



CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 16

RAJASTHAN

PAPER - 1

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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**OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
*Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan***

1971



THE DANCING GANESHA

THIS REMARKABLE FIGURE OF THE DANCING GANESHA IS DRAWN BY L. R. PENDHARKAR. THE ORIGINAL STONE IMAGE IS FROM THE ANCIENT SITE OF PARANAGAR IN DISTRICT ALWAR. BELONGING TO THE TENTH CENTURY A.D. IT IS CONSIDERED TO BE ONE OF THE MOST EXQUISITE IN THIS COUNTRY AND WITHOUT ANY DOUBT COMPARABLE TO THE FINEST GANESH IMAGES OF JAVA. IT NOW EMBELLISHES THE ALWAR MUSEUM,

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PREFACE

PRESENTED IN THIS PAPER are some of the basic particulars about our people in Rajasthan as collected during the recent Census of population. These figures are, however, only crude totals having been built up through a rapid relay of counts from a massive fleet of enumerators, supervisors and charge officers spread throughout the length and breadth of the State. As it is, this data has its own limitations and is subject to some variation as a consequence of the regular process of tabulation which will be taken up shortly.

Tabulation of the Census data is a gruelling process through which the primary census abstracts down to every village and to an enumerator's block in case of towns are prepared besides a series of cross tabulations to present the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of population. This task is a colossal one and takes time. Our anxiety to satisfy the immediate demands of our readers for the broad results of the Census has impelled our organisation to present this paper even though the data contained herein is only provisional.

Five tables have been built up and they relate to the distribution of population by sex, sex-ratio, growth rate and density of population; decadal variation in population in the last seventy years; the rural and urban composition of population; population of towns and to literacy. An appendix shows the comparative picture of population in various states and union territories of the country. These tables are preceded by a note which introduces the subject matter of this paper and provides the necessary background material.

Dr. U. B. Mathur, Deputy Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan and other colleagues have laboured hard to bring out this publication.

Jaipur,
17th April, 1971

V. S. VERMA,
Director,
Census Operations, Rajasthan.

(PROVISIONAL FIGURES, CENSUS 1971)

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POPULATION OF RAJASTHAN : Total 25,724,142
Males 13,442,056
Females 12,282,086

DECENNIAL POPULATION

GROWTH RATE (1961-71) : 27.63 Per cent

DENSITY OF POPULATION

PER SQUARE KILOMETRE : 75 Persons

SEX-RATIO PER 1,000 MALES : 914 Females

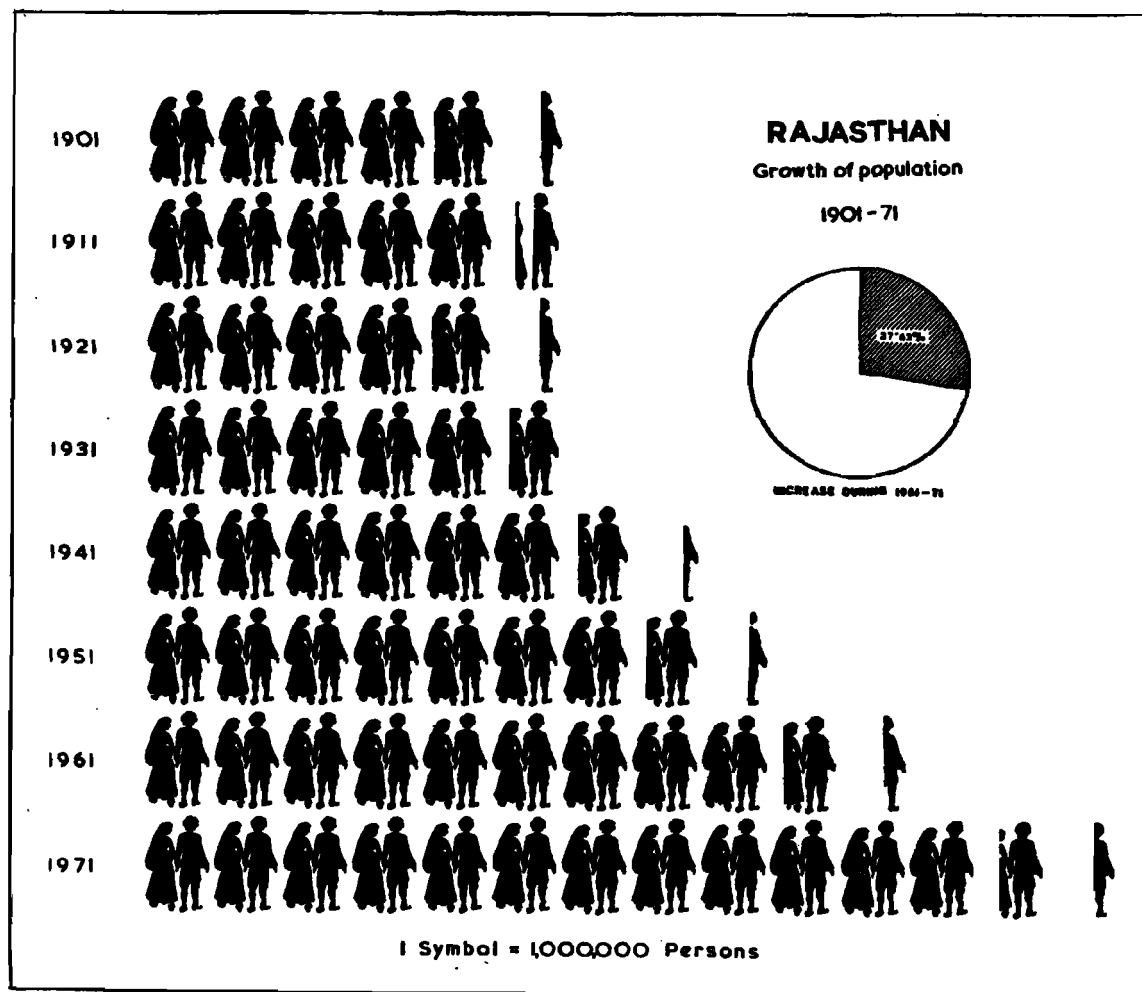
PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL

POPULATION : 17.61 Per cent

LITERACY RATE	Total	18.79 Per cent
	Males	28.42 Per cent
	Females	8.26 Per cent

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

HOW MANY ARE WE IN RAJASTHAN ? To this all-important question, the recent count for the Census 1971 has now provided a tentative answer. We are currently around 25,724,000 in Rajasthan. As in the previous decade, the population of Rajasthan has grown at a rapid rate, viz. the all-time high of 27.6 per cent, adding some 5,569,000 persons to our 1961 population.



There is a wide range of variation in the population growth rates of the various districts of the State. Banswara district has recorded the highest (37.81) rate of growth. Twelve more districts have registered growth rates higher than the State average while the remaining thirteen districts have grown at rates between 17.34 and 26.83 as would be clear from the following statement.

GROWTH RATES OF VARIOUS DISTRICTS

Range of growth rates	Districts (Growth rates in brackets)
35.01 & above	1. Banswara (37.81)
30.01 to 35.00	2. Kota (34.77) 3. Nagaur (34.71) 4. Ganganagar (34.31) 5. Chitorgarh (32.98) 6. Bundi (32.65) 7. Churu (32.45) 8. Jaipur (30.29)
25.01 to 30.00 (State average : 27.6)	9. Dungarpur (29.98) 10. Jodhpur (29.67) 11. Bharatpur (29.53) 12. Bikaner (28.73) 13. Jhunjhunu (28.07) 14. Alwar (26.83) 15. Sikar (26.74) 16. Jhalawar (26.72) 17. Sawai Madhopur (26.38) 18. Tonk (25.67)
20.01 to 25.00	19. Udaipur (23.51) 20. Jalor (22.04) 21. Bhilwara (21.76) 22. Sirohi (20.14)
20.00 & below	23. Pali (19.76) 24. Barmer (19.47) 25. Jaisalmer (18.56) 26. Ajmer (17.34)

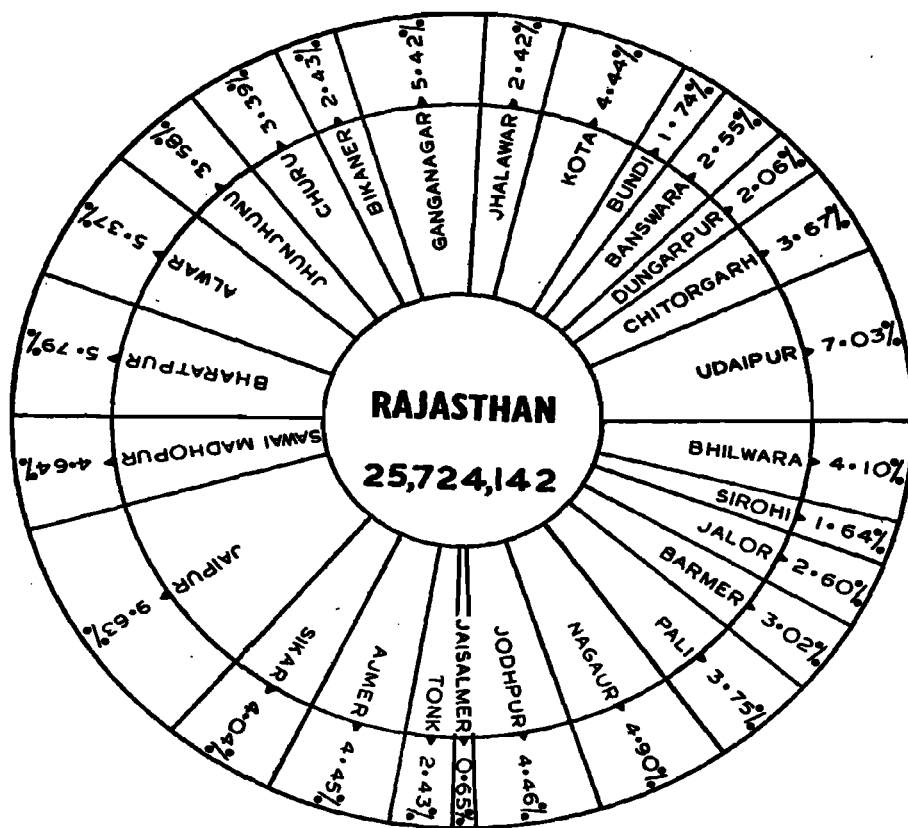
A comparison of these rates with those recorded in 1961 shows the following ranking of the various districts.

RANKING OF DISTRICTS BY POPULATION GROWTH

District	Ranking by growth		District	Ranking by growth	
	1961	1971		1961	1971
Ganganagar	1	4	Nagaur	16	3
Bikaner	6	12	Pali	19	23
Churu	12	7	Barmer	2	24
Jhunjhunu	18	13	Jalor	7	20
Alwar	11	14	Sirohi	20	22
Bharatpur	9	11	Bhilwara	26	21
Sawai Madhopur	14	17	Udaipur	15	19
Jaipur	13	8	Chitorgarh	21	5
Sikar	23	15	Dungarpur	4	9
Ajmer	25	26	Banswara	3	1
Tonk	17	18	Bundi	24	6
Jaisalmer	8	25	Kota	10	2
Jodhpur	5	10	Jhalawar	22	16

The varying growth of population in the districts during the decade has changed the proportionate share of population of the various districts as obtaining in 1961. The statement below explains this position while the chart illustrates the current population sizes of the districts.

District	Population				District	Population			
	1961		1971			1961		1971	
	%Share	Rank	%Share	Rank		%Share	Rank	%Share	Rank
Ganganagar	5.15	5	5.42	4	Nagaur	4.64	8	4.90	6
Bikaner	2.21	22	2.23	22	Pali	4.00	13	3.75	13
Churu	3.27	16	3.39	16	Barmer	3.22	17	3.02	17
Jhunjhunu	3.57	14	3.58	15	Jalor	2.71	18	2.60	18
Alwar	5.41	4	5.37	5	Sirohi	1.75	24	1.64	25
Bharatpur	5.70	3	5.79	3	Bhilwara	4.30	10	4.10	11
Sawai Madhopur	4.68	7	4.64	7	Udaipur	7.26	2	7.03	2
Jaipur	9.44	1	9.63	1	Chitorgarh	3.52	15	3.67	14
Sikar	4.07	12	4.04	12	Dungarpur	2.02	23	2.06	23
Ajmer	4.84	6	4.45	9	Banswara	2.36	21	2.55	19
Tonk	2.47	19	2.43	20	Bundi	1.68	25	1.74	24
Jaisalmer	0.70	26	0.65	26	Kota	4.21	11	4.44	10
Jodhpur	4.39	9	4.46	8	Jhalawar	2.43	20	2.42	21

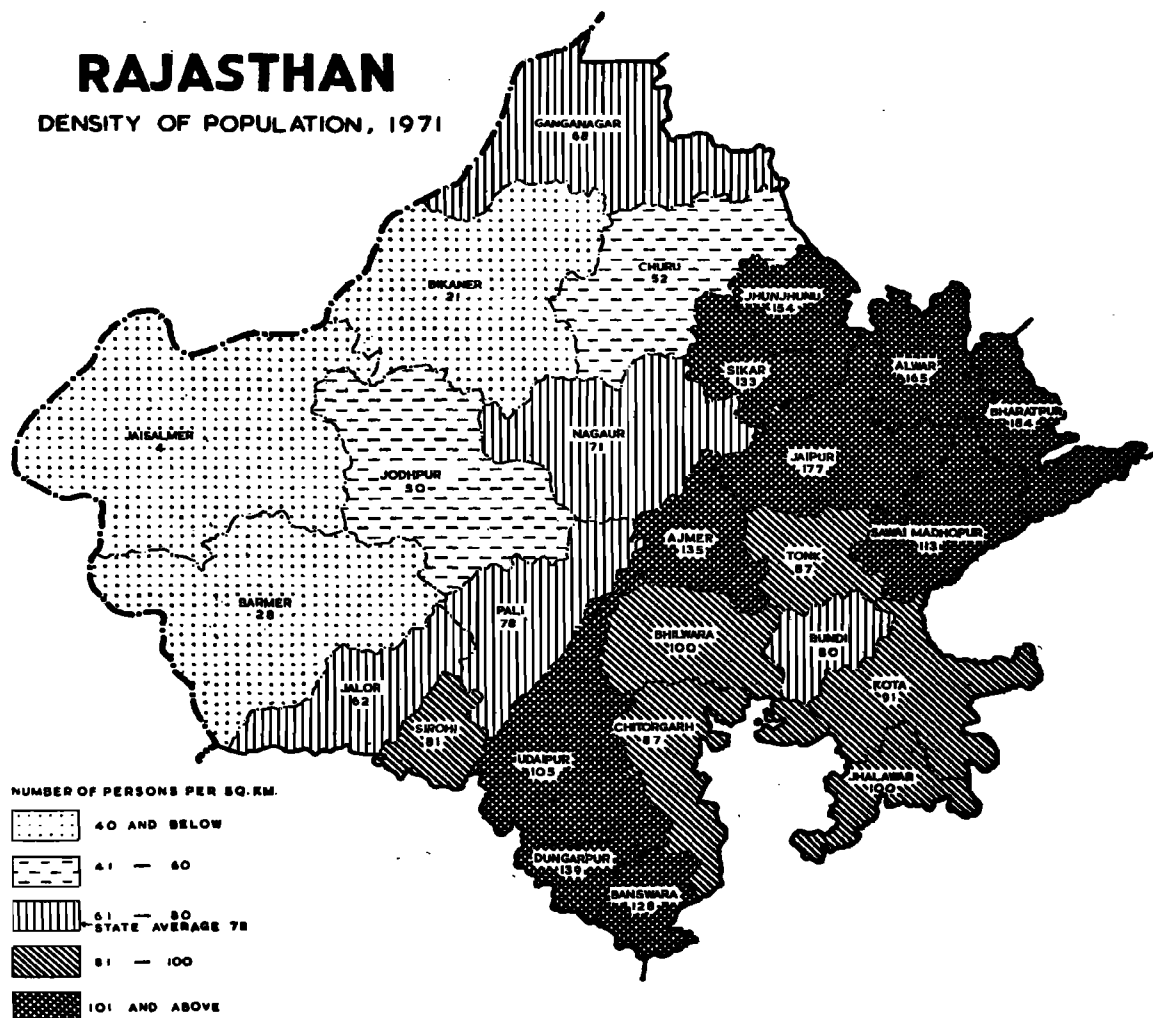


DENSITY OF POPULATION

With the growth of population during the decade the density of population in Rajasthan has increased from 59 persons (in 1961) to 75 persons per sq. kilometre. An addition of 16 persons per sq. kilometre has thus taken place. The additions in the levels of density in terms of persons per sq. km. recorded for the various districts during the decade are as under :

Ganganagar	18	Ajmer	18	Bhilwara	17
Bikaner	5	Tonk	18	Udaipur	22
Churu	13	Jaisalmer	0	Chitorgarh	15
Jhunjhunu	33	Jodhpur	11	Dungarpur	31
Alwar	38	Nagaur	18	Banswara	34
Bharatpur	42	Pali	12	Bundi	20
Sawai Madhopur	23	Barmer	5	Kota	23
Jaipur	41	Jalor	10	Jhalawar	20
Sikar	27	Sirohi	13		

The density of population varies from district to district and ranges from a mere 4 persons to a sq. kilometre in the desert district of Jaisalmer to 184 in the fertile plains of Bharatpur district. The statement overleaf seen alongwith the following map shows the classification of districts by various ranges of density.



DISTRICTS BY RANGES OF DENSITY

Ranges of density	Districts (density in brackets)
101 and above	1. Bharatpur (184) 2. Jaipur (177) 3. Alwar (165) 4. Jhunjhunu (154) 5. Dungarpur (139) 6. Ajmer (135) 7. Sikar (133) 8. Banswara (128) 9. Sawai Madhopur (113) 10. Udaipur (105)
81 to 100	11. Bhilwara (100) 12. Jhalawar (100) 13. Kota (91) 14. Tonk (87) 15. Chitorgarh (87) 16. Sirohi (81)
61 to 80 (State average : 75)	17. Bundi (80) 18. Pali (78) 19. Nagaur (71) 20. Ganganagar (68) 21. Jalor (62)
41 to 60	22. Churu (52) 23. Jodhpur (50)
40 and below	24. Barmer (28) 25. Bikaner (21) 26. Jaisalmer (4).

SEX RATIO

There are now 914 females per 1,000 males in Rajasthan. The sex ratio, which had gone down to 908 in 1961 from 921 in 1951, appears to have taken a happy trend now. The most remarkable decadal changes at the district level, which have been responsible for their trend, are as under :

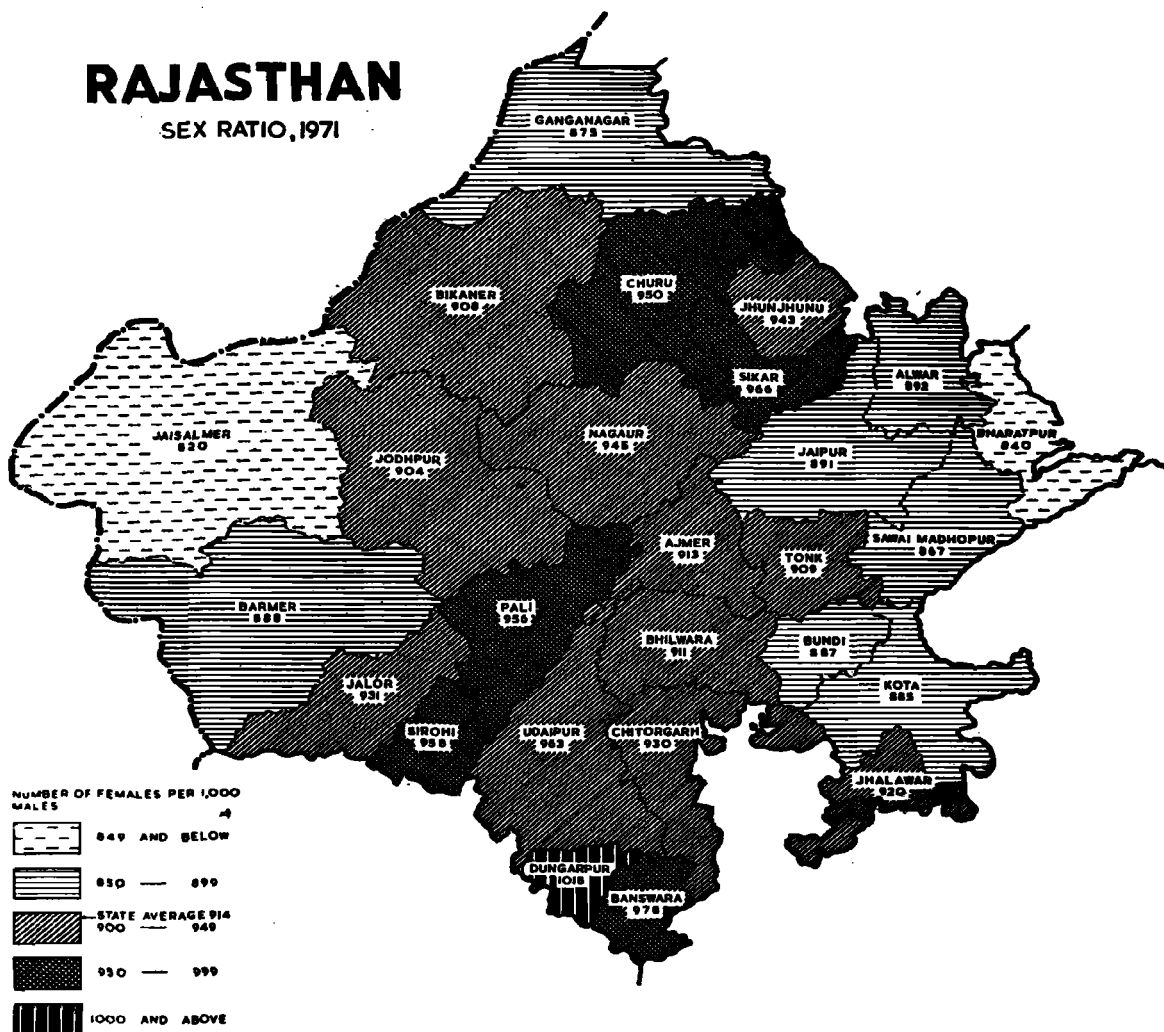
IMPORTANT DECADAL CHANGES IN SEX RATIO

District	Sex Ratio		Increase
	1961	1971	
Ganganagar	842	875	33
Churu	938	950	12
Jaisalmer	802	820	18
Jodhpur	888	904	16
Pali	943	956	13
Jalor	919	931	12
Sirohi	948	958	10
Udaipur	939	963	24
Dungarpur	991	1018	27
Banswara	971	978	7

It will be noted that the increase in the sex ratio in district Ganganagar has been phenomenal. The tribal districts of Dungarpur and Banswara are known to have an excess of females over males in the past and with the increase now recorded Dungarpur has gone back to that tradition while Banswara district has now the highest sex ratio of the remaining districts. The Map alongside shows the pattern of sex ratio as obtaining now in the various districts of the State.

RAJASTHAN

SEX RATIO, 1971

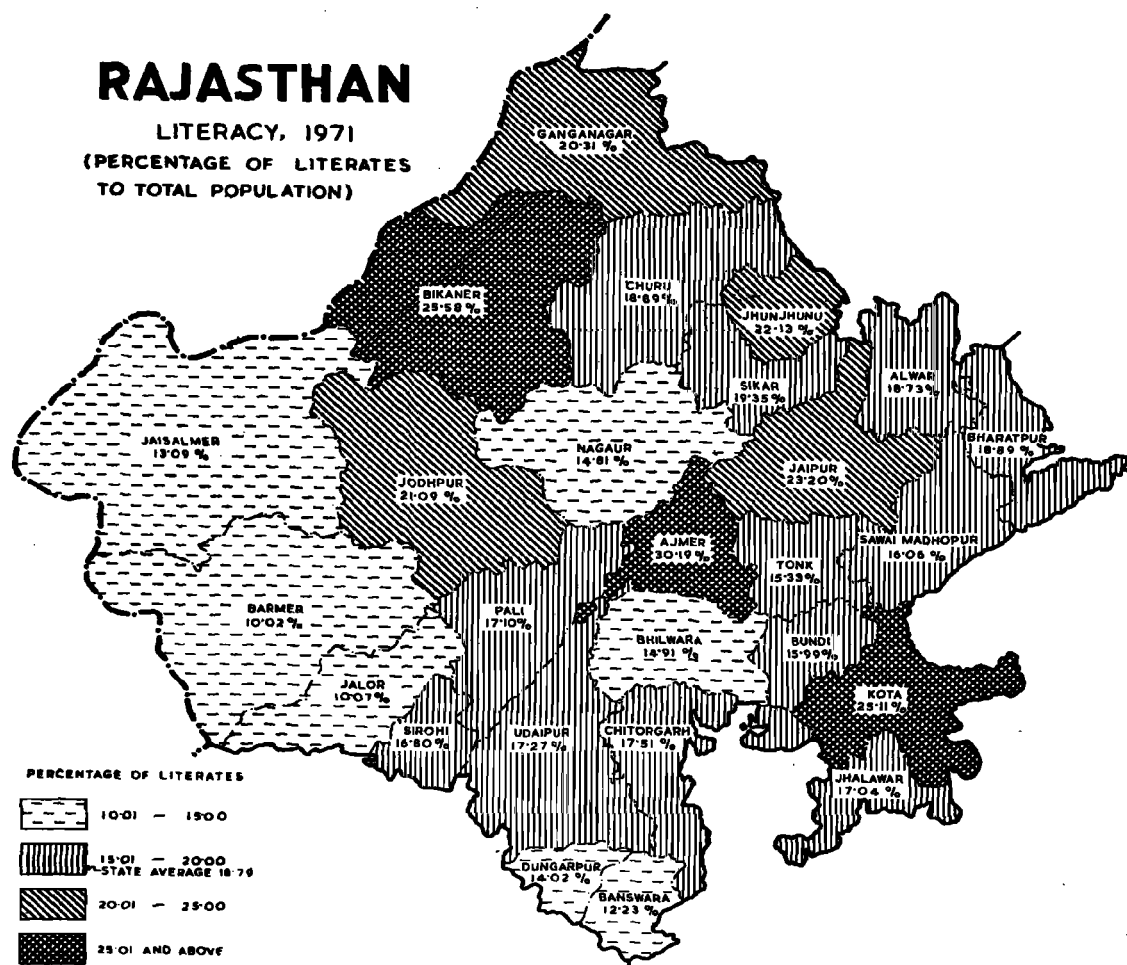


LITERACY

18.79 per cent of our people are literates-28.42 among the males and 8.26 among the females. These rates are, however, not the effective rates. These can be computed only after the population in the age-group 0 to 4 is excluded from the total population. These crude figures have been arrived at on the total population and effective rates can very well be taken as higher than given in this paper. For the purposes of comparison with the last Census, the percentages of literacy for 1961 shown in the table concerned of this paper have also been presented on the same basis. It will be seen that 16 districts have literacy rates lower than the State average ranging from 10.02 in Barmer to 18.73 in Alwar. Among the districts having higher percentages of literacy than the State average, district Ajmer is at the top with 30.19 per cent of literate population followed by Bikaner with 25.58 and Kota with 25.11. The literacy rates in the remaining seven districts, with rates higher than the State average, vary between 18.89 (Bharatpur) to 23.20 (Jaipur).

The literacy rate for the male population is the highest (41.15) in Ajmer followed by those in Kota (36.84), in Jhunjhunu (35.98) and in Bikaner (34.83). Ajmer is also at the top with the highest percentage (18.18) of literate females followed by Bikaner (15.39) and Kota (11.86). Barmer district has the lowest (2.70) percentage of female literates.

A comparison with the corresponding figures of 1961 shows that district Kota has recorded an appreciable growth in literacy from 19.05 per cent of total literates in 1961 to 25.11 per cent; from 29.13 per cent of male literates in 1961 to 36.84 per cent; and from 7.81 per cent of female literates in 1961 to 11.86. The map below shows the pattern of literacy in the various districts of Rajasthan.



URBAN COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

17.61 per cent of our population in Rajasthan resides in urban areas. The urban population of Rajasthan has grown at the rate of 38.03 per cent during 1961-71. Some of the districts have recorded very high percentages of urban growth such as Bhilwara (83.28), Jaisalmer (78.28) and Kota (71.81). One of the plausible reasons may be migration of population to the urban areas of these districts.

Of the total urban population in the State 41.06 per cent lives in the towns having a population of over 100,000 persons. There are seven such towns, Alwar town (100,791) having now joined this category of towns consisting of Jaipur (613,144), Jodhpur (318,894), Ajmer (262,480), Kota (213,005), Bikaner (188,598) and Udaipur (162,934). Of these towns Kota has recorded the highest growth rate (76.99) during the decade. There are now seven towns having population between 50,000 and 99,999, namely, Ganganagar, Bhilwara, Sikar, Bharatpur, Beawar, Tonk and Churu which together have 10.76 per cent of the total urban population of Rajasthan. Thirty towns having population between 20,000-49,999 together have 19.54 per cent of the total urban population. There are sixty eight towns in the size group 10,000 to 19,999 which contribute 20.95 per cent of the State urban population. 7.33 per cent urban population resides in the forty one towns belonging to the size group 5,000 to 9,999 while the remaining 0.36 percent of the urban population lives in the four towns having persons less than 5,000.

COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION IN RAJASTHAN

By the size of population, Rajasthan stands tenth in the order of rank amongst the various states of the country. It had the same ranking in 1961 also. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Gujarat are the first nine states preceding Rajasthan. Orissa, Kerala, Assam, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland follow.

Rajasthan contributes 4.70 per cent to the total population of India. The states having precedence over Rajasthan in this matter are U.P. (16.14), Bihar (10.31), Maharashtra (9.20), West Bengal (8.12), Andhra Pradesh (7.93), Madhya Pradesh (7.58), Tamil Nadu (7.51) Mysore (5.34) and Gujarat (4.87). The percentage share of the states which follow Rajasthan is Orissa (4.01), Kerala (3.89), Assam (2.72), Punjab (2.46), Haryana (1.82), Jammu & Kashmir (0.84), Himachal Pradesh (0.63) and Nagaland (0.10). During the decade 1961-71, we have grown in Rajasthan at the rate of 27.63 per cent. Six states have grown at rates higher than us. They are Nagaland, Assam, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Fourteen out of the eighteen states including Rajasthan have registered an increase over their decadal growth rates of 1961 as can be observed from the following statement showing the pattern of decennial growth rates in various states.

PATTERN OF DECENNIAL GROWTH RATES IN STATES

States	1951-61	1961-71
1 Nagaland	14.07	39.64
2 Assam	35.06	33.51
3 Haryana	33.79	31.36
4 Jammu & Kashmir	9.44	29.60
5 Gujarat	26.88	29.21
6 Madhya Pradesh	24.17	28.04
7 RAJASTHAN	26.20	27.63
8 West Bengal	32.80	27.24
9 Maharashtra	23.60	27.16
10 Kerala	24.76	25.89
11 Orissa	19.82	24.99
12 Mysore	21.57	23.90
13 Tamil Nadu	11.85	22.01
14 Himachal Pradesh	17.87	21.76
15 Bihar	19.77	21.38
16 Punjab	21.56	21.00
17 Andhra Pradesh	15.65	20.60
18 Uttar Pradesh	16.66	19.73
INDIA	21.64	24.57

Amongst the various states, Kerala is the most densely populated with 548 persons per sq. kilometre followed by West Bengal (507). The next three states with high densities are Bihar (324), Tamil Nadu (316) and Uttar Pradesh (300). Punjab (268) and Haryana (225) lead the remaining states Rajasthan State (75) belong to the category of states having low densities.

Kerala has an excess of females. It has 1,019 females per 1000 males. Nagaland, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have sex ratios ranging from 872 to 892 females per 1000 males while the ratio in the rest of the states, (Rajasthan 914), vary from 901 (Assam) to 989 (Orissa).

TABLES

NOTE

The first three tables which now follow relate to the distribution of population by sex, sex ratio, growth rate and density of population; the decadal variation in population since 1901, and, the rural and urban composition of population, percentage content of the urban population and decennial growth rate in the rural and urban areas for the State and its various districts. The fourth table deals with the population of towns by the size classes, while the fifth and the final table gives information about the literate population by sex and compares the percentage of literates by sex for the Census years 1961 and 1971. The appendix presents a comparative picture of the population in various states and union territories of the country.

TABLE-I—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE & DENSITY OF POPULATION
(Provisional Figures, Census 1971)

State/District	Population 1971			Sex Ratio (females per 1,000 males)		Density of Population per Sq. Km.		Decennial Growth Rate of Population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1961	1971	1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	25,724,142	13,442,056	12,282,086	908	914	59	75	+ 26·20	+ 27·63
1. Ganganagar	1,393,384	743,060	650,324	842	875	50	68	+ 64·64	+ 34·31
2. Bikaner	572,237	299,886	272,351	910	908	16	21	+ 29·56	+ 28·73
3. Churu	872,835	447,600	425,235	938	950	39	52	+ 25·85	+ 32·45
4. Jhunjhunu	921,637	474,408	447,229	943	943	121	154	+ 22·24	+ 28·07
5. Alwar	1,382,485	730,819	651,666	892	892	127	165	+ 26·45	+ 26·83
6. Bharatpur	1,489,417	809,489	679,928	842	840	142	184	+ 26·72	+ 29·53
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,192,518	638,711	553,807	870	867	90	113	+ 23·32	+ 26·38
8. Jaipur	2,477,874	1,310,672	1,167,202	890	891	136	177	+ 24·75	+ 30·29
9. Sikar	1,039,603	528,709	510,894	964	966	106	133	+ 21·29	+ 26·74
10. Ajmer	1,145,927	599,161	546,766	913	913	117	135	+ 19·09	+ 17·34
11. Tonk	625,490	327,576	297,914	910	909	69	87	+ 22·32	+ 25·67
12. Jaisalmer	166,386	91,433	74,953	802	820	4	4	+ 28·62	+ 18·56
13. Jodhpur	1,148,455	603,181	545,274	888	904	39	50	+ 31·67	+ 29·67
14. Nagaur	1,259,447	647,512	611,935	945	945	53	71	+ 22·40	+ 34·71
15. Pali	964,854	493,257	471,597	943	956	66	78	+ 21·91	+ 19·76
16. Barmer	776,336	411,118	365,218	868	888	23	28	+ 36·14	+ 19·47
17. Jalor	667,639	345,723	321,916	919	931	52	62	+ 29·16	+ 22·04
18. Sirohi	423,264	216,164	207,100	948	958	68	81	+ 21·57	+ 20·14
19. Bhilwara	1,054,157	551,546	502,611	906	911	83	100	+ 18·84	+ 21·76
20. Udaipur	1,808,579	921,215	887,364	939	963	83	105	+ 22·67	+ 23·51
21. Chitorgarh	944,299	489,397	454,902	935	930	72	87	+ 21·57	+ 32·98
22. Dungarpur	529,016	262,181	266,835	991	1018	108	139	+ 32·02	+ 29·98
23. Banswara	654,922	331,143	323,779	971	978	94	128	+ 33·29	+ 37·81
24. Bundi	448,370	237,624	210,746	897	887	60	80	+ 20·49	+ 32·65
25. Kota	1,143,333	606,654	536,679	897	885	68	91	+ 26·61	+ 34·77
26. Jhalawar	621,678	323,817	297,861	928	920	80	100	+ 21·40	+ 26·72

TABLE - II—DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901
(Provisional Figures, Census 1971)

State/District	Percentage Decadal Variation in Population						
	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	+ 6.70	- 6.29	+ 14.14	+ 18.01	+ 15.29	+ 26.29	+ 27.63
1. Ganganagar	+ 43.66	- 17.22	+ 102.49	+ 34.58	+ 18.01	+ 64.64	+ 34.31
2. Bikaner	+ 8.57	- 3.93	+ 18.24	+ 34.29	+ 8.77	+ 29.56	+ 28.73
3. Churu	+ 15.05	- 0.09	+ 22.26	+ 24.56	+ 14.98	+ 25.85	+ 32.45
4. Jhunjhunu	+ 8.05	- 4.32	+ 14.83	+ 21.08	+ 19.90	+ 22.24	+ 28.07
5. Alwar	- 4.64	- 11.39	+ 6.86	+ 9.76	+ 1.96	+ 26.45	+ 26.83
6. Bharatpur	- 8.45	- 11.64	+ 2.13	+ 16.27	+ 5.35	+ 26.72	+ 29.53
7. Sawai Madhopur	- 0.78	- 10.08	+ 10.05	+ 13.01	+ 12.11	+ 23.32	+ 26.38
8. Jaipur	- 5.80	- 17.98	+ 11.51	+ 13.86	+ 28.31	+ 24.75	+ 30.29
9. Sikar	+ 0.60	- 1.46	+ 12.66	+ 17.93	+ 10.04	+ 21.29	+ 26.74
10. Ajmer	+ 3.18	- 3.72	+ 13.16	+ 14.94	+ 20.24	+ 19.09	+ 17.34
11. Tonk	+ 5.99	- 7.67	+ 16.48	+ 10.94	+ 23.39	+ 22.32	+ 25.67
12. Jaisalmer	+ 15.43	- 20.62	+ 13.60	+ 23.27	+ 13.06	+ 28.62	+ 18.56
13. Jodhpur	+ 2.47	- 12.05	+ 15.97	+ 25.86	+ 20.37	+ 31.67	+ 29.67
14. Nagaur	+ 6.66	- 12.81	+ 16.61	+ 15.47	+ 16.37	+ 22.40	+ 34.71
15. Pali	+ 15.94	- 11.67	+ 17.29	+ 17.44	+ 18.95	+ 21.91	+ 19.76
16. Barmer	- 4.34	- 6.04	+ 9.53	+ 27.98	+ 20.98	+ 36.14	+ 19.47
17. Jalor	+ 10.69	- 7.15	+ 15.77	+ 14.08	+ 14.99	+ 29.16	+ 22.04
18. Sirohi	+ 16.40	- 0.48	+ 14.74	+ 8.84	+ 22.92	+ 21.57	+ 20.14
19. Bhilwara	+ 23.67	+ 6.20	+ 14.44	+ 19.26	+ 15.25	+ 18.84	+ 21.76
20. Udaipur	+ 23.66	+ 6.19	+ 14.44	+ 19.26	+ 17.56	+ 22.67	+ 23.51
21. Chitorgarh	+ 23.32	+ 6.61	+ 14.39	+ 18.49	+ 13.06	+ 21.57	+ 32.98
22. Dungarpur	+ 59.03	+ 18.90	+ 20.22	+ 20.54	+ 12.38	+ 32.02	+ 29.98
23. Banswara	+ 13.38	+ 17.10	+ 18.74	+ 15.05	+ 18.89	+ 33.29	+ 37.81
24. Bundi	+ 27.74	- 14.48	+ 15.85	+ 15.07	+ 12.49	+ 20.49	+ 32.65
25. Kota	+ 16.31	- 2.78	+ 7.51	+ 13.17	+ 5.37	+ 26.61	+ 34.77
26. Jhalawar	+ 18.85	- 0.60	+ 10.19	+ 13.47	+ 8.13	+ 21.40	+ 26.72

TABLE - III—RURAL & URBAN COMPOSITION OF POPULATION
(Provisional Figures, Census 1971)

State/District	Population 1971			Percentage of Urban to Total Population		Decennial Growth Rate 1961-71		
	Total	Rural	Urban	1961	1971	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	25,724,142	21,194,817	4,529,325	16.28	17.61	+ 27.63	+ 25.61	+ 38.03
1. Ganganagar	1,393,384	1,169,451	223,933	14.45	16.07	+ 34.31	+ 31.77	+ 49.34
2. Bikaner	572,237	334,982	237,255	42.30	41.56	+ 28.73	+ 30.60	+ 26.18
3. Churu	872,835	615,557	257,278	31.57	29.48	+ 32.45	+ 36.50	+ 23.67
4. Jhunjhunu	921,637	759,654	161,983	17.69	17.58	+ 28.07	+ 28.25	+ 27.23
5. Alwar	1,382,485	1,255,193	127,292	8.06	9.21	+ 26.83	+ 25.25	+ 44.83
6. Bharatpur	1,489,417	1,284,823	204,594	13.65	13.74	+ 29.53	+ 29.40	+ 30.34
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,192,518	1,057,029	135,489	10.19	11.36	+ 26.38	+ 24.73	+ 40.94
8. Jaipur	2,477,874	1,734,192	743,682	26.26	30.01	+ 30.29	+ 23.66	+ 48.94
9. Sikar	1,039,603	862,057	177,546	17.52	17.08	+ 26.74	+ 27.41	+ 23.56
10. Ajmer	1,145,927	714,909	431,018	37.44	37.61	+ 17.34	+ 17.02	+ 17.89
11. Tonk	625,490	516,345	109,145	14.74	17.45	+ 25.67	+ 21.68	+ 48.73
12. Jaisalmer	166,386	142,058	24,328	9.72	14.62	+ 18.56	+ 12.13	+ 78.28
13. Jodhpur	1,148,455	779,022	369,433	29.94	32.17	+ 29.67	+ 25.56	+ 39.30
14. Nagaur	1,259,447	1,104,527	154,920	12.91	12.30	+ 34.71	+ 35.64	+ 28.40
15. Pali	964,854	856,441	108,413	9.52	11.24	+ 19.76	+ 17.49	+ 41.28
16. Barmer	776,336	720,111	56,225	6.11	7.24	+ 19.47	+ 18.03	+ 41.59
17. Jalor	667,639	638,108	29,531	4.52	4.42	+ 22.04	+ 22.16	+ 19.49
18. Sirohi	423,264	347,574	75,690	16.39	17.88	+ 20.14	+ 18.00	+ 31.07
19. Bhilwara	1,054,157	937,899	116,258	7.33	11.03	+ 21.76	+ 16.89	+ 83.28
20. Udaipur	1,808,579	1,584,615	223,964	11.21	12.38	+ 23.51	+ 21.49	+ 39.98
21. Chitorgarh	944,299	846,011	98,288	9.05	10.41	+ 32.98	+ 31.69	+ 45.21
22. Dungarpur	529,016	497,751	31,265	5.26	5.91	+ 29.98	+ 29.11	+ 46.03
23. Banswara	654,922	621,731	33,191	5.22	5.07	+ 37.81	+ 38.04	+ 33.67
24. Bundi	448,370	383,593	64,777	15.31	14.45	+ 32.65	+ 34.00	+ 25.20
25. Kota	1,143,333	868,302	275,031	18.87	24.06	+ 34.77	+ 26.15	+ 71.81
26. Jhalawar	621,678	562,882	58,796	7.65	9.46	+ 26.72	+ 24.24	+ 56.61

TABLE - IV--POPULATION OF TOWNS
(Provisional Figures, Census 1971)

Total of each size class/ Towns of population size 20,000+	Population 1971			Proportion of population in each size class to total Urban population		Growth Rate		Sex Ratio
	Persons	Males	Females	1961	1971	1951-61	1961 71	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL CLASSES (No. of Towns 157)	4,529,325	2,415,505	2,113,820	100.00 (145)	100.00 (157)	+11.04	+38.03	875
A. Total Class I (100,000+) (No. of Towns 7)	1,839,846	1,003,380	856,465	37.84 (6)	41.06 (7)	+58.04	+49.80	853
1. Jaipur	613,144	330,294	282,850	12.29	13.54	+38.58	+51.98	856
2. Jodhpur	318,894	172,167	146,727	6.85	7.04	+24.37	+41.88	852
3. Ajmer	262,480	139,006	123,474	7.05	5.79	+17.60	+13.51	888
4. Kota	213,005	117,401	95,604	3.67	4.70	+84.84	+76.99	814
5. Bikaner	188,598	100,763	87,835	4.59	4.16	+28.62	+25.02	865
6. Udaipur	162,934	88,697	74,237	3.39	3.60	+24.01	+46.60	837
7. Alwar	100,791	55,052	45,739	2.22	2.23	+25.64	+38.63	831
B. Total Class II (50,000-99,999) (No. of Towns 7)	487,047	260,940	226,107	7.35 (4)	10.76 (7)	-8.54	+101.99	867
1. Ganganagar	90,053	50,418	39,635	1.95	1.99	+75.24	+41.03	786
2. Bhilwara	82,101	44,318	37,783	1.33	1.81	+46.62	+88.74	853
3. Sikar	70,983	36,928	34,055	1.54	1.57	+14.72	+40.18	922
4. Bharatpur	69,442	38,175	31,267	1.52	1.54	+33.37	+39.51	819
5. Beawar	66,110	34,784	31,326	1.64	1.46	+5.64	+22.58	901
6. Tonk	55,867	29,028	26,839	1.32	1.23	+1.35	+28.69	925
7. Churu	52,491	27,289	25,202	1.27	1.16	+4.20	+25.80	924
C. Total Class III (20,000-49,999) (No. of Towns 30)	885,214	467,621	417,593	20.34 (23)	19.54 (30)	+18.18	+32.65	893
1. Pali	49,814	27,240	22,574	1.01	1.10	+38.19	+49.58	829
2. Sujangarh	39,066	19,539	19,527	0.94	0.86	+16.98	+27.00	999
3. Barmer	38,634	21,517	17,117	0.84	0.85	+32.62	+39.98	796
4. Sardarshahar	37,715	18,838	18,877	0.98	0.83	+20.26	+17.59	1,002
5. Kishangarh	37,329	20,473	16,856	0.77	0.82	-1.76	+47.87	823
6. Nagaur	36,433	19,608	16,825	0.74	0.80	+24.04	+49.95	858
7. Fatehpur	34,936	17,171	17,765	0.82	0.77	+1.08	+29.21	1,035
8. Bundi	34,246	18,107	16,139	0.81	0.76	+16.66	+29.34	891
9. Gangapur*	32,687	17,775	14,912	0.69	0.72	+60.47	+44.69	839
10. Jhunjhunu	32,027	16,881	15,146	0.76	0.71	+20.96	+28.30	897
11. Dholpur	31,842	17,261	14,581	0.83	0.71	+32.74	+16.16	845
12. Ratangarh	31,479	15,938	15,521	0.81	0.70	-2.92	+18.20	973
13. Hanumangarh	30,006	16,407	13,599	0.55	0.66	+161.94	+67.55	829

*Gangapur town of Sawai Madhopur district.

TABLE - IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS
(Provisional Figures, Census 1971)

Total of each size class/ Towns of population size 2,000+	Population 1971			Proportion of population in each size class to total Urban population		Growth Rate		Sex Ratio
	Persons	Males	Females	1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14. Baran	29,802	15,916	13,886	0.69	0.66	+11.48	+30.92	872
15. Ladnu	28,207	14,057	14,150	0.73	0.62	+13.92	+18.39	1,007
16. Hindaun	27,904	14,970	12,934	0.62	0.62	+37.92	+37.89	864
17. Karauli	27,821	14,992	12,829	0.72	0.61	+23.75	+17.41	856
18. Banswara	27,350	14,043	13,307	0.60	0.60	+25.76	+39.78	948
19. Nawalgarh	26,562	13,663	12,899	0.76	0.59	-6.63	+6.63	944
20. Nasirabad	26,532	14,896	11,636	0.74	0.59	-1.45	+9.87	781
21. Chitorgarh	25,924	14,423	11,501	0.51	0.57	+42.36	+53.51	797
22. Abu Road	25,319	13,273	12,046	0.54	0.56	+41.33	+42.82	908
23. Makrana	23,242	12,276	10,966	0.53	0.51	+23.86	+34.58	893
24. Rajgarh *	23,178	12,149	11,029	0.55	0.51	+20.94	+27.80	908
25. Deeg	22,261	12,010	10,251	0.54	0.49	+33.98	+26.00	854
26. Lachhmangarh	22,157	11,047	11,110	0.56	0.49	-1.41	+19.87	1,006
27. Dungargarh	21,417	10,519	10,828	0.50	0.47	+32.36	+31.21	1,036
28. Sawai Madhopur	21,101	11,175	9,926	0.64	0.47	+83.52	+0.71	888
29. Chomu	20,185	10,638	9,527	0.48	0.45	+22.14	+27.83	894
30. Jhalawar	20,038	10,779	9,259	0.45	0.44	+20.16	+36.84	859
D. Total Class IV (10,000-19,999) (No. of Towns 68)	948,797	500,576	448,221	21.56 (52)	20.95 (68)	+46.31	+34.09	895
E. Total Class V (5,000-9,999) (No. of Towns 41)	331,925	174,036	157,889	11.87 (51)	7.33 (41)	-38.58	-14.81	907
F. Total Class VI (Less than 5,000) (No. of Towns 4)	16,496	8,952	7,544	1.04 (9)	0.36 (4)	-84.66	-51.85	843

*Rajgarh town of Churu district.

TABLE - V—LITERACY
(Provisional Figures, Census 1971)

State/District	Total population			Literate population			Percentage of literates to total population					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	1961			1971		
							P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RAJASTHAN	25,724,142	13,442,056	12,282,086	4,833,785	3,819,600	1,014,185	15.21	23.71	5.84	18.79	28.42	8.26
1. Ganganagar	1,393,384	743,060	650,324	283,053	217,880	65,173	16.82	25.40	6.64	20.31	29.32	10.02
2. Bikaner	572,237	299,886	272,351	146,368	104,455	41,913	23.19	32.94	12.48	25.58	34.83	15.39
3. Churu	872,835	447,600	425,235	164,853	128,463	36,390	18.14	27.47	8.20	18.89	28.70	8.56
4. Jhunjhunu	921,637	474,408	447,229	203,933	170,697	33,236	18.71	31.16	5.51	22.13	35.98	7.43
5. Alwar	1,382,485	730,819	651,666	258,995	210,994	48,001	15.25	24.51	4.87	18.73	28.87	7.37
6. Bharatpur	1,489,417	809,489	679,928	281,413	236,576	44,837	15.21	24.31	4.41	18.89	29.23	6.59
7. S. Madhopur	1,192,518	638,711	553,807	191,534	164,170	27,364	12.68	21.05	3.05	16.06	25.70	4.94
8. Jaipur	2,477,874	1,310,672	1,167,202	575,015	431,293	143,722	18.47	27.48	8.35	23.20	32.91	12.31
9. Sikar	1,039,603	528,709	510,894	201,146	168,025	33,121	15.71	26.30	4.72	19.35	31.78	6.48
10. Ajmer	1,145,927	599,161	546,766	345,972	246,563	99,409	25.30	35.99	13.60	30.19	41.15	18.18
11. Tonk	625,490	327,576	297,914	95,913	77,988	17,925	11.38	18.21	3.87	15.33	23.80	6.02
12. Jaisalmer	166,386	91,433	74,953	21,780	18,863	2,917	8.11	13.04	1.96	13.09	20.63	3.89
13. Jodhpur	1,148,455	603,181	545,274	242,196	180,802	61,394	18.57	26.95	9.13	21.09	29.97	11.26
14. Nagaur	1,259,447	647,512	611,935	186,530	153,076	33,454	13.26	21.14	4.92	14.81	23.64	5.47
15. Pali	964,854	493,257	471,597	165,034	132,112	32,922	13.65	21.88	4.92	17.10	26.78	6.98
16. Barmer	776,336	411,118	365,218	77,780	67,926	9,854	7.46	12.53	1.62	10.02	16.52	2.70
17. Jalor	667,639	345,723	321,916	67,261	57,236	10,025	7.95	13.57	1.84	10.07	16.56	3.11
18. Sirohi	423,264	216,164	207,100	71,101	54,200	16,901	13.93	21.24	6.21	16.80	25.07	8.16
19. Bhilwara	1,054,157	551,546	502,611	157,209	126,551	30,658	11.20	18.13	3.55	14.91	22.94	6.10
20. Udaipur	1,808,579	921,215	887,364	312,400	245,397	67,003	13.67	21.57	5.26	17.27	26.64	7.55
21. Chitorgarh	944,299	489,397	454,902	165,331	135,803	29,528	12.54	20.75	3.73	17.51	27.75	6.49
22. Dungarpur	529,016	262,181	266,835	74,148	59,187	14,961	10.44	17.31	3.51	14.02	22.57	5.61
23. Banswara	654,922	331,143	323,779	80,073	63,587	16,486	8.79	14.02	3.40	12.23	19.20	5.09
24. Bundi	448,370	237,624	210,746	71,700	58,195	13,505	11.85	18.96	3.92	15.99	24.49	6.41
25. Kota	1,143,333	606,654	536,679	287,106	223,468	63,638	19.05	29.13	7.81	25.11	36.84	11.86
26. Jhalawar	621,678	323,817	297,861	105,941	86,093	19,848	13.58	21.85	4.66	17.04	26.59	6.66

APPENDIX—COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS STATES
(Provisional Figures, Census 1971)

India/States and Union territories	Population 1971	Rank 1971	Percentage to total population of India 1971	Decennial Growth Rate		Density of population		Sex Ratio	
				1951-61	1961-71	1961	1971	1961	1971
INDIA	546,955,945		100.00	+ 21.64	+ 24.57	138	182	941	932
STATES :									
1. Andhra Pradesh	43,394,951	5	7.93	+ 15.65	+ 20.60	131	157	981	977
2. Assam	14,857,314	13	2.72	+ 35.06	+ 33.51	112	149	871	901
3. Bihar	56,387,296	2	10.31	+ 19.77	+ 21.38	268	324	994	955
4. Gujarat	26,660,929	9	4.87	+ 26.88	+ 29.21	112	136	940	936
5. Haryana	9,971,165	15	1.82	+ 33.79	+ 31.36	172	225	868	875
6. Himachal Pradesh	3,424,332	18	0.63	+ 17.87	+ 21.76	51	62	938	974
7. Jammu & Kashmir	4,615,176	16	0.84	+ 9.44	+ 29.60	—	—	878	882
8. Kerala	21,280,397	12	3.89	+ 24.76	+ 25.89	435	548	1,022	1,019
9. Madhya Pradesh	41,449,729	6	7.58	+ 24.17	+ 28.04	74	93	953	941
10. Maharashtra	50,295,081	3	9.20	+ 23.60	+ 27.16	129	163	936	933
11. Mysore	29,224,046	8	5.34	+ 21.57	+ 23.93	123	152	959	960
12. Nagaland	515,561	23	0.10	+ 14.07	+ 39.64	22	31	933	872
13. Orissa	21,934,827	11	4.01	+ 19.82	+ 24.99	113	141	1,001	989
14. Punjab	13,472,972	14	2.46	+ 21.56	+ 21.00	221	268	854	873
15. Rajasthan	25,724,142	10	4.70	+ 26.20	+ 27.63	59	75	908	914
16. Tamil Nadu	41,103,125	7	7.51	+ 11.85	+ 22.01	259	316	992	979
17. Uttar Pradesh	88,299,453	1	16.14	+ 16.66	+ 19.73	250	300	909	883
18. West Bengal	44,440,095	4	8.12	+ 32.80	+ 27.24	394	507	878	892
UNION TERRITORIES & OTHER AREAS									
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands (excluding Jawar & Sentinal)	115,090	27	0.02	+ 105.19	+ 81.11	8	14	617	644
2. Chandigarh	256,979	26	0.05	+ 394.13	+ 114.36	1,052	2,254	652	749
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74,165	28	0.01	+ 39.56	+ 27.95	117	151	963	1,007
4. Delhi	4,044,338	17	0.74	+ 52.44	+ 52.12	1,792	2,723	785	802
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	857,180	22	0.16	+ 5.14	+ 36.78	169	225	1,071	989
6. L. M. & A. Islands	31,798	29	0.01	+ 14.61	+ 31.90	831	994	1,020	980
7. Manipur	1,069,555	20	0.20	+ 35.04	+ 37.12	35	48	1,015	984
8. Meghalaya	983,336	21	0.18	+ 25.97	+ 32.02	33	44	953	954
9. N. E. F. A.	444,744	25	0.08	—	+ 32.14	—	—	894	908
10. Pondicherry	471,347	24	0.09	+ 16.34	+ 27.71	787	982	1,013	990
11. Tripura	1,556,822	19	0.29	+ 78.71	+ 36.32	107	149	932	940