that this is a huge undertaking involving the close cooperation of more than one lac odd persons with different ranks. Naturally, the success of these operations depends not only on the willing cooperation of the persons involved in their official capacity, but also on a proper response and understanding on the part of the public, the press and the various levels of Government.

In the Census, every person, whether a man or woman, young or old, is counted and certain details regarding the person are recorded. Obviously, and as stated earlier, it is not possible to count all the people at the same time nor the process of counting can continue over long periods. Therefore, what is actually done is to count the people over a specified period of time and determine the population as on a certain day. In India, the counting of the people, or enumeration, as it is called, is spread over a few days. At the 1991 Census, the enumeration took place from 9th Feb. to 28th Feb. 1991. During these days the enumerator visited every house in the area assigned to him and collected the details of the persons in each of the houses. Between 1st March and 5th March 1991, the period which is known as 'Revisional Round', he brought his records up-to-date by asking about births and deaths that may have occurred after his visit and before the sunrise of 1st March 1991, the reference date notified for this purpose. By adjusting for such births and deaths, the population in each household as on the sunrise of 1st March 1991 was arrived. Since the census must cover all persons, care was taken to see that those who live in the open, the houseless as they are called were also enumerated. These houseless persons were counted on the night of 28th Feb; 1991. The timings and method of counting were the same throughout the country.

The census count was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, called the Houselisting Operations, the Enumerator had prepared a notional map and layout sketch of his block, marked all the houses and other structures in it. These gave a geographical frame for the smallest census unit. The information gathered through the Houselist also gave an advance estimate of the population from which the jurisdiction of an enumerator could be defined and the quantity of census forms required for the actual enumeration assessed.

In 1981 Census, the data on the amenities available to the household like drinking water supply, electricity and toilet etc; the predominant construction material of wall, roof

and floor of the house; whether the household lives in own or rented house; number of living rooms in the occupation of household and the number of married couples usually living in the household was collected through the household schedule. In 1991 Census, however, this information has been collected through houselist. The 1991 Census houselist will also provide information regarding the type of fuel used for cooking by each household.

The Central Statistical Organisation has taken a major step during 1977 in collaboration with the State Statistical Bureaus to remove data gaps in the un-organised sectors of non-agricultural economy covering unregistered manufacturing trade, transport and services by launching a central plan scheme on economic census and surveys. The first economic census of non-agricultural establishments was undertaken in 1977. Following this census, sample surveys of selected establishments in different sectors based on the 1977 census frame was taken up during 1978-79 and 1979-80 to collect more detailed information. The National Sample Survey Organisation in its 33rd and 34th rounds also collected information in lieu of Economic Census. The second Economic Census would have normally been due in 1982. But since the countrywide houselisting operations were going to be conducted in 1980 as a prelude to 1981 population census, it was considered beneficial to organise second economic census in 1980 synchronising with the houselisting operations in the overall interest of economy and easy operations.

This synchronisation provided wider scope and coverage and based on this experience and at the instance of Central Statistical Organisation it was decided to continue with the early practice and to organise the Third Economic Census in 1990 synchronising with the houselisting operations. During this operations, if a house was found used wholly or partly for running the enterprise the enumeration agency was asked to fill the enterprise list for all such cases. Again if the household was found engaged in an enterprise outside the census house and without premises or in the open, information regarding such an enterprise was also recorded in the enterprise list. The information so collected through the enterprise list cover the description of the activity of the enterprise, classification of enterprise, nature of operation, type of ownership and social group of owner, power/fuel used, number of persons usually working daily both on unpaid and hired basis.

The administrative responsibility for the actual field operations of the Economic Census rested with the Director of Census Operations while the technical guidance and supervision was the responsibility of the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics. The responsibility of compilation and tabulation of Economic Census data and bringing out the State level results was also of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

In the second phase, called the Enumeration, the Individual Slip was the basic schedule. It was canvassed for each individual in the household. It contained 23 questions which are reproduced below:

1. Name
2. Relationship to head
3. Male/Female
4. Age
5. Marital status
6. Mother tongue
7. Two other languages known
8. Religion

- 9. Whether Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe
- 10. Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe
- 11. Literate/Illiterate
- 12. Educational attainment
- 13. Attending school/college
- 14A. Did you work any time at all last year?
- 14B. If 'yes' in 14A, did you work for major part of last year?
- 15A. Main activity last year?

'Yes' in 14B (Cultivator/Agricultural Labour/Household Industry/Other Work)

'No' in 14B (Household duties/Students/Dependents/Retired persons or rentiers/
Beggars/Inmates of institutions/ Other non-workers)

If Household Industry/Other Work in 15A

- (i) Name of establishment
- (ii) Nature of industry, trade or service
- (iii) Description of work
- (iv) Class of worker.

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

'No' in 14B--Work done anytime last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

If Household Industry/Other Work in 15B

- (i) Name of establishment
- (ii) Nature of industry, trade or service
- (iii) Description of work
- (iv) Class of worker.

- 16A. If 'No' in 14A, seeking/available for work? Yes/No

- 16B. If 'Yes' in 16A, have ever worked before? Yes/No

- 17A. Whether you are an Ex-serviceman? Yes/No

- 17B. If 'Yes' in 17A, Pensioner/Non-Pensioner.

- 18. Birth Place

- (a) Place of Birth
- (b) Rural/Urban
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

19. Last residence

- (a) Place of last residence
- (b) Rural/Urban
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

20. Reasons for migration from place of last residence.

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

22. For all ever-married women only

- (a) Age at marriage
- (b) Number of children surviving at present

Male	Female	Total
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(c) Number of children ever born alive.

Male	Female	Total
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23. For currently married women only.

Any child born alive during last one year.

The other schedule canvassed during Enumeration was Household Schedule, which contains individual information on the members of the household. In other words, it is a record of the individual information on members of the household.

The household schedule and the individual slip were canvassed simultaneously in the field at the time of enumeration. Columns 2-7 of the household schedule were required to be canvassed and filled first. This was done to ensure systematic coverage of all the members of the household to be enumerated. These individual entries were then copied in the individual slips. Thereafter, the remaining questions in the individual slip were canvassed and after that the relevant information was transferred to household schedule.

The household schedule of 1991 Census will provide individual data relating to religion, scheduled caste/scheduled tribe and mother tongue. In addition to this, the data on main workers classified into nine industrial categories will also be generated from this schedule. The main advantage of having this information in the household schedule is to provide quick manual tabulation of Primary Census Abstract, religion, individual scheduled caste/scheduled tribe and mother tongue data. The another advantage would be that the individual slips can be released after editing and coding for the remaining detailed tabulation to be carried out on the electronic computer.

Unlike in the 1981 Census when a part of Individual Slip was canvassed only for a sample of the population, the entire Individual Slip of 1991 has been canvassed universally. However, sampling procedures will be adopted at the processing stage.

For the first time, in the 1991 Census, information about ex-servicemen and pensioners and non-pensioners among them has been collected. The census questionnaire has also been expanded to make it clear that 'work' includes unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise. Stress has also been given to portray a genuine picture of women's economic activity, bringing out aspects which generally remain "invisible" in such statistical exercises. Census data on women's employment often did not take into account the work done by women engaged as seasonal agricultural labour, those working in home-based industries or in the unorganised sector. An serious attempt was, therefore, made to set right this anomaly by directing census enumerators to ask more 'probing questions' about the economic activities of the female members of each household.

The Census enumeration of 1991 was completed in our State as in the rest of the country strictly according to the schedule, i.e., by 5th March, 1991. Subsequently steps were taken to present before the people the first results of the count as quickly as possible; even in their provisional form. Certain basic data compiled by every enumerator was relayed from stage to stage till they were consolidated at the district level and transmitted to the State Director of Census Operations and Census Commissioner by the quickest means possible. These provisional results are being released for the public; within three weeks of the census count.

THE 1991 CENSUS COUNT IN RAJASTHAN

The preparatory work for the 1991 Census started as early as 1989, when the directorate initiated an action for the classification of the rural and the urban units. At the same time the jurisdictional changes ordered by the State Government after 1981 Census were also incorporated in the census frame. The other preparatory steps included the conduct of First and Second Pre-tests. The Census Schedules canvassed at the 1991 Census were finalised through a series of consultations, conferences and pretests at the national level.

As the Census taking is a highly time bound programme, various items of work relating to both the phases of operations - Houselisting and Enumeration were listed out by the Directorate and a Calendar was drawn up indicating the time schedule for each.

The Houselisting Operations constituting the first phase of the decennial census, provides a foundation and a firm basis for holding final population count in the second phase. In other words, it is a kind of rehearsal of Enumeration Operations.

Initially, the Registrar General, India; had proposed Houselisting Operations to be conducted any time during the period April-September 1990, depending upon the convenience of the State Government and State Directorates of Census Operations. Keeping in view the availability of officers/officials required to be appointed as census functionaries, initially, we decided to hold this operation in July-August, 1990 but later it was felt that the period of July and August may not be very suitable for the field operations and after consulting the State Government it was postponed to August-September, 1990 to which Registrar General, India also agreed. For shifting the dates of the operations by about a month, the main reason was that July-August is considered to be the peak period of the rainy season and in case of good rains the personnel of the revenue and the development departments get actively engaged in the agriculture and relief operations. Besides, the period being the beginning of the educational session it keeps the teachers involved in admissions etc. There was a genuine apprehension that in case of heavy rains, the enumeration agency also would not like to go out for Houselisting for fear of getting drenched.

For the purpose of Houselisting the whole State was divided into 71,334 Enumerator's blocks which represented the basic unit of the operation at the field level. 12,350 Supervisors and 60,420 Enumerators were appointed (excluding reserves) for the field work. A detailed Block and Personnel Register was prepared for each charge, whether it be a tehsil or town or a specially carved out special charge within the jurisdiction of a tehsil or town. During the Houselisting Operations sketch maps were prepared for all blocks and house numbers in "Geru" were painted on all the buildings and even on vacant structures.

After the Houselisting record had been received, preparation for the Enumeration began in right earnest. In most cases it was possible to retain the blocks formed earlier. The Block and Personnel Registers were recast incorporating the marginal changes in terms of block boundaries and personnel. For Enumeration we had 91,378 blocks and 15,565 Supervisors and 78,400 Enumerators (excluding reserves). It was a huge task training the charge officers who, in turn, imparted training to the field agency. The services of the trained Statistical Officers/officials posted in the districts were also placed at the disposal of the charge officers to assist them in imparting an effective training. Some idea regarding the magnitude of this work can be had from the fact that the Director of Census Operations himself trained about 4,000 persons through a total of more than 70 classes in connection

with the training of Houselisting and Enumeration. In addition to this the Officers from the headquarters and the Officers-in-charge of the Regional Offices travelled extensively and hold independent training classes for charge officers and sometimes even for the Supervisors. A novel feature of the training technique this time was the use of charts and slides through the overhead projectors. The two Supplementary Instruction Books brought out by us earned very favourable comments.

Despite certain odds, here and there, the Census was conducted as per schedule from 9th to 28th February 1991 with the Revisional Round taking place from 1st to 5th March, 1991 flawlessly and without any hitch. Even the festival of Holi, falling in between the field operations on 28th February; and 1st March did not had any material effect on the process of enumeration of the houseless population on the night of 28th February and the Revisional Round thereafter. Our apprehensions thus proved unfounded. The entire credit for all this goes to the superb resilience of the entire Census machinery.

The publicity campaign, even though very elaborate and effective this time at the national and the local level, had to strive hard to catch and hold the attention of the people, specially of those living in the remotest corners of the state. In passing, it may be mentioned that this time we endeavoured to make the publicity as direct and as readily understood as possible. The cooperation of the local stations of Doordarshan and Akashwani in this regard, no doubt, was par excellence.

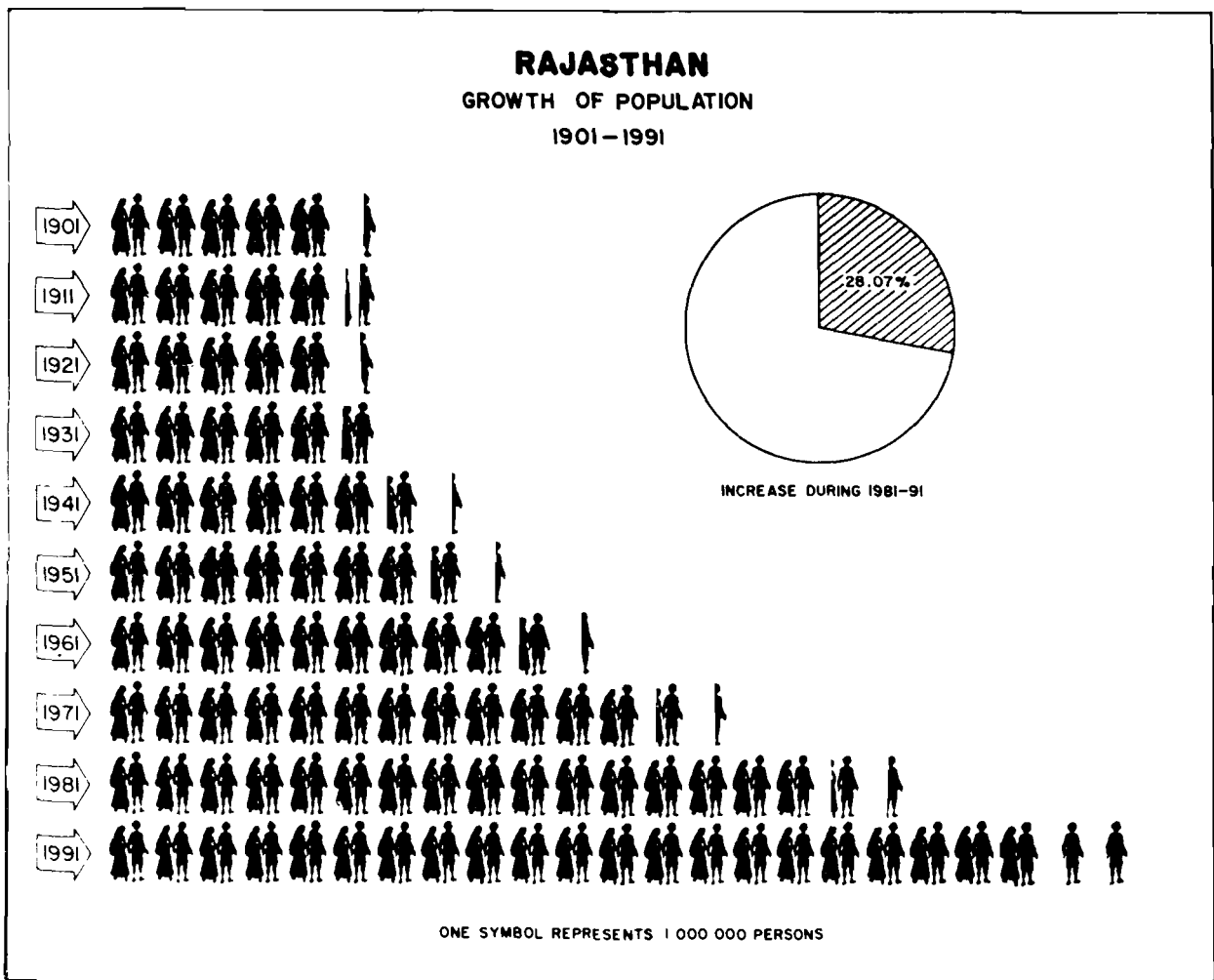
The first provisional results, of course from the smaller charges, started flowing in on the 3rd March, 1991 and but for two districts all the results had come by the mid-day of 8th March, 1991. We, in turn, transmitted the provisional data for the state as well as for all the districts to the office of Registrar General, India; by the night of 9th March, 1991.

The magnitude of organisational effort that has gone into the Enumeration Operations will be evident from the fact that the information collected by about 78,400 enumerators was quickly compiled at various levels, and, finally, at each district headquarters, and provisional population totals struck for each tehsil, town and district with all possible speed, efficiency and accuracy.

The figures contained in this paper are, therefore, provisional and are bound to have certain inherent limitations. These provisional figures will be confirmed only after the Census schedules are fully processed in the Regional Tabulation Offices set up for this purpose. Thereafter, through a series of cross-tabulation of Census data an attempt will be made to present the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the people of the State in a meaningful way to serve the objectives of planning at various levels.

A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

RAJASTHAN STATE has registered a population of 43,880,640 persons at the sunrise of 1st March 1991 according to provisional results of 1991 Census. Thus, there has been a net addition of more than 96 lac persons during the decade 1981-91. This represents a percentage increase of 28.07 over the 1981 population of 34,261,862 persons. Of the total population recorded in 1991 Census 22,935,895 are males and 20,944,745 females. For the country as a whole, the population stood at 843,930,861 comprising 437,597,929 males and 406,332,932 females. Rajasthan, therefore, contributes only 5.20 per cent to the total population of the country. The State ranks at number nine amongst the various states of India, the position it held in 1981 Census also. The State with an area of 342,239 sq. km. constitutes about 10.41 per cent of the total area of the country, which makes it the second largest state after Madhya Pradesh.



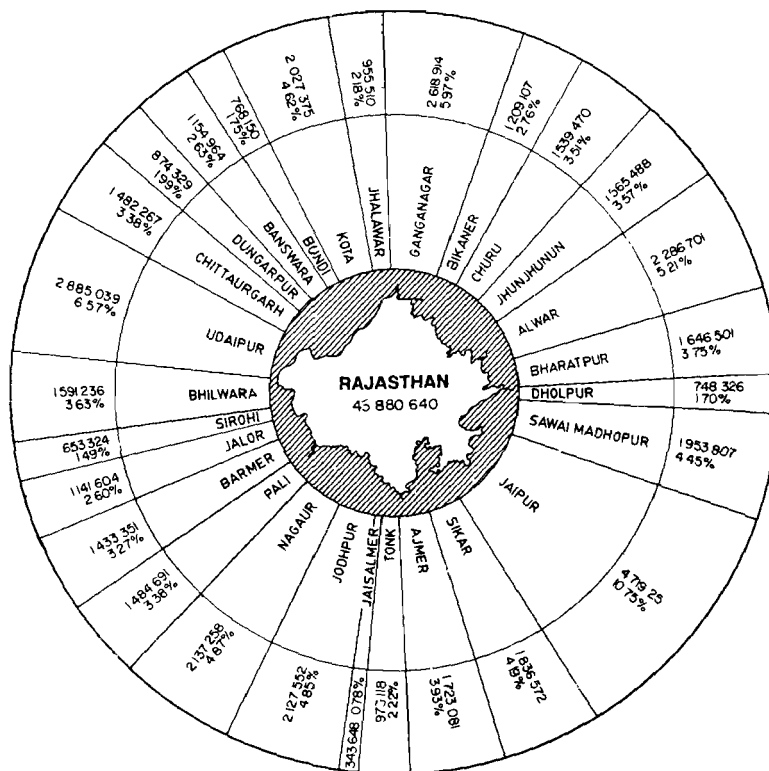
We have twenty seven districts in Rajasthan. Of these, Dholpur has come into existence after 1981 Census. It was formed on 15th April, 1982 out of the erstwhile Bharatpur district by transferring from its jurisdiction the tehsils of Dholpur, Rajakhera, Bari and Baseri. The statement below gives a comparative picture of the population of various districts as revealed in 1991 Census and arranged in order of their population size:

DISTRICTS ARRANGED BY POPULATION SIZE

State/District	Total Population		Net addition 1981-91	Decennial Growth Rate (Percentage)	
	1991	1981		1981-91	1971-81
	1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	43,880,640	34,261,862	+ 9,618,778	+ 28.07	+ 32.97
1. Jaipur	4,719,257	3,436,172	+ 1,283,085	+ 37.34	+ 38.42
2. Udaipur	2,885,039	2,356,959	+ 528,080	+ 22.41	+ 30.69
3. Ganganagar	2,618,914	2,029,968	+ 588,946	+ 29.01	+ 45.62
4. Alwar	2,286,701	1,755,575	+ 531,126	+ 30.25	+ 26.19
5. Nagaur	2,137,258	1,628,669	+ 508,589	+ 31.23	+ 29.04
6. Jodhpur	2,127,552	1,667,791	+ 459,761	+ 27.57	+ 44.82
7. Kota	2,027,375	1,534,749	+ 492,626	+ 32.10	+ 36.62
8. Sawai Madhopur	1,953,807	1,535,870	+ 417,937	+ 27.21	+ 28.68
9. Sikar	1,836,572	1,377,245	+ 459,327	+ 33.35	+ 32.09
10. Ajmer	1,723,081	1,440,366	+ 282,715	+ 19.63	+ 25.50
11. Bharatpur	1,646,501	1,299,073	+ 347,428	+ 26.74	+ 26.06
12. Bhilwara	1,591,236	1,310,379	+ 280,857	+ 21.43	+ 24.22
13. Jhunjhunun	1,565,488	1,211,583	+ 353,905	+ 29.21	+ 30.39
14. Churu	1,539,470	1,179,466	+ 360,004	+ 30.52	+ 34.88
15. Pali	1,484,691	1,274,504	+ 210,187	+ 16.49	+ 31.39
16. Chittaurgarh	1,482,267	1,232,494	+ 249,773	+ 20.27	+ 30.41
17. Barmer	1,433,351	1,118,892	+ 314,459	+ 28.10	+ 44.41
18. Bikaner	1,209,107	848,749	+ 360,358	+ 42.46	+ 48.09
19. Banswara	1,154,964	886,600	+ 268,364	+ 30.27	+ 35.44
20. Jalor	1,141,604	903,073	+ 238,531	+ 26.41	+ 35.20
21. Tonk	973,118	783,635	+ 189,483	+ 24.18	+ 25.22
22. Jhalawar	955,510	784,998	+ 170,512	+ 21.72	+ 25.85
23. Dungarpur	874,329	682,845	+ 191,484	+ 28.04	+ 28.78
24. Bundi	768,150	612,017	+ 156,133	+ 25.51	+ 30.83
25. Dholpur	748,326	585,059	+ 163,267	+ 27.91	+ 27.28
26. Sirohi	653,324	542,049	+ 111,275	+ 20.53	+ 27.90
27. Jaisalmer	343,648	243,082	+ 100,566	+ 41.37	+ 44.84

It would be seen that while the highest contribution to the population of the state is made, by Jaipur district which is 10.75 per cent of the total population of Rajasthan, Jaisalmer district contributes only 0.78 per cent. Though Udaipur district ranks second it accounts for a much smaller proportion, viz; 6.57 per cent of the population of Rajasthan. Ganganagar and Alwar are another districts which contribute between 5 to 6 per cent to the total population of the state. There is, thus, no uniformity in the pattern of distribution of population. In fact, there is a wide variation in the distribution of population among the districts of Rajasthan. Indeed, it is not possible also as physical features and natural

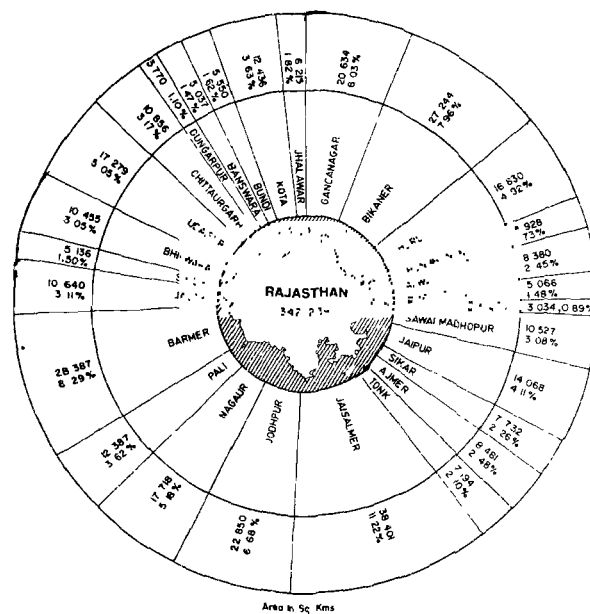
resources are not everywhere the same. Further, the varying growth rates of population in the districts during the decade have brought out changes in the proportionate population shares of various districts as obtaining in 1981. While the statement below explains this position, the pie-chart illustrates the current population sizes of the districts:



Ranking of Districts by Population size

Rank in 1991	Districts in order of population size	Percentage of total population	Rank in 1981	Rank in 1991	Districts in order of population size	Percentage of total population	Rank in 1981
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	RAJASTHAN	100.00	-	14	Churu	3.51	16
1	Jaipur	10.75	1	15	Pali	3.38	13
2	Udaipur	6.57	2	16	Chittaurgarh	3.38	14
3	Ganganagar	5.97	3	17	Barmer	3.27	17
4	Alwar	5.21	4	18	Bikaner	2.76	20
5	Nagaur	4.87	6	19	Banswara	2.63	19
6	Jodhpur	4.85	5	20	Jalor	2.60	18
7	Kota	4.62	7	21	Tonk	2.22	22
8	Sawai Madhopur	4.45	8	22	Jhalawar	2.18	21
9	Sikar	4.19	10	23	Dungarpur	1.99	23
10	Ajmer	3.93	9	24	Bundi	1.75	24
11	Bharatpur	3.75	12	25	Dholpur	1.70	25
12	Bhilwara	3.63	11	26	Sirohi	1.49	26
13	Jhunjhununi	3.57	15	27	Jaisalmer	0.78	27

During the decade fourteen districts have undergone changes in their ranking in term of their population size between 1981 and 1991. Between Nagaur and Jodhpur, for instance, while Nagaur district occupied the sixth rank in 1981, it has elevated itself to the fifth position in 1991 and Jodhpur district has gone down by one place. Among other effected districts; while Sikar, Bharatpur, Jhunjhunun, Churu, Bikaner and Tonk have all gained in their rankings, districts namely Ajmer, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittaurgarh, Jalor and Jhalawar have all gone down. The area of Rajasthan, which works out to 342,239 sq. km. constitutes about 10.4 per cent of the total area of the country which makes it the second largest state after Madhya Pradesh. Within the state, Jaisalmer with its 38,401 sq. km. area is the largest district while it ranks at the bottom according to population size. Similarly, the newly created district of Dholpur with an area of only 3,034 sq. km. remains smallest among the districts though it ranks twentyfifth as far the population size is concerned. While the statement below gives the area of each district and the inter-se ranking of each district according to area, the pie-chart below illustrates the position:



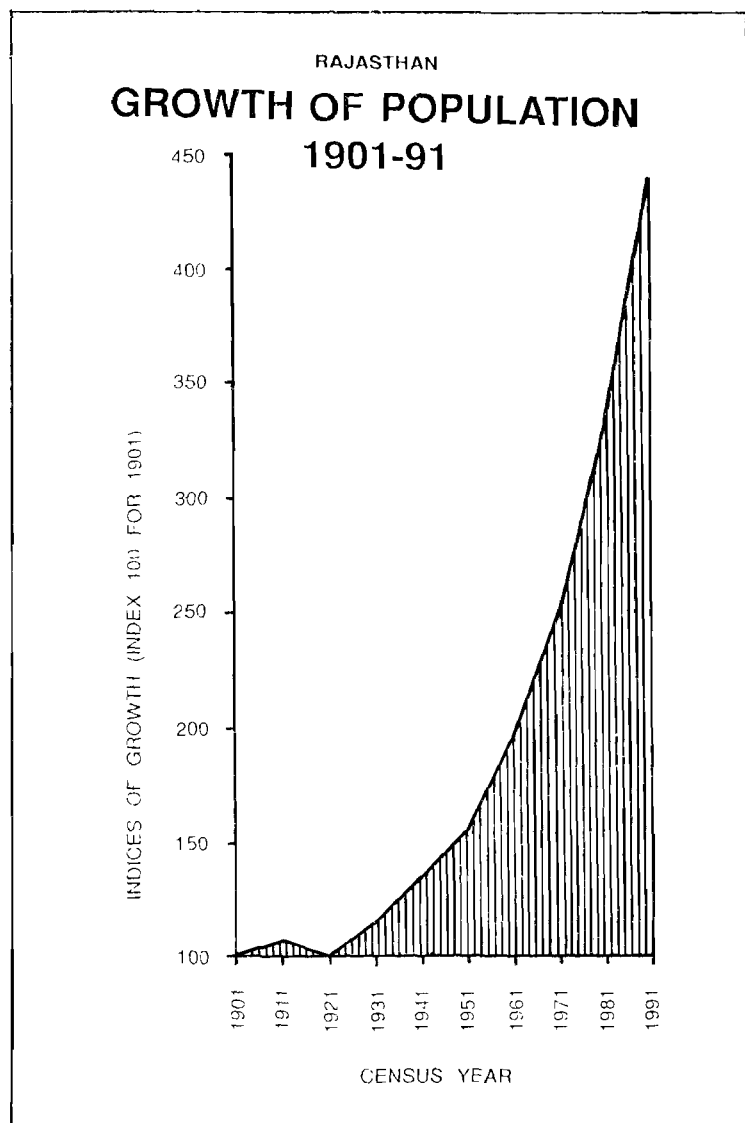
Ranking of Districts by Area

Districts in order of their geographical size (area)	Area in sq. km.	Percentage to total area of the state	Districts in order of their geographical size (area)	Area in sq. km.	Percentage to total area of the state
RAJASTHAN	342,239	100.00	14. S. Madhopur	10,527	3.08
1. Jaisalmer	38,401	11.22	15. Bhilwara	10,455	3.05
2. Barmer	28,387	8.29	16. Ajmer	8,481	2.48
3. Bikaner	27,244	7.96	17. Alwar	8,380	2.45
4. Jodhpur	22,850	6.68	18. Sikar	7,732	2.26
5. Ganganagar	20,634	6.03	19. Tonk	7,194	2.10
6. Nagaur	17,718	5.18	20. Jhalawar	6,219	1.82
7. Udaipur	17,279	5.05	21. Jhunjhunun	5,928	1.73
8. Churu	16,830	4.92	22. Bundi	5,550	1.62
9. Jaipur	14,068	4.11	23. Sirohi	5,136	1.50
10. Kota	12,436	3.63	24. Bharatpur	5,066	1.48
11. Pali	12,387	3.62	25. Banswara	5,037	1.47
12. Chittaurgarh	10,856	3.17	26. Dungarpur	3,770	1.10
13. Jalor	10,640	3.11	27. Dholpur	3,034	0.89

POPULATION GROWTH

Growing steadily over the years Rajasthan's population has more than doubled during the past thirty years, having risen from 2.01 crores in 1961 to 4.38 crores in 1991 Census. Except for a fall in the total population in the decade 1911-21, the State has continued to register larger growth rate, even larger than the national rate, over the successive decades. The highest growth rate, however, was recorded during 1971-81.

The rapid increase in population is strikingly brought out by the fact that the population of Rajasthan has increased by about 336 lacs during the past 90 years (1901-91). Of this, about 57 lac persons were added during the first fifty years of the present century, while the past ten years (1981-91) alone yielded a net addition of about 96 lac persons. This additional component is nearly 39 lacs more than the net recorded increase over the first fifty years from 1901-51.



The trends in the population growth of Rajasthan can be well understood by considering the population figures for 1901 and 1991 which are given in the following statement:

Growth of Population since 1901

State/District	Population		Variation over 1901		Decadal Percentage Increase	
	1901	1991	Absolute	Percentage	1971-1981	1981-1991
RAJASTHAN	10,294,090	43,880,640	+ 33,586,550	+ 326.27	+ 32.97	+ 28.07
1. Ganganagar	143,442	2,618,914	+ 2,475,472	+ 1725.77	+ 45.62	+ 29.01
2. Bikaner	190,457	1,209,107	+ 1,018,650	+ 534.85	+ 48.09	+ 42.46
3. Churu	260,186	1,539,470	+ 1,279,284	+ 491.68	+ 34.88	+ 30.52
4. Jhunjhunun	341,572	1,565,488	+ 1,223,916	+ 358.32	+ 30.39	+ 29.21
5. Alwar	851,488	2,286,701	+ 1,435,213	+ 168.55	+ 26.19	+ 30.25
6. Bharatpur	598,112	1,646,501	+ 1,048,389	+ 175.28	+ 26.06	+ 26.74
7. Dholpur	298,547	748,326	+ 449,779	+ 150.66	+ 27.28	+ 27.91
8. Sawai Madhopur	615,082	1,953,807	+ 1,338,725	+ 217.65	+ 28.68	+ 27.21
9. Jaipur	1,212,812	4,719,257	+ 3,506,445	+ 289.12	+ 38.42	+ 37.34
10. Sikar	466,624	1,836,572	+ 1,369,948	+ 293.59	+ 32.09	+ 33.35
11. Ajmer	527,815	1,723,081	+ 1,195,266	+ 226.46	+ 25.50	+ 19.63
12. Tonk	260,801	973,118	+ 712,317	+ 273.13	+ 25.22	+ 24.18
13. Jaisalmer	75,551	343,648	+ 268,097	+ 354.86	+ 44.84	+ 41.37
14. Jodhpur	424,461	2,127,552	+ 1,703,091	+ 401.24	+ 44.82	+ 27.57
15. Nagaur	524,217	2,137,258	+ 1,613,041	+ 307.70	+ 29.04	+ 31.23
16. Pali	393,837	1,484,691	+ 1,090,854	+ 276.98	+ 31.39	+ 16.49
17. Barmer	313,102	1,433,351	+ 1,120,249	+ 357.79	+ 44.41	+ 28.10
18. Jalor	271,363	1,141,604	+ 870,241	+ 320.69	+ 35.20	+ 26.41
19. Sirohi	162,965	653,324	+ 490,359	+ 300.90	+ 27.90	+ 20.53
20. Bhilwara	352,627	1,591,236	+ 1,238,609	+ 351.25	+ 24.22	+ 21.43
21. Udaipur	552,101	2,885,039	+ 2,332,938	+ 422.56	+ 30.69	+ 22.41
22. Chittaurgarh	305,017	1,482,267	+ 1,177,250	+ 385.96	+ 30.41	+ 20.27
23. Dungarpur	100,103	874,329	+ 774,226	+ 773.43	+ 28.78	+ 28.04
24. Banswara	165,350	1,154,964	+ 989,614	+ 598.50	+ 35.44	+ 30.27
25. Bundi	179,256	768,150	+ 588,894	+ 328.52	+ 30.83	+ 25.51
26. Kota	453,551	2,027,375	+ 1,573,824	+ 347.00	+ 36.62	+ 32.10
27. Jhalawar	253,651	955,510	+ 701,859	+ 276.70	+ 25.85	+ 21.72

During the past ninety years the population of the State has gone up by about 33.6 million thereby recording an over all increase of about 326.27 per cent. During this period, fourteen districts have registered a growth rate higher than the state average, ranging from 1725.77 per cent in Ganganagar district to 328.52 per cent in Bundi district. The remaining 13 districts, however, have recorded lower growth rate than the state average varying from 320.69 per cent in Jalor to 150.66 per cent in Dholpur district which was created after 1981 Census out of the jurisdiction of Bharatpur district.

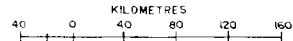
In 1991 Census, Rajasthan has registered a growth rate of 28.07 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 32.97 per cent during the previous decade. The Census statistics collected in past censuses (see Table 2) further reveal that apart from the set-back received during 1911-21 when epidemics were rampant in many parts of the state, as was evident

RAJASTHAN

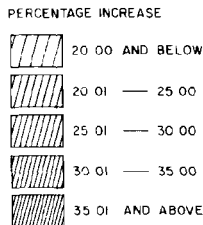
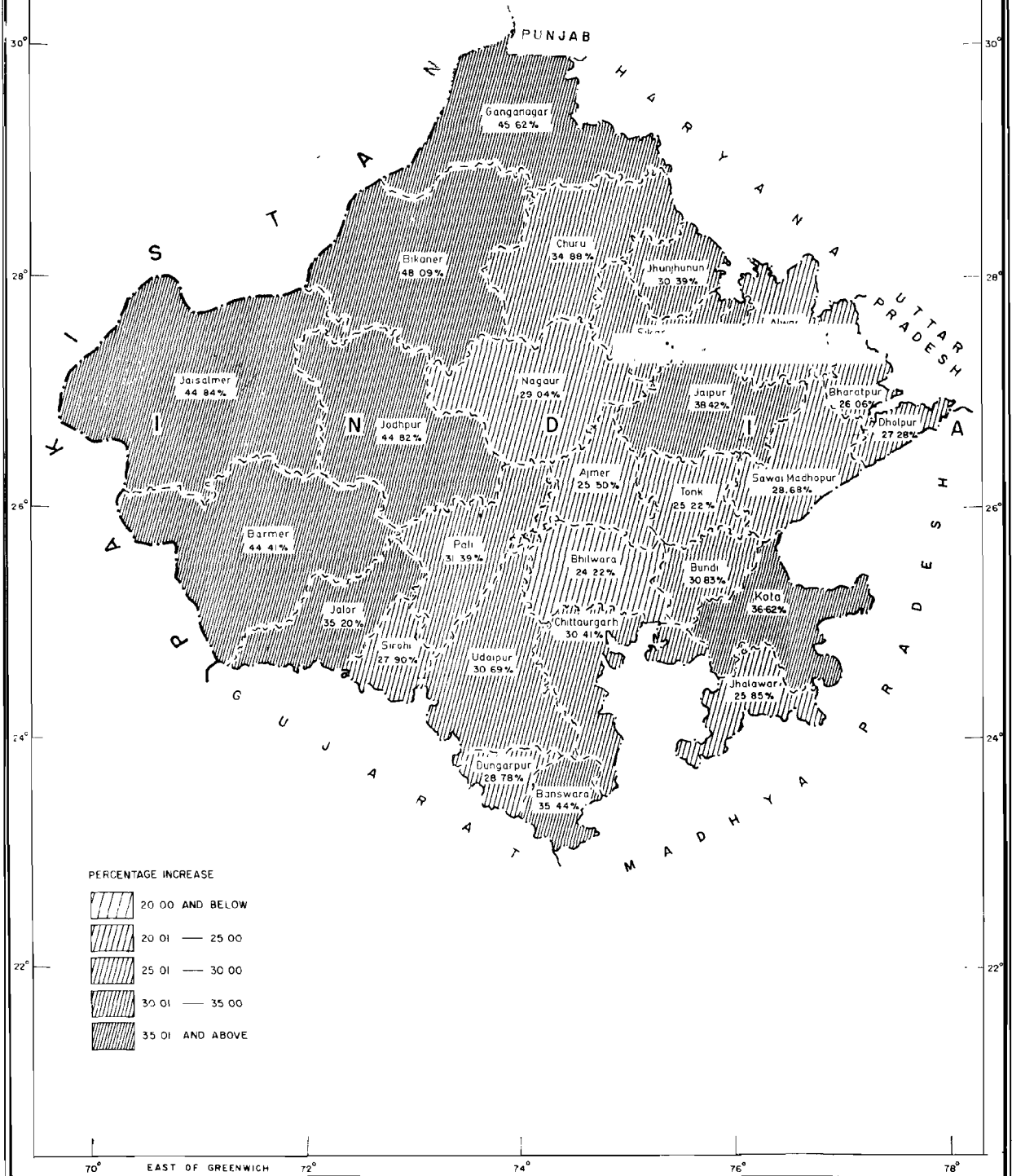
GROWTH OF POPULATION

1971-81

STATE AVERAGE 32.97



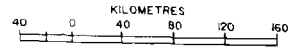
BOUNDARIES --
 - INTERNATIONAL - - - - -
 - STATE - - - - -
 - DISTRICT - - - - -



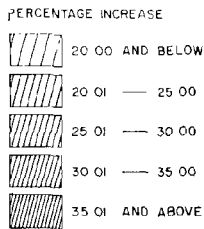
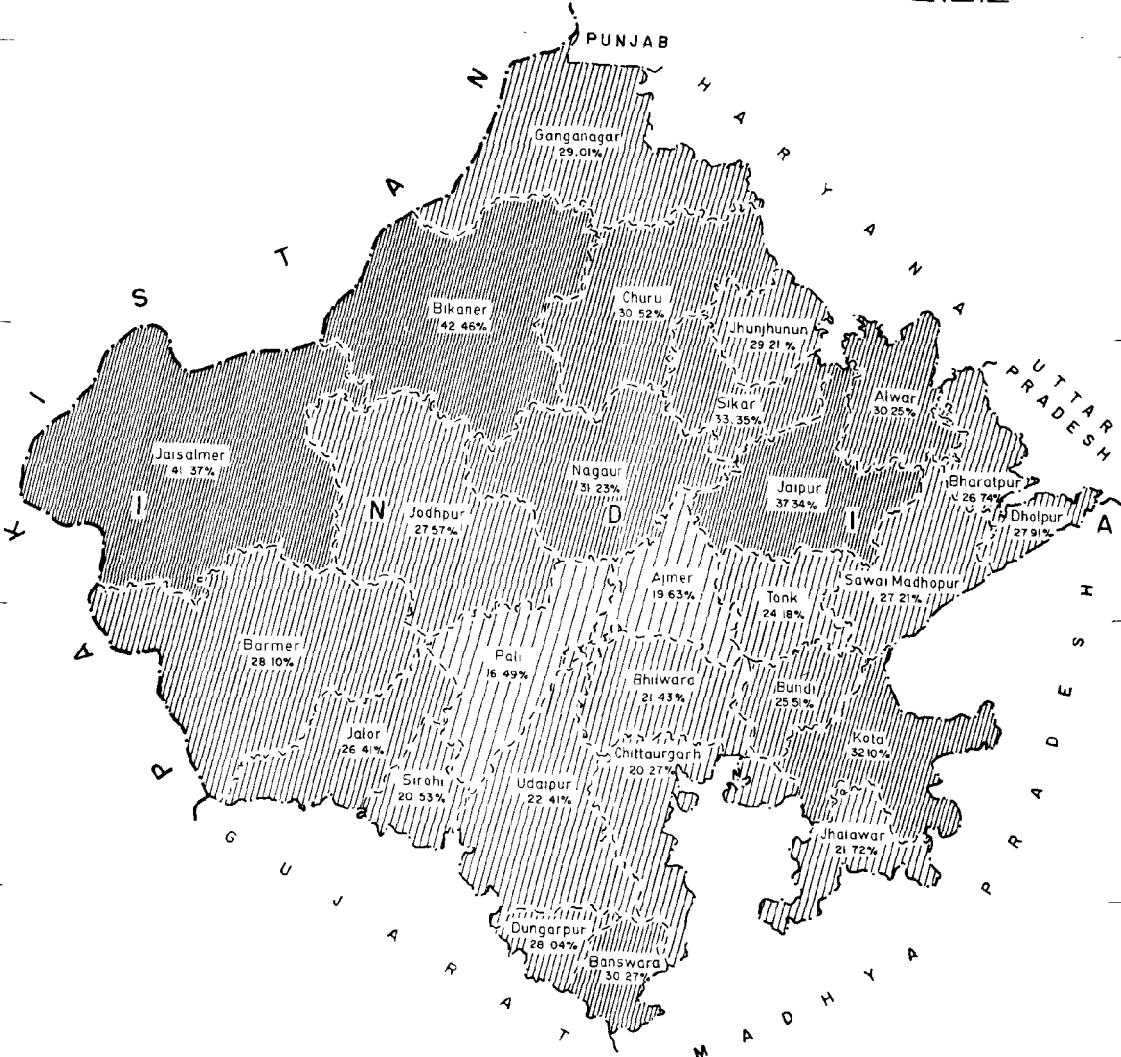
RAJASTHAN GROWTH OF POPULATION

1981-91

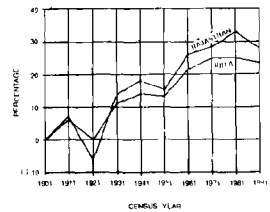
STATE AVERAGE 28.07



BOUNDARIES —
INTERNATIONAL — — — — —
STATE — — — — —
DISTRICT — — — — —



DECADAL PERCENTAGE
GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION
1901-91



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throughout the country, the population had been rising at the rate of 14 to 18 per cent every ten years upto nineteen fifties. Thereafter, it attained an accelerated rate of 26.20 per cent during the decade 1951-61, 27.83 per cent in 1961-71 and during 1971-81 an all time high growth rate of 32.97 per cent. However, the galloping speed with which the population of the state had grown in the decade 1971-81 seems to have been restrained. The 1981-91 decadal growth of 28.07 per cent tends to approach the 1961-71 figure of 27.83 per cent. This declining trend in the population growth rate is a remarkable and welcome sign. However the net addition of about 96 lac in the population during 1981-91 is still higher than the previous decade 1971-81 in which the corresponding figure was about 85 lac.

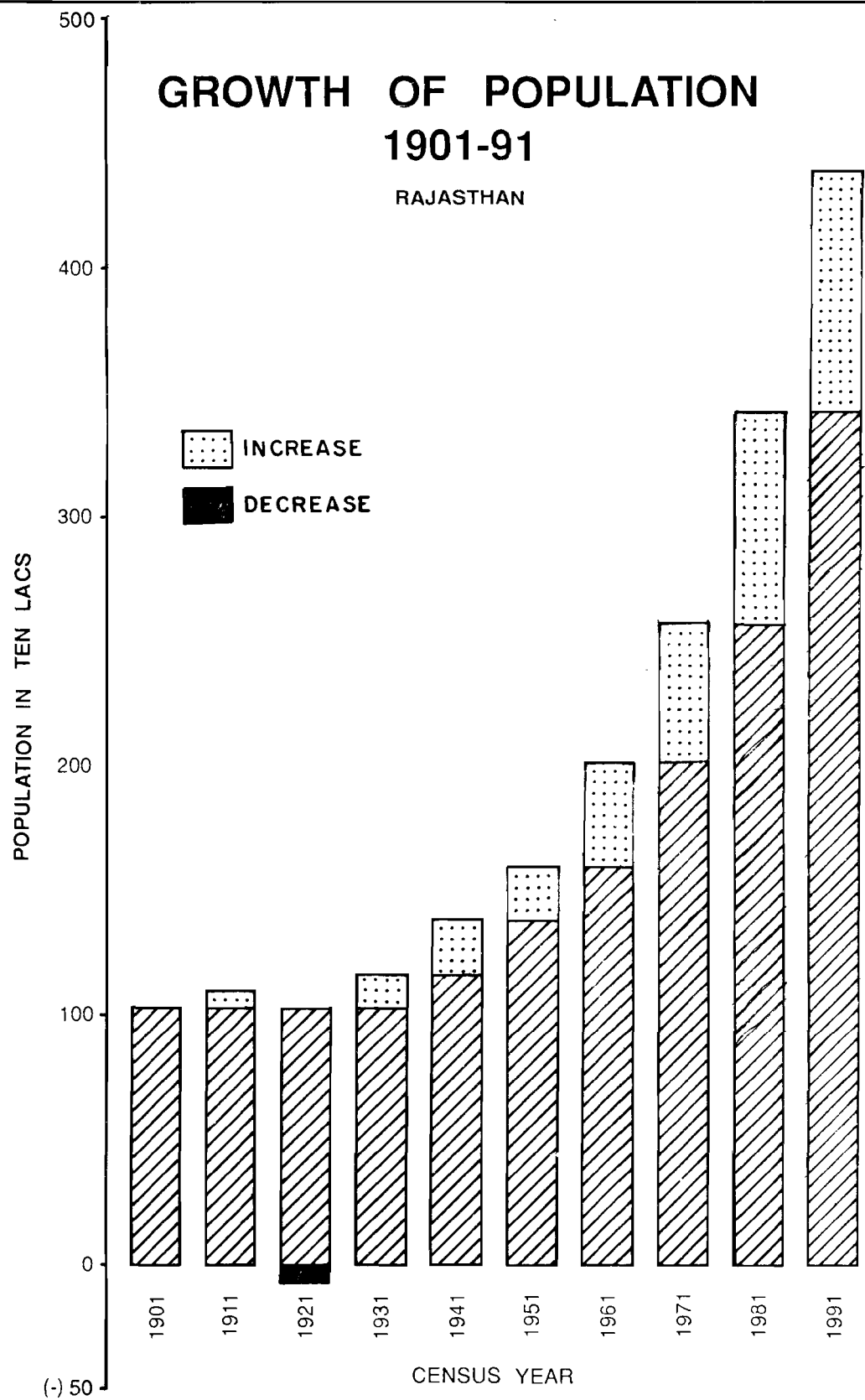
The growth of population during 1981-91 has declined in all the districts of the state except Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Sikar and Nagaur districts as compared to growth rate in 1971-81. Bikaner district has the highest growth rate during 1981-91 with 42.46 per cent closely followed by Jaisalmer district (41.37 per cent) while Bikaner district has earned the distinction of recording highest rate of growth in 1971-81 also, Jaisalmer district at that time stood third in rank with 44.84 per cent, next to Ganganagar district which had recorded a growth rate of 45.62 per cent as compared to 29.01 percent in the current census. Other districts which have recorded higher decadal growth rate than the state average (28.07 per cent) are Jaipur, Sikar, Kota, Nagaur, Churu, Banswara, Alwar, Jhunjhunun, Ganganagar and Barmer. The remaining 15 districts have recorded lower growth rate than the state average, the lowest among them being Pali district. The distribution of the districts according to various ranges of growth rate is given below:

Growth Rates in Districts

Ranges of Growth	Districts (Growth rates in brackets)		
35.01 & above	Bikaner (42.46)	Jaisalmer (41.37)	Jaipur (37.34)
30.01 to 35.00	Sikar (33.35)	Kota (32.10)	Nagaur (31.23)
	Churu (30.52)	Banswara (30.27)	Alwar (30.25)
25.01 to 30.00 (State average 28.07)	Jhunjhunun (29.21)	Ganganagar (29.01)	Barmer (28.10)
	Dungarpur (28.04)	Dholpur (27.91)	Jodhpur (27.57)
	S.Madhopur (27.21)	Bharatpur (26.74)	Jalor (26.41)
	Bundi (25.51)		
20.01 to 25.00	Tonk (24.18)	Udaipur (22.41)	Jhalawar (21.72)
	Bhilwara (21.43)	Sirohi (20.53)	Chittaurgarh (20.27)
20.00 & below	Ajmer (19.63)	Pali (16.49)	

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-91

RAJASTHAN



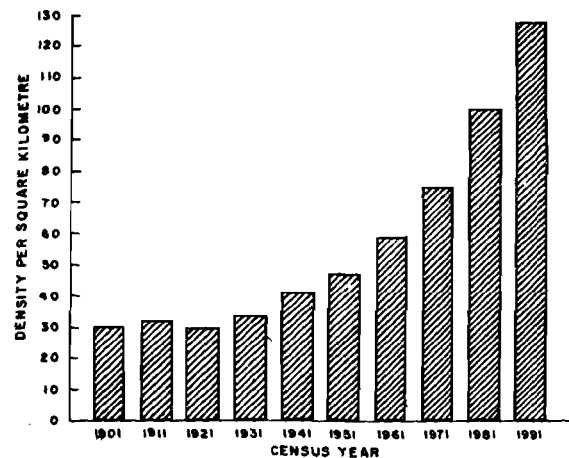
DENSITY OF POPULATION

It is an accepted fact that all parts of the country are not equally habitable. This is true with Rajasthan as well. To day we have 27 districts in the state. Equitable distribution of both area and population among the districts is an impossible ideal. There is a great disparity in area as well as in population among the districts.

The area of Rajasthan is 10.41 per cent of the total area of the country but it has to support only 5 per cent of the population of India. While the density of population in India works out to 267 persons per sq. km. it comes to only 128 in case of Rajasthan. The density of population of Rajasthan in 1901 was only 30 persons per sq.km. During the last ninety years, the figure has gone up by more than four time. The density figures for the State for 1901-91 are given as under:

Density of Population		
Year	Rajasthan	India
1901	30	77
1911	32	82
1921	30	81
1931	34	90
1941	41	103
1951	47	117
1961	59	142
1971	75	177
1981	100	221
1991	128	267

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1991
RAJASTHAN



The proverbial concept of a thinly populated state of Rajasthan has to be partially set-aside with the density of population per sq. km. rising from 100 persons in 1981 to 128 in 1991. The net increase of 28 persons in the density of population of the state during the decade 1981-91 is just 3 persons more than what was recorded during the decade 1971-81. Jaipur district is the most thickly populated area, the density being 335 persons per sq.km. The lowest density has been recorded in respect of Jaisalmer district. It still retains its position as the district with the lowest ranking, however, recording its own significant increase of 3 persons over the past decade thus, raising the density from 6 to 9 persons per sq. km.

It may be interesting to observe that other districts which used to be below and above the state-average of density of population in 1981 remain more or less at the same level in 1991 also except district Sirohi which in 1981 has recorded density above the state-average while in 1991 it is just one point below the state-average. The statement below indicates the increases in density of population during the decade as also the ranking of districts according to density in 1991 and 1981:

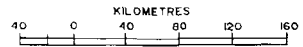
Density of Population in Districts

Rank		State/District	Density (Persons per sq. km.)		Increase 1981-91
1981	1991		1981	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		RAJASTHAN	100	128	28
2	1	Jaipur	244	335	91
1	2	Bharatpur	256	325	69
3	3	Alwar	209	273	64
4	4	Jhunjhunun	204	264	60
5	5	Dholpur	193	247	54
7	6	Sikar	178	238	60
6	7	Dungarpur	181	232	61
8	8	Banswara	176	229	53
9	9	Ajmer	170	203	33
10	10	Sawai Madhopur	146	186	40
11	11	Udaipur	136	167	31
14	12	Kota	123	163	40
12	13	Jhalawar	126	154	28
13	14	Bhilwara	125	152	27
16	15	Bundi	110	138	28
15	16	Chittaurgarh	114	137	23
17	17	Tonk	109	135	26
18	18	Sirohi	106	127	21
20	19	Ganganagar	98	127	29
21	20	Nagaur	92	121	29
19	21	Pali	103	120	17
22	22	Jalor	85	107	22
23	23	Jodhpur	73	93	20
24	24	Churu	70	91	21
25	25	Barmer	39	50	11
26	26	Bikaner	31	44	13
27	27	Jaisalmer	6	9	3

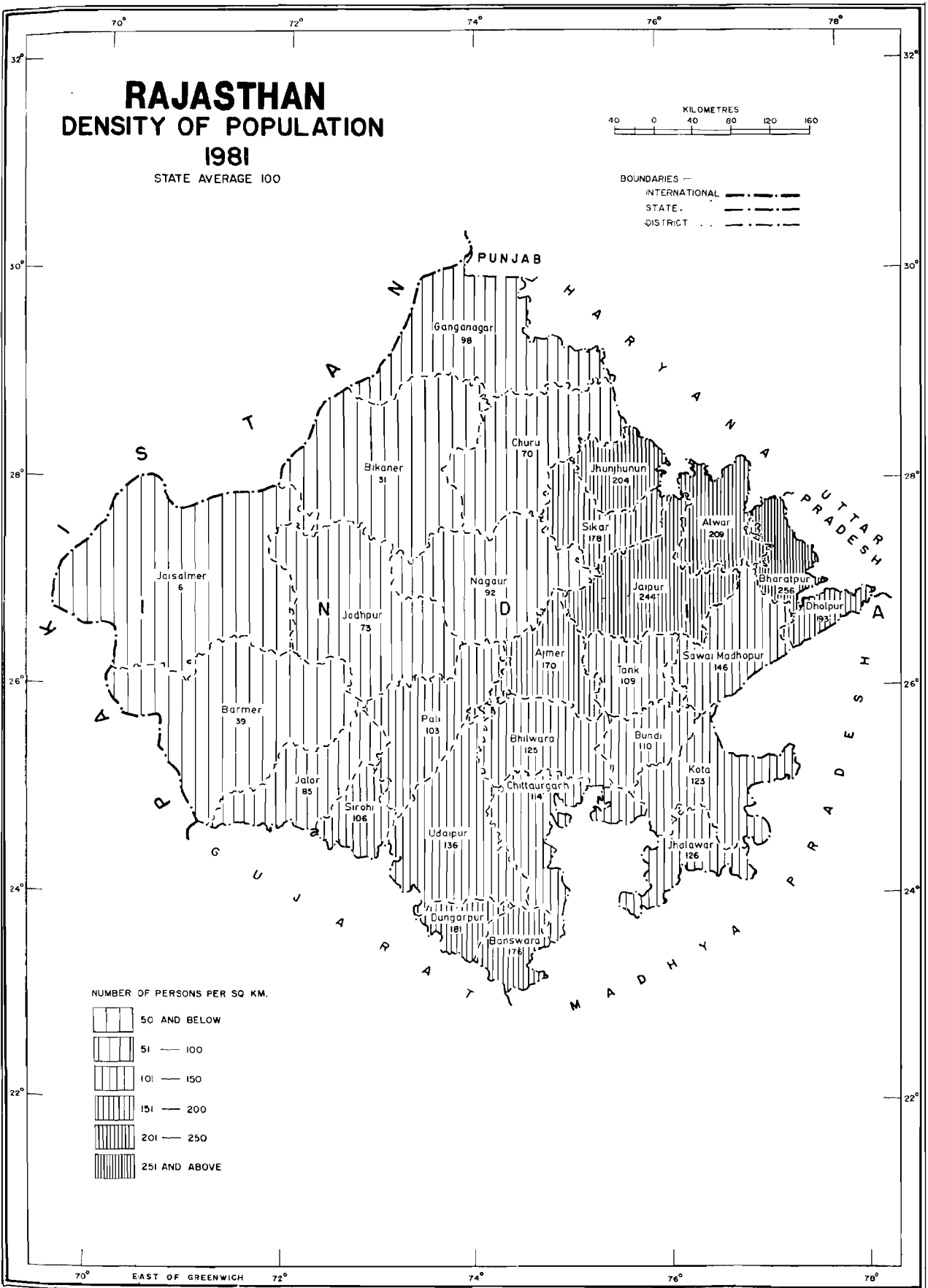
RAJASTHAN DENSITY OF POPULATION

1981

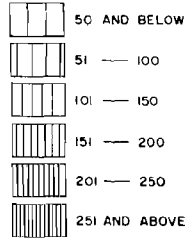
STATE AVERAGE 100



BOUNDARIES —
INTERNATIONAL ————
STATE. - - - - -
DISTRICT



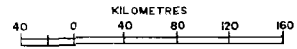
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQ KM.



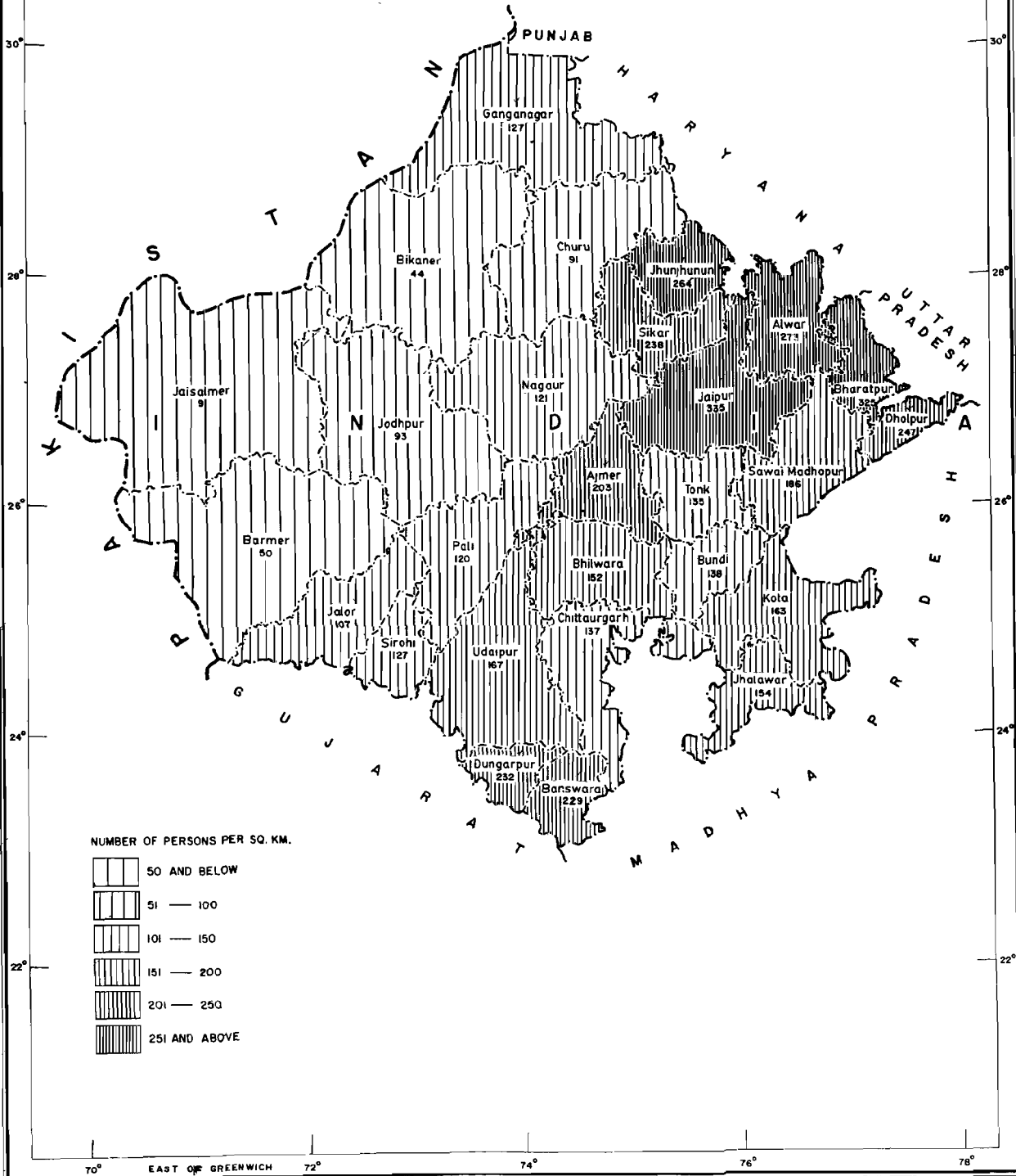
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RAJASTHAN DENSITY OF POPULATION 1991

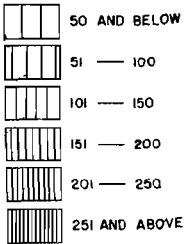
STATE AVERAGE 128



BOUNDARIES —
INTERNATIONAL ————
STATE
DISTRICT



NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQ. KM.



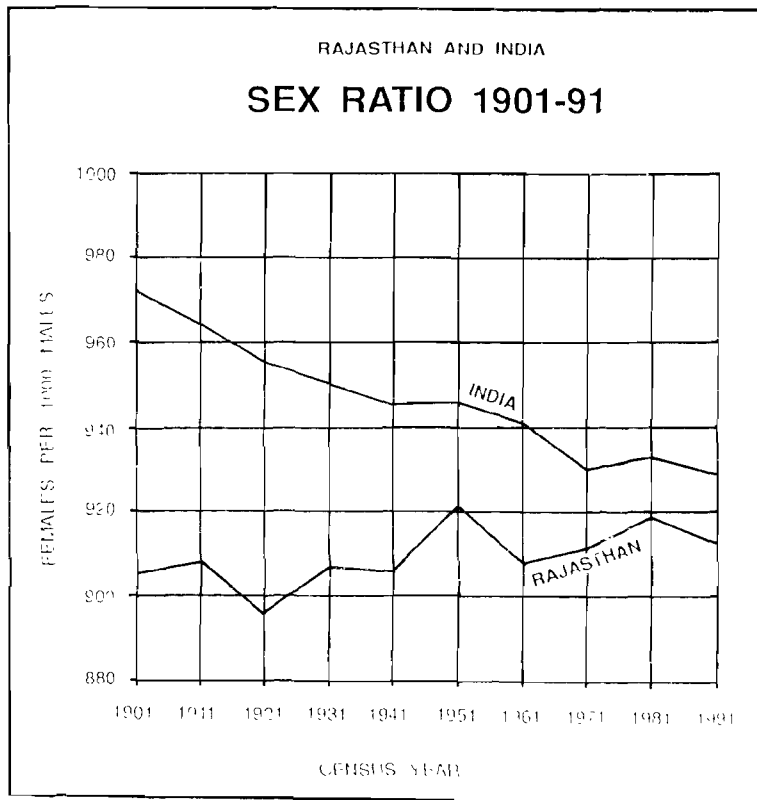
During the current census out of 27 districts, 17 have density of population above the State average while the remaining 10 districts have recorded density below it. The statement below shows the classification of districts by ranges of density:

State average 128				State average 100		
Range	1991			1981		
50 & Below	Barmer (50)	Bikaner (44)	Jaisalmer (9)	Barmer (39)	Bikaner (31)	Jaisalmer (6)
51-100	Jodhpur (93)	Churu (91)		Ganganagar (98)		Nagaur (92)
				Jalor (85)	Jodhpur (73)	Churu (70)
101-150	Bundi (138)	Chittaurgarh (137)	Tonk (135)	S.Madhopur (146)	Udaipur (136)	Jhalawar (126)
	Sirohi (127)	Ganganagar (127)	Nagaur (121)	Bhilwara (125)	Kota (123)	Chittaurgarh (114)
	Pali (120)	Jalor (107)		Bundi (110)	Tonk (109)	Sirohi (106)
				Pali (103)		
151-200	S.Madhopur (186)	Udaipur (167)	Kota (163)	Dholpur (193)	Dungarpur (181)	
	Jhalawar (154)	Bhilwara (152)		Sikar (178)	Banswara (176)	Ajmer (170)
201-250	Dholpur (247)	Sikar (238)	Dungarpur (232)	Jaipur (244)	Alwar (209)	
	Banswara (229)	Ajmer (203)		Jhunjhunun (204)		
251 & above	Jaipur (335)	Bharatpur (325)	Alwar (273)	Bharatpur (256)		
	Jhunjhunun (264)					

SEX RATIO

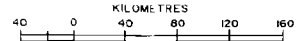
Sex-ratio, that is, number of females per one thousand males in the population, has also been worked out on the basis of provisional totals as it is an important demographic indicator which helps in studying the birth rate, death rate, availability of man power as also the future growth of population. While higher rate of population growth is considered to be detrimental to the economy, the growth of population with an imbalanced sex-ratio is also equally detrimental and any serious imbalance between the two sexes may create several social problems also. Ideally, the proportion of the men and women should be balanced but in practice it is not usually so as the male and female births can never be equal.

In Rajasthan, as in most parts of the country, there has been a preponderance of males over females i.e.; the sex-ratio has always been adverse to women. During the past ninety years between now and 1901, the sex-ratio has never remained static or uniform in the state. From 905 and 908 in respective censuses of 1901 and 1911, it declined to 896 in 1921, when it seems the epidemics took a larger toll of the fair sex. The ratio again rose to 907 in 1931. However, it declined marginally and stood at 906 in 1941 but again spurted to 921 in 1951. Greatly declining as it did in 1961 to the level of 908 for no apparent reason, the sex-ratio recouped a little and had risen to 911 and 919 in 1971 and 1981 respectively. Finally, in 1991 Census, the sex-ratio again declined and now it stands at the level of 913 recording a marginal decrease of 6 females for every 1000 males. The diagram below portrays the changing pattern of sex-ratio during the last ninety years.



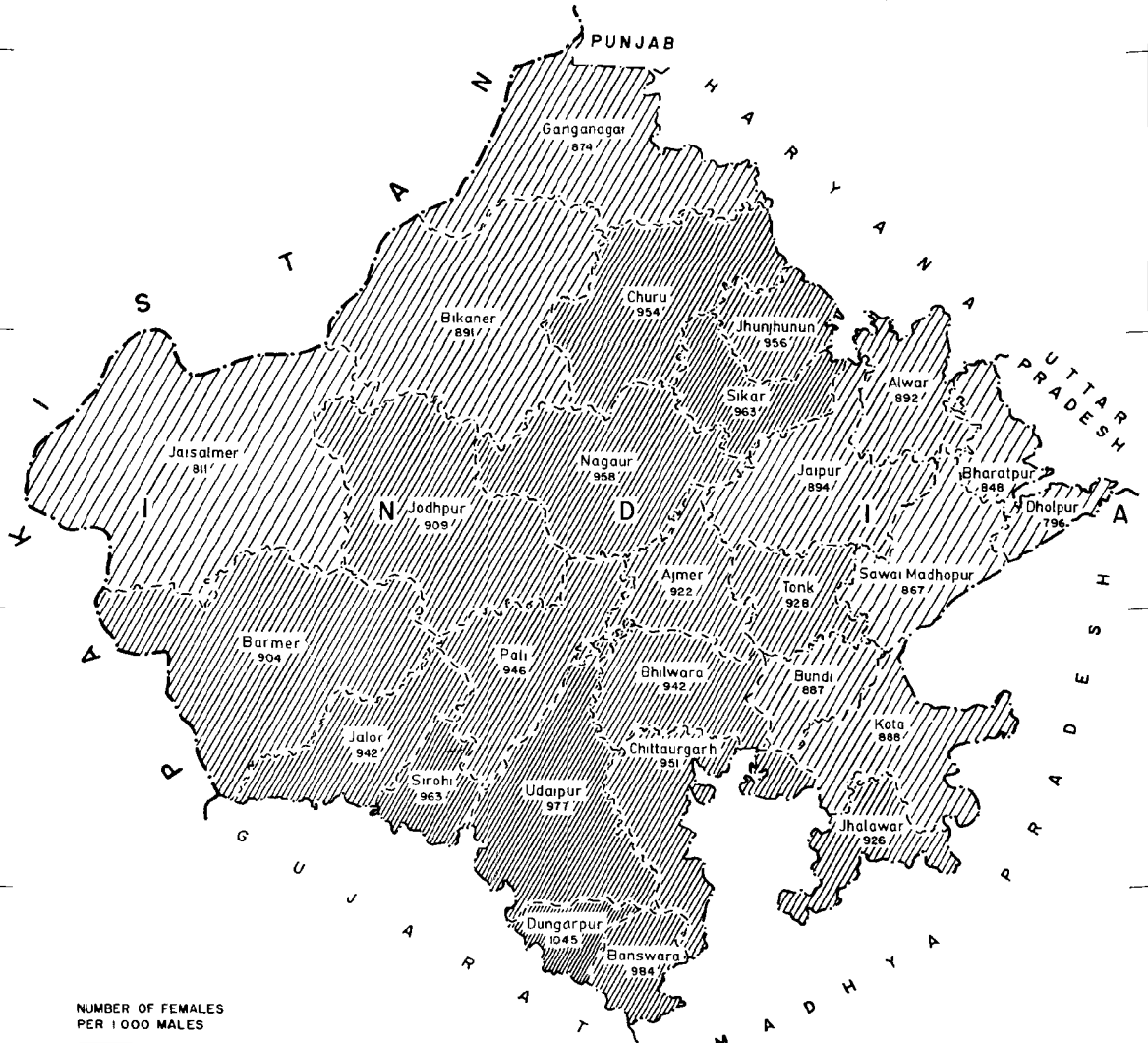
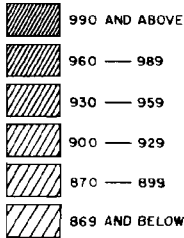
RAJASTHAN SEX RATIO 1981

STATE AVERAGE 919



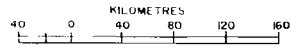
BOUNDARIES —
INTERNATIONAL ————
STATE
DISTRICT

NUMBER OF FEMALES
PER 1 000 MALES

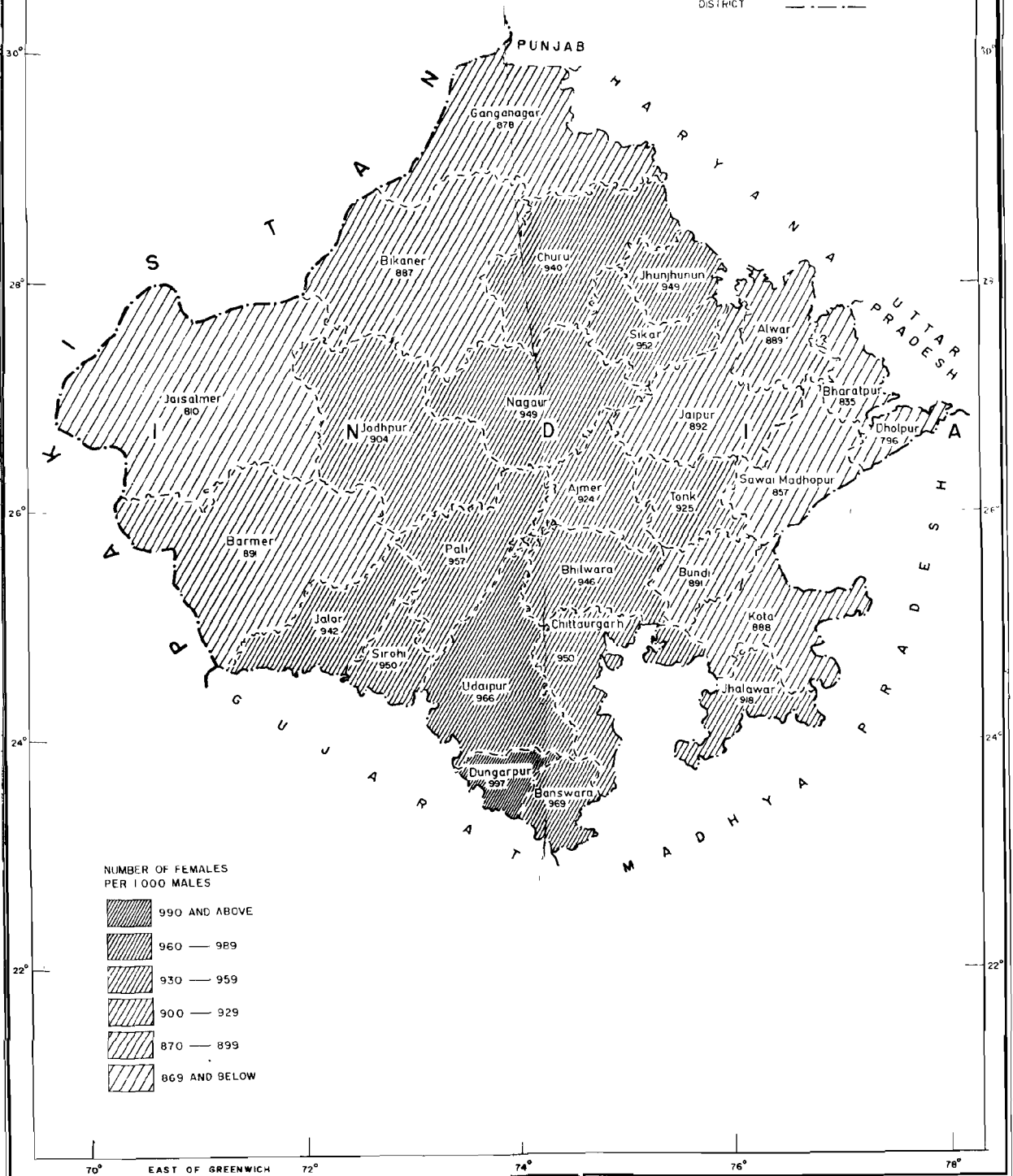


RAJASTHAN SEX RATIO 1991

STATE AVERAGE 913



BOUNDARIES —
INTERNATIONAL ————
STATE . . . ————
DISTRICT - - - - -



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

During the current census of 1991, the sex-ratio is higher than the State average (913) in the districts of Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur, Pali, Sikar, Sirohi, Chittaurgarh, Nagaur, Jhunjhunun, Bhilwara, Jalor, Churu, Tonk, Ajmer and Jhalawar. The other districts have recorded lower sex-ratio than the state average with Dholpur district as the lowest having sex-ratio 796 females per 1000 males. It will, however, be observed that the tribal district of Dungarpur which was the only district in 1971 and 1981 to have sex-ratio favouring females has lost that status in 1991 and the sex-ratio even in this district has now turned out to be favouring males.

Interestingly, while the sex-ratio in 3 districts namely, Dholpur, Jalor and Kota has remained unchanged during the decade 1981-91, five districts namely, Ganganagar, Ajmer, Pali, Bhilwara and Bundi have reported an increase in the female ratio ranging from 2 females for every 1000 males in Ajmer district to 11 in Pali district. In the remaining 19 districts, this ratio has fallen over the last decade, the variation of decrease being one female for every 1000 males in Jaisalmer and Chittaurgarh districts to as high as 48 in Dungarpur district. The statement below shows the distribution of sex-ratio in the districts according to ranges:

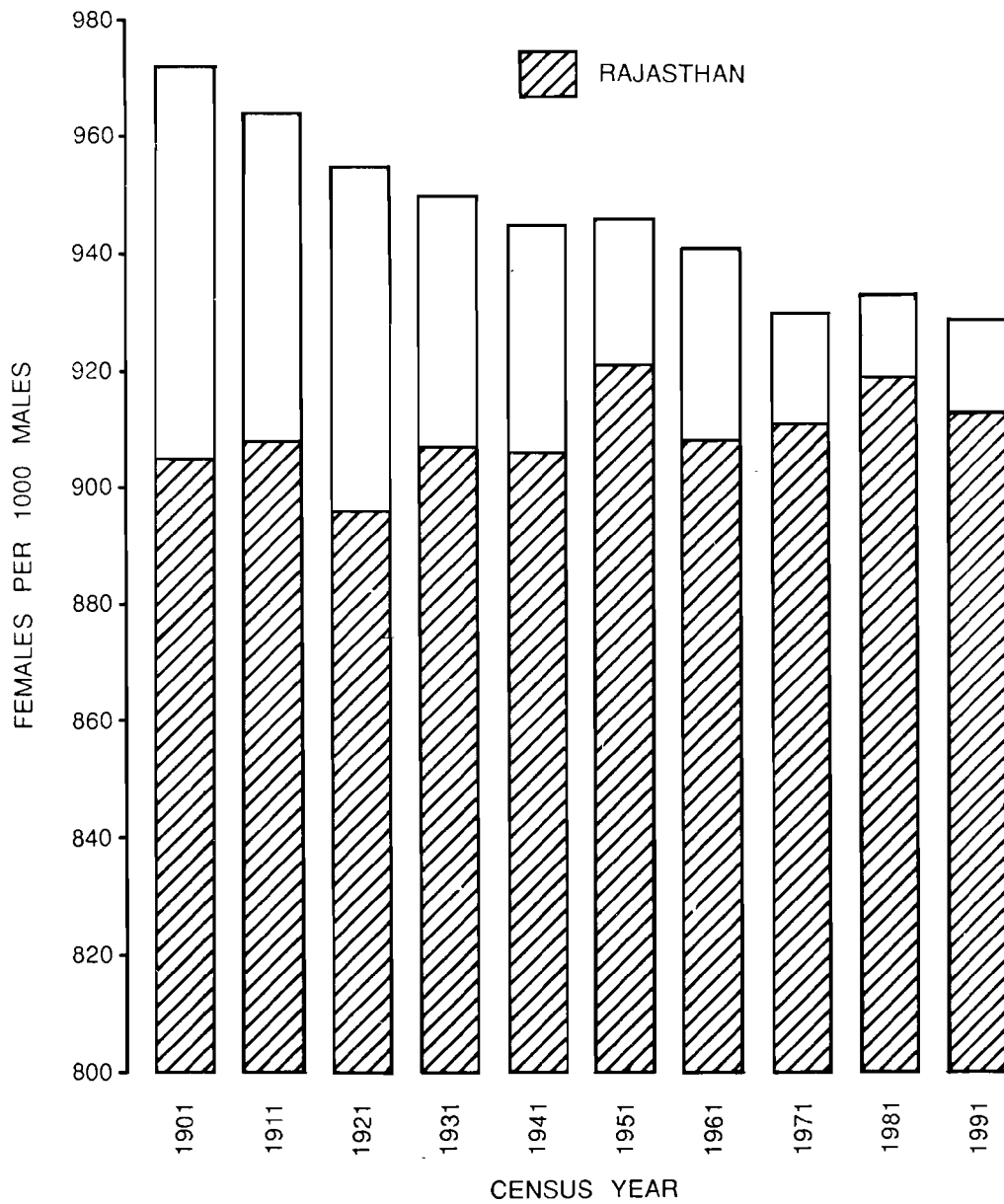
Sex Ratio in Districts

Ranges	Name of Districts
990 & above	Dungarpur (997).
960-989	Banswara (969), Udaipur (966).
930-959	Pali (957), Sikar (952), Sirohi (950), Chittaurgarh (950), Jhunjhunun (949), Nagaur (949), Bhilwara (946), Jalor (942), Churu (940).
900-929	Tonk (925), Ajmer (924), Jhalawar (918), Jodhpur (904).
870-899	Jaipur (892), Barmer (891), Bundi (891), Alwar (889), Kota (888), Bikaner (887), Ganganagar (878).
869 & below	Sawai Madhopur (857), Bharatpur (835), Jaisalmer (810), Dholpur (796).

The interesting feature which emerges at the district level is that in 1901, Dungarpur and Banswara were the only districts to have sex-ratio favouring females while Dungarpur had an equal number of males and females in 1901, females outnumbered males in district Banswara. In 1911, while both Dungarpur and Banswara had an excess of fair sex over males, Banswara district alone continued to maintain the trend of females outnumbering males until 1931. Thereafter, this district also lost this status and till now retains sex-ratio favouring men. On the other hand, Dungarpur district while maintaining a sex-ratio-favouring fair sex until 1911 lost this characteristic in 1921 and thus the preponderance of males prevailed until 1941. In 1951, however, it regained its traditional female strength. After a little set-back in 1961, it recouped its female birth potential in 1971 which continued till 1981 which has entitled it to the distinction of being the only district in the state having predominant female population and a sex-ratio favouring female. It is rather intriguing to note that as in 1941 and 1961, in 1991 also no district as a whole reported sex-ratio favouring fair sex while in other censuses atleast one district, if not more, did have this singular distinction. It has also been revealed that no single district has shown a sustained increase or decrease in sex-ratio through past 90 years between now and 1901.

SEX RATIO 1901-91

INDIA AND RAJASTHAN



LITERACY

In modern times, education is considered to be as important a necessity for human being as the food, shelter and clothes are for them. In fact, one of the important characteristics that the census reveals is literacy. It has occupied an important place in Indian census in some form or the other. According to the criteria laid down at the 1991 Census as well as in the earlier censuses, a person is considered as literate if he is able to read and write in any language with understanding. However, a person who can merely read but cannot write with understanding is not considered a literate. At the same time, it is not at all necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. Further, from 1961 onwards and upto 1981 Census, all children below the age 5 years have been treated as illiterates even if any child is going to school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words. However, as a departure from the past, in 1991 Census all children below age 7 years have been treated as illiterates.

Usually, two types of literacy rates are computed from the census data--the general literacy rate and the effective literacy rate. The general literacy rate which is also termed as crude literacy rate is worked out as the ratio between the number of literates and total population. The effective literacy, on the other hand, till 1981 was calculated by excluding the children below 5 years of age who, in any case, were treated as illiterate. Since the crude literacy rate is generally lower and creates an impression that the literacy levels are very low, some of the data user's had suggested that effective literacy rate should also be computed and published even at the time of release of provisional population figures so that the picture presented corresponds to a more accurate and realistic one. These suggestions were well taken and an effort has now been made to compute the effective literacy rate, at present only at the state level, by excluding the population of children below 7 years from the population. Since no separate figures of population in this age-group have yet become available and there seems to be no possibility of these being available in the near future, an estimate has been made of the proportion of this group in the total population and on that basis the effective literacy rates for the state as a whole, sexwise, have been computed. When compared with the corresponding rates of 1981, they will no doubt give some tentative idea about the changes that have taken place during the current decade. For the calculation of the effective literacy rates at the district level and below, we shall have to wait for the final computation of the census results.

With this background, the effective literacy rate for Rajasthan works out to 38.81 per cent as against 30.09 per cent (estimated) in 1981, thus, registering an increase of 8.72 per cent. The literacy rate among males and females has also gone up by 10.31 and 6.85 per cent respectively. The figures contained in the following statement will indicate the trend of improvement in the literacy level in the population of Rajasthan and India:

Year	Rajasthan			India		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1961	18.12	28.08	7.01	28.30	40.39	15.33
1971	22.57	33.87	10.06	34.45	45.95	21.97
1981	30.09 (28.37)	44.76 (42.04)	13.99 (13.36)	43.56 (41.43)	56.37 (53.46)	29.75 (28.47)
1991	38.81	55.07	20.84	52.11	63.86	39.42

Note 1 : Literacy rates for 1961 & 1971 relate to population aged 5 & above. The rates for the year 1981 & 1991 relate to population 7 & above. The literacy rates for population aged 5 & above in 1981 have been shown in bracket.

Note 2 : In 1991 Census all children below age 7 years have been treated as illiterate. In 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses, all children below age 5 years were treated as illiterates. The population aged 7 & above in 1991 is not based on actual census count, but is based on estimated proportion and is, therefore, provisional. The final population aged 7 and above will be available when the Primary Census Abstract is finalised later.

The 1991 Census data reveals that there are in all 13,618,272 literates in Rajasthan of which 10,143,275 are males and 3,474,997 are females. They are unevenly located in the various districts of the state as will be seen from the statement given below:

Dispersal of Literates in Districts

State/District	Persons	Males	Females	State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN	100.00	100.00	100.00	14. Jodhpur	5.05	4.97	5.30
1. Ganganagar	6.51	6.16	7.53	15. Nagaur	3.95	4.21	3.21
2. Bikaner	2.96	2.77	3.53	16. Pali	3.20	3.27	2.99
3. Churu	3.08	3.13	2.94	17. Barmer	1.93	2.18	1.20
4. Jhunjhunun	4.30	4.23	4.49	18. Jalor	1.57	1.77	0.99
5. Alwar	5.65	5.73	5.43	19. Sirohi	1.25	1.24	1.27
6. Bharatpur	4.08	4.34	3.31	20. Bhilwara	2.99	3.00	2.96
7. Dholpur	1.50	1.63	1.11	21. Udaipur	5.92	5.82	6.24
8. S.Madhoper	4.12	4.49	3.02	22. Chittaurgarh	3.07	3.12	2.94
9. Jaipur	13.62	12.85	15.86	23. Dungarpur	1.58	1.58	1.56
10. Sikar	4.46	4.60	4.04	24. Banswara	2.21	2.37	1.74
11. Ajmer	5.42	4.96	6.77	25. Bundi	1.46	1.51	1.32
12. Tonk	1.94	2.03	1.66	26. Kota	5.72	5.46	6.49
13. Jaisalmer	0.60	0.67	0.40	27. Jhalawar	1.86	1.91	1.70

RAJASTHAN IN INDIA

Situated in the north-western part of India, Rajasthan--an amalgam of the erstwhile states of Rajputana--is the second largest state in terms of area. It is bounded by Pakistan in the west and north-west; by the state of Punjab in the north and Haryana in the north-east; by Uttar Pradesh in the east; by Madhya Pradesh in the south-east and by the state of Gujarat in the south-west. As per the Surveyor General of India, its area is 342,239 sq. km. which constitutes about 10.4 per cent of the total area of the country. The international border with Pakistan runs for about 1070 kilometres.

In terms of population, Rajasthan ranks at number nine amongst the various states in India. In 1981 also it had attained the same position. Sixteen states are smaller than Rajasthan, while the remaining eight states namely; Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are larger in population size.

It will be observed that the population of Rajasthan is even less than one third that of Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state in India. The population of Bihar is about double that of Rajasthan and Gujarat's population is little less than it. The population of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh in the north; and; Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim in the eastern parts of the country taken together is even less than half of Rajasthan's population.

While the density of population in India works out to 267 persons per sq. km., it comes to only 128 in case of Rajasthan. Among the states, the highest density is reported from West Bengal which stands at 766 persons per sq. km. while the lowest of 10 persons has been reported from Arunachal Pradesh. The other states which have higher densities than Rajasthan are Kerala, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, Goa, Assam, Tripura, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

It is of interest to note that the growth rate of population has fallen in majority of states and union territories in 1991. The states which have registered higher growth rates are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal. Among the union territories; Daman & Diu, Lakshdweep and Pondicherry have also registered higher growth rate than in the past decade 1971-81. At the country level the growth rate has fallen from 24.66 per cent in 1981 to 23.50 per cent in 1991 while in Rajasthan there has been steep fall from 32.97 per cent in 1981 to 28.07 per cent in 1991.

Sex-ratio in Rajasthan, as in most parts of the country, has been adverse to women with a sole exception of Kerala state which has an excess of females over males. Its sex-ratio which was 1032 females in 1981 has further gone high in 1991 and it is now 1040 females against 1000 males. At the bottom is the union territory of Chandigarh with the lowest sex-ratio of 793. In general, the northern and north-western parts of the country have comparatively lower sex-ratios, while the southern states have a better balanced population. The states which have higher sex-ratio than Rajasthan are Kerala (1040), Himachal Pradesh (996), Andhra Pradesh (972), Orissa (972), Tamil Nadu (972), Goa (969), Manipur (961), Karnataka (960), Meghalaya (947), Tripura (946), Gujarat (936), Maharashtra (936), Madhya Pradesh (932), Assam (925), Mizoram (924), Jammu & Kashmir (923) and

West Bengal (917). Among the union territories only Pondicherry (982), Daman & Diu (972), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (953) and Lakshadweep (944), have higher sex-ratio than Rajasthan.

In the field of literacy it will be observed that while at the national level the proportion of literates in the population aged 7 and above was 43.56 per cent in 1981, it has risen to 52.11 per cent in 1991. As compared to 1981, the literacy rate among males has gone up from 56.37 per cent to 63.86 per cent and in case of females from 29.75 per cent to 39.42 per cent. Among the states and union territories, Kerala enjoys the distinction of ranking at the top, the position which it held in 1981 also.

Rajasthan state is still far behind and now ranks at thirtieth while its rank in 1981 was twentyninth. Bihar is the only state which is lagging behind Rajasthan in this regard while it was superseding Rajasthan in 1981.

Separately amongst males and females, Kerala has the distinction of recording the highest literacy rates both in 1981 and 1991 censuses. The lowest literacy amongst males in both these censuses, however, is recorded in Arunachal Pradesh while it is found to be lowest in Rajasthan as regards females are concerned.

Two statements which now follow present a comparative picture of the population, sex-ratio, density, growth rate and literacy levels in various states and union territories of the country.

COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS STATES/UTs
(Provisional Figures, Census 1991)

India/State/ Union Territory	Population 1991	Rank 1991	Percentage to total population of India	Decennial Growth Rate		Density of population		Sex Ratio	
				1971-81	1981-91	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA	843,930,861		100.00	24.66	23.50	216	267	934	929
States:									
1. Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	5	7.86	23.10	23.82	195	241	975	972
2. Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	24	0.10	35.15	35.86	8	10	862	861
3. Assam	22,294,562	13	2.64	23.36	23.58	230	284	N.A.	925
4. Bihar	86,338,853	2	10.23	24.06	23.49	402	497	946	912
5. Goa	1,168,622	23	0.14	26.74	15.96	272	316	975	969
6. Gujarat	41,174,060	10	4.88	27.67	20.80	174	210	942	936
7. Haryana	16,317,715	15	1.93	28.75	26.28	292	369	870	874
8. Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	18	0.61	23.71	19.39	77	92	973	996
9. Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	17	0.91	29.69	28.92	59	76	892	923
10. Karnataka	44,817,398	8	5.31	26.75	20.69	194	234	963	960
11. Kerala	29,011,237	12	3.44	19.24	13.98	655	747	1,032	1,040
12. Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	6	7.84	25.27	26.75	118	149	941	932
13. Maharashtra	78,706,719	3	9.33	24.57	25.36	204	256	937	936
14. Manipur	1,826,714	20	0.22	32.46	28.56	64	82	971	961
15. Meghalaya	1,760,626	21	0.21	32.04	31.80	60	78	954	947
16. Mizoram	686,217	26	0.08	48.55	38.98	23	33	919	924
17. Nagaland	1,215,573	22	0.14	50.05	56.86	47	73	863	890
18. Orissa	31,512,070	11	3.73	20.17	19.50	169	202	981	972
19. Punjab	20,190,795	14	2.39	23.89	20.26	333	401	879	888
20. RAJASTHAN	43,880,640	9	5.20	32.97	28.07	100	128	919	913
21. Sikkim	403,612	28	0.05	50.77	27.57	45	57	835	880
22. Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	7	6.59	17.50	14.94	372	428	977	972
23. Tripura	2,744,827	19	0.32	31.92	33.69	196	262	946	946
24. Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	1	16.44	25.49	25.16	377	471	885	882
25. West Bengal	67,982,732	4	8.06	23.17	24.55	615	786	911	917
Union Territories:									
1. A & N Islands	277,989	29	0.03	67.93	47.29	23	34	760	820
2. Chandigarh	640,725	27	0.08	75.55	41.88	3,961	5,620	769	793
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	30	0.02	39.78	33.63	211	282	974	953
4. Daman & Diu	101,439	31	0.01	26.07	28.43	705	906	1,062	972
5. Delhi	9,370,475	16	1.11	53.00	50.64	4,194	6,319	808	830
6. Lakshadweep	51,681	32	0.01	26.53	28.40	1,258	1,615	975	944
7. Pondicherry	789,416	25	0.09	28.15	30.60	1,229	1,605	985	982

Notes : 1. In 1981, Census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census and the 1991 Census provisional results the population as of 1981 has been interpolated.

2. As a consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 683,329,097 as against earlier published figures of 685,184,692.

3. As a consequence of the revised figures the decadal growth rate for India during 1971-81 has been estimated as 24.66.

4. 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in J&K. The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts.

**LITERACY RATES:
(Provisional Figures,**

State	Total Population 1991			Literate population aged 7 +		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA *	836,212,161	433,583,829	402,628,332	361,713,246	230,150,363	131,562,883
Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	33,623,738	32,681,116	24,840,456	15,675,060	9,165,396
Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	461,242	397,150	282,147	190,691	91,456
Assam	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869	9,631,529	5,862,115	3,769,414
Bihar	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573	26,854,389	19,176,364	7,678,025
Goa	1,168,622	593,563	575,059	782,002	440,396	341,606
Gujarat	41,174,060	21,272,388	19,901,672	21,265,395	13,070,534	8,194,861
Haryana	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336	7,431,708	4,872,757	2,558,951
Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185	2,724,609	1,602,266	1,122,343
Karnataka	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989	21,074,117	12,868,146	8,205,971
Kerala	29,011,237	14,218,167	14,793,070	22,657,985	11,508,235	11,149,750
Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814	23,491,956	16,101,046	7,390,910
Maharashtra	78,706,719	40,652,056	38,054,663	42,800,914	26,193,454	16,607,460
Manipur	1,826,714	931,511	895,203	895,223	542,513	352,710
Meghalaya	1,760,626	904,308	856,318	689,419	377,281	312,138
Mizoram	686,217	356,672	329,545	462,246	250,962	211,284
Nagaland	1,215,573	643,273	572,300	621,048	360,526	260,522
Orissa	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166	12,911,905	8,392,320	4,519,585
Punjab	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659	9,952,965	5,897,599	4,055,366
RAJASTHAN	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745	13,618,272	10,143,275	3,474,997
Sikkim	403,612	214,723	188,889	186,779	115,502	71,277
Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371	30,383,416	18,066,226	12,317,190
Tripura	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282	1,368,567	821,403	547,164
Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	73,745,994	65,014,423	46,871,095	33,268,503	13,602,592
West Bengal	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,520,834	32,719,340	20,053,418	12,665,922
A & N Islands	277,989	152,737	125,252	170,349	102,839	67,510
Chandigarh	640,725	357,411	283,314	426,009	252,922	173,087
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	70,927	67,615	45,073	30,582	14,491
Daman & Diu	101,439	51,452	49,987	61,497	35,968	25,529
Delhi	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742	5,949,528	3,570,973	2,378,555
Lakshadweep	51,681	26,582	25,099	33,562	19,046	14,516
Pondicherry	789,416	398,324	391,092	509,746	287,441	222,305

*Excludes figures for Jammu & Kashmir

**INDIA & STATES/UTs
Census 1991)**

Percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 and above						
1981			1991			State
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
43.56	56.37	29.75	52.11	63.86	39.42	INDIA *
35.66	46.83	24.16	45.11	56.24	33.71	Andhra Pradesh
25.54	35.11	14.01	41.22	51.10	29.37	Arunachal Pradesh
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	53.42	62.34	43.70	Assam
32.03	46.58	16.51	38.54	52.63	23.10	Bihar
65.71	76.01	55.17	76.96	85.48	68.20	Goa
52.21	65.14	38.46	60.91	72.54	48.50	Gujarat
43.85	58.49	26.89	55.33	67.85	40.94	Haryana
51.17	64.27	37.72	63.54	74.57	52.46	Himachal Pradesh
46.20	58.72	33.16	55.98	67.25	44.34	Karnataka
81.56	87.74	75.65	90.59	94.45	86.93	Kerala
34.22	48.41	18.99	43.45	57.43	28.39	Madhya Pradesh
55.83	69.66	41.01	63.05	74.84	50.51	Maharashtra
49.61	64.12	34.61	60.96	72.98	48.64	Manipur
42.02	46.62	37.15	48.26	51.57	44.78	Meghalaya
74.26	79.37	68.60	81.23	84.06	78.09	Mizoram
50.20	58.52	40.28	61.30	66.09	55.72	Nagaland
40.96	56.45	25.14	48.55	62.37	34.40	Orissa
48.12	55.52	39.64	57.14	63.68	49.72	Punjab
30.09	44.76	13.99	38.81	55.07	20.84	RAJASTHAN
41.57	52.98	27.35	56.53	64.34	47.23	Sikkim
54.38	68.05	40.43	63.72	74.88	52.29	Tamil Nadu
50.10	61.49	38.01	60.39	70.08	50.01	Tripura
33.33	47.43	17.18	41.71	55.35	26.02	Uttar Pradesh
48.64	59.93	36.07	57.72	67.24	47.15	West Bengal
63.16	70.28	53.15	73.74	79.68	66.22	A & N Islands
74.81	78.89	69.31	78.73	82.67	73.61	Chandigarh
32.70	44.69	20.38	39.45	52.07	26.10	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
59.91	74.45	46.51	73.58	85.67	61.38	Daman & Diu
71.93	79.28	62.57	76.09	82.63	68.01	Delhi
68.42	81.24	55.32	79.23	87.06	70.88	Lakshdweep
65.14	77.09	53.03	74.91	83.91	65.79	Pondicherry

**PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TABLES**

**TABLE 1-- DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE AND DENSITY OF POPULATION
(Provisional Figures, Census 1991)**

State/District	Population 1991			Sex-Ratio (Females per 1000 males)		Density of Population per Km. ²		Decennial Growth rate of population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745	919	913	100	128	+ 32.97	+28.07
1. Ganganagar	2,618,914	1,394,596	1,224,318	874	878	98	127	+ 45.62	+ 29.01
2. Bikaner	1,209,107	640,851	568,256	891	887	31	44	+ 48.09	+ 42.46
3. Churu	1,539,470	793,348	746,122	954	940	70	91	+ 34.88	+ 30.52
4. Jhunjhunun	1,565,488	803,292	762,196	956	949	204	264	+ 30.39	+ 29.21
5. Alwar	2,286,701	1,210,707	1,075,994	892	889	209	273	+ 26.19	+ 30.25
6. Bharatpur	1,646,501	897,235	749,266	848	835	256	325	+ 26.06	+ 26.74
7. Dholpur	748,326	416,777	331,549	796	796	193	247	+ 27.28	+ 27.91
8. Sawai Madhopur	1,953,807	1,051,855	901,952	867	857	146	186	+ 28.68	+ 27.21
9. Jaipur	4,719,257	2,493,907	2,225,350	894	892	244	335	+ 38.42	+ 37.34
10. Sikar	1,836,572	940,965	895,607	963	952	178	238	+ 32.09	+ 33.35
11. Ajmer	1,723,081	895,583	827,498	922	924	170	203	+ 25.50	+ 19.63
12. Tonk	973,118	505,518	467,600	928	925	109	135	+ 25.22	+ 24.18
13. Jaisalmer	343,648	189,837	153,811	811	810	6	9	+ 44.84	+ 41.37
14. Jodhpur	2,127,552	1,117,440	1,010,112	909	904	73	93	+ 44.82	+ 27.57
15. Nagaur	2,137,258	1,096,630	1,040,628	958	949	92	121	+ 29.04	+ 31.23
16. Pali	1,484,691	758,829	725,862	946	957	103	120	+ 31.39	+ 16.49
17. Barmer	1,433,351	757,849	675,502	904	891	39	50	+ 44.41	+ 28.10
18. Jalor	1,141,604	587,861	553,743	942	942	85	107	+ 35.20	+ 26.41
19. Sirohi	653,324	335,042	318,282	963	950	106	127	+ 27.90	+ 20.53
20. Bhilwara	1,591,236	817,683	773,553	942	946	125	152	+ 24.22	+ 21.43
21. Udaipur	2,885,039	1,467,161	1,417,878	977	966	136	167	+ 30.69	+ 22.41
22. Chittaurgarh	1,482,267	760,130	722,137	951	950	114	137	+ 30.41	+ 20.27
23. Dungarpur	874,329	437,833	436,496	1,045	997	181	232	+ 28.78	+ 28.04
24. Banswara	1,154,964	586,473	568,491	984	969	176	229	+ 35.44	+ 30.27
25. Bundi	768,150	406,318	361,832	887	891	110	138	+ 30.83	+ 25.51
26. Kota	2,027,375	1,074,053	953,322	888	888	123	163	+ 36.62	+ 32.10
27. Jhalawar	955,510	498,122	457,388	926	918	126	154	+ 25.85	+ 21.72

TABLE 2--DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901
(Provisional Figures, Census 1991)

Sl. /District	Percentage Decadal Variation in Population								
	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	+6.70	-6.29	+14.14	+18.01	+15.20	+26.20	+27.83	+32.97	+28.07
1. Ganganagar	+43.66	-17.22	+102.49	+54.58	+18.01	+64.64	+34.37	+45.62	+29.01
2. Bikaner	+8.57	-3.93	+18.24	+34.29	+8.77	+29.56	+28.94	+48.09	+42.46
3. Churu	+15.05	-0.09	+22.26	+24.56	+14.98	+25.85	+32.69	+34.88	+30.52
4. Jhunjhunun	+8.05	-4.32	+14.83	+21.08	+19.90	+22.24	+29.12	+30.39	+29.21
5. Alwar	-4.65	-11.44	+6.89	+9.79	+2.16	+26.45	+27.63	+26.19	+30.25
6. Bharatpur	-8.45	-11.64	+2.13	+16.27	+5.35	+29.88	+31.09	+26.06	+26.74
7. Dholpur	-8.45	-11.64	+2.13	+16.27	+5.35	+20.39	+26.37	+27.28	+27.91
8. Sawai Madhopur	-0.78	-10.08	+10.05	+13.01	+12.11	+23.32	+26.49	+28.68	+27.21
9. Jaipur	-5.80	-17.94	+11.47	+13.83	+28.14	+24.75	+30.53	+38.42	+37.34
10. Sikar	+0.60	-1.46	+12.66	+17.93	+10.04	+21.29	+27.11	+32.09	+33.35
11. Ajmer	+3.18	-3.72	+13.16	+14.94	+20.24	+19.09	+17.53	+25.50	+19.63
12. Tonk	+5.99	-7.67	+16.48	+10.94	+23.39	+22.32	+25.74	+25.22	+24.18
13. Jaisalmer	+15.37	-20.58	+13.61	+23.28	+13.10	+28.80	+18.82	+44.84	+41.37
14. Jodhpur	+2.47	-12.05	+15.97	+25.86	+20.37	+31.64	+30.17	+44.82	+27.57
15. Nagaur	+6.66	-12.81	+16.61	+15.47	+16.37	+22.40	+35.00	+29.04	31.23
16. Pali	+15.94	-11.67	+17.29	+17.44	+18.95	+21.91	+20.40	+31.39	+16.49
17. Barmer	-4.34	-6.04	+9.53	+27.98	+20.98	+36.14	+19.24	+44.41	+28.10
18. Jalor	+10.69	-7.15	+15.77	+14.08	+14.99	+29.16	+22.10	+35.20	+26.41
19. Sirohi	+16.40	-0.48	+14.74	+8.84	+22.92	+21.57	+20.30	+27.90	+20.53
20. Bhilwara	+23.67	+6.20	+14.44	+19.26	+15.25	+18.84	+21.84	+24.22	+21.43
21. Udaipur	+23.66	+6.19	+14.44	+19.26	+17.56	+22.65	+26.41	+30.69	+22.41
22. Chittaurgarh	+23.32	+6.61	+14.39	+18.49	+13.06	+21.67	+26.40	+30.41	+20.27
23. Dungarpur	+59.03	+18.90	+20.22	+20.54	+12.38	+32.02	+30.30	+28.78	+28.04
24. Banswara	+13.38	+17.10	+18.74	+15.05	+18.89	+33.29	+37.74	+35.44	+30.27
25. Bundi	+27.23	-14.00	+15.47	+14.98	+12.19	+20.92	+32.42	+30.83	+25.51
26. Kota	+16.31	-2.78	+7.51	+13.17	+5.37	+26.52	+35.04	+36.62	+32.10
27. Jhalawar	+18.84	-0.61	+10.19	+13.47	+8.13	+21.44	+26.81	+25.85	+21.72

TABLE 3--STATEMENT SHOWING CITIES/URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000 AND ABOVE

(Provisional Figures, Census 1991)

Sl. No.	Name of City/UA	Provisional Population 1991			Sex Ratio	Total Literates*		
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Jaipur UA	1,514,425	810,664	703,761	868	924,877	544,932	379,945
2.	Jodhpur	648,621	347,347	301,274	867	365,967	227,912	138,055
3.	Kota	536,444	287,727	248,717	864	325,788	201,010	124,778
4.	Bikaner	415,355	223,025	192,330	862	236,371	148,948	87,423
5.	Ajmer	401,930	210,588	191,342	909	275,705	161,576	114,129
6.	Udaipur	307,682	163,992	143,690	876	201,975	122,832	79,143
7.	Alwar UA	211,162	114,087	97,075	851	130,861	82,610	48,251
8.	Bhilwara	183,791	98,061	85,730	874	100,275	64,100	36,175
9.	Ganganagar	161,377	87,595	73,782	842	96,447	58,428	38,019
10.	Bharatpur UA	156,844	84,850	71,994	848	86,397	55,125	31,272
11.	Sikar	148,235	77,653	70,582	909	67,058	44,532	22,526
12.	Pali	136,797	73,650	63,147	857	68,161	45,943	22,218
13.	Beawar UA	106,715	55,770	50,945	913	67,581	41,046	26,535
14.	Tonk UA	100,176	51,779	48,397	935	41,572	27,062	14,510

Note--The following are the details of constituent units of Jaipur and Bharatpur City Urban Agglomerations:

JAIPUR URBAN AGGLOMERATION

1.	Jaipur City	1,454,678	778,918	675,760	868	897,402	526,245	371,157
2.	Sanganer Town	36,458	19,540	16,918	866	19,193	12,655	6,538
3.	Amber Town	23,289	12,206	11,083	908	8,282	6,032	2,250

BHARATPUR URBAN AGGLOMERATION

1.	Bharatpur City & OG	150,017	81,050	68,967	851	83,474	52,879	30,595
2.	Sewar Kalan Town	6,827	3,800	3,027	797	2,923	2,246	677

* Note : Excludes children in the age group 0-6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census.

TABLE 4--LITERACY
(Provisional Figures, Census 1991)

State/District	Total Population 1991			Literate Population 1991*		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745	13,618,272	10,143,275	3,474,997
1. Ganganagar	2,618,914	1,394,596	1,224,318	886,226	624,714	261,512
2. Bikaner	1,209,107	640,851	568,256	403,236	280,748	122,488
3. Churu	1,539,470	793,348	746,122	419,024	317,043	101,981
4. Jhunjhunun	1,565,488	803,292	762,196	585,226	429,122	156,104
5. Alwar	2,286,701	1,210,707	1,075,994	769,498	580,823	188,675
6. Bharatpur	1,646,501	897,235	749,266	555,495	440,340	115,155
7. Dholpur	748,326	416,777	331,549	204,529	165,905	38,624
8. Sawai Madhopur	1,953,807	1,051,855	901,952	560,469	455,362	105,107
9. Jaipur	4,719,257	2,493,907	2,225,350	1,854,719	1,303,531	551,188
10. Sikar	1,836,572	940,965	895,607	607,315	467,048	140,267
11. Ajmer	1,723,081	895,583	827,498	738,235	503,022	235,213
12. Tonk	973,118	505,518	467,600	263,836	206,289	57,547
13. Jaisalmer	343,648	189,837	153,811	82,151	68,271	13,880
14. Jodhpur	2,127,552	1,117,440	1,010,112	687,906	503,719	184,187
15. Nagaur	2,137,258	1,096,630	1,040,628	538,240	426,682	111,558
16. Pali	1,484,691	758,829	725,862	435,228	331,255	103,973
17. Barmer	1,433,351	757,849	675,502	263,178	221,403	41,775
18. Jalor	1,141,604	587,861	553,743	214,106	179,741	34,365
19. Sirohi	653,324	335,042	318,282	169,703	125,660	44,043
20. Bhilwara	1,591,236	817,683	773,553	407,214	304,222	102,992
21. Udaipur	2,885,039	1,467,161	1,417,878	806,862	589,969	216,893
22. Chittaurgarh	1,482,267	760,130	722,137	418,473	316,274	102,199
23. Dungarpur	874,329	437,833	436,496	214,956	160,631	54,325
24. Banswara	1,154,964	586,473	568,491	300,924	240,535	60,389
25. Bundi	768,150	406,318	361,832	198,799	152,953	45,846
26. Kota	2,027,375	1,074,053	953,322	779,557	554,052	225,505
27. Jhalawar	955,510	498,122	457,388	253,167	193,961	59,206

* Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 who are

991 Census.