

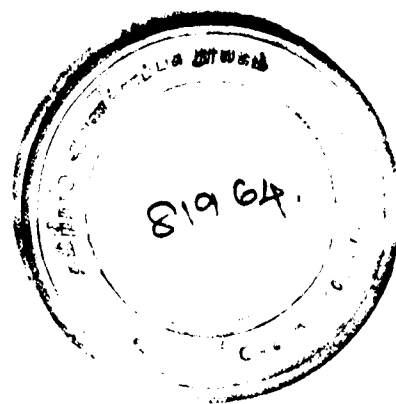


CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XIV

*With best compliments from
The Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan*

C. S. GUPTA
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan



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PREFACE

This report on housing and establishments in Rajasthan attempts to fill up to some extent the gap in the existing knowledge on housing and industrial establishments. It tries to throw light on the structural, functional size and tenure characteristics of housing and provides certain basic information on the structure of industrial segments. Publication of such information for the first time as contained in this report throws open a veritable mine of knowledge on the subject and new fields for investigation and it is hoped that it would stimulate further study and research.

While compilation of the main housing tables, released separately as a second part (Part IV-B), of this report and the preparation of the various subsidiary and inset tables was a colossal job by itself, the analysis and interpretation of the statistical data contained in these tables to understand the different aspects of housing and establishments in Rajasthan, was equally an arduous task. Members of my staff who were associated with this work have indeed worked very hard to put the results of the housing census in the present form. I thank Dr. U.B. Mathur, Deputy Superintendent for helping me in preparing this report and the various tables, and the members of my staff for all the assistance given to me in giving the present shape to this report.

I express my gratitude to Shri Asok Mitra, Registrar General, India, his deputy Shri D. Natarajan and his Central Tabulation Officer Shri K. D. Ballal for their invaluable guidance in the development of this report.

I am also grateful to Shri A. S. Krishnamurthi, Manager, and Sarvashri Jagdish Ram Vasudev and V. R. S. Raghavan, Assistant Managers, Government of India Press, Faridabad for the help received from them in the printing of this report.

Chandra-Alok,
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15th August, 1964.

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REPORT

ON

HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS

1961 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

for

Rajasthan State

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

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

A separate District Census Handbook prepared by this office will be issued by the Government of Rajasthan for each of the 26 districts.

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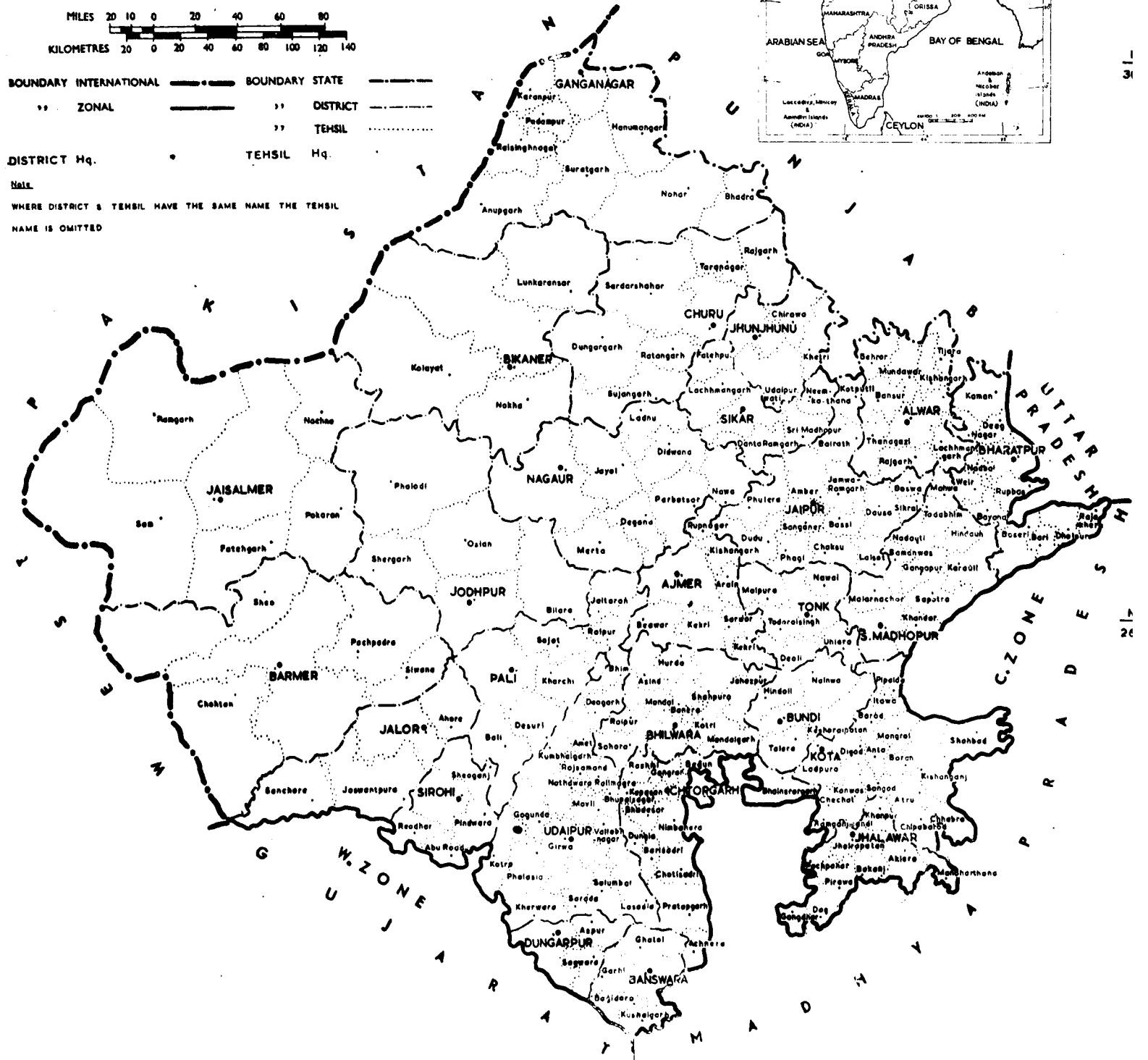
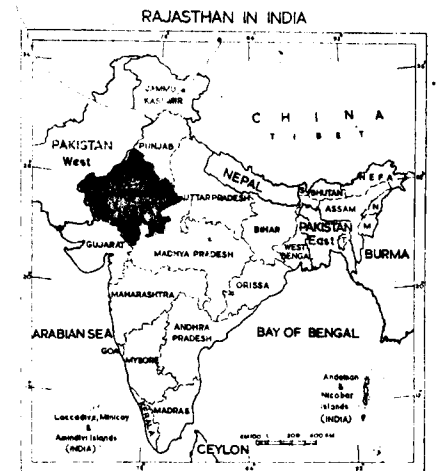
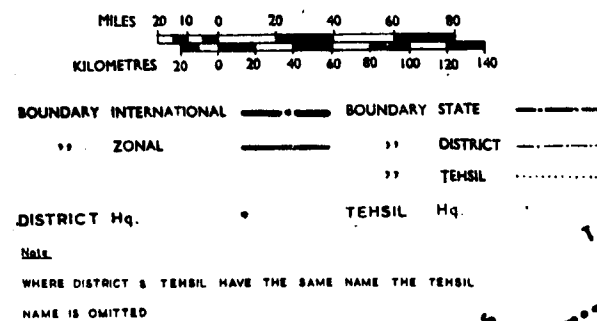
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RAJASTHAN

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

From the earliest times man has attempted to seek shelter from the inclemencies of weather and wild animals. During his nomadic existence shelter was sought in caves, thick trees and hillocks but after this need was superseded by permanent settlement when dwellings arose in the valleys of rivers. Dwellings which were initially meant to protect man from wind and weather, ultimately provided a framework for the development of family life. As social organisation of humanity on the criteria of different types of work, wealth etc. became more and more intricate, the dwelling became also a workshop until advancing industrialisation caused separation between the home and the shop. The advancement of society gave rise to single family and multi-family houses and separate houses for social, economic, educational and administrative purposes. The form of houses was influenced by available building materials, basic requirements and developing aesthetic sense.

House dependent on social order

1.2. The form of dwelling is also conditioned by the social order. The intricate caste system prevalent in India has been responsible for the segregation of economically backward classes of the people (which include the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) in the towns and villages from the well-placed caste Hindus. There has been further need of security to life and property in the past due to general disturbed conditions, hence conglomeration of human habitations are mostly found near secure edges of hills and

forests where adequate defences could be erected or on the banks of rivers where life could be lead in comparative ease. The houses were closely built with low doors opening into dark lanes as could still be seen in old parts of several cities in India. There was enough congestion already which has been accentuated by the growth of population.

Five year plans

1.3. After attainment of independence the idea of establishing a welfare state in India with equal opportunities to all persons and creation of better standard of life has come to roost. This necessitated the development of entire society on a new and a modern pattern. A wide-spread attempt has been made during the first and second Five Year Plans in each State to improve the housing condition of the people both in the rural and urban areas and to eliminate different types of hardships from which they have suffered for ages. The effort so far made has only touched the fringe of the problem for the expansion of habitation has not kept pace with the development of population.

1.4. The primary need of every citizen is a comfortable and hygienic house to live and a healthy and properly ventilated place to work apart from places required for religious, educational and entertainment purposes etc. The following statement indicates what little has been done during the two Plans in Rajasthan to better the lot of the people :—

HOUSING SCHEMES DURING 1951-61*

Plan Period	Housing Schemes (With year of initiation)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	REMARKS
First Plan 1951-56	(i) Low Income Group Housing (1954)	62.81	Distributed to 2,508 parties.
	(ii) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (1955-56).	2.49	1,700 tenements constructed in Jaipur, Bhilwara and Pali towns.
Second Plan 1956-61	(i) Low Income Group:—		
	(a) Housing	168.29	4,081 houses completed. 2,212 under completion.
	(b) Short-term loans	3.00	
	(ii) Subsidised Industrial Housing	47.49	1,122 tenements constructed. Scheme also extended to Zawar mines, Beawar, Ganganagar, Sawai Madhopur and Kota towns.
	(iii) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme (1958-59)	57.63	195 houses constructed. 225 houses under construction.
	(iv) Rural Housing Scheme (1957-58)	41.71	1,100 houses constructed. 600 houses under construction.
	(v) Clearing of slums and construction of houses for sweepers.	2.73	120 houses constructed.

*Second Five Year Plan Progress Report—Rajasthan 1956-61
M3SCOR/63-2

1.5. Apart from the expenditure on housing schemes certain expenditure was made by the State Government on building schemes in various sectors under the Second Five Year Plan as detailed below* :—

Sector	Total expenditure 1956-1961 (In lakh rupees)
1. Agriculture	61.51
2. Animal Husbandry	30.86
3. Co-operation	0.54
4. Community Development	60.76
5. Industries	45.09
6. Education	266.04
7. Medical and Health	157.10
8. Industrial Housing	46.68
9. Social Welfare	2.91
10. Labour	15.34
11. Tourism	8.58
12. Mandies	42.54
13. Others (construction of administrative buildings)	13.42
TOTAL	751.37

As a result of an enquiry held during the house listing operations it was revealed that nearly 212 thousand buildings were constructed during 1951-61 in the State.

Housing Census

1.6. The Planning Commission has observed on the condition of housing statistics that "The present position of housing statistics is unsatisfactory in relation to the needs of planning. Except for data regarding the total number of houses and households in the country thrown up by the decennial census there are no proper statistics on such aspects as current building activity, additions to houses made each year, quantity and cost of materials used, production and consumption of building materials and prices of building materials. Certain basic items of information on housing conditions have been collected in the population census of 1961. These will facilitate compilation of an inventory of housing in the country and throw useful light on structural, functional, size and tenure characteristics."† Housing statistics have never been collected for whole of India

*Second Five Year Plan Progress Report Rajasthan—1956-61.

†Third Five Year Plan, p. 697.

so far because the house-listing was purely an administrative act upto the 1951 census. The Registrar General of India decided, for the first time in the census history, to hold a statutory housing census along with the preliminary house-numbering house-listing operations in October-November, 1960. An attempt was made to collect on this occasion, State by State, information about different types of Census Houses and the various uses to which they were put.

House List Form

1.7. Before attempting housing census, the Registrar General, India, convened a conference during September-October, 1958, in New Delhi, to determine suitable form of the house list. It was attended by the representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industries, Health and Labour, Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organisation, Indian Statistical Institute and National Sample Survey besides a few others. A draft houselist form emerged from this conference which was later discussed with the representatives of the State Statistical Bureaux and certain demographic institutions.

Pretests

1.8. The final house list form determined by the Registrar General, India, was put to pretest in various States to judge its practical value and the response of the people. The first draft houselist was pretested by the staff of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, during the second fortnight of December, 1958, and a few changes were effected in the form as a result of experience gained in the first pretest. Thereafter, the Superintendent, Census Operations, Rajasthan, was required to hold a second pretest of revised houselist form with the very enumeration agency that was to be deployed for holding the Census. The second pretest was carried out in the five selected districts of Rajasthan during the month of August, 1959, and the result was reported to the Registrar General. The form of the houselist was finally decided at the All India Conference of Superintendents of Census Operations held in New Delhi during September, 1960, on the basis of which the actual field work was done and the tables of 'E' series have been prepared.

Items for Housing Census

1.9. A comprehensive houselist on a uniform pattern containing 18 columns was used in all the States at the Census, 1961. In the houselist the

following information was specifically collected for the first time :—

- (i) Purpose for which each census house is used.
- (ii) Detailed information regarding nature of an establishment or workshop with name of proprietor, products manufactured, repairing and servicing done, average number of employees engaged and the kind of the fuel or power used, if machinery installed. This information was to be collected if a census house was used as an establishment, workshop or factory.
- (iii) Predominant material of walls and roof of a census house.
- (iv) At the instance of the Government of Rajasthan information for all buildings constructed after the year 1951, was collected in the "remarks" column.

Uses of data

1.10. The information thrown up by the housing census provides a comprehensive list of all kinds of establishments, factories and workshops with number of persons engaged therein for the first time and this information is likely to be of considerable use to the Ministry of Commerce and Industries and the National Buildings Organisation. Perhaps no other country has attempted listing of census houses in this manner alongwith the preparatory houselisting operation as at the 1961 Census. It may be stated that the Third session of the Conference of the Asian Statisticians of the Economic Council of Asia and Far East (ECAFE) held in April 1960 commended the idea of combining the housing census with the houselisting operation as it will provide the industrial statistics not available so far to the countries in the region on the character and level of activities of smaller establishments.

Period for Housing Census

1.11. The housenumbering-houselisting operations were conducted in Rajasthan during the month of October-November, 1960, after the monsoon season was over as otherwise housenumbering would have been washed off by the rains. In the case of cities, big towns, and large villages which were populous and their localities congested, a rapid survey of buildings was undertaken to mark provisional house numbers in the first instance from 1st October, 1960. The bulk of houselisting

operation was done during November, 1960, when the prescribed houselist was prepared for each village and block by block for each ward of a town assigned to an enumerator.

Census Divisions

1.12. In the operation of housenumbering-houselisting each village and ward of a town was sub-divided into a number of enumeration blocks on the basis of set number of households and persons (120 households or 600 persons in urban area and 150 households or 750 persons in rural area) and a block was given to a trained enumerator. Over a group of 5 enumerators a supervisor was appointed. A charge officer supervised the general activities in every charge which consisted of a tehsil or a town while large towns were broken up into several charges having a population of about 50,000. The entire work in the district was controlled by the Collector and District Magistrate who was designated as District Census Officer. The enumerators and supervisors were mostly drawn from the employees of the Central and State Government Departments available in rural and urban areas of each district. Mostly, they were revenue Patwaris, primary school teachers, ministerial staff of development department and local bodies etc.

Concepts and definitions

1.13. The concept of "building" was introduced for the first time at the 1961 Census in order to effectively locate the household(s). It was defined as the entire structure standing on the ground. There are high, large or long buildings standing along a street or a lane which have been partitioned and the portions of which have been sold to separate owners or occupiers and each such separate part has a distinct and separate main exit opening on the road although all such parts have common intervening walls and the whole structure appears like one building. Such distinguishable structures although not separate from each other were treated as separate buildings. If more than one structure existed within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person or persons, for example, the main house, servants' quarter, garage, etc., only one building number was assigned to such a structure.

1.14. A "Census House" was defined as a building or a part of a building which could be vacant or occupied. It could be a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling, a place of business, a workshop, a workshop-cum-dwelling, a school etc. provided it had a

separate main entrance. If a building had a number of flats or blocks having separate entrances of their own quite independent of each other, opening out on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they were treated as separate census houses. If within an enclosed and open compound belonging to a person there was a main building and several other subsidiary structures then each such structure was treated as a separate census house. It was specially emphasised in the instructions to the enumerators that they should determine the census house in a building on the basis of actual use to which each structure having a separate main entrance was put by the owner or occupier which they noticed during their visit. In no case an enumerator was to sub-divide a building into one or more census houses merely on the basis of its structural possibility or design.

1.15. A "Census Household" referred to a group of persons who commonly lived together and took their meals from a common kitchen unless prevented by the exigencies of work. A household usually consisted of a family group with or without servants, lodgers etc. It could also have a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. Persons were enumerated at the place of their normal residence i.e. where they regularly slept.

Relationship between building, house and household

1.16. A building can consist of one census house and only one census household therein when the number of the building will denote all the three parts. A building can have more than one census house and each census house may have only one census household. In that case each census house will have a separate number within a bracket after the building number but no separate alphabetical number will be assigned to the census households as the census houses and census households are identical. Where a building has more than one census house and each census house contains more than one census household then it becomes necessary to give alphabetical numbers to each household after the census house number concerned. There are also buildings with one census house containing more than one census household when separate alphabetical numbers are to be given for households after the census house number. Where a building is entirely vacant then the number of the building is quite sufficient because no census house(s) can be distinguished in it. It was also noticed at

the time of houselisting that a census household sometimes occupied more than one census house in a building. Some of the standard examples set before an enumerator to fill the houselist form were, therefore, as under :—

Building	Census house	Census household
(i) 1	1	1
(ii) 1	1(1)	1(1)
	1(2)	1(2)
(iii) 1	1(1)	1-A
		1-B
	1(2)	2-A
		2-B
		2-C
(iv) 1	1	1-A
		1-B
		1-C
		1-D
(v) 1	1(1)	1-A
	1(2)	1-A

Training

1.17. Since the houselisting work had become fairly intricate as a result of introduction of an elaborate houselist form it was decided at the Census Conference held in 1959 that each enumerator and supervisor should compulsorily attend at least two training classes after thorough study of instructions. A printed manual of instructions for housenumbering-houselisting operation was issued by the Superintendent of Census Operations for the benefit of field workers. The Superintendent, Census Operations, also undertook tour of all the districts to hold training classes followed by demonstrations in the field during the months of May to July, 1960, to train the senior supervisory staff. These classes were attended by selected supervisors and enumerators as limited accommodation was available to hold classes at all places but some supervisors and enumerators did participate. Actual training of all the supervisors and enumerators was the responsibility of the Charge Officers.

Procedure for taking Housing Census

1.18. The enumerator went round his block in a clockwise manner, painting number on each building with its census house(s) and census household(s). The numbers were painted on a prominent place on the left side of the main entrance and thereafter the houselist form was filled up. The houselist was to be written in such a manner that when a building contained more than one census house, then entries were to be completed in respect of the first census

house and its households before taking up the entries of the next census house. If a building was multi-storeyed, entries in respect of census houses and households located on the ground floor were completed in clockwise manner before taking up the census houses and households on the first floor and then on the second floor and so on. Entries were to be made on a separate line in the houselist form for each census household. In case of cities and towns and large villages where proper enumeration blocks could not be delimited due to incorrect assessment of the population, it became necessary first to undertake a rapid survey of buildings and the census houses and census households as well as the number of persons found therein. A provisional list was thus prepared and after blocks were established on the basis of this list, further work of actual housenumbering-houselisting operation was undertaken. The housenumbering and houselisting operation was not conducted in defence establishments (military, air and naval). In all cases the required information was obtained by the enumerator from the head of the household or any other male member of the household who could reply to his queries. In some cases when men-folk were not available necessary information was elicited from the women of the household.

Housenumbering-Houselisting Operations

1.19. In the first instance housenumbering was done as it was considered necessary to correctly determine in each building the number of census house(s) and census household(s) and then to resort to houselisting operation. In the case of small villages the housenumbering was followed by the houselisting operation without any interval of time. In the case of cities, large towns and big villages where more than one enumeration block was to be formed on the basis of population, provisional numbering of the houses and preparation of provisional list of households with the number of residents had to be taken up in the first instance followed by actual delimitation of enumeration blocks. The month of October, 1960, was, therefore, consumed in this work and actual houselisting operation was carried out during the month of November, 1960.

Difficulties

1.20. No administrative difficulties were encountered in holding the housenumbering-houselisting operation except a few instances in the cities where response from the people was not easy. Such cases were quickly settled by the senior census officers by

explaining to the people that elaborate information regarding the census houses was being collected in the larger interests of the country. The other difficulty arose due to lack of interest on the part of some field workers. They did not study the instructions properly and paid scanty attention in training classes. When actual work was performed in the field they were confronted with several problems which defied solution due to lack of training and consequent failure on their part to appreciate true conception of census terms.

Errors

1.21. Some of the following important errors were noticed while making scrutiny of the houselist forms in the Housing Tabulation Office, Jaipur :—

- In several cases the code number of the village was either not shown against its name or was given incorrectly and so it took time to distinguish it properly.
- Houselist was not prepared on separate forms for each individual village. The enumerator prepared one continuous houselist for all the villages assigned to him in a block and it became difficult to separate one village from another.
- In the case of large villages where more than one enumeration block was formed separate houselists prepared were not put together relating to the village as a whole. Some of the parts therefore, got mixed up with other houselists and proper sorting out took time.
- Census houses were not properly determined in a building according to instructions and their households. The use of scientific way of numbering a building and its sub-parts with census houses and census households was not correctly made in some cases and caused considerable confusion. Some enumerators gave merely the total number of census houses as the total number of census households against a building. In other cases they did not fill up the entry in respect of a census house and its households before proceeding to another census house in a clockwise manner. Each census household contained in a census house was to be represented by an alphabet. They used the alphabets not only in the column of census households but also for the census house creating unwanted confusion.

1.22. It was easy to determine a building but it appears some of the enumerators experienced difficulty in fixing census houses and census households. Some of them indiscriminately repeated the same census housenumber against the number of census household in a building. The instructions were that all the census household(s) belonging to a census house should be entered in the houselist form, each household being shown on a separate line, before proceeding to another census house in the building.

1.23. Sometimes a census household occupied a number of census houses in a building but entries were wrongly made in the houselist with the result that several households were counted. Fortunately, it was possible to sort out such houses as the names of the heads of household were given by the enumerator in the houselist.

Assessment of work

1.24. On the whole the field workers have done a great job in observing the instructions for the housing census, barring a few mistakes by ignorant and careless enumerators. In a large scale operation like that of housenumbering-houselisting which was also accompanied by the housing census all the data could not be cent percent correct. The statistics made available by these operations do, however, provide a fair estimate of the situation.

Scrutiny of houselist

1.25. A Housing Tabulation Office was established in Jaipur under the supervision of a senior officer belonging to the Rajasthan Administrative Service (Shri Shyam Karan) in the Rambagh Palace premises and all the District Census Officers (Collectors) were instructed to send the houselists to this office. The houselists received for each district were checked in the first instance to determine that houselist form for each tehsil or town or city comprised in each district had been received duly arranged according to code numbers. If any confusion was noticed references were made to tehsils to clarify the mistakes. When an enumerator gave a wrong code number to a village or prepared a continuous houselist for all the villages of his block such references helped in finding out the correct position and the houselists were accordingly modified. Similarly, when obvious mistakes were noticed in filling up column 3 (census house) and column number 11 (census household) of the houselist such reference helped to clear the position to a great extent. The Housing Tabulation Office had to

waste a lot of time in making such references from time to time to remove the discrepancies. The most typical mistakes were noticed with regard to the incorrect classification of census houses in a building and the census households found in each of the census houses and consequent wrong entries in columns 3 and 11 of the houselist.

Tabulation

1.26. The tabulation of housing data was made after initial scrutiny of the houselist form in the Housing Tabulation Office by employing trained sorting and compilation teams whose work was supervised by tabulation and statistical assistants and experienced tabulation officers taken on deputation from several departments of the Central/State Governments. Five housing tables of E-Series were prepared. Two of these tables, E-I and E-III, were prepared on full count and the remaining three tables, E-II, E-IV and E-V were prepared on the basis of 20% sample households.

Sampling

1.27. In the first instance sample households were marked in the houselist separately for the rural areas of the tehsil, for every town with a population of 50,000 and over and the other urban areas of a tehsil. The first sample household was chosen randomly among the first five households in the first houselist. From that every fifth household from the first random household was marked continuously by giving a bold red tick mark at the right hand side of column 11 of the houselist.

1.28. After marking the sample households necessary information was extracted from the houselist form by the compilation teams and abstracts for the various tables were prepared according to the instructions of the Registrar General. Thereafter, tables were prepared from these abstracts.

Departures from Registrar General's instructions

1.29. It was not necessary to depart from the instructions laid down by the Registrar General for the tabulation of housing data except that instead of using tally marks in the preparation of frequency tables recommended in the instructions, each category of census house was counted and totals for each coded category were written on the page of the houselist. This slight procedural change was helpful in reducing the time taken in the preparation of the various frequency tables and enabled the tabulation of data for smaller units.

Proposal for a Census Houseslip for future

1.30. The size of the houselist form was found to be quite unwieldy for the purpose of tabulation as it had to be spread out for every process e.g. scrutiny, sampling, coding, frequency marking etc. Although three out of the five tables were required to be prepared only for 20% sample and one table was prepared only for a limited number of census houses used as factories and workshops, yet a reference to all the houselist forms was necessary at every stage of work. If information in respect of each census house could be recorded on a separate slip of the same size as the Individual Slip, the drawing of sample households and sorting of census houses used as factory and workshop could be done conveniently. This could also reduce the time and cost involved in the compilation and tabulation of housing data.

Performance of tabulation

1.31. In connection with the tabulation of housing data, the Housing Tabulation Office worked from 1st December, 1960 to 30th September, 1961, for a period of ten months, with the following staff :—

Designation	No.
Tabulation Officer	1
Statistical Assistant	1
Tabulation Assistants	2
Supervisors	8
Compilers	48
Sorters	8

They completed this work upto the preparation of abstracts when the work was taken up by the Office of Superintendent, Census Operations, where all the tables and their subsidiaries were constructed. A small cell consisting of the following staff worked from 1st October, 1961, to 31st December, 1962, to complete this work :—

Designation	No.
Statistical Assistant	1
Tabulation Assistant	1
Computer	1

Reference to tables

1.32. The five tables of E Series prepared on the basis of information contained in the houselist are as under :—

- E-I Census houses and the uses to which they are put;
- E-II Census households classified by tenure status;
- E-III Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment.
- E-IV Distribution of sample households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof.
- E-V Sample households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied.

Tables E-I and E-III have been prepared for all the Census houses while the remaining three tables E-II, E-IV and E-V are based on 20% sample of households. All the tables except E-III give the rural and urban figures with total of both for each tehsil. Table E-III provides figures for rural and urban for the districts. Information for each city or town with a population of 50,000 and over has been separately indicated. A special table for the slum areas of Jaipur city has also been prepared as an appendix to Table E-V. In addition to the above tables, 11 subsidiary tables, placed after the chapter to which they relate, have been prepared to highlight important points of statistics in respect of these tables. The significance of the tables and the subsidiary tables has been discussed in the chapters that follow.

CHAPTER II

USES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

It has already been stated that the concept of a census house which was merely confined to residential dwellings at the previous censuses was extended to include not only vacant dwellings but also non-dwelling structures and various combinations of dwelling-cum-non-dwelling structures. Thus, the scope of the census house at the 1961 census has been enlarged to include a residential dwelling and such structures as a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling, a place of business, a workshop, a workshop-cum-dwelling, schools and other educational institutions, restaurants and eating places, places of entertainment, medical institutions such as hospitals, dispensaries and consultation rooms etc.

Tables and Subsidiary Tables

2.2. On the basis of the information collected through the houselist, a table (E-I) was constructed showing census houses and the uses to which they are put. Two subsidiary tables were prepared to show the distribution of a thousand houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses (subsidiary table E-I.1) and the proportion of a thousand houses in the rural/urban areas to a thousand houses which were vacant, used as dwellings, as shop-cum-dwellings or as workshop-cum-dwellings (subsidiary table E-I.2).

Definitions

2.3. It is hardly necessary to explain various categories of census houses mentioned in the tables for they can be easily distinguished from one another except to mention that under the category of 'others' such places as temples, mosques, garages, water works, power houses etc. have been included. The following definitions will, however, help proper interpretation of the matter discussed in this chapter :—

- Dwelling*—A house used only for residential purposes.
- Shop-cum-dwelling*—Dwelling a part of which is also used as a shop.
- Workshop-cum-dwelling*—Dwelling a part of which is also used as a workshop.
- Shop*—A place where articles are sold for cash or for credit.
- Business house*—A place where transactions in money or other articles take place e.g., Bank etc.
- Factories and Workshops*—(i) Factory—A large factory if registered under the Indian

Factories Act (ii) Workshop—A place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold.

Distribution of Census Houses

2.4. There were a little over 5 million census houses in Rajasthan. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of census houses in the various Districts of Rajasthan :—

Percent Distribution of Census Houses

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	100	82.5	17.5
1. Ganganagar ..	4.1	3.4	0.7
2. Bikaner ..	2.3	1.3	1.0
3. Churu ..	2.5	1.6	0.9
4. Jhunjhunu ..	3.0	2.4	0.6
5. Alwar ..	5.8	5.4	0.4
6. Bharatpur ..	6.3	5.4	0.9
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	5.4	4.9	0.5
8. Jaipur ..	10.3	7.3	3.0
9. Sikar ..	3.7	2.9	0.8
10. Ajmer ..	5.0	3.1	1.9
11. Tonk ..	2.7	2.3	0.4
12. Jaisalmer ..	0.7	0.6	0.1
13. Jodhpur ..	3.9	2.7	1.2
14. Nagaur ..	4.3	3.7	0.6
15. Pali ..	4.4	3.9	0.5
16. Barmer ..	2.7	2.5	0.2
17. Jalore ..	2.5	2.4	0.1
18. Sirohi ..	2.0	1.6	0.4
19. Bhilwara ..	4.6	4.2	0.4
20. Udaipur ..	7.6	6.7	0.9
21. Chitorgarh ..	3.9	3.5	0.4
22. Dungarpur ..	1.7	1.6	0.1
23. Banswara ..	2.0	1.9	0.1
24. Bundi ..	1.7	1.4	0.3
25. Kota ..	4.5	3.6	0.9
26. Jhalawar ..	2.4	2.2	0.2

2.5. The highest number of census houses (10.3%) was found in Jaipur District, followed by Udaipur District (7.6%). The smallest number of census houses (0.7%) were located in Jaisalmer District where population is quite sparse due to extreme desiccation.

2.6. 82.5% of the census houses were located in the rural areas of the State. Of these Jaipur District shared 7.3% followed by Udaipur District where they were 6.7%. Within Jaipur District Tehsil Jamwa Ramgarh shared most of the houses of the district.

2.7. Amongst the various tehsils of the State, Tehsil Barmer in Barmer District had the largest (1.02%) while the Tehsil Nachna of Jaisalmer District had the smallest (.05%) number of census houses.

2.8. Out of the total (17.5%) census houses in the urban areas of the State, a large number (3.0%) of census houses were noticed in Jaipur District followed by Ajmer District (1.9%). Jaisalmer, Dungarpur and Banswara Districts contributed the lowest percentage (0.1%). It was found that 7.8% of the total houses in the State were situated in the Cities/Towns of more than 50,000 population as shown below :—

Name of City/Town	Population	Percentage of urban census house to the total census houses
1. Jaipur ..	403,444	2.4
2. Ajmer ..	231,240	1.2
3. Jodhpur ..	224,760	1.0
4. Bikaner ..	150,634	0.8
5. Kota ..	120,345	0.6
6. Udaipur ..	111,139	0.6
7. Alwar ..	72,707	0.4
8. Ganganagar ..	63,854	0.2
9. Beawar ..	53,931	0.3
10. Sikar ..	50,636	0.3
		7.8

As many as 6.6% were concentrated in the six cities having more than one lakh population.

Vacant Census Houses

2.9. Rajasthan had 583 thousand census houses vacant at the time of the house listing. The following table shows the number of vacant census houses in the various Districts :—

Percent distribution of vacant census houses

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	100	81.2	18.8
1. Ganganagar ..	2.4	2.0	0.4
2. Bikaner ..	2.2	1.0	1.2
3. Churu ..	1.8	0.7	1.1
4. Jhunjhunu ..	2.3	1.4	0.9
5. Alwar ..	4.6	4.3	0.3
6. Bharatpur ..	5.5	4.1	1.4
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	7.3	6.6	0.7
8. Jaipur ..	10.2	8.3	1.9
9. Sikar ..	4.0	2.4	1.6
10. Ajmer ..	5.6	4.1	1.5
11. Tonk ..	3.1	2.5	0.6
12. Jaisalmer ..	1.9	1.2	0.7
13. Jodhpur ..	4.0	3.0	1.0
14. Nagaur ..	4.7	4.0	0.7
15. Pali ..	6.7	6.0	0.7
16. Barmer ..	1.9	1.7	0.2

Percent distribution of vacant census houses—contd.

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
17. Jalore ..	2.5	2.3	0.2
18. Sirohi ..	3.5	3.0	0.5
19. Bhilwara ..	3.2	2.8	0.4
20. Udaipur ..	8.1	7.4	0.7
21. Chitorgarh ..	3.7	3.3	0.4
22. Dungarpur ..	1.2	1.0	0.2
23. Banswara ..	1.2	1.1	0.1
24. Bundi ..	1.9	1.6	0.3
25. Kota ..	4.4	3.6	0.8
26. Jhalawar ..	2.1	1.8	0.3

2.10. The maximum percentage of vacant houses (10.2) in the State was in Jaipur District followed by Udaipur District (8.1). In Dungarpur and Banswara Districts percentage of vacant houses (1.2) was the lowest.

2.11. Most of the vacant houses (81.2%) were noticed in the rural areas of the State. This was also observed in most of the Districts, except Bikaner and Churu Districts, where comparatively large number of vacant houses existed in the urban areas rather than rural because the population of towns in these Districts remains to a large extent outside the State in quest of their business and professions. 8.3% vacant houses were found in rural areas of Jaipur District while Churu district had only 0.7%.

2.12. Out of the total (18.8%) vacant houses in the urban areas of the State, 1.9% were in Jaipur District alone (out of which Jaipur City contributed 1.1%). Banswara District had only 0.1% urban vacant houses.

2.13. The table below shows the incidence of vacant houses in the rural and urban areas of the State :—

Number of vacant census houses per 1,000 of all census houses

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	113	111	119
1. Ganganagar ..	68	67	72
2. Bikaner ..	110	91	135
3. Churu ..	82	49	138
4. Jhunjhunu ..	88	69	160
5. Alwar ..	89	90	76
6. Bharatpur ..	98	86	171
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	153	155	137
8. Jaipur ..	112	127	73
9. Sikar ..	120	91	226
10. Ajmer ..	124	149	84
11. Tonk ..	131	127	148
12. Jaisalmer ..	286	230	512
13. Jodhpur ..	116	125	96
14. Nagaur ..	122	121	130
15. Pali ..	171	172	163

Number of vacant census houses per 1,000 of all census houses—contd.

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
16. Barmer	81	79	98
17. Jalor	110	108	147
18. Sirohi	199	206	168
19. Bhilwara	79	75	119
20. Udaipur	121	125	92
21. Chitorgarh	107	106	118
22. Dungarpur	74	70	134
23. Banswara	66	64	94
24. Bundi	128	131	117
25. Kota	110	114	94
26. Jhalawar	98	93	151

2.14. It will be observed that in the State as a whole the incidence of vacant houses was a little higher in the urban areas than in the rural. Most of the Districts in the State followed this pattern except in Districts in which most of the major towns are located viz. Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur and Alwar. The pattern was also found to be reversed in case of Districts Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi and Pali. In Bikaner, Ganganagar and Sikar Districts, however, the incidence of vacant houses was higher in urban areas than in rural, although these Districts also have towns with population above 50,000. The lesser incidence of vacant houses in the rural areas may be on account of the fact that the population residing there is comparatively immobile and backward and hence there are very few houses that are either surplus or vacant. The very low proportion of 64 in District Banswara confirms this view as the District is predominantly populated by Bhil tribes who are a backward community. The incidence of vacant houses is also lower in the urban areas of these Districts which have highly urbanised, commercial and industrial towns such as the Districts Ganganagar (72) and Jaipur (73). In the other urban areas constituting smaller towns proportion of vacant houses is, however, higher due to migration of the local population to big cities and towns in search of better enterprises. They generally keep the houses vacant so that they can stay in those houses whenever they come to their native towns on some social occasions.

2.15. Considering the proportion of vacant census houses within each District it was observed that Jaisalmer District had as many as 286 out of 1,000 census houses vacant while there were only 66 in Banswara District. In Jaisalmer District which lies in desert area with very scanty rainfall large number of houses were vacant due to migration of people in

the past and even now many persons of this district go out in search of employment. The soil is fertile with good forests and plentiful rainfall in Banswara District where the tribal population is backward and immobile and hence vacant houses were much less there.

2.16. Amongst the tehsils of the State most of the census houses (637) were lying vacant in tehsil Ramgarh of Jaisalmer District while the lowest proportion (37) existed in tehsil Nadbai of Bharatpur District.

2.17. Amongst towns having more than 50,000 population, highest proportion of vacant houses (215) was in Sikar and the lowest (47) in Ganganagar.

Occupied Census Houses

2.18. The occupied census houses were used as shown below :—

Occupied census houses used as	Number	Percentage to total census houses
1. Dwellings	3,737,177	72.1
2. Shop-cum-dwellings	22,014	0.4
3. Workshop-cum-dwellings	17,816	0.3
4. Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	9,485	0.2
5. Shops excluding eating houses	176,335	3.4
6. Business houses and offices	11,499	0.2
7. Workshops and factories	26,399	0.5
8. Schools and other educational institutions including training classes and coaching and shop classes	16,032	0.3
9. Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	7,272	0.1
10. Places of entertainment and community gathering, Panchayat Ghar etc.	2,948	0.1
11. Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.	4,330	0.1
12. Others	5,69,990	11.0
TOTAL		88.7

Dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings

2.19. 72.8% of the total census houses in the State are used as dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings. Most of this percentage consists of dwellings (72.1%) while the other two types contribute only 0.4% and 0.3% respectively. The following table gives the percentage distribution

of census houses used as all types of dwellings in the various Districts.

Percentage of dwellings of all kinds in each District

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	100	83.1	16.9
1. Ganganagar	4.8	4.1	0.7
2. Bikaner	2.1	1.2	0.9
3. Churu	2.8	1.9	0.9
4. Jhunjhunu	3.0	2.5	0.5
5. Alwar	5.1	4.7	0.4
6. Bharatpur	5.6	4.8	0.8
7. Sawai Madhopur	4.9	4.3	0.6
8. Jaipur	9.6	6.6	3.0
9. Sikar	3.6	3.0	0.6
10. Ajmer	5.0	3.1	1.9
11. Tonk	2.4	2.0	0.4
12. Jaisalmer	0.7	0.6	0.1
13. Jodhpur	4.1	2.9	1.2
14. Nagaur	4.5	3.9	0.6
15. Pali	4.3	3.8	0.5
16. Barmer	3.1	2.9	0.2
17. Jalor	2.8	2.7	0.1
18. Sirohi	2.0	1.7	0.3
19. Bhilwara	4.8	4.4	0.4
20. Udaipur	8.0	7.1	0.9
21. Chitorgarh	3.9	3.5	0.4
22. Dungarpur	2.0	1.9	0.1
23. Banswara	2.3	2.2	0.1
24. Bundi	1.7	1.4	0.3
25. Kota	4.4	3.6	0.8
26. Jhalawar	2.5	2.3	0.2

2.20. 9.6% of the State total of all types of dwellings was found in Jaipur District followed by Udaipur District (8%). The percentage contribution of Jaisalmer District was the smallest (0.7%).

2.21. 83.1% of dwellings are located in the rural areas. The highest total of dwellings in rural areas exists in Udaipur District (7.1%) whereas Jaisalmer District has returned the smallest percentage (0.6%).

2.22. The highest number of urban dwellings was noticed in Jaipur District (3.0%) and the lowest in Jalor, Dungarpur, Banswara and Jaisalmer Districts (0.1%). This is natural as towns are more concen-

trated in the fertile tracts than the desert. Out of the 16.9% dwellings in urban areas of the State 7.8% were found in larger towns which had more than 50,000 population. The rest of the dwellings were distributed in the remaining small towns. The percentage share of urban dwellings in larger towns is as under :—

Name of City/Town	Percentage of urban dwellings
1. Jaipur	2.5
2. Ajmer	1.2
3. Jodhpur	1.0
4. Bikaner	0.7
5. Kota	0.6
6. Udaipur	0.6
7. Alwar	0.4
8. Ganganagar	0.3
9. Beawar	0.3
10. Sikar	0.2
	7.8

2.23. A total of 6.6% of the census houses used as all types of dwellings in the urban areas were found concentrated in cities having more than one lakh of population.

2.24. Within the Districts, 856 out of 1,000 census houses in District Ganganagar were used as all types of dwellings, indicating the largest proportion in the State, while Dungarpur District closely followed with 831. In Alwar District, however, the proportion of houses being used as all types of dwellings was the lowest (637) amongst the Districts.

2.25. In the tehsils of the State, tehsil Karanpur of Ganganagar District showed the highest proportion of dwellings of all types (887). The lowest proportion (334) was noticed in Ramgarh tehsil of Jaisalmer District.

2.26. The table below shows the percentage distribution of various types of dwellings in the rural and urban areas of the State :—

Percentage distribution of various types of dwellings in the rural and urban areas

State/District	Dwellings			Shop-cum-Dwellings			Workshop-cum-Dwellings		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
RAJASTHAN	100	83.2	16.8	100	66.4	33.6	100	81.6	18.4
1. Ganganagar	4.8	4.1	0.7	7.0	4.9	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
2. Bikaner	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.8	0.4	1.4	2.3	0.5	1.8
3. Churu	2.9	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
4. Jhunjhunu	3.0	2.5	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.4
5. Alwar	5.1	4.7	0.4	3.9	2.5	1.4	2.9	1.9	1.0
6. Bharatpur	5.6	4.8	0.8	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5

Percentage distribution of various types of dwellings in the rural and urban area.—contd.

State/District (1)	Dwellings			Shop-cum-Dwellings			Workshop-cum-Dwellings		
	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)	Total (5)	Rural (6)	Urban (7)	Total (8)	Rural (9)	Urban (10)
7. Sawai Madhopur	4.9	4.4	0.5	4.3	3.3	1.0	2.8	2.4	0.4
8. Jaipur	9.6	6.6	3.0	8.1	3.1	5.0	18.4	15.8	2.6
9. Sikar	3.6	3.0	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.1
10. Ajmer	5.0	3.1	1.9	3.9	2.1	1.8	8.3	7.0	1.3
11. Tonk	2.4	2.0	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.7
12. Jaisalmer	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.6
13. Jodhpur	4.1	2.9	1.2	4.1	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.5	1.6
14. Nagaur	4.5	3.9	0.6	9.2	1.8	7.4	4.4	3.5	0.9
15. Pali	4.3	3.8	0.5	4.2	3.7	0.5	13.2	12.5	0.7
16. Barmer	3.0	2.8	0.2	7.4	7.1	0.3	6.2	6.2	0.0
17. Jalor	2.8	2.7	0.1	4.5	4.4	0.1	3.1	3.0	0.1
18. Sirohi	2.0	1.7	0.3	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0
19. Bhilwara	4.7	4.3	0.4	2.8	2.2	0.6	8.3	8.2	0.1
20. Udaipur	8.0	7.1	0.9	8.8	7.5	1.3	3.6	2.5	1.1
21. Chitorgarh	4.0	3.6	0.4	3.4	2.6	0.8	3.3	2.6	0.7
22. Dungarpur	2.0	1.9	0.1	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
23. Banswara	2.3	2.2	0.1	3.9	3.5	0.4	2.5	2.2	0.3
24. Bundi	1.7	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5
25. Kota	4.4	3.6	0.8	4.8	3.5	1.3	2.0	1.8	0.2
26. Jhalawar	2.5	2.3	0.2	3.1	2.4	0.7	4.3	3.7	0.6

2.27. The census houses used purely for residential purposes were as many as 83.2% in rural areas of the State while dwellings which combine residence with shop or workshop were 66.4% and 81.6% respectively. The incidence of shop-cum-dwellings was lower as compared to the other two types of dwellings probably due to the reason that marketing of goods produced in rural areas is normally done in weekly "Hats" or in nearby towns. Quite a sizable proportion (33.6%) of houses used as shop-cum-dwellings was located in the urban areas of the State. The reasons for this can be ascribed to the fact that in small towns people generally use a part of the front portion of their residential houses as shops. On the other hand, a high percentage of workshop-cum-dwellings indicates predominance of household industries in rural areas where village artisans and craftsmen like carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers etc. carry on their traditional occupations in parts of their residential houses.

Dwellings

2.28. In rural areas of the State the highest percentage of dwellings was contributed by Udaipur District (7.1) followed by Jaipur District (6.6). Jaisalmer District accounted for (0.6) only. In the urban areas of the State, however, Jaipur District contributed the highest percentage (3.0) while the lowest (0.1) was in Districts Jaisalmer, Jalor, Dungarpur and Banswara.

Shop-cum-Dwellings

2.29. The largest percentage of shop-cum-dwellings in the rural areas of the State was shared by Udaipur District (7.5) closely followed by Barmer District (7.1) and the lowest (0.4) was recorded in Districts Bikaner, Churu and Jhunjhunu. In the urban areas, the highest percentage (7.4) was contributed by Nagaur District and the lowest (0.1) recorded in Jaisalmer and Jalor Districts.

Workshop-cum-Dwellings

2.30. The percentage of workshop-cum-dwellings in rural areas of the State was the highest (15.8) in Jaipur District while in Churu District it was almost nil. In the urban areas, however, the highest percentage (2.6) was also contributed by Jaipur District and the share of Barmer and Sirohi Districts was practically nil.

2.31. Considering the rural and urban proportion of the various types of dwellings in each District, it was observed that the highest proportion of dwellings in rural areas was found in Jalor District (952). The highest proportion of shop-cum-dwellings (977) was also found in the rural areas of the same District. Barmer District recorded the highest (994) proportion of its workshop-cum-dwellings in the rural areas.

2.32. The highest proportion of dwellings in urban areas was recorded in Bikaner District (417), shop-cum-dwellings in Nagaur District (809) and workshop-cum-dwellings in Churu District (963).

Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses

2.33. There are about 0.2% of the total census houses of the State which come within this category. 69% of these houses are in the rural areas and 31% are in urban. The following table shows the percentage of such census houses in the rural and urban areas :—

Percentage of Hotels, Sarais, Dharmshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN			
1. Ganganagar	3.0	1.4	1.6
2. Bikaner	2.3	1.3	1.0
3. Churu	2.8	1.1	1.7
4. Jhunjhunu	4.9	3.5	1.4
5. Alwar	7.6	6.2	1.4
6. Bharatpur	7.2	5.4	1.8
7. Sawai Madhopur	3.3	2.6	0.7
8. Jaipur	8.3	5.7	2.6
9. Sikar	5.0	3.5	1.5
10. Ajmer	6.5	2.9	3.6
11. Tonk	2.0	1.3	0.7
12. Jaisalmer	2.0	1.8	0.2
13. Jodhpur	5.3	3.2	2.1
14. Nagaur	4.8	4.1	0.7
15. Pali	6.8	5.8	1.0
16. Barmer	2.8	2.3	0.5
17. Jalor	3.7	3.0	0.7
18. Sirohi	4.2	2.5	1.7
19. Bhilwara	3.3	2.3	1.0
20. Udaipur	4.3	2.9	1.4
21. Chitorgarh	2.8	1.8	1.0
22. Dungarpur	0.7	0.6	0.1
23. Banswara	0.8	0.6	0.2
24. Bundi	0.9	0.5	0.4
25. Kota	3.2	1.6	1.6
26. Jhalawar	1.5	1.2	0.3

2.34. 8.3% of these houses were located in Jaipur District followed by Alwar District where they were 7.6%, and the lowest in Dungarpur district (0.7%).

2.35. Within the Districts, Jaisalmer District used the highest proportion 5 out of 1,000 of its houses for these purposes. In its Pokaran Tehsil as many as 10 out of its 1,000 houses come under this category. Ganganagar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Bundi, Banswara, Dungarpur, Kota and Jhalawar Districts returned only one out of a thousand of such houses. In desert area of Jaisalmer District where distances between villages is great, a number of Dharmshalas and Sarais exist for the benefit of travellers.

2.36. In the urban areas of the State, concentration of such houses was noticed in the ten large towns as shown in the table below :—

Name of the City or Town	Percentage
1. Jaipur	1.8
2. Ajmer	1.9
3. Jodhpur	1.8
4. Bikaner	0.7
5. Kota	1.3
6. Udaipur	0.9
7. Alwar	1.2
8. Ganganagar	0.5
9. Beawar	0.7
10. Sikar	0.5
TOTAL	11.3

Shops excluding eating houses

2.37. Shops constitute 3.4% of the total census houses in the State. The shops are distributed between rural and urban areas in the proportion of 55 and 45 respectively. The table below shows the percentage distribution of such houses in various Districts :—

Shops excluding eating houses

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN			
1. Ganganagar	100	54.9	45.1
2. Bikaner	4.1	1.7	2.4
3. Churu	1.9	0.3	1.6
4. Jhunjhunu	2.1	0.2	1.9
5. Alwar	3.4	1.9	1.5
6. Bharatpur	6.3	5.1	1.2
7. Sawai Madhopur	5.9	3.1	2.8
8. Jaipur	5.4	4.0	1.4
9. Sikar	12.4	6.4	6.0
10. Ajmer	4.8	2.8	2.0
11. Tonk	7.9	2.9	5.0
12. Jaisalmer	3.3	2.2	1.1
13. Jodhpur	0.3	0.1	0.2
14. Nagaur	4.3	0.9	3.4
15. Pali	4.6	2.7	1.9
16. Barmer	3.5	2.3	1.2
17. Jalor	1.5	0.7	0.8
18. Sirohi	0.9	0.6	0.3
19. Bhilwara	1.1	0.4	0.7
20. Udaipur	5.9	4.6	1.3
21. Chitorgarh	7.1	4.6	2.5
22. Dungarpur	3.5	2.2	1.3
23. Banswara	1.0	0.6	0.4
24. Bundi	0.7	0.4	0.3
25. Kota	1.8	0.9	0.9
26. Jhalawar	4.6	2.1	2.5
.. .. .	1.7	1.2	0.5

2.38. The highest percentage of these was claimed by District Jaipur (12.4%) followed by Ajmer District (7.9%) and the lowest in Jaisalmer District (0.3%).

2.39. Amongst the Districts, Ajmer District returned the highest proportion of shops excluding eating houses (53 out of its one thousand census houses) while the lowest was in Banswara District (12). Amongst various tehsils of the State, tehsil Kishangarh of Ajmer District had 70 out of its 1,000 houses as shops while tehsil Nachna of Jaisalmer District had the lowest proportion (3).

2.40. Out of the 45.1% such houses found in urban areas of the State, 18.1% were concentrated in 10 major towns having population of 50,000 and over. In these towns, Beawar had 105 of its 1,000 houses used as shops followed by Jodhpur (99) while in Bikaner only 59 of its 1,000 houses were utilised for this purpose.

Business houses and Offices

2.41. Nearly 0.2% of the total census houses in the State were used as business houses and offices. These houses were distributed in the ratio of 47 : 53 in rural and urban areas of the State. The following table gives the percentage distribution of such houses in the various Districts :—

Percent distribution of Business houses and offices

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	100	47.2	52.8
1. Ganganagar	4.6	1.7	2.9
2. Bikaner	2.8	0.5	2.3
3. Churu	2.4	0.4	2.0
4. Jhunjhunu	1.6	0.8	0.8
5. Alwar	4.3	2.7	1.6
6. Bharatpur	4.7	2.0	2.7
7. Sawai Madhopur	3.1	2.2	0.9
8. Jaipur	14.1	4.3	9.8
9. Sikar	2.5	1.0	1.5
10. Ajmer	8.5	3.0	5.5
11. Tonk	2.2	1.3	0.9
12. Jaisalmer	0.9	0.5	0.4
13. Jodhpur	4.0	1.4	2.6
14. Nagaur	3.0	1.4	1.6
15. Pali	3.4	2.4	1.0
16. Barmer	2.3	1.5	0.8
17. Jalor	1.7	1.1	0.6
18. Sirohi	3.1	1.4	1.7
19. Bhilwara	4.2	2.6	1.6
20. Udaipur	8.5	5.2	3.3
21. Chitorgarh	3.8	2.2	1.6
22. Dungarpur	1.9	1.4	0.5
23. Banswara	1.8	1.3	0.5
24. Bundi	2.0	0.8	1.2
25. Kota	6.3	2.6	3.7
26. Jhalawar	2.3	1.5	0.8

2.42. Nearly 14.1% of these lay in Jaipur District followed by Udaipur District (8.5%). The smallest number was returned from Jaisalmer District (0.9%).

2.43. In the Districts the highest proportion of such houses was located in Ajmer District (4 in 1,000) while a still higher proportion was found in its Ajmer tehsil (5). Of all the tehsils in the State, Tehsil Ladpura of Kota District returned the highest proportion (9) of such houses. Kota city has been developing fast as an industrial town in the State and it is, therefore, natural that business houses and offices are springing there comparatively in large numbers.

2.44. Out of a total of 52.8% business houses located in urban areas of the State, as many as 25.2% were concentrated in ten towns having population of 50,000 and over. Within these towns, Ganganagar town had 13 out of its thousand houses used for this purpose followed by Udaipur and Kota where 9 out of 1,000 houses were used similarly while in Jodhpur and Bikaner 5 out of a thousand houses were put to this use.

Workshops and Factories

2.45. 0.5% of the total number of census houses in the State were used as workshops and factories. Such houses were found in the proportion of 44 : 56 in the rural and urban areas of the State. The table below gives the percentage distribution of such houses in the various Districts of the State :—

Percent distribution of Workshops and Factories

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	100	43.7	56.3
1. Ganganagar	3.5	1.3	2.2
2. Bikaner	5.0	0.9	4.1
3. Churu	2.1	0.2	1.9
4. Jhunjhunu	1.7	0.9	0.8
5. Alwar	6.3	4.6	1.7
6. Bharatpur	4.7	2.1	2.6
7. Sawai Madhopur	4.6	3.4	1.2
8. Jaipur	19.8	7.8	12.0
9. Sikar	3.2	1.1	2.1
10. Ajmer	8.7	2.0	6.7
11. Tonk	2.5	1.1	1.4
12. Jaisalmer	0.7	0.5	0.2
13. Jodhpur	5.7	1.1	4.6
14. Nagaur	2.7	1.5	1.2
15. Pali	2.7	1.7	1.0
16. Barmer	1.8	1.0	0.8
17. Jalor	1.1	0.7	0.4
18. Sirohi	0.8	0.5	0.3
19. Bhilwara	4.5	3.3	1.2
20. Udaipur	5.5	2.1	3.4

Percent distribution of Workshops and Factories—contd.

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
21. Chitorgarh	4.0	2.4	1.6
22. Dungarpur	0.4	0.2	0.2
23. Banswara	0.5	0.3	0.2
24. Bundi	1.1	0.5	0.6
25. Kota	4.5	1.4	3.1
26. Jhalawar	1.9	1.1	0.8

2.46. 19.8% of these houses were located in Jaipur District and 8.7% in Ajmer District. There were only 0.4% of such houses in Dungarpur District.

2.47. Within the Districts, Bikaner District returned 11 of its 1,000 census houses as workshops and factories while there were only 1 in a thousand in Banswara and Dungarpur Districts. As large number of small industries are being run in Bikaner District such as jewellery, silverware, wool, printing of cloth and manufacture of food stuffs etc., the larger percentage of such census houses there can be easily accounted for.

2.48. Amongst the tehsils of the State, Jaipur tehsil had the highest proportion of such houses (20 per thousand). This figure includes workshops and factories located in Jaipur city.

2.49. Majority of workshops and factories have been found in the urban areas of the State (56.3%). Jaipur District has 12% of such houses in its urban areas while Ajmer District returned 6.7% of such houses. The position with regard to principal towns shown as under indicates that about three-fifth of such houses were concentrated in these towns :—

Name of City/Town	Percentage
1. Jaipur	10.1
2. Ajmer	4.9
3. Jodhpur	4.1
4. Bikaner	3.4
5. Kota	2.6
6. Udaipur	3.0
7. Alwar	1.4
8. Ganganagar	1.2
9. Beawar	0.7
10. Sikar	1.1
TOTAL	32.5

Schools and other educational institutions etc.

2.50. Only 0.3% of the total census houses in the State were used as schools and other educational institutions which appears to be quite a low percentage for the normal requirements of the population as regards educational facilities. The table below shows the

percentage distribution of such houses in the various Districts of the State :—

Percent Distribution of Schools etc.

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	100	78.3	21.7
1. Ganganagar	4.5	3.9	0.6
2. Bikaner	2.9	1.5	1.4
3. Churu	3.5	2.1	1.4
4. Jhunjhunu	4.3	3.5	0.8
5. Alwar	5.2	4.7	0.5
6. Bharatpur	5.5	4.4	1.1
7. Sawai Madhopur	4.6	4.1	0.5
8. Jaipur	10.3	7.3	3.0
9. Sikar	5.2	4.0	1.2
10. Ajmer	6.9	4.3	2.6
11. Tonk	2.7	2.0	0.7
12. Jaisalmer	0.7	0.6	0.1
13. Jodhpur	4.3	2.6	1.7
14. Nagaur	4.1	3.5	0.6
15. Pali	3.7	3.3	0.4
16. Barmer	2.3	2.0	0.3
17. Jalor	2.3	2.2	0.1
18. Sirohi	1.9	1.5	0.4
19. Bhilwara	3.4	2.9	0.5
20. Udaipur	6.6	5.3	1.3
21. Chitorgarh	2.9	2.3	0.6
22. Dungarpur	2.6	2.4	0.2
23. Banswara	2.5	2.3	0.2
24. Bundi	1.3	1.0	0.3
25. Kota	4.1	3.2	0.9
26. Jhalawar	1.7	1.4	0.3

2.51. 10.3% of these houses have been found in Jaipur District followed by 6.9% in Ajmer District. Jaisalmer District had only 0.7%.

2.52. About 78.3% of such houses were located in the rural areas of the State most of which are used to accommodate the primary and single teacher schools.

2.53. 21.7% of such houses were found in the urban areas of the State out of which 9.7% were concentrated in 10 big towns. Within these 10 towns, Bikaner, Sikar, Jodhpur and Udaipur each had 5 such houses out of every one thousand for schools etc., followed by Ajmer and Beawar, where 4 per thousand of their houses were used for it, while in Ganganagar, Alwar, Jaipur and Kota only 3 out of a thousand houses were used for similar purposes.

Restaurant, Sweetmeat shops including eating places

2.54. Near about 0.1% of the total census houses in the State were found to be in this category. About 25% of such houses are located in the rural areas and 75% in the urban areas of the State. The table below

shows the distribution of such houses in the various Districts of the State :—

Percent distribution of Restaurants etc.

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	100	24.7	75.3
1. Ganganagar	6.0	1.4	4.6
2. Bikaner	6.4	0.4	6.0
3. Churu	2.4	0.3	2.1
4. Jhunjhunu	2.8	1.1	1.7
5. Alwar	5.7	2.6	3.1
6. Bharatpur	1.9	0.4	1.5
7. Sawai Madhopur	4.3	2.0	2.3
8. Jaipur	22.0	4.3	17.7
9. Sikar	4.6	0.5	4.1
10. Ajmer	11.1	0.4	10.7
11. Tonk	1.3	0.3	1.0
12. Jaisalmer	0.8	0.0	0.8
13. Jodhpur	5.4	0.6	4.8
14. Nagaur	1.7	0.5	1.2
15. Pali	1.4	1.1	0.3
16. Barmer	1.6	0.5	1.1
17. Jalore	0.8	0.6	0.2
18. Sirohi	1.1	0.6	0.5
19. Bhilwara	1.3	0.5	0.8
20. Udaipur	6.3	1.8	4.5
21. Chitorgarh	2.3	0.8	1.5
22. Dungarpur	1.1	0.5	0.6
23. Banswara	0.9	0.2	0.7
24. Bundi	1.5	0.4	1.1
25. Kota	3.2	1.8	1.4
26. Jhalawar	2.1	1.1	1.0

2.55. There were 22.0% of such houses located in Jaipur District followed by Ajmer District (11.1%) and the lowest in Jalore District (0.8%).

2.56. Within the Districts Bikaner District recorded the highest proportion of these houses 4 per thousand and Jaipur and Ajmer Districts each had only 3. Bharatpur, Pali, Bhilwara and Jalore had a negligible number of such houses.

2.57. Amongst the various tehsils of the State Jaipur tehsil of Jaipur District had the highest proportion (8) of such houses while Bikaner tehsil of Bikaner District had only 7.

2.58. Out of the 75% such houses located in the urban areas of the State, the towns having more than 50,000 population shared 47.1%. In Sikar proportion of such houses was 15 out of its every 1,000 houses followed by 11 in Ganganagar and Alwar and lowest 2 per thousand in Kota.

Places of Entertainment etc.

2.59. Only 0.1% census houses in the State were used as places of entertainment and for community

gathering etc. The table below shows the percentage distribution of such houses in the various Districts of the State :—

Percent distribution of places of entertainment, community gathering etc.

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	100	81.0	19.0
1. Ganganagar	6.3	5.4	0.9
2. Bikaner	4.7	2.5	2.2
3. Churu	2.4	1.1	1.3
4. Jhunjhunu	2.1	1.7	0.4
5. Alwar	4.0	3.8	0.2
6. Bharatpur	3.9	3.3	0.6
7. Sawai Madhopur	5.1	4.7	0.4
8. Jaipur	7.1	5.8	1.3
9. Sikar	2.9	2.4	0.5
10. Ajmer	7.7	5.9	1.8
11. Tonk	2.4	1.9	0.5
12. Jaisalmer	0.5	0.5	0.0
13. Jodhpur	2.6	1.7	0.9
14. Nagaur	5.7	4.1	1.6
15. Pali	7.1	6.3	0.8
16. Barmer	2.1	2.0	0.1
17. Jalore	1.7	1.4	0.3
18. Sirohi	2.5	2.3	0.2
19. Bhilwara	4.7	4.1	0.6
20. Udaipur	7.5	5.8	1.7
21. Chitorgarh	4.4	4.1	0.3
22. Dungarpur	2.2	1.8	0.4
23. Banswara	1.9	1.9	0.0
24. Bundi	1.6	1.3	0.3
25. Kota	4.0	3.2	0.8
26. Jhalawar	2.9	2.0	0.9

2.60. 7.7% of these houses existed in Ajmer District followed by 7.5% in Udaipur District while the contribution of Jaisalmer District was 0.5% only.

2.61. About 81% of such houses are located in the rural areas where on account of democratic decentralisation of the governmental powers, several types of local bodies have been established and construction of places of community gathering viz. Panchayat Ghars has begun in right earnest.

2.62. Out of the 19% of such houses which are located in the urban areas of the State the ten large towns contributed as much as 7.6%.

Public Health & Medical Institutions etc.

2.63. Census houses used as Public health and Medical institutions formed only 0.1% of the total census houses in the State. Table below shows the

distribution of such census houses in the various Districts of the State :—

Percent distribution of census houses used as Public health, Medical institutions etc.

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	100	48.8	51.2
1. Ganganagar	4.7	2.3	2.4
2. Bikaner	3.4	0.9	2.5
3. Churu	2.8	0.8	2.0
4. Jhunjhunu	3.8	2.5	1.3
5. Alwar	4.8	3.2	1.6
6. Bharatpur	4.1	2.1	2.0
7. Sawai Madhopur	3.7	3.0	0.7
8. Jaipur	16.6	6.6	10.0
9. Sikar	4.6	2.7	1.9
10. Ajmer	8.7	2.6	6.1
11. Tonk	2.5	1.3	1.2
12. Jaisalmer	0.4	0.2	0.2
13. Jodhpur	3.7	1.1	2.6
14. Nagaur	8.8	1.8	7.0
15. Pali	3.1	2.4	0.7
16. Barmer	0.8	0.5	0.3
17. Jalore	1.0	0.8	0.2
18. Sirohi	1.4	0.7	0.7
19. Bhilwara	3.1	2.4	0.7
20. Udaipur	5.2	2.9	2.3
21. Chitorgarh	2.3	1.5	0.8
22. Dungarpur	1.0	0.8	0.2
23. Banswara	1.6	1.0	0.6
24. Bundi	1.6	0.9	0.7
25. Kota	4.3	2.4	1.9
26. Jhalawar	2.0	1.4	0.6

2.64. Such houses were distributed in the proportion of 49 and 51 in the rural and urban areas of the State. 16.6% were situated in Jaipur District followed by 8.8% in Nagaur District while Jaisalmer District had the lowest percentage (0.4).

2.65. Amongst the Districts, Ajmer and Nagaur only had such houses in the proportion of 2 in a thousand while other Districts returned only 1 or a negligible proportion.

2.66. Tehsil Parbatsar of Nagaur District had the highest proportion of such houses among all the tehsils of the State viz. 7 per thousand while tehsil Jaipur had only 3.

2.67. Out of the total 51.2% of such houses located in the urban areas of the State as many as 24.2% were shared by the ten major towns. While Ganganagar had 4 such houses out of every 1,000. Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur returned only 3 such houses. In the remaining towns 2 in a thousand houses were used in this manner.

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Others

2.68. Quite a sizable percentage (11) of the total census houses in the State have been recorded under this category. The table below shows distribution of such houses in the various Districts of the State :—

Percent distribution of census houses used for other purposes

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	100	89.3	10.7
1. Ganganagar	1.0	0.8	0.2
2. Bikaner	3.1	2.1	1.0
3. Churu	1.2	0.6	0.6
4. Jhunjhunu	2.1	3.1	0.4
5. Alwar	1.8	1.5	0.3
6. Bharatpur	1.6	1.9	0.7
7. Sawai Madhopur	0.7	0.7	0.2
8. Jaipur	10.1	1.4	1.7
9. Sikar	0.9	0.3	0.6
10. Ajmer	2.1	2.2	1.0
11. Tonk	0.9	0.6	0.3
12. Jaisalmer	0.2	0.1	0.1
13. Jodhpur	2.2	1.7	0.5
14. Nagaur	3.2	2.7	0.5
15. Pali	3.1	2.8	0.3
16. Barmer	1.4	1.2	0.2
17. Jalore	1.0	1.0	0.0
18. Sirohi	0.6	0.4	0.2
19. Bhilwara	4.9	4.6	0.3
20. Udaipur	4.6	4.3	0.3
21. Chitorgarh	3.9	3.6	0.3
22. Dungarpur	1.0	1.0	0.0
23. Banswara	1.6	1.5	0.1
24. Bundi	1.1	0.9	0.2
25. Kota	4.6	4.1	0.5
26. Jhalawar	2.5	2.3	0.2

2.69. Such houses were found in the proportion of 89 and 11 in the rural and urban areas of the State. Jaipur District returned the largest number of such houses (13.1%) while Jaisalmer District had the lowest (0.2%).

There were wide fluctuations from district to district in the distribution of Census houses classified as 'others'. Alwar District had 223 while Ganganagar returned only 26 out of every 1,000 houses used for other purposes. As many as 349 such houses out of its every thousand houses were found in Nokha tehsil of Bikaner District and the lowest proportion (4) was recorded in Ramgarh tehsil of Jaisalmer District.

2.70. Out of 10.7% of such houses located in the urban areas of the State, as many as 4.3% were found in the ten large towns. In Bikaner 106 out of its 1,000 houses were used for other purposes followed

by Sikar (104) while Ganganagar had only 19 such houses.

The proportion of houses used as 'others' showed

a high preponderance in the rural areas of the State. This may be on account of the fact that the type of houses included in this category such as the cowsheds,

State	Vacant Census Houses	OCCUPIED				
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings and Workshop-cum-dwellings			Total
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pradesh	59	941	802	787	4	11
2. Assam	20	980	931	908	21	2
3. Bihar	30	970	798	765	13	20
4. Gujarat	110	890	712	704	4	4
5. Jammu & Kashmir	105	895	486	472	3	11
6. Kerala	85	915	815	811	3	1
7. Madhya Pradesh	49	951	711	668	7	36
8. Madras	68	932	862	841	7	14
9. Maharashtra	72	928	674	652	7	15
10. Mysore	81	919	738	725	4	9
11. Orissa	35	965	889	826	5	58
12. Punjab	77	923	664	657	5	2
13. RAJASTHAN	113	887	728	721	4	3
14. Uttar Pradesh	33	967	642	635	4	3
15. West Bengal	28	972	796	786	7	3

2.72. It will be observed that the proportion of vacant houses varies from 20 in Assam to 113 in Rajasthan. The largest proportion (931) of all kinds of dwellings was found in Assam while the lowest (486) was in Jammu and Kashmir as against (728) in Rajasthan. The highest proportion (908) of houses used only as dwellings was in Assam, the lowest (472) in Jammu and Kashmir while it was 721 in Rajasthan. Regarding Shop-cum-dwellings, the highest proportion of such houses was also found in Assam (21), the lowest also in Jammu and Kashmir while it was 4 in Rajasthan. The highest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings was found in Orissa (58), lowest in Kerala (1) while it was 3 in Rajasthan. In no State the proportion of houses used as hotels, sarais etc. exceeds 3, the highest in the Punjab and Orissa. In rest of the States the proportion varies from 1 to 2 and Rajasthan has 2 such houses in every thousand. Kerala has the largest proportion of houses used as (a) shops exclud-

ing eating houses (42) as well as of (b) restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating houses (18), while Rajasthan had 34 and 1 such census houses respectively. The proportion of business houses and offices varies from 1 in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh to 6 in Kerala while Rajasthan had 2. Jammu and Kashmir leads (21) in the proportion of census houses used as factories and workshops; the lowest proportion was found in Assam (2) while it was 5 in Rajasthan. The proportion of census houses used as educational institutions was highest (9) in Assam and lowest in Uttar Pradesh (2) while it was 3 for Rajasthan. Maharashtra leads in the matter of census houses used as places of entertainment (18) while it was lowest in Rajasthan along with Assam, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal (1). As regards houses used for public health and medical institutions etc. the proportion was highest in Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal (2), while

grass-sheds, 'baithak' etc., are mostly found in the villages in large numbers.

Comparison with other States

2.71. The table below compares the distribution of

a thousand houses by vacant and the various uses of occupied houses in Rajasthan to other States in India :—

CENSUS HOUSES								
Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes & Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Schools & other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops & eating places	Places of entertainment & community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	Others
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	13	2	6	4	2	11	1	99
2	8	4	2	9	1	1	2	20
1	15	4	8	5	1	10	1	127
2	32	5	11	5	3	2	1	117
1	25	4	21	5	2	15	1	335
1	42	6	16	5	18	1	2	9
2	11	1	9	3	0	12	1	201
2	20	4	10	4	4	1	1	24
1	18	5	14	5	2	18	2	189
2	24	5	8	5	3	1	1	132
3	11	3	3	6	N	3	1	46
3	37	3	11	3	2	1	1	198
2	34	2	5	3	1	1	1	110
1	21	1	9	2	N	4	1	286
1	19	4	13	4	1	1	2	131

N=Negligible

Rajasthan along with the rest of the States had (1). The proportion of houses used for other purposes was the highest in Jammu & Kashmir (335) and lowest in Kerala (9) while it was 110 for Rajasthan.

2.73. The table below further shows the proportion of 1,000 census houses in the rural/urban areas for selected uses in the various States of India :—

State	Vacant		Used as Dwellings		Used as Shop-cum-Dwellings		Used as Workshop-cum-Dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Andhra Pradesh	822	178	847	153	673	327	878	122
2. Assam	749	251	925	75	715	285	616	384
3. Bihar	823	177	914	86	781	219	888	112
4. Gujarat	732	268	736	264	717	283	573	427
5. Jammu & Kashmir	795	205	846	154	698	302	899	101
6. Kerala	835	165	866	134	860	140	750	250
7. Madhya Pradesh	815	185	852	148	701	299	883	117
8. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Maharashtra	786	214	727	273	593	407	749	251
10. Mysore	743	257	788	212	644	356	685	315
11. Orissa	851	149	935	65	678	322	957	43
12. Punjab	738	262	785	215	653	347	568	432
13. RAJASTHAN	812	188	832	168	664	336	816	184
14. Uttar Pradesh	779	221	878	122	681	319	641	359
15. West Bengal	692	308	807	193	397	603	494	506

2.74. About 70 to 85% of the vacant census houses were located in the rural areas of the various States. In Orissa as many as 851 out of a thousand vacant houses were found in its rural areas while the proportion was the lowest (692) in West Bengal. The corresponding proportion in Rajasthan was 812.

2.75. In the case of census houses used as dwellings the larger proportion was again found in the rural areas ranging from 73% to 94%. The highest proportion was again in Orissa (935) and the lowest in Maharashtra (727) while Rajasthan had 832 houses located in rural areas out of its 1,000 census houses used as dwellings.

2.76. The maximum proportion of shop-cum-dwellings in rural areas was found in Kerala State (860) while West Bengal had only (397). In Rajasthan the corresponding proportion in rural areas was 664. The proportion of shop-cum-dwellings was, however, quite high in urban areas of West Bengal (603) while Rajasthan had 336 and the lowest was in the urban areas of Kerala (140).

2.77. A very high proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings was observed in the rural areas of Orissa

(957) while the lowest was in its neighbouring State of West Bengal (494). The corresponding proportion for the rural areas of Rajasthan was 816.

2.78. The highest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings in urban areas was located in West Bengal (506) which as already stated had almost an equal proportion in its rural areas. In the urban areas of Rajasthan the proportion was quite low (184).

Classification of towns into industrial, commercial and residential categories

2.79. There are only ten towns having population of 50,000 and more persons in Rajasthan out of which Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Kota are called cities as their population exceeds 100,000 persons. All the towns and cities are mainly residential. According to the Primary Census Abstract, Ajmer, Beawar and Ganganagar towns can be considered as industrial towns for a substantial proportion of their working population viz. 43.6%, 45.2% and 28.6% respectively is engaged in industrial and manufacturing activities. The following table classifies the major towns of the State on the basis of industrial and commercial activities :—

Town with population of 50,000 and over	Category of towns	Percent houses used for the purpose	
		Industrial	Commerce & Trade
		(i) Workshop-cum-dwellings, and, (ii) Factories, shop and work-sheds.	(i) Shop-cum-dwellings excluding houses, (iii) Business houses and offices, and, (iv) Restaurants and Sweetmeat shops etc.
1. Jaipur	Residential-cum-Industrial	2.4	9.2
2. Ajmer	Industrial-cum-Residential	2.4	9.7
3. Jodhpur	Residential-cum-Industrial	2.5	11.7
4. Bikaner	Residential-cum-Industrial	2.7	8.1
5. Kota	Residential-cum-Commercial	2.2	10.2
6. Udaipur	Residential-cum-Industrial	3.2	11.2
7. Alwar	Residential-cum-Commercial	2.5	11.3
8. Ganganagar	Industrial-cum-Commercial	3.2	12.6
9. Beawar	Industrial-cum-Commercial	1.5	12.2
10. Sikar	Residential-cum-Commercial	2.0	12.4

2.80. The very nature of industrial establishments requires that in most cases large number of workers should work in a single establishment. In the case of shops and other commercial establishments, however, this is not always so but large number of census houses

are required to accommodate them. Thus, in the town of Beawar, while only 1.5% houses of the town were used to house its industrial units, as many as 12.2% of its houses were used for commercial purposes. In Ganganagar, 3.2% of the houses were utilised to

locate industrial establishments while 12.6% for commercial activities. In case of Ajmer City only 2.4% of its census houses were meant for industrial establishments while 9.7% were used for commercial units. This was also true for the rest of the towns.

2.81. The towns of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota, Bikaner, Alwar and Sikar are administrative headquarters of their respective districts and a major portion of the workers in these towns were engaged in administrative and other services. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bikaner cities had industrial establishments employing a considerable number of workers and consequently their secondary activity has also made them industrial towns. In Kota, Alwar and Sikar towns the secondary activity was mainly commercial as they are important agricultural trading centres besides being administrative headquarters of the districts. A good proportion of the census houses of these towns was used for trade and commercial purposes as reflected by the table above.

2.82. Some of the economic characteristics of rural and urban areas such as industrial and commercial as thrown out by the Primary Census Abstract are also reflected by the census houses used for corresponding activities as shown below :—

		Percentage of workers		Percentage of houses	
		In Industries and Manufacturing	In Trade and Commerce	used for the purpose	
Rajasthan				Industrial	Commercial
Rural	..	6.6	1.5	0.61	2.79
Urban	..	20.8	15.9	1.96	10.66

Amenities available per 10,000 persons in towns having population of 50,000 and above

Name of the City/Town	Population	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes & Inspection houses	Schools and Other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health & medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.
1. Jaipur	403,444	4.31 (174)	9.62 (388)	26.87 (1,084)	0.62 (25)	9.57 (386)
2. Ajmer	231,240	7.87 (182)	10.90 (252)	25.08 (580)	1.64 (38)	7.31 (169)
3. Jodhpur	224,760	7.61 (171)	10.41 (234)	13.61 (306)	0.98 (22)	4.27 (96)

2.83. According to the Primary Census Abstract 6.6% and 1.5% of the workers in the rural areas of the State were engaged in industrial and commercial activities respectively while in urban areas 20.8% and 15.9% respectively of the population was returned in these categories. The industrial and commercial activity in the rural areas is rather low. In urban areas, however, quite a sizeable proportion of population is engaged in these activities. The proportion of population engaged in these activities and the houses used for this purpose are substantially high in major towns having population of 50,000 and above.

Amenities in major towns

2.84. The existence of the social and educational amenities is an important feature of urban life and they should increase and keep pace with the growth of population. The proportion of census houses used for such purposes per 10,000 of population in the urban areas of the State was as under :—

Total Urban Population	Hotels, Sarais etc.	Schools etc.	Restaurants etc.	Places of entertainment	Public health etc.
3,281,478	8.9	10.61	16.63	1.71	6.75

2.85. In the absence of any yardstick to measure the requirements of amenities for towns we may take the figures above to measure the extent of such facilities available in the major and growing towns of the State. The table below shows amenities available per 10,000 persons in towns having population of 50,000 and above. Figures in brackets indicate the actual number of census houses used for different types of amenities :—

Amenities available per 10,000 persons in towns having population of 50,000 and above—con:d.

Name of the City/Town	Popula- tion	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmasha- las, Tourist homes & Inspection houses	Schools and Other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertain- ment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health & medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctors, clinics, dispens- saries etc.
4. Bikaner	150,634	4.32 (65)	12.68 (191)	27.62 (416)	3.85 (58)	5.58 (84)
5. Kota	120,345	9.81 (118)	9.47 (114)	5.90 (71)	0.91 (11)	5.23 (63)
6. Udaipur	111,139	8.01 (89)	12.78 (142)	24.29 (270)	3.60 (40)	6.57 (73)
7. Alwar	72,707	15.40 (112)	8.25 (60)	28.61 (208)	0.69 (5)	7.84 (57)
8. Ganganagar	63,854	7.67 (49)	5.17 (33)	22.71 (145)	1.10 (7)	7.83 (50)
9. Beawar	53,931	11.68 (63)	12.24 (66)	21.69 (117)	1.85 (10)	6.49 (35)
10. Sikar	50,637	10.07 (51)	14.02 (71)	44.63 (226)	1.78 (9)	6.71 (34)

2.86. Although the number of census houses used for the various types of amenities can not be said to precisely indicate the situation obtaining in this regard, it gives a fairly reasonable picture of the available amenities as the number of the census houses used for these purposes does not always represent the number of the various institutions. An institution may have one or more than one census houses under it. It will be observed from the above table that the cities of Bikaner and Jaipur do not appear to have sufficient number of houses used as hotels, dharmashalas etc.

proportionate to their requirements. Ganganagar town appears to have lack of houses used to provide educa- tional facilities while Kota, which is a growing town, has not sufficient number of houses used as restaurants and eating places. Places of entertainment which are very essential specially for industrial and commercial towns seem to be lacking in Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota. The public health facilities do not appear to have kept pace with the growing population in case of Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner towns.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

E-I.1 & E-I.2

SUBSIDIARY
Distribution of 1,000 census houses by

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied				
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, Workshop-cum-dwellings			Total
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN STATE	113	887	728	721	4	3
Ganganagar District	68	932	856	848	7	1
1 Karanpur Tehsil	38	962	887	876	10	1
2 Ganganagar Tehsil	44	956	873	861	9	3
Ganganagar Town	47	953	785	765	13	7
3 Padampur Tehsil	60	940	867	854	12	1
4 Hanumangarh Tehsil	73	927	843	834	8	1
5 Raisinghnagar Tehsil	50	950	882	872	10	N
6 Suratgarh Tehsil	68	932	866	861	4	1
7 Nohar Tehsil	99	901	861	858	3	N
8 Bhadra Tehsil	118	882	774	768	5	1
9 Anupgarh Tehsil	62	938	849	847	2	N
Bikaner District	110	890	682	676	3	3
1 Bikaner Tehsil	121	879	701	690	5	6
Bikaner City	133	867	656	643	7	6
2 Lunkaransar Tehsil	97	903	827	823	3	1
3 Kolayat Tehsil	132	868	810	808	1	1
4 Nokha Tehsil	85	915	542	541	1	N
Churu District	82	918	822	819	2	1
1 Taranagar Tehsil	61	939	851	849	2	N
2 Rajgarh Tehsil	56	944	810	806	4	N
3 Sardarshahar Tehsil	96	904	847	846	1	N
4 Churu Tehsil	123	877	763	759	2	2
5 Dungargarh Tehsil	59	941	862	860	2	N
6 Ratangarh Tehsil	72	928	830	830	N	N
7 Sujangarh Tehsil	91	909	820	817	1	2
Jhunjhunu District	88	912	732	729	2	1
1 Jhunjhunu Tehsil	88	912	762	755	3	4
2 Chirawa Tehsil	81	919	745	742	3	N
3 Khetri Tehsil	86	914	691	691	N	N
4 Udaipurwati Tehsil	94	906	733	731	2	N

TABLE E-I.1
vacant and different types of occupied census houses

Census Houses		Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	Others	Sl. No.
Hotels, Sarais, Dharmas- shalis, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses								
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
2	34	2	5	3	1	1	1	110	
DISTRICT									
1	35	3	4	3	2	1	1	26	
1	45	2	4	4	4	1	1	13	1
1	42	5	10	3	4	1	2	15	2
4	89	13	25	3	11	N	4	19	
1	41	2	3	4	N	1	1	20	3
2	32	2	4	3	1	1	1	38	4
1	32	2	2	4	3	1	1	22	5
1	30	2	2	3	N	1	1	26	6
1	16	1	2	3	2	1	1	13	7
1	26	2	2	4	1	2	1	69	8
1	58	3	3	4	3	1	1	15	9
DISTRICT									
2	29	3	11	4	4	1	1	153	
2	43	4	17	4	7	1	2	98	1
2	59	5	21	5	10	1	2	106	
2	19	2	3	5	2	1	1	41	2
3	6	1	1	2	1	1	N	43	3
2	10	1	6	3	N	1	1	349	4
DISTRICT									
2	29	2	4	4	1	1	1	52	
2	25	N	4	5	1	N	1	50	1
2	18	1	3	5	1	N	1	103	2
1	25	2	4	3	N	1	1	20	3
3	44	4	7	5	3	1	1	46	4
2	18	2	3	4	1	1	1	47	5
3	25	2	5	4	2	1	1	55	6
1	39	1	3	3	2	1	1	38	7
DISTRICT									
3	39	1	3	5	1	N	1	127	
2	37	1	2	5	2	1	1	99	1
3	37	2	4	6	2	N	1	119	2
3	29	1	3	3	1	N	1	182	3
3	50	1	3	4	1	1	1	109	4

SUBSIDIARY
Distribution of 1,000 census houses by

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied				
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, Workshop-cum-dwellings			Total
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALWAR						
Alwar District	89	911	637	632	3	2
1 Behror Tehsil	77	923	602	601	1	N
2 Mandawar Tehsil	136	864	538	534	1	3
3 Kishangarh Tehsil	68	932	636	630	5	1
4 Tijara Tehsil	55	945	618	616	2	N
5 Bansur Tehsil	116	884	624	623	1	N
6 Alwar Tehsil	54	946	680	674	4	2
Alwar Town	59	941	740	725	10	5
7 Thanagazi Tehsil	118	882	663	656	2	5
8 Rajgarh Tehsil	117	883	649	645	2	2
9 Lachhmangarh Tehsil	97	903	662	655	5	2
BHARATPUR						
Bharatpur District	98	902	640	638	1	1
1 Kaman Tehsil	201	799	563	561	2	N
2 Nagar Tehsil	196	804	479	477	2	N
3 Deeg Tehsil	136	864	617	613	2	2
4 Nadbai Tehsil	37	963	709	706	3	N
5 Bharatpur Tehsil	44	956	691	689	2	N
6 Weir Tehsil	138	862	596	595	1	N
7 Rayana Tehsil	68	932	572	571	1	N
8 Rupbas Tehsil	72	928	660	656	1	3
9 Baseri Tehsil	80	920	711	710	1	N
10 Bari Tehsil	68	932	726	725	1	N
11 Dholpur Tehsil	46	954	731	730	1	N
12 Rajakhara Tehsil	52	948	704	703	1	N
SAWAI MADHOPUR						
Sawai Madhopur District	153	847	659	654	3	2
1 Mahwa Tehsil	157	843	649	641	6	2
2 Todabhim Tehsil	114	886	700	696	2	2
3 Hindaun Tehsil	154	846	681	677	4	N
4 Nadauti Tehsil	207	793	614	611	2	1
5 Bamanwas Tehsil	111	889	571	567	3	1
6 Gangapur Tehsil	165	835	656	652	4	0
7 Karauli Tehsil	157	843	687	682	2	3
8 Sapotra Tehsil	104	896	736	731	5	N
9 Malarna Chor Tehsil	197	803	619	610	3	6
10 Sawai Madhopur Tehsil	150	850	672	667	4	1
11 Khandar Tehsil	169	831	607	604	2	1

TABLE E-I.1—contd.

vacant and different types of occupied census houses

Census Houses									Sl. No.
Hotels, Sarais, Dharma-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	Others	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
DISTRICT									
2	37	2	5	3	1	N	1	223	
3	29	1	3	2	N	N	1	282	1
3	27	1	9	2	1	N	1	282	2
2	43	1	5	3	1	1	1	239	3
1	36	4	4	3	2	N	1	276	4
2	34	N	2	2	N	N	N	220	5
3	47	3	10	3	4	1	1	194	6
6	84	8	20	3	11	1	3	65	
1	40	1	5	3	1	N	1	167	7
3	36	1	4	3	N	N	N	187	8
1	34	1	3	3	1	N	N	198	9
DISTRICT									
2	32	2	4	3	N	N	1	218	
2	29	1	2	3	2	N	N	197	1
2	28	2	2	3	N	N	N	288	2
1	27	1	7	2	1	N	N	208	3
3	31	1	1	4	1	N	N	213	4
3	39	3	9	2	1	N	1	207	5
3	36	1	3	4	N	N	N	219	6
2	33	3	1	2	N	N	N	319	7
3	28	1	5	3	0	N	N	228	8
2	25	1	1	3	N	2	1	174	9
1	28	1	4	3	N	N	N	169	10
2	36	2	3	2	1	N	1	176	11
1	26	1	1	3	N	N	N	212	12
DISTRICT									
1	34	1	4	3	1	1	1	142	
2	34	1	8	4	2	N	1	142	1
2	34	1	4	3	1	N	N	141	2
2	33	1	3	3	1	1	N	121	3
1	31	N	2	2	0	N	N	143	4
N	23	1	4	2	N	1	N	288	5
1	37	2	5	3	2	N	1	128	6
1	31	1	5	3	2	1	1	111	7
1	23	1	2	3	N	N	1	129	8
1	41	1	8	3	1	N	N	129	9
1	47	2	4	2	1	N	1	120	10
N	29	2	3	2	1	1	N	186	11

SUBSIDIARY						
Distribution of 1,000 census houses by						
State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied				
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, Workshop-cum-dwellings			
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAIPUR						
Jaipur District	112	888	685	676	3	6
1 Kotputli Tehsil	100	900	660	658	1	1
2 Bairath Tehsil	122	878	652	646	1	5
3 Amber Tehsil	136	864	719	687	2	30
4 Phulera Tehsil	117	883	676	668	3	5
5 Jaipur Tehsil	60	940	763	754	7	2
Jaipur City	52	948	771	761	8	2
6 Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil	150	850	603	592	2	9
7 Baswa Tehsil	116	884	720	714	2	4
8 Dudu Tehsil	111	889	714	712	1	1
9 Sanganer Tehsil	128	872	741	725	3	13
10 Bassi Tehsil	172	828	679	664	4	11
11 Dausa Tehsil	157	843	575	568	2	5
12 Sikrai Tehsil	78	922	596	593	1	2
13 Phagi Tehsil	83	917	656	649	4	3
14 Chaksu Tehsil	175	825	648	642	2	4
15 Lalsot Tehsil	146	854	621	615	2	4
SIKAR						
Sikar District	120	880	704	700	2	2
1 Fatehpur Tehsil	157	843	721	720	1	N
2 Lachhmangarh Tehsil	103	897	786	784	2	N
3 Sikar Tehsil	153	847	653	649	4	N
Sikar Town	215	785	537	526	10	1
4 Neem-ka-thana Tehsil	120	880	670	666	3	1
5 Sri Madhopur Tehsil	90	910	748	743	2	3
6 Danta Ramgarh Tehsil	100	900	681	677	1	3
AJMER						
Ajmer District	124	876	729	720	3	6
1 Rupnagar Tehsil	108	892	717	714	3	0
2 Ajmer Tehsil	109	891	752	746	5	1
Ajmer City	54	946	770	765	3	2
3 Kishangarh Tehsil	143	857	699	695	2	2
4 Arain Tehsil	198	802	664	663	1	N
5 Beawar Tehsil	119	881	775	771	3	1
Beawar Town	108	892	688	681	3	4
6 Sarwar Tehsil	222	778	558	552	2	4
7 Kekri Tehsil	123	877	690	662	3	25

TABLE E-I.1—contd.
vacant and different types of occupied census houses

Census Houses										Sl. No.
Hotels, Sarais, Dharma- shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in- cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tain- ment and com- munity gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and m dical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	Others		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		1
DISTRICT										
2	41	3	10	3	3	N	1	140		
3	35	1	4	3	N	N	1	193	1	
1	42	1	5	4	1	1	1	170	2	
2	32	1	7	4	2	N	1	96	3	
2	36	4	10	3	3	1	1	147	4	
2	63	7	20	3	8	N	3	71	5	
1	68	7	22	3	9	N	3	64		
1	31	1	6	3	N	N	1	204	6	
1	27	2	8	3	1	N	1	121	7	
3	34	2	4	3	N	N	1	128	8	
2	38	2	9	4	2	N	1	73	9	
1	23	2	11	3	1	1	1	106	10	
1	35	1	5	2	2	1	1	220	11	
2	28	1	7	3	2	N	1	282	12	
1	29	3	3	2	1	N	1	221	13	
1	27	1	6	3	1	N	1	137	14	
N	47	1	3	3	N	N	1	178	15	
DISTRICT										
2	45	2	4	4	2	1	1	115		
3	42	1	3	5	2	N	1	65	1	
2	25	1	4	5	1	N	1	72	2	
2	47	3	7	5	5	1	1	123	3	
3	93	6	19	5	15	1	2	104		
3	36	2	3	4	1	N	1	160	4	
3	54	1	4	4	1	1	1	93	5	
2	53	1	3	4	N	1	1	154	6	
DISTRICT										
2	53	4	9	4	3	1	2	69		
2	35	2	2	5	0	N	1	128	1	
3	59	5	14	4	5	1	2	46	2	
3	78	6	22	4	10	1	3	49		
3	70	4	5	5	3	N	2	66	3	
3	40	2	2	3	0	N	1	87	4	
2	49	4	4	4	2	1	1	39	5	
4	105	7	11	4	7	1	2	63		
1	42	2	7	2	1	1	1	163	6	
1	48	3	5	4	N	1	1	124	7	

SUBSIDIARY
Distribution of 1,000 census houses by
Occupied

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied				
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, Workshop-cum-dwellings			
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwelling
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TONK						
Tonk District	131	869	655	651	2	2
1 Malpura Tehsil	117	883	632	625	3	4
2 Nawai Tehsil	181	819	670	667	2	1
3 Todaraisingh Tehsil	94	906	638	637	1	N
4 Tonk Tehsil	122	878	697	693	2	2
5 Deoli Tehsil	152	848	646	639	3	4
6 Uniara Tehsil	116	884	621	619	2	N
JAISALMER						
Jaisalmer District	286	714	656	641	9	6
1 Ramgarh Tehsil	637	363	334	329	5	0
2 Nachna Tehsil	198	802	726	713	5	8
3 Jaisalmer Tehsil	413	587	525	511	9	5
4 Pokaran Tehsil	232	768	711	699	6	6
5 Sam Tehsil	124	876	817	814	3	N
6 Fatehgarh Tehsil	124	876	819	777	22	20
JODHPUR						
Jodhpur District	116	884	766	758	4	4
1 Phalodi Tehsil	166	834	765	755	2	8
2 Osian Tehsil	101	899	822	813	7	2
3 Shergarh Tehsil	91	909	815	810	4	1
4 Jodhpur Tehsil	88	912	751	742	6	3
Jodhpur City	70	930	743	733	7	3
5 Bilara Tehsil	159	841	728	722	2	4
NAGAU						
Nagaur District	122	878	749	737	9	3
1 Ladnu Tehsil	84	916	814	812	2	N
2 Didwana Tehsil	76	924	822	820	2	N
3 Jayal Tehsil	164	836	736	733	1	2
4 Nagaur Tehsil	222	778	666	651	4	11
5 Nawa Tehsil	67	933	783	723	54	6
6 Degana Tehsil	81	919	827	823	3	1
7 Parbatsar Tehsil	58	942	746	742	2	2
8 Merta Tehsil	171	829	701	696	4	1
PALI						
Pali District	171	829	712	698	4	10
1 Jaitaran Tehsil	163	837	753	746	2	5
2 Sojat Tehsil	145	855	646	634	5	7

TABLE E-1.1—contd.
vacant and different types of occupied census houses

Census Houses		Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in- cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and com- munity gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	Others	Sl. No.
Hotels, Sarais, Dharma- shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses								
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
DISTRICT									
1	42	2	5	3	1	N	1	159	
2	37	2	6	3	1	1	1	198	1
2	34	2	5	3	1	N	1	101	2
1	44	2	1	3	N	N	N	217	3
1	46	2	6	3	1	N	1	121	4
2	45	1	6	6	1	1	1	139	5
1	43	1	2	2	N	1	N	213	6
DISTRICT									
5	15	3	5	3	2	N	N	25	
0	19	2	1	3	N	0	N	4	1
N	3	4	N	3	0	0	N	66	2
2	26	5	3	2	2	N	1	21	3
10	13	2	6	3	2	1	1	19	4
1	12	4	6	2	0	0	N	34	5
3	5	2	8	3	0	1	N	35	6
DISTRICT									
3	37	2	8	3	2	N	1	62	
2	18	1	6	3	2	N	N	37	1
3	15	1	2	3	0	N	N	53	2
2	7	1	2	3	N	N	N	79	3
3	65	4	14	4	4	1	2	64	4
4	99	5	22	5	6	N	2	44	
2	31	1	3	2	N	1	1	72	5
DISTRICT									
2	36	1	3	3	1	1	2	80	
3	23	1	2	4	N	1	1	67	1
2	34	2	2	4	N	1	1	56	2
3	18	1	2	3	0	1	N	72	3
2	28	1	5	3	1	N	1	71	4
1	67	2	4	3	1	1	1	70	5
2	25	1	1	2	N	1	N	60	6
2	41	1	3	3	N	1	7	138	7
3	39	2	4	2	1	1	N	76	8
DISTRICT									
3	27	2	3	3	N	1	N	78	
2	30	1	3	3	1	1	N	43	1
2	33	2	6	2	1	1	N	162	2

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by
Occupied

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, Workshop-cum-dwellings				
		Total	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
			Total	Dwellings		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pali District—concd.						
3 Raipur Tehsil	169	831	737	729	1	7
4 Pali Tehsil	121	879	764	760	4	N
5 Khuchhi Tehsil	135	865	726	717	6	3
6 Dehuri Tehsil	227	773	670	626	5	39
7 Bali Tehsil	196	804	713	703	5	5
Bharmer District	81	919	833	813	12	8
1 Sheo Tehsil	102	898	840	835	5	N
2 Bharmer Tehsil	56	944	832	797	18	17
3 Pachpadra Tehsil	132	868	763	759	4	N
4 Chokata Tehsil	41	959	916	901	12	3
5 Siwana Tehsil	133	867	810	803	6	1
Jalor District	110	890	822	810	8	4
1 Jalor Tehsil	112	888	826	817	6	3
2 Ahore Tehsil	151	849	755	749	4	2
3 Sanchore Tehsil	42	958	920	884	20	16
4 Jaswantpura Tehsil	117	883	813	807	5	1
Sirohi District	199	801	736	729	5	2
1 Sheoganj Tehsil	205	795	735	732	3	N
2 Sirohi Tehsil	217	783	730	723	3	4
3 Pindwara Tehsil	242	758	688	682	5	1
4 Abu Road Tehsil	127	873	763	754	8	1
5 Reodhar Tehsil	186	814	774	767	4	3
Bhilwara District	79	921	749	740	3	6
1 Asind Tehsil	63	937	805	800	4	1
2 Harda Tehsil	70	930	805	797	4	4
3 Shahpura Tehsil	82	918	708	706	2	N
4 Jahazpur Tehsil	72	928	748	747	1	N
5 Raipur Tehsil	84	916	736	733	1	2
6 Mandal Tehsil	86	914	752	751	1	N
7 Banera Tehsil	79	921	788	769	3	16
8 Bhilwara Tehsil	66	934	721	715	4	2
9 Sahara Tehsil	87	913	698	695	2	1
10 Kotri Tehsil	71	929	730	725	2	3
11 Mandalgarh Tehsil	114	886	781	737	4	40

TABLE E-1.1—contd.

vacant and different types of occupied census houses
Census Houses

Hotels, Sarais, Dharma- shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in- cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and com- munity gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	Others	Sl. No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
1	25	1	1	3	N	1	1	61	3
2	42	3	2	2	N	1	N	63	4
3	21	1	2	2	N	1	1	108	5
3	21	2	5	3	N	1	1	67	6
4	21	2	3	3	1	1	N	56	7
DISTRICT									
2	19	2	3	3	1	N	N	56	
1	13	2	N	2	N	1	N	39	1
3	21	2	7	3	2	N	N	74	2
1	30	1	1	2	N	1	N	69	3
1	10	1	1	2	N	N	N	28	4
3	16	1	2	3	N	1	N	31	5
DISTRICT									
3	13	2	2	3	N	N	N	45	
3	17	2	3	2	1	N	N	34	1
5	9	1	2	3	N	N	1	73	2
2	10	1	1	4	N	N	N	20	3
2	13	2	3	3	N	N	N	47	4
DISTRICT									
4	19	3	2	3	1	1	N	32	
7	19	2	2	3	1	1	N	25	1
3	19	4	2	3	1	1	1	19	2
3	16	3	2	3	1	1	1	40	3
5	29	7	3	4	N	1	1	60	4
2	12	2	2	3	1	N	N	18	5
DISTRICT									
1	43	2	5	2	N	1	1	117	
1	42	2	2	2	N	1	N	82	1
N	47	2	2	3	0	1	1	69	2
N	48	2	4	3	N	1	1	151	3
1	47	2	1	2	N	1	N	126	4
1	37	1	1	2	N	N	1	137	5
2	39	1	2	2	N	N	N	116	6
1	28	1	7	2	N	N	N	94	7
3	59	5	10	2	1	1	1	131	8
1	44	2	5	2	N	N	N	161	9
1	39	1	5	2	N	N	N	151	10
1	30	2	12	3	0	N	1	56	11

SUBSIDIARY
Distribution of 1,000 census houses by
Occupied

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, Workshop-cum-dwellings				
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, Workshop-cum-dwellings			
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BANSWARA						
Banswara District	66	934	828	816	8	4
1 Ghatol Tehsil	53	947	818	814	4	N
2 Garhi Tehsil	79	921	870	840	13	17
3 Banswara Tehsil	86	914	733	725	5	3
4 Bagidora Tehsil	56	944	896	884	11	1
5 Kushalgarh Tehsil	47	953	871	860	9	2
BUNDI						
Bundi District	128	872	750	746	3	1
1 Hindoli Tehsil	141	859	776	775	1	0
2 Nainwa Tehsil	143	857	700	696	2	2
3 Bundi Tehsil	105	895	764	760	3	1
4 Talera Tehsil	135	865	791	785	5	1
5 Keshorapatan Tehsil	123	877	741	735	4	2
KOTA						
Kota District	110	890	726	720	4	2
1 Itawa Tehsil	174	826	714	707	7	0
2 Pipalda Tehsil	135	865	693	687	4	2
3 Barod Tehsil	51	949	661	660	1	N
4 Mangrol Tehsil	134	866	723	721	2	N
5 Digod Tehsil	80	920	699	693	6	N
6 Anta Tehsil	167	833	741	733	6	2
7 Baran Tehsil	102	898	703	692	7	4
8 Kishanganj Tehsil	119	881	765	761	4	N
9 Shahbad Tehsil	109	891	595	590	1	4
10 Ladpura Tehsil	91	909	730	723	5	2
Kota City	91	909	719	713	5	1
11 Chechat Tehsil	101	899	776	773	3	0
12 Ramganjmandi Tehsil	145	855	715	711	3	1
13 Kanwas Tehsil	84	916	766	757	4	5
14 Sangod Tehsil	133	867	729	725	4	N
15 Atru Tehsil	128	872	738	732	6	0
16 Chipabarod Tehsil	101	899	776	772	4	0
17 Chhabra Tehsil	76	924	835	827	5	3
JHALAWAR						
Jhalawar District	98	902	751	739	6	6
1 Khanpur Tehsil	90	910	790	789	1	N
2 Jhalrapatan Tehsil	98	902	727	713	7	7
3 Bakani Tehsil	81	919	820	773	5	42
4 Aklera Tehsil	65	935	840	835	5	N
5 Manoharthana Tehsil	64	936	873	862	6	5
6 Pachpahar Tehsil	113	887	662	649	10	3
7 Pirawa Tehsil	132	868	738	730	5	3
8 Dag Tehsil	81	919	691	684	7	N
9 Gangdhar Tehsil	144	856	614	607	5	2

N=Negligible

TABLE E-1.1—concl.
vacant and different types of occupied census houses
Census Houses

Hotels, Sarais, Dharma- shalas, Tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in- cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertain- ment and com- munity gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	Others	Sl. No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
DISTRICT									
1	12	2	1	4	1	N	1	84	
1	6	2	N	3	N	N	1	116	1
1	13	2	2	6	N	1	1	25	2
1	23	2	2	3	2	N	1	147	3
1	9	2	1	3	N	N	1	31	4
N	7	2	1	3	N	1	1	67	5
DISTRICT									
1	36	3	3	2	1	1	1	74	
1	25	1	3	3	N	N	1	49	1
1	43	2	3	2	1	N	1	104	2
1	57	5	6	3	2	N	1	56	3
1	13	3	1	3	N	N	N	53	4
1	31	3	3	3	1	N	1	93	5
DISTRICT									
1	35	3	5	3	1	1	1	114	
1	19	1	1	2	0	N	1	87	1
2	39	1	2	3	N	1	1	123	2
1	17	1	2	3	N	N	1	263	3
N	37	1	2	2	0	1	N	100	4
1	27	2	2	3	0	1	1	184	5
1	12	1	3	3	0	N	N	72	6
2	52	3	6	3	2	1	1	125	7
1	12	2	1	2	N	1	1	96	8
1	16	2	3	2	0	1	N	271	9
3	69	8	16	3	2	N	1	77	10
4	86	9	21	3	2	N	2	63	
1	24	2	2	3	2	N	1	88	11
1	32	4	2	3	1	1	1	95	12
1	20	1	4	3	2	1	1	117	13
N	28	2	2	3	N	N	1	102	14
N	15	2	2	3	1	N	1	110	15
1	27	2	2	2	N	N	1	88	16
1	22	2	2	1	1	1	N	59	17
DISTRICT									
1	24	2	4	2	1	1	1	115	
1	16	1	3	2	1	N	1	95	1
1	32	3	9	3	2	1	1	123	2
1	14	2	5	2	1	1	N	73	3
1	18	2	2	2	1	1	N	68	4
1	12	1	2	1	2	N	1	43	5
2	36	6	7	3	4	1	1	165	6
1	31	2	2	3	N	1	1	89	7
1	29	2	1	1	0	N	N	194	8
1	20	1	3	1	1	1	1	213	9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-1.2

Distribution of 1,000 census houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas

State/District/Tehsil	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN STATE	812	188	832	168	664	336	816	184
Ganganagar District	822	178	861	139	695	305	467	533
Karanpur Tehsil	735	265	888	112	782	218	941	59
Ganganagar Tehsil	658	342	714	286	563	437	71	929
Padampur Tehsil	906	94	950	50	882	118	1,000	0
Hanumangarh Tehsil	862	138	863	137	612	388	1,000	0
Raisinghnagar Tehsil	759	241	892	108	592	408	1,000	0
Suratgarh Tehsil	838	162	920	80	859	141	857	143
Nohar Tehsil	837	163	886	114	836	164	727	273
Bhadra Tehsil	858	142	894	106	771	229	1,000	0
Anupgarh Tehsil	911	89	945	55	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bikaner District	461	539	583	417	233	767	221	779
Bikaner Tehsil	175	825	285	715	81	919	172	828
Lunkaransar Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Kolayat Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Nokha Tehsil	787	213	923	77	826	174	800	200
Churu District	379	621	687	313	439	561	37	963
Taranagar Tehsil	615	385	843	157	882	118	1,000	0
Rajgarh Tehsil	586	414	834	166	229	771	0	1,000
Sardarshahar Tehsil	439	561	666	334	375	625	250	750
Churu Tehsil	217	783	523	477	568	432	22	978
Dungargarh Tehsil	648	352	769	231	567	433	0	1,000
Ratangarh Tehsil	268	732	583	417	778	222	0	1,000
Sujargarh Tehsil	289	711	661	339	379	621	0	1,000
Jhunjhunu District	630	370	823	177	296	704	549	451
Jhunjhunu Tehsil	687	313	777	223	361	639	633	367
Chirawa Tehsil	538	462	782	218	36	964	214	786
Khetri Tehsil	647	353	946	54	824	176	0	1,000
Udaipurwati Tehsil	628	372	790	210	376	624	222	778
Alwar District	934	66	915	85	646	354	669	331
Behror Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Mandawar Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Kishangarh Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Tijara Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bansur Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Alwar Tehsil	667	333	677	323	288	712	326	674
Thanagazi Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Rajgarh Tehsil	845	155	900	100	836	164	104	896
Lachhmangarh Tehsil	993	7	984	16	573	427	894	106
Bharatpur District	747	253	861	139	701	299	503	497
Kaman Tehsil	683	317	888	112	854	146	1,000	0
Nagar Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Deeg Tehsil	376	624	769	231	744	256	17	983
Nadbai Tehsil	771	229	915	85	652	348	800	200
Bharatpur Tehsil	619	381	723	277	392	608	400	600
Weir Tehsil	711	289	929	71	926	74	1,000	0
Bayana Tehsil	820	180	856	144	393	607	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-1.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas

State/District/Tehsil	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bharatpur District—concl'd.								
Rupbas Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Baseri Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bari Tehsil	665	335	794	206	750	250	83	917
Dholpur Tehsil	709	291	829	171	526	474	857	143
Rajakhera Tehsil	589	411	808	192	444	556	500	500
Sawai Madhopur District	910	90	894	106	762	238	868	132
Mahwa Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Todabhim Tehsil	863	137	908	92	519	481	19	981
Hindaun Tehsil	875	125	826	174	492	508	0	1,000
Nadauti Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bamanwas Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Gangapur Tehsil	805	195	737	263	616	384	0	0
Karauli Tehsil	748	252	810	190	890	110	975	25
Sapotra Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Malarnachor Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sawai Madhopur Tehsil	914	86	833	167	487	513	962	38
Khandar Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Jaipur District	812	188	683	317	389	611	858	142
Kotputli Tehsil	878	122	917	83	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bairath Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Amber Tehsil	800	200	846	154	867	133	993	7
Phulera Tehsil	711	289	740	260	439	561	803	197
Jaipur Tehsil	213	787	78	922	15	985	11	989
Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Baswa Tehsil	881	119	883	117	537	463	992	8
Dudu Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sanganer Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bassi Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Dausa Tehsil	859	141	889	111	598	402	446	554
Sikrai Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Phagi Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Chaksu Tehsil	795	205	879	121	576	424	287	713
Lalsot Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sikar District	593	407	827	173	377	623	362	638
Fatehpur Tehsil	135	865	582	418	95	905	77	923
Lachhmangarh Tehsil	356	644	841	159	306	694	0	1,000
Sikar Tehsil	509	491	716	284	141	859	0	1,000
Neem-ka-thana Tehsil	828	172	925	75	500	500	356	644
Sri Madhopur Tehsil	750	250	864	136	545	455	22	978
Danta Ramgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Ajmer District	741	259	616	384	531	469	842	158
Rupnagar Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Ajmer Tehsil	649	351	412	588	394	606	137	863
Kishangarh Tehsil	487	513	547	453	375	625	1,000	0
Arain Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Beawar Tehsil	704	296	695	305	599	401	0	1,000
Sarwar Tehsil	777	223	831	169	840	160	800	200
Kekri Tehsil	952	48	914	86	867	133	981	19

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-1.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas

State/District/Tehsil	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tonk District	822	178	849	151	707	293	540	460
Malpura Tehsil	787	213	868	132	781	219	465	535
Nawai Tehsil	869	131	892	108	548	452	45	955
Todaraisingh Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Tonk Tehsil	678	322	658	342	493	507	585	415
Deoli Tehsil	865	135	936	64	758	242	711	289
Unlara Tehsil	860	140	905	95	925	75	200	800
Jaisalmer District	645	355	885	115	954	46	559	441
Ramgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Nachna Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Jaisalmer Tehsil	417	583	676	324	957	43	0	1,000
Pokaran Tehsil	560	440	885	115	883	117	241	759
Sam Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Fatehgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Jodhpur District	747	253	713	287	524	476	615	385
Phalodi Tehsil	806	194	866	134	742	258	384	616
Osian Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Shergarh Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Jodhpur Tehsil	510	490	388	612	220	780	468	532
Bilara Tehsil	768	232	842	158	552	448	960	40
Nagaur District	844	156	881	119	191	809	797	203
Ladnu Tehsil	595	405	718	282	129	871	0	1,000
Didwana Tehsil	558	442	866	134	707	293	500	500
Jayal Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Nagaur Tehsil	855	145	834	166	487	513	740	260
Nawa Tehsil	547	453	851	149	23	977	950	50
Degana Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Parbatsar Tehsil	871	129	889	111	624	376	742	258
Merta Tehsil	927	73	890	110	688	312	792	208
Pali District	893	107	895	105	878	122	947	53
Jaitaran Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sojat Tehsil	678	322	771	229	644	356	401	599
Raipur Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Pali Tehsil	782	218	686	314	547	453	556	444
Kharchi Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Desuri Tehsil	854	146	891	109	967	33	1,000	0
Bali Tehsil	941	59	950	50	992	8	1,000	0
Barmer District	903	97	935	65	967	33	994	6
Sheo Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Barmer Tehsil	756	244	895	105	985	15	993	7
Pachpadra Tehsil	916	84	870	130	578	422	1,000	0
Chohtan Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Siwana Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-1.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas

State/District/Tehsil	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jalor District	924	76	952	48	977	23	980	20
Jalor Tehsil	834	166	898	102	954	46	976	24
Ahore Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sanchore Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Jaswantpura Tehsil	909	91	935	65	945	55	640	360
Sirohi District	845	155	831	169	656	344	971	29
Sheoganj Tehsil	820	180	840	160	923	77	667	333
Sirohi Tehsil	858	142	824	176	654	346	988	12
Pindwara Tehsil	898	102	894	106	937	63	786	214
Abu Road Tehsil	478	522	574	426	152	848	1,000	0
Reodhar Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bhilwara District	868	132	923	77	788	212	989	11
Asind Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Hurda Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Shahpura Tehsil	489	511	833	167	904	96	250	750
Jahazpur Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Raipur Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Mandal Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Banera Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bhilwara Tehsil	569	431	655	345	305	695	951	49
Sahara Tehsil	699	301	878	122	432	568	273	727
Kotri Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Mandalgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Udaipur District	911	89	890	110	850	150	701	299
Bhim Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Deogarh Tehsil	585	415	832	168	905	95	0	0
Amet Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Kumbhalgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Rajsamand Tehsil	813	187	837	163	750	250	1,000	0
Railmagra Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Nathdwara Tehsil	919	81	883	117	509	491	444	556
Bhupalsagar Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Mavli Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Gogunda Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Vallabhnaagar Tehsil	885	115	922	78	762	238	1,000	0
Girwa Tehsil	737	263	526	474	427	573	79	921
Kotra Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Phalasia Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Lasadia Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sarada Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Salumbar Tehsil	827	173	907	93	909	91	1,000	0
Kherwara Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Chitorgarh District	881	119	905	95	781	219	798	202
Rashmi Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Gangrar Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Begun Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bhainsrorgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Chitorgarh Tehsil	694	306	760	240	423	577	77	923
Kapasan Tehsil	731	269	853	147	333	667	59	941

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-1.2—concl'd.
Distribution of 1,000 census houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas

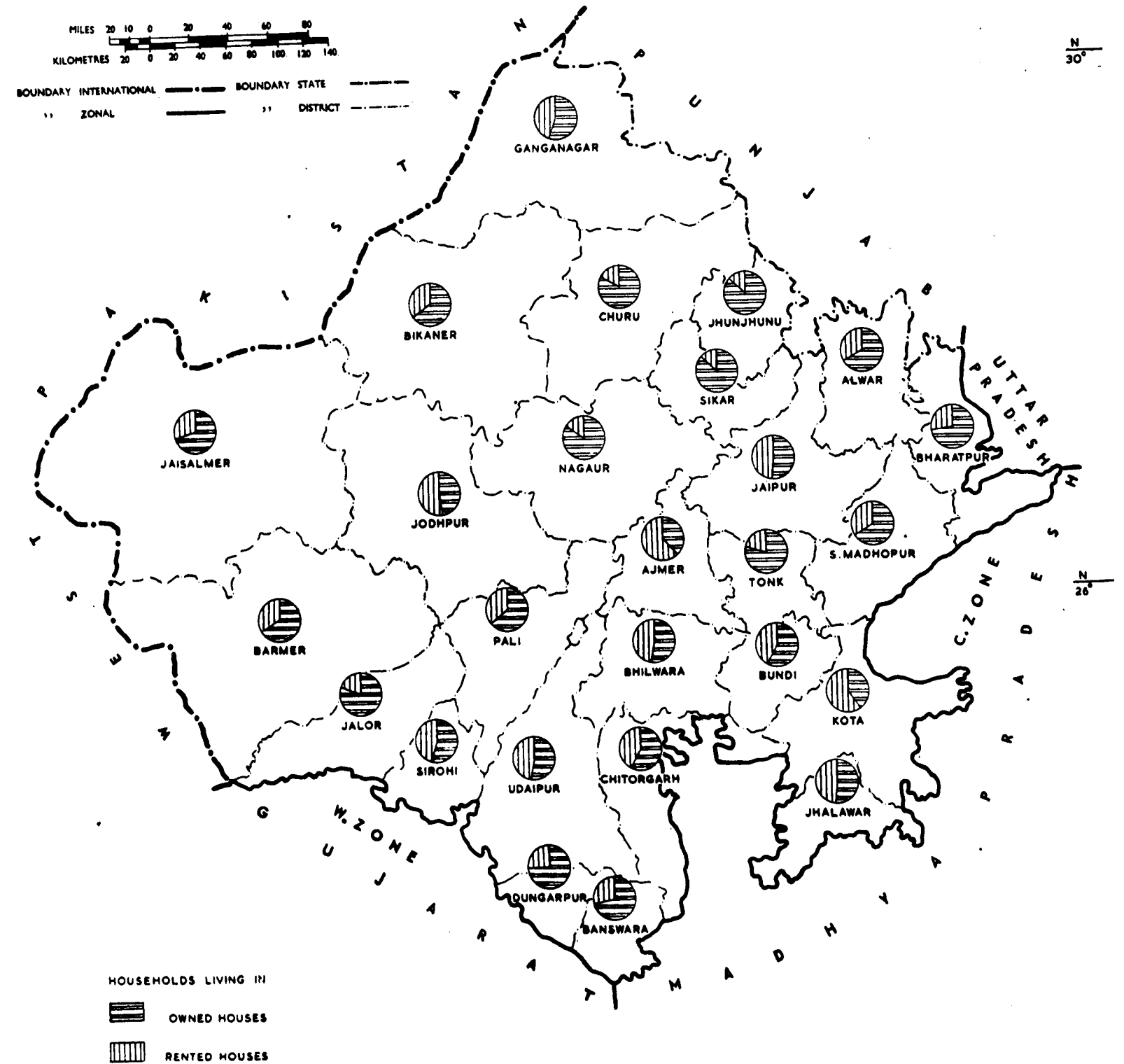
State/District/Tehsil	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural 2	Urban 3	Rural 4	Urban 5	Rural 6	Urban 7	Rural 8	Urban 9
1								
Chitorgarh District—concl'd.								
Bhadesar Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Nimbahera Tehsil	903	97	819	181	592	408	448	552
Chhoti Sadri Tehsil	848	152	846	154	548	452	59	941
Bari Sadri Tehsil	811	189	844	156	698	302	917	83
Dungla Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Pratapgarh Tehsil	781	219	820	180	730	270	153	847
Achnera Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Dungarpur District	868	132	941	59	768	232	732	268
Dungarpur Tehsil	800	200	927	73	698	302	712	288
Aspur Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sagwara Tehsil	833	167	923	77	787	213	0	0
Banswara District	911	89	945	55	894	106	875	125
Ghatol Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Garhi Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Banswara Tehsil	805	195	819	181	387	613	282	718
Bagidora Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Kushalgarh Tehsil	818	182	930	70	976	24	1,000	0
Bundi District	829	171	828	172	644	356	213	787
Hindoli Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Nainwa Tehsil	893	107	887	113	684	316	191	809
Bundi Tehsil	554	446	606	394	365	635	67	933
Talera Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Keshoraipatan Tehsil	730	270	754	246	468	532	132	868
Kota District	832	168	806	194	720	280	915	85
Itawa Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Pipalda Tehsil	899	101	947	53	641	359	1,000	0
Barod Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Mangrol Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Digod Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Anta Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Baran Tehsil	740	260	653	347	564	436	915	85
Kishanganj Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Shahbad Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Ladpura Tehsil	287	713	300	700	297	703	727	273
Chechat Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Ramganjmandi Tehsil	821	179	801	199	419	581	1,000	0
Kanwas Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sangod Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Atru Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Chipabarod Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Chhabra Tehsil	770	230	841	159	803	197	1,000	0
Jhalawar District	859	141	928	72	760	240	848	152
Khanpur Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Jhalrapatan Tehsil	435	565	656	344	336	664	137	863
Bakani Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Aklara Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Manoharthana Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Pachpahar Tehsil	827	173	867	133	362	638	730	270
Pirawa Tehsil	808	192	913	87	846	154	1,000	0
Dag Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Gangdhar Tehsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

N=Negligible

RAJASTHAN

TENURE STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS

(IN URBAN AREAS)



CHAPTER III TENURE STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

The question whether the households were living in their own or in rented houses was also a subject matter of inquiry during the housing census. On the basis of the information then collected, a table E-II depicting the tenure status of the households was constructed on the basis of 20 percent sample households. Two subsidiary tables, one showing the distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses was made for the rural areas (E-II.1), while the other presented the distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas (E-II.2).

Concepts

3.2. It may be noted that the term 'owned' was considered to be a situation when a household was living in its own house while the term 'rented' meant a household found to be occupying a house taken on rent from a landlord. In cases when a household was found to be living in a house duly mortgaged to it by some of its debtor, it was taken as owned; if the household was found in a house that was taken on lease, it was taken as rented. Where a household resided in a house which did not belong to it and for which no rent was being paid with the consent of the landlord, it was also treated to be a 'rented' one.

Distribution of households in rural areas

3.3. The following table shows the percentage distribution of census households by types of census houses in the rural areas of various districts :—

State/District	Dwell-ings	Shop-cum-dwell-ings	Work-shop cum dwell-ings	Dwell-ings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN				
1. Ganganagar ..	99.6	0.2	0.2	N
2. Bikaner ..	99.6	0.3	N	0.1
3. Churu ..	99.8	N	0.1	0.1
4. Jhunjhunu ..	100.00	N	0.0	N
5. Alwar ..	99.8	N	0.1	0.1
6. Bharatpur ..	99.9	0.1	N	N
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	99.8	0.1	N	0.1
8. Jaipur ..	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
9. Sikar ..	99.7	N	0.3	N
10. Ajmer ..	99.9	N	0.0	0.1
11. Tonk ..	99.8	0.1	N	0.1
12. Jaisalmer ..	99.9	N	0.1	0.0
13. Jodhpur ..	98.5	0.9	0.5	0.1

State/District	Dwell-ings	Shop-cum-dwell-ings	Work-shop cum dwell-ings	Dwell-ings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
14. Nagaur ..	99.6	0.1	0.3	N
15. Pali ..	97.9	0.5	1.5	0.1
16. Barmer ..	99.2	0.4	0.4	N
17. Jalor ..	98.4	0.9	0.5	0.2
18. Sirohi ..	99.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
19. Bhilwara ..	100.00	N	N	N
20. Udaipur ..	99.8	0.1	0.1	N
21. Chitorgarh ..	99.9	N	0.1	N
22. Dungarpur ..	100.00	N	0.0	N
23. Banswara ..	99.0	0.7	0.2	0.1
24. Bundi ..	99.7	0.2	N	0.1
25. Kota ..	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
26. Jhalawar ..	98.9	0.5	0.6	N

N=Negligible

3.4. 99.6% of the households in rural areas of the State lived in houses which were used purely as dwellings; the rest of the households resided either in shop-cum-dwellings or workshop-cum-dwellings. In Churu, Bhilwara and Dungarpur districts almost all households occupied houses which were used only as dwellings.

3.5. Very few households were found in shop-cum-dwellings in the rural areas of the State. In no district of Rajasthan the number of such households was even 1%. Only a few tehsils, which are mentioned below, recorded a figure which was 1% and above :—

Tehsil	District	Percentage
1. Ramgarh ..	Jaisalmer	2.9
2. Nachna ..	Jaisalmer	1.4
3. Fatehgarh ..	Jaisalmer	1.8
4. Sanchoore ..	Jalor	2.0
5. Garhi ..	Banswara	1.3
6. Bagidora ..	Banswara	1.0
7. Kushalgarh ..	Banswara	1.0
8. Gangdhar ..	Jhalawar	1.0

3.6. The use of houses by households as work-shop-cum-dwellings indicates to some extent the existence of household industries in the rural areas. The meagre number of such houses in the State, however, illustrates the fact that the household industry is still not much developed. The highest number (1.5%) of households living in workshop-cum-dwellings was found in district Pali, where in its Desuri

tehsil the percentage of such households was recorded as 6.3%. Following other tehsils in Rajasthan had 1% and above of their households in workshop-cum-dwellings :—

Tehsil	District	Percentage
1. Bakani	Jhalawar	4.6
2. Amber	Jaipur	2.3
3. Fatehgarh	Jaisalmer	2.0
4. Sanchoe	Jalor	1.5
5. Nagaur	Nagaur	1.2
6. Rashmi	Chitorgarh	1.2
7. Barmer	Barmer	1.0
8. Raipur	Pali	1.0
9. Garhi	Banswara	1.0

3.7. A few cases in the rural areas were recorded where households were found to be living in houses used as dwellings with other uses such as office accommodation, places of worship and places of entertainment. The percentage of such households was, however, negligible. The highest (0.5%) was recorded in tehsil Ramgarh of Jaisalmer district.

Comparison with other States

3.8. The table below shows the distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses in rural areas for all the States of India :—

State	Dwell-ings	Shop-cum-dwell-ings	Work-shop-cum-dwell-ings	Dwell-ings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	984	3	12	1
2. Assam	983	14	2	1
3. Bihar	975	7	17	1
4. Gujarat	987	5	4	4
5. Jammu & Kashmir ..	969	5	23	3
6. Kerala	995	4	1	N
7. Madhya Pradesh ..	948	6	44	2
8. Madras	981	6	10	3
9. Maharashtra	975	5	18	2
10. Mysore	988	2	9	1
11. Orissa	996	1	2	1
12. Punjab	990	5	2	3
13. RAJASTHAN	996	2	2	N
14. Uttar Pradesh ..	997	1	1	1
15. West Bengal	990	5	2	3

N=Negligible

The proportion of dwellings per one thousand households in the rural areas of the various States was the highest in Uttar Pradesh (997), closely followed by Orissa and Rajasthan (996) and it was the lowest in Madhya Pradesh (948). Thus in all the States households were mostly living in census houses used purely as dwellings and the remaining 5% or

less were found in census houses used as shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings or dwellings with other uses. The highest proportion of shop-cum-dwellings was found in Assam (14) while in Rajasthan only two out of a thousand households were using such houses. Madhya Pradesh which had the lowest proportion of dwellings had, however, the highest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings (44) while Rajasthan was again very low (2) in the proportion of such houses. The proportion of dwellings with other uses ranged from negligible in Rajasthan and Kerala to 4 in Gujarat.

Distribution of households in urban areas

3.9. The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses in urban areas of Rajasthan :—

State/District	Dwell-ings	Shop-cum-dwell-ings	Work-shop-cum-dwell-ings	Dwell-ings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN ..	991	4	4	1
1. Ganganagar	996	3	N	1
2. Bikaner	989	5	6	N
3. Churu	997	2	N	1
4. Jhunjhunu	994	2	3	1
5. Alwar	997	2	0	1
6. Bharatpur	992	3	3	2
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	988	7	N	5
8. Jaipur	999	1	N	N
9. Sikar	983	9	6	2
10. Ajmer	999	N	N	1
11. Tonk	1,000	0	0	0
12. Jaisalmer	963	23	14	0
13. Jodhpur	984	6	8	2
14. Nagaur	954	5	41	N
15. Pali	996	1	3	0
16. Barmer	995	1	2	2
17. Jalor	992	5	1	2
18. Sirohi	997	3	0	N
19. Bhilwara	1,000	0	0	0
20. Udaipur	988	5	4	3
21. Chitorgarh	999	N	1	0
22. Dungarpur	1,000	0	0	0
23. Banswara	991	7	2	N
24. Bundi	966	23	10	1
25. Kota	990	5	2	3
26. Jhalawar	960	21	16	3

N=Negligible

3.10. 99.1% of households in the urban areas of the State lived in houses which were used purely as dwellings, the rest of the households were found

either in shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings or dwellings with other uses. In Tonk, Bhilwara and Dungarpur districts, almost all the households resided in houses which were used purely as dwellings. Only 4 out of a thousand households lived in shop-cum-dwellings. The highest number (2.3%) of households in shop-cum-dwellings was found in districts Jaisalmer and Bundi.

3.11. Another 4 out of a thousand households were found in houses used as workshop-cum-dwellings. The highest number of such households (4.1%) was recorded in Nagaur district. Very few households were found in dwellings with other uses.

Tenure Status of Households

3.12. The table below shows the percentage distribution of census households by tenure status in the rural and urban areas of the State :—

RAJASTHAN	Percentage distribution of census households	
	Owned	Rented
Total	90.1	9.9
Rural	96.2	3.8
Urban	59.7	40.3

3.13. A large majority of households (90.1%) in Rajasthan had houses of their own and only 9.9% of the households lived in rented houses. A very meagre

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN	592	399	2	2	3	1	N	1
Districts								
1 Ganganagar	556	440	1	2	N	N	1	N
2 Bikaner	643	346	3	2	5	1	N	0
3 Churu	826	171	1	1	N	0	0	1
4 Jhunjhunu	864	130	1	1	3	N	N	1
5 Alwar	671	326	1	1	0	0	1	0
6 Bharatpur	724	268	1	2	2	1	N	2
7 Sawai Madhopur ..	659	329	2	5	0	N	0	5
8 Jaipur	510	489	N	1	N	0	N	N
9 Sikar	861	122	2	7	6	N	0	2
10 Ajmer	380	619	N	N	N	N	N	1
11 Tonk	794	206	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Jaisalmer	677	286	13	10	14	0	0	0
13 Jodhpur	472	512	2	4	5	3	1	1
14 Nagaur	804	150	2	3	40	1	N	0
15 Pali	641	355	1	0	3	N	0	0
16 Barmer	662	333	0	1	1	1	1	1
17 Jalor	806	186	3	2	0	1	0	2
18 Sirohi	543	454	1	2	0	0	0	N

percentage (3.8) of the households in rural areas occupied rented houses; for as many as 96.2% of them resided in their own. A sizable percentage of households was found in rented houses in the urban areas where persons generally congregated in search of employment. While 59.7% households had their own houses, 40.3% lived in houses taken on rent by them. It will thus be observed that the 'rented' tenure status was significant mainly in the urban areas.

3.14. It has already been observed that almost as many as 96.2% of the households in the rural areas were found in their own houses, while only 59.7% of the urban households lived in their own houses. It has also been observed that the large proportion (40.3%) of households in the rented houses is on account of the fact that large number of persons congregate in the urban areas to seek employment in various types of services that are available there. Thus, while people generally reside in their own houses in the rural areas, persons coming to the urban areas have to live in rented houses. This happens particularly in the case of major towns which are the centres of various economic activities.

3.15. The table below shows the distribution of 1,000 census households in urban areas of the State by different categories of dwellings owned and rented :—

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas—concl'd.

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19 Bhilwara	527	473	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Udaipur	539	449	2	3	3	1	N	3
21 Chitorgarh	609	390	N	0	0	1	0	0
22 Dungarpur	745	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Banswara	693	273	17	6	8	2	0	1
24 Bundi	581	410	2	5	1	1	N	N
25 Kota	399	591	2	3	1	1	N	3
26 Jhalawar	494	466	8	13	13	3	1	2
Cities and Towns								
1 Jaipur	459	539	N	2	N	0	N	N
2 Ajmer	330	668	N	N	0	N	N	2
3 Jodhpur	414	572	3	5	2	2	1	1
4 Bikaner	597	390	4	3	5	1	N	0
5 Kota	356	635	1	3	1	1	0	3
6 Udaipur	433	553	2	3	4	2	N	3
7 Alwar	659	337	1	1	0	0	2	0
8 Ganganagar	481	516	N	3	0	0	0	0
9 Beawar	327	672	1	0	0	0	0	0
10 Sikar	848	132	5	13	1	0	0	1

N=Negligible

3.16. 59.2% of the urban households living in dwellings had houses of their own. The highest number (86.4%) of owned dwellings was found in district Jhunjhunu. Amongst the various tehsils of Rajasthan the highest number (93.3%) was found in tehsil Rajakhara of Bharatpur district.

3.17. 39.9% of the urban households occupied rented dwellings. The highest number (61.9%) was found in district Ajmer wherein the city of Ajmer recorded 66.8% and Beawar town 67.2%. The figure noted for Beawar town was highest amongst the large towns of the State. A high percentage (70.1%) of rented dwellings was recorded in tehsil Abu Road of Sirohi district, which was the highest amongst all the tehsils of the State.

3.18. Only four households out of a thousand lived in shop-cum-dwellings. This figure was divided equally between owned and rented. The highest percentage (1.7%) of owned shop-cum-dwellings was found in Banswara district. The highest percentage (3.4%) of such houses was recorded in tehsil Pipalda of Kota district amongst the various tehsils of the State.

3.19. 1.3% rented shop-cum-dwellings, which was the highest figure, were found in Jhalawar district. The highest percentage (3.9%) of rented shop-cum-

dwellings was found in tehsil Pachpahar of Jhalawar district amongst the various tehsils of the State.

3.20. In towns having population of 50,000 and above Sikar town recorded the highest percentage of owned and rented shop-cum-dwellings (0.5% and 1.3% respectively).

3.21. Only four out of a thousand households were living in workshop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas. 75% of such households were found in their own houses. The highest percentage (4.0%) of owned workshop-cum-dwellings was noticed in Nagaur district. As much as 28.2% of households having owned workshop-cum-dwellings was concentrated in Merta tehsil, highest amongst various tehsils of the State.

3.22. Only 0.3% which was the highest percentage of rented workshop-cum-dwellings was found in districts Jodhpur and Jhalawar. The highest percentage of such workshop-cum-dwellings (1.2%) was observed in Phalodi tehsil of Jodhpur district.

3.23. In towns having population of 50,000 and above, the highest percentage (0.5%) of owned workshop-cum-dwellings was found for Bikaner City, while the highest percentage (0.2%) of rented workshop-cum-dwellings was recorded in Jodhpur and Udaipur cities.

3.24. Only one household out of a thousand was found living in dwellings with other uses. The tenure status of such households was considered to be rented as they generally resided without paying any rent, in the houses which were not their own. There was a large variety of such census houses used as dwellings such as temple-cum-dwelling, mosque-cum-dwelling, school-cum-dwelling, dispensary-cum-dwelling, hotel of sarai-cum-dwelling, store-cum-dwelling, office-cum-dwelling etc.

3.25. A larger proportion of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings under the category of

'owned' than 'rented' is indicative to certain extent of the prosperity of the households and commercial or industrial establishments in the big towns. The proportion of owned shop-cum-dwellings was found to be little higher in Bikaner city. The proportion of owned workshop-cum-dwellings was also more in Sikar, Udaipur and Jaipur towns than the rented.

3.26. The following table has been constructed to show the percentage distribution of census households by types of census houses and by tenure status for the State as a whole and also for its rural and urban areas separately :—

	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Total	89.8	9.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	N	N	N
Rural	95.9	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	N	N	N
Urban	59.2	39.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	N	0.1

N=Negligible

3.27. It has already been observed that speaking for the State as a whole a very large majority of households, nearly 9 out of every ten, lived in houses of their own and only a meagre number lived in rented houses. In rural areas the percentage of owned houses is obviously greater (96.2%) than in the urban areas (59.7%) of the State. Rented houses are an exception in the villages where hardly four out of a hundred households reside in them. In urban areas, however, quite a sizable percentage of households (40.3%) resided in rented ones. Most of such houses (39.9%) were in the category of those which were used purely for the purpose of dwellings.

3.28. A small percentage of households lived in houses which they used either as shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings or dwellings with other uses.

In the case of shop-cum-dwellings, the percentage share between owned and rented was equally divided. In the case of workshop-cum-dwellings, however, the proportion of households in owned houses was greater than those found in rented houses in the State as a whole and also both in its rural and urban areas. The households living in both owned and rented dwellings with other uses were negligible in the State and also in its rural areas. In the urban areas, however, such rented dwellings were comparatively more than the owned ones.

Comparison with other States

3.29. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas of the various States in India :—

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas for all the States of India

State	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1 Andhra Pradesh	595	388	4	3	6	2	1	1
2 Assam	419	493	26	46	4	6	2	4
3 Bihar	534	413	15	12	14	6	2	4
4 Gujarat	384	594	2	3	5	4	2	6
5 Jammu & Kashmir	695	271	5	6	10	3	4	6
6 Kerala	715	279	1	2	2	1	N	N
7 Madhya Pradesh	505	541	10	7	26	10	N	1
8 Madras	455	496	4	5	19	11	2	4

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas for all the States of India—concl'd.

State					Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
					Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
9	Maharashtra	..	..	..	290	674	3	8	9	8	1	7
10	Mysore	..	..	..	459	517	2	3	9	7	2	1
11	Orissa	..	..	..	605	368	7	9	1	1	4	5
12	Punjab	..	..	..	527	454	3	7	2	3	2	2
13	RAJASTHAN	..	..	..	592	399	2	2	3	1	N	1
14	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	516	470	2	2	7	1	1	1
15	West Bengal	..	..	..	332	621	4	25	1	7	2	8

N= Negligible

3.30. A lower proportion of rented and a fairly high proportion of owned dwellings in the urban areas of Rajasthan is indicative of a lesser degree of urbanisation and general immobility of the population. The State of Andhra Pradesh also follows almost the same pattern while States of Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir have still lower proportions of rented dwellings. The States of Maharashtra, West Bengal

and Gujarat had very high proportions of rented dwellings on account of their greater degree of urbanisation. Madhya Pradesh had the highest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings which are owned (26) and Assam that of owned shop-cum-dwellings (26), the corresponding proportions for Rajasthan being as low as (3) and (2) respectively.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

E-II.1 & E-II.2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses in rural areas

State/District/Tehsil	Dwell-ings	Work- cum- dwell-ings	Shop cum- dwell-ings	Dwell-ings with other uses	State/District/Tehsil	Dwell-ings	Work- cum- dwell-ings	Shop cum- dwell-ings	Dwell-ings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN STATE	996	2	2	N	Bharatpur District—concl'd.				
Ganganagar District	996	3	N	1	Weir Tehsil	997	2	1	N
Karanpur Tehsil	988	9	1	2	Bayana Tehsil	999	0	1	N
Ganganagar Tehsil	999	1	0	0	Rupbas Tehsil	999	1	N	0
Padampur Tehsil	991	8	1	N	Baseri Tehsil	998	1	N	1
Hanumangarh Tehsil	996	3	N	1	Bari Tehsil	998	2	0	0
Raisinghnagar Tehsil	997	2	0	1	Dholpur Tehsil	999	1	N	0
Suratgarh Tehsil	998	1	0	1	Rajakhera Tehsil	999	1	N	0
Nohar Tehsil	999	N	1	N	Sawai Madhopur District	997	1	1	1
Bhadra Tehsil	996	4	0	N	Mahwa Tehsil	998	2	0	N
Anupgarh Tehsil	998	1	1	N	Todabhim Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Bikaner District	998	N	1	1	Hindaun Tehsil	999	1	0	N
Bikaner Tehsil	994	1	3	2	Nadauti Tehsil	995	2	2	1
Lunkaransar Tehsil	999	0	1	0	Bamanwas Tehsil	993	5	2	0
Kolayat Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Gangapur Tehsil	999	0	0	1
Nokha Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Karauli Tehsil	998	0	0	2
Churu District	1,000	N	0	N	Sapotra Tehsil	999	0	0	1
Taranagar Tehsil	999	1	0	0	Malarnachor Tehsil	997	2	1	0
Rajgarh Tehsil	1,000	N	0	N	Sawai Madhopur Tehsil	991	3	2	4
Sardarshahar Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Khandar Tehsil	998	1	0	1
Churu Tehsil	998	1	0	1	Jaipur District	997	N	3	N
Dungargarh Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Kotputli Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Ratangarh Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Bairath Tehsil	998	0	2	N
Sujargarh Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Amber Tehsil	976	0	23	1
Jhunjhunu District	998	N	1	1	Phulera Tehsil	1,000	0	0	N
Jhunjhunu Tehsil	996	1	3	N	Jaipur Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Chirawa Tehsil	1,000	0	0	N	Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Khetri Tehsil	1,000	0	0	N	Baswa Tehsil	1,000	N	0	0
Udaipurwati Tehsil	997	1	0	2	Dudu Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Alwar District	999	1	N	N	Sanganer Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Behror Tehsil	998	1	N	1	Bassi Tehsil	998	N	2	0
Mandawar Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Dausa Tehsil	998	0	2	0
Kishangarh Tehsil	997	1	1	1	Sikrai Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Tijara Tehsil	999	N	0	1	Phagi Tehsil	997	1	1	1
Bansur Tehsil	998	N	0	2	Chaksu Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Alwar Tehsil	999	1	0	N	Lalsot Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Thanagazi Tehsil	998	1	1	N	Sikar District	999	N	0	1
Rajgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Fatehpur Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Lachhmangarh Tehsil	999	1	0	N	Lachhmangarh Tehsil	998	0	0	2
Bharatpur District	998	1	N	1	Sikar Tehsil	999	0	0	1
Kaman Tehsil	999	1	N	0	Neem-ka-thana Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Nagar Tehsil	996	0	N	4	Sri Madhopur Tehsil	1,000	N	0	0
Deeg Tehsil	1,000	N	0	0	Danta Ramgarh Tehsil	999	N	0	1
Nadbai Tehsil	998	1	1	N	Ajmer District	998	1	N	1
Bharatpur Tehsil	999	1	N	N	Rupnagar Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
					Ajmer Tehsil	997	1	0	2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses in rural areas

State/District/Tehsil	Dwell-ings	Work- cum- dwell-ings	Shop cum- dwell-ings	Dwell-ings with other uses	State/District/Tehsil	Dwell-ings	Work- cum- dwell-ings	Shop cum- dwell-ings	Dwell-ings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Ajmer District—concl'd.					Barmer District	992	4	4	N
Kishangarh Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Sheo Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Arain Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Barmer Tehsil	982	8	10	N
Beawar Tehsil	999	1	0	N	Pachpadra Tehsil	1,000	N	0	0
Sarwar Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Chohtan Tehsil	1,000	N	0	0
Kekri Tehsil	998	0	2	0	Siwana Tehsil	998	1	1	0
Tonk District	999	N	1	0	Jalor District	984	9	5	2
Malpura Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Jalor Tehsil	988	7	3	2
Nawai Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Ahore Tehsil	992	4	2	2
Todaraisingh Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Sanchores Tehsil	962	20	15	3
Tonk Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Jaswantpura Tehsil	991	7	N	2
Deoli Tehsil	994	2	4	0	Sirohi District	994	3	2	1
Uniar Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Sheoganj Tehsil	994	3	1	2
Jaisalmer District	985	9	5	1	Sirohi Tehsil	991	2	6	1
Ramgarh Tehsil	966	29	0	5	Pindwara Tehsil	993	6	1	N
Nachna Tehsil	986	14	0	0	Abu Road Tehsil	999	1	0	0
Jaisalmer Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Reodhar Tehsil	998	1	1	0
Pokaran Tehsil	986	8	3	3	Bhilwara District	1,000	N	N	N
Sam Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Asind Tehsil	999	1	N	0
Fatehgarh Tehsil	961	18	20	1	Hurda Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Jodhpur District	995	2	2	1	Shahpura Tehsil	999	0	0	1
Phalodi Tehsil	998	1	1	N	Jahazpur Tehsil	1,000	N	0	0
Osian Tehsil	995	5	N	0	Raipur Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Shergarh Tehsil	995	3	2	N	Mandal Tehsil	1,000	0	N	0
Jodhpur Tehsil	994	3	2	1	Banera Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Bilara Tehsil	995	1	3	1	Bhilwara Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Nagaur District	996	1	3	N	Sahara Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Ladnu Tehsil	1,000	N	0	0	Kotri Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Didwana Tehsil	998	1	1	N	Mandalgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Jayal Tehsil	998	0	2	0	Udaipur District	998	1	1	N
Nagaur Tehsil	986	2	12	N	Bhim Tehsil	1,000	N	0	0
Nawa Tehsil	993	N	7	N	Deogarh Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Degana Tehsil	999	1	N	0	Amet Tehsil	987	6	7	0
Parbatsar Tehsil	999	1	N	N	Kumbhalgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Merta Tehsil	1,000	0	N	0	Rajsamand Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Pali District	979	5	15	1	Railmagra Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Jaitaran Tehsil	992	2	6	0	Nathdwara Tehsil	999	1	N	0
Sojat Tehsil	988	4	7	1	Bhupalsagar Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Raipur Tehsil	988	2	10	N	Mavli Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Pali Tehsil	995	3	1	1	Gogunda Tehsil	1,000	0	N	0
Kharchi Tehsil	987	8	3	2	Vallabhnagar Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Desuri Tehsil	929	7	63	1	Girwa Tehsil	993	7	N	0
Bali Tehsil	985	5	9	1	Kotra Tehsil	999	0	1	0
					Phalasias Tehsil	999	0	1	0
					Lasadia Tehsil	997	2	1	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1—concl'd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses in rural areas

State/District/Tehsil	Work- Dwell-				State/District/Tehsil	Work- Dwell-			
	Dwell-ings	Shop cum-dwell-ings	shop cum-dwell-ings	ings with other uses		Dwell-ings	Shop cum-dwell-ings	shop cum-dwell-ings	ings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Udaipur District—concl'd.					Bundi District—concl'd.				
Sarada Tehsil	1,000	N	0	0	Bundi Tehsil	997	2	1	0
Salumbar Tehsil	997	2	1	N	Talera Tehsil	994	5	0	1
Kherwara Tehsil	988	3	9	0	Keshoraipatan Tehsil	997	3	0	0
Chitorgarh District	999	N	1	N	Kota District	995	3	1	1
Rashmi Tehsil	985	2	12	1	Itawa Tehsil	994	6	0	0
Garngar Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Pipalda Tehsil	998	0	2	0
Begun Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Barod Tehsil	999	1	0	0
Bhainsrorgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Mangrol Tehsil	999	0	1	N
Chitorgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Digod Tehsil	992	8	0	0
Kapasari Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Anta Tehsil	996	2	2	0
Bhadesar Tehsil	999	1	0	0	Baran Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0
Nimbahera Tehsil	1,000	N	0	0	Kishanganj Tehsil	997	1	1	1
Chhoti Sadri Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Shahbad Tehsil	990	4	5	1
Bari Sadri Tehsil	999	1	0	0	Ladpura Tehsil	990	4	5	1
Dungla Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Chechat Tehsil	997	2	0	1
Pratapgarh Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Ramganjmandi Tehsil	997	1	0	2
Achnera Tehsil	1,000	0	0	0	Kanwas Tehsil	987	5	5	3
Dungarpur District	1,000	N	0	N	Sangod Tehsil	996	3	1	0
Dungarpur Tehsil	1,000	N	0	0	Atru Tehsil	992	6	0	2
Aspur Tehsil	1,000	N	0	0	Chipabarod Tehsil	995	4	1	N
Sagwara Tehsil	999	1	0	N	Chhabra Tehsil	991	4	4	1
Banswara District	990	7	2	1	Jhalawar District	989	5	6	N
Ghatol Tehsil	999	1	0	0	Khanpur Tehsil	996	4	0	N
Garhi Tehsil	976	13	10	1	Jhalrapatan Tehsil	994	4	2	0
Banswara Tehsil	997	3	0	0	Bakani Tehsil	950	4	46	N
Bagidora Tehsil	988	10	N	2	Aklara Tehsil	994	6	0	0
Kushalgarh Tehsil	990	10	0	N	Manoharthana Tehsil	987	7	6	0
Bundi District	997	2	N	1	Pachpahar Tehsil	995	5	0	0
Hindoli Tehsil	998	1	0	1	Pirawa Tehsil	997	2	1	0
Nainwa Tehsil	1,000	0	N	0	Dag Tehsil	989	9	2	N
					Gangdhar Tehsil	988	10	2	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN STATE	592	399	2	2	3	1	N	1
Ganganagar District	556	440	1	2	N	N	1	N
Karanpur Tehsil	568	423	2	0	0	0	7	0
Ganganagar Tehsil	481	516	N	3	0	0	0	N
Ganganagar Town	481	516	N	3	0	0	0	N
Padampur Tehsil	526	444	12	12	6	0	0	0
Hanumangarh Tehsil	560	440	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raisinghnagar Tehsil	550	450	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suratgarh Tehsil	524	476	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nohar Tehsil	752	236	4	6	0	2	0	0
Bhadra Tehsil	739	258	0	0	0	0	3	0
Anupgarh Tehsil	737	263	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bikaner District	643	346	3	2	5	1	N	0
Bikaner Tehsil	638	350	3	3	5	1	N	0
Bikaner City	597	390	4	3	5	1	N	0
Lunkaransar Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolayat Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nokha Tehsil	752	244	0	0	4	0	0	0
Churu District	826	171	1	1	N	0	0	1
Taranagar Tehsil	921	76	0	3	0	0	0	0
Rajgarh Tehsil	742	236	7	13	2	0	0	0
Sardarshahar Tehsil	831	166	0	1	0	0	0	2
Churu Tehsil	802	194	1	0	1	0	0	2
Dungargarh Tehsil	839	161	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ratangarh Tehsil	833	167	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sujargarh Tehsil	847	153	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jhunjhunu District	864	130	1	1	3	N	N	1
Jhunjhunu Tehsil	879	104	4	1	9	1	N	2
Chirawa Tehsil	788	210	0	0	1	0	0	1
Khetri Tehsil	851	145	0	0	4	0	0	0
Udaipurwati Tehsil	911	88	0	1	0	0	0	0
Alwar District	671	326	1	1	0	0	1	0
Behror Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandawar Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kishanganj Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tijara Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bansur Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alwar Tehsil	659	337	1	1	0	0	2	0
Alwar Town	659	337	1	1	0	0	2	0
Thanagazi Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajgarh Tehsil	795	205	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lachhmangarh Tehsil	460	540	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bharatpur District	724	268	1	2	2	1	N	2
Kaman Tehsil	803	193	4	0	0	0	0	0
Nagar Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deeg Tehsil	790	192	0	0	18	0	0	0
Nadbai Tehsil	752	234	0	14	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bharatpur District—concl.								
Bharatpur Tehsil	630	358	0	3	N	2	1	6
Weir Tehsil	833	167	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bayana Tehsil	694	304	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rupbas Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baseri Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bari Tehsil	798	198	0	2	2	0	0	0
Dholpur Tehsil	682	316	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rajakhera Tehsil	933	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sawai Madhopur District								
Mahwa Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todabhim Tehsil	896	92	0	0	0	0	0	12
Hindaun Tehsil	817	159	9	1	0	0	0	14
Nadauti Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bamanwas Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gangapur Tehsil	554	440	0	3	0	0	0	3
Karauli Tehsil	811	189	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sapotra Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malarnachor Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sawai Madhopur Tehsil	419	562	2	15	0	1	0	1
Khandar Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaipur District								
Kotputli Tehsil	875	125	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bairath Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amber Tehsil	888	111	0	1	0	0	0	0
Phulera Tehsil	618	382	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaipur Tehsil	459	539	N	2	N	0	N	N
Jaipur City	459	539	N	2	N	0	N	N
Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baswa Tehsil	319	681	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dudu Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanganer Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bassi Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dausa Tehsil	801	199	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikrai Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phagi Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chaksu Tehsil	821	170	0	0	9	0	0	0
Lalsot Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar District								
Fatehpur Tehsil	861	122	2	7	6	N	0	2
Lachhmangarh Tehsil	862	136	1	0	1	0	0	N
Sikar Tehsil	888	109	0	3	0	0	0	0
Sikar Town	848	132	5	13	1	0	0	1
Neem-ka-thana Tehsil	848	132	5	13	1	0	0	1
Sri Madhopur Tehsil	776	184	0	25	5	0	0	10
Danta Ramgarh Tehsil	907	61	1	0	29	1	0	1
Danta Ramgarh Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ajmer District								
Rupnagar Tehsil	380	619	N	N	N	N	N	1
Ajmer Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ajmer Tehsil	351	647	N	N	1	N	N	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ajmer District—concl.								
Ajmer City	330	668	N	N	0	N	N	2
Kishangarh Tehsil	520	480	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arain Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beawar Tehsil	332	667	1	0	0	0	0	0
Beawar Town	327	672	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sarwar Tehsil	900	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kekri Tehsil	640	360	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonk District								
Malpura Tehsil	794	206	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nawai Tehsil	813	187	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todaraisingh Tehsil	722	278	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonk Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deoli Tehsil	816	184	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deoli Tehsil	567	433	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uniara Tehsil	895	105	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaisalmer District								
Ramgarh Tehsil	677	286	13	10	14	0	0	0
Nachna Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nachna Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaisalmer Tehsil	703	278	3	0	16	0	0	0
Pokaran Tehsil	637	299	28	24	12	0	0	0
Sam Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatehgarh Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jodhpur District								
Phalodi Tehsil	472	512	2	4	5	3	1	1
Osian Tehsil	653	288	3	2	42	12	0	0
Osian Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shergarh Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jodhpur Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jodhpur Tehsil	414	572	3	5	2	2	1	1
Jodhpur City	414	572	3	5	2	2	1	1
Bilara Tehsil	864	135	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nagaur District								
Ladnu Tehsil	804	150	2	3	40	1	N	0
Ladnu Tehsil	870	130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Didwana Tehsil	860	140	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jayal Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaur Tehsil	781	185	4	5	20	4	1	0
Nawa Tehsil	865	132	0	0	3	0	0	0
Degana Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parbatsar Tehsil	861	124	3	11	1	0	0	0
Merta Tehsil	521	189	4	2	282	2	0	0
Pali District								
Jaitaran Tehsil	641	355	1	0	3	N	0	0
Sojat Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sojat Tehsil	672	316	0	0	12	0	0	0
Raipur Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pali Tehsil	504	495	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kharchi Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desuri Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bali Tehsil	867	133	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bali Tehsil	811	186	3	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Barmer District	662	333	0	1	1	1	1	1
Sheo Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barmer Tehsil ..	620	372	0	2	1	2	2	1
Pachpadra Tehsil ..	751	249	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chohtan Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siwana Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jalor District	806	186	3	2	0	1	0	2
Jalor Tehsil ..	748	244	2	2	0	0	0	4
Ahore Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanchoe Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaswantpura Tehsil ..	869	123	4	2	0	2	0	0
Sirohi District	543	454	1	2	0	0	0	N
Sheoganj Tehsil ..	726	264	3	5	0	0	0	2
Sirohi Tehsil ..	734	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pindwara Tehsil ..	836	158	3	3	0	0	0	0
Abu Road Tehsil ..	297	701	1	1	0	0	0	0
Reodhar Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhilwara District	527	473	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asind Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurda Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shahpura Tehsil ..	801	199	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jahazpur Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raipur Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandal Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banera Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhilwara Tehsil ..	407	593	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sahara Tehsil ..	810	190	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kotri Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandalgarh Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur District	539	449	2	3	3	1	N	3
Bhim Tehsil ..	878	122	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deogarh Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amer Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumbhalgarh Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajsamand Tehsil ..	747	251	2	0	0	0	0	0
Railmagra Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nathdwara Tehsil ..	641	353	0	2	1	0	0	3
Bhupalsagar Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mavli Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gogunda Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vallabhnagar Tehsil ..	865	129	3	3	0	0	0	0
Girwa Tehsil ..	433	553	2	3	4	2	N	3
Udaipur City ..	433	553	2	3	4	2	N	3
Kotra Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phalasia Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lasadia Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarada Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salumbar Tehsil ..	818	167	0	9	0	0	0	0
Kberwara Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chitorgarh District	609	390	N	0	0	1	0	0
Rashmi Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gangrar Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Begun Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhainsrorgarh Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chitorgarh Tehsil ..	547	453	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kapasan Tehsil ..	775	218	0	0	0	6	0	0
Bhadesar Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nimbahera Tehsil ..	547	453	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhoti Sadri Tehsil ..	668	332	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bari Sadri Tehsil ..	763	237	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dungla Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pratapgarh Tehsil ..	522	476	2	0	0	0	0	0
Achnera Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dungarpur District	745	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dungarpur Tehsil ..	692	308	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aspur Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sagwara Tehsil ..	819	181	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banswara District	693	273	17	6	8	2	0	1
Ghatol Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garhi Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banswara Tehsil ..	686	273	21	7	10	3	0	0
Bagidora Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kushalgarh Tehsil ..	716	271	5	4	0	0	0	4
Bundi District	581	410	2	5	1	1	N	N
Hindoli Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nainwa Tehsil ..	767	227	0	0	3	3	0	0
Bundi Tehsil ..	558	433	2	5	1	0	1	0
Talera Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keshoraipatan Tehsil ..	547	441	3	6	1	0	1	1
Kota District	399	591	2	3	1	1	N	3
Itawa Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipalda Tehsil ..	622	294	34	8	0	0	17	25
Barod Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mangrol Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Digod Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anta Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baran Tehsil ..	520	471	2	5	1	1	0	0
Kishanganj Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shahbad Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ladpura Tehsil ..	356	635	1	3	1	1	0	3
Kota City ..	356	635	1	3	1	1	0	3
Chechat Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramganjmandi Tehsil ..	383	614	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kanwas Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangod Tehsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2—concl.

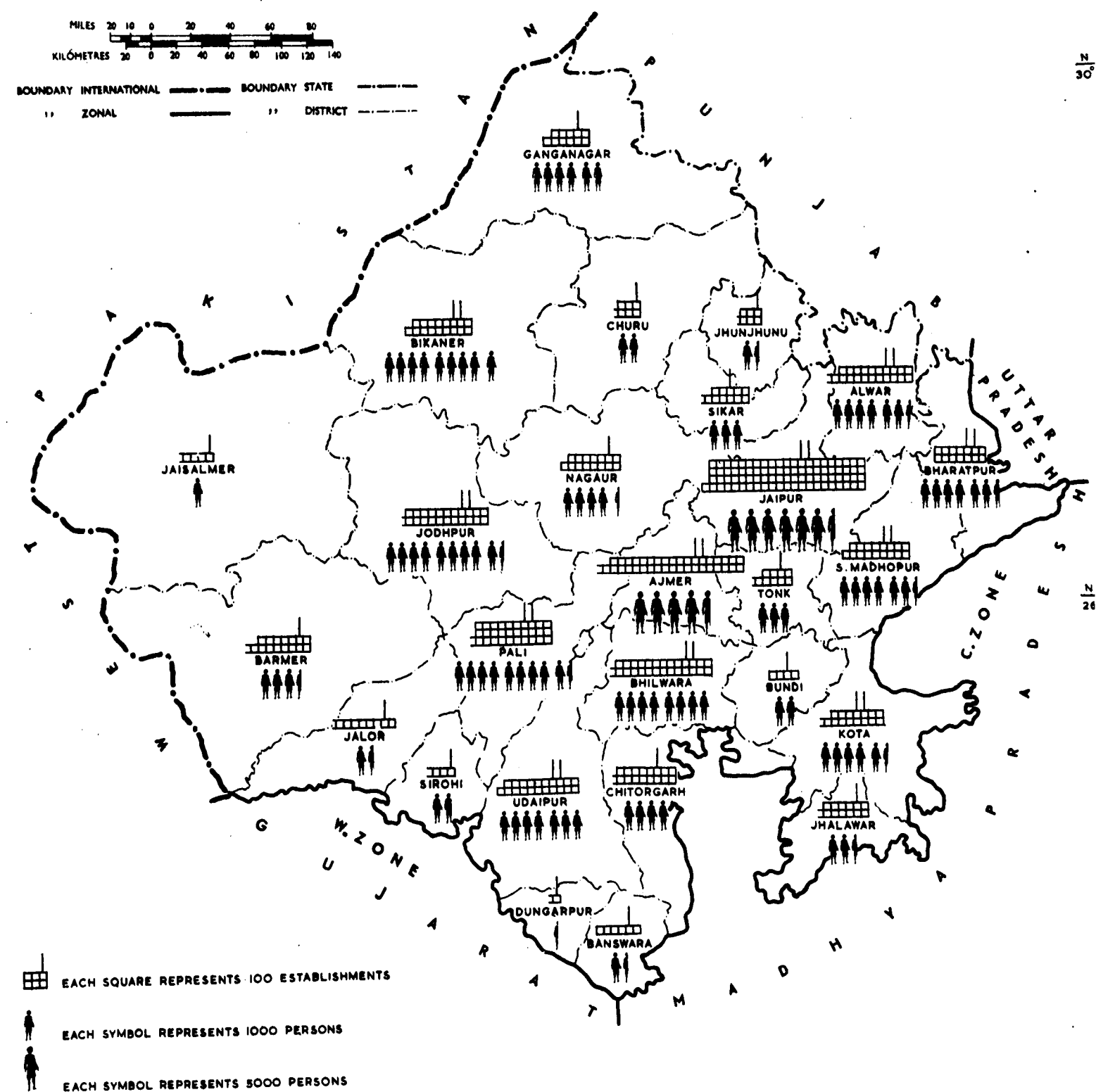
Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum- dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kota District—concl.								
Atru Tehsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chipabarod Tehsil .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhabra Tehsil .. .	675	325	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jhalawar District .. .	494	466	8	13	13	3	1	2
Khanpur Tehsil .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jhalrapatan Tehsil .. .	491	466	9	6	20	3	1	4
Bakani Tehsil .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aklara Tehsil .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manoharthana Tehsil .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pachpahar Tehsil .. .	244	704	7	39	0	6	0	0
Pirawa Tehsil .. .	782	204	3	11	0	0	0	0
Dag Tehsil .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gangdhar Tehsil .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

RAJASTHAN

ESTABLISHMENTS & EMPLOYMENT



CHAPTER IV WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES

The functional characteristics of the census houses and the tenure status of the various types of dwellings has already been described in the preceding pages. The structural characteristics of the census houses used as dwellings and size of the households living in them will be discussed in the chapters that follow. The present chapter deals with the census houses which are used as workshops, worksheds and factories.

Table & Subsidiary Tables

4.2. Essential data concerning houses that were used as establishments, workshops and factories, like name of establishment or proprietor, name of product(s) produced, repaired or serviced, number of persons working and kind of fuel or power, if machinery used, was collected for the first time in the history of census, during the housing census. On the basis of this information a table E-III has been constructed which shows the workshops and factories cross-tabulated by products and power used and size of establishments. Details of the product(s) manufactured, processed or repaired under the three digit code of the Standard Industrial Classification (Annexure II of this report), alongwith a comprehensive list of workshops and factories and their distribution according to the different sizes of employment using various kinds of fuel or power have been made available in this table. The classification of industries according to power or fuel has been made in case of only those industries which use machinery. Wherever, machinery is not used the fuel used in the manual process has generally been taken into consideration and such industries have been classified as industries using no power.

4.3. This information is presented for State, each district by rural/urban and by each town of population 50,000 and over according to minor group of industries. Three subsidiary tables have been constructed to show the proportion of workshops and factories according to divisions, major groups and selected minor groups to 1,000 workshops and factories (E-III.1), in each kind of fuel used by size of employment (E-III. 2) and, distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each division, major groups and selected minor groups by kinds of fuel and power used (E-III. 3).

Concepts

4.4. It may be noted that workshops and factories can only relate to establishments where manufacturing, processing or repairing are undertaken and these can only be in Divisions 2 and 3 of the Standard Industrial Classification. In Division 0, the minor groups under major group 04 (Livestock and hunting) except the minor group 047 (trapping of animals or games propagation) can also be included if they are conducted in the house. Thus, no minor group other than those relating to manufacturing, repairing or servicing has been included in the table.

4.5. It may also be stated that the minor groups for tables E-III.1 and E-III.3 were not selected separately for rural and urban areas. Only those minor groups were selected both for rural and urban areas whose figures were numerically significant. In cases where a minor group was found to be significant either in rural or in urban areas, the figures for the other area have been provided for purposes of comparison. The minor groups where the figures were numerically insignificant both in rural and urban areas were left out. In order to save printing space the divisions, major and minor groups running entirely on 'no power' such as 207, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 25, 27, 273 etc. have been shown collectively in run on form in continuous lines at the bottom of the table. Almost all the workshops and factories in Rajasthan belong to the manufacturing category (division 2 and 3 of the Standard Industrial Classification).

4.6. It may be noted that in these tables total or actual number of persons employed in each minor group of industry or power or range of employment have not been shown separately as this figure was not compiled. In order, however, to have an approximate estimate of the number of persons employed in each minor group as well as under different kinds of power the following formula has been used :—

$$x_1 \times 1 = X_1$$

$$x_2 \times \frac{5+2}{2} = X_2 \text{ where } x_1, x_2 \text{ etc., are the number of factories,}$$

$$x_3 \times \frac{9+6}{2} = X_3$$

and so on getting the sum of $X_1 + X_2 + X_3$, etc.

The number of persons employed have been worked out by summation of the product of number of factories by the mid-point of employment range of each range. For the size range '100 & above' actual number of persons employed has been extracted from the houselist.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments according to Major Groups in Rural areas of Rajasthan

State/District		Major Groups																				
		04	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	33	34&35	36	37	38	39		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
RAJASTHAN	..	..	..	N	193	N	4	130	1	10	1	30	122	1	1	267	5	100	45	1	11	78
1. Ganganagar	..	..	..	0	710	5	0	25	0	0	0	7	46	0	0	91	2	34	14	2	27	37
2. Bikaner	..	..	..	0	148	0	3	110	9	220	0	6	113	0	0	89	0	119	47	0	0	136
3. Churu	..	..	..	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
4. Jhunjhunu	..	..	..	0	319	0	0	42	0	0	0	9	85	0	0	301	3	15	84	0	0	142
5. Alwar	..	..	..	0	191	1	1	56	0	0	0	72	213	0	0	242	5	98	24	0	15	82
6. Bharatpur	..	..	..	0	507	2	0	88	2	0	0	52	98	0	0	85	3	25	41	0	53	44
7. Sawai Madhopur	..	..	..	0	236	0	2	118	0	0	22	0	152	1	0	242	8	83	59	0	6	71
8. Jaipur	..	..	..	N	96	1	3	262	0	N	0	2	114	5	N	337	6	92	33	N	6	43
9. Sikar	..	..	..	0	294	0	0	33	0	5	3	8	70	0	0	291	5	58	30	0	2	201
10. Ajmer	..	..	..	0	160	0	8	114	0	15	1	49	189	0	1	221	3	156	35	0	7	41
11. Tonk	..	..	..	0	340	0	0	157	2	0	0	11	154	0	18	110	31	103	9	0	13	52
12. Jaisalmer	..	..	..	0	4	0	0	85	0	88	0	4	218	0	0	369	0	111	3	0	0	118
13. Jodhpur	..	..	..	0	151	0	0	155	4	38	0	14	155	0	0	179	1	87	41	1	5	169
14. Nagaur	..	..	..	3	315	0	1	92	1	11	0	46	76	0	1	250	0	58	43	0	9	94
15. Pali	..	..	..	N	113	0	1	61	0	0	0	19	93	1	1	458	2	159	32	0	17	43
16. Barmer	..	..	..	0	34	0	0	322	3	47	0	10	121	0	0	270	0	61	43	0	0	89
17. Jalor	..	..	..	0	140	0	0	90	0	1	0	37	170	0	0	220	0	122	73	0	4	143
18. Sirohi	..	..	..	0	252	0	0	60	0	0	10	0	134	0	0	205	3	104	121	0	10	101
19. Bhilwara	..	..	..	0	163	N	25	94	0	N	1	71	121	0	0	280	8	87	58	N	12	80
20. Udaipur	..	..	..	0	330	0	0	74	0	0	0	13	44	0	2	160	15	133	56	6	10	157
21. Chitorgarh	..	..	..	0	255	0	10	99	0	13	0	117	120	1	0	122	6	71	60	1	9	11
22. Dungarpur	..	..	..	0	366	0	0	43	0	0	0	11	32	0	0	215	0	21	161	0	0	151
23. Banswara	..	..	..	0	130	0	0	81	0	0	0	4	105	0	0	233	2	229	124	0	13	79
24. Bundi	..	..	..	0	408	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	31	6	62	99	6	49	154
25. Kota	..	..	..	0	364	3	6	93	0	0	0	6	98	0	0	213	1	86	52	1	26	51
26. Jhalawar	..	..	..	0	212	0	2	29	0	1	0	73	87	0	0	323	14	100	54	0	17	88
N= Negligible																						

N=Negligible

4.8. In rural areas of Rajasthan major group 31—manufacture of leather and leather products was quite prominent in which 26.7% of the total workshops and factories were engaged, followed by major group 20 under which minor groups 200, 207 and 209 contributed 19.3% of the total number of workshops and factories. The third in importance in the rural areas was major group 23 where cotton weaving in handlooms and manufacture of Khadi textiles in handlooms contributed 13% of the total industrial establishments, workshops and factories. Manufacturing wood and wooden products (Major Group 28), manufacture of non-metallic mineral products such as bricks and tiles and earthenwares (Major Groups 34 and 35), manufacturing of jewellery etc. (Major group 39) composed rest of the industrial establishments in order of importance. In district Pali establishments engaged in manufacture of leather and leather goods had the

Distribution of industrial establishments in rural areas

4.7. The following table abstracted from the subsidiary table E-III. 1 shows the distribution of workshops and factories according to major groups in the rural areas of the State and its various districts.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments according to Major Groups in Urban areas of Rajasthan

State/District	Major Groups																			
	04	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34&35	36	37	38	39
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RAJASTHAN	2	179	6	15	74	N	10	1	37	64	1	20	122	4	17	46	83	14	111	194
1. Ganganagar	0	169	6	3	19	0	0	0	21	104	0	16	214	7	18	9	33	21	186	174
2. Bikaner	2	139	12	1	109	3	97	0	46	41	1	10	71	3	10	20	100	14	113	208
3. Churu	0	255	15	21	94	0	0	0	7	60	0	15	186	0	17	55	55	5	26	189
4. Jhunjhunu	10	212	3	13	111	0	3	0	17	125	0	3	212	0	24	61	44	17	34	111
5. Alwar	0	156	8	3	262	3	0	0	5	79	0	37	117	11	23	16	47	3	118	112
6. Bharatpur	0	401	4	1	40	0	0	5	8	49	0	10	126	0	13	73	101	1	76	92
7. Sawai Madhopur	0	176	5	13	186	0	0	21	0	89	5	29	66	0	5	21	81	0	18	285
8. Jaipur	4	152	5	5	64	0	2	1	25	53	1	28	99	7	19	70	99	15	150	201
9. Sikar	0	112	2	7	54	0	0	9	151	58	1	9	149	0	1	67	38	5	36	301
10. Ajmer	0	216	10	43	69	0	5	0	67	54	1	31	73	1	24	26	78	17	94	191
11. Tonk	0	165	0	16	52	0	4	2	32	115	0	4	205	0	24	40	98	0	86	157
12. Jaisalmer	0	50	0	0	13	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	118	0	0	273	56	6	19	453
13. Jodhpur	N	140	8	10	65	0	1	0	16	54	5	23	135	9	19	31	89	5	189	201
14. Nagaur	0	192	0	17	54	0	2	0	39	34	4	9	141	2	2	126	239	0	79	60
15. Pali	11	236	8	0	56	0	40	0	122	90	0	0	93	0	8	106	61	0	42	127
16. Barmer	0	125	0	93	58	0	0	0	0	58	0	4	262	0	4	36	22	0	80	258
17. Jalor	0	115	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	16	0	8	664	0	8	0	74	0	25	74
18. Sirohi	0	489	32	11	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	43	0	0	11	11	22	0	174	98
19. Bhilwara	0	173	0	17	90	0	0	0	9	43	0	17	84	0	9	38	104	0	101	315
20. Udaipur	1	132	6	6	67	0	0	0	7	108	1	16	91	7	21	16	97	44	125	255
21. Chitorgarh	0	192	7	9	63	0	7	0	61	48	0	19	170	0	28	32	57	4	89	214
22. Dungarpur	0	235	29	15	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	162	0	44	0	74	15	29	369
23. Banswara	0	339	8	0	75	0	0	0	8	74	0	25	8	0	0	99	165	0	58	11
24. Bundi	0	261	4	29	108	0	0	0	4	83	0	13	208	4	8	12	54	8	100	104
25. Kota	0	155	2	53	31	0	0	0	77	96	2	25	36	14	34	23	63	53	140	196
26. Jhalawar	0	177	3	3	58	0	0	0	67	37	0	15	300	6	28	61	43	0	86	116

N=Negligible

4.10. It was in urban areas of the State, however, where 2 industrial establishments out of 1,000 were found to belong to the agriculture or livestock category (division '0'). All of them belonged to major group livestock and hunting (04), half of the establishments falling in the minor group 048 which related to bone crushing and milling. A large number (17.9%) of the manufacturing concerns fell in the major group 20—food stuffs where production of rice, flour, edible fats and oils, and production of other food products such as sweetmeat etc. occurs. Another large number (12.2%) of industrial establishments were engaged in the manufacturing of leather and leather products (Major Group 31). Major Group 39 also had a large share (19.4%) of workshops and factories under which as many as 15.8% of the total workshops and factories in the State were engaged in manufacture of jewellery, silverware, using gold and other precious metals (Minor Group 393). Workshops and factories engaged in the manufacturing of transport equipment (Major Group 38), manufacturing establishments of basic metals and their products (except machinery and transport equipment—Major Group 36), workshops and factories engaged in cotton weaving on handlooms (Major Group 23), and establishments engaged in

manufacture of wood and wooden products (Major Group 28) etc. composed the rest of the industrial establishments. In district Sirohi establishments belonging to Major Group 20 'food stuffs' where manufacture of flour, rice, edible fats and oils and production of other food products etc. was carried on had the largest proportion (48.9%) in the district's workshops and factories. It was also the largest proportion amongst the districts of the State. The establishments engaged in the manufacture of leather and leather products had the highest proportion in Jalor district where 66.4% of its establishments constituted this group (31 Major Group) of industries. As much as 42.2% establishments were engaged in manufacturing of jewellery etc. out of 45.3% units in Major Group 39 located in Jaisalmer district. This was also the highest proportion of such industries obtaining in any district of the State.

Establishments in order of units

4.11. The statement below serialises the industries in the descending order of number of establishments according to minor groups alongwith percentages of units in each industry to the total number of establishments for the State as a whole.

Industries arranged in descending order of number of establishments in Rajasthan				Minor Group	Description	No. of units	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear ..	8,083	18.26	272	Embroidery and making of crepe laces and fringes ..	332	0.75
200	Production of atta, flour etc. ..	5,676	12.84	314	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear ..	302	0.68
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. ..	4,730	10.70	288	Manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane etc. ..	277	0.63
350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery ..	2,625	5.94		Total	39,528	89.40
369	Manufacture of Sundry hardware ..	2,035	4.60		Others ..	4,687	10.60
207	Production of edible fats and oils ..	1,952	4.42		Grand Total	44,215	100.00
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ..	1,829	4.14				
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture & fixtures ..	1,728	3.91				
388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ..	1,463	3.31				
236	Manufacturing of textile in handlooms ..	1,452	3.28				
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods ..	1,366	3.09				
273	Making of textile garments ..	963	2.18				
310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins ..	683	1.55				
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles ..	633	1.43				
209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat etc. ..	500	1.13				
399	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group ..	459	1.04				
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ..	454	1.03				
237	Printing of cotton textile ..	450	1.02				
283	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods ..	429	0.97				
233	Cotton dyeing and bleaching ..	400	0.90				
220	Manufacture of 'bidi' ..	361	0.82				
289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products ..	346	0.78				

Distribution of important industrial units in rural and urban areas

Minor Group	Description	Total units	Rural		Urban	
			Units	Percentage	Units	Percentage
311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear ..	8,083	6,120	76	1,963	24
200	Production of atta or flour etc. ..	5,676	3,515	62	2,161	38
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. ..	4,730	1,860	39	2,870	61
350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery ..	2,625	2,300	88	325	12
369	Manufacture of sundry hardware etc. ..	2,035	1,035	51	1,000	49
207	Production of edible fats and oils ..	1,952	1,273	65	679	35
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ..	1,829	1,500	82	329	18
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ..	1,728	1,130	65	598	35
388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ..	1,463	223	15	1,240	85
236	Manufacturing of Khadi textile in handlooms ..	1,452	1,204	83	248	17
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods ..	1,366	1,165	85	201	15
	Total	32,939	21,325	65	11,614	35
	Others	11,276	4,744	42	6,532	58
	Grand Total	44,215	26,069	59	18,146	41

4.12 The above statement shows that the manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear claims the largest percentage (18.26) of units to the total establishments in the State. This is on account of the fact that the State is rich in its livestock and thus hides and skins required for the manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear are available in large quantities. Production of 'Atta' or flour etc. by milling and processing of crops and foodgrains is the second important industry which contributes (12.84%) to the total number of industrial establishments. Manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. follows next with 10.70 percent. Then follow in the descending order of importance, the industries manufacturing earthenware and pottery (5.94%); sundry hardware (4.60%); production of edible fats and oils (4.42%); cotton weaving on handlooms (4.14%) and several others with minor percentage shares.

Distribution of units

4.13. The following table further shows the dispersal of important industrial units in the rural and urban areas by descending order of number of establishments in the State :—

4.14. This analysis reveals the importance of the household industries in the rural economy of the State. Most of the units are located in the villages where village craftsmen such as cobblers, shoe-makers, gold and silversmiths, blacksmiths, potters, 'telis' (oilmen) and weavers carry on their traditional vocations. It may be observed that only a small percentage of establishments located in the urban areas are run on large

or medium scale and most of the units such as that of manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. and repairing of cycles are run by artisans on a small scale.

4.15. The following statements A & B showing various industries in descending order of their units for rural and urban areas separately indicate their comparative importance in the respective regions.

A-Industries arranged in descending order of number of establishments in Rural areas

Minor Group	Description	Number of units	Percentage to total	Minor Group	Description	No. of units	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear ..	6,120	23.48	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing & baling ..	228	0.87
200	Production of atta or flour etc. ..	3,515	13.48	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ..	223	0.86
350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery ..	2,300	8.82	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat etc. ..	211	0.81
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. ..	1,860	7.14	237	Printing of cotton textile ..	211	0.81
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ..	1,500	5.75	255	Wool weaving in handloom ..	206	0.79
207	Production of edible fats and oils ..	1,273	4.88	314	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear ..	190	0.73
236	Manufacturing of Khadi textile in handlooms ..	1,204	4.62	288	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane etc. ..	171	0.66
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods ..	1,165	4.47	233	Cotton dyeing and bleaching ..	165	0.63
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ..	1,130	4.33	399	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group ..	155	0.59
369	Manufacture of sundry hardware	1,035	3.97	220	Manufacture of 'bidi' ..	110	0.42
273	Making of textile garments ..	720	2.76	353	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads ..	104	0.40
310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins ..	566	2.17		Total	25,030	96.01
283	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods ..	385	1.48		Others ..	1,039	3.99
289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products ..	283	1.09		Grand Total	26,069	100.00

B-Industries arranged in descending order of number of establishments in Urban areas

Minor Group	Description	Number of units	Percentage to total	Minor Group	Description	No. of units	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. ..	2,870	15.82	272	Embroidery and making of crepe laces and fringes ..	292	1.61
200	Production of atta or flour etc. ..	2,161	11.91	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat etc. ..	289	1.59
311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear ..	1,963	10.82	220	Manufacture of 'bidi' ..	251	1.38
388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ..	1,240	6.83	392	Assembling and repairing of watches & clocks ..	251	1.38
369	Manufacture of sundry hardware etc. ..	1,000	5.51	236	Manufacturing of Khadi textile in handlooms ..	248	1.37
207	Production of edible fats and oils ..	679	3.74	273	Making of textile garments ..	243	1.34
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles ..	605	3.33	237	Printing of cotton textile ..	239	1.32
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ..	598	3.30	233	Cotton dyeing, bleaching ..	235	1.30
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ..	329	1.81	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ..	226	1.25
350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery ..	325	1.79	365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products ..	204	1.12
399	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group ..	304	1.68	282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods etc. ..	201	1.11

Minor Group	Description	No. of units	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals ..	154	0.85
251	Wool cleaning and processing ..	133	0.73
343	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing ..	133	0.73
	Total	15,173	83.62
	Others	2,973	16.38
	Grand Total	18,146	100.00

4.16. It will be observed that while manufacturing of shoes and other leather footwear was the most prominent industry in the rural and claimed 23.48% of the rural establishments, it stood third in importance in the urban areas where it contributed only 10.82% of the total urban establishments. Establishments engaged in the production of 'Atta' or flour etc. were second in importance both in rural and urban areas. Manufacture of earthenwares and pottery was the third industry in importance according to the number of units in the rural areas which claimed 8.82% of the rural total while in urban areas it was not very significant. The fourth industry in importance in the rural areas was the manufacture of jewellery and silverware etc. which contributed 7.14% to the rural establishments. This industry, however, was the most predominant in the urban areas where its units constituted 15.82% of the total urban establishments. Cotton weaving in handlooms, production of edible fats and oils, khadi textiles, manufacture of wooden articles and sundry hardwares etc. constituted the rest of the

Distribution of 1,000 establishments by size of employment

Rajasthan	Total Units	Employment Size Groups						
		1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	1,000	524	423	31	13	5	2	2
Rural	1,000	577	396	18	5	2	1	1
Urban	1,000	448	462	51	23	9	3	4

4.18. It will be observed that in the rural areas establishments employing one person formed the majority (57.7%), while in the urban areas such establishments constituted 44.8 percent of the total urban units. In the case of establishments employing 2 to 5 persons, the percentage in rural areas was 39.6 while it was 46.2 in the urban areas. In the higher employment size groups the percentage of units in the urban areas

industrial establishments in the rural areas. In the urban areas, on the other hand, repairing of cycles, manufacture of sundry hardware such as wire net, bolt, screw, bucket and cutlery, production of edible fats and oils, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles and manufacture of wooden furniture etc. followed next to the important industries already mentioned above.

Industrial Establishments by number of units & size of employment

4.17. The number of establishments, size of employment, and, productive capacity are the three criteria which can be used to assess the importance of an industry. Information relating to the first two factors was collected in the housing census and the same has been compiled in Table E-III. It may be noted that while the number of establishments in a particular industry indicates the industrial pattern, the size of employment provided by an industry shows its relative significance in the industrial structure in the State. A majority (52.4%) of the industrial establishments in Rajasthan belonged to the category where only one person is engaged to run the unit. 42.3% of the units employed 2 to 5 persons while only 3.1% of the units employed 6 to 9 persons. Only 1.3% of the units were such that gave employment to 10-19 persons while the units employing 20 or more persons were hardly one percent. This is indicated in table below which shows the distribution of 1,000 establishments by size of employment in the State as a whole and for its rural and urban areas.

was greater than in the rural areas of the State. In the employment size groups of 6 to 9 persons there were only 1.8% in the rural areas while the urban areas had 5.1% of such units. In the rural areas, the number of units employing 10 or more persons was quite insignificant (0.9%). In the urban areas, however, the units employing 10 to 19 persons constituted 2.3 percent, those having 20 to 49 persons 0.9 percent,

those employing 50 to 99 persons 0.3 percent while units employing 100 persons and above were four per thousand units.

4.19. This analysis shows that the employment potential in the rural areas is rather low as most of the rural industries are carried on in the household or on small scale basis. The urban areas of the State also are not industrially developed to the extent so as to

employ large number of persons in industry other than household and small scale.

4.20. The following tables prepared separately for (A) rural and (B) urban areas—indicate the distribution of important industries having a sizable number of units by employment size groups. The figures shown within brackets in the tables show the number of factories and workshops by size of employment per 1,000 units :—

A-Distribution of important industries in Rural Areas by various Employment Size Groups

Minor Group	Description	Total units	Employment Size Groups						
			1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	6,120 (1,000)	4,136 (676)	1,883 (308)	89 (14)	10 (2)	2 (N)	(..)	(..)
200	Production of 'Atta', flour etc.	3,515 (1,000)	956 (272)	2,448 (696)	83 (24)	12 (3)	13 (4)	2 (1)	1 (N)
350	Manufacture of earthenware and pottery	2,300 (1,000)	1,397 (607)	865 (376)	31 (14)	7 (3)	(..)	(..)	(..)
393	Manufacture of jewellery etc.	1,860 (1,000)	1,305 (702)	537 (289)	17 (9)	1 (N)	(..)	(..)	(..)
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	1,500 (1,000)	838 (559)	617 (411)	20 (20)	11 (7)	1 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)
207	Production of edible fats and oils	1,273 (1,000)	888 (697)	358 (281)	16 (13)	7 (5)	2 (2)	(..)	2 (2)
236	Manufacture of Khadi textiles in handlooms	1,204 (1,000)	541 (449)	632 (525)	20 (16)	7 (6)	2 (2)	2 (2)	(..)
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods etc.	1,165 (1,000)	724 (621)	425 (365)	15 (13)	1 (1)	(..)	(..)	(..)
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture etc.	1,130 (1,000)	779 (689)	323 (286)	25 (22)	3 (3)	(..)	(..)	(..)
369	Manufacture of sundry hardware etc.	1,035 (1,000)	589 (569)	416 (402)	22 (21)	4 (4)	(..)	(..)	4 (4)

B-Distribution of important Industries in Urban Areas by various Employment Size Groups

Minor Group	Description	Total Units	Employment Size Groups						
			1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
393	Manufacture of jewellery etc.	2,870 (1,000)	1,893 (660)	932 (325)	34 (12)	10 (3)	(..)	1 (N)	(..)
200	Production of 'Atta', flour etc.	2,161 (1,000)	621 (287)	1,465 (678)	48 (22)	16 (7)	8 (4)	2 (1)	1 (1)
311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	1,963 (1,000)	1,041 (530)	883 (450)	32 (16)	4 (2)	3 (2)	(..)	(..)
388	Repairing of cycles etc.	1,240 (1,000)	725 (585)	501 (404)	10 (8)	3 (2)	1 (1)	(..)	(..)
369	Manufacture of sundry hardware	1,000 (1,000)	403 (403)	477 (477)	53 (53)	38 (38)	20 (20)	5 (5)	4 (4)
207	Production of edible fats and oils	679 (1,000)	344 (507)	290 (427)	30 (44)	11 (16)	2 (3)	1 (2)	1 (1)
384	Repairing and servicing of Motor Vehicles	605 (1,000)	144 (238)	328 (542)	77 (127)	35 (58)	10 (17)	3 (5)	8 (13)
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture etc.	598 (1,000)	237 (396)	295 (493)	38 (64)	24 (40)	4 (7)	(..)	(..)

B-Distribution of important Industries in Urban Areas by various Employment Size Groups

Minor Group	Description	Total Units	Employment Size Groups						
			1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ..	329 (1,000)	121 (368)	175 (532)	14 (43)	9 (27)	9 (27)	1 (3)	..
350	Manufacture of earthenware and pottery ..	325 (1,000)	180 (554)	133 (409)	9 (28)	3 (9)	..	..	..
399	Manufacture and repair of goods not assignable ..	304 (1,000)	153 (503)	140 (461)	7 (23)	3 (10)	1 (3)	..	..

4.21. Almost in all the important industries in the rural areas of the State a majority of the establishments employed only 1 person. The rural industries which were engaged in production of 'atta' or flour etc. and manufacture of Khadi textiles in handlooms, however, had a majority of the units in the employment size group 2-5 persons. These two ranges of employment, engaging 1 to 5 persons, cover an overwhelming majority of the rural industrial establishments. In the urban areas also the industries which have a majority of such units where only 1 person works the industry, are generally those falling in the category of 'Household or Small Scale Industry' viz. manufacture of jewellery, silverware, manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery and manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear. The industrial units engaged in the repairing of cycles, motor-cycles etc. generally fall in the first two ranges employing 1 to 5 persons. However, the industries, manufacturing sundry hardwares, doing repair work or servicing of motor vehicles and engaged in production of edible fats and oils, although having a majority of their units in the first two ranges, also have a few units in the higher employment size groups specially in 20-49, 50-99 and 100 or more.

Industries by number of persons employed

4.22. The statement below gives in the descending order the number of persons employed in the State as a whole for important minor groups of industries.

Industries arranged in descending order of number of persons employed

Minor Group	Description	Total No. of persons employed	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4
200	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food-grains ..	18,085	11.07

Minor Group	Description	Total No. of persons employed	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4
311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear ..	16,151	9.88
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. Pipe, wire nets, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery etc. ..	15,124	9.26
380	Manufacturing, assembling and repairing of locomotives ..	10,186	6.23
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals ..	8,969	5.49
350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery ..	5,529	3.38
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ..	5,217	3.19
207	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil) ..	5,119	3.13
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ..	5,041	3.08
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles ..	4,471	2.74
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills ..	4,210	2.58
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ..	4,197	2.57
236	Manufacturing of Khadi textile in handlooms ..	4,173	2.55
381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363 ..	3,806	2.33
220	Manufacture of 'bidi' ..	3,541	2.17
341	Manufacture of cement and cement products ..	3,052	1.87
388	Repairing of bicycles and tri-cycles ..	3,038	1.86
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows ..	3,008	1.84
251	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring) ..	2,247	1.37
273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear ..	2,066	1.26
310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather ..	1,835	1.12

Minor Group	Description	Total No. of persons employed	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4
209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, kholi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenges ..	1,746	1.07
365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products ..	1,365	0.84
343	Manufacture of structural stones goods, stone dressing and stone crushing ..	1,307	0.80
233	Cotton dyeing, bleaching ..	1,274	0.78
237	Printing of cotton textile ..	1,240	0.76
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals ..	1,224	0.75
272	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes ..	1,173	0.72
379	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above ..	1,161	0.71
399	Manufacture and repairing work of goods not assignable to any other group ..	1,106	0.68
270	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products ..	1,066	0.65
	Total	141,727	86.73
	Others	21,682	13.27
	Grand Total	163,409	100.00

4.23. The industry which employs the largest number of persons (18,055 or 11.07 percent) in the State relates to the production of Atta, flour etc. by milling and processing of crops and foodgrains. Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear comes next in importance as regards the number of persons employed (16,151 i.e., 9.88%) of the total number of persons employed. Next to these the following are some of the important industries in order of the number of persons employed :

1. Manufacture of Sundry hardwares.
2. Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives.
3. Manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc.
4. Manufacture of earthenware and pottery.
5. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.
6. Production of edible fats and oils.
7. Cotton weaving in handlooms.
8. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.
9. Cotton spinning and weaving in mills.

4.24. Other industries which employ an appreciable number of persons are those related to the

manufacture of wooden furniture and structural wooden goods, khadi textiles in handlooms, wagons and other rail road equipments, manufacture of 'bidi', cement and cement products. Wool cleaning and processing is also an important industry which provides employment to 2,247 persons in the State.

4.25. The following statement shows the industries employing 100 and more persons in each of their units in the rural areas.

Minor Group	Description	Total No. of persons employed	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc. ..	101	3.33
207	Production of edible fats and oils ..	607	20.03
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ..	690	22.77
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ..	103	3.40
251	Wool cleaning and processing ..	131	4.32
270	Manufacture of carpet and other similar type of textile products ..	100	3.30
310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather ..	255	8.42
335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap ..	100	3.30
340	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles ..	235	7.76
342	Manufacture of lime ..	300	9.90
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. Pipe, wirenet, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery etc. ..	408	13.47
	TOTAL	3,030	100.00

4.26. Industries employing 100 and more persons in each of their units in urban areas of the State are given in the statement below :—

Minor Group	Description	Total No. of persons employed	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4
048	Production of animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth ..	209	0.54
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc. ..	106	0.27
207	Production of edible fats and oils ..	130	0.33
220	Manufacture of bidi ..	620	1.59

Minor Group	Description	Total No. of persons employed	Percentage to total	Minor Group	Description	Total No. of persons employed	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	2,176	5.59	379	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus etc. ..	1,008	2.59
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	4,006	10.29	380	Manufacturing, assembling and repairing of locomotives ..	9,907	25.45
233	Cotton dyeing, bleaching ..	176	0.45	381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches etc.	3,700	9.51
250	Wool baling and pressing ..	300	0.77	382	Manufacture and assembling etc. of motor vehicles ..	500	1.28
251	Wool cleaning and processing ..	110	0.28	384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	1,349	3.47
252	Wool spinning and weaving in mills	101	0.26				
270	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	102	0.26				
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals ..	117	0.30				
301	Printing and publishing of books	575	1.48				
302	Printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making etc.	307	0.79				
335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceuticals, perfumes, cosmetics etc.	235	0.60				
340	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles etc.	185	0.48				
341	Manufacture of cement and cement products	2,824	7.26				
342	Manufacture of lime	215	0.55				
343	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing etc. ..	200	0.51				
357	Manufacture of glass and glass products	720	1.85				
365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	450	1.16				
368	Enamelling, galvanising etc. ..	267	0.69				
369	Manufacture of sundry hardware etc.	8,330	21.40				

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed

Description	Number of units			Total No. of persons employed
	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5
Major Group 20—Food stuffs	8,274	5,025	3,249	25,664
Production of rice, atta, flour etc. ..	5,676	3,515	2,161	18,085
Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products ..	87	2	85	448
Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil) ..	1,952	1,273	679	5,119
Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	500	211	289	1,746
Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	29	6	23	48
Others	3	18	12	218

4.29. This industry is uniformly distributed in the rural and urban areas of the State as well as over its various districts except Jaisalmer as indicated in the following table.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in districts

Major Group—20

State/District	Total number of units			Total number of persons employed	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN	8,274	5,025	3,249	25,664	100.00
1. Ganganagar	425	311	114	1,929	7.52
2. Bikaner	242	50	192	532	2.07
3. Churu	190	36	154	520	2.03
4. Jhunjhunu	169	106	63	511	1.99
5. Alwar	395	299	96	1,356	5.28
6. Bharatpur	632	322	310	2,369	9.23
7. Sawai Madhopur	382	315	67	1,231	4.80
8. Jaipur	1,018	466	552	2,970	11.57
9. Sikar	202	117	85	578	2.25
10. Ajmer	716	284	432	1,916	7.47
11. Tonk	235	152	83	813	3.17
12. Jaisalmer	9	1	8	18	0.07
13. Jodhpur	320	111	209	731	2.85
14. Nagaur	413	323	90	932	3.63
15. Pali	394	305	89	1,049	4.09
16. Barmer	74	46	28	183	0.71
17. Jalor	113	99	14	300	1.17
18. Sirohi	120	75	45	546	2.13
19. Bhilwara	441	381	60	1,157	4.51
20. Udaipur	473	328	145	1,973	7.69
21. Chitorgarh	382	278	104	1,043	4.06
22. Dungarpur	50	34	16	162	0.63
23. Banswara	102	61	41	309	1.20
24. Bundi	129	66	63	465	1.81
25. Kota	389	258	131	1,464	5.70
26. Jhalawar	259	201	58	607	2.37

4.30. It would be observed that the maximum number of units (1,018) and also the maximum number of persons employed (2,970) were found in Jaipur district followed by Ajmer district as regards the number of units and by Bharatpur district in respect of the number of persons employed.

Major Group 38—Transport equipment

4.31. Industries relating to the manufacture of

transport equipment employ 22,564 persons or 13.81% of the persons employed in the industrial establishments of the State. There were 2,307 units working under the industry out of which as many as 2,022 were located in the urban areas while only a small number (285) were in the rural as would be seen from the statement below.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed

Description	Number of units			Total No. of persons employed
	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5
Major Group 38—Transport Equipment	2,307	285	2,022	22,564
Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives	35	1	34	10,186
Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	633	28	605	4,471

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed

Description 1	Number of units			Total No. of persons employed 5
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4	
Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat-frame, gear	74	..	74	310
Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	1,463	223	1,240	3,038
Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	58	28	30	162
Manufacture of wagons, coaches etc.	16	2	14	3,806
Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types	9	1	8	522
Others	19	2	17	69

4.32. A large number of units (1,463) under this group were engaged in the repairing of cycles etc. followed by units (633) in the repairing and servicing of motor vehicles. The establishments engaged in the manufacture, assembly and repair of locomotives were only a few but they employed the maximum number of persons (10,186) in this group.

4.33. The statement showing distribution of num-

ber of establishments and persons employed in the various districts of the State would show that the industry was mainly concentrated in Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner districts each of which has a city with a population of more than 100,000 persons. In these cities, it may be noted, are also located the railway locomotive workshops providing employment to a sizable number of persons.

*Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in districts***Major Group—38**

State/District 1	Total number of units			Total number of persons employed	
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4	Absolute 5	Percentage 6
RAJASTAHN	2,307	285	2,022	22,564	100.00
1. Ganganagar	137	12	125	841	3.73
2. Bikaner	156	..	156	2,763	12.24
3. Churu	16	..	16	49	0.22
4. Jhunjhunu	10	..	10	24	0.11
5. Alwar	96	23	73	236	1.05
6. Bharatpur	93	34	59	1,650	7.31
7. Sawai Madhopur	15	8	7	41	0.18
8. Jaipur	572	29	543	4,123	18.27
9. Sikar	28	1	27	51	0.23
10. Ajmer	201	13	188	5,621	24.91
11. Tonk	49	6	43	101	0.45
12. Jaisalmer	3	..	3	6	0.03
13. Jodhpur	287	4	283	4,073	18.05
14. Nagaur	46	9	37	146	0.65
15. Pali	61	45	16	299	1.32
16. Barmer	18	..	18	39	0.17
17. Jalor	6	3	3	6	0.03
18. Sirohi	19	3	16	529	2.34
19. Bhilwara	62	27	35	129	0.57
20. Udaipur	147	10	137	887	3.93
21. Chitorgarh	58	10	48	111	0.49
22. Dungarpur	2	..	2	2	0.01
23. Banswara	13	6	7	29	0.13
24. Bundi	32	8	24	127	0.56
25. Kota	136	18	118	492	2.18
26. Jhalawar	44	16	28	189	0.84

Major Group 23—Textile-Cotton

4.34. The third important group of industries which offered employment to a large number of persons (21,559) and also had quite a large number

of units (4,714) was textile-cotton. This industry employed 13.19% of the total and closely followed the Major Group 38—Transport equipment as regards employment.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed

Description 1	Total number of units			Total No. of persons employed 5
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4	
Major Group 23—Textile-Cotton	4,714	3,378	1,336	21,559
Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	454	228	226	5,217
Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	18	3	15	4,210
Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	80	45	35	255
Cotton dyeing, bleaching	400	165	235	1,274
Cotton weaving in handlooms	1,829	1,500	329	5,041
Manufacturing of Khadi textile in handlooms	1,452	1,204	248	4,173
Printing of cotton textile	450	211	239	1,240
Others	31	22	9	149

4.35. Establishments engaged in cotton weaving in handlooms, manufacture of Khadi textiles and cotton ginning, cleaning etc. were quite numerous, (1,829, 1,452 and 454 respectively). Only 18 units were engaged in cotton spinning and weaving in mills.

While cotton ginning, cleaning etc. employed 5,217 persons, cotton weaving in handlooms accounted for 5,041 and manufacture of Khadi textiles in handlooms engaged 4,173 persons. Cotton spinning and weaving in mills, however, gave employment to 4,210 persons.

*Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in districts***Major Group—23**

State/District 1	Total number of units			Total number of persons employed	
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4	Absolute 5	Percentage 6
RAJASTHAN	4,714	3,378	1,336	21,559	100.00
1. Ganganagar	24	11	13	1,093	5.07
2. Bikaner	188	37	151	771	3.58
3. Churu	57	..	57	157	0.73
4. Jhunjhunu	47	14	33	218	1.01
5. Alwar	250	88	162	706	3.27
6. Bharatpur	87	56	31	219	1.02
7. Sawai Madhopur	228	157	71	567	2.63
8. Jaipur	1,510	1,278	232	5,641	26.17
9. Sikar	54	13	41	145	0.67
10. Ajmer	340	202	138	1,827	8.47
11. Tonk	96	70	26	315	1.46
12. Jaisalmer	25	23	2	48	0.22
13. Jodhpur	211	114	97	561	2.60
14. Nagaur	119	94	25	315	1.46
15. Pali	185	164	21	3,434	15.93
16. Barmer	450	437	13	817	3.79
17. Jalor	65	64	1	123	0.57
18. Sirohi	18	18	..	45	0.21
19. Bhilwara	251	220	31	2,683	12.45
20. Udaipur	147	73	74	514	2.38
21. Chitorgarh	142	108	34	711	3.30

State/District	Total number of units			Total number of persons employed	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Absolute	Percentage
	2	3	4	5	6
1					
22. Dungarpur	7	4	3	31	0.14
23. Banswara	47	38	9	120	0.56
24. Bundi	27	1	26	66	0.31
25. Kota	92	66	26	238	1.10
26. Jhalawar	47	28	19	194	0.90

4.36. This industry was concentrated chiefly in a few districts, where it provided employment to a large percentage of the total number of persons employed in this industry namely in Jaipur (26.17%), Pali (15.93%), Bhilwara (12.45%), Ajmer (8.47%) and Ganganagar (5.07%). In these districts are also located the big textile mills of the State.

Major Group 31—Leather and Leather products

4.37. Manufacture of leather and leather products was the next important industry providing employment

to 18,871 persons or 11.55% of the total persons employed in the various industries of the State. This group covered the most important industry of the rural areas relating to the manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear. It had a large number of establishments in the villages (6,120) as well as in towns (1,963). Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skin and preparation of finished leather, another traditional occupation under this group, but largely confined to villages, claimed 683 units of which 566 were in the rural areas.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed

Description	Total number of units			Total No. of persons employed
	Total	Rural	Urban	
	2	3	4	5
1				
Major Group 31—Leather & Leather products	9,176	6,970	2,206	18,871
Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skin and preparation of finished leather	683	566	117	1,835
Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	8,083	6,120	1,963	16,151
Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	102	90	12	280
Repair of shoes and other footwear	302	190	112	590
Others	6	4	2	15

4.38. Although this industry is wide-spread all over the State, yet it has a considerably large number of units in Jaipur (2,002), Pali (1,270), Bhilwara (682), Ajmer (540) and Alwar (450) out of a total

of 9,176 in the State. It also provided employment to a large number of persons in districts Jaipur (24.62%) and Pali (9.69%) as shown in the following table.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in districts

Major Group—31

State/District	Total number of units			Total number of persons employed	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Absolute	Percentage
	2	3	4	5	6
1					
RAJASTHAN	9,176	6,970	2,206	18,871	100.00
1. Ganganagar	184	40	144	439	2.33
2. Bikaner	128	30	98	315	1.67
3. Churu	112	..	112	379	2.01

State/District	Total number of units			Total number of persons employed	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Absolute	Percentage
	2	3	4	5	6
1					
4. Jhunjhunu	163	100	63	312	1.65
5. Alwar	450	378	72	1,102	5.84
6. Bharatpur	151	54	97	327	1.73
7. Sawai Madhopur	347	322	25	661	3.50
8. Jaipur	2,002	1,644	358	4,645	24.62
9. Sikar	229	116	113	530	2.81
10. Ajmer	540	393	147	1,377	7.30
11. Tonk	152	49	103	387	2.05
12. Jaisalmer	119	100	19	263	1.39
13. Jodhpur	335	132	203	767	4.06
14. Nagaur	323	257	66	816	4.32
15. Pali	1,270	1,235	35	1,829	9.69
16. Barmer	425	366	59	891	4.72
17. Jalor	237	156	81	495	2.62
18. Sirohi	61	61	..	96	0.51
19. Bhilwara	682	653	29	986	5.23
20. Udaipur	259	159	100	599	3.17
21. Chitorgarh	225	133	92	386	2.05
22. Dungarpur	31	20	11	36	0.19
23. Banswara	110	109	1	187	0.99
24. Bundi	55	5	50	68	0.36
25. Kota	181	151	30	294	1.56
26. Jhalawar	405	307	98	684	3.63

Major Group—36 Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment

4.39. Another important group of industries which offered employment to a large number of persons (18,488) and also had quite a sizable number of units (2,680) was the industry related to basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment (black-smithy). This industry employed 11.31% of the total and closely followed the major

group 31—Leather and Leather Products (11.55%). Amongst basic metals, the manufacture of sundry hardware such as wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery etc.; claimed 2,035 units of which 1,035 were in rural and 1,000 in the urban areas of the State. This industry was the most prominent in this group and provided employment for 15,124 workers. The manufacture of brass and bell metal products which claimed 232 units, most of which were located in the urban areas, accounted for the employment of 1,365 persons.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed

Description	Total Number of units			Total No. of persons employed
	Total	Rural	Urban	
	2	3	4	5
1				
Major Group 36—Basic Metals and their products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	2,680	1,170	1,510	18,488
Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	103	54	49	579
Manufacture of armaments	40	14	26	118
Manufacture of iron & steel furniture	38	..	38	322
Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	232	28	204	1,365
Manufacture of metal products such as tin can	66	21	45	252
Enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing and welding of metal products	137	6	131	655
Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. Pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery	2,035	1,035	1,000	15,124
Others	29	12	17	73

4.40. This industry was largely concentrated in two districts, Jaipur and Ajmer having 518 and 219 units respectively. It offered employment to an

appreciable number of persons in these districts viz., Ajmer (39.58%) and Jaipur (26.71%).

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in districts

Major Group—36

State/District	Total number of units			Total No. of persons employed	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN	2,680	1,170	1,510	18,488	100.00
1. Ganganagar	28	6	22	112	0.61
2. Bikaner	154	16	138	453	2.45
3. Churu	33	..	33	135	0.73
4. Jhunjhunu	41	28	13	92	0.50
5. Alwar	66	37	29	600	3.25
6. Bharatpur	104	26	78	470	2.54
7. Sawai Madhopur	110	79	31	261	1.41
8. Jaipur	518	159	359	4,938	26.71
9. Sikar	41	12	29	107	0.58
10. Ajmer	219	62	157	7,318	39.58
11. Tonk	53	4	49	172	0.93
12. Jaisalmer	10	1	9	25	0.13
13. Jodhpur	164	30	134	533	2.88
14. Nagaur	156	44	112	475	2.57
15. Pali	111	88	23	468	2.53
16. Barmer	64	59	5	142	0.77
17. Jalor	61	52	9	195	1.05
18. Sirohi	38	36	2	68	0.37
19. Bhilwara	170	134	36	480	2.60
20. Udaipur	161	55	106	634	3.43
21. Chitorgarh	96	65	31	175	0.95
22. Dungarpur	20	15	5	65	0.35
23. Banswara	78	58	20	122	0.66
24. Bundi	29	16	13	71	0.38
25. Kota	90	37	53	239	1.29
26. Jhalawar	65	51	14	138	0.75

Major Group 39—Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

4.41. Major Group 39 relating to the Miscellaneous manufacturing industries included the most important industry of the urban areas viz. manu-

facture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals which claimed 4,730 units out of the 5,551 units under this group. Jewellers, silversmiths and goldsmiths numbered 8,969 (5.49%) while the persons employed in this major group was 10,889 (6.66%) in the State.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed

Description	Total number of units			Total No. of persons employed
	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5
Major Group 39—Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5,551	2,036	3,515	10,889
Manufacturing of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	40	1	39	163
Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	265	14	251	483
Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	4,730	1,860	2,870	8,969
Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	47	4	43	147
Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	459	155	304	1,106
Others	10	2	8	21

4.42. Among the districts, Jaipur claimed the largest number (936) of units and also accounted for the employment of 19.80% of the persons employed

under this group of industries as is indicated in the table below :—

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in districts

Major Group—39

State/District	Total number of units			Total No. of persons employed	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN	5,551	2,036	3,515	10,889	100.00
1. Ganganagar	133	16	117	328	3.01
2. Bikaner	334	46	288	525	4.82
3. Churu	121	7	114	273	2.51
4. Jhunjhunu	80	47	33	167	1.53
5. Alwar	198	129	69	436	4.01
6. Bharatpur	97	28	71	173	1.59
7. Sawai Madhopur	204	95	109	444	4.08
8. Jaipur	936	209	727	2,156	19.80
9. Sikar	308	80	228	571	5.24
10. Ajmer	454	72	382	821	7.54
11. Tonk	102	23	79	180	1.65
12. Jaisalmer	105	32	73	243	2.23
13. Jodhpur	425	124	301	786	7.22
14. Nagaur	125	97	28	231	2.12
15. Pali	163	115	48	302	2.77
16. Barmer	179	121	58	415	3.81
17. Jalor	110	101	9	189	1.74
18. Sirohi	39	30	9	61	0.56
19. Bhilwara	295	186	109	461	4.23
20. Udaipur	436	156	280	842	7.73
21. Chitorgarh	242	126	116	415	3.81
22. Dungarpur	35	14	21	35	0.32
23. Banswara	54	37	17	100	0.92
24. Bundi	50	25	25	68	0.63
25. Kota	202	36	166	496	4.56
26. Jhalawar	122	84	38	171	1.57

Major Group 28—Manufacture of wood and wooden products

4.43. Manufacture of wood and wooden products claimed 4,347 units of which 3,187 were in rural and 1,160 in urban areas and provided employment to

10,173 persons i.e. 6.23% of the total number employed in the State. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures had the highest number of units (1,728) followed by manufacture of structural wooden goods (1,366).

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed

Description	Total number of units			Total No. of persons employed
	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5
Major Group 28—Manufacture of wood and wooden products	4,347	3,187	1,160	10,173
Sawing and planing of wood	118	40	78	469
Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	1,728	1,130	598	4,197
Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	1,366	1,165	201	3,008

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed

Description 1	Total number of units			Total No. of persons employed 5
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4	
Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures ..	429	385	44	872
Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares ..	81	12	69	224
Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products ..	277	171	106	671
Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above ..	346	283	63	723
Others ..	2	1	1	9

4.44. Out of the 4,347 units in the State engaged in the manufacture of wood and wooden products, 746 and 443 were concentrated only in Jaipur and Ajmer districts respectively. As regards employment, Jaipur, Alwar and Ajmer accounted for 18.75, 9.26 and 9.06 percent respectively of the total persons employed in this industry.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in districts

Major Group—28

State/District 1	Total number of units			Total No. of persons employed	
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4	Absolute 5	Percentage 6
RAJASTHAN ..	4,347	3,187	1,160	10,173	100.00
1. Ganganagar ..	90	20	70	246	2.42
2. Bikaner ..	94	38	56	258	2.54
3. Churu ..	38	2	36	76	0.75
4. Jhunjhunu ..	65	28	37	162	1.59
5. Alwar ..	382	333	49	942	9.26
6. Bharatpur ..	100	62	38	239	2.35
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	236	202	34	512	5.03
8. Jaipur ..	746	554	192	1,907	18.75
9. Sikar ..	72	28	44	172	1.69
10. Ajmer ..	443	336	107	922	9.06
11. Tonk ..	127	69	58	327	3.21
12. Jaisalmer ..	60	59	1	124	1.22
13. Jodhpur ..	195	114	81	571	5.61
14. Nagaur ..	94	78	16	204	2.01
15. Pali ..	284	250	34	541	5.32
16. Barmer ..	178	165	13	358	3.52
17. Jalor ..	122	120	2	187	1.84
18. Sirohi ..	50	40	10	99	0.97
19. Bhilwara ..	296	281	15	623	6.12
20. Udaipur ..	163	44	119	497	4.89
21. Chitorgarh ..	157	131	26	324	3.18
22. Dungarpur ..	3	3	..	22	0.22
23. Banswara ..	58	49	9	120	1.18
24. Bundi ..	49	29	20	96	0.94
25. Kota ..	150	69	81	437	4.30
26. Jhalawar ..	95	83	12	207	2.03

Major Groups 34 & 35—Non-metallic mineral products and earthenware and pottery

4.45. These two major groups 34 and 35 which relate to establishments connected with non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal and

manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery employ 6,820 (4.17%) and 7,277 (4.45%) persons respectively in the State. Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery was mainly confined to rural areas where it claimed 2,450 units out of 3,026 in

the State. The industry relating to non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal was of greater prominence in urban areas where it had

260 units out of 415. The following tables indicate the distribution of establishments and number of persons employed under these groups :—

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed

Description 1	Total number of units			Total No. of persons employed 5
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4	
Major Group 34—Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal ..	415	155	260	6,820
Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles ..	59	32	27	965
Manufacture of cement and cement products ..	51	10	41	3,052
Manufacture of lime ..	46	16	30	880
Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing ..	182	49	133	1,307
Manufacture of stone images ..	41	29	12	138
Manufacture of mica products ..	12	11	1	411
Others ..	24	8	16	67
Major Group 35—Earthenware and earthen pottery ..	3,026	2,450	576	7,277
Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery ..	2,625	2,300	325	5,529
Manufacture of porcelain and its products ..	114	39	75	234
Manufacture of glass bangles and beads ..	171	104	67	504
Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues ..	93	1	92	244
Manufacture of glass products ..	1	..	1	720
Others ..	22	6	16	46

4.46. The industry under major group 34 which mainly covered establishments engaged in the manufacture of articles required in building and construction accounted for the employment of 3,052 in manufacture of cement and cement products and 1,307 in the manufacture of structural stone goods. A sizable number of persons were engaged in the manufacture of bricks (965) and manufacture of lime (880).

4.47. In major group 35, manufacture of earthenwares and pottery which was most popular in rural areas claimed 2,625 units and offered employment to

5,529 persons out of a total of 7,277 in the group. A solitary unit engaged in the manufacture of glass products in Dholpur tehsil of Bharatpur district alone accounted for employing 720 persons.

4.48. Among the various districts the industries under these two groups viz., major groups 34 and 35, accounted for the employment of 18.31% in Sawai Madhopur, 13.66% in Jaipur, 7.08% in Pali and 6.98% persons in Nagaur districts out of the total persons employed under both these major groups combined as revealed from the following table :—

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in districts

Major Group—34 & 35

State/District 1	Total number of units			Total No. of persons employed	
	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4	Absolute 5	Percentage 6
RAJASTHAN ..	3,441	2,605	836	14,097	100.00
1. Ganganagar ..	21	15	6	584	4.14
2. Bikaner ..	68	40	28	260	1.84
3. Churu ..	33	..	33	94	0.67
4. Jhunjhunu ..	23	5	18	55	0.39
5. Alwar ..	164	154	10	483	3.43
6. Bharatpur ..	72	16	56	965	6.85
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	118	110	8	2,581	18.31

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in districts

Major Group—34 & 35

State/District	Total number of units			Total No. of persons employed	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Absolute	Percentage
	2	3	4	5	6
8. Jaipur	703	449	254	1,926	13.66
9. Sikar	74	23	51	460	3.26
10. Ajmer	330	278	52	628	4.46
11. Tonk	66	46	20	150	1.06
12. Jaisalmer	74	30	44	133	0.94
13. Jodhpur	110	64	46	337	2.39
14. Nagaur	119	60	59	984	6.98
15. Pali	468	428	40	998	7.08
16. Barmer	91	83	8	137	0.97
17. Jalor	86	86	..	124	0.88
18. Sirohi	32	31	1	96	0.68
19. Bhilwara	216	203	13	772	5.48
20. Udaipur	150	132	18	426	3.02
21. Chitorgarh	94	77	17	256	1.82
22. Dungarpur	2	2	..	2	0.01
23. Banswara	119	107	12	400	2.84
24. Bundi	13	10	3	599	4.25
25. Kota	80	61	19	423	3.00
26. Jhalawar	115	95	20	224	1.59

Major Group 22—Tobacco Products

4.49. Tobacco products engaged 3,645 persons or 2.23% of the total workers employed in the State, of whom 3,541 worked in establishments which manufactured 'Bidi' alone. Out of the 376 establishments

under this major group, 263 were concentrated in urban areas and 113 in rural areas of the State. There were 361 establishments engaged in the manufacture of 'Bidi' of which 251 were located in urban areas and 110 in the rural areas of the State.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed

Description	Total number of units			Total No. of persons employed
	Total	Rural	Urban	
	2	3	4	5
Major Group 22—Tobacco Products	376	113	263	3,645
Manufacture of 'Bidi'	361	110	251	3,541
Others	15	3	12	104

Major Group 25—Textile-Wool

4.50. Manufacture of textile wool viz. wool cleaning and processing, wool weaving in handloom, wool baling and pressing is one of the important industries of the State. This industry employed 3,490 or 2.14% of the total persons employed in the State. Out of the

424 units, 248 were located in rural areas and 176 in urban areas of the State. Wool cleaning and processing and wool weaving in handlooms accounted for the employment of 2,247 and 509 persons respectively. This industry was of prominence in the rural areas of the State as shown in the table below :—

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed

Description	Total number of units			Total No. of persons employed
	Total	Rural	Urban	
	2	3	4	5
Major Group 25—Textile-Wool	424	248	176	3,490
Wool baling and pressing	46	33	13	481
Wool Cleaning and processing (scouring)	139	6	133	2,247
Wool weaving in handloom	215	206	9	509
Others	24	3	21	253

Distribution of establishments in major towns

4.51. Out of a total of 18,146 industrial establishments located in the urban areas of the State 9,843 or 54.24% were claimed by the 10 major towns each having a population of 50,000 and above.

Distribution of establishments in major towns

City/Town	Number of units	Percentage
1. Jaipur	2,925	29.72
2. Ajmer	1,410	14.32
3. Jodhpur	1,220	12.39
4. Bikaner	1,167	11.86
5. Kota	711	7.22

City/Town	Number of units	Percentage
1	2	3
6. Udaipur	983	9.99
7. Alwar	454	4.61
8. Ganganagar	412	4.19
9. Beawar	264	2.68
10. Sikar	297	3.02

4.52. Among these towns Jaipur accounted for 2,925 establishments which was about 30% of the total establishments located in major towns followed by Ajmer with 1,410 establishments.

4.53. The statement given below shows the distribution of 1,000 establishments in each town according to major groups of industries.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments by major groups in major towns

Major Group	Jaipur	Ajmer	Jodhpur	Bikaner	Kota	Udaipur	Alwar	Ganganagar	Beawar	Sikar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
04	5	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
20	146	204	142	129	138	119	172	112	250	121
21	5	12	10	12	3	7	9	5	4	3
22	6	15	12	2	56	5	4	..	129	10
23	53	49	60	118	32	60	165	22	151	81
24	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..
25	2	..	1	115	..	..	..	..	15	..
26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	30	75	9	5	84	8	7	34	4	20
28	55	51	64	45	103	113	93	58	64	47
29	1	1	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	3
30	35	35	28	11	27	13	46	17	42	17
31	48	69	91	69	27	94	139	291	15	131
32	9	1	11	3	17	8	15	12	..	..
33	21	21	24	11	21	18	27	24	42	3
34 & 35	72	20	12	16	25	14	15	7	23	20
36	108	81	97	114	69	101	35	34	121	34
37	18	22	6	17	63	48	2	24	4	14
38	176	113	229	124	159	137	128	214	72	88
39	209	231	197	201	173	253	141	146	64	408
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

4.54. The distribution pattern of industries according to the number of establishments was broadly the same in the larger towns having population of 100,000 and over as in the urban areas of the State. Manufacture of jewellery and silverware etc. was the leading industry followed by repairing and servicing of transport equipment, production of food stuffs, manufacture of leather products and manufacture of sundry hardwares. The industries which are important in the various major towns are described below :—

Jaipur

4.55. In the capital city of Jaipur, the largest number of units, that is about 1/5th of its total were claimed by the manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. Manufacture of jewellery and silver craft is a traditional occupation in the city and the precious stone setting and gold lacquered work (*Kundan-Mina*) is a famous art of the local goldsmiths. The other important industries which accounted for a sizable number of units related to the repairing and

servicing of cycles and motor vehicles (176), production of 'Atta', flour etc. (146), and manufacture of sundry hardwares (108) out of every 1,000 units in the city.

Ajmer

4.56. In this city also the distribution of pattern of the industry showed that the leading position was occupied by the manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. and manufacture of *Zari*, lace and brocade with 231 units out of 1,000 in the city. Production of 'Atta' flour etc. followed next with 204 units. Repairing and servicing of cycles and motor vehicles was an important industry of the town. The railway Loco and Carriage Workshops are, however, the most important industrial establishments in the city as they provide employment to a large number of persons.

Jodhpur

4.57. Jodhpur city also has a big railway workshop giving employment to a considerable number of persons. The repairing and servicing of cycles and motor vehicles is also an industry under the Major Group—38 (Transport Equipment) which claimed the maximum number of units (229) out of 1,000 establishments in the city. Establishments engaged in miscellaneous manufacturing industries including the manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. came next with a proportion of 197 units followed by the establishments relating to production of 'Atta' or flour etc. having 142 units out of every one thousand. Other industries which deserve mention in this city are manufacture of sundry hardwares, manufacture of shoes and other leather products, manufacture of wooden articles and the dyeing and printing of cotton textiles.

Bikaner

4.58. Manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. was the most prominent industry claiming about 1/5th industrial units of the city. Other important industries were those engaged in the production of 'Atta', flour etc. (129), repairing and servicing of transport equipment such as repairing and servicing of locomotives, motor vehicles and cycles (124), dyeing and printing of textiles (118), wool cleaning, pressing and baling (115), and manufacture of sundry hardwares (114) out of every thousand units.

Kota

4.59. Miscellaneous manufacturing industry including the manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. was leading industry of this city also. Repairing and servicing of transport equipment such as motor vehicles and cycles, production of 'Atta', flour etc., and the manufacture of wooden articles were the other important industries in this city.

Udaipur

4.60. As many as 1/4th of the total industrial establishments in this city were engaged in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries including jewellery and silverware etc. Repairing and servicing of transport equipment, production of 'Atta', flour etc., manufacture of wooden toys and other articles, and manufacture of shoes and other leather articles were the other important industries in the city.

Alwar

4.61. Production of 'Atta', flour etc. claimed the highest number of establishments in the town followed by cotton weaving on handlooms and manufacture of Khadi textiles. Some of the other important establishments related to miscellaneous manufacturing industries such as gold and silver-smithy, manufacture of shoes and other leather products, repairing and servicing of transport equipment and manufacture of wooden articles etc.

Ganganagar

4.62. In the town of Ganganagar, the largest number of units were engaged in the manufacture of shoes and other leather products. Repairing to cycles and other transport equipment including tractors followed next alongwith the industries relating to manufacture of miscellaneous articles including gold and silver ornaments. Production of 'Atta' or flour etc. by milling and processing of food grains was another important industry of this town which is located in the grain producing canal area of the State.

Beawar

4.63. One-fourth of the total number of industrial establishments in Beawar town were engaged in the production of foodstuffs such as 'Atta', flour etc. Another important industry is cotton weaving and spinning in mills, cotton weaving in handlooms, and manufacture of Khadi textiles providing employment to a large number of persons. Some of the other

important industries in the town are engaged in the manufacture of 'Bidi', and manufacture of sundry hardwares etc.

Sikar

4.64. Sikar town is located in a district famous for enterprising businessmen. No wonder therefore that over 40% of its industrial establishments were engaged in the manufacture of jewellery, gold and silver ornaments and other articles as well as the manufacture of *Zari*, lace and brocade. Other im-

important industries in the town are engaged in the manufacture of shoes and other leather products, production of food stuffs and repairing and servicing of cycles etc. Dyeing and printing of cotton textiles was another notable industry of this town worked on traditional lines by the local artisans.

Establishments by fuel or power and no power

4.65. The table below shows the distribution of workshops and factories by industrial classification and according to fuel or power and no power used in the State.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments by fuel or power and no power

Division/ Major Group	Description	Rural		Urban	
		Fuel or power	No power	Fuel or power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Divisions	—	405	595	526	474
0	—	200	800	143	857
04	Livestock & Hunting	200	800	143	857
2 & 3	—	405	595	526	474
20	Foodstuffs	984	16	979	21
21	Beverages	300	700	756	244
22	Tobacco products	18	982	19	981
23	Textile—Cotton	36	964	133	867
24	Textile—Jute	231	769	0	1,000
25	Textile—Wool	8	992	205	795
26	Textile—Silk	0	1,000	217	783
27	Textile—Miscellaneous	6	994	112	888
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden articles	10	990	82	918
29	Paper and Paper Products	74	926	91	909
30	Printing & Publishing	375	625	663	337
31	Leather & Leather Products	N	1,000	3	997
32	Rubber, Petroleum & Coal Products	0	0	691	309
33	Chemical & Chemical Products	453	547	656	344
34 & 35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum & Coal, manufacture of Earthenware & Earthen Pottery	902	98	586	414
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	956	44	883	117
37	Machinery (all kinds) other than Transport & Electrical Equipment	214	786	592	408
38	Transport Equipment	60	940	204	796
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	929	71	847	153

N=Negligible

4.66. In the rural areas of the State it will be observed that 40.5% of the establishments were run by fuel or power and the rest without power. In case of division '0' which concerns agriculture, livestock etc. this proportion was 20.0% for fuel or power and 80.0% for 'no power'. The same proportion was discernible down to the major group 04 and minor group 048 (Production of other animal husbandry products). In the case of divisions 2 and 3, dealing with manufacturing, the proportion of workshops and

factories using fuel or power and run without power was 40.5% and 59.5% respectively. In the major group 20, however, which deals with food stuffs, the percentage of establishments run on fuel or power was as high as 98.4% which even further increased to 99.8% under its minor group 200, dealing with the production of flour, and to cent per cent in the case of production of other food products such as sweetmeats etc., under minor group 209. The case of major group 23, cotton textile was different where

only 3.6% of the establishments were run by fuel or power for the establishments under its minor groups 235, 236 and 237, which deal with cotton weaving in handlooms, manufacture of khadi and printing of cotton textile were mostly run by manual labour. In major group 31, which deals with leather and leather products, almost all the establishments were run without fuel or power and only a negligible number of establishments used fuel or power.

4.67. Unlike in the rural areas of the State, the number of workshops and factories run by fuel or power in the urban areas (52.6%) was more than the number of establishments run without fuel or power (47.4%). The proportion of establishments run without fuel or power, however, was very high (85.7%) in case of division 'O' which deals with agriculture and livestock industries. In major group 20, food stuffs, the proportion of establishments run on fuel or power was as high as 97.9%, a proportion which was the highest amongst all the major groups under divisions 2 and 3. In another dominant group of industries belonging to major group 31—leather and leather products, it was the other way round and as many as 99.7% of the establishments were run without fuel or power. In the case of another important group of factories under major group 39, which includes an important industry relating to the manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. 84.7% of the establishments were run on fuel or power.

4.68. The following table gives the proportion of 1,000 establishments by fuel or power and no power in the various districts of the State :—

Proportion per 1,000 establishments worked by fuel or power and no power in various districts

State/District	Fuel or power	No power
1	2	3
RAJASTHAN	455	545
1. Ganganagar	614	386
2. Bikaner	488	512

Percentage distribution of workshops and factories by fuel or power and no power in various districts

State/District	Rural		Urban	
	Fuel or power	No power	Fuel or power	No power
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	40.5	59.5	52.6	47.4
1. Ganganagar	83.1	16.9	47.3	52.7
2. Bikaner	44.5	55.5	49.9	50.1
3. Churu	95.6	4.4	56.1	43.9
4. Jhunjhunu	55.7	44.3	45.1	54.9

State/District	Fuel or power	No power
1	2	3
3. Churu	588	412
4. Jhunjhunu	507	493
5. Alwar	378	622
6. Bharatpur	669	331
7. Sawai Madhopur	447	553
8. Jaipur	399	601
9. Sikar	407	593
10. Ajmer	480	520
11. Tonk	509	491
12. Jaisalmer	346	654
13. Jodhpur	420	580
14. Nagaur	687	313
15. Pali	377	623
16. Barmer	261	739
17. Jalor	320	680
18. Sirohi	651	349
19. Bhilwara	431	569
20. Udaipur	602	398
21. Chitorgarh	448	552
22. Dungarpur	665	335
23. Banswara	577	423
24. Bundi	538	462
25. Kota	515	485
26. Jhalawar	459	541

4.69. In every 1,000 industrial establishments of the State 455 were working with fuel or power and the rest 545 without power. Among the districts, the highest proportion of establishments run on fuel or power was in Nagaur (687) and those run without power in Barmer (739).

4.70. The table below shows the percentage distribution of establishments worked by fuel or power and no power in the rural and urban areas of the districts of Rajasthan :—

Percentage distribution of workshops and factories by fuel or power and no power in various districts

State/District	Rural		Urban	
	Fuel or Power	No power	Fuel or Power	No power
1	2	3	4	5
5. Alwar	38.1	61.9	37.0	63.0
6. Bharatpur	62.1	37.9	70.9	29.1
7. Sawai Madhopur	42.3	57.7	53.2	46.8
8. Jaipur	25.6	74.4	59.1	40.9
9. Sikar	46.0	54.0	37.9	62.1
10. Ajmer	38.9	61.1	56.2	43.8
11. Tonk	53.0	47.0	49.0	51.0
12. Jaisalmer	22.2	77.8	44.7	55.3
13. Jodhpur	38.2	61.8	43.9	56.1
14. Nagaur	53.6	46.4	56.8	43.2
15. Pali	35.3	64.7	54.6	45.4
16. Barmer	22.8	77.2	46.2	53.8
17. Jalor	33.6	66.4	23.0	77.0
18. Sirohi	58.7	41.3	85.9	14.1
19. Bhilwara	40.4	59.6	61.9	38.1
20. Udaipur	66.5	33.5	54.5	45.5
21. Chitorgarh	46.3	53.7	41.8	58.2
22. Dungarpur	65.6	34.4	67.7	32.3
23. Banswara	54.7	45.3	69.4	30.6
24. Bundi	64.2	35.8	46.9	53.1
25. Kota	55.6	44.4	48.1	51.9
26. Jhalawar	45.1	54.9	48.3	51.7

4.71. The proportion of factories and workshops where power was used ranged from 22.2% for Jaisalmer district to 95.6% in Churu district; conversely number of establishments using 'no power' varied from 4.4% to 77.8%, in Churu and Jaisalmer districts respectively in the rural areas. In the urban areas the proportion of establishments using power ranged from 23.0% in Jalor district to 85.9% in Sirohi district. The proportion of establishments using 'no power' ranged from 14.1% in Sirohi district to 77% in Jalor district.

4.72. Amongst the major towns with a population of 50,000 and more, the proportion of establishments run with fuel or power ranged between 416 at Alwar and 623 at Jaipur as against 526 for the urban areas of Rajasthan. The proportion of establishments run on fuel or power was higher in Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur and Beawar than the State average.

Proportion per 1,000 establishments using fuel or power and no power in city/town with population of 50,000 or more

Major Towns	Establishment using	
	Power	No power
1	2	3
RAJASTHAN (Urban)	526	474
1. Jaipur	623	377
2. Ajmer	588	412
3. Jodhpur	446	554

1	2	3
4. Bikaner	497	503
5. Kota	440	560
6. Udaipur	543	457
7. Alwar	416	584
8. Gangapagar	430	570
9. Beawar	530	470
10. Sikar	424	576

4.73. In Alwar, Sikar, Ganganagar, Kota, Jodhpur and Bikaner more than 50% of the establishments were run without fuel or power. The State average for the urban areas, it may be noted, was only 47.4%. The higher proportion of establishments run on fuel or power in the case of Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur and Beawar towns may be attributed to the fact that these towns have important industries run on electrical and mechanical power. The higher proportion of establishments run without power in the rest of the towns indicates their industrial backwardness and slow pace of industrialisation.

Most important power

4.74. The most important power used for industry in the State appeared to be coal, wood etc., both for the rural and urban areas, for as many as 21.7% of the establishments in the rural areas and 28.4% of the establishments in the urban areas were run by coal, wood etc., which was the highest percentage

amongst the industries run on the various fuels as will be seen from the table below :—

Distribution of 1,000 establishments by kind of fuel or power and no power in rural and urban areas

Kind of fuel or power and no power	Proportion per 1,000 Units	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Electricity	7	137
Liquid fuel	135	69
Coal, wood and bagasse	217	284
Other power	46	36
No power	595	474

4.75. The industries which run on coal and wood etc. were composed of establishments engaged in production of sweetmeats (minor group 209), pharmaceutical preparations (minor group 335), soap (minor group 336), lime (minor group 342), earthenware and earthen pottery (minor group 350), glass bangles and beads (minor group 353), blacksmithy (under major group 36), and manufacture of jewellery and silverware (minor group 393). These industries were mostly cottage or small scale industries and by the very nature of the work involved they used this fuel only.

4.76. The significance of this important fuel in running the different kinds of industries in the various districts is indicated in the table below :—

Percentage of establishments run by coal, wood and bagasse in districts

State/District	Coal, wood and bagasse	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
RAJASTHAN	21.7	28.4
1. Ganganagar	8.0	21.0
2. Bikaner	30.3	29.9

Percentage of establishments run by various kinds of fuel or power and no power in major towns

Town with population of 50,000 and above

	Fuel or power used				
	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood etc.	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Jaipur	23.0	5.3	31.0	3.0	37.7
2. Ajmer	21.3	2.2	31.3	4.0	41.2
3. Jodhpur	19.0	0	21.7	3.9	55.4
4. Bikaner	16.1	0.3	29.7	3.6	50.3
5. Kota	15.2	3.1	22.8	2.9	56.0
6. Udaipur	20.7	1.1	30.6	1.9	45.7

State/District	Coal, wood and bagasse	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
3. Churu	15.6	26.7
4. Jhunjhunu	25.3	18.2
5. Alwar	18.8	14.7
6. Bharatpur	17.8	48.9
7. Sawai Madhopur	18.5	32.5
8. Jaipur	15.8	30.6
9. Sikar	18.1	29.0
10. Ajmer	22.6	28.0
11. Tonk	20.6	29.1
12. Jaisalmer	21.8	48.5
13. Jodhpur	22.8	21.3
14. Nagaur	22.0	28.6
15. Pali	23.6	27.8
16. Barmer	19.4	34.2
17. Jalor	21.4	9.0
18. Sirohi	32.5	12.0
19. Bhilwara	25.3	41.3
20. Udaipur	32.5	30.3
21. Chitorgarh	26.9	26.8
22. Dungarpur	33.3	35.3
23. Banswara	41.5	29.7
24. Bundi	24.1	16.2
25. Kota	18.9	25.6
26. Jhalawar	24.0	23.2

4.77. Among the districts, in the rural areas the establishments run on coal and wood ranged from 8.0% in Ganganagar district to 41.5% in Banswara district and in the urban areas from 9.0% in Jalor district to 48.9% in Bharatpur district.

4.78. Coal and wood was also the most predominant fuel in the large towns of the State; 16.3% in Alwar to 34.0% establishments in Sikar were run on this fuel.

Town with population of 50,000 and above

	Fuel or power used				
	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood, etc.	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Alwar	17.6	6.8	16.3	0.9	58.4
8. Ganganagar	17.7	6.8	18.5	0	57.0
9. Beawar	13.2	7.2	21.2	11.4	47.0
10. Sikar	0.7	7.7	34.0	0	57.6

4.79. The second important power used for industries in these towns was electricity where with the exception of Sikar, where the use of electricity was very much limited, the number of establishments using it varied from 13.2% in Beawar to 23.0% in Jaipur.

4.80. In order to judge the most important fuel or power used by the various industrial establishments in the State it would also be helpful to study this matter with reference to the number of persons employed in the industrial establishments using various kinds of fuel or power.

Distribution of establishments and persons employed according to kind of fuel or power used and no power

Kind of fuel or power used and no power	Number of units	No. of persons employed	No. of persons employed per unit
1	2	3	4
Electricity	2,678	44,690	16.69
Liquid fuel	4,776	20,731	4.34

Kind of fuel or power used and no power	Number of units	No. of persons employed	No. of persons employed per unit
1	2	3	4
Coal, wood and bagasse	10,798	30,754	2.85
Other power	1,853	4,111	2.22
No power	24,110	63,123	2.62

4.81. As already stated coal, wood and bagasse was the fuel which covered the largest number of industrial units in the State. The establishments run on electric power, however, employed the largest number of persons in the State and also had the highest average of 16.69 persons employed per day per establishment although the number of units using electricity was not large.

Relationship between industry and power

4.82. The following statement gives the distribution of establishments between different kinds of fuel or power used in the various districts of the State.

Distribution of units by power in districts

State/District	Total No. of factories & workshops	Number of units using				
		Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood etc.	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	44,215	2,678	4,776	10,798	1,853	24,110
1. Ganganagar	1,111	104	400	176	2	429
2. Bikaner	1,720	216	18	515	91	880
3. Churu	648	94	76	167	44	267
4. Jhunjhunu	629	36	124	138	21	310
5. Alwar	2,183	88	312	386	39	1,358
6. Bharatpur	1,408	76	292	491	83	466
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,715	22	244	371	130	948
8. Jaipur	8,502	746	542	1,880	225	5,109
9. Sikar	1,156	3	175	292	..	686
10. Ajmer	3,776	362	291	960	201	1,962
11. Tonk	949	10	196	242	35	466
12. Jaisalmer	432	2	9	137	1	283
13. Jodhpur	2,234	240	79	487	133	1,295
14. Nagaur	1,494	13	253	360	190	678
15. Pali	3,071	48	202	741	166	1,914
16. Barmer	1,583	5	46	340	23	1,169
17. Jalor	830	19	84	163	..	564

State/District	1	Total No. of factories & workshops	Number of units using				
			Electri- city	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood etc.	Other power	No power
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
18. Sirohi	390	51	90	108	5	136	
19. Bhilwara	2,678	64	219	733	139	1,523	
20. Udaipur	2,092	240	291	656	72	833	
21. Chitorgarh	1,631	5	283	438	4	901	
22. Dungarpur	161	21	31	55	..	54	
23. Banswara	589	14	49	230	47	249	
24. Bundi	403	50	74	78	15	186	
25. Kota	1,553	136	211	350	103	753	
26. Jhalawar	1,277	13	185	304	84	691	

4.83. Establishments using coal, wood and bagasse as fuel are most numerous in all the districts of the State. Use of liquid fuel and electricity as motive power is largely confined to the districts in which the major towns of the State are located. The use of 'Other power' is very much limited while the

establishments using 'No power' are the most numerous and wide spread in all the districts of the State.

Electricity

4.84. The table below shows the distribution of establishments and persons employed in units using electricity in the various districts.

Distribution of establishments and persons employed in units using electricity in districts

State/District	1	Number of units		Number of persons employed	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
	2	3	4	5	
RAJASTHAN	2,678	100.00	44,690	100.00	
1. Ganganagar	104	3.88	1,080	2.42	
2. Bikaner	216	8.07	3,690	8.26	
3. Churu	94	3.51	355	0.79	
4. Jhunjhunu	36	1.34	104	0.23	
5. Alwar	88	3.29	468	1.05	
6. Bharatpur	76	2.84	2,377	5.32	
7. Sawai Madhopur	22	0.82	2,309	5.17	
8. Jaipur	746	27.86	7,339	16.42	
9. Sikar	3	0.11	11	0.02	
10. Ajmer	362	13.52	12,882	28.83	
11. Tonk	10	0.37	25	0.06	
12. Jaisalmer	2	0.07	8	0.02	
13. Jodhpur	240	8.96	4,501	10.07	
14. Nagaur	13	0.49	69	0.15	
15. Pali	48	1.79	3,440	7.70	
16. Barmer	5	0.19	13	0.03	
17. Jalor	19	0.71	122	0.27	
18. Sirohi	51	1.90	756	1.69	
19. Bhilwara	64	2.39	1,708	3.82	
20. Udaipur	240	8.96	1,672	3.74	
21. Chitorgarh	5	0.19	13	0.03	
22. Dungarpur	21	0.78	79	0.18	
23. Banswara	14	0.52	64	0.14	
24. Bundi	50	1.87	760	1.70	
25. Kota	136	5.08	792	1.77	
26. Jhalawar	13	0.49	53	0.12	

4.85. It will be observed that the number of establishments using electricity as a source of power was the highest in Jaipur district (27.86%) amongst the various districts of the State. Ajmer district followed next with 13.52% of establishments. It may be noted that the number of persons employed in the establishments run on electricity was the highest in Ajmer district (12,882) while in Jaipur district the number of persons employed was 7,339 in such establishments. There are large workshops namely the Loco and Carriage Workshops in Ajmer city and big textile mills in Beawar and Bijainagar towns of Ajmer district which run on electricity and employ a large number of persons. Other districts where electricity has some importance as motive power are Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Kota where major cities of the same name are located.

4.86. Electrical power is the most essential prerequisite of industrial development. Rajasthan is one of the most under-developed States of the country in this respect. The shortage of electrical energy for

industrial use in this State is well known. In the year 1960, Rajasthan had installed capacity of 51.13 Mega Watts in public utility undertakings and a further 37.26 Mega Watts in industries generating their own power. The entire installed capacity and the generated electricity was from thermal (Steam and diesel) power plants. Self generation accounted for 42.2 percent of total installed capacity and 55.6 percent of total generation. The total absence of hydel power and the excessive reliance on self-generation have so far been the two major handicaps in the way of industrial advancement of the State.

Liquid fuel

4.87. Kerosine, diesel oil, crude oil, petrol, powerine, etc. were included in the category of liquid fuels. The number of establishments using liquid fuel as source of power was 4,776 or 10.8% in the State, claiming the largest number of units next to those run on coal, wood and bagasse which was the most important fuel or power in the State.

Distribution of establishments and persons employed in units using liquid fuel in districts

State/District	1	Number of units		Number of persons employed	
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
	2	3	4	5	
RAJASTHAN	4,776	100.00	20,731	100.00	
1. Ganganagar	400	8.38	2,476	11.94	
2. Bikaner	18	0.38	53	0.26	
3. Churu	76	1.59	219	1.06	
4. Jhunjhunu	124	2.60	403	1.94	
5. Alwar	312	6.53	1,093	5.27	
6. Bharatpur	292	6.11	1,083	5.22	
7. Sawai Madhopur	244	5.11	1,037	5.00	
8. Jaipur	542	11.35	2,143	10.34	
9. Sikar	175	3.66	548	2.64	
10. Ajmer	291	6.09	1,458	7.03	
11. Tonk	196	4.10	720	3.47	
12. Jaisalmer	9	0.19	12	0.06	
13. Jodhpur	79	1.65	222	1.07	
14. Nagaur	253	5.30	1,104	5.33	
15. Pali	202	4.23	735	3.55	
16. Barmer	46	0.96	137	0.66	
17. Jalor	84	1.76	240	1.16	
18. Sirohi	90	1.88	475	2.29	
19. Bhilwara	219	4.59	1,616	7.80	
20. Udaipur	291	6.09	1,598	7.71	
21. Chitorgarh	283	5.93	1,240	5.98	
22. Dungarpur	31	0.65	115	0.55	
23. Banswara	49	1.03	169	0.82	
24. Bundi	74	1.55	275	1.33	
25. Kota	211	4.42	869	4.19	
26. Jhalawar	185	3.87	691	3.33	

4.88. Jaipur district had the largest number of units 542 or 11.35% run on liquid fuel among the districts. Ganganagar district, however, had the largest number of persons employed 2,476 or 11.94% of the persons employed in the State in industrial establishments using this fuel. It may be noted that most of the establishments in this district are engaged in the production of food stuffs, 'Atta', flour etc. by milling and processing of food-grains and such units generally use liquid fuel as source of power. In districts Bhilwara, Udaipur, Ajmer, Chitorgarh, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madho-

pur and Nagaur the use of liquid fuel is quite important in the industrial establishments engaged in the production of food stuffs.

Coal, Wood and Bagasse

4.89. As already stated coal, wood and bagasse was the most important fuel used as a source of power claiming as many as 10,798 or 24.42 percent of the units in the State. This fuel is of considerable use both for large as well as small sized industrial establishments.

Distribution of establishments and persons employed in using coal, wood and bagasse in districts

State/District	Number of units		Number of persons employed	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	10,798	100.00	30,754	100.00
1. Ganganagar	176	1.63	1,002	3.26
2. Bikaner	515	4.77	1,191	3.87
3. Churu	167	1.55	415	1.35
4. Jhunjhunu	138	1.28	305	0.99
5. Alwar	386	3.57	1,382	4.49
6. Bharatpur	491	4.55	1,966	6.39
7. Sawai Madhopur	371	3.44	837	2.73
8. Jaipur	1,880	17.41	8,030	26.11
9. Sikar	292	2.70	857	2.79
10. Ajmer	960	8.89	2,467	8.02
11. Tonk	242	2.24	539	1.75
12. Jaisalmer	137	1.27	320	1.04
13. Jodhpur	487	4.51	986	3.21
14. Nagaur	360	3.33	1,113	3.62
15. Pali	741	6.86	1,916	6.23
16. Barmer	340	3.15	777	2.53
17. Jalor	163	1.51	302	0.98
18. Sirohi	108	1.00	189	0.61
19. Bhilwara	733	6.79	1,408	4.58
20. Udaipur	656	6.08	1,500	4.88
21. Chitorgarh	438	4.06	905	2.94
22. Dungarpur	55	0.51	76	0.25
23. Banswara	230	2.13	542	1.76
24. Bundi	78	0.72	142	0.46
25. Kota	350	3.24	1,033	3.36
26. Jhalawar	304	2.81	554	1.80

4.90. As in the case of electricity and liquid fuel, Jaipur district leads in the use of this fuel also in running its industrial establishments. It has got the largest number of units 1,880 or 17.41 percent and also employs the largest number of persons 8,030 or 26.11 percent in the State. Some of the districts where a sizable number of units using this fuel is

located are Ajmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Pali, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Jodhpur and Alwar. The industries which run on this fuel are numerous such as those engaged in the production of sweetmeats, pharmaceutical preparations, soap, lime, earthenware and earthen pottery, glass bangles and beads, blacksmithy and manufacture of jewellery and silverware.

Other Power

4.91. Under the category of 'Other Power' are included the forms of power other than those discussed above as for example gas used for welding purposes, bullock power used in case of oil ghanies, water power

used in case of water mills and wind power used in wind mills. The number of establishments making use of 'Other Power' was not significant as these were only 1,853 units or 4.19% of the total industrial units in the State.

Distribution of establishments and persons employed in units using other power in districts

State/District	Number of units		Number of persons employed	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	1,853	100.00	4,111	100.00
1. Ganganagar	2	0.11	9	0.22
2. Bikaner	91	4.91	156	3.79
3. Churu	44	2.37	94	2.29
4. Jhunjhunu	21	1.13	46	1.12
5. Alwar	39	2.10	99	2.41
6. Bharatpur	83	4.48	179	4.35
7. Sawai Madhopur	130	7.02	238	5.79
8. Jaipur	225	12.14	620	15.08
9. Sikar	..	..	..	..
10. Ajmer	201	10.85	384	9.34
11. Tonk	35	1.89	108	2.63
12. Jaisalmer	1	0.05	4	0.10
13. Jodhpur	133	7.18	273	6.64
14. Nagaur	190	10.25	250	6.08
15. Pali	166	8.96	281	6.83
16. Barmer	23	1.24	36	0.88
17. Jalor	..	..	..	..
18. Sirohi	5	0.27	18	0.44
19. Bhilwara	139	7.50	248	6.03
20. Udaipur	72	3.89	146	3.55
21. Chitorgarh	4	0.22	12	0.29
22. Dungarpur	..	..	..	..
23. Banswara	47	2.54	117	2.85
24. Bundi	15	0.81	106	2.58
25. Kota	103	5.56	548	13.33
26. Jhalawar	84	4.53	139	3.38

(*Bullock power erroneously tabulated under No Power in these districts)

4.92. The highest number of units using this power were located in Jaipur district (225 or 12.14% of the total) and provided employment to 620 persons or 15.08% of the total persons employed in industries run on such power in the State. Other districts where this power had some importance were Ajmer, Nagpur, Pali, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Sawai Madhopur, Kota and Bikaner.

No Power

4.93. Physical or human labour used for running the industries on household or small scale basis has been considered as 'No power'. More than 50% of the total industrial units in the State are run without power by manual labour. A large variety of industries are worked without any power such as manufacture

of leather and leather products, weaving in handlooms and manufacture of Khadi textile, making of textile garments, manufacture of wooden articles, manufac-

ture of 'Bidi', repairing of cycles, cleaning and processing of wool, and manufacture of earthenware and pottery.

Distribution of establishments and number of persons employed in units using no power in districts

State/District	Number of units		Number of persons employed	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	24,110	100.00	63,123	100.00
1. Ganganagar	429	1.78	1,337	2.12
2. Bikaner	880	3.65	3,980	6.30
3. Churu	267	1.11	831	1.32
4. Jhunjhunu	310	1.29	806	1.28
5. Alwar	1,358	5.63	3,414	5.41
6. Bharatpur	466	1.93	1,156	1.83
7. Sawai Madhopur	948	3.93	2,161	3.42
8. Jaipur	5,109	21.19	14,649	23.21
9. Sikar	686	2.85	1,684	2.67
10. Ajmer	1,962	8.14	6,596	10.45
11. Tonk	466	1.93	1,445	2.29
12. Jaisalmer	283	1.17	573	0.91
13. Jodhpur	1,295	5.37	3,466	5.49
14. Nagaur	678	2.81	1,868	2.96
15. Pali	1,914	7.94	3,246	5.14
16. Barmer	1,169	4.85	2,505	3.97
17. Jalor	564	2.34	1,039	1.65
18. Sirohi	136	0.57	268	0.42
19. Bhilwara	1,523	6.32	3,103	4.92
20. Udaipur	833	3.45	2,237	3.54
21. Chitorgarh	901	3.74	1,843	2.92
22. Dungarpur	54	0.22	114	0.18
23. Banswara	249	1.03	531	0.84
24. Bundi	186	0.77	700	1.11
25. Kota	753	3.12	2,383	3.77
26. Jhalawar	691	2.87	1,188	1.88

4.94. Industries run manually, are wide spread throughout the State with Jaipur district leading as regards the number of units and the number of persons employed.

Relationship between power used and size of employment

4.95. A study of the E-III table would show that 45.47% of the census houses used as workshops and factories in Rajasthan are fed with fuel or power. In the rural areas this proportion was 40.54% while in

urban areas it was 52.56. Of the factories and workshops that were run on fuel or power only 6.0% were shared by electric power; this proportion of electricity being very meagre (0.7%) in the rural areas and 13.7% in the urban areas of the State. The highest share of the establishments that were worked with fuel or power belong to coal, wood and bagasse class, which alone was responsible for 24.4% of the workshops. It was on this fuel that the largest number of workshops and factories were run both in the rural (21.68%) and urban (28.35%) areas of the State.

4.96. The table below shows the percentage of factories and workshops using power (by kind of fuel or power) and 'No power' classified by various sizes of employment.

Percentage of census houses used as factories and workshops by fuel or power and no power used and classified by size of employment

State	Fuel or power used	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN									
TOTAL	I. All fuels	45.47	40.70	50.00	55.02	51.74	63.88	68.42	80.43
	(a) Electricity	6.06	3.18	8.09	14.87	18.53	27.31	26.32	43.48
	(b) Liquid fuel	10.80	5.09	17.32	14.30	14.68	20.27	22.37	15.22
	(c) Coal, wood etc.	24.42	27.30	21.27	23.83	16.88	15.86	18.42	19.56
	(d) Other Power	4.19	5.13	3.32	2.02	1.65	0.44	1.31	2.17
	II. No power	54.53	59.30	50.00	44.98	48.26	36.12	31.58	19.57
RURAL	I. All fuels	40.54	35.70	46.97	44.33	49.18	70.91	82.61	80.95
	(a) Electricity	0.74	0.47	0.97	2.14	1.64	12.73	13.04	...
	(b) Liquid fuel	13.53	6.14	23.46	21.84	28.69	45.45	39.13	28.57
	(c) Coal, wood etc.	21.68	23.51	19.26	17.78	15.57	12.73	30.44	47.62
	(d) Other power	4.59	5.58	3.28	2.57	3.28	...	...	4.76
	II. No power	59.46	64.30	53.03	55.67	50.82	29.09	17.39	19.05
URBAN	I. All fuels	52.56	49.95	53.74	60.46	52.48	61.63	62.26	80.28
	(a) Electricity	13.70	8.18	16.87	21.35	23.40	31.98	32.07	56.34
	(b) Liquid fuel	6.89	3.15	9.74	10.46	10.64	12.21	15.09	11.27
	(c) Coal, wood etc.	28.35	34.32	23.75	26.91	17.26	16.86	13.21	11.26
	(d) Other power	3.62	4.30	3.38	1.74	1.18	0.58	1.89	1.41
	II. No power	47.44	50.05	46.26	39.54	47.52	38.37	37.74	19.72

4.97. It will be observed that in the case of the establishments employing one person, the proportion of establishments run without power (64.30%) is high and the proportion of establishments using electricity (0.47%) is very small in the rural areas.

4.98. Establishments employing two to five persons are equally divided between power and no power. In case of the rural areas the proportion of no power, is larger (53.03%) while in case of the urban areas the proportion of power is more significant (53.74%). The contribution of electricity in this group also was small in case of rural areas.

4.99. The proportion of establishments run on power is larger in case of units in the six to nine or higher employment size groups. The proportion is 44.33% in rural and 60.46% in urban areas. In case of the rural areas, the percentage share of workshops run on electricity was small (2.14) but quite noticeable in urban areas (21.35%).

4.100. 51.74% of the establishments employing 10 to 19 persons were run on power. In case of the

rural areas 49.18% establishments were run on power and the percentage share of workshops run on electricity was small (1.64). In the urban areas 52.48% of the concerns were run on power, out of which electricity shared 23.40 percent.

4.101. An increasing proportion of workshops run on power was recorded in the higher employment size groups, in group 20 to 49 (63.88%), in 50 to 99 (68.42%) and in 100 persons and above (80.43%). It was also higher in rural areas e.g. 70.91% in the employment size group 20 to 49 persons, 82.61% in size group 50 to 99 and 80.95% in the size group 100 persons and above. In the urban areas, however, the proportion of establishments run on power in these three groups was 61.63%, 62.26% and 80.28% respectively. It may be noted that whatever share electricity had in the running of the workshops and factories in the rural areas it was located in the establishments employing 20 to 49 and 50 to 99 employment size groups. The rural areas did not have any industry employing 100 and more persons run on electricity.

4.102. The following abstract prepared on the basis of the subsidiary Table E-III. 2 gives the distribution of workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used, by size of employment for the State.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments in each kind of fuel or power used by size of Employment

Employment Size Group	Electricity		Liquid fuel		Coal, Wood etc.		Other Power		No Power	
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Person ..	368	267	262	205	626	542	702	533	624	473
2-5 Persons ..	518	569	688	653	352	387	284	431	354	450
6-9 Persons ..	52	79	29	77	15	48	10	24	17	42
10-99 Persons ..	62	69	19	59	5	21	3	11	5	33
100 Persons and above	0	16	2	6	2	2	1	1	N	2

N=Negligible

Electricity

4.103. Most of the workshops and factories working on electricity were concentrated in the employment size group 2 to 5 persons, in which 51.8% of the rural establishments and 56.9% of the urban establishments were located. The next large group of establishments was found in the units employing one person, where 36.8% of the establishments in the rural areas and 26.7% in the urban areas existed. The

rest of the establishments were located in other employment size groups. The group 100 persons and above had no establishments in the rural areas under it.

4.104. It may be noted that the most of the establishments run on electricity in the State consisted of 'Atta Chakkies' (flour mills) as indicated below in an extract from Table E-III.

Number of establishments by size of employment in the industries run on electricity

Nature of Industry	Rural/Urban	Number of establishments by employment size group							
		Total	1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons and above
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor Group—200									
Manufacture of Atta, flour etc.	Rural	145	54	83	5	1	1	1	..
	Urban	1,300	438	828	23	7	4	..	..

4.105. Out of a total of 193 establishments using electricity in the rural areas as many as 145 belonged to this category, 83 of which were run in the employment size group 2-5, 54 in the employment group of one person only, while the rest belonged to other size groups. In the urban areas, out of a total of 2,485 establishments using electricity as many as 1,300 were flour mills, 828 of which were in the employment size group 2-5 persons, 438 in size group one person only, while the rest belonged to other sizes.

Liquid fuel

4.106. Establishments using liquid fuel were also mostly found in the employment size group 2 to 5 persons where 68.8% of the workshops in the rural areas and 65.3% in the urban areas were concentrated. The next employment size group in importance was 'one person' where 26.2% in the rural areas and 20.5% in the urban areas were located. It may be noted that most of the establishments in this case also were flour mills.

Number of establishments by size of employment in the industries run on liquid fuel

Nature of Industry	Rural/Urban	Number of establishments by employment size group							
		Total	1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons and above
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor Group—200									
Manufacture of Atta, flour etc.	Rural	3,362	897	2,362	78	11	12	1	1
	Urban	858	182	635	25	9	4	2	1

4.107. Out of 3,526 such establishments in the rural areas as many as 3,362 were flour mills, 2,362 were in the employment size of 2 to 5 persons and 897 in the group employing one person only, and the rest concerned to other size groups. In the urban areas there were 1,250 such establishments out of which as many as 858 were of this kind, 635 in the group 2 to 5 persons, 182 in group engaging one person only while the rest belonged to other groups.

Coal, Wood and Bagasse

4.108. Establishments using coal and wood etc., unlike the workshops and factories using electricity and

liquid fuel, were mostly concentrated in the employment size group where only a single person was employed to run the establishments. As many as 62.6% of the establishments in the rural and 54.2% of the establishments in the urban areas belonged to this size group. 35.2% of the establishments in rural and 38.7% in the urban areas fell in the next size group, where 2 to 5 persons were engaged. The rest of the establishments belonged to the other ranges. Most of the establishments using coal and wood were engaged in pottery, blacksmithy and goldsmithy.

Number of establishments by size of employment in the industries run on coal, wood and bagasse

Nature of Industry	Rural/Urban	Number of establishments by employment size group							
		Total	1 Person	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	10-19 Persons	20-49 Persons	50-99 Persons	100 Persons and above
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor Group—350									
Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	Rural	2,210	1,323	849	31	7	..	..	..
	Urban	325	180	133	9	3	..	..	..
Minor Group—369									
Manufacture of sundry hardware etc.	Rural	1,030	587	414	21	4	..	..	4
	Urban	943	394	450	44	34	16	3	2
Minor Group—393									
Manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc.	Rural	1,859	1,304	537	17	1	..	..	..
	Urban	2,826	1,881	903	31	10	..	1	..

4.109. Out of 5,653 such establishments in rural areas as many as 2,210 were carrying on the work of pottery out of which 1,323 units employed only one man and 849 employed 2 to 5 persons, while the rest were of other size groups. Another big group of establishments, 1,859 units of goldsmiths used

coal and wood as fuel, out of which as many as 1,304 were conducted by one person only and 537 units by 2 to 5 persons. The next important group which consisted of 1,030 units carrying on blacksmithy had 587 establishments engaging only one person and 414 establishments engaged 2 to 5 persons. In urban

areas, out of 5,145 establishments using coal and wood as fuel as many as 2,826 establishments were carrying on work of goldsmithy, 1,881 had only one person engaged in the work while 903 had 2 to 5 persons.

Other power

4.110. Most of the establishments using 'Other power' were also concentrated in the employment size group where only one person was engaged. As many as 70.2% of establishments in the rural areas and

53.3% in urban areas were located in the employment size group. This was followed by the employment size group where 2 to 5 persons were engaged. The rest of the establishments were located in the various other size groups. There was no establishment in the group of 20 to 99 in the rural areas. There was, however, only one establishment out of a thousand in the size group 100 persons and above. The oil 'Ghanies' were the largest single group of establishments in this category.

Number of establishments by size of employment in the industries run on other power

Nature of Industry	Rural/ Urban	Number of establishments by employment size group							
		Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minor Group—207 Production of oil and edible fats	Rural Urban	1,191 563	837 307	337 236	12 12	4 5	.. 1	.. 1	1 1

4.111. Out of 1,196 establishments in the rural areas as many as 1,191 were oil ghanies, 837 of which employed only one person, 337 had 2 to 5 workers. There were 657 establishments in the urban areas out of which 563 were oil ghanies, 307 employed only one person while 236 engaged 2 to 5 persons.

No power

4.112. Manufacture of leather and leather products, cotton weaving in handlooms, production of Khadi and wood and wooden products, manufacture and repair of transport equipment were the most

important industries in which establishments using 'No power' were engaged. In this group of establishments as many as 62.4% of them in the rural areas engaged only one person, while in the urban areas they engaged 47.3%. Another large section consisting of 35.4% of such establishments in the rural areas and 45% in the urban areas employed 2 to 5 persons. Out of the 15,501 establishments located in the rural areas of the State as many as 6,969 establishments were engaged in the production of leather and leather products, of these 4,679 employed one person while 2,171 had 2 to 5 persons in each of them.

Number of establishments by size of employment in the industries run on no power

Nature of Industry	Rural/ Urban	Number of establishments by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Group—23 Textile-Cotton	Rural Urban	3,255 1,158	1,670 480	1,497 582	60 57	18 22	5 13	4 3	1 1
Major Group—28 Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Rural Urban	3,157 1,065	2,022 449	1,081 526	47 58	7 27	.. 5		
Major Group—31 Manufacture of leather & leather products	Rural Urban	6,969 2,200	4,679 1,155	2,171 1,000	101 34	14 7	3 4		1 ..
Major Group—38 Manufacture of transport equipment	Rural Urban	268 1,610	182 825	83 717	3 44	.. 16	.. 5		.. 3

4.113. There were 3,255 establishments engaged in handloom and Khadi products, 1,670 of which carried on work with one person, while 1,497 employed 2 to 5 persons. There were 3,157 units engaged in manufacture of wood and wooden products, 2,022 of which carried on work with one person while 1,081 had 2 to 5 persons. In the urban areas manufacture of leather and leather products was the most important industry in which 2,200 establishments were engaged, of which 1,155 carried on work with one person while 1,000 employed 2 to 5 persons. There were 1,610 establishments engaged in the manufacture and repair of transport equipments, out of which 825 had engaged

one person, while 717 employed 2 to 5 persons.

Power used and size of employment inside districts

4.114. In the rural areas of Jhunjhunu, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar and Jodhpur districts and the urban areas of Sikar, Jaisalmer and Chitorgarh districts all the establishments run by electricity belonged to the employment size group 2 to 5 persons. In the rural areas of Churu, Barmer, Pali, Bhilwara and Kota districts the number of establishments in this size group were more than the State average. A large majority of districts in their urban areas had their establishments in this group as revealed from the following table.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using electricity by size of employment for rural and urban areas in districts

State/District	Number of establishments by size of employment per 1,000 units									
	Rural					Urban				
	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons & above	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	368	518	52	62	0	267	569	79	69	16
1. Ganganagar ..	286	476	95	143	0	217	434	229	96	24
2. Bikaner ..	571	429	0	0	0	301	545	53	77	24
3. Churu ..	333	667	0	0	0	250	659	46	45	0
4. Jhunjhunu ..	0	1,000	0	0	0	314	657	29	..	0
5. Alwar ..	0	0	0	0	0	200	663	88	49	0
6. Bharatpur ..	286	428	0	286	0	130	754	43	15	58
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	0	1,000	0	0	0	286	667	0	0	47
8. Jaipur ..	276	517	69	138	0	276	555	77	82	10
9. Sikar ..	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
10. Ajmer ..	1,000	0	0	0	0	261	582	74	74	9
11. Tonk ..	1,000	0	0	0	0	333	667	0	0	0
12. Jaisalmer ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
13. Jodhpur ..	0	1,000	0	0	0	433	399	46	101	21
14. Nagaur ..	500	250	0	250	0	222	778	0	0	0
15. Pali ..	0	875	125	0	0	100	725	75	50	50
16. Barmer ..	333	667	0	0	0	500	500	0	0	0
17. Jalor ..	667	333	0	0	0	125	750	0	125	0
18. Sirohi ..	1,000	0	0	0	0	140	640	0	140	80
19. Bhilwara ..	389	556	55	0	0	435	435	87	22	21
20. Udaipur ..	471	382	88	59	0	238	568	155	20	19
21. Chitorgarh ..	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
22. Dungarpur ..	0	0	0	0	0	381	571	48	0	0
23. Banswara ..	0	0	0	0	0	72	786	71	71	0
24. Bundi ..	1,000	0	0	0	0	388	490	41	61	20
25. Kota ..	74	889	37	0	0	92	706	138	55	9
26. Jhalawar ..	0	0	0	0	0	154	769	0	77	0

4.115. Majority of the districts in both the rural and urban areas had their establishments run on liquid fuel located in the employment size group 2 to 5 persons. The percentage concentration (more than the State average) of such establishments in this

group ranged from 69.1% in Sikar district to 90% in Dungarpur district in the rural areas and 65.3% in Chitorgarh district to 100% in Bikaner and Dungarpur districts in the urban areas as indicated in the following statement.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using liquid fuel by size of employment for rural and urban areas in districts

State/District	Number of establishments by size of employment per 1,000 units									
	Rural					Urban				
	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons & above	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	262	688	29	19	2	205	653	77	59	6
1. Ganganagar ..	199	699	62	33	7	319	415	106	149	11
2. Bikaner ..	267	733	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
3. Churu ..	267	733	0	0	0	326	630	44	0	0
4. Jhunjhunu ..	279	663	35	23	0	132	868	0	0	0
5. Alwar ..	159	800	37	4	0	214	619	72	95	0
6. Bharatpur ..	203	775	18	4	0	115	757	86	28	14
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	276	672	31	21	0	96	731	115	58	0
8. Jaipur ..	401	582	14	3	0	229	514	148	104	5
9. Sikar ..	282	691	27	0	0	169	785	15	31	0
10. Ajmer ..	356	598	34	12	0	265	590	68	52	25
11. Tonk ..	270	730	0	0	0	100	829	29	28	14
12. Jaisalmer ..	1,000	0	0	0	0	875	125	0	0	0
13. Jodhpur ..	279	698	23	0	0	333	667	0	0	0
14. Nagaur ..	260	714	13	13	0	152	637	131	80	0
15. Pali ..	163	794	27	16	0	111	667	111	111	0
16. Barmer ..	423	577	0	0	0	50	900	50	0	0
17. Jalor ..	312	662	26	0	0	143	857	0	0	0
18. Sirohi ..	292	680	0	28	0	222	722	56	0	0
19. Bhilwara ..	162	672	61	100	5	238	714	0	48	0
20. Udaipur ..	399	518	39	36	8	273	636	0	91	0
21. Chitorgarh ..	197	740	19	39	5	227	653	40	80	0
22. Dungarpur ..	67	900	0	33	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
23. Banswara ..	216	703	81	0	0	0	917	83	0	0
24. Bundi ..	254	695	34	17	0	67	800	67	66	0
25. Kota ..	154	833	13	0	0	204	714	61	0	21
26. Jhalawar ..	394	568	23	15	0	264	604	75	57	0

4.116. In the case of establishments using coal and wood etc. as fuel, the rural areas of Churu district had all its establishments engaging only one person. In other districts, where it was more than the

State average, the percentage share of this employment group ranged from 63.9% in Bhilwara district to 87.2% in Bundi district which was the next highest after district Churu. In the urban areas the per-

tage share of this employment group ranged from 57.4% in Tonk district to 95.8% in Dungarpur district as shown in the table below showing proportions of such establishments.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using coal, wood etc. by size of employment for rural and urban areas in districts

State/District	Number of establishments by size of employment per 1,000 units									
	Rural					Urban				
	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons & above	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	626	352	15	5	2	542	387	48	21	2
1. Ganganagar ..	200	543	57	143	57	440	511	35	14	0
2. Bikaner ..	421	520	39	20	0	673	296	19	12	0
3. Churu ..	1,000	0	0	0	0	419	562	19	0	0
4. Jhunjhunu ..	524	464	12	0	0	611	352	37	0	0
5. Alwar ..	464	481	41	0	14	527	418	44	11	0
6. Bharatpur ..	451	487	44	18	0	320	402	259	19	0
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	494	482	24	0	0	669	299	24	8	0
8. Jaipur ..	623	364	7	5	1	503	379	59	56	3
9. Sikar ..	555	305	42	98	0	577	423	0	0	0
10. Ajmer ..	743	224	25	8	0	612	320	34	32	2
11. Tonk ..	543	435	22	0	0	574	413	0	13	0
12. Jaisalmer ..	559	441	0	0	0	423	564	13	0	0
13. Jodhpur ..	548	452	0	0	0	674	298	25	3	0
14. Nagaur ..	651	327	13	0	9	388	590	15	7	0
15. Pali ..	704	277	9	10	0	705	219	38	9	29
16. Barmer ..	677	300	23	0	0	364	610	13	13	0
17. Jalor ..	710	270	13	7	0	727	273	0	0	0
18. Sirohi ..	722	278	0	0	0	727	182	91	0	0
19. Bhilwara ..	639	356	5	0	0	818	126	28	28	0
20. Udaipur ..	607	387	3	0	3	517	471	12	0	0
21. Chitorgarh ..	696	300	4	0	0	690	296	7	0	7
22. Dungarpur ..	871	65	64	0	0	958	42	0	0	0
23. Banswara ..	515	454	31	0	0	528	417	55	0	0
24. Bundi ..	872	102	26	0	0	590	384	26	0	0
25. Kota ..	590	388	0	22	0	310	630	46	14	0
26. Jhalawar ..	715	276	9	0	0	619	368	13	0	0

4.117. In the case of establishments run on 'Other power' in the rural areas of the districts, the highest percentage (100%) share of employment group where

only one person was engaged was recorded in Bundi district followed by Nagaur district where 91.0% of such establishments lay in this group. In the urban

areas the highest (81.3%) percentage share was recorded in district Jhalawar as would be evident from the table below showing proportion of such establishments by employment size.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using other power by size of employment for rural and urban areas in districts

State/District	Number of establishments by size of employment per 1,000 units									
	Rural					Urban				
	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons & above	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	702	284	10	3	1	533	431	24	11	1
1. Ganganagar ..	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Bikaner ..	654	346	0	0	0	769	215	16	0	0
3. Churu ..	0	0	0	0	0	545	455	0	0	0
4. Jhunjhunu ..	714	286	0	0	0	143	857	0	0	0
5. Alwar ..	419	581	0	0	0	250	750	0	0	0
6. Bharatpur ..	712	269	19	0	0	355	613	32	0	0
7. Sawai Madhopur	710	266	24	0	0	667	333	0	0	0
8. Jaipur ..	427	539	23	11	0	441	493	44	22	0
9. Sikar ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Ajmer ..	781	190	19	10	0	594	385	21	0	0
11. Tonk ..	278	722	0	0	0	59	941	0	0	0
12. Jaisalmer ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
13. Jodhpur ..	573	412	15	0	0	615	385	0	0	0
14. Nagaur ..	910	84	6	0	0	708	292	0	0	0
15. Pali ..	764	228	0	8	0	721	279	0	0	0
16. Barmer ..	778	222	0	0	0	800	200	0	0	0
17. Jalor ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Sirohi ..	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Bhilwara ..	770	215	8	7	0	500	250	0	250	0
20. Udaipur ..	700	300	0	0	0	636	273	46	45	0
21. Chitorgarh ..	0	1,000	0	0	0	333	667	0	0	0
22. Dungarpur ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Banswara ..	640	360	0	0	0	227	727	46	0	0
24. Bundi ..	1,000	0	0	0	0	400	400	100	100	0
25. Kota ..	592	394	0	0	14	281	563	94	31	31
26. Jhalawar ..	721	279	0	0	0	813	187	0	0	0

4.118. In case of establishments run on 'No power' the percentage share of employment size group

'One person' was the highest (78.9%) as recorded in the rural areas of Jhalawar district, followed by

Dungarpur (78.2%). In the urban areas of Dungarpur district this percentage was as high as 81.8%. This is indicated in the statement below.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using no power by size of employment for rural and urban areas in districts

State/District	Number of establishments by size of employment per 1,000 units									
	Rural					Urban				
	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons & above	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN	624	354	17	5	N	473	450	42	33	2
1. Ganganagar ..	378	568	41	13	0	445	510	39	3	3
2. Bikaner ..	460	503	16	21	0	407	426	69	95	3
3. Churu ..	500	500	0	0	0	415	502	53	30	0
4. Jhunjhunu ..	578	340	75	7	0	583	368	37	12	0
5. Alwar ..	506	476	16	2	0	365	594	28	13	0
6. Bharatpur ..	652	340	8	0	0	445	516	18	21	0
7. Sawai Madhopur	588	403	4	5	0	614	307	45	34	0
8. Jaipur ..	507	466	22	5	N	471	452	45	31	1
9. Sikar ..	539	428	19	14	0	516	456	19	9	0
10. Ajmer ..	675	283	32	7	3	433	449	52	63	3
11. Tonk ..	495	495	5	5	0	449	488	24	39	0
12. Jaisalmer ..	664	308	28	0	0	639	319	28	14	0
13. Jodhpur ..	539	431	13	17	0	589	332	49	29	1
14. Nagaur ..	473	487	27	13	0	490	376	99	35	0
15. Pali ..	777	213	8	2	0	561	409	12	18	0
16. Barmer ..	702	287	10	1	0	380	488	33	99	0
17. Jalor ..	717	272	11	0	0	489	511	0	0	0
18. Sirohi ..	740	228	16	16	0	769	154	0	77	0
19. Bhilwara ..	706	273	15	6	0	508	386	53	53	0
20. Udaipur ..	697	282	9	12	0	402	548	40	8	2
21. Chitorgarh ..	710	276	9	5	0	600	368	16	16	0
22. Dungarpur ..	782	156	31	31	0	818	91	46	45	0
23. Banswara ..	722	212	61	5	0	405	541	54	0	0
24. Bundi ..	655	328	0	17	0	726	211	16	31	16
25. Kota ..	621	370	3	6	0	269	652	52	22	5
26. Jhalawar ..	789	201	6	4	0	586	402	12	0	0

N=Negligible

Power used and size of employment in major towns

4.119. Most of the industrial establishments running on electricity in the bigger towns of the State employed 2 to 5 persons. In the case of Jodhpur city, however, the number of such establishments employ-

ing one person was higher. In Ganganagar town quite a substantial number of establishments engaged 6 to 9 persons. Establishments employing 100 persons and above were found only in the cities and other towns had no such establishments.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using electricity by size of employment in major towns

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment per 1,000 units					
	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	1—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Jaipur ..	275	550	79	904	87	9
2. Ajmer ..	254	583	83	920	70	10
3. Jodhpur ..	440	388	47	875	104	21
4. Bikaner ..	287	537	64	888	85	27
5. Kota ..	83	713	139	935	56	9
6. Udaipur ..	241	561	158	960	20	20
7. Alwar ..	200	663	88	951	49	0
8. Ganganagar ..	205	466	233	904	96	0
9. Beawar ..	171	657	29	857	143	0
10. Sikar ..	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0

4.120. Most of the workshops using liquid as a fuel employed 2 to 5 persons. Quite a substantial number of such establishments in Ajmer, Kota, Ganganagar, Udaipur, Beawar, Alwar and Jaipur towns also employed one person only. A sizable

number of establishments engaging 6 to 9 persons were located in Ganganagar, Jaipur and Kota. Establishments employing 100 persons and above were found only in Ganganagar town and Jaipur city.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using liquid fuel by size of employment in major towns

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment per 1,000 units					
	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	1—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Jaipur	240	455	175	870	123	7
2. Ajmer	516	452	32	1,000	0	0
3. Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Bikaner	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
5. Kota	455	409	136	1,000	0	0
6. Udaipur	273	636	0	909	91	0
7. Alwar	258	516	97	871	129	0
8. Ganganagar	393	280	178	821	143	36
9. Beawar	263	684	0	947	53	0
10. Sikar	87	870	0	957	43	0

4.121. Except in the towns of Ganganagar and Kota where most of the establishments engaged 2 to 5 persons, the establishments using coal and wood etc. in other major towns were mostly engaging only one person. Establishments engaging 100 persons and

above were conspicuous by their absence in all the major towns except in the case of Jaipur city where 2 out of a thousand workshops and factories were located in this employment size groups.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using coal, wood and bagasse by size of employment in major towns

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment per 1,000 units					
	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	1—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Jaipur	481	390	65	936	62	2
2. Ajmer	629	312	27	968	32	0
3. Jodhpur	712	265	19	996	4	0
4. Bikaner	686	277	23	986	14	0
5. Kota	272	667	55	994	6	0
6. Udaipur	528	459	13	1,000	0	0
7. Alwar	473	459	54	986	14	0
8. Ganganagar	316	632	39	987	13	0
9. Beawar	446	411	71	928	72	0
10. Sikar	743	257	0	1,000	0	0

4.122. In the case of establishments run on 'Other power', they were almost equally divided in the em-

ployment size group of one and 2 to 5 persons respectively. Establishments having more than 50

persons as workers were not found anywhere. Only 20 to 49 workers, although there were as many as 48 units in the employment size group 10-99 persons. Kota city, however, had some establishments with

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using other power by size of employment in major towns

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment per 1,000 units					
	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	1—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Jaipur	432	500	45	977	23	0
2. Ajmer	714	286	0	1,000	0	0
3. Jodhpur	542	458	0	1,000	0	0
4. Bikaner	643	333	24	1,000	0	0
5. Kota	238	714	0	952	48	0
6. Udaipur	684	210	53	947	53	0
7. Alwar	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
8. Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Beawar	267	667	66	1,000	0	0
10. Sikar	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.123. The establishments using 'No power' were also generally of very small size and most of them employed one person or two to five persons. A few establishments of this type, however, had 100 persons

and more working in them. Such establishments were engaged in the manufacture of 'bidies', cleaning and processing of wool and manufacture of carpets.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using no power by size of employment in major towns

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Number of factories and workshops by size of employment per 1,000 units					
	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	1—9 Persons	10—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Jaipur	466	439	55	960	38	2
2. Ajmer	413	527	34	974	26	0
3. Jodhpur	620	302	46	968	31	0
4. Bikaner	394	424	66	884	113	0
5. Kota	251	666	58	975	20	0
6. Udaipur	416	537	36	989	2	0
7. Alwar	317	634	30	981	0	0
8. Ganganagar	442	511	47	1,000	0	0
9. Beawar	315	427	89	831	16	0
10. Sikar	661	321	6	988	0	0

Number of persons employed and type of power used

4.124. The following table based on appendix to this Chapter gives an analysis of industries by order

of number of men employed in important establishments using different types of power :

Number of persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

Minor group	Description	Number of units	Number of persons employed					
			Total	Elec-tri-city	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
200	Production of 'Atta', flour etc.	5,676	18,085	4,268	13,792	6	..	19
311	Manufacture of shoes and other foot wears	8,083	16,151	..	..	..	..	16,151
369	Manufacture of sundry hardware etc. ..	2,035	15,124	6,644	8	8,463	..	9
380	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of motives	35	10,186	8,707	104	193	..	1,182

Number of persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

Minor group No.	Description	Number of Units	Number of persons employed					
			Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. ..	4,730	8,969	93	46	8,830	..	..
350	Manufacture of earthenware and pottery ..	2,625	5,529	..	..	5,398	..	131
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ..	454	5,217	1,864	1,989	352	..	1,012
207	Production of edible fats and oils	1,952	5,119	251	834	..	3,859	175
235	Cotton weaving in handloom	1,829	5,041	8	137	..	..	4,896
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles ..	633	4,471	1,856	1,211	55	..	1,349
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills ..	18	4,210	4,190	..	..	..	20
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture & fixtures ..	1,728	4,197	35	4	..	..	4,158
236	Manufacture of khadi textiles	1,452	4,173	30	62	11	..	4,070
381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches etc. ..	16	3,806	3,700	4	..	..	102
220	Manufacture of bidi	361	3,541	7	..	..	..	3,534
341	Manufacture of cement & cement products ..	51	3,052	2,844	50	9	..	149
388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	1,463	3,038	27	..	1	..	3,010
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods ..	1,366	3,008	30	12	..	..	2,966
251	Wool cleaning and processing	139	2,247	226	1	73	..	1,947
273	Making of textile garments etc.	963	2,066	39	3	..	..	2,024
310	Currying, tanning and finishing etc. ..	683	1,835	..	..	190	..	1,645
209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeats etc.	500	1,746	15	..	1,731	..	..
365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products ..	232	1,365	255	521	286	..	303
343	Manufacture of structural stone goods ..	182	1,307	54	728	2	..	523
233	Cotton dyeing and bleaching	400	1,274	27	..	399	..	848
237	Printing of cotton textile	450	1,240	2	1	1	..	1,236
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	166	1,224	1,060	12	..	..	152
272	Embroidery and making of crepe laces etc. ..	332	1,173	237	46	..	..	890
379	Manufacture of electric machinery etc. ..	45	1,161	973	..	..	..	188
399	Manufacture of miscellaneous articles not covered above	459	1,106	97	33	182	..	794
270	Manufacture of carpet etc.	77	1,066	79	9	19	..	959

4.125. It will be observed that the establishments run on electricity employed the largest number (see Appendix) of persons in the group of establishments run on power. The industries that were mostly responsible for giving employment to persons were those engaged in the repairing of locomotives and manufacture of wagons (minor groups 380 and 381) which employed over 12 thousand persons, industries dealing with the manufacture of sundry hardwares such as wire net, bolt and screws, etc.; (minor group 369) employing over 6 thousand persons, establishments like flour mills (minor group 200) and cotton spinning and weaving mills (minor group 232) provided for 4 thousand persons each. Other important establishments using electricity and employing a sizeable strength of workers were cement factories (minor group 341) which employed about 3 thousand per-

sons, establishment doing printing and publishing of newspapers, periodicals, books and other connected work such as block making (minor groups 300, 301 & 302), which engaged about 25 hundred persons, cotton ginning, pressing and baling (minor group 230) and repairing and servicing of motor vehicles (minor group 384) which engaged about 2 thousand persons each.

4.126. The next group of industries which was important, from the point of view of employing substantial number of persons, was the one run on coal, wood etc. Establishments manufacturing jewellery and silverware etc. (minor group 393) employed about 9 thousand persons, factories manufacturing sundry hardware such as wire nets, bolts and screws (minor group 369) engaged over 8 thousand persons and establishments making earthenware and earthen

pottery (minor group 350) employed over 5 thousand persons.

4.127. Industries run on liquid fuel were third in importance according to the employment provided by them. A large number of establishments were engaged in production of food stuff such as 'Atta', flour etc. (minor group 200) which employed about 14 thousand persons. Establishments doing cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling (minor group 230) and workshops engaged in the repairing and servicing of motor vehicles (minor group 384) employed about two thousand and twelve hundred persons respectively

4.128. Establishments run on 'other power' engaged only a little over four thousand persons in the State, of which as many as 3,859 were working in establishments producing oils (minor group 207) while the rest of the persons were employed in workshops doing enamelling, galvanising, plating, polishing and welding of metal products (minor group 368).

4.129. About as many as 63 thousand workers, out of a total of 163 thousand persons engaged in the various establishments in the State, were employed in establishments run without any power. The most predominant group of industries which employed over 16

thousand persons was the one engaged in the manufacture of shoes and other leather products (minor group 311). Cotton weaving in handlooms, manufacturing of Khadi and printing of cotton textiles (minor groups 235, 236 and 237) together employed about 10 thousand persons. Manufacture of wooden products and other connected works (minor groups 280 and 283) engaged another 8 thousand persons. Establishments manufacturing 'Bidi' (minor group 220) had over 35 hundred persons. The rest of the persons engaged in establishments using no power were distributed amongst other industries of which cycle repairing, manufacture of textile garments, wool cleaning and processing, currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, are important as each of them employed more than a thousand persons.

Extent of Electricity used

4.130. It will be seen from the following statement that out of the total number of 20,105 units using fuel or power and providing employment to 100,286 persons, 2,678 units or 13.32 percent use electricity as source of power and employ 44,690 persons or 44.56 percent of the total number employed in establishments run on fuel or power :—

Distribution of establishments according to fuel or power used and persons employed

Kind of fuel or power used	No. of units		No. of persons employed	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Electricity	2,678	13.32	44,690	44.56
Liquid fuel	4,776	23.75	20,731	20.67
Coal, wood and bagasse	10,798	53.71	30,754	30.67
Other power	1,853	9.22	4,111	4.10
Total of all fuels	20,105	100.00	100,286	100.00

4.131. Industrial establishments using electricity provide employment to the largest number of persons among the power worked industries of the State.

4.132. The extent to which electricity is used in

Extent of Electricity

Minor group	Description	Number of units			Number of persons employed		
		Total units	No. of units using Elec.	Percentage to total	Total persons employed	No. of persons employed in Elec.	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
200	Production of Atta, flour etc.	5,676	1,445	25.46	18,085	4,268	23.60
369	Manufacture of sundry hardware etc. ..	2,035	57	2.80	15,124	6,644	43.93
380	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives etc.	35	21	60.00	10,186	8,707	85.48

the various industrial establishments of the State is revealed by the following statement showing the number of units and persons employed in important industries :—

Extent of Electricity

Minor group	Description	Number of units			Number of persons employed		
		Total units	No. of units using Elec.	Percentage to total	Total persons employed	No. of persons employed in Elec.	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ..	454	56	12.33	5,217	1,864	35.73
207	Production of edible fats, oils etc. ..	1,952	44	2.25	5,119	251	4.90
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles ..	633	145	22.91	4,471	1,856	41.51
232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills ..	18	11	61.11	4,210	4,190	99.52
381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches etc. ..	16	2	12.50	3,806	3,700	97.21
341	Manufacture of cement and cement products	51	5	9.80	3,052	2,844	93.18
251	Wool cleaning and processing	139	23	16.55	2,247	226	10.06
365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	232	8	3.45	1,365	255	18.68
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers etc. ..	166	116	69.88	1,224	1,060	86.60
272	Embroidery and making of crepe laces etc. ..	332	45	13.55	1,173	237	20.20
379	Manufacture of electric machinery etc. ..	45	21	46.67	1,161	973	83.81

4.133. The industries where electricity was used to a considerable extent were as under :—

1. Cotton spinning and weaving.
2. Manufacture of wagons and coaches.
3. Manufacture of cement and cement products.
4. Printing and Publishing etc.
5. Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives.
6. Manufacture of Electric machinery etc.
7. Manufacture of sundry hardwares.
8. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.
9. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.

4.134. Cotton spinning and weaving had the highest percentage (99.52%) of persons employed in establishments run on electricity. Manufacture of wagons and coaches was another industry in which units using electricity engaged 97.21% of the persons em-

ployed in this industry. Manufacture of cement and cement products was the third important industry in which the units using electricity gave employment to 93.18% of the persons employed in this industry.

4.135. It has already been stated that a little over 163 thousand persons were employed in the various industries in the State. Out of this about 42 thousand persons, i.e., 25.9% were employed in the factories in the employment size range of 100 persons and above. There were only 92 establishments in the State which employed hundred or more persons, out of which 71 establishments were located in the urban areas. Out of these 41 establishments were run on electricity. The table below has been constructed to show the actual number of persons employed in factories in employment size range 100 persons and above with the type of power used in the State :—

Number of persons employed in establishments in size range "100 persons and above" with type of power used

Rajasthan	Number of units	Number of persons employed	Number of persons according to power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	92	41,955	31,819	2,457	4,263	237	3,179
Rural	21	3,030	..	1,263	1,147	107	513
Urban	71	38,925	31,819	1,194	3,116	130	2,666

4.136. It will be observed that a large majority (76.2%) of the total number of persons employed in the establishments using electricity as power were located in the urban areas of the State.

4.137. In almost all the 17 districts having establishments in the employment range of 100 persons and above, the number of persons employed was the largest in the factories running on electricity. In the

case of Tonk and Chitorgarh districts, however, there was no industry in this size range using electricity as fuel. The following table illustrates these points :—

Distribution of the number of persons employed by power or fuel used in the establishments employing 100 persons and above

State/District	Number of units	Number of persons employed	Power or fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	92	41,955	31,819	2,457	4,263	237	3,179
1. Ganganagar	8	1,213	350	487	235	..	141
2. Bikaner	7	2,815	2,603	..	..	..	212
3. Alwar	4	408	..	..	408	..	..
4. Bharatpur	5	2,120	2,020	100	..	..	..
5. Sawai Madhopur	1	2,250	2,250	..	..	..	..
6. Jaipur	15	7,248	3,359	138	2,486	..	1,265
7. Ajmer	13	12,557	11,117	450	210	..	780
8. Tonk	1	106	..	106	..	..	..
9. Jodhpur	6	3,663	3,454	..	..	..	209
10. Nagaur	2	300	..	..	300	..	..
11. Pali	5	3,639	3,244	..	395	..	..
12. Sirohi	4	431	431	..	..	..	..
13. Bhilwara	2	1,723	1,500	223	..	..	..
14. Udaipur	8	1,519	707	603	104	..	105
15. Chitorgarh	2	275	..	150	125	..	..
16. Bundi	3	827	574	..	..	..	253
17. Kota	6	861	210	200	..	237	214

Power/Manual operation ratio

4.138. It has already been stated that out of 44,215 industrial units in the State as many as 24,110 are run manually without the use of any fuel or power. Such units claim 54.53 percent of the total establishments in the State. Although the number of units run without power are in majority, the employment offered by them is only 38.63 percent of the total persons employed in industries. This is indicated in the following table which shows the distribution of establishments and persons employed by fuel or power and no power used.

Distribution of establishments and persons employed by power or no power used

Fuel or power and no power	Number of units		Number of persons employed	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Fuel or power				
(i) Electricity	2,678	6.06	44,690	27.35
(ii) Liquid fuel	4,776	10.80	20,731	12.69
(iii) Coal, wood and bagasse	10,798	24.42	30,754	18.82
(iv) Other power	1,853	4.19	4,111	2.51
(B) No power	24,110	54.53	63,123	38.63
TOTAL :	44,215	100.00	163,409	100.00

4.139. Almost all the establishments run without power are worked on household or small scale basis. Large and medium scale industries, however, are generally run on fuel or power. The extent of fuel or

power used and manual operation in the various important industries of the State is indicated in the statement below :—

Power/Manual operation ratio

Minor group	Description	Total number of persons employed	Number of persons employed in units using power	Number of persons employed in units using no power	Percentage of persons employed in power to total persons employed	Percentage of persons employed in no power to total persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
200	Production of 'Atta' and flour etc.	18,085	18,066	19	99.89	0.11
311	Manufacture of shoes and other footwears . . .	16,151	..	16,151	0	100.00
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares etc.	15,124	15,115	9	99.94	0.06
380	Manufacture, assembling and repair of locomotives	10,186	9,004	1,182	88.40	11.60
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. . . .	8,969	8,969	..	100.00	..
350	Manufacture of earthenware and pottery	5,529	5,398	131	97.63	2.37
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling . .	5,217	4,205	1,012	80.60	19.40
207	Production of edible fats and oils etc.	5,119	4,944	175	96.58	3.42
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	5,041	145	4,896	2.88	97.12
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles . . .	4,471	3,122	1,349	69.83	30.17
232	Cotton weaving and spinning	4,210	4,190	20	99.52	0.48
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture & fixtures . . .	4,197	39	4,158	0.93	99.07
236	Manufacture of khadi textiles	4,173	103	4,070	2.47	97.53
381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches etc.	3,806	3,704	102	97.32	2.68
220	Manufacture of bidi	3,541	7	3,534	0.20	99.80
341	Manufacture of cement and cement products . .	3,052	2,903	149	95.56	4.44
388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	3,038	28	3,010	0.92	99.08
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods	3,008	42	2,966	1.40	98.60
251	Wool cleaning and processing	2,247	300	1,947	13.35	86.65
273	Making of textile garments	2,066	42	2,024	2.03	97.97
310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins	1,835	190	1,645	10.35	89.65

4.140. The highest ratio (100%) of persons employed in the industrial establishments run on fuel or power was observed in the manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. Manufacture of sundry hardwares followed next with 99.94% of the persons employed in units run on fuel or power. Other important industries which were making greater use of fuel or power are those engaged in the production of 'Atta', flour etc., manufacture of earthenware and pottery, cotton weaving and spinning, manufacture of wagons and coaches, production of edible fats and oils and production of

cement or cement products. Establishments engaged in the manufacture of shoes and other leather products were run entirely on manual labour. Other prominent industries which were run manually and without the use of any fuel or power were manufacture of wooden articles, repairing of cycles, manufacture of textile garments, khadi textile, manufacture of 'bidi' and cotton weaving in handlooms.

Man/Power ratio

4.141. It has already been stated that establishments run on electric power employed the highest

percentage of persons amongst the establishments worked by fuel or power. The following statement gives for each important industry the number of units, persons employed, and, the average number of persons employed per unit in the establishments run on electricity.

Number of persons employed per unit in industries run on electricity

Minor Group	Description	Number of units	Number of persons employed	Average number of persons employed per unit
1	2	3	4	5
200	Production of 'Atta', flour etc.	1,445	4,268	2.95
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares etc.	57	6,644	116.56
380	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives	21	8,707	414.61
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	56	1,864	33.28
207	Production of edible fats and oils	44	251	5.70
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles . . .	145	1,856	12.80
232	Cotton spinning & weaving	11	4,190	380.91
381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches etc.	2	3,700	1,850.00
341	Manufacture of cement and cement products . .	5	2,844	568.80
251	Wool cleaning & processing	23	226	9.83
365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products . .	8	255	31.88
300	Printing of newspapers etc.	116	1,060	9.14
272	Embroidery and making of crepe laces etc. . .	45	237	5.27
379	Manufacture of electric machinery etc.	21	973	46.33

4.142. The maximum number of persons employed in any single industry run on electricity were in the manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives (8,707) in 21 establishments giving an average of 414.61 per unit. The maximum daily average number of persons employed (1,850) per factory, however, were in the manufacture of wagons and coaches etc. Other industries which had a daily average of 100 or more persons employed per estab-

lishment were those engaged in the manufacture of cement and cement products (568.80), cotton spinning and weaving (380.91) and manufacture of sundry hardwares (116.56). The establishments relating to production of 'Atta', flour etc. numbering 1,445 worked by electric power, engaged 4,268 persons and had the minimum average (2.95) of persons employed daily per unit.

4.143. As would be observed from the following table, the maximum number of persons employed (13,792) were in the establishments engaged in the production of 'Atta', flour etc. using the liquid fuel as source of power.

Number of persons employed per unit in industries run on liquid fuel

Minor Group	Description	Number of units	Number of persons employed	Average number of persons employed per unit
1	2	3	4	5
200	Production of 'Atta', flour etc.	4,220	13,792	3.27
380	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives	2	104	52.00
230	Cotton ginning, pressing and baling	113	1,989	17.60
207	Production of edible fats and oils	53	834	15.74
235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	8	137	17.13
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles . . .	148	1,211	8.18
365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products . .	6	521	86.83
343	Manufacture of structural stone goods	45	728	16.18

4.144. There were a large number (4,220) of such units in minor group 200 and thus the daily average of persons employed per unit was as low as 3.27 only. The highest average of persons employed daily was, however, 86.83 per unit recorded in the industry engaged in the manufacture of brass and bell metal products. Other industries which had a fair average of daily employment ranging from 15 to 52 were those engaged in the manufacture of assembling and repairing of locomotives (52), cotton ginning, pressing and baling (17.60), cotton weaving in handlooms (17.13), manufacture of structural stone goods

(16.18) and production of edible fats and oils (15.74).

4.145. The most important fuel used for industrial purposes in the State is coal, wood and bagasse. As would be seen from the table below industries engaged in the manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. gave employment to 8,830 persons but the number of units in the industry was also high (4,685) and thus the daily average of persons employed per unit was only 1.88.

Average number of persons employed per unit in industries run on coal, wood and bagasse

Minor Group	Description	Number of units	Number of persons employed	Average number of persons employed per unit
1	2	3	4	5
369	Manufacture of sundry hardware etc. ..	1,973	8,463	4.29
380	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives ..	4	193	48.25
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware etc. ..	4,685	8,830	1.88
350	Manufacture of earthenware and pottery ..	2,535	5,398	2.13
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ..	8	352	44.00
310	Currying, tanning, and finishing etc. ..	5	190	38.00
209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat etc. ..	499	1,731	3.47
365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products ..	97	286	2.95
233	Cotton dyeing and bleaching ..	65	399	6.14
399	Manufacture and repairing of miscellaneous goods not covered above ..	72	182	2.53

4.146. The highest average 48.25 persons per day per unit was in the industries engaged in the assembling and repairing of locomotives followed by cotton ginning, pressing and baling (44) and currying, tanning and finishing of leather (38). The rest of the important industries where the range of daily average employment per unit was from 2 to 6 persons were cotton dyeing and bleaching, manufacture of sundry

hardwares, production of food products such as sweetmeats, manufacture of brass and bell metal products, manufacture and repair of miscellaneous articles and manufacture of earthenware and pottery.

4.147. The production of edible fats and oils is the only important industry which used 'other power'. This industry was mainly carried on household basis and was worked on bullock power. It had 1,754 units employing 3,859 persons giving a daily average of 2.20 persons per unit. The village 'Teli' (oilman) working on the bullock drawn 'Ghani' usually had an assistant and hence the average as returned above.

4.148. More than half of the total number of establishments of the State were run without the use of any power. The following table shows the number of units, persons employed and the average number of persons employed daily per unit in such establishments :—

Average number of persons employed per unit in industries run on 'No power'

Minor Group	Description	Number of units	Number of persons employed	Average number of persons employed per unit
1	2	3	4	5
311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwears ..	8,083	16,151	1.99
380	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives ..	8	1,182	147.75
350	Manufacture of earthenware and pottery ..	90	131	1.46
230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ..	277	1,012	3.65
207	Production of edible fats & oils ..	101	175	1.73
235	Cotton weaving in handloom ..	1,820	4,896	2.69
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles ..	324	1,349	4.16
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ..	1,719	4,158	2.42
236	Manufacture of khadi textiles ..	1,442	4,070	2.82
381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches etc. ..	13	102	7.85
220	Manufacture of bidi ..	359	3,534	9.84
341	Manufacture of cement and cement products ..	41	149	3.63
388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ..	1,457	3,010	2.07

factor for the development of power in the State. The liquid fuels and mineral coal are all obtained from long distances outside the State.

4.151. Within the State there are wide regional disparities in the level of industrial development. Certain districts such as Jaipur, Ajmer, Pali, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Bhilwara are industrially more developed than others and provide employment to a considerable number of persons. The table below gives the districtwise distribution of factories and workshops and persons employed along with their percentages :—

Distribution of factories & workshops and persons employed

State/District	Factories & Workshops		Persons employed	
	No. of factories and workshops	Percentage to total	No. of persons employed	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN				
1. Ganganagar ..	44,215	100.00	163,409	100.00
2. Bikaner ..	1,111	2.51	5,904	3.61
3. Churu ..	1,720	3.89	9,070	5.55
4. Jhunjhunu ..	648	1.47	1,914	1.17
5. Alwar ..	629	1.42	1,664	1.02
6. Bharatpur ..	2,183	4.94	6,456	3.95
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	1,408	3.18	6,761	4.14
8. Jaipur ..	1,715	3.88	6,582	4.03
9. Sikar ..	8,502	19.23	32,781	20.06
10. Ajmer ..	1,156	2.61	3,100	1.90
11. Tonk ..	3,776	8.54	23,787	14.56
12. Jaisalmer ..	949	2.15	2,837	1.74
13. Jodhpur ..	432	0.98	917	0.56
14. Nagaur ..	2,234	5.05	9,448	5.78
15. Pali ..	1,494	3.38	4,404	2.69
16. Barmer ..	3,071	6.95	9,618	5.88
17. Jalore ..	1,583	3.58	3,468	2.12
18. Sirohi ..	830	1.88	1,703	1.04
19. Bhilwara ..	390	0.88	1,706	1.05
20. Udaipur ..	2,678	6.06	8,083	4.95
21. Chitorgarh ..	2,092	4.73	7,153	4.38
22. Dungarpur ..	1,631	3.69	4,013	2.46
23. Banswara ..	161	0.36	384	0.23
24. Bundi ..	589	1.33	1,423	0.87
25. Kota ..	403	0.91	1,983	1.21
26. Jhalawar ..	1,553	3.51	5,625	3.44
	1,277	2.89	2,625	1.61

Minor Group	Description	Number of units	Number of persons employed	Average number of persons employed per unit
1	2	3	4	5
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods ..	1,360	2,966	2.18
251	Wool cleaning and processing ..	110	1,947	17.70
273	Making of textile garments ..	958	2,024	2.11
310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins etc. ..	678	1,645	2.43
365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products ..	121	303	2.50
343	Manufacture of structural stone goods etc. ..	132	523	3.96
233	Cotton dyeing and bleaching ..	624	848	2.62
237	Printing of cotton textile ..	446	1,236	2.77
300	Printing and publishing of newspapers, periodicals etc. ..	47	152	3.23
272	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes ..	280	890	3.18
379	Manufacture of electric machinery etc. ..	24	188	7.83
399	Manufacture and repair of goods not covered above ..	351	794	2.26
270	Manufacture of carpet etc. ..	70	959	13.70

4.149. Most of the industries which ran on manual labour employed less than 10 persons per day. Some of the important industries run without power and employing more than 10 persons per day per unit were those engaged in assembling and repairing of locomotives (147.75), followed at a distance by wool cleaning and processing (17.70), and manufacture of carpet etc. (13.70). Among the industries employing less than 10 persons per day per unit, those which employed 5 to 10 persons per day per unit were engaged in the manufacture of 'bidi' (9.84), manufacture of wagons and coaches (7.85) and manufacture of electric machinery (7.83).

Concluding observations

4.150. Rajasthan is an industrially under developed state. The main factors responsible for this backwardness are inadequate transport and communication facilities, paucity of water, shortage of power supply and lack of natural resources for fuel or power. Shortage of electricity, a covetable source of power, has been the main handicap in the development of industries in the State. Absence of coal (except some lignite in Bikaner district) and of large hydro-electric resources have been a limiting

4.152. It has already been stated that industries engaged in manufacturing, assembling and repairing of locomotives and cotton spinning and weaving in mills employ a large number of persons in individual units

which are mostly located in the districts mentioned above. The percentage of persons employed in the various industries in these districts are Jaipur (20.06), Ajmer (14.56), Pali (5.88), Jodhpur (5.78), Bikaner (5.55) and Bhilwara (4.95). A large variety of industries run on household or cottage industry basis using no power are distributed throughout the state but their concentration is also noticed largely in the districts mentioned above.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used as workshops and factories classified by the employment size group

Comparison with other States

4.153. It will be interesting to compare the distribution of industrial establishments by various employment size groups in the different States of India. Such comparison would enable us to have an idea about the pattern of industrialisation obtaining in the various parts of the country. The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 census houses used as workshops and factories classified by employment size groups in the various States of India :—

A—RURAL									
Employment size groups									
Name of State	Total No. of factories and workshops	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons & above	Persons not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1,000	713	262	13	6	5	1	N	..
Bihar	1,000	585	388	15	7	3	1	1	..
Gujarat	1,000	536	416	21	16	8	2	1	..
Kerala	1,000	400	463	65	41	18	6	7	..
Madhya Pradesh	1,000	655	336	5	3	1	N	N	..
Maharashtra	1,000	643	335	10	5	5	1	1	..
Mysore	1,000	465	492	27	11	4	1	N	..
Orissa	1,000	373	600	23	3	1	N	N	..
Punjab	1,000	688	283	14	9	4	1	1	..
RAJASTHAN	1,000	577	396	18	5	2	1	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	1,000	589	351	41	12	4	2	1	..
West Bengal	1,000	270	338	33	19	9	3	3	325

B—URBAN										
Name of State	Total No. of factories and workshops	Employment size groups								
		1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons & above	Persons not stated	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1,000	394	476	65	35	20	6	4	..	..
Bihar	1,000	368	543	46	27	11	2	3	..	..
Gujarat	1,000	341	520	79	36	16	3	5	..	..
Kerala	1,000	271	563	81	47	23	8	7	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	1,000	443	498	30	16	9	2	2	..	..
Maharashtra	1,000	418	432	77	41	18	7	7	..	..
Mysore	1,000	347	535	65	30	15	4	4	..	..
Orissa	1,000	447	491	30	17	9	3	3	..	..
Punjab	1,000	343	502	74	50	21	6	4	..	..
RAJASTHAN	1,000	448	462	51	23	9	3	4	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	1,000	410	480	67	27	10	3	3	..	..
West Bengal	1,000	136	445	109	67	29	11	12	..	..
				N=Negligible						191

N=Negligible

4.154. In the rural areas of the country, Andhra Pradesh leads with 713 out of 1,000 industrial establishments employing 1 person in each unit. West Bengal had the lowest proportion (270) of such units while Rajasthan fell in between with 577. In the employment size range of 2 to 5 persons, the proportion of such units was highest (600) in Orissa and lowest in Andhra Pradesh (262) while Rajasthan had 396. These statistics further reveal preponderance of household and cottage industries in the rural areas of India. Kerala had the highest proportion of units in the other ranges of employment size groups namely 6-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99 and 100 persons and above. In the employment size group of 100 persons and above, Kerala (7) was followed by West Bengal (3) while Rajasthan had only 1 per 1,000 units.

4.155. In the urban areas of the country also a large proportion of units fall in the employment size groups of 1 to 5 persons indicating preponderance of household and small scale industries. In the size group '1 person', Rajasthan leads with 448 closely followed by Orissa (447) and West Bengal having the lowest (136) proportion of such units. It may be noted that most of the traditional arts and crafts of Rajasthan are carried on in the urban areas of the State. Kerala leads in the employment range of 2 to 5 persons with 563 units while Rajasthan had a proportion of 462. In the next higher ranges West Bengal leads all the states of India. In the highest range of 100 persons and above, West Bengal had the proportion of 12 followed by Kerala and Maharashtra with 7 each and Rajasthan had only 4 per one thousand units.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

E-III.1, E-III.2 & E-III.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories		Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	1	2	3
RAJASTHAN STATE					
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	Minor group 310	22	6
DIVISION 0	N	2	Minor group 311	235	108
Major group 04	N	2	Minor group 313	3	1
Minor group 048	N	1	Minor group 314	7	6
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	1,000	998	Major group 32	0	4
Major group 20	193	179	Minor group 320	0	3
Minor group 200	135	119	Major group 33	5	17
Minor group 205	N	5	Minor group 332	N	N
Minor group 206	N	1	Minor group 333	1	2
Minor group 207	49	37	Minor group 335	N	5
Minor group 209	8	16	Minor group 336	1	6
Major group 21	N	6	Minor group 337	2	2
Minor group 214	N	1	Major group 34 & 35	100	46
Minor group 215	N	2	Minor group 340	1	1
Minor group 216	0	2	Minor group 341	N	2
Major group 22	4	15	Minor group 342	1	2
Minor group 220	4	14	Minor group 343	2	7
Major group 23	130	74	Minor group 344	N	1
Minor group 230	9	12	Minor group 345	1	1
Minor group 231	2	2	Minor group 350	88	18
Minor group 232	N	1	Minor group 352	1	4
Minor group 233	6	13	Minor group 353	4	4
Minor group 234	1	N	Minor group 355	N	5
Minor group 235	58	18	Minor group 357	0	N
Minor group 236	46	14	Major group 36	45	83
Minor group 237	8	13	Minor group 360	2	3
Major group 24	1	N	Minor group 362	1	1
Major group 25	10	10	Minor group 364	0	2
Minor group 250	1	1	Minor group 365	1	11
Minor group 251	N	7	Minor group 367	1	2
Minor group 252	0	N	Minor group 368	N	7
Minor group 253	8	N	Minor group 369	40	55
Major group 26	1	1	Major group 37	1	14
Minor group 264	1	1	Minor group 370	N	2
Major group 27	30	37	Minor group 372	N	3
Minor group 270	1	3	Minor group 373	N	N
Minor group 271	N	1	Minor group 377	N	1
Minor group 272	1	16	Minor group 378	0	3
Minor group 273	28	13	Minor group 379	N	2
Minor group 279	N	3	Major group 38	11	111
Major group 28	122	64	Minor group 380	N	2
Minor group 280	1	4	Minor group 382	N	N
Minor group 281	43	33	Minor group 383	N	1
Minor group 282	45	11	Minor group 384	1	33
Minor group 283	15	2	Minor group 385	0	4
Minor group 284	N	4	Minor group 388	9	68
Minor group 288	7	6	Minor group 389	1	2
Minor group 289	11	3	Major group 39	78	194
Major group 29	1	1	Minor group 390	N	2
Minor group 290	1	0	Minor group 392	1	14
Minor group 292	N	1	Minor group 393	71	158
Major group 30	1	20	Minor group 394	N	2
Minor group 300	N	9	Minor group 399	6	17
Minor group 301	N	4	GANGANAGAR DISTRICT		
Minor group 302	N	5	ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000
Minor group 303	0	2	DIVISIONS 2 & 3	1,000	1,000
Major group 31	267	122	Major group 20	710	169
			Minor group 209	705	160

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1—contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

Division/Major group/Minor group			Proportion of workshops and factories		Division/Major group/Minor group			Proportion of workshops and factories	
			Rural	Urban				Rural	Urban
1			2	3	1			2	3
GANGANAGAR DISTRICT--concl.									
Major group 21			5	6	Minor group 255			211	4
Major group 22			0	3	Major group 27			6	46
Major group 23			25	19	Minor group 270			0	8
Minor group 230			23	19	Minor group 273			6	4
Major Group 27			7	21	Minor group 279			0	32
Minor group 273			0	15	Major group 28			113	41
Major group 28			46	104	Minor group 280			0	4
Minor group 280			14	18	Minor group 281			3	14
Minor group 281			16	56	Minor group 282			101	19
Minor group 282			5	9	Minor group 288			6	4
Minor group 288			0	12	Major group 29			0	1
Minor group 289			7	7	Major group 30			0	10
Major group 30			0	16	Minor group 300			0	9
Minor group 302			0	10	Major group 31			89	71
Major group 31			91	214	Minor group 311			86	70
Minor group 310			46	0	Major group 32			0	3
Minor group 311			45	201	Major group 33			0	10
Minor group 314			0	13	Minor group 335			0	5
Major group 32			0	7	Major group 34 & 35			119	20
Minor group 320			0	7	Minor group 341			0	6
Major group 33			2	18	Minor group 350			119	7
Minor group 332			0	4	Major group 36			47	100
Minor group 336			2	10	Minor group 365			0	26
Major group 34 & 35			34	9	Minor group 369			47	72
Minor group 340			32	4	Major group 37			0	14
Major group 36			14	33	Minor group 370			0	4
Minor group 369			14	30	Minor group 378			0	7
Major group 37			2	21	Major group 38			0	113
Minor group 378			0	15	Minor group 380			0	4
Major group 38			27	186	Minor group 384			0	24
Minor group 380			0	7	Minor group 388			0	85
Minor group 384			11	113	Major group 39			136	208
Minor group 388			14	64	Minor group 392			0	14
Major group 39			37	174	Minor group 393			136	190
Minor group 393			37	143					
Minor group 399			0	25					
CHURU DISTRICT									
ALL DIVISIONS									
ALL DIVISIONS			1,000	1,000	DIVISIONS 2 & 3			1,000	1,000
DIVISION 0			0	2	Major group 20			800	255
Major group 04			0	2	Minor group 200			800	169
DIVISIONS 2 & 3			1,000	998	Minor group 207			0	75
Major group 20			148	139	Minor group 209			0	10
Minor group 200			65	74	Major group 21			0	15
Minor group 206			6	9	Minor group 22			0	21
Minor group 207			77	48	Minor group 220			0	21
Minor group 209			0	8	Major group 23			0	94
Major group 21			0	12	Minor group 230			0	13
Minor group 214			0	4	Minor group 233			0	10
Minor group 216			0	4	Minor group 236			0	71
Major group 22			3	1	Major group 27			0	7
Major group 23			110	109	Major group 28			44	60
Minor group 231			6	12	Minor group 281			0	55
Minor group 235			74	17	Major group 30			0	15
Minor group 236			24	1	Minor group 301			0	10
Minor group 237			0	74	Major group 31			0	186
Major group 24			9	3	Minor group 311			0	186
Major group 25			220	97	Major group 33			0	17
Minor group 251			6	89	Minor group 336			0	8
					Major group 34 & 35			0	55
					Minor group 343			0	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1—contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
CHURU DISTRICT—concl.		
Minor group 350	0	35
Major group 36	0	55
Minor group 369	0	53
Major group 37	0	5
Major group 38	0	26
Minor group 384	0	17
Major group 39	156	189
Minor group 393	156	163
Minor group 399	0	20
JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT		
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000
Division 0	0	10
Major group 04	0	10
Minor group 040	0	10
Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	990
Major group 20	319	212
Minor group 200	256	195
Minor group 207	48	17
Minor group 209	15	0
Major group 21	0	3
Major group 22	0	13
Major group 23	42	111
Minor group 230	0	20
Minor group 233	27	54
Minor group 235	6	0
Minor group 237	9	24
Major group 25	0	3
Major group 27	9	17
Major group 28	85	125
Minor group 281	6	24
Minor group 282	60	13
Minor group 288	12	64
Major Group 30	0	3
Major group 31	301	212
Minor group 311	289	212
Major group 33	3	24
Minor group 335	0	17
Major group 34 & 35	15	61
Minor group 350	15	44
Major group 36	84	44
Minor group 369	84	30
Major group 37	0	17
Major group 38	0	34
Minor group 388	0	17
Major group 39	142	111
Minor group 393	139	81
Minor group 399	3	24
ALWAR DISTRICT		
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000
Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000
Major group 20	191	156
Minor group 200	167	100
Minor group 202	1	8
Minor group 207	22	42
Major group 21	1	8
Major group 22	1	3

Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
BHARATPUR DISTRICT		
Major group 23	56	262
Minor group 230	10	5
Minor group 235	42	84
Minor group 236	1	163
Major group 24	0	3
Major group 27	72	5
Minor group 273	72	2
Major group 28	213	79
Minor group 281	6	65
Minor group 282	204	8
Major group 30	0	37
Minor group 300	0	10
Minor group 301	0	21
Major group 31	242	117
Minor group 310	28	2
Minor group 311	210	113
Minor group 314	3	2
Major group 32	0	11
Major group 33	5	23
Minor group 335	0	10
Minor group 336	2	11
Minor group 337	3	2
Major group 34 & 35	98	16
Minor group 345	17	0
Minor group 350	80	0
Major group 36	24	47
Minor group 369	24	34
Major group 37	0	3
Major group 38	15	118
Minor group 384	0	36
Minor group 388	15	71
Major group 39	82	112
Minor group 393	79	78
Minor group 394	0	10
Minor group 399	3	21
BHARATPUR DISTRICT		
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000
Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000
Major group 20	507	401
Minor group 200	354	125
Minor group 207	82	52
Minor group 209	69	221
Major group 21	2	4
Minor group 210	2	0
Major group 22	0	1
Minor group 220	0	1
Major group 23	88	40
Minor group 230	16	8
Minor group 235	65	28
Major group 24	2	0
Major group 26	0	5
Major group 27	52	8
Minor group 270	0	3
Minor group 273	49	5
Major group 28	98	49
Minor group 281	0	6
Minor group 282	55	13
Minor group 283	19	19
Minor group 289	20	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-DI.1—contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories		Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	1	2	3
BHARATPUR DISTRICT—concl.					
Major group 30	0	10	ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000
Major group 31	85	126		N	4
Minor group 310	16	0	Division 0	N	4
Minor group 311	68	122	Major group 04	N	4
Major group 33	3	13	Minor group 048	N	4
Minor group 336	2	8	DIVISIONS 2 & 3		
Major group 34 & 35	25	73	Major group 20	1,000	996
Minor group 350	16	66	Minor group 200	96	152
Major group 36	41	101	Minor group 205	76	118
Minor group 365	0	6	Minor group 206	1	5
Minor group 369	41	84	Minor group 207	1	2
Major group 37	0	1	Minor group 209	18	25
Major group 38	53	76	Major group 21	N	2
Minor group 381	0	1	Minor group 210	1	5
Minor group 384	1	22	Minor group 216	N	1
Minor group 388	35	49	Major group 22	0	2
Minor group 389	71	0	Minor group 220	3	5
Major group 39	44	92	Major group 23	3	5
Minor group 392	0	6	Minor group 230	262	64
Minor group 393	43	82	Minor group 232	8	10
SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT					
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	Minor group 233	0	2
Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000	Minor group 234	14	10
Major group 20	236	176	Minor group 235	3	0
Minor group 200	143	157	Minor group 236	80	21
Minor group 207	93	16	Minor group 237	139	12
Major group 21	0	5	Minor group 25	22	7
Major group 22	2	13	Minor group 255	N	2
Major group 23	118	186	Major group 26	N	1
Minor group 230	16	18	Major group 27	0	1
Minor group 233	2	26	Minor group 270	2	25
Minor group 235	9	136	Minor group 271	N	7
Minor group 236	91	3	Minor group 272	2	2
Major group 26	22	21	Minor group 273	N	13
Minor group 264	22	8	Major group 28	N	2
Major group 28	152	89	Minor group 280	114	53
Minor group 280	5	0	Minor group 281	1	4
Minor group 281	42	68	Minor group 282	105	42
Minor group 282	23	0	Minor group 283	1	2
Minor group 283	43	8	Minor group 284	4	0
Minor group 289	38	13	Major group 29	1	2
Major group 29	1	5	Minor group 290	5	1
Major group 30	0	29	Major group 30	5	0
Minor group 302	0	29	Minor group 300	N	28
Major group 31	242	68	Minor group 301	N	19
Minor group 310	15	3	Minor group 302	0	2
Minor group 311	225	60	Minor group 303	0	3
Major group 33	8	5	Major group 31	0	4
Minor group 333	8	0	Minor group 310	337	99
Major group 34 & 35	83	21	Minor group 311	23	3
Minor group 350	80	8	Minor group 313	281	70
Major group 36	59	81	Minor group 314	15	2
Minor group 360	20	3	Major group 32	18	24
Minor group 365	10	16	Minor group 320	0	7
Minor group 369	29	60	Minor group 323	0	5
Major group 38	6	18	Major group 33	0	2
Minor group 388	4	16	Minor group 332	6	19
Major group 39	71	285	Minor group 334	1	0
Minor group 392	0	8	Minor group 335	0	24
Minor group 393	59	235	Minor group 336	1	4
Minor group 399	12	42	Minor group 337	1	8
			Minor group 339	3	4
			Major group 34 & 35	0	1
				92	70

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1—contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories		Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	1	2	3
JAIPUR DISTRICT—concl.					
Minor group 340	2	2	Minor group 273	8	11
Minor group 341	N	4	Major group 28	70	58
Minor group 343	7	12	Minor group 281	15	13
Minor group 344	2	4	Minor group 282	8	13
Minor group 345	0	3	Minor group 284	0	7
Minor group 350	64	10	Minor group 289	40	20
Minor group 353	17	8	Major group 29	0	1
Minor group 355	N	25	Major group 30	0	9
Minor group 356	0	1	Minor group 302	0	7
Major group 36	33	99	Minor group 31	291	149
Minor group 360	0	1	Minor group 311	281	149
Minor group 362	1	2	Major group 33	5	1
Minor group 363	0	1	Major group 34 & 35	58	67
Minor group 364	0	9	Minor group 342	18	12
Minor group 365	0	12	Minor group 350	33	37
Minor group 367	0	6	Minor group 351	0	9
Minor group 368	N	16	Major group 36	30	38
Minor group 369	32	52	Minor group 360	12	3
Major group 37	N	15	Minor group 369	18	29
Minor group 370	N	5	Major group 37	0	5
Minor group 372	0	1	Major group 38	2	36
Minor group 373	0	N	Minor group 384	0	7
Minor group 375	0	1	Minor group 388	2	25
Minor group 377	0	4	Major group 39	201	301
Minor group 378	0	2	Minor group 392	8	32
Minor group 379	0	2	Minor group 393	108	207
Major group 38	6	150	Minor group 399	85	61
Minor group 380	0	2	AJMER DISTRICT		
Minor group 381	0	N	ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000
Minor group 382	0	1		1,000	1,000
Minor group 383	0	2	DIVISIONS 2 & 3		
Minor group 384	0	42	Major group 20	160	216
Minor group 385	0	18	Minor group 200	100	135
Minor group 388	6	83	Minor group 205	0	16
Major group 39	43	201	Minor group 207	59	50
Minor group 390	0	3	Minor group 209	1	13
Minor group 392	1	14	Major group 21	0	10
Minor group 393	41	173	Minor group 214	0	5
Minor group 394	1	3	Minor group 216	0	4
Minor group 399	0	7	Major group 22	8	43
SIKAR DISTRICT					
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	Minor group 220	8	40
Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000	Minor group 226	0	3
Major group 20	294	112	Major group 23	114	69
Minor group 200	276	84	Minor group 230	15	18
Minor group 207	18	26	Minor group 233	4	18
Major group 21	0	2	Minor group 235	7	14
Major group 22	0	7	Minor group 236	70	14
Minor group 220	0	7	Minor group 237	17	4
Major group 23	33	54	Major group 25	13	5
Minor group 230	3	13	Minor group 250	10	0
Minor group 233	5	18	Minor group 251	1	5
Minor group 236	20	20	Minor group 255	4	0
Major group 25	3	0	Major group 26	1	0
Major group 26	3	9	Minor group 27	49	67
Major group 264	3	9	Minor group 270	3	1
Major group 272	8	151	Minor group 271	0	2
Minor group 272	0	139	Minor group 272	20	62
			Minor group 273	26	2
			Major group 28	189	54

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1—contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories		Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	1	2	3
AJMER DISTRICT—concl.					
Minor group 281	182	52	Minor group 281	45	0
Minor group 288	7	2	Minor group 282	98	110
Major group 29	0	1	Major group 30	18	4
Major group 30	1	31	Minor group 300	18	0
Minor group 300	0	26	Major group 31	110	205
Minor group 303	0	5	Minor group 310	13	20
Major group 31	221	73	Minor group 311	96	185
Minor group 310	29	11	Major group 33	31	24
Minor group 311	192	58	Minor group 337	11	20
Minor group 314	N	4	Minor group 339	20	0
Major group 32	0	1	Major group 34 & 35	103	40
Major group 33	3	24	Minor group 350	98	40
Minor group 335	1	11	Major group 36	9	98
Minor group 336	1	10	Minor group 369	9	90
Major group 34 & 35	156	26	Minor group 38	13	86
Minor group 341	1	4	Minor group 388	13	86
Minor group 343	0	4	Major group 39	52	157
Minor group 348	1	1	Minor group 393	31	155
Minor group 350	154	14			
Minor group 353	N	3	JAISALMER DISTRICT		
Major group 36	35	78	ALL DIVISIONS		
Minor group 365	1	4	Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000
Minor group 366	0	5	Major group 20	1,000	1,000
Minor group 368	0	6	Minor group 200	4	50
Minor group 369	32	63	Major group 23	4	43
Major group 37	0	17	Minor group 235	85	13
Minor group 372	0	4	Major group 25	77	6
Minor group 378	0	7	Minor group 255	88	6
Minor group 379	0	4	Major group 27	88	6
Major group 38	7	94	Major group 28	4	0
Minor group 380	0	3	Minor group 282	218	6
Minor group 384	0	29	Minor group 283	177	0
Minor group 385	0	1	Major group 31	33	0
Minor group 388	7	60	Minor group 311	269	118
Major group 39	41	191	Major group 34 & 35	369	112
Minor group 392	36	16	Minor group 350	111	273
Minor group 393	0	159	Minor group 352	96	0
Minor group 399	5	11	Major group 36	0	273
			Minor group 369	3	56
TONK DISTRICT			Major group 37	3	0
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	Major group 38	0	6
Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000	Major group 39	0	19
Major group 20	340	165	Minor group 393	118	453
Minor group 200	280	137	Minor group 399	118	422
Minor group 207	40	28		0	31
Minor group 209	20	0			
Major group 22	0	16	JODHPUR DISTRICT		
Minor group 220	0	16	ALL DIVISIONS		
Major group 23	157	52	Division 0	1,000	1,000
Minor group 230	2	24	Major group 04	0	N
Minor group 231	36	0	Minor group 048	0	N
Minor group 235	74	12	Divisions 2 & 3	0	N
Minor group 236	34	0	Major group 20	1,000	1,000
Minor group 237	0	16	Minor group 200	151	140
Major group 24	2	0	Minor group 205	57	91
Major group 25	0	4	Minor group 207	0	3
Major group 26	0	2	Major group 21	92	43
Major group 27	11	32	Minor group 216	0	8
Minor group 270	0	32	Major group 22	0	4
Minor group 273	11	0	Minor group 220	0	10
Major group 28	154	115	Minor group 23	0	9
			Minor group 230	155	65
				0	5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1—contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories		Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	1	2	3
JODHPUR DISTRICT—concl.					
Minor group 233	11	2	Major group 20	315	192
Minor group 235	76	9	Minor group 200	149	126
Minor group 236	68	6	Minor group 207	163	49
Minor group 237	0	40	Minor group 209	3	15
Major group 24	4	0	Major group 22	1	17
Major group 25	38	1	Minor group 220	1	17
Minor group 250	0	1	Major group 23	92	54
Minor group 251	4	0	Minor group 230	2	17
Minor group 255	34	0	Minor group 233	31	17
Major group 27	14	16	Minor group 235	54	20
Minor group 273	14	13	Major group 24	1	0
Major group 28	155	54	Major group 25	11	2
Minor group 280	0	5	Minor group 255	11	0
Minor group 281	8	33	Major group 27	46	39
Minor group 282	0	7	Minor group 273	46	34
Minor group 289	145	9	Major group 28	76	34
Major group 29	0	5	Minor group 282	71	21
Minor group 292	0	5	Minor group 288	3	0
Major group 30	0	23	Major group 29	0	4
Minor group 301	0	7	Major group 30	1	9
Minor group 302	0	13	Major group 31	250	141
Major group 31	179	135	Minor group 310	13	0
Minor group 310	1	16	Minor group 311	237	141
Minor group 311	171	119	Major group 32	0	2
Minor group 314	7	0	Major group 33	0	2
Major group 32	0	9	Major group 34 & 35	58	126
Minor group 321	0	6	Minor group 343	3	118
Major group 33	1	19	Minor group 350	49	0
Minor group 331	0	3	Major group 36	43	239
Minor group 333	1	4	Minor group 365	0	45
Minor group 335	0	5	Minor group 369	42	186
Minor group 336	0	5	Major group 38	9	79
Major group 34 & 35	87	31	Minor group 381	0	17
Minor group 350	54	0	Minor group 384	0	28
Minor group 352	30	21	Minor group 388	4	13
Minor group 353	0	9	Minor group 389	5	21
Major group 36	41	89	Major group 39	94	60
Minor group 365	0	11	Minor group 393	91	51
Minor group 368	0	10			
Minor group 369	41	65	PALI DISTRICT		
Major group 37	1	5	ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000
Minor group 379	0	3	Division 0	N	11
Major group 38	5	189	Major group 04	N	11
Minor group 381	0	1	Minor group 048	N	11
Minor group 382	0	1	Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	989
Minor group 383	0	1	Major group 20	113	236
Minor group 384	0	56	Minor group 200	65	101
Minor group 385	0	1	Minor group 207	44	114
Minor group 388	5	123	Minor group 209	4	21
Minor group 389	0	6	Major group 21	0	8
Major group 39	169	201	Major group 22	1	0
Minor group 392	0	21	Major group 23	61	56
Minor group 393	132	144	Minor group 230	2	19
Minor group 394	0	5	Minor group 235	36	8
Minor group 399	37	31	Minor group 236	18	3
			Minor group 237	3	19
NAGAU DISTRICT			Major group 25	0	40
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	Minor group 253	0	34
Division 0	3	0	Major group 27	19	122
Major group 04	3	0	Minor group 273	17	119
Divisions 2 & 3	997	1,000			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1—contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories		Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	1	2	3
PALI DISTRICT—concl.					
Major group 28	93	90	Minor group 353		
Minor group 280	2	5	Major group 36	0	36
Minor group 281	10	11	Minor group 360	43	22
Minor group 282	65	13	Minor group 369	4	4
Minor group 283	14	29	Major group 38	39	13
Minor group 288	1	27	Major group 384	0	80
Major group 29	1	0	Minor group 388	0	49
Major group 30	1	0	Major group 39	0	31
Major group 31	458	93	Minor group 390	89	258
Minor group 310	19	3	Minor group 392	0	22
Minor group 311	437	85	Minor group 393	0	27
Minor group 314	2	3		89	209
Major group 33	2	8	JALOR DISTRICT		
Minor group 336	2	0			
Major group 34 & 35	159	106	ALL DIVISIONS		
Minor group 340	3	0	Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000
Minor group 350	155	93	Major group 20	1,000	1,000
Major group 36	32	61	Minor group 200	140	115
Minor group 360	3	8	Minor group 207	119	74
Minor group 363	2	0	Major group 23	17	25
Minor group 369	25	34	Minor group 235	90	8
Major group 38	17	42	Major group 25	86	0
Minor group 384	3	16	Major group 27	1	0
Minor group 388	9	24	Minor group 273	37	8
Minor group 389	4	0	Major group 28	37	8
Major group 39	43	127	Minor group 283	170	16
Minor group 392	2	16	Major group 30	168	0
Minor group 393	33	103	Major group 31	0	8
Minor group 399	8	5	Minor group 311	220	664
			Major group 33	220	664
			Major group 34 & 35	0	8
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	Minor group 350	122	0
Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000	Major group 36	121	0
Major group 20	34	125	Minor group 369	73	74
Minor group 200	19	80	Major group 38	66	66
Minor group 207	15	22	Major group 39	4	25
Major group 22	0	93	Minor group 393	143	74
Minor group 220	0	93	Minor group 399	133	8
Major group 23	322	58		10	57
Minor group 233	4	40	SIROHI DISTRICT		
Minor group 235	305	4			
Minor group 236	11	0	ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000
Major group 24	3	0	Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000
Major group 25	47	0	Major group 20	252	489
Minor group 255	47	0	Minor group 200	232	456
Major group 27	10	0	Minor group 207	17	33
Minor group 273	8	0	Major group 21	0	32
Major group 28	121	58	Major group 22	0	11
Minor group 281	21	53	Major group 23	60	0
Minor group 282	57	0	Minor group 235	60	0
Minor group 283	29	0	Major group 26	10	0
Minor group 289	12	0	Major group 28	134	109
Major group 30	0	4	Minor group 282	10	63
Major group 31	270	262	Minor group 283	40	0
Minor group 310	38	18	Major group 30	70	0
Minor group 311	228	244	Major group 31	0	43
Minor group 314	4	0	Minor group 311	205	0
Major group 33	0	4	Major group 33	191	0
Major group 34 & 35	61	36	Major group 34 & 35	3	11
Minor group 350	61	0		104	11

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1—contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories		Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	1	2	3
SIROHI DISTRICT—concl.					
Minor group 350	97	0	UDAIPUR DISTRICT		
Major group 36	121	22	ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000
Minor group 360	20	0	Division 0	0	1
Minor group 367	61	0	Major group 04	0	1
Minor group 369	40	11	Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	999
Major group 38	10	174	Major group 20	330	132
Minor group 384	0	54	Minor group 200	260	113
Minor group 388	7	76	Minor group 201	7	0
Major group 39	101	98	Minor group 205	0	5
Minor group 393	97	87	Minor group 207	57	14
Bhilwara District			Major group 21	0	6
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	Major group 22	0	6
Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000	Minor group 220	0	5
Major group 20	163	173	Major group 23	74	67
Minor group 200	71	136	Minor group 230	13	16
Minor group 207	58	11	Minor group 233	2	35
Minor group 209	34	26	Minor group 235	19	2
Major group 21	N	0	Minor group 236	30	0
Major group 22	25	17	Minor group 237	10	13
Minor group 220	25	17	Major group 27	13	7
Minor group 23	94	90	Minor group 273	12	1
Minor group 230	21	23	Major group 28	44	108
Minor group 231	5	0	Minor group 281	11	7
Minor group 235	19	55	Minor group 282	17	35
Minor group 236	33	0	Minor group 284	1	47
Minor group 237	16	12	Minor group 288	10	15
Major group 25	N	0	Major group 29	0	1
Major group 26	1	0	Major group 30	2	16
Major group 27	71	9	Minor group 302	1	15
Minor group 270	3	0	Major group 31	160	91
Minor group 271	0	9	Minor group 310	7	0
Minor group 273	68	0	Minor group 311	150	90
Major group 28	121	43	Major group 32	0	7
Minor group 280	2	12	Minor group 320	0	7
Minor group 281	26	14	Major group 33	15	21
Minor group 282	67	14	Minor group 333	11	6
Minor group 283	3	3	Minor group 335	0	5
Minor group 288	21	0	Minor group 336	3	9
Major group 30	0	17	Major group 34 & 35	133	16
Major group 31	0	14	Minor group 350	113	13
Minor group 31	280	84	Minor group 353	12	0
Minor group 310	62	6	Major group 36	56	97
Minor group 311	201	75	Minor group 362	0	12
Minor group 313	6	3	Minor group 365	0	37
Minor group 314	11	0	Minor group 368	0	15
Major group 33	8	9	Minor group 369	54	31
Minor group 337	6	6	Major group 37	6	44
Major group 34 & 35	87	38	Minor group 372	0	21
Minor group 348	3	0	Minor group 373	5	1
Minor group 350	83	38	Minor group 377	0	5
Minor group 365	58	104	Minor group 378	0	9
Minor group 367	0	23	Major group 38	10	125
Minor group 369	0	17	Minor group 384	6	32
Major group 37	56	61	Minor group 388	3	88
Major group 38	N	0	Major group 39	157	255
Minor group 384	12	101	Minor group 390	0	10
Minor group 388	2	29	Minor group 392	0	18
Major group 39	10	69	Minor group 393	147	203
Minor group 392	80	315	Minor group 394	0	6
Minor group 393	0	23	Minor group 399	10	16
	78	289			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1—contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories		Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	1	2	3
CHITORGARH DISTRICT			BANSWARA DISTRICT		
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000
Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000
Major group 20	255	192	Major group 20	130	339
Minor group 200	183	107	Minor group 200	77	163
Minor group 207	39	55	Minor group 207	53	165
Minor group 209	31	28	Minor group 211	0	8
Major group 21	0	7	Major group 21	0	8
Major group 22	10	9	Minor group 233	81	75
Minor group 220	10	9	Minor group 235	0	58
Major group 23	99	63	Major group 27	79	0
Minor group 230	14	18	Major group 28	4	8
Minor group 233	11	41	Minor group 281	105	74
Minor group 235	20	0	Minor group 282	28	25
Minor group 236	43	4	Minor group 283	56	8
Minor group 237	10	0	Major group 30	21	0
Major group 25	13	7	Major group 31	0	25
Minor group 250	13	0	Minor group 311	233	8
Major group 27	117	61	Major group 33	233	8
Minor group 273	117	57	Major group 34 & 35	2	0
Major group 28	120	48	Minor group 350	229	99
Minor group 281	39	20	Minor group 352	212	74
Minor group 282	45	0	Major group 36	17	0
Minor group 288	33	24	Minor group 369	124	165
Major group 29	1	0	Major group 38	122	149
Major group 30	0	19	Minor group 384	13	58
Minor group 301	0	9	Minor group 388	2	41
Major group 31	122	170	Major group 39	11	8
Minor group 310	7	2	Minor group 393	79	141
Minor group 311	78	164	Minor group 399	77	41
Minor group 314	37	4		2	83
Major group 33	6	28			
Minor group 337	6	24			
Major group 34 & 35	71	32			
Minor group 343	0	13			
Minor group 350	70	15			
Major group 36	60	57			
Minor group 369	55	43			
Major group 37	1	4			
Major group 38	9	89			
Minor group 384	0	15			
Minor group 388	9	72			
Major group 39	116	214			
Minor group 392	0	11			
Minor group 393	113	181			
Minor group 399	2	20			
DUNGARPUR DISTRICT			BUNDI DISTRICT		
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000
Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000
Major group 20	366	235	Major group 20	408	261
Minor group 200	323	221	Minor group 200	358	178
Major group 21	0	29	Minor group 207	31	41
Major group 22	0	15	Minor group 209	6	41
Major group 23	43	44	Major group 21	0	4
Major group 27	11	0	Major group 22	0	29
Major group 28	32	0	Minor group 220	0	29
Major group 30	0	44	Major group 23	6	108
Major group 31	215	162	Minor group 233	0	33
Minor group 311	215	162	Minor group 235	0	54
Major group 33	0	44	Major group 27	0	4
			Major group 28	179	83
			Minor group 283	111	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1—concl'd.

**Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups
to 1,000 workshops and factories**

Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories		Division/Major group/Minor group	Proportion of workshops and factories	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	1	2	3
BUNDI DISTRICT—concl.					
Minor group 288	0	62	Minor group 360	0	28
Minor group 289	56	0	Minor group 367	0	11
Major group 30	0	13	Minor group 369	49	19
Minor group 31	31	208	Major group 37	1	53
Minor group 311	31	203	Minor group 372	1	26
Major group 32	0	4	Minor group 378	0	9
Major group 33	6	8	Minor group 379	0	17
Major group 34 & 35	62	12	Major group 38	26	140
Minor group 350	31	8	Minor group 384	0	32
Major group 36	99	54	Minor group 388	26	105
Minor group 369	86	41	Major group 39	51	196
Major group 37	6	8	Minor group 390	0	6
Major group 38	49	100	Minor group 392	0	14
Minor group 384	0	54	Minor group 393	48	147
Minor group 388	49	41	Minor group 399	3	26
Major group 39	154	104			
Minor group 393	103	54			
Minor group 399	49	33			
KOTA DISTRICT			JHALAWAR DISTRICT		
ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000	ALL DIVISIONS	1,000	1,000
Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 & 3	1,000	1,000
Major group 20	364	155	Major group 20	212	177
Minor group 200	261	108	Minor group 200	126	107
Minor group 205	0	11	Minor group 207	74	52
Minor group 207	100	33	Minor group 209	12	12
Major group 21	3	2	Major group 21	0	3
Major group 22	6	53	Major group 22	2	3
Minor group 220	6	53	Major group 23	29	58
Major group 23	93	31	Minor group 230	15	40
Minor group 230	1	8	Minor group 233	7	18
Minor group 233	4	11	Minor group 235	7	0
Minor group 235	86	7	Major group 25	1	0
Major group 27	6	77	Major group 27	73	67
Minor group 273	6	73	Minor group 273	73	64
Major group 28	98	96	Major group 28	87	37
Minor group 281	0		Minor group 281	3	18
Minor group 282	51	4	Minor group 288	34	9
Minor group 283	38	2	Minor group 289	48	3
Minor group 288	9	9	Major group 30	0	15
Minor group 289	0	7	Major group 31	323	300
Major group 29	0	2	Minor group 310	0	122
Major group 30	0	23	Minor group 311	316	174
Minor group 301	0	19	Minor group 314	6	0
Major group 31	213	36	Major group 32	0	6
Minor group 310	21	1	Major group 33	14	28
Minor group 311	191	33	Minor group 337	14	3
Major group 32	0	14	Major group 34 & 35	100	61
Minor group 320	0	13	Minor group 350	96	58
Major group 33	1	34	Major group 36	34	43
Minor group 333	0	13	Minor group 369	46	24
Minor group 335	0	8	Major group 38	17	86
Minor group 336	0	8	Minor group 384	2	22
Major group 34 & 35	86	23	Minor group 388	15	64
Minor group 350	85	18	Major group 39	88	116
Major group 36	52	63	Minor group 393	83	76
			Minor group 399	5	28

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY													
Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in													
State/District/(Rural)/(Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Electricity								Liquid				
	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	
	person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons & above	person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
RAJASTHAN STATE ..	R	368	518	52	10	36	16	0	262	688	29	10	7
	U	267	569	79	40	22	7	16	205	653	77	36	17
Ganganagar District ..	R	286	476	95	0	48	95	0	199	699	62	10	13
	U	217	434	229	48	48	0	24	319	415	106	74	64
Ganganager Town ..	U	205	466	233	55	41	0	0	393	250	178	36	71
Bikaner District ..	R	571	429	0	0	0	0	0	267	733	0	0	0
	U	301	545	53	29	38	10	24	0	1,000	0	0	0
Blkaner City ..	U	287	537	64	32	42	11	27	0	1,000	0	0	0
Churu District ..	R	333	667	0	0	0	0	0	267	733	0	0	0
	U	250	659	46	34	11	0	0	326	630	44	0	0
Jhunjhunu District ..	R	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	279	663	35	0	23
	U	314	657	29	0	0	0	0	132	868	0	0	0
Alwar District ..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	800	37	0	4
	U	205	648	79	34	23	11	0	214	619	72	95	0
Alwar Town ..	U	200	663	88	12	25	12	0	258	516	97	129	0
Bharatpur District ..	R	286	428	0	143	143	0	0	203	775	18	4	0
	U	130	754	43	0	0	15	58	115	757	86	14	14
Sawai Madhopur District ..	R	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	276	672	31	0	21
	U	286	667	0	0	0	0	47	96	731	115	19	0
Jaipur District ..	R	276	517	69	0	103	35	0	401	582	14	3	0
	U	276	555	77	45	26	11	10	229	514	148	66	27
Jaipur City ..	U	275	550	79	47	28	12	9	240	455	175	78	32
Sikar District ..	R	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	282	691	27	0	0
	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	169	785	15	31	0
Sikar Town ..	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	87	870	0	43	0
Ajmer District ..	R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	598	34	6	6
	U	261	582	74	46	17	11	9	265	590	68	26	26
Ajmer City ..	U	254	583	83	43	17	10	10	516	452	32	0	0

TABLE E-III.2
each kind of fuel used by size of employment

Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse								Other Power		
	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	1 person	2-5 persons
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2	2	626	352	15	3	1	1	2	702	284	10
6	6	542	387	48	14	6	1	2	533	431	24
10	7	200	543	57	0	57	86	57	500	0	500
11	11	440	511	35	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	36	316	632	39	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	421	520	39	20	0	0	0	654	346	0
0	0	673	296	19	5	7	0	0	769	215	16
0	0	686	277	23	6	8	0	0	643	333	24
0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	419	562	19	0	0	0	0	545	455	0
0	0	524	464	12	0	0	0	0	714	286	0
0	0	611	352	37	0	0	0	0	143	857	0
0	0	464	481	41	0	0	0	14	419	581	0
0	0	527	418	44	0	11	0	0	250	750	0
0	0	473	459	54	0	14	0	0	0	1,000	0
0	0	451	487	44	18	0	0	0	712	269	19
0	14	320	402	259	3	13	3	0	355	613	32
0	0	494	482	24	0	0	0	0	710	266	24
39	0	669	299	24	8	0	0	0	667	333	0
0	0	623	364	7	5	0	0	1	427	539	23
11	5	503	379	59	39	13	4	3	441	493	44
13	7	481	390	65	44	15	3	2	432	500	45
0	0	555	305	42	42	28	28	0	0	0	0
0	0	577	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	743	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	743	224	25	8	0	0	0	781	190	19
0	25	612	320	34	23	7	2	2	594	385	21
0	0	629	312	27	23	7	2	0	714	286	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

State/District/(Rural)/(Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Other Power—concl'd.				No Power							
	10-19	20-49	50-99	100	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100	
	persons	persons	persons	persons & above	person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons & above	
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
RAJASTHAN STATE .. R	3	0	0	1	624	354	17	4	1	N	N	
.. U	8	2	1	1	473	450	42	23	8	2	2	
Ganganagar District .. R	0	0	0	0	378	568	41	13	0	0	0	
.. U	0	0	0	0	445	510	39	0	0	3	3	
Ganganagar Town .. U	0	0	0	0	442	511	47	0	0	0	0	
Bikaner District .. R	0	0	0	0	460	503	16	5	11	5	0	
.. U	0	0	0	0	407	426	69	69	20	6	3	
Bikaner City .. U	0	0	0	0	394	424	66	82	24	7	3	
Churu District .. R	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	0	0	0	0	
.. U	0	0	0	0	415	502	53	26	4	0	0	
Jhunjhunu District .. R	0	0	0	0	578	340	75	0	0	7	0	
.. U	0	0	0	0	583	368	37	12	0	0	0	
Alwar District .. R	0	0	0	0	506	476	16	2	0	0	0	
.. U	0	0	0	0	365	594	28	8	5	0	0	
Alwar Town .. U	0	0	0	0	317	634	30	11	8	0	0	
Bharatpur District .. R	0	0	0	0	652	340	8	0	0	0	0	
.. U	0	0	0	0	445	516	18	13	4	4	0	
Sawai Madhopur District .. R	0	0	0	0	588	403	4	4	1	0	0	
.. U	0	0	0	0	614	307	45	17	17	0	0	
Jaipur District .. R	11	0	0	0	507	466	22	4	N	1	N	
.. U	22	0	0	0	471	452	45	22	6	3	1	
Jaipur City .. U	23	0	0	0	466	439	55	27	7	4	2	
Sikar District .. R	0	0	0	0	539	428	19	9	5	0	0	
.. U	0	0	0	0	516	457	19	6	2	0	0	
Sikar Town .. U	0	0	0	0	661	321	6	12	0	0	0	
Ajmer District .. R	10	0	0	0	675	283	32	4	3	0	3	
.. U	0	0	0	0	433	449	52	36	22	5	3	
Ajmer City .. U	0	0	0	0	413	527	34	17	7	2	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

State/District/(Rural)/(Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Electricity								Liquid Fuel				
	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100		1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49
	person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	person & above		person	persons	persons	persons	persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13
Beawar Town .. U	171	657	29	86	29	28	0		263	684	0	53	0
Tonk District .. R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		270	730	0	0	0
.. U	333	667	0	0	0	0	0		100	829	29	28	0
Jaisalmer District .. R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,000	0	0	0	0
.. U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0		875	125	0	0	0
Jodhpur District .. R	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0		279	698	23	0	0
.. U	433	399	46	76	21	4	21		333	667	0	0	0
Jodhpur City .. U	440	388	47	78	22	4	21		0	0	0	0	0
Nagaur District .. R	500	250	0	0	250	0	0		260	714	13	13	0
.. U	222	778	0	0	0	0	0		152	637	131	30	30
Pali District .. R	0	875	125	0	0	0	0		163	794	27	16	0
.. U	100	725	75	50	0	0	50		111	667	111	56	55
Barmer District .. R	333	667	0	0	0	0	0		423	577	0	0	0
.. U	500	500	0	0	0	0	0		50	900	50	0	0
Jalor District .. R	667	333	0	0	0	0	0		312	662	26	0	0
.. U	125	750	0	125	0	0	0		143	857	0	0	0
Sirohi District .. R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		292	680	0	28	0
.. U	140	640	0	40	100	0	80		222	722	56	0	0
Bhilwara District .. R	389	556	55	0	0	0	0		162	672	61	35	45
.. U	435	435	87	0	22	0	21		238	714	0	0	48
Udaipur District .. R	471	382	88	30	29	0	0		399	518	93	24	12
.. U	238	568	155	5	15	0	19		105	816	53	0	26
Udaipur City .. U	241	561	158	5	15	0	20		273	636	0	0	91
Chitorgarh District .. R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		197	740	19	34	0
.. U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0		227	653	40	80	0
Dungarpur District .. R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		67	900	0	33	0
.. U	381	571	48	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	0	0	0
Banswara District .. R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		216	703	81	0	0
.. U	72	786	71	71	0	0	0		0	917	83	0	0
Bundi District .. R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		254	695	34	0	17
.. U	388	490	41	41	20	0	20		67	800	67	66	0
Kota District .. R	74	889	37	0	0	0	0		154	833	13	0	0
.. U	92	706	138	55	0	0	9		204	714	61	0	0
Kota City .. U	83	713	139	56	0	0	9		455	409	136	0	0
Jhalawar District .. R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		394	568	23	8	0
.. U	154	769	0	77	0	0	0		264	604	75	38	0

M35COR/63-10

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in

State/District/(Rural)/(Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above				Liquid Fuel—concl.		Coal, Wood & Bagasse						
				50-99 persons	100 persons & above	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above
1				14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Beawar Town	..	..	U	0	0	446	411	71	54	18	0	0
Tonk District	..	..	R	0	0	543	435	22	0	0	0	0
			U	0	14	574	413	0	13	0	0	0
Jaisalmer District	..	..	R	0	0	559	441	0	0	0	0	0
			U	0	0	423	564	13	0	0	0	0
Jodhpur District	..	..	R	0	0	548	452	0	0	0	0	0
			U	0	0	674	298	25	3	0	0	0
Jodhpur City	..	..	U	0	0	712	265	19	4	0	0	0
Nagaur District	..	..	R	0	0	651	327	13	0	0	0	9
			U	20	0	388	590	15	0	7	0	0
Pali District	..	..	R	0	0	704	277	9	3	5	2	0
			U	0	0	705	219	38	9	0	0	29
Barmer District	..	..	R	0	0	677	300	23	0	0	0	0
			U	0	0	364	610	13	0	0	13	0
Jalor District		..	R	0	0	710	270	13	7	0	0	0
			U	0	0	727	273	0	0	0	0	0
Sirohi District	..	..	R	0	0	722	278	0	0	0	0	0
			U	0	0	727	182	91	0	0	0	0
Bhilwara District	..	..	R	20	5	639	356	5	0	0	0	0
			U	0	0	818	126	28	28	0	0	0
Udaipur District	..	..	R	0	8	607	387	3	0	0	0	3
			U	0	0	517	471	12	0	0	0	0
Udaipur City	..	..	U	0	0	528	459	13	0	0	0	0
Chitorgarh District	..	..	R	5	5	696	300	4	0	0	0	0
			U	0	0	690	296	7	0	0	0	7
Dungarpur District	..	..	R	0	0	871	65	64	0	0	0	0
			U	0	0	958	42	0	0	0	0	0
Banswara District	..	..	R	0	0	515	454	31	0	0	0	0
			U	0	0	528	417	55	0	0	0	0
Bundi District	..	..	R	0	0	872	102	26	0	0	0	0
			U	0	0	590	384	26	0	0	0	0
Kota District	..	..	R	0	0	590	388	0	15	0	7	0
			U	0	21	310	630	46	14	0	0	0
Kota City	..	..	U	0	0	272	667	55	6	0	0	0
Jhalawar District	..	..	R	7	0	715	276	9	0	0	0	0
			U	19	0	619	368	13	0	0	0	0

TABLE E-III.2—concl.

each kind of fuel used by size of employment

Other Power							No Power						
1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
267	667	66	0	0	0	0	15	427	89	97	48	8	16
278	722	0	0	0	0	0	495	495	5	5	0	0	0
59	941	0	0	0	0	0	449	488	24	23	4	12	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	664	308	28	0	0	0	0
0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	639	319	28	14	0	0	0
573	412	15	0	0	0	0	539	431	13	15	2	0	0
615	385	0	0	0	0	0	589	332	49	29	0	0	1
542	458	0	0	0	0	0	620	302	46	31	0	0	1
910	84	6	0	0	0	0	473	487	27	13	0	0	0
708	292	0	0	0	0	0	490	376	99	30	5	0	0
764	228	0	8	0	0	0	777	213	8	2	0	0	0
721	279	0	0	0	0	0	561	409	12	12	6	0	0
778	222	0	0	0	0	0	702	287	10	1	0	0	0
800	200	0	0	0	0	0	380	488	33	66	17	16	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	717	272	11	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	489	511	0	0	0	0	0
0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	740	228	16	16	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	769	154	0	77	0	0	0
770	215	8	7	0	0	0	706	273	15	4	2	0	0
500	250	0	250	0	0	0	508	386	53	38	15	0	0
700	300	0	0	0	0	0	697	282	9	9	3	0	0
636	273	46	45	0	0	0	402	548	40	0	8	0	2
684	210	53	53	0	0	0	416	537	36	0	9	0	2
0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	710	276	9	2	3	0	0
333	667	0	0	0	0	0	600	368	16	13	3	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	782	156	31	31	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	818	91	46	45	0	0	0
640	360	0	0	0	0	0	722	212	61	5	0	0	0
227	727	46	0	0	0	0	405	541	54	0	0	0	0
1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	655	328	0	17	0	0	0
400	400	100	0	0	100	0	726	211	16	8	23	0	16
592	394	0	0	0	0	14	621	370	3	6	0	0	0
281	563	94	0	31	0	31	269	652	52	18	2	2	5
238	714	0	0	48	0	0	251	666	58	20	0	0	5
721	279	0	0	0	0	0	789	201	6	4	0	0	0
813	187	0	0	0	0	0	586	402	12	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group				Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
						Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN STATE										
ALL DIVISIONS	..	..	..	R	405	7	135	217	46	595
				U	526	137	69	284	36	474
DIVISION 0	..	..	..	R	200	200	0	0	0	800
				U	143	143	0	0	0	857
Major group 04	..	..	..	R	200	200	0	0	0	800
				U	143	143	0	0	0	857
Minor group 048	..	..	..	R	200	200	0	0	0	800
				U	143	143	0	0	0	857
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	..	..	..	R	405	7	135	217	46	595
				U	526	137	69	284	36	474
Major group 20	..	..	..	R	984	30	674	43	237	16
				U	979	416	275	115	173	21
Minor group 200	..	..	..	R	998	41	957	N	0	2
				U	1,000	602	397	1	0	N
Minor group 205	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	882	59	0	823	0	118
Minor group 206	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	261	87	0	174	0	739
Minor group 207	..	..	..	R	952	1	15	0	936	48
				U	941	62	50	0	829	59
Minor group 209	..	..	..	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
				U	1,000	3	0	997	0	0
Major group 21	..	..	..	R	300	0	200	100	0	700
				U	756	539	78	139	0	244
Minor group 214	..	..	..	R	400	0	400	0	0	600
				U	407	333	37	37	0	593
Minor group 215	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	933	633	200	100	0	67
Minor group 216	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	889	733	45	111	0	111
Major group 22	..	..	..	R	18	18	0	0	0	982
				U	19	15	0	4	0	981
Minor group 220	..	..	..	R	18	18	0	0	0	982
				U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 23	..	..	..	R	36	2	23	11	0	964
				U	133	67	37	29	0	867
Minor group 230	..	..	..	R	329	26	290	13	0	671
				U	451	221	208	22	0	549
Minor group 231	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	257	257	0	0	0	743
Minor group 232	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	733	733	0	0	0	267
Minor group 233	..	..	..	R	206	0	0	206	0	794
				U	179	47	0	132	0	821
Minor group 234	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	250	250	0	0	0	750
Minor group 235	..	..	..	R	4	0	4	0	0	996
				U	9	3	6	0	0	991
Minor group 236	..	..	..	R	3	0	3	0	0	997
				U	24	8	4	12	0	976

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group				Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
						Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group	237	..	..	R	10	0	5	5	0	990
				U	8	8	0	0	0	992
Major group	24	..	..	R	231	0	77	154	0	769
				U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group	25	..	..	R	8	0	4	4	0	992
				U	205	165	6	34	0	795
Minor group	250	..	..	R	30	0	0	30	0	970
				U	462	308	77	77	0	538
Minor group	251	..	..	R	167	0	167	0	0	833
				U	211	173	0	38	0	789
Minor group	252	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group	26	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	217	0	43	174	0	783
Major group	27	..	..	R	6	1	4	1	0	994
				U	112	91	19	2	0	888
Minor group	270	..	..	R	67	0	0	67	0	933
				U	97	32	49	16	0	903
Minor group	271	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	737	579	158	0	0	263
Minor group	272	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	178	154	24	0	0	822
Minor group	273	..	..	R	4	0	4	0	0	996
				U	8	8	0	0	0	992
Minor group	279	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
				U	21	21	0	0	0	979
Major group	28	..	..	R	10	3	6	1	0	990
				U	82	68	14	0	0	918
Minor group	280	..	..	R	600	250	350	0	0	400
				U	897	705	192	0	0	103
Minor group	281	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	15	13	2	0	0	985
Minor group	282	..	..	R	2	0	2	0	0	998
				U	20	20	0	0	0	980
Minor group	283	..	..	R	3	0	3	0	0	997
				U	23	23	0	0	0	977
Minor group	284	..	..	R	83	0	83	0	0	917
				U	72	72	0	0	0	928
Minor group	288	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	19	19	0	0	0	981
Minor group	289	..	..	R	7	0	0	7	0	993
				U	48	48	0	0	0	952
Major group	29	..	..	R	74	37	37	0	0	926
				U	91	91	0	0	0	909
Minor group	290	..	..	R	84	42	42	0	0	916
				U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group	292	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	67	67	0	0	0	933
Major group	30	..	..	R	375	125	250	0	0	625
				U	663	622	41	0	0	337
Minor group	300	..	..	R	250	83	167	0	0	750
				U	753	747	6	0	0	247

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 301	 R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	U	712	644	68	0	0	288
Minor group 302	 R	667	0	667	0	0	333
	U	643	551	92	0	0	357
Minor group 303	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	275	275	0	0	0	725
Major group 31	 R	N	0	0	N	0	1,000
	U	3	1	0	2	0	997
Minor group 310	 R	2	0	0	2	0	998
	U	34	0	0	34	0	966
Minor group 313	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	167	84	0	83	0	833
Major group 32	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	691	247	0	444	0	309
Minor group 320	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	923	231	0	692	0	77
Major group 33	 R	453	22	15	416	0	547
	U	656	88	32	536	0	344
Minor group 332	 R	667	334	222	111	0	333
	U	1,000	750	250	0	0	0
Minor group 333	 R	69	0	0	69	0	931
	U	225	0	0	225	0	775
Minor group 335	 R	800	0	0	800	0	200
	U	593	151	47	395	0	407
Minor group 336	 R	957	0	0	957	0	43
	U	940	17	26	897	0	60
Minor group 337	 R	305	0	0	305	0	695
	U	477	136	0	341	0	523
Major group 34 & 35	 R	902	1	4	897	0	98
	U	586	23	55	508	0	414
Minor group 340	 R	656	0	31	625	0	344
	U	889	74	37	778	0	111
Minor group 341	 R	300	100	0	200	0	700
	U	171	98	49	24	0	829
Minor group 342	 R	1,000	0	63	937	0	0
	U	933	0	33	900	0	67
Minor group 343	 R	82	21	61	0	0	918
	U	346	15	316	15	0	634
Minor group 350	 R	961	0	0	961	0	39
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 352	 R	26	0	26	0	0	974
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 353	 R	846	0	0	846	0	154
	U	836	149	0	687	0	164
Minor group 355	 R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 357	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 36	 R	956	5	0	947	4	44
	U	883	82	8	731	62	117
Minor group 360	 R	852	0	0	852	0	148
	U	898	143	41	714	0	102

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group	362 R	214	214	0	0	0	786
	U	269	38	77	154	0	731
Minor group	364 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	711	290	0	421	0	289
Minor group	365 R	143	0	0	143	0	857
	U	524	39	29	456	0	476
Minor group	367 R	905	0	0	905	0	95
	U	267	89	0	178	0	733
Minor group	368 R	1,000	167	0	0	833	0
	U	1,000	275	8	0	717	0
Minor group	369 R	996	1	0	995	0	4
	U	1,000	56	1	943	0	0
Major group 37	 R	214	72	71	71	0	786
	U	592	514	17	61	0	408
Minor group	370 R	333	0	333	0	0	667
	U	758	364	61	333	0	242
Minor group	372 R	500	0	0	500	0	500
	U	672	655	0	17	0	328
Minor group	373 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	400	200	200	0	0	600
Minor group	377 R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	111
	U	889	852	37	0	0	0
Minor group	378 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	429	381	0	48	0	571
Minor group	379 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	477	477	0	0	0	523
Major group 38	 R	60	21	35	4	0	940
	U	204	89	76	39	0	796
Minor group	380 R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	U	765	618	29	118	0	235
Minor group	382 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	500	125	375	0	0	500
Minor group	383 R	500	500	0	0	0	500
	U	63	63	0	0	0	937
Minor group	384 R	500	179	321	0	0	500
	U	488	231	230	27	0	512
Minor group	385 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	987	135	122	730	0	13
Minor group	388 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	5	4	0	1	0	995
Minor group	389 R	36	0	0	36	0	964
	U	133	33	0	100	0	867
Major group 39	 R	929	1	1	927	0	71
	U	847	22	8	817	0	153
Minor group	390 R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	U	359	359	0	0	0	641
Minor group	392 R	214	0	0	214	0	786
	U	32	32	0	0	0	968
Minor group	393 R	1,000	0	1	999	0	0
	U	1,000	9	6	985	0	0
Minor group	394 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	93	93	0	0	0	907

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 399	R	181	7	6	168	0	819
	U	263	79	33	151	6	737

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—

In rural area :—205, 206, 215, 231, 232, 234, 255, 26, 264, 271, 272, 281, 288, 292, 311, 313, 314, 344, 345, 373, 379, 382, 388, and 394.

In urban area :—220, 24, 255, 264, 311, 314, 344, 345, 352 and 355.

GANGANAGAR DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	R	831	48	699	80	4	169
	U	473	123	140	210	0	527
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	R	831	48	699	80	4	169
	U	473	123	140	210	0	527
Major group 20	R	1,000	42	952	0	6	0
	U	974	246	702	26	0	26
Minor group 200	R	1,000	42	958	0	0	0
	U	1,000	259	741	0	0	0
Major group 21	R	500	0	500	0	0	500
	U	750	500	250	0	0	250
Major group 23	R	636	91	545	0	0	364
	U	769	308	461	0	0	231
Minor group 230	R	700	100	600	0	0	300
	U	769	308	461	0	0	231
Major group 27	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	71	71	0	0	0	929
Major group 28	R	250	250	0	0	0	750
	U	171	143	28	0	0	829
Minor group 280	R	833	833	0	0	0	167
	U	1,000	833	167	0	0	0
Major group 30	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	636	636	0	0	0	364
Minor group 302	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 32	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	400	0	0	400	0	600
Minor group 320	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	400	0	0	400	0	600
Major group 33	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	583	167	333	83	0	417
Minor group 332	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	667	333	0	0	0
Minor group 336	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	429	0	286	143	0	571
Major group 34 & 35	R	933	0	66	867	0	67
	U	667	0	0	667	0	333
Minor group 340	R	929	0	72	857	0	71
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	954	45	0	909	0	46

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 369	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 37	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	71	0	71	0	0	929
Major group 38	R	334	167	167	0	0	666
	U	232	216	0	16	0	768
Minor group 380	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	600	600	0	0	0	400
Minor group 384	R	800	400	400	0	0	200
	U	329	316	0	13	0	671
Minor group 388	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	23	0	0	23	0	977
Major group 39	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	940	8	0	932	0	60
Minor group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 399	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	824	59	0	765	0	176

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—

In rural area :—27, 281, 282, 289, 31, 310, 311, 33, 336, 37 and 388.

In urban area :—22, 273, 281, 282, 288, 289, 31, 311, 314, and 378.

GANGANAGAR TOWN

LL DIVISIONS	U	430	177	68	185	0	570
DIVISIONS 2&3	U	430	177	68	185	0	570
Major group 20	U	935	500	391	44	0	65
Minor group 200	U	1,000	561	439	0	0	0
Major group 21	U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Major group 23	U	1,000	444	556	0	0	0
Minor group 230	U	1,000	444	556	0	0	0
Major group 27	U	71	71	0	0	0	929
Major group 28	U	458	375	83	0	0	542
Minor group 280	U	1,000	818	182	0	0	0
Major group 30	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 302	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 32	U	400	0	0	400	0	600
Minor group 320	U	400	0	0	400	0	600
Major group 33	U	600	200	300	100	0	400
Minor group 332	U	1,000	667	333	0	0	0
Minor group 336	U	429	0	286	143	0	571
Major group 34&35	U	333	0	0	333	0	667
Major group 36	U	929	72	0	857	0	71
Minor group 369	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 38	U	284	273	0	11	0	716
Minor group 384	U	446	428	0	18	0	554
Major group 39	U	967	17	0	950	0	33

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 393	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 399	 U	1,000	77	0	923	0	0
NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:— 273, 281, 289, 31, 311, 314, 37, 378, and 388.							
BIKANER DISTRICT							
ALL DIVISIONS	 R	445	21	44	303	77	555
	 U	499	151	2	299	47	501
DIVISION 0	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	333	333	0	0	0	667
Major group 04	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	333	333	0	0	0	667
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	 R	445	21	44	303	77	555
	 U	499	151	2	299	47	501
Major group 20	 R	960	140	300	0	520	40
	 U	937	531	16	57	333	63
Minor group 200	 R	1,000	318	682	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	971	29	0	0	0
Minor group 207	 R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
	 U	1,000	30	0	0	970	0
Minor group 209	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	83	0	917	0	0
Major group 21	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	500	438	0	62	0	500
Minor group 216	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	667	500	0	167	0	333
Major group 23	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	53	53	0	0	0	947
Minor group 231	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	294	294	0	0	0	706
Major group 25	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	216	201	0	15	0	784
Minor group 251	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	195	187	0	8	0	805
Major group 28	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	89	89	0	0	0	911
Minor group 280	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 30	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	929	929	0	0	0	71
Minor group 300	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	917	917	0	0	0	83
Major group 32	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	500	0	0	500	0	500
Major group 33	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	857	214	0	643	0	143
Minor group 335	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	286	0	714	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	643	107	0	536	0	357

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 341	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	250	250	0	0	0	750
Minor group 350	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	848	80	0	761	7	152
Minor group 365	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	417	28	0	389	0	583
Minor group 369	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	91	0	909	0	0
Major group 37	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	650	400	0	250	0	350
Minor group 370	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	167	0	833	0	0
Minor group 378	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	333	333	0	0	0	667
Major group 38	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	128	128	0	0	0	872
Minor group 380	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 384	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	424	424	0	0	0	576
Major group 39	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	917	4	0	913	0	83
Minor group 393	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—
In rural area:— 206, 22, 23, 231, 235, 236, 24, 25, 251, 255, 27, 273, 28, 280, 281, 282, 288, 31, and 311.
In urban area:— 206, 214, 22, 235, 236, 237, 24, 255, 27, 270, 273, 279, 281, 282, 288, 29, 31, 311, 388, and 392.

BIKANER CITY

ALL DIVISIONS	 U	497	161	3	297	36	503
DIVISION 0	 U	333	333	0	0	0	667
Major group 04	 U	333	333	0	0	0	667
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	 U	498	161	3	298	36	502
Major group 20	 U	921	563	20	66	272	79
Minor group 200	 U	1,000	965	35	0	0	0
Minor group 207	 U	1,000	24	0	0	976	0
Minor group 209	 U	1,000	91	0	909	0	0
Major group 21	 U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Minor group 216	 U	750	750	0	0	0	250
Major group 23	 U	58	58	0	0	0	942
Minor group 231	 U	294	294	0	0	0	706
Major group 25	 U	216	201	0	15	0	784
Minor group 251	 U	195	187	0	8	0	805
Major group 28	 U	57	57	0	0	0	943
Minor group 280	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 30	 U	923	923	0	0	0	77

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group					Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
							Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group	300	..	..	..	U	917	917	0	0	0	83
Major group	32	..	..	..	U	500	0	0	500	0	500
Major group	33	..	..	..	U	846	154	0	692	0	154
Minor group	335	..	..	..	U	1,000	286	0	714	0	0
Major group	34&35	..	..	..	U	556	167	0	389	0	444
Minor group	341	..	..	..	U	286	286	0	0	0	714
Minor group	350	..	..	..	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group	36	..	..	..	U	842	83	0	752	7	158
Minor group	365	..	..	..	U	417	28	0	389	0	583
Minor group	369	..	..	..	U	1,000	96	0	904	0	0
Major group	37	..	..	..	U	650	400	0	250	0	350
Minor group	370	..	..	..	U	1,000	167	0	833	0	0
Minor group	378	..	..	..	U	333	333	0	0	0	667
Major group	38	..	..	..	U	138	138	0	0	0	862
Minor group	380	..	..	..	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group	384	..	..	..	U	424	424	0	0	0	576
Major group	39	..	..	..	U	910	4	0	906	0	90
Minor group	393	..	..	..	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—
206, 214, 22, 235, 236, 237, 24, 255, 27, 270, 273, 281, 282, 288, 29, 31, 311, 388 and 392.

CHURU DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	 R	956	133	667	156	0	44	
	 U	561	146	76	266	73	439	
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	 R	956	133	667	156	0	44	
	 U	561	146	76	266	73	439	
Major group 20	 R	1,000	167	833	0	0	0	
	 U	994	403	260	45	286	6	
Minor group 200	 R	1,000	167	833	0	0	0	
	 U	990	598	392	0	0	10	
Minor group 207	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	1,000	22	0	0	978	0	
Minor group 209	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	
Major group 21	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	778	556	222	0	0	222	
Major group 23	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	88	88	0	0	0	912	
Minor group 230	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	625	625	0	0	0	375	
Major group 30	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	556	445	111	0	0	444	
Minor group 301	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	667	500	167	0	0	333	
Major group 33	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	700	0	100	600	0	300	
Minor group 336	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group				Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
						Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group	34&35	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	788	0	0	788	0	212
Minor group	350	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group	36	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	970	91	0	879	0	30
Minor group	369	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	1,000	94	0	906	0	0
Major group	37	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	667	334	333	0	0	333
Major group	38	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	187	125	62	0	0	813
Minor group	384	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
				U	100	0	100	0	0	900
Major group	39	..	..	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
				U	860	53	0	807	0	140
Minor group	393	..	..	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
				U	1,000	61	0	939	0	0

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—
In rural area:—28.
In urban area:—22, 220, 233, 236, 27, 28, 281, 31, 311, 343, and 399.

JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	 R	557	3	259	253	42	443	
	 U	451	118	128	182	23	549	
DIVISIONS 2&3	 R	557	3	259	253	42	443	
	 U	456	119	129	184	24	544	
Major group 20	 R	1,000	10	811	47	132	0	
	 U	1,000	333	587	0	80	0	
Minor group 200	 R	1,000	12	988	0	0	0	
	 U	1,000	362	638	0	0	0	
Minor group 207	 R	1,000	0	125	0	875	0	
	 U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	
Minor group 209	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Major group 21	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	
Major group 27	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	600	600	0	0	0	400	
Major group 28	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	135	135	0	0	0	865	
Minor group 281	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	429	429	0	0	0	571	
Major group 30	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	
Major group 33	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	714	0	0	714	0	286	
Minor group 335	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	 U	800	0	0	800	0	200	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 34&35	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	778	0	0	778	0	222
Minor group 350	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	923	0	0	769	154	77
Minor group 369	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 37	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	400	200	0	200	0	600
Major group 38	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	300	200	100	0	0	700
Major group 39	 R	979	0	0	979	0	21
	 U	757	30	0	727	0	243
Minor group 393	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following Division, major groups and minor groups run without power:—

In rural area:—23, 233, 235, 237, 27, 28, 281, 282, 288, 31, 311, 33 and 399.

In urban area:—0, 04, 040, 22, 23, 230, 233, 237, 25, 282, 288, 31, 311, 388 and 399.

ALWAR DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	 R	381	0	173	188	20	619
	 U	370	142	68	147	13	630
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	 R	381	0	173	188	20	619
	 U	370	142	68	147	13	630
Major group 20	 R	997	0	883	10	104	3
	 U	1,000	438	396	83	83	0
Minor group 200	 R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	484	516	0	0	0
Minor group 202	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 207	 R	1,000	0	88	0	912	0
	 U	1,000	461	231	0	308	0
Major group 21	 R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	 U	800	800	0	0	0	200
Major group 23	 R	34	0	23	11	0	966
	 U	19	19	0	0	0	981
Minor group 230	 R	133	0	133	0	0	867
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 28	 R	9	0	9	0	0	991
	 U	20	20	0	0	0	980
Major group 30	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	609	609	0	0	0	391
Minor group 301	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 32	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	143	143	0	0	0	857

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 33	 R	625	0	0	625	0	375
	 U	929	143	214	572	0	71
Minor group 335	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	833	0	333	500	0	167
Minor group 336	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	143	143	714	0	0
Minor group 337	 R	400	0	0	400	0	600
	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	 R	812	0	0	812	0	188
	 U	700	0	100	600	0	300
Minor group 350	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 36	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	793	103	0	690	0	207
Minor group 369	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	48	0	952	0	0
Major group 37	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 38	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	110	96	0	14	0	890
Minor group 389	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	333	0	0	333	0	667
Major group 39	 R	961	0	0	961	0	39
	 U	826	130	0	696	0	174
Minor group 393	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 394	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Minor group 399	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	462	462	0	0	0	538

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—

In rural area:—22, 235, 236, 27, 273, 281, 282, 31, 310, 311, 314, 345, 38, 388 and 399.

In urban area:—22, 230, 235, 236, 24, 27, 273, 281, 282, 300, 31, 310, 311, 314 and 388.

ALWAR TOWN

ALL DIVISIONS	 R	416	176	68	163	9	584
	 U	416	176	68	163	9	584
DIVISIONS 2&3	 R	416	176	68	163	9	584
	 U	416	176	68	163	9	584
Major group 20	 R	1,000	500	346	103	51	0
	 U	1,000	563	437	0	0	0
Minor group 200	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 202	 R	1,000	545	273	0	182	0
	 U	1,000	545	273	0	182	0
Minor group 207	 R	750	750	0	0	0	250
	 U	750	750	0	0	0	250
Major group 21	 R	40	40	0	0	0	960
	 U	40	40	0	0	0	960
Major group 23	 R	24	24	0	0	0	976
	 U	24	24	0	0	0	976
Major group 28	 R	667	667	0	0	0	333
	 U	667	667	0	0	0	333
Major group 30	 R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 301	 R	143	143	0	0	0	857
	 U	143	143	0	0	0	857

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 33	 U	917	83	250	584	0	83
Minor group 335	 U	833	0	333	500	0	167
Minor group 336	 U	1,000	0	200	800	0	0
Minor group 337	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 34&35	 U	714	0	143	571	0	286
Major group 36	 U	625	62	0	563	0	375
Minor group 369	 U	1,000	100	0	900	0	0
Major group 37	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 38	 U	138	121	0	17	0	862
Minor group 389	 U	333	0	0	333	0	667
Major group 39	 U	844	141	0	703	0	156
Minor group 393	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 394	 U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Minor group 399	 U	545	545	0	0	0	455

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—
22, 235, 236, 24, 27, 273, 281, 282, 300, 31, 310, 311, 314 and 388.

BHARATPUR DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	 R	621	11	350	178	82	379
	 U	709	89	91	489	40	291
DIVISIONS 2&3	 R	621	11	350	178	82	379
	 U	709	89	91	489	40	291
Major group 20	 R	1,000	16	683	140	161	0
	 U	1,000	158	197	558	87	0
Minor group 200	 R	1,000	22	978	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	443	557	0	0	0
Minor group 207	 R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
	 U	1,000	150	175	0	675	0
Minor group 209	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 21	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	667	333	0	0	0
Major group 23	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	129	97	32	0	0	871
Minor group 230	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	667	500	167	0	0	333
Major group 24	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 26	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 27	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	167	167	0	0	0	833
Minor group 270	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Major group 28	 R	16	0	16	0	0	984
	 U	79	53	26	0	0	921
Minor group 283	 R	83	0	83	0	0	917
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 30	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	375	250	125	0	0	625

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III. 3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 33	 R	500	0	0	500	0	500
	 U	800	100	100	600	0	200
Minor group 336	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	 R	937	62	62	813	0	63
	 U	1,000	18	36	946	0	0
Minor group 350	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	974	26	13	884	51	26
Minor group 365	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	600	0	200	400	0	400
Minor group 369	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 37	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 38	 R	29	29	0	0	0	971
	 U	254	51	17	186	0	746
Minor group 381	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 384	 R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	 U	647	0	0	647	0	353
Major group 39	 R	964	0	0	964	0	36
	 U	901	28	0	873	0	99
Minor group 393	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	16	0	984	0	0

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—
In rural area:—21, 210, 23, 230, 235, 27, 273, 282, 289, 31, 310, 311, 388 and 389.
In urban area:—22, 220, 235, 273, 281, 282, 283, 289, 31, 311, 388 and 392.

SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	 R	423	1	144	185	93	577
	 U	532	55	136	325	16	468
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	 R	423	1	144	185	93	577
	 U	532	55	136	325	16	468
Major group 20	 R	1,000	3	603	0	394	0
	 U	1,000	149	746	15	90	0
Minor group 200	 R	1,000	5	995	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	167	833	0	0	0
Minor group 207	 R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
Major group 21	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 22	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	200	200	0	0	0	800
Major group 23	 R	6	0	6	0	0	994
	 U	113	99	0	14	0	887
Minor group 233	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	800	700	0	100	0	200
Minor group 236	 R	8	0	8	0	0	992
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 26	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	125	0	125	0	0	875
Major group 28	R	5	0	5	0	0	995
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 280	R	167	0	167	0	0	833
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 30	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	91	0	91	0	0	909
Minor group 302	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	91	0	91	0	0	909
Major group 33	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	R	991	0	0	991	0	9
	U	875	125	0	750	0	125
Minor group 350	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	R	747	0	0	747	0	253
	U	774	0	0	774	0	226
Minor group 360	R	808	0	0	808	0	192
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 369	R	949	0	0	949	0	51
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 39	R	832	0	0	832	0	168
	U	826	0	0	826	0	174
Minor group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—

In rural area :—22, 230, 233, 235, 26, 264, 281, 282, 283, 289, 29, 31, 310, 311, 33, 333, 365, 38, 388, and 399.

In urban area :—230, 235, 236, 264, 28, 281, 283, 289, 29, 310, 311, 33, 365, 38, 388, 392 and 399.

JAIPUR DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	R	256	6	74	158	18	744
	U	591	198	50	306	37	409
DIVISION 0	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	U	187	187	0	0	0	813
Major group 04	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	U	187	187	0	0	0	813
Minor group 048	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	U	187	187	0	0	0	813
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	R	256	6	74	158	18	744
	U	593	198	51	307	37	407
Major group 20	R	989	41	757	2	189	11
	U	993	737	55	49	152	7
Minor group 200	R	1,000	51	949	0	0	0
	U	1,000	928	70	2	0	0
Minor group 205	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	900	150	0	750	0	100
Minor group 206	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	714	286	0	428	0	286
Minor group 207	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
	U	1,000	67	0	0	933	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 209	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 21	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	684	316	52	316	0	316
Minor group 210	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	750	250	0	500	0	250
Minor group 216	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	875	625	125	125	0	125
Major group 22	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	53	0	0	53	0	947
Major group 23	R	3	1	1	1	0	997
	U	125	112	0	13	0	875
Minor group 230	R	50	25	25	0	0	950
	U	378	378	0	0	0	622
Minor group 232	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 233	R	15	0	0	15	0	985
	U	114	28	0	86	0	886
Minor group 236	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	23	23	0	0	0	977
Major group 25	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	250	125	125	0	0	750
Major group 27	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	511	433	78	0	0	489
Minor group 270	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	80	0	80	0	0	920
Minor group 271	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	750	750	0	0	0	250
Minor group 272	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	771	667	104	0	0	229
Minor group 273	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	167	167	0	0	0	833
Major group 28	R	6	2	4	0	0	994
	U	104	104	0	0	0	896
Minor group 280	R	500	250	250	0	0	500
	U	938	938	0	0	0	62
Minor group 284	R	167	0	167	0	0	833
	U	250	250	0	0	0	750
Major group 29	R	43	43	0	0	0	957
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 290	R	43	43	0	0	0	957
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 30	R	500	0	500	0	0	500
	U	913	874	39	0	0	87
Minor group 300	R	500	0	500	0	0	500
	U	971	971	0	0	0	29
Minor group 301	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 302	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	692	308	0	0	0
Minor group 303	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	533	533	0	0	0	467
Major group 31	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	3	3	0	0	0	997

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 313	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 32	U	200	200	0	0	0	800
Minor group 320	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 33	U	769	0	0	769	0	231
Minor group 332	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 333	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 334	R	862	103	35	724	0	138
Major group 335	U	910	119	0	791	0	90
Minor group 336	R	714	428	143	143	0	286
Major group 337	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 338	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 339	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 340	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 341	U	750	250	0	500	0	250
Minor group 342	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 343	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 344	R	846	0	0	846	0	154
Major group 345	U	923	77	0	846	0	77
Minor group 346	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 347	U	1,000	200	0	800	0	0
Minor group 348	R	891	2	2	887	0	109
Major group 349	U	311	4	8	299	0	689
Minor group 350	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 351	U	1,000	111	0	889	0	0
Minor group 352	R	500	500	0	0	0	500
Major group 353	U	154	0	154	0	0	846
Minor group 354	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 355	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 356	R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major group 357	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 358	R	981	13	0	962	6	19
Major group 359	U	839	78	0	616	145	161
Minor group 360	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 361	U	800	800	0	0	0	200
Minor group 362	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 363	U	667	0	0	667	0	333
Minor group 364	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 365	U	333	333	0	0	0	667
Minor group 366	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 367	U	807	323	0	484	0	193
Minor group 368	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 369	U	349	47	0	302	0	651
Minor group 370	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 371	U	136	136	0	0	0	864
Minor group 372	R	1,000	500	0	0	500	0
Major group 373	U	1,000	133	0	0	867	0
Minor group 374	R	1,000	6	0	994	0	0
Major group 375	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 376	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 377	U	745	636	0	109	0	255
Minor group 378	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 379	U	666	333	0	333	0	334

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 372	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 373	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 374	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 375	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 376	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 377	U	750	750	0	0	0	250
Minor group 378	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 379	U	929	929	0	0	0	71
Minor group 380	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 381	U	250	250	0	0	0	750
Minor group 382	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 383	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 384	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 385	U	409	57	252	100	0	591
Minor group 386	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 387	U	572	286	0	286	0	428
Minor group 388	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 389	U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Minor group 390	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 391	U	955	142	807	6	0	45
Minor group 392	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 393	U	1,000	105	134	761	0	0
Minor group 394	R	947	0	0	947	0	53
Major group 395	U	912	29	1	882	0	88
Minor group 396	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 397	U	636	636	0	0	0	364
Minor group 398	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 399	U	154	154	0	0	0	846
Minor group 400	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 401	U	1,000	3	0	997	0	0
Minor group 402	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 403	U	83	83	0	0	0	917
Minor group 404	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 405	U	833	83	42	708	0	167

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—

In rural area:—205, 206, 21, 210, 22, 220, 234, 235, 236, 237, 25, 255, 27, 270, 271, 272, 273, 281, 282, 283, 31, 310, 311, 313, 314, 340, 343, 344, 362, 37, 370, 38, 388, 392 and 394.

In urban area:—220, 235, 237, 255, 26, 281, 282, 29, 310, 311, 314, 323, 343, 344, 345, 355, 356, 381, 383 and 388.

JAIPUR CITY

ALL DIVISIONS	..	..	..	U	623	230	53	310	30	377
DIVISION 0	..	..	..	U	187	187	0	0	0	813
Major group 04	..	..	..	U	187	187	0	0	0	813
Minor group 048	..	..	..	U	187	187	0	0	0	813
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	..	..	..	U	626	231	53	312	30	374
Major group 20	..	..	..	U	991	855	7	45	84	9
Minor group 200	..	..	..	U	1,000	989	8	3	0	0
Minor group 205	..	..	..	U	875	187	0	688	0	125
Minor group 206	..	..	..	U	500	500	0	0	0	500

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 207	..	1,000	143	0	0	857	0
Minor group 209	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 21	..	750	375	0	375	0	250
Minor group 210	..	750	250	0	500	0	250
Minor group 216	..	1,000	833	0	167	0	0
Major group 22	..	59	0	0	59	0	941
Major group 23	..	168	168	0	0	0	832
Minor group 230	..	667	667	0	0	0	333
Minor group 232	..	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 233	..	36	36	0	0	0	964
Minor group 236	..	333	333	0	0	0	667
Major group 25	..	286	143	143	0	0	714
Major group 27	..	529	448	81	0	0	471
Minor group 270	..	87	0	87	0	0	913
Minor group 271	..	857	857	0	0	0	143
Minor group 272	..	771	667	104	0	0	229
Minor group 273	..	167	167	0	0	0	833
Major group 28	..	125	125	0	0	0	875
Minor group 280	..	938	938	0	0	0	62
Minor group 284	..	250	250	0	0	0	750
Major group 30	..	912	882	30	0	0	88
Minor group 300	..	971	971	0	0	0	29
Minor group 301	..	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 302	..	1,000	750	250	0	0	0
Minor group 303	..	533	533	0	0	0	467
Major group 31	..	7	7	0	0	0	993
Minor group 313	..	200	200	0	0	0	800
Major group 32	..	769	0	0	769	0	231
Minor group 320	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 33	..	902	131	0	771	0	98
Minor group 334	..	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 335	..	692	308	0	384	0	308
Minor group 336	..	1,000	40	0	960	0	0
Minor group 337	..	923	77	0	846	0	77
Minor group 339	..	1,000	200	0	800	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	..	238	5	9	224	0	762
Minor group 340	..	1,000	111	0	889	0	0
Minor group 341	..	167	0	167	0	0	833
Minor group 350	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 353	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	..	820	89	0	566	165	180
Minor group 360	..	800	800	0	0	0	200
Minor group 362	..	500	0	0	500	0	500
Minor group 363	..	333	333	0	0	0	667
Minor group 364	..	807	323	0	484	0	193
Minor group 365	..	349	47	0	302	0	651
Minor group 367	..	143	143	0	0	0	857
Minor group 368	..	1,000	133	0	0	867	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 369	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 37	..	731	673	0	58	0	269
Minor group 370	..	600	400	0	200	0	400
Minor group 372	..	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 373	..	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 375	..	750	750	0	0	0	250
Minor group 377	..	929	929	0	0	0	71
Minor group 378	..	250	250	0	0	0	750
Minor group 379	..	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 38	..	423	56	266	101	0	577
Minor group 382	..	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Minor group 384	..	961	143	812	6	0	39
Minor group 385	..	1,000	105	134	761	0	0
Major group 39	..	909	34	2	873	0	91
Minor group 390	..	636	636	0	0	0	364
Minor group 392	..	174	174	0	0	0	826
Minor group 393	..	1,000	4	0	996	0	0
Minor group 394	..	83	83	0	0	0	917
Minor group 399	..	818	182	91	545	0	182

Notes:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—
220, 235, 237, 255, 26, 281, 282, 29, 310, 311, 314, 323, 343, 344, 345, 355, 356, 380, 381, 383 and 388.

SIKAR DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	..	..	R	460	3	276	181	0	540
	..	..	U	379	3	86	290	0	621
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	..	..	R	460	3	276	181	0	540
	..	..	U	379	3	86	290	0	621
Major group 20	..	..	R	940	8	932	0	0	60
	..	..	U	765	24	729	12	0	235
Minor group 200	..	..	R	1,000	9	991	0	0	0
	..	..	U	1,000	31	969	0	0	0
Major group 21	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	..	..	U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major group 23	..	..	R	231	0	77	154	0	769
	..	..	U	24	0	24	0	0	976
Minor group 230	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	..	..	U	10	0	10	0	0	990
Minor group 233	..	..	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	..	..	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 27	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	..	..	U	9	0	9	0	0	991
Minor group 272	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	..	..	U	100	0	100	0	0	900
Major group 33	..	..	R	500	0	0	500	0	500
	..	..	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	..	..	R	696	0	0	696	0	304
	..	..	U	725	0	0	725	0	275
Minor group 342	..	..	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	..	..	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 350	R	692	0	0	692	0	308
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	R	833	0	0	833	0	167
	U	828	0	0	828	0	172
Minor group 360	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 369	R	714	0	0	714	0	286
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 39	R	538	0	0	538	0	462
	U	689	0	0	689	0	311
Minor group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—

In rural area:—207, 230, 236, 25, 26, 264, 27, 273, 28, 281, 282, 289, 31, 311, 388, 39 and 399.

In urban area:—207, 22, 220, 233, 236, 26, 264, 273, 28, 281, 282, 284, 289, 29, 30, 302, 31, 311, 351, 360, 37, 38, 384, 388 392 and 399.

SIKAR TOWN

ALL DIVISIONS	U	424	7	77	340	0	576
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	U	424	7	77	340	0	576
Major group 20	U	667	56	583	28	0	333
Minor group 200	U	1,000	87	913	0	0	0
Major group 21	U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major group 23	U	42	0	42	0	0	958
Minor group 230	U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major group 33	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	U	833	0	0	833	0	167
Minor group 342	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	U	800	0	0	800	0	200
Minor group 369	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 39	U	711	0	0	711	0	289
Minor group 393	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—

207, 22, 220, 233, 236, 27, 272, 28, 281, 282, 289, 29, 30, 302, 31, 311, 37, 38, 384, 388, 392 and 399.

AJMER DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	R	389	6	98	226	59	611
	U	562	176	58	280	48	438
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	R	389	6	98	226	59	611
	U	562	176	58	280	48	438
Major group 20	R	1,000	35	588	7	370	0
	U	986	428	215	125	218	14
Minor group 200	R	1,000	56	944	0	0	0
	U	1,000	663	337	0	0	0
Minor group 205	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	839	32	0	807	0	161

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 207	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
	U	1,000	49	20	0	931	0
Minor group 209	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 21	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	737	474	53	210	0	263
Minor group 214	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	600	500	0	100	0	400
Minor group 216	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	875	500	0	375	0	125
Major group 22	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	23	23	0	0	0	977
Minor group 226	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	333	333	0	0	0	667
Major group 23	R	30	0	30	0	0	970
	U	203	73	94	36	0	797
Minor group 230	R	192	0	192	0	0	808
	U	486	171	286	29	0	514
Minor group 233	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	83	55	0	28	0	917
Minor group 235	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	107	36	71	0	0	893
Minor group 236	R	8	0	8	0	0	992
	U	143	0	36	107	0	857
Major group 25	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	444	0	0	444	0	556
Minor group 251	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	444	0	0	444	0	556
Major group 27	R	11	0	0	11	0	989
	U	112	90	15	7	0	888
Minor group 270	R	200	0	0	200	0	800
	U	1,000	500	0	500	0	0
Minor group 271	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	750	250	0	0	0
Minor group 272	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	73	65	8	0	0	927
Major group 29	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Major group 30	R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	U	556	540	16	0	0	444
Minor group 300	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	596	577	19	0	0	404
Minor group 303	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	222	222	0	0	0	778
Major group 32	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Major group 33	R	800	0	0	800	0	200
	U	854	104	0	750	0	146
Minor group 335	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	773	227	0	546	0	227
Minor group 336	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	R	986	0	0	986	0	14
	U	731	39	0	692	0	269

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				No Power
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 341	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	143	0	0	143	0	857
Minor group 343	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	333	111	0	222	0	667
Minor group 350	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 353	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	833	0	0	833	0	167
Major group 36	R	903	0	0	903	0	97
	U	930	236	19	662	13	70
Minor group 365	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	714	286	428	0	0	286
Minor group 366	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	273	0	0	273	0	727
Minor group 368	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	833	0	0	167	0
Minor group 369	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	198	0	802	0	0
Major group 37	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	647	559	29	59	0	353
Minor group 372	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 378	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	643	500	0	143	0	357
Minor group 379	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	375	375	0	0	0	625
Major group 38	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	143	122	5	16	0	857
Minor group 380	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	600	400	0	200	0	400
Minor group 384	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	368	351	17	0	0	632
Minor group 385	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	333	0	667	0	0
Major group 39	R	889	0	0	889	0	111
	U	848	31	5	812	0	152
Minor group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	25	3	972	0	0
Minor group 399	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	95	0	47	48	0	905

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—

In rural area:—22, 220, 233, 235, 237, 25, 250, 251, 255, 26, 272, 273, 28, 281, 288, 31, 310, 311, 314, 335, 341, 343, 348, 353, 365, 38, 388 and 399.

In urban area:—220, 237, 272, 273, 28, 281, 31, 310, 311, 314, 348, 388 and 392.

AJMER CITY

ALL DIVISIONS	..	..	U	588	213	22	313	40	412
Divisions 2 & 3	..	..	U	588	213	22	313	40	412
Major group 20	..	..	U	986	537	94	167	188	14
Minor group 200	..	..	U	1,000	856	144	0	0	0
Minor group 205	..	..	U	897	35	0	862	0	103

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				No Power
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 207	U	1,000	67	33	0	900	0
Minor group 209	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 21	U	706	471	0	235	0	294
Minor group 214	U	555	444	0	111	0	445
Minor group 216	U	875	500	0	375	0	125
Major group 23	U	116	101	0	15	0	884
Minor group 230	U	231	231	0	0	0	769
Minor group 233	U	143	95	0	48	0	857
Minor group 235	U	43	43	0	0	0	957
Major group 27	U	133	114	9	10	0	867
Minor group 270	U	1,000	500	0	500	0	0
Minor group 271	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 272	U	92	82	10	0	0	908
Major group 29	U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Major group 30	U	600	580	20	0	0	400
Minor group 300	U	637	614	23	0	0	363
Minor group 303	U	333	333	0	0	0	667
Major group 32	U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Major group 33	U	934	167	0	767	0	66
Minor group 335	U	1,000	294	0	706	0	0
Minor group 336	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	U	821	71	0	750	0	179
Minor group 341	U	333	0	0	333	0	667
Minor group 343	U	400	200	0	200	0	600
Minor group 350	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 353	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	U	912	272	0	623	17	88
Minor group 365	U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Minor group 366	U	273	0	0	273	0	727
Minor group 368	U	1,000	750	0	0	250	0
Minor group 369	U	1,000	253	0	747	0	0
Major group 37	U	613	516	32	65	0	387
Minor group 372	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 378	U	583	417	0	166	0	417
Minor group 379	U	375	375	0	0	0	625
Major group 38	U	157	138	0	19	0	843
Minor group 380	U	600	400	0	200	0	400
Minor group 384	U	404	404	0	0	0	596
Minor group 385	U	1,000	333	0	667	0	0
Major group 39	U	862	37	3	822	0	138
Minor group 393	U	1,000	29	4	967	0	0
Minor group 399	U	67	0	0	67	0	933

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—
22, 220, 226, 236, 237, 273, 28, 281, 31, 311, 314, 388 and 392.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BEAWAR TOWN							
ALL DIVISIONS	U	530	132	72	212	114	470
Divisions 2 & 3	U	530	132	72	212	114	470
Major group 20	U	1,000	303	227	15	455	0
Minor group 200	U	1,000	559	441	0	0	0
Minor group 207	U	1,000	32	0	0	968	0
Minor group 209	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 21	U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major group 22	U	59	59	0	0	0	941
Minor group 226	U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Major group 23	U	175	75	25	75	0	825
Minor group 230	U	571	428	143	0	0	429
Minor group 236	U	187	0	0	187	0	813
Major group 25	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 251	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 27	U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Minor group 271	U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major group 30	U	273	273	0	0	0	727
Minor group 300	U	375	375	0	0	0	625
Major group 33	U	545	0	0	545	0	455
Minor group 336	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	U	500	0	0	500	0	500
Minor group 350	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	U	1,000	187	0	813	0	0
Minor group 368	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 369	U	1,000	71	0	929	0	0
Major group 37	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 38	U	53	0	53	0	0	947
Minor group 384	U	125	0	125	0	0	875
Major group 39	U	765	0	0	765	0	235
Minor group 393	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—
220, 233, 237, 28, 281, 303, 31, 311, 314, 335, 343, 388, 392 and 399.

TONK DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	R	530	2	282	206	40	470
	U	490	18	147	291	34	510
Divisions 2 & 3	R	530	2	282	206	40	470
	U	490	18	147	291	34	510
Major group 20	R	1,000	7	816	59	118	0
	U	1,000	96	735	0	169	0
Minor group 200	R	1,000	8	992	0	0	0
	U	1,000	116	884	0	0	0
Minor group 207	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
	U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
Minor group 209	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 23	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	231	0	154	77	0	769

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 230	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	500	0	333	167	0	500
Major group 24	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 27	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	62	0	62	0	0	938
Minor group 270	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	62	0	62	0	0	938
Major group 28	R	14	0	14	0	0	986
	U	34	0	34	0	0	966
Major group 30	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major group 33	R	786	0	0	786	0	214
	U	500	0	0	500	0	500
Minor group 337	R	400	0	0	400	0	600
	U	400	0	400	0	0	600
Minor group 339	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	R	978	0	22	956	0	22
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 350	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	979	20	0	898	61	21
Minor group 369	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	22	0	978	0	0
Major group 39	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	987	0	0	987	0	13
Minor group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—
In rural area:—23, 230, 231, 235, 236, 27, 28, 281, 282, 30, 300, 31, 310, 311, 38 and 388.
In urban area:—22, 220, 235, 237, 25, 26, 282, 31, 310, 311, 38 and 388.

JAISALMER DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	R	222	0	4	218	0	778
	U	553	12	50	485	6	447
Divisions 2 & 3	R	222	0	4	218	0	778
	U	553	12	50	485	6	447
Major group 20	R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	U	1,000	125	750	0	125	0
Minor group 200	R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	U	1,000	143	857	0	0	0
Major group 23	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	500	0	0	500	0	500
Major group 34 & 35	R	867	0	0	867	0	133
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 350	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 36	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 369	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

D vision/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 37	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major group 38	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	666	333	333	0	0	334
Major group 39	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	932	0	0	932	0	68
Minor group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power:—
In rural area:—23, 235, 25, 255, 27, 28, 282, 283, 31 and 311.
In urban area:—235, 25, 255, 28, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 352 and 399.

JODHPUR DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	R	382	3	59	228	92	618	
	U	439	159	24	213	43	561	
Divisions 2 & 3	R	382	3	59	228	92	618	
	U	439	159	24	213	43	561	
Major group 20	R	1,000	9	369	9	613	0	
	U	1,000	622	62	43	273	0	
Minor group 200	R	1,000	24	976	0	0	0	
	U	1,000	904	96	0	0	0	
Minor group 205	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	
Minor group 207	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	
	U	1,000	109	0	0	891	0	
Major group 21	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U	1,000	667	0	333	0	0	
Minor group 216	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	
Major group 23	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U	93	83	0	10	0	907	
Minor group 230	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U	429	429	0	0	0	571	
Minor group 233	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U	333	0	0	333	0	667	
Minor group 236	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U	111	111	0	0	0	889	
Major group 25	R	36	0	36	0	0	964	
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Minor group 251	R	333	0	333	0	0	667	
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Major group 28	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U	136	124	12	0	0	864	
Minor group 280	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U	857	714	143	0	0	143	
Minor group 281	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U	80	80	0	0	0	920	
Minor group 289	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U	77	77	0	0	0	923	
Major group 30	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U	676	676	0	0	0	324	
Minor group 301	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group				Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
						Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal. Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group	302	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	632	632	0	0	368
Major group	32	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	615	538	0	77	385
Minor group	321	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	778	778	0	0	222
Major group	33	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	345	69	0	276	655
Minor group	336	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Major group	34 & 35	..	..	..	R	641	0	0	641	359
					U	152	152	0	0	848
Minor group	350	..	..	..	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
					U	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group	353	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	538	538	0	0	462
Major group	36	..	..	..	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
					U	888	112	0	716	112
Minor group	365	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	250	62	0	188	750
Minor group	368	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	1,000	467	0	0	533
Minor group	369	..	..	..	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
					U	1,000	62	0	938	0
Major group	37	..	..	..	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
					U	375	375	0	0	625
Minor group	379	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	400	400	0	0	600
Major group	38	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	53	49	0	4	947
Minor group	381	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	500	500	0	0	500
Minor group	384	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	95	95	0	0	905
Minor group	385	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Minor group	388	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	22	22	0	0	978
Minor group	389	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	125	0	0	125	875
Major group	39	..	..	..	R	782	0	8	774	218
					U	771	37	73	661	229
Minor group	393	..	..	..	R	1,000	0	10	990	0
					U	1,000	0	74	926	0
Minor group	399	..	..	..	R	0	0	0	0	0
					U	362	234	128	0	638

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following division, major groups and minor groups run without power:—
In rural area:—23, 233, 235, 236, 24, 255, 27, 273, 28, 281, 289, 31, 310, 311, 314, 33, 333, 352, 38, 388 and 399.
In urban area:—0, 04, 048, 22, 220, 235, 237, 25, 250, 27, 273, 282, 29, 292, 31, 310, 311, 331, 333, 335, 352, 382, 383, 392 and 394.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JODHPUR CITY							
ALL DIVISIONS	..	446	190	0	217	39	554
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	..	446	190	0	217	39	554
Major group 20	..	1,000	717	0	52	231	0
Minor group 200	..	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 205	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 207	..	1,000	149	0	0	851	0
Major group 21	..	1,000	667	0	333	0	0
Minor group 216	..	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 23	..	108	108	0	0	0	892
Minor group 230	..	429	429	0	0	0	571
Minor group 236	..	111	111	0	0	0	889
Major group 28	..	128	128	0	0	0	872
Minor group 280	..	833	833	0	0	0	167
Minor group 281	..	82	82	0	0	0	918
Minor group 289	..	83	83	0	0	0	917
Major group 30	..	676	676	0	0	0	324
Minor group 301	..	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 302	..	632	632	0	0	0	368
Major group 32	..	615	538	0	77	0	385
Minor group 321	..	778	778	0	0	0	222
Major group 33	..	345	69	0	276	0	655
Minor group 336	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	..	467	467	0	0	0	533
Minor group 353	..	538	538	0	0	0	462
Major group 36	..	874	126	0	681	67	126
Minor group 365	..	200	67	0	133	0	800
Minor group 368	..	1,000	467	0	0	533	0
Minor group 369	..	1,000	72	0	928	0	0
Major group 37	..	375	375	0	0	0	625
Minor group 379	..	400	400	0	0	0	600
Major group 38	..	54	50	0	4	0	946
Minor group 381	..	500	500	0	0	0	500
Minor group 384	..	95	95	0	0	0	905
Minor group 385	..	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 388	..	22	22	0	0	0	978
Minor group 389	..	125	0	0	125	0	875
Major group 39	..	713	46	0	667	0	287
Minor group 393	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 399	..	268	268	0	0	0	732

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following division, major groups and minor groups run without power :—
0, 04, 048, 22, 220, 233, 237, 25, 250, 27, 273, 282, 29, 292, 31, 310, 311, 331, 333, 335, 382, 383, 392 and 394.

NAGOUR DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	..	536	4	150	220	162	464
	..	568	19	212	286	51	432
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	..	538	4	151	221	162	462
	..	568	19	212	286	51	432

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 20	..	1,000	12	465	9	514	0
Minor group 200	..	1,000	44	622	78	256	0
Minor group 207	..	1,000	20	980	0	0	0
Minor group 209	..	1,000	68	932	0	0	0
Major group 23	..	1,000	6	0	0	994	0
Minor group 230	..	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
Minor group 233	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 235	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 24	..	340	0	21	319	0	660
Minor group 240	..	40	0	40	0	0	960
Minor group 250	..	500	0	500	0	0	500
Minor group 253	..	125	0	125	0	0	875
Minor group 255	..	938	0	0	938	0	62
Minor group 257	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 259	..	18	0	18	0	0	982
Major group 26	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 27	..	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major group 28	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 29	..	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major group 30	..	1,000	750	250	0	0	0
Major group 31	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 32	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 33	..	917	0	0	917	0	83
Major group 34 & 35	..	559	0	559	0	0	441
Minor group 343	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 350	..	600	0	600	0	0	400
Major group 36	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 365	..	0	0	0	0	0	23
Minor group 369	..	977	0	0	977	0	80
Major group 37	..	920	0	0	911	9	0
Minor group 375	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 379	..	571	0	0	571	0	429
Major group 38	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 381	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 384	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 389	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 39	..	100	100	0	0	0	900
Minor group 393	..	979	0	0	979	0	21
Minor group 399	..	857	0	0	857	0	143
	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following division, major groups and minor groups run without power :—

In rural area :—0, 04, 22, 220, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 282, 288, 31, 310, 311, 343, 38, 388 and 389,

In urban area :—22, 220, 233, 235, 25, 27, 273, 28, 282, 29, 31, 311, 32 and 388,

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PALI DISTRICT							
ALL DIVISIONS	 R	353	3	68	236	46	647
	 U	546	106	48	278	114	454
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	 R	353	3	68	236	46	647
	 U	552	107	48	282	115	448
Major group 20	 R	1,000	3	567	36	394	0
	 U	1,000	270	157	90	483	0
Minor group 200	 R	1,000	6	994	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	632	368	0	0	0
Minor group 207	 R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
Minor group 209	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 21	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	667	333	0	0	0
Major group 23	 R	30	0	24	6	0	970
	 U	191	95	48	48	0	809
Minor group 230	 R	833	0	667	166	0	167
	 U	286	143	143	0	0	714
Major group 25	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	67	67	0	0	0	933
Major group 27	 R	20	20	0	0	0	980
	 U	22	22	0	0	0	978
Major group 28	 R	20	12	0	8	0	980
	 U	88	88	0	0	0	912
Minor group 280	 R	600	600	0	0	0	400
	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 288	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	100	100	0	0	0	900
Major group 30	 R	1,000	500	500	0	0	0
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 33	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 336	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	 R	995	0	2	993	0	5
	 U	1,000	50	25	925	0	0
Minor group 340	 R	875	0	0	875	0	125
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 350	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	 R	977	0	0	943	34	23
	 U	826	0	43	783	0	174
Minor group 360	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 363	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 369	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 38	 R	133	44	89	0	0	867
	 U	187	125	0	62	0	813
Minor group 384	 R	444	111	333	0	0	556
	 U	333	333	0	0	0	667

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 39	 R	957	0	9	948	0	43
	 U	833	0	0	833	0	167
Minor group	392 R	600	0	0	600	0	400
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group	393 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group	399 R	857	0	48	809	0	143
	 U	500	0	0	500	0	500

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following divisions, major groups and minor groups run without power :—
In rural area :—0, 04, 22, 235, 236, 237, 273, 281, 282, 283, 288, 29, 31, 310, 311, 314, 388, and 389.
In urban area :—0, 04, 235, 236, 237, 253, 273, 281, 282, 283, 31, 310, 311, 314, 388 and 392.

BARMER DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	 R	228	2	19	194	13	772
	 U	462	9	89	342	22	538
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	 R	228	2	19	194	13	772
	 U	462	9	89	342	22	538
Major group 20	 R	1,000	65	544	0	391	0
	 U	1,000	36	607	179	178	0
Minor group 200	 R	1,000	115	885	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	56	944	0	0	0
Minor group 207	 R	1,000	0	100	0	900	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
Major group 23	 R	2	0	2	0	0	998
	 U	846	77	77	692	0	154
Minor group 233	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 235	 R	2	0	2	0	0	998
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 28	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	77	0	77	0	0	923
Major group 31	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	68	0	0	68	0	932
Minor group 310	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 33	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 350	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 353	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	800	0	0	800	0	200
Minor group 360	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 369	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 39	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	810	0	0	810	0	190

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—
In rural area :—233, 236, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 281, 282, 283, 289, 31, 310, 311 and 314.
In urban area :—22, 220, 235, 281, 30, 311, 38, 384, 388, 390 and 392.

JALOR DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	R	336	13	109	214	0	664
	U	230	82	58	90	0	770
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	R	336	13	109	214	0	664
	U	230	82	58	90	0	770
Major group 20	R	879	61	778	40	0	121
	U	1,000	357	500	143	0	0
Minor group 200	R	1,000	71	917	12	0	0
	U	1,000	556	444	0	0	0
Minor group 207	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major group 23	R	16	16	0	0	0	984
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 30	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 33	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	R	981	19	0	962	0	19
	U	1,000	444	0	556	0	0
Minor group 369	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	375	0	625	0	0
Major group 39	R	980	10	0	970	0	20
	U	333	0	0	333	0	667
Minor group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 399	R	714	143	0	571	0	286
	U	286	0	0	286	0	714

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—
In rural area :—207, 235, 25, 27, 273, 28, 283, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 350 and 38.
In urban area :—23, 27, 273, 28, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 350 and 38.

SIROHI DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	R	587	3	242	325	17	413
	U	859	543	196	120	0	141
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	R	587	3	242	325	17	413
	U	859	543	196	120	0	141
Major group 20	R	1,000	13	907	13	67	0
	U	1,000	711	289	0	0	0
Minor group 200	R	1,000	14	986	0	0	0
	U	1,000	762	238	0	0	0
Minor group 207	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
	U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 21	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 28	R	50	0	50	0	0	950
	U	600	100	500	0	0	400
Minor group 280	R	667	0	667	0	0	333
	U	1,000	167	833	0	0	0
Major group 30	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 33	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	R	1,000	0	65	935	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 350	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 36	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	500	0	0	500	0	500
Minor group 360	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 367	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 369	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 38	R	333	0	0	333	0	667
	U	563	563	0	0	0	437
Minor group 384	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 39	R	967	0	0	967	0	33
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—
In rural area :—23, 235, 26, 282, 283, 31, 311 and 388.
In urban area :—22 and 388.

BHILWARA DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	R	404	8	85	253	58	596
	U	619	133	61	413	12	381
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	R	404	8	85	253	58	596
	U	619	133	61	413	12	381
Major group 20	R	1,000	29	410	207	354	0
	U	1,000	567	217	150	66	0
Minor group 200	R	1,000	66	934	0	0	0
	U	1,000	723	277	0	0	0
Minor group 207	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
	U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
Minor group 209	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 23	R	159	14	145	0	0	841
	U	258	32	226	0	0	742
Minor group 230	R	653	61	592	0	0	347
	U	1,000	125	875	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 237	R	27	0	27	0	0	973
Major group 25	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 27	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 271	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 273	R	18	0	18	0	0	982
Major group 28	U	333	333	0	0	0	667
Minor group 280	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 30	U	333	333	0	0	0	667
Minor group 300	R	19	0	19	0	0	981
Major group 33	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 337	R	7	3	4	0	0	993
Major group 34 & 35	U	267	267	0	0	0	733
Minor group 348	R	400	200	200	0	0	600
Major group 36	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 365	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 38	U	333	333	0	0	0	667
Minor group 384	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 39	U	400	400	0	0	0	600
Minor group 393	R	53	0	0	53	0	947
Major group 20	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 200	R	67	0	0	67	0	933
Minor group 201	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 205	R	973	0	24	951	0	25
Minor group 207	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 21	R	625	0	625	0	0	375
Major group 22	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 23	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 230	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 233	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 235	U	992	22	0	970	0	8
Minor group 236	R	667	56	28	583	0	333
Major group 27	U	250	125	125	0	0	0
Minor group 273	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	750
Major group 28	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 281	R	992	22	0	970	0	8
Minor group 282	U	667	56	28	583	0	333
Minor group 284	R	250	125	125	0	0	0
Major group 30	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 302	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 31	U	37	0	37	0	0	963
Minor group 310	R	57	57	0	0	0	943
Major group 32	U	100	100	0	0	0	750
Minor group 320	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 33	U	917	0	0	917	0	83
Minor group 335	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 336	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—
In rural area:—21, 22, 220, 231, 235, 236, 26, 270, 281, 282, 283, 288, 31, 310, 311, 313, 314, 37 and 388.
In urban area:—22, 220, 235, 237, 281, 282, 283, 301, 31, 310, 311, 313, 337, 367, 388 and 392.

UDAIPUR DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	R	663	34	255	325	51	335
Divisions 2 & 3	U	545	187	35	303	20	453
	R	663	34	255	325	51	335
	U	546	188	35	303	20	454

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 20	R	997	98	735	12	152	3
Minor group 200	U	1,000	635	241	41	83	0
Minor group 201	R	1,000	105	895	0	0	0
Minor group 205	U	1,000	718	282	0	0	0
Minor group 207	R	857	429	428	0	0	143
Major group 21	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 22	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 23	U	1,000	18	105	0	877	0
Minor group 230	R	1,000	200	0	0	800	0
Minor group 233	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 235	R	857	857	0	0	0	143
Minor group 236	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 27	R	167	167	0	0	0	833
Major group 28	U	109	0	82	27	0	891
Minor group 281	R	243	95	13	135	0	757
Minor group 282	U	462	0	308	154	0	538
Minor group 284	R	389	333	56	0	0	611
Major group 30	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 302	R	289	26	0	263	0	711
Minor group 303	U	53	0	53	0	0	947
Minor group 304	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 305	U	34	0	34	0	0	966
Major group 31	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 32	U	375	375	0	0	0	625
Minor group 320	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 33	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Minor group 335	R	68	0	68	0	0	932
Minor group 336	U	92	92	0	0	0	908
Major group 34	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 35	U	125	125	0	0	0	875
Minor group 350	R	118	0	118	0	0	882
Minor group 351	U	103	103	0	0	0	897
Major group 36	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 37	U	58	58	0	0	0	942
Minor group 370	R	500	500	0	0	0	500
Minor group 371	U	667	667	0	0	0	333
Major group 38	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 39	U	750	750	0	0	0	250
Minor group 390	R	6	0	0	6	0	994
Minor group 391	U	143	0	0	143	0	857
Major group 40	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 41	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 410	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 411	U	1,000	375	0	625	0	0
Major group 42	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 43	U	1,000	375	0	625	0	0
Minor group 430	R	200	0	0	200	0	800
Minor group 431	U	478	43	0	435	0	522
Major group 44	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 45	U	200	200	0	0	0	800
Minor group 450	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 451	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
			4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 34 & 35	 R	856	0	0	856	0	144
	 U	889	0	0	889	0	111
Minor group 350	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	 R	982	0	0	982	0	18
	 U	896	113	19	670	94	104
Minor group 362	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	154	0	154	0	0	846
Minor group 365	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 368	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	1,000	412	0	0	0	0
Minor group 369	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	588	0
	 U	1,000	147	0	853	0	0
Major group 37	 R	167	0	167	0	0	833
	 U	667	667	0	0	0	333
Minor group 372	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	739	739	0	0	0	261
Minor group 377	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	833	833	0	0	0	167
Minor group 378	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	 U	700	700	0	0	0	300
Major group 38	 R	300	100	200	0	0	700
	 U	131	131	0	0	0	869
Minor group 384	 R	500	167	333	0	0	500
	 U	486	486	0	0	0	514
Major group 39	 R	936	0	0	936	0	64
	 U	796	28	0	768	0	204
Minor group 393	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	36	0	964	0	0

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following division, major groups and minor groups run without power :—
In rural area :—233, 237, 27, 273, 281, 284, 288, 302, 311, 333, 353, 373, 388, and 399.
In urban area :—0, 04, 220, 235, 237, 288, 29, 31, 311, 333, 373, 388, 390, 392, 394 and 399.

UDAIPUR CITY

ALL DIVISIONS	 U	543	207	11	306	19	457
Divisions 2 & 3	 U	544	207	11	307	19	456
Major group 20	 U	1,000	769	77	51	103	0
Minor group 200	 U	1,000	906	94	0	0	0
Minor group 205	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 207	 U	1,000	200	0	0	800	0
Major group 21	 U	857	857	0	0	0	143
Major group 22	 U	200	200	0	0	0	800
Major group 23	 U	288	119	0	169	0	712
Minor group 230	 U	462	462	0	0	0	538
Minor group 233	 U	289	26	0	263	0	711
Major group 27	 U	375	375	0	0	0	625
Minor group 273	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 28	 U	99	99	0	0	0	901

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
			4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 281	 U	167	167	0	0	0	833
Minor group 282	 U	103	103	0	0	0	897
Minor group 284	 U	59	59	0	0	0	941
Major group 30	 U	846	846	0	0	0	154
Minor group 302	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 32	 U	1,000	375	0	625	0	0
Minor group 320	 U	1,000	375	0	625	0	0
Major group 33	 U	445	56	0	389	0	555
Minor group 335	 U	333	333	0	0	0	667
Minor group 336	 U	1,000	0	0	1000	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	 U	857	0	0	857	0	143
Minor group 350	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	 U	889	121	20	677	71	111
Minor group 362	 U	154	0	154	0	0	846
Minor group 365	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 368	 U	1,000	500	0	0	500	0
Minor group 369	 U	1,000	156	0	844	0	0
Major group 37	 U	681	681	0	0	0	319
Minor group 372	 U	773	773	0	0	0	227
Minor group 377	 U	833	833	0	0	0	167
Minor group 378	 U	700	700	0	0	0	300
Major group 38	 U	134	134	0	0	0	866
Minor group 384	 U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Major group 39	 U	811	32	0	779	0	189
Minor group 393	 U	1,000	40	0	960	0	0

NOTE:—Workshops and factories under the following division, major groups and minor groups run without power :—
0, 04, 220, 235, 237, 288, 29, 31, 311, 333, 373, 388, 390, 392, 394, and 399.

CHITORGARH DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	 R	463	2	191	269	1	537
	 U	418	6	139	268	5	582
Divisions 2 & 3	 R	463	2	191	269	1	537
	 U	418	6	139	268	5	582
Major group 20	 R	834	7	705	122	0	166
	 U	798	29	625	144	0	202
Minor group 200	 R	965	10	955	0	0	35
	 U	1,000	52	948	0	0	0
Minor group 207	 R	95	0	95	0	0	905
	 U	333	0	333	0	0	667
Minor group 209	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 23	 R	56	0	56	0	0	944
	 U	147	0	118	29	0	853
Minor group 230	 R	333	0	333	0	0	667
	 U	500	0	400	100	0	500
Minor group 236	 R	21	0	21	0	0	979
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	1
Major group 28	 R	23	0	23	0	0	977
	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 29	R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 33	R	143	0	143	0	0	857
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	R	987	0	0	987	0	13
	U	824	0	353	471	0	176
Minor group 343	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	857	0	857	0	0	143
Minor group 350	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	R	938	0	0	923	15	62
	U	839	0	0	742	97	161
Minor group 369	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 39	R	984	0	8	976	0	16
	U	845	0	0	845	0	155
Minor group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—

In rural area :—22, 220, 233, 235, 237, 25, 250, 27, 273, 281, 282, 288, 31, 310, 311, 314, 337, 37, 38, 388 and 399.

In urban area :—21, 22, 220, 233, 236, 25, 27, 273, 28, 281, 288, 30, 301, 31, 310, 311, 314, 33, 337, 369, 38, 384, 388, 392 and 399.

DUNGARPUR DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	R	656	0	323	333	0	344
	U	677	309	15	353	0	323
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	R	656	0	323	333	0	344
	U	677	309	15	353	0	323
Major group 20	R	882	0	882	0	0	118
	U	1,000	875	62	63	0	0
Minor group 200	R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	U	1,000	933	67	0	0	0
Major group 21	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 30	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	667	667	0	0	0	333
Major group 33	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	667	0	0	667	0	333
Major group 34 & 35	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 36	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	600	0	400	0	0
Minor group 369	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	600	0	400	0	0
Major group 39	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	905	0	0	905	0	95
Minor group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—

In rural area :—23, 27, 28, 31 and 311.

In urban area :—22, 23, 31, 311, 37 and 38.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BANSWARA DISTRICT							
ALL DIVISIONS	R	547	0	79	415	53	453
	U	694	116	99	297	182	306
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	R	547	0	79	415	53	453
	U	694	116	99	297	182	306
Major group 20	R	1,000	0	590	0	410	0
	U	1,000	220	268	24	488	0
Minor group 200	R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	U	1,000	450	550	0	0	0
Minor group 207	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
	U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
Major group 21	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 211	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 28	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	333	222	111	0	0	667
Major group 33	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	R	925	0	0	925	0	75
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 350	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	900	100	0
Minor group 369	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 38	R	167	0	167	0	0	833
	U	286	143	0	143	0	714
Minor group 384	R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	U	200	200	0	0	0	800
Major group 39	R	973	0	0	973	0	27
	U	294	118	0	176	0	706
Minor group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	400	0	600	0	0

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—

In rural area :—23, 235, 27, 28, 281, 282, 283, 31, 311, 352, 388, and 399.

In urban area :—23, 233, 27, 281, 282, 30, 31, 311, 388 and 399.

BUNDI DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	R	642	6	364	241	31	358
	U	469	203	62	162	42	531
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	R	642	6	364	241	31	358
	U	469	203	62	162	42	531
Major group 20	R	1,000	15	894	15	76	0
	U	1,000	460	222	159	159	0
Minor group 200	R	1,000	17	983	0	0	0
	U	1,000	674	326	0	0	0
Minor group 207	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
	U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 209	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 21	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 23	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	38	38	0	0	0	962
Major group 28	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	100	100	0	0	0	900
Major group 30	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	667	667	0	0	0	333
Major group 32	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 33	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 34 & 35	R	500	0	0	500	0	500
	U	1,000	333	0	667	0	0
Minor group 350	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	R	938	0	0	938	0	62
	U	846	0	0	846	0	154
Minor group 369	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 37	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major group 38	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	583	458	42	83	0	417
Minor group 384	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	846	77	77	0	0
Major group 39	R	680	0	0	680	0	320
	U	520	0	0	520	0	480
Minor group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—

In rural area :—23, 28, 283, 289, 31, 311, 37, 38, 388 and 399.

In urban area :—22, 220, 233, 235, 27, 288, 31, 311, 33 and 399.

KOTA DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	R	556	38	229	189	100	444
	U	481	129	58	256	38	519
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	R	556	38	229	189	100	444
	U	481	129	58	256	38	519
Major group 20	R	1,000	97	620	8	275	0
	U	985	382	313	76	214	15
Minor group 200	R	1,000	135	865	0	0	0
	U	1,000	538	451	11	0	0
Minor group 205	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	111	0	889	0	0
Minor group 207	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
	U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
Major group 21	R	500	0	0	500	0	500
	U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 22	R	500	500	0	0	0	500
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 220	R	500	500	0	0	0	500
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 23	R	30	0	30	0	0	970
	U	231	115	0	116	0	769
Minor group 230	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	571	428	0	143	0	429
Minor group 233	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	222	0	0	222	0	778
Minor group 235	R	33	0	33	0	0	967
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 27	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	31	0	31	0	0	969
Major group 28	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	49	37	12	0	0	951
Minor group 281	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	17	0	17	0	0	983
Major group 29	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Major group 30	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	571	476	95	0	0	429
Minor group 301	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	625	625	0	0	0	375
Major group 32	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	917	500	0	417	0	83
Minor group 320	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	909	454	0	455	0	91
Major group 33	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	241	34	0	207	0	759
Minor group 336	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	857	0	0	857	0	143
Major group 34 & 35	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	895	0	53	842	0	105
Minor group 350	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 36	R	946	0	0	946	0	54
	U	962	38	19	830	75	38
Minor group 360	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	83	42	875	0	0
Minor group 367	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	778	0	0	778	0	222
Minor group 369	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 37	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	511	489	0	22	0	489
Minor group 372	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	545	545	0	0	0	455
Minor group 378	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	750	625	0	125	0	250
Minor group 379	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	286	286	0	0	0	714

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major group 38	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 384	 U	42	42	0	0	0	958
Minor group 388	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 388	 U	148	148	0	0	0	852
Minor group 388	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 39	 U	11	11	0	0	0	989
Major group 39	 R	944	0	0	0	0	56
Minor group 390	 U	819	30	0	944	0	181
Minor group 390	 R	0	0	0	789	0	0
Minor group 393	 U	400	400	0	0	0	600
Minor group 393	 R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Minor group 393	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 399	 R	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 399	 U	454	136	0	0	0	546

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—
In rural area:—230, 233, 27, 273, 28, 282, 283, 288, 31, 310, 311, 33, 38, 388 and 399.
In urban area:—22, 220, 235, 273, 282, 283, 288, 289, 31, 310, 311, 333, 335 and 392.

KOTA CITY

ALL DIVISIONS	 U	440	152	31	228	29	560
Divisions 2 & 3	 U	440	152	31	228	29	560
Major group 20	 U	980	500	204	102	174	20
Minor group 200	 U	1,000	696	290	14	0	0
Minor group 205	 U	1,000	111	0	889	0	0
Minor group 207	 U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 21	 U	1,000	500	0	0	1,000	0
Major group 23	 U	130	130	0	0	0	870
Minor group 230	 U	500	0	0	0	0	500
Major group 28	 U	41	41	0	0	0	959
Major group 29	 U	500	500	0	0	0	500
Major group 30	 U	526	526	0	0	0	474
Minor group 301	 U	625	625	0	0	0	375
Major group 32	 U	917	500	0	417	0	83
Minor group 320	 U	909	454	0	455	0	91
Major group 33	 U	200	67	0	133	0	800
Minor group 336	 U	667	0	0	667	0	333
Major group 34 & 35	 U	889	0	0	889	0	111
Minor group 350	 U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Major group 36	 U	959	41	20	816	82	41
Minor group 360	 U	1,000	83	42	875	0	0
Minor group 367	 U	778	0	0	778	0	222
Minor group 369	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major group 37	 U	511	489	0	22	0	489
Minor group 372	 U	545	545	0	0	0	455
Minor group 378	 U	750	625	0	125	0	250
Minor group 379	 U	286	286	0	0	0	714
Major group 38	 U	44	44	0	0	0	956

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor group 384	 U	148	148	0	0	0	852
Minor group 388	 U	12	12	0	0	0	988
Major group 39	 U	756	41	0	715	0	244
Minor group 390	 U	400	400	0	0	0	600
Minor group 393	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor group 399	 U	454	136	0	318	0	546

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—
22, 220, 233, 235, 27, 273, 281, 282, 283, 288, 31, 311, 333, 335 and 392.

JHALAWAR DISTRICT

ALL DIVISIONS	 R	451	0	139	240	72	549
Divisions 2 & 3	 U	483	40	162	232	49	517
Major group 20	 R	451	0	139	240	72	549
Minor group 200	 U	483	40	162	232	49	517
Minor group 207	 R	1,000	0	607	55	338	0
Minor group 207	 U	1,000	103	552	104	241	0
Minor group 209	 R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Minor group 209	 U	1,000	171	829	0	0	0
Minor group 209	 R	1,000	0	29	0	971	0
Minor group 209	 U	1,000	0	176	0	824	0
Major Group 21	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major Group 21	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major Group 23	 R	357	0	321	36	0	643
Major Group 23	 U	631	0	526	105	0	369
Minor Group 230	 R	643	0	643	0	0	357
Minor Group 230	 U	769	0	769	0	0	231
Minor Group 231	 R	143	0	0	143	0	857
Minor Group 231	 U	333	0	0	333	0	667
Major Group 28	 R	12	0	12	0	0	988
Major Group 28	 U	167	0	167	0	0	833
Major Group 30	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 30	 U	1,000	600	400	0	0	0
Major Group 31	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 31	 U	10	0	0	10	0	990
Major Group 32	 R	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 32	 U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major Group 33	 R	154	0	0	154	0	846
Major Group 33	 U	889	0	0	889	0	111
Minor Group 337	 R	154	0	0	154	0	846
Minor Group 337	 U	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 34 & 35	 R	958	0	0	958	0	42
Major Group 34 & 35	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor Group 350	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor Group 350	 U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Major Group 36	 R	863	0	0	863	0	137
Major Group 36	 U	929	0	214	572	143	71
Minor Group 369	 R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor Group 369	 U	1,000	0	125	875	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3—concl'd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used in State, each District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and above

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group	Rural Urban	All Fuels	Power or Fuel used				
			Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood etc.	Other Power	No Power
			4	5	6	7	8
Major Group 38	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	178	36	71	71	0	822
Minor Group 384	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	714	143	285	286	0	286
Major Group 39	R	940	0	0	940	0	60
	U	816	0	53	763	0	184
Minor Group 393	R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Minor Group 399	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	667	0	222	445	0	333

NOTE :—Workshops and factories under the following major groups and minor groups run without power :—

In rural area :—22, 235, 25, 27, 273, 281, 288, 289, 31, 311, 314, 38, 384, 388 and 399.

In urban area :—22, 27, 273, 281, 288, 289, 310, 311, 337 and 388.

APPENDIX

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
			4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN STATE							
Total	44,215	163,409	44,690	20,731	30,754	4,111	63,123
040	5	22	..	..	..	..	22
041	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
043	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
048	26	267	14	..	..	..	253
200	5,676	18,085	4,268	13,792	6	..	19
201	13	108	6	83	15	..	4
202	16	106	4	36	61	..	5
205	87	448	117	..	300	..	31
206	29	48	5	..	4	..	39
207	1,952	5,119	251	834	..	3,859	175
208	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
209	500	1,746	15	..	1,731	..	..
210	8	162	75	..	80	..	7
211	2	9	..	..	8	..	1
213	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
214	32	123	30	23	4	..	66
215	31	339	247	62	22	..	8
216	45	137	87	9	27	..	14
219	5	8	..	..	7	..	1
220	361	3,541	7	..	..	..	3,534
221	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
223	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
224	5	35	4	..	..	..	31
226	7	60	44	..	..	..	16
230	454	5,217	1,864	1,989	352	..	1,012
231	80	255	53	..	..	..	202
232	18	4,210	4,190	..	..	..	20
233	400	1,274	27	..	399	..	848
234	19	54	1	..	..	..	53
235	1,829	5,041	8	137	..	..	4,896
236	1,452	4,173	30	62	11	..	4,070
237	450	1,240	2	1	1	..	1,236
238	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
239	11	94	8	69	..	..	17
240	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
241	8	29	..	..	..	..	29
242	2	2	..	..	1	..	1
243	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
244	7	15	..	..	..	..	15
250	46	481	373	4	39	..	65
251	139	2,247	226	1	73	..	1,947
252	2	176	176	..	..	..	..
253	16	55	..	..	..	..	55
254	6	18	..	..	..	..	18
255	215	509	..	..	..	..	509

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
256	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
261	3	9	..	4	..	..	5
262	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
263	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
264	46	136	..	..	..	..	136
265	5	13	..	..	12	..	1
270	77	1,066	79	9	19	..	959
271	31	357	259	42	..	..	56
272	332	1,173	237	46	..	..	890
273	963	2,066	39	3	..	..	2,024
274	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
276	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
278	5	16	4	..	..	..	12
279	50	147	4	..	..	..	143
280	118	469	258	137	..	..	74
281	1,728	4,197	35	4	..	..	4,158
282	1,366	3,008	30	12	..	..	2,966
283	429	872	4	1	..	..	867
284	81	224	63	4	..	..	157
285	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
286	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
288	277	671	8	..	..	..	663
289	346	723	9	..	..	..	709
290	24	110	35	15	5	..	60
291	7	40	15	..	..	..	25
292	18	63	4	..	..	..	59
300	166	1,224	1,060	12	..	..	152
301	74	969	882	14	..	..	73
302	101	680	521	54	..	..	105
303	40	118	46	..	..	..	72
310	683	1,835	..	..	..	..	1,645
311	8,083	16,151	..	..	190	..	16,151
312	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
313	102	280	8	..	..	..	271
314	302	590	..	..	1	..	590
315	5	11	..	..	..	..	11
320	52	195	50	..	..	..	12
321	13	44	25	..	133	..	19
322	3	17	15	..	..	..	2
323	13	26	..	..	..	..	26
330	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
331	11	32	8	..	..	..	23
332	13	195	154	20	15	..	6
333	69	229	..	..	31	..	198
334	5	35	15	4	4	..	12
335	91	881	211	41	399	..	230
336	139	573	19	23	504	..	27
337	103	254	51	..	79	..	124
338	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
339	21	106	35	15	39	..	17

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
340	59	965	193	12	699	..	61
341	51	3,052	2,844	50	9	..	149
342	46	880	..	9	862	..	9
343	182	1,307	54	728	2	..	523
344	24	67	..	..	..	..	67
345	41	138	..	..	..	..	138
348	12	411	..	333	..	..	78
350	2,625	5,529	..	..	5,398	..	131
351	8	11	..	..	..	..	11
352	114	234	..	4	..	..	230
353	171	504	128	..	306	..	70
355	93	244	..	1	..	..	243
356	6	11	..	..	..	..	11
357	1	720	720	..	..	..	..
359	8	24	..	..	15	..	9
360	103	579	84	5	444	..	46
361	8	15	1	..	12	..	2
362	40	118	10	39	9	..	60
363	9	29	15	..	5	..	9
364	38	322	179	..	104	..	39
365	232	1,365	255	521	286	..	303
366	12	29	..	..	3	..	21
367	66	252	74	..	50	..	128
368	137	655	399	4	..	252	..
369	2,035	15,124	6,644	8	8,463	..	9
370	36	174	67	13	63	..	31
372	60	308	225	..	19	..	64
373	11	106	75	4	..	..	27
374	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
375	14	28	13	..	..	..	15
376	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
377	28	57	50	1	..	..	6
378	63	202	73	..	11	..	118
379	45	1,161	973	..	..	..	188
380	35	10,186	8,707	104	193	..	1,182
381	16	3,806	3,700	4	..	..	102
382	9	522	500	8	..	..	14
383	18	65	8	..	..	..	57
384	633	4,471	1,856	1,211	55	..	1,349
385	74	310	168	12	126	..	4
386	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
388	1,463	3,038	27	..	1	..	3,010
389	58	162	4	..	13	..	145
390	40	163	58	15	..	..	90
392	265	483	34	..	5	..	446
393	4,730	8,969	93	46	8,830	..	..
394	47	147	19	..	..	..	128
395	10	21	8	..	..	..	13
399	459	1,106	97	33	182	..	794

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GANGANAGAR DISTRICT							
Total	1,111	5,904	1,080	2,476	1,002	9	1,337
200	417	1,906	269	1,637	..	..	..
205	3	8	..	..	1	..	7
206	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
207	2	9	..	..	..	9	..
209	2	5	..	..	5	..	..
214	3	16	..	4	..	..	12
215	2	70	35	35	..	..	..
216	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
220	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
230	23	1,092	125	744	..	..	223
235	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
271	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
272	4	7	1	..	..	..	6
273	10	35	..	..	..	..	35
280	18	65	59	5	..	..	1
281	45	118	..	..	..	..	118
282	8	21	..	..	..	..	21
283	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
284	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
288	8	21	..	..	..	..	1
289	8	13	..	..	..	..	13
301	4	12	..	..	..	..	12
302	7	22	22	..	..	..	12
310	20	90	..	..	..	..	90
311	155	330	..	..	..	..	330
314	9	19	..	..	..	..	19
320	5	15	..	..	7	..	8
332	3	43	39	4	..	..	1
335	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
336	8	34	..	15	4	..	15
339	1	15	..	15	..	..	..
340	17	571	..	4	563	..	4
341	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
342	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
350	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
362	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
368	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
369	26	103	..	..	103	..	..
370	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
377	2	5	..	1	..	..	4
378	10	35	..	..	..	..	35
379	2	9	..	..	..	..	9
380	5	363	358	..	..	..	9
383	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
384	81	357	159	12	4	..	1
388	49	116	..	..	1	..	115

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIKANER DISTRICT							
389	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
390	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
392	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
393	112	283	..	..	283	..	..
399	17	35	4	..	23	..	8
Total	1,720	9,070	3,690	53	1,191	156	3,980
040	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
041	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
043	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
200	124	324	271	53	..	..	..
206	14	17	..	..	..	..	17
207	92	160	5	..	..	155	..
209	12	31	15	..	16	..	..
214	5	13	..	..	..	..	13
215	4	46	46	..	..	..	..
216	6	14	8	..	1	..	5
219	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
220	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
221	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
230	3	3	2	..	..	..	1
231	19	76	15	..	..	..	61
232	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
233	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
235	48	199	..	..	..	..	199
236	10	114	..	..	..	..	114
237	103	363	..	..	..	..	363
239	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
241	5	18	..	..	..	..	18
244	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
250	3	104	69	..	35	..	..
251	125	1,793	226	..	8	..	1,559
252	2	176	176	..	..	..	..
254	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
255	77	248	..	..	..	..	248
270	11	193	..	..	..	..	193
272	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
273	7	15	..	..	..	..	15
278	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
279	44	135	..	..	..	..	135
280	5	20	20	..	..	..	..
281	20	116	..	..	..	..	116
282	60	113	..	..	..	..	113
283	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
288	8	8	..	..	..	..	8

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
			4	5	6	7	8
292	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
300	12	64	60	..	..	..	4
302	2	102	102	..	..	..	..
310	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
311	126	307	..	..	..	..	307
314	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
320	2	5	..	..	..	..	4
323	2	2	..	..	5	..	..
333	1	15	..	..	..	..	2
335	7	44	5	..	..	..	15
336	4	17	..	..	39	..	..
337	1	1	1	..	17	..	..
339	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
340	4	30	..	..	..	..	4
341	8	31	12	..	7	..	23
343	2	2	..	..	..	..	19
350	50	181	..	..	..	..	2
353	4	16	8	..	181	..	..
360	1	15	..	..	8	..	..
365	36	72	4	..	15	..	..
368	2	5	4	..	27	..	41
369	115	361	26	..	..	1	..
370	6	17	4	..	335	..	..
375	2	2	1	..	13	..	..
378	9	17	11	..	..	..	1
379	3	108	108	..	..	..	6
380	6	2,420	2,420	..	..	..	..
384	33	113	59	..	..	..	..
388	117	230	..	..	..	..	54
390	2	5	4	..	..	..	230
392	19	29	..	..	..	..	1
393	309	484	..	..	..	..	29
394	2	2	..	..	484	..	..
399	2	5	..	..	..	..	2
CHURU DISTRICT							
Total	648	1,925	366	215	419	94	831
200	138	388	196	188	..	..	4
205	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
207	45	109	15	..	..	..	..
209	6	19	..	..	19	94	..
210	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
214	1	4	..	..	..	..	1
215	4	23	16	7	..	..	4
216	3	8	8	..	..	..	..
220	13	82	..	..	..	..	82

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
			4	5	6	7	8
230	8	19	13	..	..	..	6
233	6	28	..	..	..	..	28
236	43	110	..	..	..	..	110
273	4	14	..	..	..	..	14
281	33	63	..	..	..	..	63
282	2	5	..	..	..	..	8
283	3	8	..	..	..	..	7
301	6	26	15	4	..	..	12
302	3	20	8	..	..	..	379
311	112	379	..	..	4	..	..
334	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
335	4	10	..	..	23	..	..
336	5	23	..	..	4	..	..
340	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
341	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
342	4	12	..	..	12	..	..
343	5	34	..	..	..	..	34
344	1	1	..	..	39	..	1
350	21	39	..	..	..	..	4
365	1	4	..	..	84	..	..
369	32	131	47	8	..	..	..
370	2	12	4	..	..	..	4
378	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
380	2	12	12	..	..	..	..
384	10	30	..	8	..	..	22
388	4	7	..	..	..	..	7
392	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
393	105	247	21	..	226	..	..
399	12	22	..	..	..	..	22
JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT							
Total	629	1,664	104	403	305	46	806
040	3	17	..	..	..	..	17
200	143	457	65	392	..	..	..
207	21	46	..	7	..	39	..
209	5	8	..	..	8	..	..
215	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
220	4	11	..	..	..	..	11
230	6	6	..	..	..	..	6
231	3	11	..	..	..	..	11
233	25	99	..	..	..	..	99
235	2	79	..	..	..	..	79
236	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
237	10	15	..	..	..	..	15
250	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
272	3	6	6	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
273	5	42	..	..	..	..	42
280	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
281	9	34	15	..	..	..	19
282	24	62	..	..	..	..	62
283	5	15	4	..	..	..	11
288	23	48	..	..	..	..	48
289	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
302	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
310	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
311	159	297	..	..	..	..	297
314	3	11	..	..	..	..	11
333	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
335	5	19	..	..	18	..	1
336	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
340	1	8	..	..	8	..	..
343	4	9	..	..	..	..	9
350	18	38	..	..	38	..	..
360	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
365	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
368	2	7	..	..	..	7	..
369	37	80	..	..	80	..	..
372	4	15	..	..	4	..	11
377	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
382	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
384	4	12	7	4	..	..	1
388	5	8	..	..	..	..	8
390	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
392	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
393	70	147	..	..	147	..	..
399	8	18	..	..	..	..	18
ALWAR DISTRICT							
Total	2,183	6,456	468	1,093	1,382	99	3,414
200	323	1,024	83	941	..	..	..
202	6	53	..	..	53	..	..
205	3	11	..	..	11	..	..
206	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
207	60	259	82	78	..	99	..
209	2	5	..	..	5	..	..
214	2	8	..	4	..	..	4
215	2	110	110	..	..	..	..
216	2	12	12	..	..	..	..
220	4	14	..	..	..	..	14
230	18	36	..	7	..	..	29
231	5	17	..	..	..	..	17
232	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
233	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
234	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
235	118	368	..	..	..	..	368
236	102	272	..	..	..	..	272
237	4	7	2	..	1	..	4
242	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
244	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
270	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
272	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
273	114	184	..	..	..	..	184
280	6	14	1	11	..	..	2
281	49	128	..	..	..	..	128
282	324	794	..	..	..	..	794
283	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
286	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
288	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
300	6	19	..	..	..	..	19
301	13	70	70	..	..	..	..
302	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
303	2	19	4	..	..	..	15
310	45	151	..	..	..	..	151
311	398	936	..	..	..	..	936
313	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
314	6	11	..	..	..	..	11
320	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
321	4	14	..	..	..	..	14
323	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
335	6	52	..	29	19	..	4
336	10	41	4	8	29	..	..
337	6	14	4	..	2	..	8
340	6	21	..	..	14	..	7
341	2	36	..	..	..	..	36
342	3	3	..	..	2	..	1
343	1	15	..	15	..	..	..
345	27	94	..	..	..	..	94
350	125	314	..	..	314	..	..
360	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
363	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
364	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
365	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
367	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
368	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
369	58	569	4	..	565	..	..
370	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
379	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
383	4	12	4	..	..	..	8
384	22	65	19	..	..	..	46
388	67	150	..	..	..	..	150

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
389	3	9	..	..	4	..	5
392	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
393	172	363	..	..	363	..	..
394	6	35	15	..	..	..	20
399	18	36	14	..	..	..	22
BHARATPUR DISTRICT							
Total	1,408	6,761	2,377	1,083	1,966	179	1,156
200	322	1,025	153	872	..	..	..
205	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
206	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
207	92	218	21	30	..	167	..
208	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
209	215	1,117	..	..	1,117	..	..
210	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
214	2	19	4	15	..	..	..
215	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
220	1	75	..	..	..	..	75
230	16	24	6	1	..	..	17
231	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
233	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
235	63	179	..	..	..	..	179
236	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
237	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
240	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
265	4	12	..	..	12	..	..
270	2	79	75	..	..	..	4
272	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
273	35	58	..	..	..	..	58
276	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
280	2	12	8	4	..	..	..
281	5	31	..	..	..	..	31
282	45	85	..	..	..	..	85
283	27	60	..	1	..	..	59
288	3	6	4	..	..	..	2
289	18	45	..	..	..	..	45
301	2	7	7	..	..	..	..
302	2	8	..	4	..	..	4
303	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
310	10	10	..	..	..	..	10
311	137	305	..	..	..	..	305
313	3	11	..	..	..	..	11
314	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
330	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
333	2	29	..	..	..	..	29

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
334	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
335	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
336	7	36	..	..	36	..	..
340	3	77	..	8	69	..	..
342	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
343	2	43	35	8	..	..	..
344	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
350	61	86	..	..	86	..	..
353	3	37	..	..	37	..	..
357	1	720	720	..	..	..	..
360	2	39	..	..	39	..	..
362	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
363	5	59	..	35	15	..	9
367	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
368	4	12	..	..	..	12	..
369	91	352	..	..	352	..	..
377	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
380	2	200	100	100	..	..	..
381	1	700	700	..	..	..	..
382	1	500	500	..	..	..	..
384	18	70	15	..	39	..	16
388	60	151	..	..	..	..	151
389	11	29	..	..	..	..	29
392	5	5	..	..	..	..	5
393	90	158	4	..	154	..	..
399	4	10	4	..	..	..	6
SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT							
Total	1,715	6,582	2,309	1,037	837	238	2,161
200	251	989	34	955	..	..	..
205	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
207	130	238	..	..	..	238	..
216	2	7	7	..	..	..	..
220	7	122	..	..	..	..	122
226	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
230	28	66	..	..	..	..	66
233	12	30	17	..	4	..	9
235	64	144	..	..	..	..	144
236	122	318	..	35	..	..	283
239	2	9	..	..	..	..	9
261	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
263	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
264	33	78	..	..	..	..	78
280	6	59	..	35	..	..	24
281	82	152	..	..	..	..	152

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
282	30	65	..	..	..	..	65
283	60	122	..	..	..	..	122
288	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
289	56	109	..	..	..	..	109
291	2	15	..	..	..	..	15
292	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
302	11	31	..	8	..	..	23
310	21	55	..	..	..	..	55
311	323	600	..	..	..	..	600
314	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
333	11	11	..	..	..	..	11
336	2	7	..	..	7	..	..
341	1	2,250	2,250	..	..	..	..
342	6	36	..	..	36	..	..
343	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
350	109	290	..	..	290	..	..
360	27	75	..	..	57	..	18
365	19	46	..	..	..	..	46
367	2	5	..	..	1	..	4
369	62	135	..	..	133	..	2
381	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
388	11	29	..	..	..	..	29
389	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
392	3	8	..	..	..	..	8
393	169	305	..	..	305	..	..
399	32	131	..	..	..	..	131
JAIPUR DISTRICT							
Total	8,502	32,781	7,339	2,143	8,030	620	14,649
048	17	47	14	..	..	..	33
200	799	2,214	1,210	1,003	1	..	..
201	2	15	..	..	15	..	..
205	22	179	87	..	85	..	7
206	10	23	5	..	3	..	15
207	178	510	21	..	..	489	..
209	7	29	..	..	29	..	..
210	5	85	75	..	5	..	5
213	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
214	3	13	..	..	..	..	13
215	4	23	..	..	22	..	1
216	8	21	15	1	4	..	1
220	33	120	..	..	..	..	120
221	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
223	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
230	77	210	58	4	..	..	148

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
231	4	25	1	..	..	..	24
232	9	1,211	1,211	..	..	..	..
233	103	501	4	..	260	..	237
234	15	50	..	..	..	..	50
235	469	1,343	..	..	..	..	1,343
236	701	1,944	15	..	..	..	1,929
237	130	355	..	..	..	..	355
239	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
250	4	10	4	4	..	..	2
253	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
255	3	22	..	..	..	..	22
256	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
261	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
263	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
270	27	593	..	5	..	..	588
271	16	152	129	..	..	..	23
272	49	356	182	27	..	..	147
273	7	71	35	..	..	..	36
274	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
276	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
280	20	59	45	4	..	..	10
281	664	1,660	..	..	..	..	1,660
282	11	37	..	..	..	..	37
283	20	50	..	..	..	..	50
284	14	46	16	4	..	..	26
285	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
288	10	30	..	..	..	..	30
289	6	17	5	..	..	..	12
290	23	95	35	..	..	..	60
291	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
292	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
300	71	580	549	4	..	..	27
301	6	631	631	..	..	..	..
302	13	49	37	12	..	..	..
303	15	40	23	..	..	..	17
310	123	303	..	..	..	..	303
311	1,624	3,705	..	..	..	..	3,705
313	79	243	8	..	..	..	235
314	175	390	..	..	..	..	390
315	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
320	20	69	..	..	69	..	..
323	6	19	..	..	..	..	19
331	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
332	7	129	111	1	15	..	2
333	2	8	..	..	4	..	4
334	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
335	20	258	54	..	200	..	4
336	33	158	15	..	143	..	..

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
337	26	66	8	..	52	..	6
338	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
339	5	51	35	..	16	..	..
340	16	215	185	..	8	..	22
341	15	98	8	50	..	..	40
343	76	236	..	..	..	..	236
344	21	64	..	..	..	..	64
345	11	31	..	..	..	..	31
350	349	786	..	..	786	..	..
353	114	231	..	..	231	..	..
355	93	244	..	1	..	..	243
356	5	10	..	..	..	..	10
359	3	11	..	..	11	..	..
360	5	58	57	..	..	..	1
362	9	17	..	..	9	..	8
363	3	20	15	..	..	..	5
364	31	285	171	..	100	..	14
365	43	277	110	..	75	..	92
367	22	126	70	..	..	..	56
368	62	346	215	..	..	131	..
369	343	3,809	8	..	3,801	..	..
370	19	123	45	..	50	..	28
372	2	15	15	..	..	..	..
373	1	75	75	..	..	..	..
374	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
375	4	9	8	..	..	..	1
377	14	29	28	..	..	..	1
378	8	29	5	..	..	..	24
379	7	463	463	..	..	..	..
380	7	1,786	608	..	9	..	1,169
381	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
382	3	8	..	8	..	..	..
383	8	39	..	..	..	..	39
384	155	1,414	385	999	1	..	29
385	67	233	125	12	96	..	..
388	330	638	..	..	..	..	638
389	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
390	11	31	27	..	..	..	4
392	57	118	34	..	..	..	84
393	824	1,864	2	..	1,862	..	..
394	16	57	4	..	..	..	53
395	4	12	4	..	..	..	8
399	24	74	7	4	59	..	4

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SIKAR DISTRICT							
Total	1,156	3,100	11	548	857	..	1,684
200	174	521	11	510	..	..	..
205	1	1	..	..	1	..	56
207	27	56	..	..	..	..	..
215	1	15	..	15	..	..	42
220	5	42	..	..	..	..	28
230	11	32	..	4	..	..	7
231	2	7	..	..	..	..	24
233	16	26	..	..	2	..	1
235	2	5	..	4	..	..	75
236	23	75	..	..	..	..	5
253	2	5	..	..	..	..	28
264	8	28	..	..	..	..	1
270	1	1	..	..	..	..	299
272	105	314	..	15	..	..	39
273	11	39	..	..	..	..	39
281	16	39	..	..	..	..	35
282	13	35	..	..	..	..	17
283	7	17	..	..	..	..	5
284	5	5	..	..	..	..	76
289	31	76	..	..	..	..	1
291	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
301	1	4	..	..	..	..	13
302	5	13	..	..	..	..	4
303	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
310	4	4	..	..	..	..	526
311	225	526	..	..	..	..	..
336	1	1	..	..	1	..	4
337	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
339	1	8	..	..	8	..	7
341	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
342	16	257	..	..	257	..	46
343	6	46	..	..	..	..	7
350	41	143	..	..	136	..	7
351	7	7	..	..	..	..	13
360	8	33	..	..	20	..	5
365	4	12	..	..	7	..	7
369	29	62	..	..	55	..	7
375	4	7	..	..	..	..	1
380	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
383	2	2	..	..	..	..	10
384	5	10	..	..	..	..	38
388	20	38	..	..	..	..	50
392	27	50	..	..	..	..	..
393	200	370	..	..	370	..	1
395	1	1	..	..	..	..	150
399	80	150	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AJMER DISTRICT							
Total	3,776	23,787	12,882	1,458	2,467	384	6,596
200	447	1,257	507	750	..	..	..
202	4	4	..	..	3	..	1
205	31	157	15	..	129	..	13
207	206	409	18	12	..	379	..
209	28	89	..	..	89	..	..
214	10	33	15	..	4	..	14
215	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
216	8	26	..	..	22	..	4
220	94	1,106	..	..	..	..	1,106
226	6	59	43	..	..	..	16
230	61	670	90	145	210	..	225
231	2	5	1	..	..	..	4
232	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
233	43	182	2	..	8	..	172
235	41	276	8	7	..	..	261
236	153	594	..	19	11	..	564
237	38	95	..	..	..	..	95
250	18	33	..	..	..	..	33
251	10	409	..	..	65	..	344
255	8	8	..	..	..	..	8
264	2	15	..	..	..	..	15
270	7	34	4	..	19	..	11
271	4	122	87	35	..	..	..
272	158	428	33	4	..	..	391
273	52	72	..	..	..	..	72
281	428	885	..	..	..	..	885
288	15	37	..	..	..	..	37
292	2	8	4	..	..	..	4
300	52	485	413	4	..	..	68
302	3	22	7	15	..	..	..
303	9	29	19	..	..	..	10
310	72	323	..	..	..	..	323
311	458	1,031	..	..	..	..	1,031
314	10	23	..	..	..	..	23
320	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
322	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
333	6	11	..	..	11	..	..
335	23	185	18	..	115	..	..
336	22	91	..	..	91	..	52
339	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
340	1	8	8	..	..	..	12
341	8	19	..	..	4	..	..
343	9	22	4	..	2	..	15
348	3	24	..	..	..	..	16
350	302	542	..	..	542	..	24

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
353	7	13	..	..	8	..	5
360	2	12	..	..	..	..	12
362	3	8	..	..	..	..	8
365	9	507	50	450	..	..	7
366	11	28	..	..	8	..	20
368	12	28	23	..	..	5	..
369	182	6,735	6,245	..	490	..	..
370	2	9	9	..	..	..	..
372	7	70	70	..	..	..	..
373	3	9	..	4	..	..	5
378	14	46	12	..	7	..	27
379	8	26	11	..	..	..	15
380	5	5,011	5,000	..	4	..	7
384	57	283	112	4	..	..	167
385	3	33	4	..	29	..	..
388	133	288	..	..	..	..	288
389	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
390	3	19	19	..	..	..	..
392	32	95	..	..	..	..	95
393	382	619	23	1	595	..	..
394	4	9	..	..	..	..	9
395	4	7	4	..	..	..	3
399	29	72	..	4	1	..	67
TONK DISTRICT							
Total	949	2,837	25	720	539	108	1,445
200	194	694	24	670	..	..	..
207	32	100	..	..	..	100	..
209	9	19	..	..	19	..	..
220	8	181	..	..	..	..	181
230	13	74	..	26	7	..	41
231	16	26	..	..	..	..	26
232	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
235	39	104	..	..	..	..	104
236	15	53	..	..	..	..	53
237	8	45	..	..	..	..	45
239	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
242	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
250	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
262	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
270	16	116	..	4	..	..	112
273	5	13	..	..	..	..	13
280	4	15	..	11	..	..	4
281	20	43	..	..	..	..	43

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APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
282	99	265	..	..	..	..	265
289	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
300	8	16	..	..	..	..	16
301	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
310	16	53	..	5	..	..	53
311	136	334	..	..	..	..	334
336	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
337	15	36	..	..	7	..	36
339	9	14	..	..	14	..	14
350	64	142	..	..	14	..	22
351	1	4	..	..	142	..	..
352	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
362	1	4	..	4	..	..	4
368	3	8	..	..	..	..	8
369	49	160	1	..	..	8	..
388	49	101	..	..	159	..	..
392	1	4	..	..	..	..	101
393	101	176	..	..	176	..	4
JAISALMER DISTRICT							
Total	432	917	8	12	320	4	573
200	8	14	4	10	..	..	..
207	1	4	..	..	..	4	..
233	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
235	22	45	..	..	..	..	45
237	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
253	25	55	..	..	..	..	55
270	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
282	48	109	..	..	..	..	109
283	9	12	..	..	..	..	12
289	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
310	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
311	118	259	..	..	..	..	259
343	4	12	..	..	..	..	12
350	26	59	..	..	59	..	59
352	44	62	..	..	..	..	62
363	4	9	..	..	..	..	9
369	6	16	..	..	9	..	16
370	1	1	..	..	16	..	1
384	2	5	4	1	..	..	..
388	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
393	100	235	..	..	..	..	1
399	5	8	..	..	235	..	8

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JODHPUR DISTRICT							
Total	2,234	9,448	4,501	222	986	273	3,466
048	1	209	..	..	..	..	209
200	178	424	268	156	..	..	..
205	5	10	..	..	10	..	..
207	132	280	30	..	..	250	..
209	5	17	..	..	17	..	..
214	2	7	7	..	..	..	..
216	6	11	11	..	..	..	..
219	4	7	..	..	7	..	..
220	14	68	..	..	..	..	68
224	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
230	7	15	11	..	..	..	4
231	2	36	36	..	..	..	..
232	1	35	35	..	..	..	..
233	11	22	..	..	4	..	18
235	70	233	..	..	..	..	233
236	59	103	15	..	..	..	88
237	60	113	..	..	..	..	113
239	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
244	3	11	..	..	..	..	11
250	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
251	3	30	..	1	..	..	29
255	25	35	..	..	..	..	35
270	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
272	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
273	30	136	..	..	..	..	136
279	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
280	7	25	20	4	..	..	1
281	56	178	16	..	..	..	162
282	11	73	..	..	..	..	73
288	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
289	120	291	4	..	..	..	287
292	7	22	..	..	..	..	22
300	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
301	10	74	74	..	..	..	..
302	19	164	144	..	..	..	20
303	4	7	..	..	..	..	7
310	25	84	..	..	..	..	84
311	305	673	..	..	..	..	673
314	5	10	..	..	..	..	10
320	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
321	9	30	25	..	..	..	5
322	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
331	5	17	..	..	..	..	17
333	7	7	..	..	..	..	7
335	8	21	..	..	..	..	21
336	7	17	..	..	17	..	..

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
337	2	23	23	..	..	..	..
339	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
340	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
341	1	4	..	..	..	..	1
350	40	103	..	..	..	..	4
352	53	91	..	..	103	..	..
353	13	133	108	..	..	..	91
356	1	1	..	..	..	..	25
359	1	4	..	..	..	..	1
360	2	12	..	..	4	..	..
362	2	2	..	..	12	..	..
364	2	9	..	..	..	..	2
365	16	38	8	..	..	..	1
368	15	45	15	..	8	..	15
369	127	427	22	..	..	23	..
377	2	5	104	..	323	..	..
378	2	2	5	..	..	..	..
379	5	168	..	..	..	..	2
381	2	3,004	151	..	..	..	17
382	2	5	3,000	..	..	..	4
383	2	7	..	..	..	..	5
384	84	645	..	..	..	..	7
385	1	35	244	..	..	..	401
388	188	335	35	..	..	..	309
389	8	42	26	..	..	..	38
392	32	42	..	..	4	..	42
393	312	517	..	45	472	..	..
394	7	19	..	..	..	..	19
399	74	208	56	16	..	..	136
NAGAUUR DISTRICT							
Total	1,494	4,404	69	1,104	1,113	290	1,808
048	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
200	212	632	15	617	..	..	3
202	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
207	190	284	35	1	..	..	..
209	10	15	..	..	..	249	..
220	9	81	..	..	15	..	..
230	10	18	..	..	..	..	81
231	4	4	..	5	..	..	13
233	40	68	..	..	..	..	4
235	64	221	..	..	45	..	23
236	1	4	..	15	..	..	206
243	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
250	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
255	11	18	..	..	..	..	4
			..	..	..	..	18

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
272	2	9	..	..	..	..	9
273	63	154	..	..	..	..	154
280	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
281	5	22	..	..	..	..	22
282	83	168	..	..	..	..	168
283	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
288	3	11	..	..	..	..	11
292	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
300	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
302	4	15	11	4	..	..	..
310	14	29	..	..	..	..	29
311	309	787	..	..	..	..	787
322	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
326	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
341	4	10	..	..	5	..	5
342	3	304	..	..	304	..	..
343	58	561	..	406	..	..	155
350	50	95	..	..	95	..	..
353	4	14	..	..	..	..	14
360	2	5	..	..	4	..	1
364	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
365	21	67	..	..	27	..	40
367	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
368	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
369	130	394	..	..	394	..	..
381	8	24	..	4	..	..	20
384	13	66	4	44	..	..	18
388	10	15	..	..	..	..	15
389	15	41	4	..	..	..	37
392	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
393	117	213	..	..	213	..	..
399	6	16	..	..	2	..	14
PALI DISTRICT							
Total	3,071	9,618	3,440	735	1,916	281	3,246
048	5	8	..	..	..	..	8
200	212	707	87	620	..	..	..
207	163	275	..	..	..	275	..
209	19	67	..	..	67	..	..
215	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
216	2	7	7	..	..	..	..
224	2	15	..	..	..	..	15
230	13	40	8	22	4	..	6
231	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
232	1	2,944	2,944	..	..	..	..
233	6	17	..	..	4	..	13

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
235	100	233					
236	50	157	..	..	..	..	233
237	14	39	..	..	..	..	157
250	1	300	..	..	..	..	39
251	1	15	300	..	..	..	..
253	13	46	..	..	..	..	15
272	3	22	..	..	..	..	46
273	92	208	15	..	..	..	7
278	2	8	..	..	..	..	208
280	7	29	4	..	..	..	4
281	31	59	22	..	..	..	7
282	179	302	..	..	..	..	59
283	48	86	..	..	..	..	302
284	1	15	..	..	..	..	86
288	13	34	..	..	..	..	15
289	5	16	4	..	..	..	30
292	2	15	..	..	5	..	11
301	1	4	..	..	..	..	15
302	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
310	51	109	..	4	..	..	..
311	1,209	1,702	..	..	..	..	109
313	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,702
314	6	11	..	..	..	..	1
315	3	6	..	..	..	..	11
331	1	4	..	..	..	..	6
332	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
336	5	18	4	..	..	..	..
337	1	15	..	..	18	..	..
340	8	26	15	..	..	..	..
341	1	4	..	..	22	..	4
342	4	224	..	..	..	..	4
343	1	15	..	8	216	..	..
350	452	717	..	15	..	..	..
353	2	12	12	..	717	..	..
360	11	215	..	..	..	..	..
363	5	5	..	..	215	..	..
364	1	1	..	..	5	..	..
365	7	65	..	..	..	..	1
366	1	1	..	35	29	..	1
367	3	20	..	..	..	..	1
368	3	6	..	..	..	..	20
369	80	155	..	..	..	6	..
375	1	4	..	..	155	..	..
380	2	184	..	..	..	..	4
383	1	4	..	4	180	..	..
384	15	47	4	..	..	..	..
388	33	51	6	22	..	..	19
389	10	13	..	..	..	..	51
			..	..	..	..	13

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
392	11	14	..	..	3	..	11
393	128	239	..	..	239	..	..
394	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
399	23	48	..	4	37	..	7
BARMER DISTRICT							
Total	1,583	3,468	13	137	777	36	2,505
200	44	127	9	118	..	..	..
205	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
207	25	38	..	2	..	36	..
209	4	14	..	..	14	..	..
220	21	306	..	..	..	..	306
230	3	9	4	4	..	..	1
231	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
233	15	40	..	..	31	..	9
235	415	746	..	1	..	..	745
236	15	20	..	..	..	..	20
238	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
241	3	11	..	..	..	..	11
244	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
255	64	121	..	..	..	..	121
271	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
272	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
273	11	16	..	..	..	..	16
280	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
281	41	112	..	..	..	..	112
282	78	108	..	..	..	..	108
283	39	110	..	..	..	..	110
284	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
289	16	21	..	..	..	..	21
301	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
310	56	168	..	..	86	..	82
311	364	718	..	..	..	..	718
314	5	5	..	..	..	..	5
335	1	8	..	8	..	..	..
350	83	116	..	..	116	..	..
353	8	21	..	..	21	..	..
360	7	12	..	..	12	..	..
365	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
369	56	129	..	..	129	..	..
384	11	19	..	..	..	..	19
388	7	20	..	..	..	..	20
390	5	42	..	..	..	..	42
392	6	9	..	..	..	..	9
393	168	364	..	..	364	..	..

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JALOR DISTRICT							
Total	830	1,703	122	240	302		1,039
200	93	259	29	229	1		
207	15	28		11			
209	5	13					
230	1	1			13		17
233	2	2					
235	61	119					
237	1	1					2
255	1	1					119
273	27	75					1
281	2	7					1
283	119	179					75
289	1	1					7
302	1	4					179
311	237	495					1
336	1	4					
350	86	124			4		495
361	4	4					
365	2	76			3		124
369	55	115					
388	6	6			104		1
392	1	1					
393	95	163					6
399	14	25			163		1
SIROHI DISTRICT							
Total	390	1,706	756	475	189	18	269
200	111	512	98	414			
207	8	33		15			
209	1	1					
214	1	4			1	18	
215	1	4					
216	1	4					
224	1	4					
225	18	45					
264	3	15					15
280	9	22					45
282	12	20		17			15
283	21	44					4
289	8	13					20
302	4	116					44
310	3	15					13
311	57	77					
314	1	4					15
335	1	4					77
336	1	4					4

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
343	3	44	15	9			
350	29	52			52		
360	6	11			11		
362	1	1					1
367	18	23			23		
369	13	33			33		
380	4	208	208				
384	5	306	306				
388	9	14					14
389	1	1			1		
392	1	1					1
393	37	52			52		
399	1	8			8		
BHILWARA DISTRICT							
Total	2,678	8,083	1,708	1,616	1,408	248	3,103
200	213	759	107	652			
201	1	8		8			
207	139	248				248	
209	88	142			142		
214	1	1					1
220	63	393					393
230	57	2,108	1,513	541			54
231	11	14					14
235	63	172					172
236	77	204					204
237	41	116		1			115
239	2	69		69			
250	1	4			4		
262	2	2					2
270	6	19					19
271	3	54	35				19
273	159	249		3			246
279	1	1					1
280	9	36	26	4			6
281	65	114					114
282	162	316					316
283	7	31					31
284	1	1					1
288	50	118					118
289	2	7					7
300	5	13	7				6
301	1	4					4
310	148	208					208
311	494	730					730
313	15	15					15
314	25	33					33

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
332	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
333	3	8	..	..	..	..	8
336	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
337	17	35	..	..	4	..	31
341	2	9	..	..	..	..	9
348	8	352	..	333	..	..	19
350	206	411	..	..	411	..	..
362	4	10	6	..	..	..	4
365	8	18	1	1	..	..	16
367	6	36	..	..	..	..	36
368	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
369	151	408	..	..	408	..	..
373	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
380	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
384	14	53	4	4	..	..	45
388	47	75	..	..	..	..	75
392	8	21	..	..	..	..	21
393	283	428	..	..	428	..	..
399	4	12	..	..	11	..	1
UDAIPUR DISTRICT							
Total	2,092	7,153	1,672	1,598	1,500	146	2,237
040	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
200	382	1,192	414	778	..	..	..
201	7	34	6	24	..	..	4
202	4	44	4	35	5	..	..
205	6	19	..	..	19	..	..
207	72	682	24	539	..	119	..
209	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
214	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
215	4	7	7	..	..	..	..
216	2	9	9	..	..	..	..
220	5	28	..	..	..	..	28
224	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
230	31	106	14	49	2	..	41
231	2	12	..	..	..	..	12
233	40	116	4	..	25	..	87
235	21	157	..	103	..	..	54
236	29	62	..	4	..	..	58
237	24	61	..	..	..	..	61
270	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
271	2	12	8	..	..	..	4
272	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
273	13	48	4	..	..	..	44
276	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
279	2	5	4	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
280	5	23	11	4	..	..	8
281	19	47	4	..	..	..	43
282	56	207	30	12	..	..	165
283	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
284	53	145	47	..	..	..	98
288	26	68	..	..	..	..	68
289	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
292	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
300	1	84	1	..	..	..	..
302	17	7	66	..	..	..	18
303	2	7	..	..	104	..	7
310	7	110	..	..	..	..	6
311	248	482	..	..	..	..	482
312	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
314	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
320	8	37	15	..	22	..	..
333	18	44	..	..	..	..	44
334	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
335	5	250	130	..	..	..	120
336	13	40	..	..	40	..	..
339	1	1	..	..	8	..	1
342	3	8	..	..	..	..	..
343	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
345	3	13	..	..	..	..	13
348	1	35	..	..	..	..	35
350	126	337	..	..	337	..	..
353	12	20	..	..	..	..	20
359	4	9	..	..	..	..	9
360	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
361	1	1	..	39	..	..	..
362	13	63	..	..	88	..	24
365	41	88	..	..	..	27	..
368	17	145	118	..	168	..	..
369	88	336	168	4	..	..	2
370	4	7	1	..	..	..	19
372	23	101	82	..	..	..	21
373	6	21	..	..	..	..	1
375	2	5	4	..	..	..	..
377	6	11	10	..	..	..	1
378	10	33	22	..	..	..	11
379	3	6	4	..	..	..	2
381	2	69	..	..	..	..	69
382	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
384	41	528	415	7	..	..	106
385	2	8	4	..	..	..	4
386	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
388	100	277	..	..	..	..	277
390	11	31	..	..	..	..	31

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number or units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
392	20	25	..	..	..	..	25
393	369	717	38	..	679	..	..
394	7	17	..	..	..	..	17
395	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
399	28	51	..	..	..	..	51
CHITORGARH DISTRICT							
Total	1,631	4,013	13	1,240	905	12	1,843
200	258	747	13	719	..	..	15
201	1	8	..	8	..	..	..
202	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
205	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
207	72	196	..	103	..	..	93
209	49	84	..	..	84	..	..
214	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
215	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
216	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
220	16	162	..	..	..	..	162
230	25	481	..	291	125	..	65
231	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
233	34	44	..	..	..	..	44
235	22	45	..	..	..	..	45
236	49	116	..	4	..	..	112
237	11	21	..	..	..	..	21
250	14	19	..	..	..	..	19
254	4	14	..	..	..	..	14
270	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
272	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
273	159	274	..	..	..	..	274
280	4	16	..	15	..	..	1
281	53	110	..	..	..	..	110
282	49	69	..	..	..	..	69
284	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
288	49	122	..	..	..	..	122
290	1	15	..	15	..	..	..
300	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
301	5	15	..	..	..	..	15
302	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
310	9	17	..	..	..	..	17
311	174	317	..	..	..	..	317
314	42	52	..	..	..	..	52
332	1	15	..	15	..	..	..
333	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
336	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
337	19	29	..	..	..	..	29

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number or units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
341	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
343	7	59	..	55	..	..	4
350	84	194	..	..	194	..	..
353	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
362	4	7	..	..	..	..	7
365	4	7	..	..	..	..	7
367	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
368	4	12	..	..	..	12	..
369	83	148	..	..	148	..	..
372	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
378	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
379	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
384	8	21	..	..	..	..	21
388	49	89	..	..	..	..	89
389	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
390	1	15	..	15	..	..	..
392	6	9	..	..	..	..	9
393	221	354	..	..	354	..	..
394	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
399	13	36	..	..	..	..	36
DUNGARPUR DISTRICT							
Total	161	384	79	115	76	..	114
200	45	152	37	115	..	..	..
207	4	9	..	..	..	..	9
209	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
215	2	5	5	..	..	..	..
220	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
230	4	7	..	..	..	..	7
233	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
235	2	23	..	..	..	..	23
270	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
281	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
282	2	7	7	..	..	..	7
300	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
303	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
311	31	36	..	..	..	..	36
335	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
336	2	5	..	..	5	..	..
350	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
369	20	65	30	..	35	..	..
375	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
388	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
392	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
393	33	33	..	..	33	..	..

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
			4	5	6	7	8
BANSWARA DISTRICT							
Total	589	1,423	64	169	542	117	531
200	56	193	36	157	..	..	..
207	45	112	..	..	..	112	..
209	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
211	1	8	..	..	8	..	..
230	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
231	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
233	7	20	..	..	..	..	20
235	37	94	..	..	..	..	94
273	3	15	..	..	..	..	15
280	3	23	19	4	..	..	..
281	16	31	..	..	..	..	31
282	27	40	..	..	..	..	40
283	10	18	..	..	..	..	18
288	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
289	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
301	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
302	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
311	110	187	..	..	..	..	187
336	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
342	3	15	..	..	15	..	..
350	108	329	..	..	329	..	..
352	8	56	..	..	..	..	56
365	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
368	2	5	..	..	..	5	..
369	75	116	..	..	116	..	..
384	6	19	4	8	..	..	7
385	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
388	6	9	..	..	..	..	9
392	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
393	41	69	5	..	64	..	..
399	11	29	..	..	..	..	29
BUNDI DISTRICT							
Total	403	1,983	760	275	142	106	700
200	101	285	68	217	..	..	..
201	2	43	..	43	..	..	..
207	15	106	..	..	..	106	..
209	11	31	..	..	31	..	..
215	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
220	7	330	..	..	..	..	330
230	2	8	4	..	..	..	4
231	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
233	8	11	..	..	..	..	11

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
			4	5	6	7	8
235	13	23	..	..	..	..	23
236	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
237	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
279	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
280	2	7	7	..	..	..	..
281	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
282	4	16	..	..	..	..	16
283	18	48	..	..	..	..	48
288	15	15	..	..	..	..	15
289	9	9	..	..	..	..	9
300	2	23	15	..	..	..	8
301	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
311	54	67	..	..	..	..	67
313	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
320	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
331	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
333	1	35	..	..	..	..	35
336	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
341	1	574	574	..	..	..	..
350	7	12	..	..	12	..	..
352	4	9	..	..	..	..	9
353	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
360	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
361	1	8	..	..	8	..	..
364	2	19	..	..	..	..	19
365	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
369	24	39	..	..	39	..	..
377	2	5	5	..	..	..	..
379	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
384	13	87	68	15	4	..	..
388	18	36	..	..	..	..	36
389	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
392	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
393	30	35	..	..	35	..	..
399	16	29	..	..	..	..	29
KOTA DISTRICT							
Total	1,553	5,625	792	869	1,033	548	2,383
200	276	880	241	635	4	..	..
205	9	38	15	..	23	..	..
206	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
207	99	536	..	..	..	536	..
209	3	8	..	..	8	..	..
210	1	75	..	..	75	..	..
211	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
216	2	12	4	8	..	..	..
220	49	370	7	..	..	..	363
230	8	31	15	..	4	..	12
233	12	32	..	..	7	..	25
234	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
235	67	170	..	7	..	..	163
237	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
271	2	7	..	7	..	..	..
273	66	253	..	..	..	..	253
278	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
280	4	23	19	..	..	..	4
281	58	211	..	4	..	..	207
282	39	91	..	..	..	..	91
283	29	57	..	..	..	..	57
288	14	44	..	..	..	..	44
289	6	11	..	..	..	..	11
291	2	19	15	..	..	..	4
301	16	93	70	..	..	..	23
302	3	11	..	7	..	..	4
303	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
310	16	16	..	..	..	..	16
311	163	276	..	..	..	..	276
314	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
315	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
320	11	46	20	..	22	..	4
322	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
331	3	9	4	..	..	..	5
333	11	39	..	..	..	..	39
334	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
335	7	20	..	..	..	..	20
336	7	49	..	..	45	..	4
337	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
340	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
342	2	16	..	..	8	..	8
343	1	200	..	200	..	..	..
344	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
350	75	202	..	..	202	..	..
360	24	66	12	1	53	..	..
365	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
367	9	27	..	..	22	..	5
368	4	12	..	..	..	12	..
369	51	127	..	..	127	..	..
372	23	106	58	..	15	..	33
376	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
378	8	32	23	..	4	..	5
379	14	361	221	..	..	..	140

APPENDIX—contd.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons Employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
382	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
384	27	202	30	..	..	..	172
388	107	282	1	..	..	..	281
389	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
390	5	15	7	..	..	..	8
392	12	22	..	..	..	..	22
393	158	390	..	..	390	..	..
394	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
399	24	63	11	..	20	..	32
JHALAWAR DISTRICT							
Total	1,277	2,625	53	691	554	139	1,188
200	155	403	19	384	..	..	..
205	2	5	..	..	5	..	..
207	87	174	..	37	..	137	..
209	15	25	..	..	25	..	..
216	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
220	3	30	..	..	..	..	30
230	27	159	..	146	..	..	13
233	13	18	..	..	8	..	10
235	7	17	..	..	..	..	17
255	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
270	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
273	90	95	..	..	..	..	95
280	3	15	..	15	..	..	..
281	9	21	..	..	..	..	21
284	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
288	35	95	..	..	..	..	95
289	47	75	..	..	..	..	75
300	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
301	4	12	7	5	..	..	..
310	40	78	..	..	..	..	78
311	357	595	..	..	..	..	595
313	2	5	..	..	1	..	4
314	6	6	..	..	..	..	6
320	2	7	7	..	..	..	..
333	4	16	..	..	16	..	..
335	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
336	3	6	..	..	6	..	..
337	14	27	..	..	7	..	20
350	110	211	..	..	211	..	..
352	4	12	..	..	..	..	12
353	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
360	2	5	..	4	1	..	..
361	2	2	..	..	..	..	2

APPENDIX—concl.

Minor Groups of Industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of fuel or power used

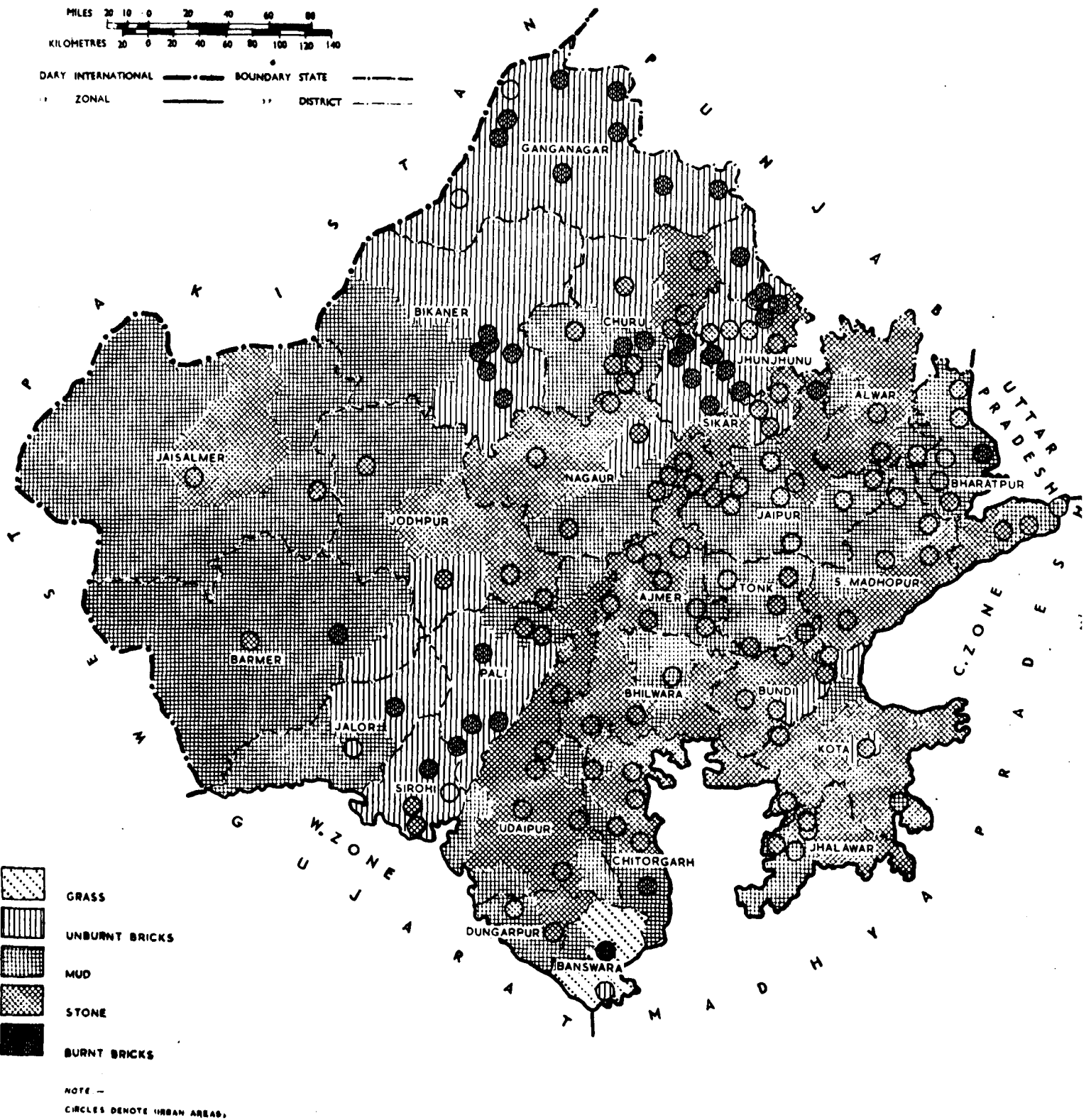
I. S. I. C. Minor Group	Number of Units	Number of Persons employed	Fuel or Power used				
			Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood, etc.	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
362	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
365	5	5	..	..	..	..	5
368	3	6	..	4	..	2	..
369	52	119	..	8	111	..	..
384	9	119	15	83	7	..	14
388	35	70	..	..	..	..	70
392	4	7	..	..	..	..	7
393	104	144	..	..	144	..	..
399	14	20	..	5	7	..	8

701E

RAJASTHAN

PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

(IN RURAL & URBAN AREAS)



CHAPTER V
MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF

A study of the house types in Rajasthan provides a fascinating material to the students of anthropology and to all those who are interested in the problems of housing in the State. A large variety of the types of houses having their walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud, unburnt or burnt bricks, sand stone etc. and roofs built of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, tiles, concrete and stone slabs, corrugated iron or other metal sheets etc. in various styles of roofing such as flat, circular or beehive, pent-house, single or double gable with varying angles are found in the State. A detailed investigation of the subject has been made possible by constructing, out of the information contained in the houselist, a table E-IV prepared on the basis of 20% sample of census

households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings and classifying them by predominant materials of wall and roof. Two subsidiary tables prepared in this connection show the distribution of one thousand households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material (Table E-IV. 1) and the distribution of one thousand households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material (Table E-IV. 2).

Material of wall

5.2 The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall materials for the rural and urban areas of the State.

State (Rural/Urban)				Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	..	..	..	29	15	380	179	43	N	354	N	N
Urban	..	..	..	9	1	116	78	152	1	641	2	N

N=Negligible

5.3 About 40% of the houses in Rajasthan have walls made of stone. Most of such houses, however, are located in the urban areas. The rest of the houses have walls made of mud, unburnt bricks, burnt bricks, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and timber. Only a few houses possess walls made of corrugated iron or other metal sheets, cement concrete or any other material. In the rural areas of the State as many as 38% houses have mud walls, 35.4% houses have stone walls, about 18% houses have walls made of unburnt bricks, while the rest are made of either burnt bricks or grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, or timber. There is only a negligible number of houses having walls made of cement concrete or any other

material. In the urban areas, as many as 64.1% houses have stone walls which is the highest proportion amongst the urban areas of the various states of India, 15% houses with walls of burnt bricks, 11.6% houses of walls of mud and 7.8% houses have walls made of unburnt bricks. 1% houses are made of grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo or timber, while only an insignificant number of houses have walls made of cement concrete or corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets.

Materials for wall in order of importance

5.4. The various materials of wall used in the state and districts are shown in the tables A & B below :—

State/District				Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN				29	15	380	179	43	N	354	N	N
Ganganagar	..	..	..	16	2	246	661	55	N	19	N	1
Bikaner	..	..	..	19	147	326	383	69	0	56	N	0

A—Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material in rural areas of the State

State/District	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Churu	86	22	296	230	131	0	235	N	N
Jhunjhunu	2	N	117	384	170	N	327	0	0
Alwar	2	N	333	70	13	N	581	1	N
Bharatpur	3	N	641	64	53	N	239	N	N
Sawai Madhopur	5	N	407	126	9	1	451	N	1
Jaipur	2	N	596	98	9	N	295	N	N
Sikar	6	5	177	341	155	0	315	N	1
Ajmer	3	N	323	48	7	N	616	0	3
Tonk	3	N	697	81	3	1	215	0	0
Jaisalmer	12	57	607	71	3	1	248	1	N
Jodhpur	19	70	363	175	17	N	356	0	0
Nagaur	41	21	372	186	34	N	346	N	N
Pali	7	3	243	437	135	N	175	N	0
Barmer	35	32	732	146	9	3	43	0	0
Jalor	6	4	384	498	76	0	32	N	0
Sirohi	44	3	94	578	201	N	79	1	0
Bhilwara	3	N	381	44	3	N	569	0	N
Udaipur	26	10	267	12	4	N	681	N	N
Chitorgarh	38	6	450	6	1	N	499	0	N
Dungarpur	76	72	536	120	32	0	164	N	0
Banswara	477	77	336	12	78	N	20	N	N
Bundi	10	5	207	209	5	N	564	0	N
Kota	11	32	230	141	3	N	583	N	N
Jhalawar	15	3	450	10	33	N	489	N	N

N=Negligible

B—Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material in urban areas of the State

State/District	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	9	1	116	78	152	1	641	2	N
Ganganagar	6	2	58	378	536	0	19	1	0
Bikaner	2	3	27	146	696	1	122	3	0
Churu	43	6	118	110	210	N	502	10	1
Jhunjhunu	2	0	108	237	330	N	322	1	0
Alwar	4	0	219	11	4	N	759	0	3
Bharatpur	1	1	345	22	229	N	394	8	0
Sawai Madhopur	3	N	191	92	18	0	692	4	0
Jaipur	11	2	155	19	10	2	801	N	N
Sikar	7	0	123	172	438	1	256	3	N
Ajmer	2	1	74	8	8	1	905	N	1

B—Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material in urban areas of the State

State/District	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tonk	0	0	440	32	3	0	525	0	0
Jaisalmer	8	32	23	0	0	0	937	0	0
Jodhpur	4	N	53	17	6	N	918	2	N
Nagaur	27	2	111	40	1	N	819	0	0
Pali	1	2	58	181	387	1	370	0	0
Barmer	5	1	87	113	131	0	663	0	0
Jalor	10	0	177	319	331	1	162	0	0
Sirohi	11	0	9	248	388	N	344	0	0
Bhilwara	2	1	105	48	69	N	775	N	0
Udaipur	1	1	34	7	19	1	936	1	0
Chitorgarh	N	N	131	99	97	0	673	0	N
Dungarpur	10	3	41	132	121	3	690	0	0
Banswara	184	5	167	152	485	0	7	0	0
Bundi	1	1	70	27	55	N	840	6	0
Kota	5	N	80	10	27	1	877	0	0
Jhalawar	1	1	147	30	107	0	714	N	0

N=Negligible

5.5 It will be observed that the following materials are used in order of importance :—

(i) *Stone*.—Amongst the rural areas of the State, Udaipur district had the largest number of houses (about 68%) having stone walls. District Ganganagar on the other hand had only a very negligible number of such houses. The largest concentration (98.4%) of such houses was found in tehsil Begun of Chitorgarh district. Tehsil Suratgarh of district Ganganagar had the lowest figure in the State. In the urban areas of the State, district Jaisalmer possessed the highest number where 93.7% houses had stones as a material of wall and the lowest number of such houses was found in Banswara district. While in the tehsils Pipalda and Ramganj Mandi of Kota district almost all the houses had walls of stone, in the tehsils Karanpur, Padampur, Raisinghnagar, Suratgarh, Nohar, Bhadra and Anupgarh of Ganganagar district, and in Deogarh tehsil of Udaipur district the number of houses having walls made of stone was almost nil or negligible.

(ii) *Mud*.—In the rural areas of the State, district Barmer reported the highest number (73.2%) of houses having mud walls. The lowest number of such houses was located in district Sirohi where it was

9.4% only. Amongst the various tehsils of the State, the highest number (92.8%) of such houses was found in tehsil Tonk of district Tonk. In tehsil Begun of Chitorgarh district only 0.5% houses had walls made of mud. In urban areas of the State, district Tonk had the highest number (44%) of such houses, and the lowest number (0.9%) of such houses was found in district Sirohi. Tehsil Rajakhara of Bharatpur district recorded the highest number (86.5%) amongst all the tehsils of the State. Such houses were found to be conspicuous by their absence in the tehsil Sheoganj of Sirohi district and tehsils Pipalda and Ramganj Mandi of Kota district.

(iii) *Unburnt Bricks*.—In the rural areas of the State, Ganganagar district had the highest number (66.1%) of houses having walls made of unburnt bricks. The lowest number was found in district Chitorgarh which had only 0.6% of such houses. Tehsil Sirohi of Sirohi district reported 74.8% such houses which was the highest number amongst all the other tehsils of the State, while tehsils Rashmi, Gangrar, Begun, Bhainsrorgarh, Chitorgarh, Kapasan, Bhadesar, Nimbahera and Dungla of Chitorgarh district had no houses of this type. In the urban areas of the State, district Ganganagar recorded the highest

number (37.8%) of such houses, where as district Jaisalmer had no such houses. Tehsil Anupgarh of district Ganganagar had 86.3% of such houses which was the highest amongst other tehsils of the State while tehsils Pokaran and Jaisalmer of district Jaisalmer reported no such houses.

(iv) *Burnt Bricks*.—In the rural areas of the State, district Sirohi had 20.1% houses which had burnt bricks as material of walls. This was the highest percentage amongst the districts of the State. In Chitorgarh district only 1 house in a 1,000 houses belonged to this type. Amongst the various tehsils of the State, tehsil Pindwara of Sirohi district had 34.0% houses of this type which was the highest. In urban areas of the State, Bikaner district reported 69.6% houses having burnt bricks as material of wall. No such house, however, was found in Jaisalmer district. In Nokha tehsil of Bikaner district as many as 89.1% houses had walls of burnt bricks which was the highest amongst all the tehsils of the State.

(v) *Grass, leaves*.—In the rural areas of the State, Banswara district had 47.7% houses using grass, leaves, etc. as material for walls, and the lowest number of such houses was found in Jhunjhunu, Alwar and Jaipur districts, where only 2 houses out of every thousand were made of this material. Tehsil Kushalgarh of Banswara district had the highest number (69.4%) of such houses in the State. No houses of this type were found in tehsil Bansur of Alwar district, Baswa and Dausa tehsils of Jaipur district, in tehsil Neem-ka-thana of Sikar district, Sarwar tehsil of Ajmer district, Malpura tehsil of Tonk district, tehsils Hurda and Jahazpur of Bhilwara district, Amet, Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand, Railmagra tehsils of Udaipur district, Rashmi tehsil of Chitorgarh district and Barod tehsil of Kota district. In urban areas of the State, Banswara district had the largest number (18.4%) of such houses while such type of houses were conspicuous by their absence in district Tonk. In tehsil Kushalgarh of Banswara district 39.4% houses belonged to this category which had the greatest concentration of such houses in the State.

(vi) *Timber*.—In rural areas of the State, district Bikaner recorded the highest number (14.7%) of houses which had timber as material of wall. In Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk and Bhilwara districts there was only an

insignificant number of such houses. Tehsil Kolayat of Bikaner district had as many as 24.6% of such houses, highest in the State. In urban areas, district Jaisalmer had 3.2% such houses, which was the highest number in the State. Pokaran tehsil of this district had 8.1% of such houses which was the maximum amongst all the tehsils of the State.

(vii) *Corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets*.—This material is not commonly used in the State. In the rural areas, Barmer district had 0.3% houses which had wall made of corrugated iron sheets or other sheets. Many districts had no houses of this type. In Barmer tehsil of district Barmer and in Bhainsrorgarh tehsil of Chitorgarh district the percentage of such houses was found to be the highest (0.8%) amongst other tehsils of the State. In urban areas of the State, Dungarpur district had 0.3% houses of this type which was the highest amongst other districts.

(viii) *Cement and concrete*.—This material is also not commonly used in this State. In its rural areas Alwar, Jaisalmer and Sirohi districts each had 1 house out of every 1,000 houses which had wall made of cement and concrete which was the highest amongst other districts. Tehsil Alwar of Alwar district, tehsil Nadbai of Bharatpur district and tehsil Sheoganj of Sirohi district each had two such houses out of every 1,000 houses, highest amongst other tehsils of the State. In urban areas of the State, district Churu had 10 such houses out of every 1,000 houses, highest amongst other districts. Tehsil Churu had 4.1% such houses which was the highest in the State. Many districts had no houses of this type.

In Large Towns

5.6 It has already been stated that most of the houses in the urban areas have walls of stone in the State. The table below prepared for the towns with the population of 50,000 and over would show that while the towns of Beawar, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur, Ajmer, Jaipur and Alwar had predominant number of houses having walls of stone, Bikaner, Sikar and Ganganagar towns had most houses with walls of burnt bricks. It would also be observed that in the case of Ganganagar, Sikar and Bikaner towns quite a large number of houses had walls made of unburnt bricks and in case of Alwar and Jaipur houses had walls made of mud as well.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material

Town having population of more than 50,000	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jaipur	14	3	126	1	6	3	847	N	N
Ajmer	2	1	67	11	8	2	907	0	2
Jodhpur	4	N	26	4	N	1	963	2	0
Bikaner	1	2	26	117	701	1	148	4	0
Kota	5	0	35	9	4	2	945	0	0
Udaipur	1	2	47	6	26	1	916	1	0
Alwar	5	0	232	2	1	N	757	0	3
Ganganagar	0	4	27	337	606	0	26	N	0
Beawar	0	N	2	0	10	0	988	0	0
Sikar	2	0	27	212	623	0	136	0	0

N=Negligible

Comparison with other States

5.7 The following table gives distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material for various states in India.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

States	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh .. R	78	2	647	100*		N	172	1	N
U	69	1	398	383*		N	143	5	1
2. Assam R	875	22	25	2	26	8	1	16	25
U	579	63	51	10	64	54	2	107	70
3. Bihar R	225	3	663	7	99	1	2	N	N
U	88	6	289	30	579	3	3	1	1
4. Gujarat R	172	5	436	25	194	3	159	3	3
U	32	10	80	16	620	13	214	12	3
5. Jammu & Kashmir R	2	48	162	247	114	N	423	N	4
U	N	32	47	158	529	2	222	1	9
6. Kerala R	161	39	304	156	43	N	296	N	1
U	144	56	120	177	64	N	439	N	N
7. Madhya Pradesh .. R	76	66	666	67	28	N	90	N	7
U	38	22	266	177	362	5	118	6	6
8. Madras R	9	2	742	22	144	5	68	1	7
U	12	1	385	31	481	2	76	6	6
9. Maharashtra .. . R	158	4	357	81	73	3	312	3	9
U	89	21	113	37	506	60	98	67	9
10. Mysore R	74	N	499	20	47	1	354	2	3
U	72	1	335	26	329	2	222	8	5
11. Orissa R	137	28	753	23	45	N	12	1	1
U	72	22	441	24	351	9	40	34	7
12. Punjab R	6	1	62	589	300	1	41	N	N
U	4	9	16	112	827	3	22	5	2

* Includes burnt bricks also.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

States		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. RAJASTHAN	R	29	15	380	179	43	N	354	N	N
	U	9	1	116	78	152	1	641	2	N
14. Uttar Pradesh	R	18	3	744	100	92	N	41	N	2
	U	6	2	214	41	713	1	19	3	1
15. West Bengal	R	234	10	668	2	73	5	2	2	4
	U	114	13	186	1	644	31	2	7	2

N=Negligible

5.8. In most of the states in India, mud is the predominant material of wall except Assam where walls are made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo and the Punjab where the houses have walls made of burnt or unburnt bricks. In Rajasthan although the predominant material for walls is mud in its rural areas, stone is equally important. In the urban areas of the State, however, stone is the most predominant wall

material and bears the highest proportion amongst the urban areas of the various states in India. The use of cement and concrete as a wall material is insignificant in Rajasthan as in other states except Assam.

Material of roof

5.9 The table given below shows the distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material for the State.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant roof material

State (Rural/Urban)		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		400	402	18	1	15	162	2
		137	118	70	7	38	625	5

5.10 In Rajasthan, houses having roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo were the most numerous (35.5%), closely followed by the number of houses having tiles (35%), and the rest of the roofs were made of concrete and stone slabs, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, bricks and lime, asbestos and cement sheets. Out of every 1,000 census houses in the rural areas of the State as many as 402 reported roofs of tiles, 400 houses had roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo; 162 houses had roofs of concrete and stone slabs, while,

the rest had roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, brick and lime, asbestos cement sheets or any other material. In the urban areas as many as 625 houses out of every 1,000 possessed roofs made of concrete and stone slabs which was the highest proportion amongst the urban areas of the various states of India. 137 houses had roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo; 118 houses had roofs of tiles; while the rest had roofs either of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets or of brick or lime.

Material of roof in order of importance state and districts of Rajasthan are shown in the tables
5.11 The various materials of roof used in the A & B as under :—

A—Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant roof material in rural areas

State/District	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	400	402	18	1	15	162	2
1. Ganganagar	963	2	2	N	9	24	N
2. Bikaner	839	N	59	1	33	67	1
3. Churu	706	N	44	1	72	169	8
4. Jhunjhunu	639	1	23	1	96	240	0
5. Alwar	685	2	5	1	72	235	N
6. Bharatpur	729	3	4	5	10	249	N
7. Sawai Madhopur	210	299	11	1	5	474	N
8. Jaipur	739	29	34	N	1	197	N
9. Sikar	623	N	25	N	62	272	18
10. Ajmer	266	245	8	N	10	469	2
11. Tonk	286	588	35	0	0	91	N
12. Jaisalmer	928	N	9	1	10	40	12
13. Jodhpur	651	80	33	2	2	224	8
14. Nagaur	608	4	68	N	22	298	N
15. Pali	111	734	13	N	3	139	0
16. Barmer	845	101	31	1	N	22	0
17. Jalor	351	584	33	1	1	29	1
18. Sirohi	35	894	25	1	7	38	0
19. Bhilwara	24	866	2	N	1	106	1
20. Udaipur	12	939	3	1	1	44	N
21. Chitorgarh	33	921	14	2	N	30	N
22. Dungarpur	25	968	3	N	0	4	0
23. Banswara	15	979	4	N	N	2	0
24. Bundi	25	894	4	0	1	76	N
25. Kota	65	801	4	N	N	130	N
26. Jhalawar	53	819	28	N	N	100	N

N=Negligible

B—Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant roof material in urban areas

State/District	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN	137	118	70	7	38	625	5
1. Ganganagar	556	46	5	2	241	150	N
2. Bikaner	144	0	24	9	43	780	N
3. Churu	176	8	128	1	135	539	13
4. Jhunjhunu	283	4	162	1	184	365	1
5. Alwar	294	1	34	0	4	664	3
6. Bharatpur	325	54	19	36	81	479	6
7. Sawai Madhopur	99	46	39	46	1	763	6
8. Jaipur	146	0	110	3	1	739	1
9. Sikar	203	2	151	0	72	494	78
10. Ajmer	27	35	84	3	0	850	1
11. Tonk	167	379	22	0	0	432	0
12. Jaisalmer	339	0	0	3	24	634	0
13. Jodhpur	52	58	12	4	15	859	N
14. Nagaur	184	0	13	1	4	798	0
15. Pali	44	443	24	0	1	488	N
16. Barmer	272	42	56	1	3	626	0
17. Jalor	208	389	192	2	2	194	13
18. Sirohi	27	382	172	16	101	302	0
19. Bhilwara	12	453	14	5	2	514	0
20. Udaipur	53	318	51	12	0	566	0
21. Chitorgarh	8	482	206	4	0	300	0
22. Dungarpur	5	648	61	32	1	252	1
23. Banswara	3	679	235	5	21	57	0
24. Bundi	17	313	29	17	2	622	0
25. Kota	15	276	33	N	7	669	0
26. Jhalawar	3	205	70	0	0	722	0

N=Negligible

5.12 It will be observed that the following materials are used in order of importance :—

(i) *Tiles*.—Amongst the rural areas of the State, district Banswara had the largest number (97.9%) of houses having roofs made of tiles, districts Bikaner, Churu, Sikar and Jaisalmer on the other hand reported only a very negligible number of houses having roofs of this material. Tehsil Garhi of Banswara district and tehsil Sagwara of Dungarpur district possessed 989 houses out of every one thousand houses which had roofs of tiles and slate which was the highest amongst all the tehsils of the State. Such houses were conspicuous by their absence in many tehsils of the State. In urban areas of the State, district Banswara recorded the largest number (67.9%) of such houses. Districts Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer and

Nagaur had no such houses. In tehsil Kapasan of Chitorgarh district there were 93.9% such houses, highest amongst all the tehsils of the State.

(ii) *Grass, leaves, reeds etc.*—Amongst the rural areas of the State, Ganganagar district contained the largest number of houses, having roofs of grass etc. for as many as 96.3% houses had roofs of this material. The lowest number was found in Udaipur district which had only 1.2% such houses. The highest number (98.5%) of such houses was found in tehsil Ramgarh of Jaisalmer district. In the urban areas, district Ganganagar reported the largest number (55.6%) of houses having roofs made of grass, leaves etc. while the lowest number of such houses were located in districts Banswara and Jhalawar where only 3 houses out of every 1,000 houses had roofs of such

type. Tehsil Rajakhara of Bharatpur district had 88.8% of such houses, which was the highest amongst other tehsils of the State.

(iii) *Concrete and stone slabs*.—In the rural areas of the State, district Sawai Madhopur had the highest number (47.4%) of houses having stone slabs used for the construction of roofs, whereas district Banswara recorded only 2 such houses in its every 1,000 houses. In tehsil Karauli of Sawai Madhopur district 92.9% houses were found to be of this type. In the urban areas of the State, district Jodhpur had 85.9% houses having stone slabs and concrete as a material used for roofs. The lowest number of such houses was located in Banswara district where only 5.7% of its houses were of this type. Tehsil Beawar of Ajmer district had 97.6% such houses—highest amongst other tehsils of the State, while tehsil Anupgarh of Ganganagar district had only 1% such houses.

(iv) *Corrugated iron, zinc sheets etc.*—In rural areas of the State, district Nagaur contained 6.8% of its houses with corrugated iron, zinc sheets etc. as a material used for construction of roofs which was the highest in the State and the lowest number of such houses was located in districts Ganganagar and Bhilwara where only 2 such houses out of a thousand were found. Tehsil Degana of Nagaur district had 15.4% of such houses which was the highest amongst other tehsils of the State. In urban areas of the State, district Banswara reported 23.5% houses which had corrugated iron, sheets etc. as a material used for roofs. Such houses were conspicuous by their absence in district Jaisalmer. Tehsil Pratapgarh of Chitorgarh district had the highest number of such houses. There were 727 houses out of 1,000 which had roofs of corrugated iron, zinc sheets etc.

(v) *Brick and lime*.—Amongst the rural areas of the State, district Jhunjhunu had 96 houses out of every 1,000 houses with roofs made of brick and lime which was the highest amongst other districts of the State. There were no such houses in districts Tonk and Dungarpur. Such houses were also popular in tehsil Behror of Alwar district which recorded 314 houses out of every 1,000 houses, the highest in the State. In the urban areas of the State, Ganganagar district had 241 houses out of every 1,000 houses having roofs made of brick and lime. In districts Tonk, Ajmer and Jhalawar such houses were not found. Tehsil Raisinghnagar of Ganganagar district possessed a majority of the houses (53.9%) of brick and lime

material in the roofs which was the highest amongst other tehsils of the State.

(vi) *Asbestos cement sheets*.—Amongst the rural areas of the State, district Bharatpur had the largest number of houses having asbestos cement sheets used for roofs. It had 5 houses of this type out of its every 1,000 houses. Tehsil Bharatpur of Bharatpur district contained 35 such houses out of every 1,000 houses which was the highest amongst other tehsils of the State. In urban areas of the State, however, district Sawai Madhopur reported the largest number (4.6%) of houses having asbestos or cement sheets used for constructions of roofs. In tehsil Deeg of district Bharatpur, there were 302 houses which had asbestos and cement sheets used as material for roofs—highest in the State.

(vii) *Other Materials*.—Roofs were also made of other materials such as lime and broken stones called 'Dhola' or 'Ladav', mud or clay laid on a frame work of twigs and wooden beams and corrugated sheets over which bricks are laid etc. In rural areas, district Sikar had 1.8% houses having roofs made of all other material highest in the State. In many districts there were no such houses. Tehsil Sikar of district Sikar had 7.6% houses, highest in the State, which had roofs made of other material. In urban areas of the State, district Sikar returned 7.8% houses which had roofs of other material, the highest in the State. Tehsil Sikar of Sikar district had 14.1% houses which had roofs made of other material, highest amongst other tehsils of the State.

In Large Towns

5.13 It has already been stated that most of the houses in the urban areas had concrete and stone slabs as material of roof. The table below prepared for the towns with the population of 50,000 and over will show that except in the case of Ganganagar town, where over 50% of its houses have grass, leaves, reeds, wood or bamboo roofs, and about 37% of houses possess brick and lime roofs, in the rest of the towns concrete and stone slabs are predominantly used for construction of roofs. Grass, leaves etc. are also used as an important material for roof in the case of Alwar as the tiles in case of Udaipur and Kota. Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets are found in Jaipur, Sikar and Ajmer, where such roofs are found in quite a substantial number (12 to 17%).

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant roof material

Town having population of 50,000 and over					Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corru- gated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material	
1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Jaipur	..	..	..	..	95	0	122	4	2	777	N
2.	Ajmer	..	..	..	..	16	18	126	5	0	833	2
3.	Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	45	10	13	5	3	924	N
4.	Bikaner	..	..	..	..	133	0	10	9	25	823	0
5.	Kota	..	..	..	..	13	213	25	1	4	744	0
6.	Udaipur	..	..	..	..	59	234	66	18	0	623	0
7.	Alwar	..	..	..	..	305	1	35	0	3	653	3
8.	Ganganagar	..	..	..	..	505	4	6	5	372	108	0
9.	Beawer	..	..	..	..	2	7	2	0	0	989	0
10.	Sikar	..	..	..	..	138	0	169	0	41	511	141
N=Negligible												

N=Negligible

Comparison with other States

5.14 The following table gives distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material for the various states in India :—

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

States				Rural Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corru- gated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	R	627	201	4	1	21	15	131
	..	..	..	U	372	336	27	9	120	47	89
2. Assam	..	..	..	R	847	N	119	9	1	1	23
	..	..	..	U	373	16	561	15	12	5	18
3. Bihar	..	..	..	R	446	522	8	1	22	1	N
	..	..	..	U	125	524	41	21	283	6	N
4. Gujarat	..	..	..	R	104	735	147	2	N	10	2
	..	..	..	U	92	430	299	14	2	159	4
5. Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	R	889	15	16	N	3	N	77
	..	..	..	U	485	218	187	2	52	25	31
6. Kerala	..	..	..	R	770	219	6	5	N	N	N
	..	..	..	U	567	427	1	N	N	5	0
7. Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	R	123	800	24	4	4	23	22
	..	..	..	U	60	564	161	49	23	127	16
8. Madras	..	..	..	R	664	276	12	1	22	19	6
	..	..	..	U	117	387	244	16	29	167	40
9. Maharashtra	..	..	..	R	322	388	180	1	2	21	86
	..	..	..	U	117	387	244	16	29	167	40
10. Mysore	..	..	..	R	294	321	19	1	N	39	326
	..	..	..	U	124	490	55	6	3	127	195
11. Orissa	..	..	..	R	837	149	9	1	1	2	1
	..	..	..	U	495	240	96	32	25	95	17
12. Punjab	..	..	..	R	857	63	8	3	55	14	N
	..	..	..	U	623	75	30	5	169	94	4
13. RAJASTHAN	..	..	..	R	400	402	18	1	15	162	2
	..	..	..	U	137	118	70	7	38	625	5
14. Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	R	206	370	5	N	22	6	391
	..	..	..	U	66	209	32	8	285	179	221
15. West Bengal	..	..	..	R	731	108	112	5	19	20	5
	..	..	..	U	92	323	200	25	129	228	3

N=Negligible

5.15 It will be observed that as in Rajasthan the principal roofing materials in the rural areas of the various states are grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo and country tiles. In the urban areas of Rajasthan, however, the predominant material of roof are concrete and stone slabs which have the highest proportion amongst all the states in India. The use of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets as roof material is considerable in the urban areas of Assam and quite appreciable in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh, but it is not very

significant in Rajasthan although it is growing popular in its urban areas. The use of brick and lime as roof material is also appreciable in the urban areas of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab and Andhra Pradesh although it is insignificant in Rajasthan.

Preferences for Building Materials

5.16 The following statement, abstracted from the information collected, brings out in brief the first-two preferences for the materials used for building walls and roofs in the various districts of the State :—

The first two preferences of households for material of wall and roof

Name of District	Material of wall	% Preference	Material of roof	% Preference
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ganganagar	(i) Unburnt bricks	61.88	(i) Grass, leaves etc.	90.29
	(ii) Mud	21.83	(ii) Brick & lime	4.32
2. Bikaner	(i) Burnt bricks	33.41	(i) Grass, leaves etc.	54.49
	(ii) Unburnt bricks	28.27	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	36.86
3. Churu	(i) Stone	31.95	(i) Grass, leaves etc.	53.86
	(ii) Mud	23.95	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	28.58
4. Jhunjhunu	(i) Unburnt bricks	35.84	(i) Grass, leaves etc.	57.64
	(ii) Stone	32.60	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	26.20
5. Alwar	(i) Stone	59.62	(i) Grass, leaves etc.	65.12
	(ii) Mud	32.33	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	27.23
6. Bharatpur	(i) Mud	59.96	(i) Grass, leaves etc.	67.31
	(ii) Stone	26.06	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	28.10
7. Sawai Madhopur	(i) Stone	47.73	(i) Concrete & stone slabs	50.56
	(ii) Mud	38.37	(ii) Tiles	27.15
8. Jaipur	(i) Mud	47.43	(i) Grass, leaves etc.	57.55
	(ii) Stone	43.45	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	34.64
9. Sikar	(i) Unburnt bricks	31.04	(i) Grass, leaves etc.	54.67
	(ii) Stone	30.43	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	31.22
10. Ajmer	(i) Stone	72.55	(i) Concrete & stone slabs	61.33
	(ii) Mud	22.82	(ii) Grass, leaves etc.	17.55
11. Tonk	(i) Mud	65.78	(i) Tiles	55.56
	(ii) Stone	26.26	(ii) Grass, leaves etc.	26.78
12. Jaisalmer	(i) Mud	50.24	(i) Grass, leaves etc.	85.57
	(ii) Stone	33.22	(ii) Concrete and stone slabs	11.20
13. Jodhpur	(i) Stone	53.02	(i) Grass, leaves etc.	46.56
	(ii) Mud	26.72	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	42.07
14. Nagaur	(i) Stone	40.72	(i) Grass, leaves etc.	55.26
	(ii) Mud	33.78	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	36.31
15. Pali	(i) Unburnt bricks	41.04	(i) Tiles	70.32
	(ii) Mud	22.36	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	17.50
16. Barmer	(i) Mud	69.05	(i) Grass, leaves etc.	80.80
	(ii) Unburnt bricks	14.38	(ii) Tiles	9.74
17. Jalor	(i) Unburnt bricks	48.95	(i) Tiles	57.48
	(ii) Mud	37.43	(ii) Grass, leaves etc.	34.42
18. Sirohi	(i) Unburnt bricks	52.18	(i) Tiles	80.71
	(ii) Burnt bricks	23.30	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	8.24
19. Bhilwara	(i) Stone	58.46	(i) Tiles	83.39
	(ii) Mud	35.98	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	13.76
20. Udaipur	(i) Stone	70.93	(i) Tiles	86.94
	(ii) Mud	24.06	(ii) Concrete & Stone slabs	10.25

The first two preferences of households for material of wall and roof

Name of District	Material of wall	% Preference	Material of roof	% Preference
1	2	3	4	5
21. Chitorgarh	(i) Stone	51.55	(i) Tiles	87.90
	(ii) Mud	41.93	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	5.62
22. Dungarpur	(i) Mud	50.60	(i) Tiles	94.83
	(ii) Stone	19.56	(ii) Grass, leaves etc.	2.34
23. Banswara	(i) Grass, leaves, etc.	46.10	(i) Tiles	96.20
	(ii) Mud	32.62	(ii) Corrugated iron, zinc sheets etc.	1.69
24. Bundi	(i) Stone	61.27	(i) Tiles	79.14
	(ii) Mud	18.26	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	17.20
25. Kota	(i) Stone	64.16	(i) Tiles	69.57
	(ii) Mud	19.95	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	23.78
26. Jhalawar	(i) Stone	50.69	(i) Tiles	76.87
	(ii) Mud	42.52	(ii) Concrete & stone slabs	15.04

Locally available materials

5.17 Except for cement which is supplied throughout the State mostly by the cement factories located at Lakheri in district Bundi and at Sawai Madhopur, corrugated iron, asbestos cement and other metal sheets are supplied by various factories located outside the State, and some good quality timber comes from Madhya Pradesh, while the rest of the materials used for the construction of walls and roofs are of local origin.

5.18 Within the State movement of certain building materials also takes place. Jodhpur, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur and Kota districts which produce good quality sand stone supply this article to the neighbouring districts. The famous Makrana marble of Nagaur district is used throughout the State for dressing the walls and roofs although such users are very few in number. It is, however, widely used in other parts of the country. Most of the movement of good quality wall and roof materials is to urban areas. In rural areas the materials of local origin are usually preferred as investments are to be kept as low as possible.

Relationship of materials with climate

5.19 While the use of the various kinds of material for making walls and roofs of the houses largely depends on their local availability, it also depends on the climate and soil conditions obtaining at a particular place. Thus, we find that in desert areas of Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Pali where temperature rises up to 48°C, rainfall is scanty and the velocity of wind is sometimes as high as 19 to 20 miles per hour, the houses usually have roofs made of 'Sirki' (reeds) and walls of mud or unburnt bricks plastered with cowdung. The use of these building materials ensures the necessary thermal insulation. In the hilly areas of Udaipur, Dungarpur, Sirohi and Banswara districts

where temperature rises up to 44°C with high annual rainfall of minimum 54 cms to maximum 93 cms, the houses have roofs made of tiles, grass, leaves, wood or thatch, and, walls made of mud, stone, unburnt bricks and grass, leaves reeds or bamboo which are found in the local areas of this region in great abundance. People living in the forest areas prefer bamboo and leaves to mud walls which are likely to be washed out by heavy rains in these areas. In the plateau region of Chitorgarh, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar districts where temperature also rises to about 47°C with high annual rainfall of minimum 71 cms to maximum 93 cms, the houses usually have walls made of stones and mud, and, roofs made of stone slabs or irregular large sheets of stone locally called as "Kantla". There are a number of stone quarries in the region and the famous Kota stone used for flooring is a product of this area, which in its crude form, is also used for construction of walls and roofs.

5.20 In the plain region of Jaipur, Bharatpur, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Jhunjhunu, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Tonk and Alwar districts, temperature rises to 48°C with an annual rainfall of minimum 40 cms to maximum 82 cms. In Sikar and Jhunjhunu walls are made of unburnt bricks and stone, while in districts Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Tonk, Bhilwara, Sawai Madhopur, walls are made of stone and mud. While roofs in districts Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Ajmer are made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, concrete and stone; in districts Bhilwara, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur concrete, stone, and tiles are used for construction of roofs.

Relationship between structural designing of houses climate and local availability of materials

5.21 It has already been stated that material of walls and roofs is largely related to the availability of

local material and the climatic conditions. The structural designing of the roofs and the general lay out of the house is also dependant upon these factors, the soil geology and cropping patterns of the region. In the desert areas, where strong winds blow especially during the summer season and the temperature rises very high, the construction of the house is generally of bee-hive type that is to say of circular fashion. Only such type of houses can stand the great velocity of wind in this region. The walls are generally made of mud and roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo which keeps the house cool. In the hilly areas, where the rainfall is high, houses are made with gable style of roofs so that the rain water may be quickly drained, the angle of the gable becoming more acute with increase of rainfall from place to place within this region. The abundance of stone in the area helps the construction of houses having walls of stone. The abundance of timber, grass, leaves, reed, thatch, wood or bamboo in the forests of the region is largely responsible for the roofs of the houses being built out of this material. In the plateau area of the State good stone is available for building walls and roofs. In the stone quarries one can get lintels of big sizes which can be used for girders, and, stone slabs, both regular and irregular in sizes, are available in abundance which are used in the construction of roofs. The rainfall is fairly high and the roofs are made either in the gable or the pent-house fashion generally, except in the cases of pucca houses where they are flat. In the plain region the use of tiles for roof is usually made in the areas where the soil is loamy and not sandy. Similar is the position of burnt bricks and unburnt bricks as a material for wall in these areas. In places, however, where stone is available walls and roofs are made of stone. Almost all-types of houses are constructed in this region according to the local conditions obtaining at each individual place. A detailed study of the geography of the State and its impact on the house types is contained in Annexure III of this report.

Limited use of materials other than local

5.22 It will be noted that the use of cement, concrete, galvanised corrugated tin sheets or other

metal sheets and asbestos cement sheets as a material of wall is very much limited. Most of such houses are located only in the urban areas or in their vicinities. Almost a negligible number of rural houses have these materials for walls and roofs and whatever houses are built of these materials are recent constructions mostly by Government agencies or other organisations. The bulk of the houses, however, continue to be built by local materials. The high cost of transportation is the biggest factor which is responsible for this situation.

Rich and poor households

5.23 The building material used in the construction of walls and roofs of the houses in the urban areas reflects to a great extent the prosperity or poverty of the households occupying them. The economic status of the household is closely correlated with the type of structure of the house in which it resides by virtue of its ownership or tenancy. Thus, a rich household will be found living in houses having walls and roofs made of finer and costly building materials while a poor household will generally be found occupying a house built of crude and cheap materials.

5.24 Houses built of stone, cement, concrete and burnt bricks also termed as 'Pucca houses' indicate the prosperity of households living in them. On the other hand the use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, and mud with unburnt bricks or stone in structures, also known as 'Kutchi houses', reflect the poverty of the households residing in them. In between these two broad types of structures there are what may be called semi-pucca houses using combinations where the walls are made of pucca materials such as stone or burnt bricks with lime while the roofs are made of grass, leaves, reeds etc. or where the walls are made of kutchi materials like mud, unburnt bricks or stone with mud and the roof is made of corrugated sheets or other metal sheets etc.

5.25 The following tables show the distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall and roof materials in the urban areas of Rajasthan.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material in the urban areas of Rajasthan

Houses with walls made of kutchi material					Houses with walls made of pucca material				
Total	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Total	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete
204	9	1	116	78	796	152	1	641	2
					N=Negligible				
									Made of all other material N

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant roof material in the urban areas of Rajasthan

Houses with roofs made of kutchra material			Houses with roofs made of pucca material					
Total	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles	Total	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	Made of all other material
255	137	118	740	70	7	38	625	5

5.26 It will be observed that about 7 to 8 houses in every 10 in the urban areas of the State are made of pucca, while 2 in every 10 of kutchra materials. The remaining 1 in 10 houses is a structure which may be called a 'semi-pucca' that is to say which is partly made of 'kutchra' and partly of 'pucca' materials. A very wide variation in the character of various houses in the urban areas of the State as inferred above should, however, be understood with certain limitation in so far as the classification, made under the head 'stone' and 'stone slabs' for the analysis of wall and roof material respectively, has permitted the inclusion of cases where walls are made of stone plastered with mud and cowdung or where roofs are covered with flimsy stone slabs requiring repair or readjustments every now and then. It would, therefore, be desirable to reduce the proportion of the houses made of pucca materials to an appropriate extent to visualise the correct position.

5.27 Since stone and stone slabs are found in abundance almost throughout the State and are fairly cheap and easily available building materials, houses used for the purposes of dwellings both by rich and poor households are made of these materials. It

cannot, therefore, be said strictly to indicate any degree of financial prosperity of the households concerned if the houses are made of stone and stone slabs. However, the use of corrugated iron or other metal sheets, asbestos or cement sheets, bricks and lime, concrete and stone slabs together with burnt bricks and stone with lime or cement concrete in well constructed "pucca" houses may fairly be taken to signify the well-to-do character of households occupying them.

5.28 Similarly, houses made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud and unburnt bricks having roofs thatched with grass, leaves, wood, bamboo and country tiles are certainly an index of poverty of the households living in them.

In Large Towns

5.29 A study of the major towns having population of 50,000 and over on the basis of criteria mentioned above reveals some interesting facts about the distribution of rich and poor households in them. The tables below show the distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall and roof material in these towns.

Urban areas/City and Town having population of 50,000 and over	Houses with walls made of kutchra material					Houses with walls made of pucca material					All other material
	Total	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Un-burnt bricks	Total	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN URBAN ..	204	9	1	116	78	796	152	1	641	2	N
Jaipur	144	14	3	126	1	856	6	3	847	N	N
Ajmer	81	2	1	67	11	919	8	2	907	0	2
Jodhpur	34	4	N	26	4	966	N	1	963	2	0
Bikaner	146	1	2	26	117	854	701	1	148	4	0
Kota	49	5	0	35	9	951	4	2	945	0	0
Udaipur	56	1	2	47	6	944	26	1	916	1	0
Alwar	239	5	0	232	2	761	1	N	757	0	3
Ganganagar	368	0	4	27	337	632	606	0	26	N	0
Beawar	2	0	N	2	0	998	10	0	988	0	0
Sikar	241	2	0	27	212	759	623	0	136	0	0

N=Negligible

Urban areas/City and Town with population of 50,000 and over	Houses with roofs made of kutchra material			Houses with roofs made of pucca material					All other material
	Total	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Total	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN URBAN	255	137	118	740	70	7	38	625	5
Jaipur	95	95	0	905	122	4	2	777	N
Ajmer	34	16	18	964	126	5	0	833	2
Jodhpur	55	45	10	945	13	5	3	924	N
Bikaner	133	133	0	867	10	9	25	823	0
Kota	226	13	213	774	25	1	4	744	0
Udaipur	293	59	234	707	66	18	0	623	0
Alwar	306	305	1	691	35	0	3	653	0
Ganganagar	509	505	4	491	6	5	372	108	0
Beawar	9	2	7	991	2	0	0	989	0
Sikar	138	138	0	721	169	0	41	511	141

N=Negligible

5.30 Among the ten principal towns, households living in houses of which walls were made of stone were predominant in Beawar, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur, Ajmer, Jaipur and Alwar in descending order. On the other hand, in Bikaner, Sikar and Ganganagar households residing in houses of which walls were made of burnt bricks formed a majority. In almost all the major towns most of the households lived in houses having roofs of concrete and stone slabs, except in Ganganagar where a majority of households were found in pucca houses the roofs of which are made of brick and lime. In Ganganagar an equal number of households were contained in houses having kutchra roofs made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo.

5.31 In Beawar town of Ajmer district the highest proportion of households lived in houses having stone walls (988) and roof of stone slabs (989). This is largely due to the local availability of the building materials as well as the economic prosperity of the people inhabiting this industrial-cum-commercial town. Similarly the cities having very high proportion of households living in houses made of stone walls and stone slabs roofs are Jodhpur (963 & 924), Kota (944 & 744), Udaipur (916 & 623), Ajmer (907 & 833), and Jaipur (847 & 777) where in the construction of roofs, use is also made of corrugated iron, or other metal sheets and asbestos cement sheets indicating the better economic condition of a majority of the people found in them.

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5.32 In Alwar town households living in the pucca and kutchra houses are approximately in the ratio of 7:3 presenting a mixed character of the population, a major portion of which consists of typical middle classes mostly depending on trade and commerce. Seven out of every ten households lived in houses having walls made of burnt bricks in Bikaner city and the remaining three were noticed either in houses having walls of stone (1.5) or unburnt bricks and mud (1.5). While households in houses whose roofs are constructed with pucca material such as concrete and stone slabs or brick and lime constitute 87% the remaining 13% households are found in houses having roofs made of kutchra material such as grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo. Thus, it will be observed that in this city a small percentage (15) of the people who have houses of stone walls are quite rich and the rest belong either to the middle class (70) or the poor (15). In Ganganagar households in houses with pucca and kutchra roofs are in the ratio 50:50 indicating a mixed character of the population having rich and poor households living together. In Sikar town, however, the rich households form a big majority as three-fourth of the households of this town have houses whose walls are either made of burnt bricks or stone and roofs of concrete and stone slabs as well as C.I. sheets or other metal sheets. Only one-fourth of the households resided in houses having kutchra structure in this town.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

E-IV.1 & E-IV.2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN STATE		29	15	380	179	43	N	354	N	N
	Urban	9	1	116	78	152	1	641	2	N
Ganganagar District		16	2	246	661	55	N	19	N	1
	Urban	6	2	58	378	536	0	19	1	0
Karanpur Tehsil ..	Rural	22	0	220	697	56	0	5	0	0
	Urban	2	0	5	556	430	0	0	7	0
Ganganagar Tehsil ..	Rural	10	1	323	608	45	N	13	0	0
	Urban	0	4	27	337	606	0	26	N	0
Ganganagar Town		0	4	27	337	606	0	26	N	0
Padampur Tehsil ..	Rural	9	0	366	592	30	0	1	0	2
	Urban	0	0	6	456	538	0	0	0	0
Hanumangarh Tehsil	Rural	9	1	223	689	70	0	6	1	1
	Urban	18	0	83	422	431	0	46	0	0
Raisinghnagar Tehsil	Rural	37	0	204	737	19	0	3	N	0
	Urban	8	3	120	248	613	0	0	8	0
Suratgarh Tehsil ..	Rural	13	2	256	660	67	0	N	0	2
	Urban	27	0	337	211	425	0	0	0	0
Nohar Tehsil ..	Rural	10	9	176	655	71	N	79	0	0
	Urban	0	0	20	416	564	0	0	0	0
Bhadra Tehsil ..	Rural	1	1	184	720	58	0	35	0	1
	Urban	0	0	6	378	616	0	0	0	0
Anupgarh Tehsil ..	Rural	70	11	272	532	73	0	41	0	1
	Urban	0	0	11	863	126	0	0	0	0
Bikaner District		19	147	326	383	69	0	56	N	0
	Urban	2	3	27	146	696	1	122	3	0
Bikaner Tehsil ..	Rural	30	109	322	388	94	0	57	0	0
	Urban	2	3	26	147	691	1	127	3	0
Bikaner City ..		1	2	26	117	701	1	148	4	0
Lunkaransar Tehsil ..	Rural	9	98	256	492	33	0	112	N	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolayat Tehsil ..	Rural	1	246	358	282	49	0	64	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nokha Tehsil ..	Rural	27	151	355	370	81	0	16	0	0
	Urban	20	4	39	118	819	0	0	0	0
Churu District		86	22	296	230	131	0	235	N	N
	Urban	43	6	118	110	210	N	502	10	1
Taranagar Tehsil ..	Rural	74	57	241	190	113	0	325	0	0
	Urban	22	22	60	222	57	3	614	0	0
Rajgarh Tehsil ..	Rural	13	1	119	472	319	0	76	N	0
	Urban	28	2	27	348	509	0	86	0	0
Sardar Shahr Tehsil	Rural	78	20	262	309	24	0	307	0	0
	Urban	17	1	129	3	3	1	841	2	3
Churu Tehsil ..	Rural	87	22	290	151	105	0	344	0	1
	Urban	8	3	175	114	123	0	536	41	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chura District—concl.									
Dungargarh Tehsil .. Rural	115	1	357	176	64	0	285	2	0
Urban	10	0	116	7	92	0	775	0	0
Ratangarh Tehsil .. Rural	76	72	349	111	139	0	253	0	0
Urban	99	7	136	113	545	0	93	7	0
Sujargarh Tehsil .. Rural	162	5	464	98	80	0	191	N	0
Urban	68	10	90	108	115	0	609	0	0
Jhunjhunu District									
Rural	2	N	117	384	170	N	327	0	0
Urban	2	0	108	237	330	N	322	1	0
Jhunjhunu Tehsil .. Rural	5	1	185	424	154	0	231	0	0
Urban	4	0	150	208	250	0	388	0	0
Chirawa Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	105	500	321	1	72	0	0
Urban	1	0	39	318	462	1	174	5	0
Khetri Tehsil .. Rural	N	N	78	251	145	0	526	0	0
Urban	0	0	247	3	0	0	750	0	0
Udalpurwati Tehsil .. Rural	1	1	108	397	103	0	390	0	0
Urban	1	0	100	243	361	0	295	0	0
Alwar District									
Rural	2	N	333	70	13	N	581	1	N
Urban	4	0	219	11	4	N	759	0	3
Behror Tehsil .. Rural	N	0	162	128	19	0	691	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandawar Tehsil .. Rural	5	N	167	184	1	0	643	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kishangarh Tehsil .. Rural	2	0	353	53	19	0	573	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tijara Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	402	79	2	0	516	N	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bansur Tehsil .. Rural	0	0	450	103	4	0	443	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alwar Tehsil .. Rural	5	1	410	39	3	0	540	2	0
Urban	5	0	232	2	1	N	757	0	3
Alwar Town .. Urban	5	0	232	2	1	N	757	0	3
Thanagazi Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	85	106	1	0	807	0	N
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajgarh Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	249	3	0	0	747	0	0
Urban	0	0	178	57	0	0	765	0	0
Lachhmangarh Tehsil .. Rural	N	0	528	26	42	N	403	1	0
Urban	0	0	97	48	81	0	774	0	0
Bharatpur District									
Rural	3	N	641	64	53	N	239	N	N
Urban	1	1	345	22	229	N	394	8	0
Kaman Tehsil .. Rural	2	0	610	102	56	0	230	N	0
Urban	0	0	322	0	39	0	632	7	0
Nagar Tehsil .. Rural	2	0	721	82	127	0	67	1	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bharatpur District—concl.									
Deeg Tehsil .. Rural	1	N	463	220	97	0	219	0	0
Urban	0	0	332	25	84	0	559	0	0
Nadbai Tehsil .. Rural	4	1	754	37	133	0	69	2	0
Urban	0	0	592	192	147	0	69	0	0
Bharatpur Tehsil .. Rural	1	N	693	147	106	0	53	0	0
Urban	2	0	259	31	631	1	53	23	0
Weir Tehsil .. Rural	5	0	654	9	25	0	307	0	0
Urban	4	0	526	0	0	0	470	0	0
Bayana Tehsil .. Rural	4	0	571	2	12	0	411	0	0
Urban	0	4	125	2	2	0	867	0	0
Rupbas Tehsil .. Rural	6	0	561	33	11	0	388	0	1
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baseri Tehsil .. Rural	5	0	368	1	1	N	625	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bari Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	546	6	6	0	441	0	0
Urban	0	0	465	0	0	0	535	0	0
Dholpur Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	847	45	16	0	91	N	0
Urban	0	1	279	5	2	0	713	0	0
Rajakhera Tehsil .. Rural	2	1	807	56	55	0	79	0	0
Urban	0	0	865	20	109	0	6	0	0
Sawal Madhopur District									
Rural	5	N	407	126	9	1	451	N	1
Urban	3	N	191	92	18	0	692	4	0
Mahwa Tehsil .. Rural	N	0	684	2	N	0	313	1	N
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todabhim Tehsil .. Rural	N	0	524	89	5	0	382	N	0
Urban	3	0	149	0	0	0	848	0	0
Hindaun Tehsil .. Rural	1	N	544	197	31	0	226	1	0
Urban	0	0	279	298	97	0	326	0	0
Nadauti Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	475	132	35	0	357	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bamanwas Tehsil .. Rural	11	0	616	96	9	0	268	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gangapur Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	731	145	14	0	104	0	5
Urban	0	1	348	8	1	0	642	0	0
Karauli Tehsil .. Rural	3	0	92	0	0	0	905	0	0
Urban	0	0	1	0	1	0	998	0	0
Sapotra Tehsil .. Rural	8	0	232	56	1	0	703	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malarna Chor Tehsil .. Rural	2	0	416	288	7	0	286	0	1
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sawal Madhopur Tehsil									
Rural	5	1	214	160	6	7	607	N	0
Urban	9	0	170	144	1	0	662	14	0
Khandar Tehsil									
Rural	31	0	90	276	0	0	603	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Tehsil(Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jaipur District	2	N	596	98	9	N	295	N	N
Rural	11	2	155	19	10	2	801	N	N
Kotputli Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	331	227	10	0	431	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	214	279	282	0	225	0	0
Bairath Tehsil .. Rural	N	0	397	86	22	0	495	0	N
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amber Tehsil .. Rural	N	0	633	71	26	0	270	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	466	1	0	1	532	0	0
Phulera Tehsil .. Rural	6	0	416	336	11	0	231	0	0
Urban .. Urban	3	0	152	128	2	0	715	0	0
Jaipur Tehsil .. Rural	0	0	513	219	2	0	266	0	0
Urban .. Urban	14	3	126	1	6	3	847	N	N
Jaipur City .. Urban	14	3	126	1	6	3	847	N	N
Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil Rural	1	1	353	8	N	N	597	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baswa Tehsil .. Rural	0	0	732	6	N	0	268	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	212	0	0	0	788	0	0
Dudu Tehsil .. Rural	2	N	648	107	0	0	243	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanganer Tehsil .. Rural	4	N	695	92	2	2	205	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bassi Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	688	11	0	0	300	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dausa Tehsil .. Rural	0	0	788	0	8	0	204	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	238	0	0	0	762	0	0
Sikrai Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	761	N	N	0	238	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phagi Tehsil .. Rural	17	0	571	285	21	0	106	0	N
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chaksu Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	809	75	17	0	98	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	412	176	3	0	409	0	0
Lalsot Tehsil .. Rural	3	0	811	43	3	0	139	1	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar District	6	5	177	341	155	0	315	N	1
Rural	7	0	123	172	438	1	256	3	N
Fatehpur Tehsil .. Rural	9	3	62	559	298	0	69	0	0
Urban .. Urban	8	0	150	165	437	0	231	8	1
Lachemangarh Tehsil Rural	7	12	66	511	327	0	75	1	1
Urban .. Urban	26	0	42	308	558	4	62	0	0
Sikar Tehsil .. Rural	12	11	54	410	289	0	220	0	4
Urban .. Urban	2	0	27	212	623	0	136	0	0
Sikar Town .. Urban	2	0	27	212	623	0	136	0	0
Neem-ka-Thana Tehsil Rural	0	1	214	88	1	0	696	N	0
Urban .. Urban	10	0	307	96	3	0	582	2	0
Sri Madhopur Tehsil Rural	1	N	331	357	71	0	240	0	0
Urban .. Urban	1	0	260	23	155	0	561	0	0
Danta Ramgarh Tehsil Rural	8	5	199	272	91	0	425	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Tehsil(Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajmer District	3	N	323	48	7	N	616	0	3
Rural	2	1	74	8	8	1	905	N	1
Rupnagar Tehsil .. Rural	23	0	351	105	13	0	508	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ajmer Tehsil .. Rural	4	1	144	29	12	0	799	0	11
Urban .. Urban	2	1	63	10	10	1	911	N	2
Ajmer City .. Urban	2	1	67	11	8	2	907	0	2
Kishangarh Tehsil .. Rural	2	0	174	0	0	0	824	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	1	23	1	0	0	975	0	0
Arain Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	505	231	0	0	263	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beawar Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	75	34	2	0	888	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	N	16	0	9	0	975	0	0
Beawar Town .. Urban	0	N	2	0	10	0	988	0	0
Sarwar Tehsil .. Rural	0	0	926	0	4	0	70	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	671	0	0	0	329	0	0
Kekri Tehsil .. Rural	N	0	665	61	6	N	268	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	381	42	0	0	577	0	0
Tonk District	3	N	697	81	3	1	215	0	0
Rural	0	0	440	32	3	0	525	0	0
Malpura Tehsil .. Rural	0	0	852	83	2	N	63	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	629	99	10	0	262	0	0
Nawai Tehsil .. Rural	6	N	627	169	4	7	187	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	64	0	0	0	936	0	0
Todaraisingh Tehsil .. Rural	3	1	721	24	0	1	250	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonk Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	928	3	0	0	68	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	462	0	1	0	537	0	0
Deoli Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	579	44	8	0	368	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	390	0	10	0	600	0	0
Unlara Tehsil .. Rural	6	0	392	197	3	N	402	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	469	205	0	0	326	0	0
Jaisalmer District	12	57	607	71	3	1	248	1	N
Rural	8	32	23	0	0	0	937	0	0
Ramgarh Tehsil .. Rural	0	140	589	29	5	0	237	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nachna Tehsil .. Rural	0	219	696	0	0	0	79	0	6
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaisalmer Tehsil .. Rural	12	7	379	47	18	0	536	1	0
Urban .. Urban	3	0	8	0	0	0	989	0	0
Pokaran Tehsil .. Rural	23	13	765	46	0	2	150	1	0
Urban .. Urban	16	81	44	0	0	0	859	0	0
Sam Tehsil .. Rural	8	180	583	106	0	0	123	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatehgarh Tehsil .. Rural	0	11	442	168	0	0	379	0	0
Urban .. Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jodhpur District .. Rural	19	70	363	175	17	N	356	0	0
Urban	4	N	53	17	6	N	918	2	N
Phalodi Tehsil .. Rural	34	217	448	91	0	2	208	0	0
Urban	6	0	11	6	0	2	975	0	0
Osian Tehsil .. Rural	28	121	286	152	4	0	409	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shergarh Tehsil .. Rural	2	4	752	54	14	0	174	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jodhpur Tehsil .. Rural	6	6	275	365	39	0	309	0	0
Urban	4	N	26	4	N	1	963	2	0
Jodhpur City .. Rural	4	N	26	4	N	1	963	2	0
Bilara Tehsil .. Rural	22	23	145	179	22	0	609	0	0
Urban	1	1	319	134	56	0	487	0	2
Nagaur District .. Rural	41	21	372	186	34	N	346	N	N
Urban	27	2	111	40	1	N	819	0	0
Ladnu Tehsil .. Rural	24	27	191	269	58	0	431	0	0
Urban	1	0	9	4	0	0	986	0	0
Didwana Tehsil .. Rural	41	21	244	304	181	0	207	0	0
Urban	25	2	184	96	4	0	689	0	2
Jayal Tehsil .. Rural	70	18	237	225	14	0	436	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaur Tehsil .. Rural	88	66	185	62	1	0	597	1	0
Urban	32	0	24	4	3	0	937	0	0
Nawa Tehsil .. Rural	19	6	283	268	27	0	397	0	0
Urban	77	1	163	65	1	2	691	0	0
Degana Tehsil .. Rural	25	10	634	144	10	N	176	N	1
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parbatsar Tehsil .. Rural	34	4	553	125	17	N	267	0	0
Urban	11	0	160	36	0	0	793	0	N
Merta Tehsil .. Rural	17	12	461	219	2	0	289	0	0
Urban	0	11	191	65	0	0	733	0	0
Pali District .. Rural	7	3	243	437	135	N	175	N	0
Urban	1	2	58	181	387	1	370	0	0
Jaitaran Tehsil .. Rural	3	1	559	194	31	0	212	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sojat Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	424	363	16	0	196	0	0
Urban	1	1	66	27	58	2	845	0	0
Raipur Tehsil .. Rural	N	N	139	201	11	0	649	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pali Tehsil .. Rural	9	4	273	614	62	N	38	N	0
Urban	1	5	86	232	389	0	287	0	0
Kharchi Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	231	499	82	0	187	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desuri Tehsil .. Rural	2	0	142	495	273	N	88	0	0
Urban	0	0	7	313	582	0	98	0	0
Ball Tehsil .. Rural	18	8	129	522	256	0	67	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	143	855	0	2	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Barmer District .. Rural	35	32	732	146	9	3	43	0	0
Urban	5	1	87	113	131	0	663	0	0
Sheo Tehsil .. Rural	29	36	836	26	0	0	73	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barmer Tehsil .. Rural	34	34	812	76	1	8	35	0	0
Urban	7	1	75	0	1	0	916	0	0
Pachpadra Tehsil .. Rural	47	19	642	211	17	0	64	0	0
Urban	2	0	110	349	404	0	135	0	0
Chohtan Tehsil .. Rural	27	50	811	100	1	0	11	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siwana Tehsil .. Rural	43	9	406	436	39	0	67	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jalor District .. Rural	6	4	384	498	76	0	32	N	0
Urban	10	0	177	319	331	1	162	0	0
Jalor Tehsil .. Rural	10	6	208	632	119	0	25	0	0
Urban	17	0	222	235	280	0	246	0	0
Ahore Tehsil .. Rural	3	N	163	663	136	0	35	N	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanchole Tehsil .. Rural	6	8	680	275	23	0	8	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaswantpura Tehsil .. Rural	5	1	470	434	41	0	49	N	0
Urban	2	0	127	410	388	2	71	0	0
Sirohi District .. Rural	44	3	94	578	201	N	79	1	0
Urban	11	0	9	248	388	N	344	0	0
Sheoganj Tehsil .. Rural	2	0	113	740	115	0	28	2	0
Urban	0	0	0	293	680	0	27	0	0
Sirohi Tehsil .. Rural	6	N	23	748	187	0	36	0	0
Urban	10	0	19	271	433	0	267	0	0
Pindwara Tehsil .. Rural	49	16	78	353	540	0	164	0	0
Urban	6	0	24	562	185	0	223	0	0
Abu Road Tehsil .. Rural	168	0	281	301	57	1	192	0	0
Urban	18	0	2	130	322	1	527	0	0
Reodhar Tehsil .. Rural	42	0	66	654	221	0	15	2	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhilwara District .. Rural	3	N	381	44	3	N	569	0	N
Urban	2	1	105	48	69	N	775	N	0
Asind Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	409	35	0	0	555	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurda Tehsil .. Rural	0	0	682	135	1	0	182	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shahpura Tehsil .. Rural	N	N	911	24	5	N	60	0	0
Urban	0	0	406	175	335	0	84	0	0
Jahazpur Tehsil .. Rural	0	N	325	21	0	0	654	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raipur Tehsil .. Rural	2	0	85	19	0	0	893	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhilwara District—concl'd.									
Mandal Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	208	87	14	0	690	0	N
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banera Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	613	92	N	0	294	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhilwara Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	299	4	N	0	696	0	0
Urban	2	1	34	22	9	1	931	N	0
Sahara Tehsil .. Rural	12	0	276	132	2	0	578	0	0
Urban	0	0	56	3	3	0	938	0	0
Kotri Tehsil .. Rural	4	0	625	0	2	0	369	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandalgarh Tehsil .. Rural	11	N	12	1	2	0	974	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur District									
.. Rural	26	10	267	12	4	N	681	N	N
Urban	1	1	34	7	19	1	936	1	0
Bhim Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	42	0	1	0	956	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deogarh Tehsil .. Rural	2	0	75	42	64	0	817	0	0
Urban	0	0	3	44	6	0	947	0	0
Amet Tehsil .. Rural	0	0	143	6	0	0	851	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumbhalgarh Tehsil .. Rural	0	0	19	0	N	0	981	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajsamand Tehsil .. Rural	0	0	65	1	0	0	934	0	0
Urban	0	0	4	21	0	0	975	0	0
Railmagra Tehsil .. Rural	0	0	491	18	2	0	489	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nathdwara Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	33	4	N	0	962	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	6	0	994	0	0
Bhupalsagar Tehsil .. Rural	2	1	643	12	2	0	340	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mavli Tehsil .. Rural	1	30	194	1	0	0	774	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gogunda Tehsil .. Rural	44	8	7	47	1	0	893	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vallabhnagar Tehsil .. Rural	1	3	368	11	2	6	609	0	0
Urban	0	0	13	0	0	0	987	0	0
Girwa Tehsil .. Rural	7	4	152	5	N	0	830	0	2
Urban	1	2	47	6	26	1	916	1	0
Udaipur City .. Urban	1	2	47	6	26	1	916	1	0
Kotra Tehsil .. Rural	244	5	538	36	4	0	173	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phalasia Tehsil .. Rural	65	7	406	39	1	0	482	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lasadia Tehsil .. Rural	114	23	477	36	1	0	349	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarada Tehsil .. Rural	12	19	259	N	N	0	710	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Udaipur District—concl'd.									
Salumbar Tehsil .. Rural	45	8	262	2	N	0	683	0	0
Urban	3	0	20	0	0	0	977	0	0
Kherwara Tehsil .. Rural	18	46	851	8	18	0	59	N	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chitorgarh District									
.. Rural	38	6	450	6	1	N	499	0	N
Urban	N	N	131	99	97	0	673	0	N
Rashmi Tehsil .. Rural	0	N	425	0	0	0	575	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gangrar Tehsil .. Rural	4	0	312	0	0	0	684	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Begun Tehsil .. Rural	11	0	5	0	0	0	984	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhainsrorgarh Tehsil .. Rural	42	60	174	0	0	8	715	0	1
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chitorgarh Tehsil .. Rural	9	N	100	0	0	0	891	0	0
Urban	0	0	98	0	1	0	901	0	0
Kapasan Tehsil .. Rural	42	0	924	0	0	0	34	0	0
Urban	0	0	297	0	0	0	703	0	0
Bhadesar Tehsil .. Rural	1	0	472	0	N	0	527	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nimbahera Tehsil .. Rural	6	3	57	0	1	0	933	0	0
Urban	0	0	6	0	0	0	994	0	0
Chhoti Sadri Tehsil .. Rural	14	25	404	10	1	0	546	0	0
Urban	0	0	6	25	0	0	969	0	0
Bari Sadri Tehsil .. Rural	13	0	842	6	4	0	135	0	0
Urban	3	0	445	0	0	0	549	0	3
Dungla Tehsil .. Rural	N	0	894	0	0	0	106	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pratapgarh Tehsil .. Rural	243	0	631	5	1	N	120	0	0
Urban	0	1	67	449	452	0	31	0	0
Achnera Tehsil .. Rural	54	9	843	68	4	0	22	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dungarpur District									
.. Rural	76	72	536	120	32	0	164	N	0
Urban	10	3	41	132	121	3	690	0	0
Dungarpur Tehsil .. Rural	99	91	672	24	25	0	89	0	0
Urban	17	0	49	0	92	4	838	0	0
Aspur Tehsil .. Rural	35	54	339	167	26	0	379	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sagwara Tehsil .. Rural	71	57	480	223	48	0	121	N	0
Urban	0	8	31	313	161	3	484	0	0
Banswara District									
.. Rural	477	77	336	12	78	N	20	N	N
Urban	184	5	167	152	485	0	7	0	0
Ghatol Tehsil .. Rural	440	155	371	5	27	0	2	N	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Tehsil(Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Banswara District—<i>concl.</i>									
Garhi Tehsil .. Rural	194	22	513	34	192	0	44	N	1
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banswara Tehsil .. Rural	632	65	225	0	50	0	28	0	0
Urban	133	6	210	49	594	0	8	0	0
Bagidora Tehsil .. Rural	459	68	347	7	101	N	18	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kushalgarh Tehsil .. Rural	694	67	202	13	17	0	7	0	0
Urban	362	0	14	514	105	0	5	0	0
Bundi District									
Rural	10	5	207	209	5	N	564	0	N
Urban	1	1	70	27	55	N	840	6	0
Hindoli Tehsil .. Rural	14	5	13	0	N	N	968	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nainwa Tehsil .. Rural	7	3	172	140	7	0	671	0	0
Urban	0	0	95	0	0	0	905	0	0
Bundi Tehsil .. Rural	8	11	204	270	0	0	506	0	1
Urban	0	1	54	27	0	0	918	0	0
Talera Tehsil .. Rural	23	7	349	91	4	N	526	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keshorapattan Tehsil Rural	3	1	315	508	11	0	162	0	0
Urban	3	0	82	38	151	1	708	17	0
Kota District									
Rural	11	32	230	141	3	N	583	N	N
Urban	5	N	80	10	27	1	877	0	0
Itawa Tehsil .. Rural	4	1	580	254	38	0	123	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipalda Tehsil .. Rural	3	1	221	435	1	0	339	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Barod Tehsil .. Rural	0	0	587	153	0	0	260	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mangrol Tehsil .. Rural	2	4	341	293	0	3	357	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Digod Tehsil .. Rural	2	0	283	266	0	1	448	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anta Tehsil .. Rural	4	1	256	245	0	4	490	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baran Tehsil .. Rural	18	N	154	597	10	0	221	0	0
Urban	4	3	182	19	80	0	712	0	0
Kishanganj Tehsil .. Rural	51	170	69	27	1	0	682	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shahbad Tehsil .. Rural	1	211	59	0	0	0	728	1	N
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ladpura Tehsil .. Rural	27	7	136	77	1	N	752	0	0
Urban	5	0	35	9	4	2	945	0	0
Kota City .. Urban	5	0	35	9	4	2	945	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1—*concl.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Tehsil(Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kota District—<i>concl.</i>									
Chechat Tehsil .. Rural	5	6	174	0	0	0	815	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramganjmandi Tehsil Rural	5	0	183	0	0	0	812	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Kanwas Tehsil .. Rural	4	48	44	7	0	0	897	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangod Tehsil .. Rural	2	2	94	1	0	0	901	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atru Tehsil .. Rural	11	10	234	28	0	0	717	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chipabarod Tehsil .. Rural	15	17	340	3	3	0	622	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhabra Tehsil .. Rural	8	27	349	1	5	0	610	0	0
Urban	3	0	596	0	278	0	123	0	0
Jhalawar District									
Rural	15	3	450	10	33	N	489	N	N
Urban	1	1	147	30	107	0	714	N	0
Khanpur Tehsil .. Rural	6	2	394	1	0	0	597	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jhalrapatan Tehsil .. Rural	26	4	201	0	1	0	768	0	N
Urban	1	0	28	0	0	0	970	1	0
Bakani Tehsil .. Rural	19	0	316	1	8	0	656	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Akiera Tehsil .. Rural	11	2	102	7	0	0	878	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manoharthana Tehsil Rural	10	16	73	46	20	0	835	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pachpahar Tehsil .. Rural	27	2	762	3	41	0	165	0	0
Urban	0	6	186	137	137	0	534	0	0
Pirawa Tehsil .. Rural	10	0	703	0	134	2	151	0	0
Urban	0	0	525	21	454	0	0	0	0
Dag Tehsil .. Rural	16	2	906	1	26	0	48	1	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gangdhar Tehsil .. Rural	26	0	728	45	21	1	179	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN STATE	400	402	18	1	15	162	2
Urban	137	118	70	7	38	625	5
Ganganagar District	963	2	2	N	9	24	N
Urban	556	46	5	2	241	150	N
Karanpur Tehsil	966	3	1	0	20	10	0
Urban	548	331	14	0	83	24	0
Ganganagar Tehsil	965	3	3	1	9	19	0
Urban	505	4	6	5	372	108	0
Ganganagar Town	505	4	6	5	372	108	0
Padampur Tehsil	964	3	N	0	13	20	0
Urban	154	562	0	0	101	183	0
Hanumangarh Tehsil	975	N	3	1	7	14	N
Urban	604	2	3	0	194	197	0
Raisinghnagar Tehsil	984	1	N	1	7	7	N
Urban	398	0	0	0	539	63	0
Suratgarh Tehsil	941	0	3	N	2	51	3
Urban	771	0	0	0	0	229	0
Nohar Tehsil	967	0	N	0	4	29	0
Urban	727	0	2	2	16	251	2
Bhadra Tehsil	960	0	0	2	7	30	1
Urban	584	0	3	0	85	328	0
Anupgarh Tehsil	904	9	4	0	19	63	1
Urban	863	116	0	0	11	10	0
Bikaner District	839	N	59	1	33	67	1
Urban	144	0	24	9	43	780	N
Bikaner Tehsil	784	1	62	0	46	107	0
Urban	147	0	23	8	42	780	N
Bikaner City	133	0	10	9	25	823	0
Lunkaransar Tehsil	909	0	2	3	72	10	4
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolayat Tehsil	915	0	5	1	28	50	1
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nokha Tehsil	795	0	124	0	1	80	0
Urban	75	0	59	39	71	756	0
Churu District	706	N	44	1	72	169	8
Urban	176	8	128	1	135	539	13
Taranagar Tehsil	591	2	25	0	120	210	52
Urban	222	0	222	0	28	506	22
Rajgarh Tehsil	790	0	16	3	160	31	N
Urban	278	0	128	0	195	396	3
Sardar Shahar Tehsil	752	0	14	0	26	208	N
Urban	44	25	85	3	508	304	31
Churu Tehsil	601	0	50	0	71	253	25
Urban	176	8	194	0	9	613	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Churu District—concl.							
Dungargarh Tehsil	762	0	118	0	14	105	1
Urban	197	0	28	0	14	761	0
Ratangarh Tehsil	618	1	73	0	112	195	1
Urban	178	8	173	4	165	435	37
Sujangarh Tehsil	727	0	34	0	6	233	0
Urban	215	1	79	0	2	703	0
Jhunjhunu District	639	1	23	1	96	240	0
Urban	283	4	162	1	184	365	1
Jhunjhunu Tehsil	699	1	25	1	79	195	0
Urban	300	6	143	0	271	280	0
Chirawa Tehsil	646	3	40	1	153	157	0
Urban	223	3	238	4	105	423	4
Khetri Tehsil	574	N	6	2	69	349	0
Urban	260	0	10	0	0	730	0
Udaipurwati Tehsil	648	0	24	0	95	233	0
Urban	320	4	148	0	208	320	0
Alwar District	685	2	5	1	72	235	N
Urban	294	1	34	0	4	664	3
Behror Tehsil	480	0	1	1	314	204	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandawar Tehsil	532	0	1	0	92	375	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kishangarh Tehsil	636	0	8	0	65	290	1
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tijara Tehsil	746	0	1	0	16	237	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bansur Tehsil	795	0	1	0	7	197	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alwar Tehsil	767	N	8	N	80	145	0
Urban	305	1	35	0	3	653	3
Alwar Town	305	1	35	0	3	653	3
Thanagazi Tehsil	756	9	7	N	0	228	N
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajgarh Tehsil	677	9	11	0	N	303	0
Urban	287	0	34	0	0	679	0
Lachhmangarh Tehsil	762	N	5	1	18	214	0
Urban	89	0	24	0	24	863	0
Bharatpur District	729	3	4	5	10	249	N
Urban	325	54	19	36	81	479	6
Kaman Tehsil	847	1	1	0	12	139	0
Urban	469	0	7	0	151	373	0
Nagar Tehsil	785	0	7	N	17	191	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bharatpur District—concl'd.							
Deeg Tehsil Rural	814	0	3	0	16	166	1
Urban	401	74	9	302	105	74	35
Nadbai Tehsil Rural	746	3	18	4	0	229	0
Urban	207	46	252	0	9	486	0
Bharatpur Tehsil Rural	825	12	6	35	12	110	0
Urban	194	123	11	N	3	663	6
Weir Tehsil Rural	656	0	8	1	44	291	0
Urban	518	4	4	0	52	422	0
Bayana Tehsil Rural	584	N	2	2	1	411	0
Urban	249	0	16	0	2	733	0
Rupbas Tehsil Rural	733	6	1	N	0	259	1
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baseri Tehsil Rural	284	1	1	2	0	712	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baji Tehsil Rural	529	0	0	1	1	469	0
Urban	335	35	3	2	0	625	0
Dholpur Tehsil Rural	908	0	1	N	1	90	0
Urban	258	3	15	4	335	385	0
Rajakhera Tehsil Rural	924	1	0	0	7	68	0
Urban	888	0	0	0	0	112	0
Sawai Madhopur District Rural	210	299	11	1	5	474	N
Urban	99	46	39	46	1	763	6
Mahwa Tehsil Rural	531	2	9	0	0	458	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todabhim Tehsil Rural	365	2	4	0	2	627	N
Urban	452	0	12	3	3	530	0
Hindaun Tehsil Rural	164	1	1	N	5	828	1
Urban	82	0	3	0	1	913	1
Nadauti Tehsil Rural	434	68	5	0	1	492	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bamanwas Tehsil Rural	296	408	4	N	6	286	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gangapur Tehsil Rural	267	40	0	0	12	680	1
Urban	72	0	11	0	0	917	0
Karauli Tehsil Rural	69	2	0	0	0	929	0
Urban	9	0	0	0	0	991	0
Sapotra Tehsil Rural	147	319	0	0	0	534	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malarna Chor Tehsil Rural	105	812	17	N	N	66	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sawai Madhopur Tehsil Rural	63	774	45	2	23	93	0
Urban	107	187	138	186	0	359	23
Khandar Tehsil Rural	36	906	14	0	0	44	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaipur District Rural	739	29	34	N	1	197	N
Urban	146	0	110	3	1	739	1
Kotputli Tehsil Rural	758	0	1	0	0	241	0
Urban	504	0	0	6	0	490	0
Bairath Tehsil Rural	751	1	6	0	N	242	N
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amber Tehsil Rural	758	0	16	0	0	226	0
Urban	463	0	111	0	0	426	0
Phulera Tehsil Rural	772	N	18	0	0	210	N
Urban	271	0	38	1	0	686	4
Jaipur Tehsil Rural	733	0	110	0	0	157	0
Urban	95	0	122	4	2	777	N
Jaipur City Urban	95	0	122	4	2	777	N
Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil Rural	698	10	9	0	0	283	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baswa Tehsil Rural	721	24	51	N	0	204	0
Urban	65	0	157	2	0	776	0
Dudu Tehsil Rural	754	1	31	N	0	214	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanganer Tehsil Rural	702	1	104	0	0	193	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bassi Tehsil Rural	657	108	26	N	0	209	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dausa Tehsil Rural	760	63	13	0	1	163	0
Urban	293	0	16	0	0	691	0
Sikrai Tehsil Rural	812	0	17	0	0	171	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phagi Tehsil Rural	772	0	125	0	0	102	1
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chaksu Tehsil Rural	779	14	105	0	2	100	0
Urban	594	0	87	0	0	319	0
Lalsot Tehsil Rural	675	209	14	N	3	99	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar District Rural	623	N	25	N	62	272	18
Urban	203	2	151	0	72	494	78
Fatehpur Tehsil Rural	677	0	56	0	160	107	0
Urban	178	3	228	0	105	404	82
Lachhmangarh Tehsil Rural	609	0	49	0	141	170	31
Urban	149	0	181	0	149	478	43
Sikar Tehsil Rural	584	0	41	0	87	212	76
Urban	138	0	169	0	41	511	141
Sikar Town Urban	138	0	169	0	41	511	141
Neem-ka-thana Tehsil Rural	580	1	2	0	12	405	N
Urban	416	0	7	0	91	486	0
Sri Madhopur Tehsil Rural	718	N	9	0	16	257	0
Urban	329	9	20	0	6	636	0
Danta Ramgarh Tehsil Rural	568	1	21	N	41	369	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

State/District(Rural/Urban)/Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ajmer District							
Rural	266	245	8	N	10	469	2
Urban	27	35	84	3	0	850	1
Rupnagar Tehsil*	646	0	21	0	0	333	0
Ajmer Tehsil	295	16	8	1	29	649	2
Rural	17	18	117	5	0	841	2
Urban	16	18	126	5	0	833	2
Ajmer City	568	3	10	0	0	419	0
Kishangarh Tehsil	49	0	12	0	0	939	0
Rural	822	0	2	0	0	176	0
Arain Tehsil*	158	363	1	0	3	475	0
Beawar Tehsil	16	6	2	0	0	976	0
Rural	2	7	2	0	0	989	0
Urban	141	290	15	0	1	553	0
Sarwar Tehsil	466	241	8	0	0	285	0
Rural	119	545	12	0	1	316	7
Urban	15	462	15	0	0	508	0
Kekri Tehsil							
Tonk District							
Rural	286	588	35	0	0	91	N
Urban	167	379	22	0	0	432	0
Malpura Tehsil	918	0	18	0	0	64	0
Rural	369	0	2	0	0	629	0
Nawai Tehsil	475	302	81	0	0	141	1
Rural	132	268	54	0	0	546	0
Urban	63	740	50	0	0	147	0
Todaraisingh Tehsil*	179	695	48	0	0	78	0
Tonk Tehsil	161	443	19	0	0	377	0
Rural	4	930	6	0	0	60	0
Urban	19	424	62	0	0	495	0
Deoli Tehsil	73	846	10	0	0	71	0
Uniara Tehsil	33	699	0	0	0	268	0
Jaisalmer District							
Rural	928	N	9	1	10	46	12
Urban	339	0	0	3	24	634	0
Ramgarh Tehsil*	985	0	0	0	5	10	0
Nachna Tehsil*	940	0	6	0	40	11	3
Jaisalmer Tehsil	820	0	0	4	41	114	21
Rural	374	0	0	5	38	583	0
Urban	958	1	10	1	0	30	0
Pokaran Tehsil	286	0	0	0	4	710	0
Sam Tehsil*	907	0	23	0	0	8	62
Fatehgarh Tehsil*	954	0	8	1	0	37	0
Jodhpur District							
Rural	651	80	33	2	2	224	8
Urban	52	58	12	4	15	859	N
Phalodi Tehsil	857	0	6	3	N	111	23
Rural	157	0	3	0	0	840	0

N=Negligible

*Entirely Rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Tehsil(Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jodhpur District—concl'd.							
Osian Tehsil*	746	1	20	3	7	223	0
Shergarh Tehsil*	865	17	23	0	0	91	4
Jodhpur Tehsil	511	191	76	3	2	213	4
Rural	45	10	13	5	3	924	N
Urban	45	10	13	5	3	924	N
Jodhpur City	372	157	33	0	1	427	10
Bilara Tehsil	45	515	14	0	123	303	0
Nagaur District							
Rural	608	4	68	N	22	298	N
Urban	184	0	13	1	4	798	0
Ladnu Tehsil	516	0	45	0	16	423	0
Rural	25	0	1	0	0	974	0
Urban	593	6	61	0	61	279	0
Didwana Tehsil	320	0	23	0	0	657	0
Jayal Tehsil*	525	4	46	1	21	403	0
Nagaur Tehsil	492	3	22	N	21	462	0
Rural	41	0	3	0	0	956	0
Urban	655	1	7	0	48	289	0
Nawa Tehsil	339	0	8	0	5	648	0
Degana Tehsil*	687	N	154	0	2	157	0
Parbatsar Tehsil	643	0	146	N	17	193	1
Rural	219	0	40	0	21	720	0
Urban	691	12	26	0	1	270	0
Merta Tehsil	237	0	13	4	0	746	0
Pali District							
Rural	111	743	13	N	3	139	0
Urban	44	443	24	0	1	488	N
Jaitaran Tehsil*	463	341	12	0	3	181	0
Sojat Tehsil	118	791	3	0	1	87	0
Rural	16	350	13	0	0	621	0
Urban	98	644	N	0	9	249	0
Raipur Tehsil*	184	732	18	0	N	66	0
Pali Tehsil	61	352	30	0	3	554	0
Kharchi Tehsil*	3	862	10	0	7	118	0
Desuri Tehsil	1	835	3	1	1	159	0
Rural	70	711	26	0	0	191	2
Urban	50	793	29	1	1	126	0
Bali Tehsil	5	648	20	0	0	327	0
Barmer District							
Rural	845	101	31	1	N	22	0
Urban	272	42	56	1	3	626	0
Sheo Tehsil*	943	0	43	0	N	14	0
Barmer Tehsil	935	21	34	N	0	10	0
Rural	128	0	16	0	0	856	0
Urban	778	140	23	2	N	57	0
Pachpadra Tehsil	571	129	141	2	10	147	0
Chohtan Tehsil*	978	5	15	0	N	2	0
Siwana Tehsil*	392	507	43	2	N	56	0

N=Negligible

*Entirely Rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jalor District							
Rural	351	584	33	1	1	29	1
Urban	208	389	192	2	2	194	13
Jalor Tehsil	279	657	29	N	1	34	0
Urban	225	404	102	0	0	239	0
Akore Tehsil*	97	806	30	3	3	56	5
Sanchole Tehsil*	762	193	35	N	1	9	0
Jaswantpura Tehsil	316	627	36	N	0	21	0
Urban	156	374	291	4	4	145	26
Sirohi District							
Rural	35	894	25	1	7	38	0
Urban	27	382	172	16	101	302	0
Sheoganj Tehsil	59	904	12	1	0	24	0
Urban	10	658	66	2	59	205	0
Sirohi Tehsil	13	878	33	1	21	54	0
Urban	11	403	16	0	354	216	0
Pindwara Tehsil	13	885	20	1	7	74	0
Urban	60	619	59	9	15	238	0
Abu Road Tehsil	38	922	17	0	5	18	0
Urban	33	210	321	31	8	397	0
Reodhar Tehsil*	56	896	38	2	1	7	0
Bhilwara District							
Rural	24	866	2	N	1	106	1
Urban	12	453	14	5	2	514	0
Asind Tehsil*	42	798	1	0	3	156	0
Hurda Tehsil*	80	764	2	0	0	154	0
Shahpura Tehsil	89	864	9	N	0	33	5
Urban	33	598	6	0	0	363	0
Jahazpur Tehsil*	3	948	1	0	0	48	0
Raipur Tehsil*	1	920	0	0	0	77	2
Mandal Tehsil*	5	873	1	0	N	121	N
Banera Tehsil*	7	922	N	0	1	70	0
Bhilwara Tehsil	6	898	1	0	0	95	0
Urban	9	355	18	7	3	608	0
Sahara Tehsil	10	923	1	0	0	66	0
Urban	0	807	3	0	0	190	0
Kotri Tehsil*	8	957	2	0	11	22	0
Mandalgarh Tehsil*	34	701	2	1	0	262	0
Udaipur District							
Rural	12	939	3	1	1	44	N
Urban	53	318	51	12	0	566	0
Bhim Tehsil*	13	838	1	1	0	147	0
Deogarh Tehsil	35	911	0	0	0	54	0
Urban	0	477	9	0	0	514	0
Amet Tehsil*	3	847	0	0	0	149	0
Kumbhalgarh Tehsil*	17	902	N	3	2	76	0

N=Negligible

*Entirely Rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Udaipur District—<i>concl.</i>							
Rajsamand Tehsil	45	821	1	0	9	124	0
Urban	0	226	4	0	0	770	0
Railmagra Tehsil*	0	952	0	0	0	48	0
Nathdwara Tehsil	0	957	2	3	0	38	0
Urban	138	312	52	2	0	496	0
Bhupalsagar Tehsil*	14	940	7	2	0	37	0
Mavli Tehsil*	2	939	1	0	0	58	0
Gogunda Tehsil*	2	976	2	0	0	20	0
Vallabhagar Tehsil	1	966	2	0	0	31	0
Urban	3	835	3	0	0	159	0
Girwa Tehsil	28	922	15	N	0	33	2
Urban	59	234	66	18	0	623	0
Udaipur City	59	234	66	18	0	623	0
Kotra Tehsil*	31	964	1	0	0	4	0
Phalasia Tehsil*	32	962	1	0	0	5	0
Lasadia Tehsil*	2	987	5	0	0	6	0
Sarada Tehsil*	3	988	2	0	0	7	0
Salumbar Tehsil	6	990	1	0	0	3	N
Urban	0	891	3	0	0	106	0
Kherwara Tehsil*	6	977	8	5	0	4	0
Chitorgarh District							
Rural	33	921	14	2	N	30	N
Urban	8	482	206	4	0	300	0
Rashmi Tehsil*	0	955	2	0	0	43	0
Gangrar Tehsil*	4	965	3	0	0	28	0
Begun Tehsil*	13	879	11	0	0	97	0
Bhainsrorgarh Tehsil*	204	689	8	31	1	63	4
Chitorgarh Tehsil	30	939	2	2	0	26	1
Urban	23	395	117	11	0	454	0
Kapaşan Tehsil	0	986	1	0	0	13	0
Urban	0	739	3	0	0	258	0
Bhadesar Tehsil*	1	980	1	0	0	18	0
Nimbahera Tehsil	10	961	8	0	0	21	0
Urban	2	582	41	0	0	375	0
Chhoti Sadri Tehsil	54	910	5	0	0	31	0
Urban	3	563	83	0	0	351	0
Bari Sadri Tehsil	32	946	1	0	1	20	0
Urban	6	611	27	0	0	356	0
Dungla Tehsil*	1	974	N	0	0	25	0
Pratapgarh Tehsil	88	854	53	0	0	5	0
Urban	2	247	727	3	0	21	0
Achnera Tehsil*	17	902	77	0	0	4	0

N=Negligible

*Entirely Rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

State/District (Rural/Urban)/Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dungarpur District Rural	25	968	3	N	0	4	0
Urban	5	648	61	32	1	252	1
Dungarpur Tehsil Rural	46	948	4	N	0	2	0
Urban	9	515	64	55	2	353	2
Aspur Tehsil* Rural	15	977	1	0	0	7	0
Sagwara Tehsil Rural	1	989	4	0	0	6	0
Urban	0	832	57	0	0	111	0
Banswara District Rural	15	979	4	N	N	2	0
Urban	3	679	235	5	21	57	0
Ghatol Tehsil* Rural	24	975	N	0	N	1	0
Garhi Tehsil* Rural	5	989	2	N	N	4	0
Banswara Tehsil Rural	16	979	5	0	0	N	0
Urban	4	678	222	1	26	69	0
Bagidora Tehsil* Rural	10	983	4	0	N	3	0
Kushalgarh Tehsil Rural	22	967	11	0	N	N	0
Urban	0	684	280	18	0	18	0
Bundi District Rural	25	894	4	0	1	76	N
Urban	17	313	29	17	2	622	0
Hindoli Tehsil* Rural	19	936	3	0	0	42	N
Nainwa Tehsil Rural	18	923	N	0	0	59	0
Urban	3	619	13	0	13	352	0
Bundi Tehsil Rural	14	938	3	0	0	44	1
Urban	21	213	7	0	0	759	0
Talera Tehsil* Rural	59	693	11	0	5	232	0
Keshoraipatan Tehsil Rural	19	947	4	0	2	27	1
Urban	15	345	65	47	0	528	0
Kota District Rural	65	801	4	N	N	130	N
Urban	15	276	33	N	7	669	0
Itawa Tehsil* Rural	4	988	2	0	0	6	0
Pipalda Tehsil Rural	4	939	4	1	0	52	0
Urban	0	277	0	0	0	723	0
Barod Tehsil* Rural	0	980	1	0	0	19	0
Mangrol Tehsil* Rural	8	943	3	0	0	46	0
Digod Tehsil* Rural	6	904	2	0	0	88	0
Anta Tehsil* Rural	8	887	7	1	0	97	0
Baran Tehsil Rural	22	962	1	N	0	15	0
Urban	15	589	34	0	11	351	0
Kishanganj Tehsil* Rural	315	559	12	0	0	114	0
Shahbad Tehsil* Rural	383	27	0	0	0	590	N
Ladpura Tehsil Rural	60	750	2	0	2	186	N
Urban	13	213	25	1	4	744	0

*Entirely Rural

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2—concl'd.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof

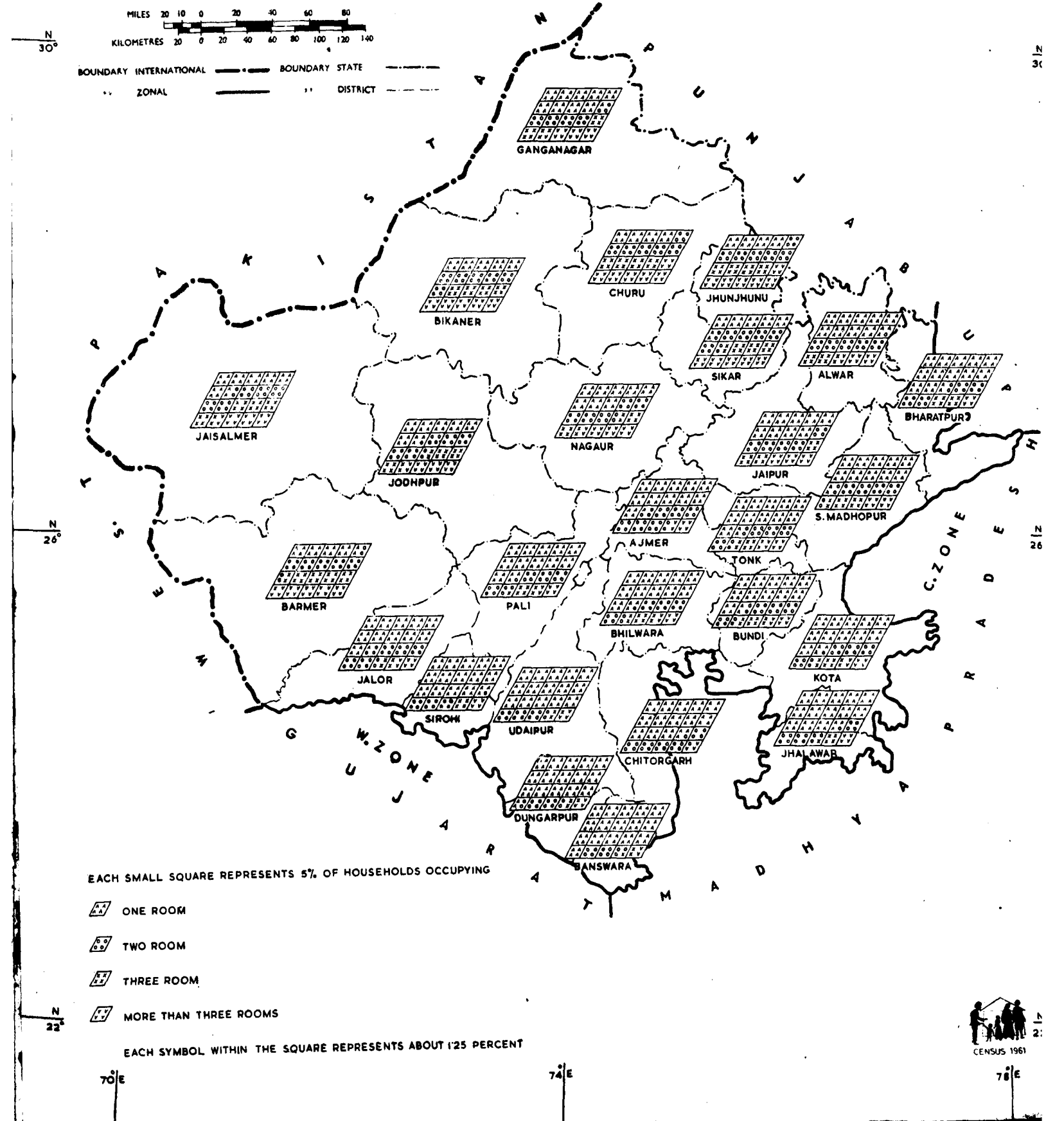
State/District (Rural/Urban)/Tehsil (Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kota District—concl'd.							
Kota City Urban	13	213	25	1	4	744	0
Chechat Tehsil* Rural	11	741	5	0	0	243	0
Ramganjmandi Tehsil Rural	11	360	12	0	0	617	0
Urban	0	0	135	0	17	848	0
Kanwas Tehsil* Rural	70	807	1	0	0	122	0
Sangod Tehsil* Rural	6	890	1	0	0	103	0
Atru Tehsil* Rural	26	926	3	2	0	43	0
Chipabarod Tehsil* Rural	33	926	6	0	0	35	0
Chhabra Tehsil Rural	43	945	2	0	0	10	0
Urban	70	615	66	0	41	208	0
Jhalawar District Rural	53	819	28	N	N	100	N
Urban	3	205	70	0	0	722	0
Khanpur Tehsil* Rural	14	925	3	0	0	58	0
Jhalrapatan Tehsil Rural	76	484	2	N	0	438	N
Urban	1	23	4	0	0	972	0
Bakuni Tehsil* Rural	33	815	5	0	0	147	0
Aklara Tehsil* Rural	19	917	3	0	0	61	0
Manoharthana Tehsil* Rural	26	958	4	0	0	12	0
Pachpahar Tehsil Rural	87	666	57	0	0	190	0
Urban	10	274	296	0	0	420	0
Pirawa Tehsil Rural	50	850	46	3	3	48	0
Urban	0	779	53	0	0	168	0
Dag Tehsil* Rural	126	799	68	0	0	7	0
Gangdhar Tehsil* Rural	101	781	96	0	1	21	0

*Entirely Rural

N=Negligible

RAJASTHAN

HOUSEHOLDS & HOUSING



CHAPTER VI

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

A broad picture of the conditions of residential housing obtaining at the time of the housing census has been depicted in the table E-V which has been constructed on the basis of 20% of the households mentioned in the houselist and projecting the same by number of members and by number of rooms occupied by them. Two subsidiary tables have also been prepared to show the distribution of one thousand census households according to number of rooms occupied (Table E-V.1) and, the number of persons (males and females) per room, and, persons per household in each category of house (Table E-V.2).

Concept of Room

6.2 A 'room' was defined as an enclosure usually having four walls with a door way and a roof over head, and wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, that is to say, about 6 ft. in length. Un-enclosed verandah, store, garage, cattle-shed, bath-room and latrine, which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping purposes, were not treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for

all purposes such as living, dining, storing and cooking was treated as a room. It will thus be observed that the information collected through this concept of a room is not capable of interpretation in terms of the square feet or cubic feet of space occupied by a person. A room could be either big or small, high or low for the purposes of this study and this is the limitation under which the information provided by the table should be appreciated.

6.3 Sometimes persons were found residing in what may be called a "no regular room". Such cases were noticed by the enumerators specially in cases where persons employed as watchmen by the landlords were found living in houses under construction. Almost an insignificant number (0.2%) of households was, however, noticed in such houses in the State.

6.4 The following statement shows the percentage distribution of households according to the number of rooms occupied in the various districts of Rajasthan.

Percentage distribution of census households according to number of rooms occupied

State/District	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN	51.2	24.9	11.9	5.8	6.0
Ganganagar	47.2	23.9	13.2	7.3	8.2
Bikaner	25.5	29.0	21.4	11.5	12.6
Churu	20.4	29.1	21.2	12.7	16.5
Jhunjhunu	20.1	30.3	21.0	12.3	16.3
Alwar	48.7	26.7	12.6	6.0	5.9
Bharatpur	60.9	23.2	8.6	3.5	2.9
Sawai Madhopur	52.8	25.4	11.4	5.1	4.7
Jaipur	44.3	26.9	14.0	6.7	8.0
Sikar	27.2	31.1	18.9	10.1	12.6
Ajmer	55.5	26.0	9.6	4.4	4.2
Tonk	46.9	28.3	13.2	6.0	5.3
Jaisalmer	33.3	27.8	22.1	9.3	7.2
Jodhpur	34.5	29.1	18.6	10.2	7.6
Nagaur	38.9	27.9	15.0	8.1	9.0
Pali	58.5	23.9	8.9	3.9	4.1
Barmer	22.0	30.0	24.2	13.6	10.2
Jalor	56.0	27.2	9.5	3.9	2.7
Sirohi	73.7	15.9	5.2	2.6	2.5
Bhilwara	57.7	26.5	8.9	3.5	3.3
Udaipur	74.7	17.3	4.4	1.8	1.8
Chitorgarh	68.3	21.5	6.0	2.3	1.9
Dungarpur	77.1	16.3	4.2	1.4	1.0
Banswara	81.3	13.6	3.3	1.0	0.7
Bundi	56.5	24.7	10.1	4.6	4.0
Kota	58.0	24.1	9.6	4.3	4.0
Jhalawar	68.3	20.7	6.3	2.4	2.2

Rooms per Household

6.5 The largest number of households live in one room. About 51% households lived in such houses at the time of the census, while about 25% households resided in two room houses, about 12% in three room houses, and about 6% in four room houses. There were 6% households that enjoyed the comforts of living in houses having five and more rooms.

6.6 In the tribal districts of Rajasthan which are predominantly inhabited by Bhils, one room per household was a characteristic feature. Thus, in district Banswara 81% of its households lived in such houses. In the neighbouring tribal district of Dungarpur, 77% of the households occupied such houses. It may be noted that in these districts, tehsil Garhi of Banswara district and tehsil Aspur of Dungarpur district had as many as 86% and 82% of their respective households occupying such types of houses. The highest concentration of such houses was, however, found in tehsil Kotra, which is also a tribal area of Udaipur district, where as many as 88% of its households lived in only one room houses. The lowest number of such households was found in Jhunjhunu district where only 20% of its households had one room houses; in its Jhunjhunu tehsil the figure was as low as 15%. Amongst the various tehsils of the State, tehsil Chohtan of Barmer district, however, had the smallest number (14%) of such households.

6.7 The next largest number of households, that is to say, about 25% lived in houses having two rooms. In district Sikar just over 31% of its households had such houses. This percentage was the highest in all the districts. Amongst all the tehsils of the State, tehsil Nokha of Bikaner district disclosed the highest percentage (35%) of its households living in such houses.

6.8 About 12% of the households lived in three-room houses. Amongst the various districts of Rajasthan, district Barmer had the highest number of its households (24%) living in such houses. Tehsil Pokaran of district Jaisalmer, however, returned the highest number of its households (29%) in such houses which was the highest figure amongst all the tehsils of the State.

6.9 Only 6% households of the State lived in four room houses. The percentage of such house-

holds was higher than the State average in the following districts :—

1. Barmer	13.6
2. Churu	12.7
3. Jhunjhunu	12.3
4. Bikaner	11.5
5. Jodhpur	10.2
6. Sikar	10.1
7. Jaisalmer	9.3
8. Nagaur	8.1
9. Ganganagar	7.3
10. Jaipur	6.7

It will be observed that such households were located mostly in the desert or semi-desert areas. The rest of the districts also had such households but their number was small and ranged from 1.0% in Banswara district to 6% in Alwar and Tonk districts. Tehsil Chohtan of Barmer district had the highest number of such households (17.5%) amongst the various tehsils of the State.

6.10 The remaining 6% households of the State resided in houses having five and more rooms. These households were also located in the districts already mentioned in the case of households living in four-room houses, where the percentage of such households ranged from 7.2% in Jaisalmer district to 16.5% in Churu district. In rest of the districts the percentage of such households varied from 0.7 in Banswara to 5.9 in Alwar district. Dungargarh tehsil of Churu district recorded the highest number (20%) of such households in the State.

6.11 It has already been stated that the largest number of households in Rajasthan live in one room houses. In the case of the rural area of the State a little over 52% of its households lived in such houses. About a quarter of the households were found in houses having two rooms, while about 12% in houses containing three rooms. The rest of the households were almost equally divided into the categories of households living in the houses having four and five or more rooms. In the urban areas of the State, about 46% of the households lived in single roomed houses, about a quarter of the households had two roomed houses, just over 12% had three roomed houses, while 7% had four roomed houses and the rest had five or more rooms.

6.12 The table below indicates the various districts where the percentage of the households living in the various categories of the houses was found to be the highest in their rural and urban areas :—

Categories of Houses	Rural		Urban	
	District	Percent Households	District	Percent Households
	1	2	3	4
One room	Banswara	82.5	Banswara	61.0
Two rooms	Bikaner	32.1	Sikar	31.5
Three rooms	Barmer	24.8	Jhunjhunu	19.9
Four rooms	Barmer	13.9	Nagaur	12.0
Five rooms or more	Jhunjhunu	15.8	Jhunjhunu	18.5

6.13 It will be observed that in the rural areas, households living in one room houses are the most predominant. In Banswara district as many as 82.5% of its households lived in such houses. The highest percentage (32.1) of households living in two roomed houses was found in Bikaner district. The highest percentages (24.8 and 13.9) of the households in three and four roomed houses respectively was recorded in Barmer district. The highest percentage (15.8) of the households having houses of five rooms or more was found in Jhunjhunu district.

6.14 In the urban areas, most households lived in one room houses. In Banswara district as many as

61.1% of its households occupied such houses. In Sikar district 31.5% households resided in two roomed houses, 19.9% and 18.5% of the households of Jhunjhunu district had three roomed and five or more roomed houses respectively. In district Nagaur 12.0% of its households lived in four roomed houses. These percentages recorded in the various districts were the highest in the State in respect of various categories of the households.

6.15 The table below shows the percentage distribution of census households according to number of rooms occupied in the towns with a population of 50,000 and over.

City/Town with a population of 50,000 and over	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jaipur	54.1	23.1	10.1	5.4	7.1
Ajmer	53.9	27.0	9.6	5.0	4.4
Jodhpur	48.4	24.0	11.7	7.3	8.6
Bikaner	28.9	25.0	18.9	11.4	15.8
Kota	57.2	25.1	8.7	4.5	4.5
Udaipur	64.9	20.6	7.8	3.4	3.3
Alwar	44.8	28.3	12.0	6.5	8.2
Ganganagar	55.9	21.4	9.8	5.8	6.9
Beawar	61.9	20.3	9.3	3.6	4.8
Sikar	30.6	29.6	18.5	8.8	12.5

6.16 In the major towns having population of 50,000 and above, all the towns except Bikaner, Alwar, Sikar and Jodhpur had more than half of their households living in houses consisting of a single room. As many as 64.9% of the households in Udaipur city occupied such houses. Households living in two roomed houses varied from 20.3% in Beawar town to 29.6% in Sikar town. Bikaner city had 18.9% households residing in 3 roomed houses while Udaipur city had only 7.8% such households. The

percentage of households having four and five and more rooms was also the highest (11.4% and 15.8% respectively) in Bikaner city, while Udaipur city had the lowest percentage (3.4% and 3.3% respectively) for these categories of households.

Highest Average number of rooms per household

6.17 It may be observed that the omnibus heading of the column 'Five rooms and more' in the table does not show the highest average number of rooms

available to the households in this category. An investigation done in the matter has brought to light interesting information as contained in the table

Average number of rooms occupied by households occupying five rooms and more

State/District	Percent households			Average number of rooms occupied		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	6.0	5.3	9.4	6.6	6.4	7.0
Ganganagar	8.2	8.0	9.6	6.4	6.2	7.2
Bikaner	12.6	8.7	17.9	6.7	6.1	7.0
Churu	16.5	15.7	18.2	6.9	6.4	7.7
Jhunjhunu	16.3	15.9	18.5	7.1	6.9	8.0
Alwar	5.9	5.6	8.5	6.5	6.4	6.7
Bharatpur	2.9	2.4	5.5	6.3	6.0	6.9
Sawai Madhopur	4.7	4.3	8.0	6.5	6.4	7.1
Jaipur	8.0	8.2	7.6	6.7	6.5	6.8
Sikar	12.6	12.5	13.0	6.8	6.7	7.0
Ajmer	4.2	3.5	5.3	6.6	6.4	6.7
Tonk	5.3	4.9	7.5	6.4	6.9	6.1
Jaisalmer	7.2	6.9	9.2	5.8	5.7	6.2
Jodhpur	7.6	7.0	9.1	6.2	5.9	6.7
Nagaur	9.0	7.7	17.8	6.6	6.4	7.0
Pali	4.1	3.2	11.6	6.4	6.3	6.4
Barmer	10.2	10.1	12.1	5.8	5.8	6.0
Jalor	2.7	2.5	7.2	6.6	6.0	6.2
Sirohi	2.5	1.7	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.5
Bhilwara	3.3	2.9	8.9	6.6	6.5	7.2
Udaipur	1.8	1.4	4.8	6.7	6.5	7.1
Chitorgarh	1.9	1.4	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7
Dungarpur	1.0	0.5	8.1	6.3	6.1	6.4
Banswara	7.0	0.4	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.5
Bundi	4.0	3.3	7.3	6.4	6.2	6.7
Kota	4.0	4.0	4.4	6.4	6.2	7.0
Jhalawar	2.2	1.6	8.7	6.7	6.4	7.5

6.18 The position in the large towns having population of 50,000 and over was as under :—

Average number of rooms occupied by households occupying five rooms and more

City/Town	Percent households	Average number of rooms occupied
1	2	3
Jaipur	7.1	6.9
Ajmer	4.4	6.5
Jodhpur	8.6	6.7
Bikaner	15.8	6.8
Kota	4.5	7.0
Udaipur	3.3	7.4
Alwar	8.2	6.9
Ganganagar	6.9	6.7
Beawar	4.8	7.1
Sikar	12.5	7.0

below which shows the districtwise (Rural/Urban) distribution of average number of rooms per household in case of 'Five rooms and more'.

6.19 It may be noted that 6% households, 5.3% in rural areas and 9.4% in urban areas, of the State were occupying 5 and more rooms. The range of variation of households having 5 rooms and more was 1% in Dungarpur district to 16.5% in Churu district followed very closely by Jhunjhunu district which had 16.3% households occupying such houses. In the rural areas, the percentage of such households ranged from 0.4% in Banswara district to 15.9% in Jhunjhunu district while in the urban areas there were only 4.4% households in Kota district but as many as 18.5% households in Jhunjhunu district with 5 rooms and more.

6.20 On an average 6.6 rooms in the State were occupied by such households. The highest average number of rooms held by such households was 7.1 rooms in Jhunjhunu district. Jaisalmer & Barmer district had 5.8 rooms occupied by such households.

The rest of the districts had near about the same number of rooms as that of the State average.

6.21 The average number of rooms occupied by such households in the rural areas was 6.4. The highest average was in Jhunjhunu district (6.9) while Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Barmer districts had 5.7, 5.9 and 5.8 rooms respectively. Other districts had near about the same number of rooms as the average of the rural areas of the State.

6.22 7 rooms to a household was the average for those households which were occupying 5 and more rooms in the urban areas of the State. Jhunjhunu district had as many as 8 rooms to such a household which was the highest for the State. Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi, Chitorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara and Bundi districts had 6 to 6.9 rooms for each of such households. The rest of the districts had almost the same average as that of the average for the urban areas of the State.

6.23 Amongst the various major towns of the State, Bikaner city had 15.8 percent households which were occupying five rooms and more followed by Sikar town which had 12.5% of such households, the rest of the places had a smaller percentage of such households than the State average for its urban areas. The cities of Udaipur, Ajmer and Kota had only 3.3%,

4.4% and 4.5% of such households respectively.

6.24 It has already been stated that 7 rooms to each such households was the State average for the urban areas. This average was found in Sikar, Beawar, Udaipur and Kota towns. The rest of the towns had 6.5 to 6.9 rooms per such household.

6.25 To sum up, the highest average number of rooms occupied by such households was 7.1 rooms in Jhunjhunu district. It was 6.9 rooms in rural areas and 8 rooms in the urban areas in the same district. The highest number of rooms per household in Jhunjhunu district among the households occupying 5 rooms or more is probably due to the fact that it is inhabited by an appreciable number of well-to-do persons who can afford to construct commodious houses. In urban as well as in rural areas a large number of persons of this district move out for business and other enterprises. They occasionally visit their houses to attend social functions. Sometimes they leave their families or the older members of their families. They prefer to keep their houses vacant so that when they have to visit the place they may not have any difficulty. A watchman who guards the building generally lives there alongwith his own family.

Comparison with other States

6.26 The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied in the various States of India.

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied

States	No regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	0	645	222	71	33	29
2. Assam	2	366	348	150	70	64
3. Bihar	2	363	293	155	83	104
4. Gujarat	3	601	274	70	29	23
5. Jammu and Kashmir	16	486	234	122	65	77
6. Kerala	14	320	316	180	83	87
7. Madhya Pradesh	3	541	276	102	42	36
8. Madras	38	656	187	58	26	35
9. Maharashtra	23	649	227	64	21	16
10. Mysore	106	408	301	108	43	34
11. Orissa	1	319	371	149	87	73
12. Punjab	2	369	308	156	84	81
13. RAJASTHAN	2	512	249	119	58	60
14. Uttar Pradesh	3	333	276	165	101	122
15. West Bengal	5	648	218	67	38	24

6.27 The largest number of households per 1,000 having no regular room was recorded in Mysore State (106) while in other States this proportion varied from 0 to 38. Rajasthan had only 2 such households. Madras (656), Maharashtra (649), West Bengal (648), Andhra Pradesh (645) and Gujarat (601) were the various States which had more than 60 per cent of their households concentrated in single room houses. In Rajasthan the proportion of single room households was 512 per 1,000 households. While the proportion of households having two rooms was the highest in Orissa (371) and lowest in Madras (187), Rajasthan had 249 such households in every thousand. Kerala State had the highest (180) proportion of households having three rooms while the lowest was again in Madras (58). Rajasthan had 119 such households. Uttar Pradesh had the highest proportions of households having four rooms (101) and 5 or more rooms (122); the lowest proportion of such households was in Maharashtra (21 & 16 respectively) while Rajasthan had 58 and 60 respectively.

Persons per room

6.28 The number of persons per room gives a fairly good idea about the position of overcrowding. Generally speaking a situation when there are more than two persons per room, is considered as indicative of overcrowding.

6.29 The following table shows average number of persons per room in the rural and urban areas of the various districts of the State.

Average number of persons per room in various districts

State/District	Average number of persons per room (in two places of decimal)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN ..	2.65	2.74	2.28
1. Ganganagar ..	2.51	2.52	2.44
2. Bikaner ..	2.04	2.23	1.82
3. Churu ..	1.97	1.98	1.95
4. Jhunjhunu ..	2.03	2.07	1.86
5. Alwar ..	2.81	2.85	2.40
6. Bharatpur ..	3.25	3.34	2.78
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	2.67	2.71	2.36
8. Jaipur ..	2.50	2.49	2.54
9. Sikar ..	2.15	2.15	2.10
10. Ajmer ..	2.82	2.96	2.62
11. Tonk ..	2.71	2.77	2.39
12. Jaisalmer ..	2.18	2.19	2.06

State/District	Average number of persons per room (in two places of decimal)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
13. Jodhpur ..	2.34	2.34	2.35
14. Nagaur ..	2.44	2.56	1.87
15. Pali ..	2.90	3.05	1.95
16. Barmer ..	2.08	2.07	2.11
17. Jalor ..	2.99	3.03	2.34
18. Sirohi ..	3.19	3.48	2.25
19. Bhilwara ..	2.73	2.81	2.04
20. Udaipur ..	3.39	3.52	2.61
21. Chitorgarh ..	3.08	3.20	2.31
22. Dungarpur ..	3.96	4.17	2.02
23. Banswara ..	4.21	4.32	2.99
24. Bundi ..	2.76	2.90	2.23
25. Kota ..	2.69	2.75	2.47
26. Jhalawar ..	3.28	3.45	2.09

6.30 Speaking for the State as a whole there were 2.65 persons per room—2.74 persons per room in the rural areas and 2.28 persons per room in the urban areas.

6.31 The number of persons per room ranged from 1.97 in district Churu to 4.21 in Banswara district. In the rural areas of the State, the number of persons per room ranged from 1.98 in Churu district to 4.32 in Banswara district while in the urban areas number of persons per room varied from 1.82 in Bikaner district to 2.99 in Banswara district.

6.32 In the ten big towns having population of 50,000 and above, the position was as under :—

Average number of persons per room in major towns

City/Town	Average number of persons per room (in two places of decimal)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1. Jaipur ..	2.61	2.61	2.61
2. Ajmer ..	2.77	2.77	2.77
3. Jodhpur ..	2.42	2.42	2.42
4. Bikaner ..	1.90	1.90	1.90
5. Kota ..	2.46	2.46	2.46
6. Udaipur ..	2.87	2.87	2.87
7. Alwar ..	2.46	2.46	2.46
8. Ganganagar ..	2.73	2.73	2.73
9. Beawar ..	2.57	2.57	2.57
10. Sikar ..	2.25	2.25	2.25

6.33 The number of persons per room extended from 1.90 in Bikaner city to 2.87 in Udaipur city.

Comparison with other States

6.34 The following statement gives the number of persons per room in the various States.

States	Average number of persons per room (in two places of decimal)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	2.95	3.05	2.54
2. Assam ..	2.42	2.43	2.37
3. Bihar ..	2.30	2.29	2.43
4. Gujarat ..	3.27	3.49	2.76
5. Jammu & Kashmir ..	2.66	2.83	2.05
6. Kerala ..	2.44	2.47	2.28
7. Madhya Pradesh ..	2.68	2.75	2.33
8. Madras ..	3.03	3.17	2.69
9. Maharashtra ..	3.38	3.50	3.12
10. Mysore ..	2.81	2.92	2.51
11. Orissa ..	2.07	2.08	1.99
12. Punjab ..	2.47	2.46	2.47
13. RAJASTHAN ..	2.65	2.74	2.28
14. Uttar Pradesh ..	2.02	1.98	2.34
15. West Bengal ..	3.29	3.38	3.04

6.35 It may be observed that there is not a single State where the average number of persons per room is less than 2. It varies from 2.02 in Uttar Pradesh to 3.38 in Maharashtra. The average number of persons per room in the rural areas was only 1.98 in Uttar Pradesh while it was 3.50 in Maharashtra. In the case of urban areas, the average number of rooms was 1.99 in Orissa while it was 3.12 in Maharashtra. The corresponding figures for Rajasthan State as a whole were 2.65, 2.74 and 2.28 for its total, rural and urban areas respectively.

Persons per household

6.36 The table below shows the average number of persons per household in the various districts of the State.

State/District	Average number of persons per household (in two places of decimal)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN ..	5.30	5.32	5.21
1. Ganganagar ..	5.44	5.44	5.43
2. Bikaner ..	5.66	5.74	5.54
3. Churu ..	6.05	5.94	6.27
4. Jhunjhunu ..	6.26	6.27	6.20
5. Alwar ..	5.68	5.70	5.36

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Average number of persons per household
Number of persons per household
(in two places of decimal)

State/District	Average number of persons per household (in two places of decimal)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
6. Bharatpur ..	5.40	5.42	5.33
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	5.07	5.09	4.88
8. Jaipur ..	5.50	5.60	5.24
9. Sikar ..	5.83	5.85	5.79
10. Ajmer ..	5.14	5.21	5.02
11. Tonk ..	5.44	5.46	5.31
12. Jaisalmer ..	5.11	5.15	4.79
13. Jodhpur ..	5.54	5.67	5.25
14. Nagaur ..	5.71	5.71	5.71
15. Pali ..	5.10	5.16	4.55
16. Barmer ..	5.57	5.60	5.19
17. Jalor ..	5.14	5.15	4.84
18. Sirohi ..	4.69	4.69	4.68
19. Bhilwara ..	4.74	4.76	4.49
20. Udaipur ..	4.81	4.82	4.73
21. Chitorgarh ..	4.66	4.65	4.74
22. Dungarpur ..	5.30	5.35	4.51
23. Banswara ..	5.35	5.35	5.45
24. Bundi ..	4.98	5.07	4.56
25. Kota ..	4.79	4.86	4.49
26. Jhalawar ..	5.02	5.04	4.81

6.37 On an average there were 5.30 persons per household in the State, 5.32 in its rural areas and 5.21 in the urban areas. The number of persons per household ranged from 4.66 in Chitorgarh district to 6.26 in Jhunjhunu district. In the rural areas of the State the range was from 4.65 in Chitorgarh district to 6.27 in Jhunjhunu district, while in the urban areas it was from 4.49 in Kota district to 6.27 in Churu district.

6.38 In towns having population of 50,000 and above the position was as under :—

Average number of persons per household
in major towns

City/Town	Average number of persons per household (in two places of decimal)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1. Jaipur ..	5.25	5.25	5.25
2. Ajmer ..	5.14	5.14	5.14
3. Jodhpur ..	5.27	5.27	5.27
4. Bikaner ..	5.48	5.48	5.48
5. Kota ..	4.49	4.49	4.49
6. Udaipur ..	4.79	4.79	4.79
7. Alwar ..	5.42	5.42	5.42
8. Ganganagar ..	5.41	5.41	5.41
9. Beawar ..	4.60	4.60	4.60
10. Sikar ..	6.03	6.03	6.03

6.39 Sikar had 6.03 persons per household followed by Bikaner which had 5.48 persons and the lowest (4.49) was returned from Kota.

Persons per household per room

6.40 The following table shows the average number of persons per household occupying one room alongwith the percentage of such households.

Average number of persons per household occupying one room

State/District	Percentage of households occupying one room	Average number of persons per household		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	51.2	4.53	4.61	4.04
1. Ganganagar ..	47.2	4.60	4.67	4.20
2. Bikaner ..	25.5	4.11	4.22	3.99
3. Churu ..	20.4	4.34	4.21	4.57
4. Jhunjhunu ..	20.1	4.69	4.71	4.58
5. Alwar ..	48.7	4.91	4.97	4.15
6. Bharatpur ..	60.9	4.87	4.92	4.51
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	52.8	4.44	4.48	4.12
8. Jaipur ..	44.3	4.41	4.60	4.03
9. Sikar ..	27.2	4.49	4.52	4.38
10. Ajmer ..	55.5	4.30	4.50	3.94
11. Tonk ..	46.9	4.54	4.60	4.16
12. Jaisalmer ..	33.3	4.29	4.34	4.01
13. Jodhpur ..	34.5	4.39	4.55	4.18
14. Nagaur ..	38.9	4.73	4.76	4.45
15. Pali ..	58.5	4.69	4.76	3.88
16. Barmer ..	22.0	4.14	4.17	3.91
17. Jalor ..	56.0	4.65	4.66	4.41
18. Sirohi ..	73.7	4.55	4.60	4.17
19. Bhilwara ..	57.7	4.08	4.14	3.32
20. Udaipur ..	74.7	4.50	4.57	3.78
21. Chitorgarh ..	68.3	4.23	4.27	3.74
22. Dungarpur ..	77.1	5.26	5.30	3.96
23. Banswara ..	81.3	5.15	5.17	4.73
24. Bundi ..	56.5	4.32	4.41	3.84
25. Kota ..	58.0	4.11	4.24	3.55
26. Jhalawar ..	68.3	4.50	4.54	3.69

6.41 If the number of households is classified by the category of households (according to the number of rooms occupied) and by average number of persons per household it is observed that the average number of persons per household in case of households living in one room houses is 4.53. In the rural areas of the

State the average number of persons per such household was 4.61 while in the urban areas it was 4.04. The average number of persons per such household ranged from 4.08 in Bhilwara district to 5.26 in Dungarpur district. The range of variation in the rural areas of the districts was from 4.14 (Bhilwara) to 5.30 (Dungarpur) while in urban areas it was from 3.32 (Bhilwara) to 4.73 (Banswara).

6.42 The average of 4.53 persons per such household which constitutes a majority (51.2%) of the households in Rajasthan indicates considerable overcrowding amongst households occupying a single room. The maximum point of overcrowding was observed in Banswara and Dungarpur districts which had 81.3% and 77.1% such households with an average of 5.15 and 5.26 persons per household respectively.

6.43 The table below shows the average number of persons per household occupying one room in the major towns alongwith the percentage of such households.

Average number of persons per household occupying one room

City/Town	Percentage of households occupying one room	Average number of persons per household
1	2	3
1. Jaipur ..	54.1	4.00
2. Ajmer ..	53.9	4.09
3. Jodhpur ..	48.4	4.10
4. Bikaner ..	28.9	3.94
5. Kota ..	57.2	3.49
6. Udaipur ..	64.9	3.79
7. Alwar ..	44.8	4.20
8. Ganganagar ..	55.9	4.20
9. Beawar ..	61.9	3.44
10. Sikar ..	30.6	4.52

6.44 The average number of persons per household occupying one room ranged from 3.44 in Beawar to 4.52 in Sikar. Although Sikar had the highest average yet the problem of overcrowding was not acute as only a minority (30.6%) of households were found to be in this category. The housing situation on the other hand at Ganganagar, Jaipur and Ajmer appeared to be quite serious as the majority of the households had 4 or more persons per household on an average.

6.45 The table below shows the average number of persons per household occupying two rooms alongwith the percentage of such households.

Average number of persons per household occupying two rooms

State/District	Percentage of households occupying two rooms	Average number of persons per household occupying two rooms		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	24.9	5.41	5.43	5.33
1. Ganganagar ..	23.9	5.49	5.44	5.79
2. Bikaner ..	29.0	5.23	5.34	5.04
3. Churu ..	29.1	5.43	5.25	5.85
4. Jhunjhunu ..	30.3	5.53	5.54	5.48
5. Alwar ..	26.7	5.66	5.69	5.37
6. Bharatpur ..	23.2	5.69	5.71	5.55
7. Sawai Madhopur ..	25.4	5.21	5.22	5.11
8. Jaipur ..	26.9	5.44	5.43	5.49
9. Sikar ..	31.1	5.45	5.45	5.44
10. Ajmer ..	26.0	5.55	5.61	5.44
11. Tonk ..	28.3	5.56	5.62	5.24
12. Jaisalmer ..	27.8	4.82	4.89	4.33
13. Jodhpur ..	29.1	5.37	5.34	5.46
14. Nagaur ..	27.9	5.55	5.60	5.22
15. Pali ..	23.9	5.39	5.47	4.69
16. Barmer ..	30.0	5.05	5.05	5.10
17. Jalor ..	27.2	5.47	5.49	5.01
18. Sirohi ..	15.9	4.87	4.99	4.55
19. Bhilwara ..	26.5	5.18	5.20	4.96
20. Udaipur ..	17.3	5.31	5.33	5.21
21. Chitorgarh ..	21.5	5.17	5.20	4.98
22. Dungarpur ..	16.3	5.37	5.45	4.64
23. Banswara ..	13.6	6.03	6.03	6.09
24. Bundi ..	24.7	5.31	5.42	4.78
25. Kota ..	24.1	5.24	5.28	5.09
26. Jhalawar ..	20.7	5.68	5.78	4.96

6.46 Nearly 25% of the households in the State were found to be occupying two rooms with an average of 5.41 persons per such household. The corresponding average per household for rural and urban areas was 5.43 and 5.33 persons respectively.

6.47 The maximum average (6.03) number of persons per household was observed in Banswara district while the minimum (4.82) was in Jaisalmer district. The highest average (6.03 and 6.09) in Banswara district and the lowest (4.89 and 4.33) in Jaisalmer district were recorded in the rural and urban areas respectively. The degree of overcrowding in two room households was, however, comparatively greater in districts Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur and Tonk having 31.1%, 30.3%, 29.1% and 28.3% such households with an average of 5.45, 5.53, 5.37 and 5.56 persons per household respectively.

6.48 The table below indicates the average number of persons per household occupying two rooms in major towns alongwith the percentage of such households.

Average number of persons per household occupying two rooms

City/Town	Percentage of households occupying two rooms	Average number of persons per household
1	2	3
1. Jaipur ..	23.1	5.58
2. Ajmer ..	27.0	5.58
3. Jodhpur ..	24.0	5.51
4. Bikaner ..	25.0	5.02
5. Kota ..	25.1	5.09
6. Udaipur ..	20.6	5.53
7. Alwar ..	28.3	5.39
8. Ganganagar ..	21.4	6.16
9. Beawar ..	20.3	5.37
10. Sikar ..	29.6	5.70

6.49 Among the major towns the average number of persons per household occupying two rooms ranged from 5.02 in Bikaner to 6.16 in Ganganagar. In such households the extent of overcrowding was higher in Sikar, Ajmer and Jaipur as compared to other towns.

6.50 The following table gives the average number of persons per household and the percentage of households occupying three, four and five rooms or more for the State, districts and towns with population 50,000 and above.

Average number of persons per household and percentage of households occupying three, four and five rooms or more

State/District and City/Town with population of 50,000 and more	Three rooms		Four rooms		Five rooms or more	
	Percentage of households occupying	Average number of persons per household	Percentage of households occupying	Average number of persons per household	Percentage of households occupying	Average number of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN						
1. Ganganagar	11.9	6.19	5.8	6.87	6.0	8.15
2. Bikaner	13.2	6.14	7.3	6.75	8.2	7.79
3. Churu	21.4	6.15	11.5	6.88	12.6	7.81
4. Jhunjhunu	21.2	6.33	12.7	6.96	16.5	8.17
5. Alwar	21.0	6.33	12.3	7.04	16.3	8.86
6. Bharatpur	12.6	6.58	6.0	7.26	5.9	8.58
7. Sawai Madhopur	8.6	6.69	3.5	7.43	2.9	8.13
8. Jaipur	11.4	5.90	5.1	6.48	4.7	7.72
9. Sikar	14.0	6.38	6.7	7.18	8.0	8.76
10. Ajmer	18.9	6.32	10.1	6.79	12.6	8.21
11. Tonk	9.6	6.31	4.4	7.34	4.2	8.73
12. Jaisalmer	13.2	6.32	6.0	7.11	5.3	8.73
13. Jodhpur	22.1	5.58	9.3	6.25	7.2	7.06
14. Nagaur	18.6	6.07	10.2	6.97	7.6	8.18
15. Pali	15.0	6.26	8.1	6.96	9.0	8.38
16. Barmer	8.9	5.81	3.9	6.19	4.1	6.71
17. Jalore	24.2	5.90	13.6	6.66	10.2	8.00
18. Sirohi	9.5	6.09	3.9	6.40	2.7	6.64
19. Bhilwara	5.2	5.22	2.6	5.52	2.5	5.61
20. Udaipur	8.9	5.96	3.5	6.54	3.3	7.62
21. Chitorgarh	4.4	6.11	1.8	6.59	1.8	7.90
22. Dungarpur	6.0	5.98	2.3	6.72	1.9	7.48
23. Banswara	4.2	5.50	1.4	5.56	1.0	6.44
24. Bundi	3.3	6.48	1.0	6.92	0.7	7.78
25. Kota	10.1	6.12	4.6	6.65	4.0	7.57
26. Jhalawar	9.6	5.85	4.3	6.57	4.0	7.54
CITY/TOWN						
1. Jaipur	6.3	6.58	2.4	7.32	2.2	8.15
2. Ajmer	10.1	6.84	5.4	7.66	7.1	9.62
3. Jodhpur	9.6	6.56	5.0	7.67	4.4	9.34
4. Bikaner	11.7	6.21	7.3	6.94	8.6	8.47
5. Kota	18.9	6.01	11.4	6.71	15.8	7.46
6. Udaipur	8.7	5.90	4.5	7.07	4.5	8.65
7. Alwar	4.5	6.75	3.4	8.04	3.3	12.06
8. Ganganagar	12.0	6.50	6.5	7.65	8.2	8.82
9. Beawar	9.8	6.77	5.8	7.25	6.9	9.43
10. Sikar	9.3	6.70	3.6	8.25	4.8	9.50
	18.5	6.48	8.8	7.63	12.5	8.72

6.51 It will be observed from the above statement that the average number of persons per household is 6.19 in the State as a whole in case of households occupying 3 rooms while in districts it ranges from 5.22 (Sirohi) to 6.69 (Bharatpur). Thus, the State average comes to 2.06 persons per room which

is just the minimum housing facility required for a family. The proportion of such households in the State is, however, about 12% only. The households possessing 4 and 5 rooms or more, which constitute a very small percentage of the total, viz., 5.8 and 6.0 respectively were fortunate enough to enjoy the luxury

of less than two persons per room as the average size of the household under these categories was 6.87 and 8.15 persons per household. In towns with population 50,000 and over the average size of the household is comparatively bigger except in Kota and Bikaner in all the three categories of households, viz., those having three, four and five or more rooms and

consequently they enjoy better housing facilities. Comparison with other States

6.52 The following table gives the average number of persons per household, the percentage of households and the average number of persons per household in each category of households for the various States in India.

States	Average number of persons per household	Households occupying									
		One room		Two rooms		Three rooms		Four rooms		Five rooms & more	
		% households occupying	No. of persons per household	% households occupying	No. of persons per household	% households occupying	No. of persons per household	% households occupying	No. of persons per household	% households occupying	No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	4.82	64.5	4.39	22.2	5.14	7.1	5.88	3.3	6.49	2.9	7.41
Assam	5.34	36.6	4.17	34.8	5.10	15.0	6.26	7.0	7.26	6.4	9.02
Bihar	5.57	36.3	4.11	29.3	5.25	15.5	6.30	8.3	7.24	10.4	9.18
Gujarat	5.30	60.1	4.91	27.4	5.61	7.0	6.09	2.9	6.64	2.3	7.49
Jammu & Kashmir	5.60	48.6	4.85	23.4	5.50	12.2	6.17	6.5	6.93	7.7	8.64
Kerala	5.85	32.0	4.91	31.6	5.81	18.0	6.33	8.3	6.85	8.7	7.53
Madhya Pradesh	4.82	54.1	4.08	27.6	5.08	10.2	6.02	4.2	6.76	3.6	8.23
Madras	4.62	65.6	4.21	18.7	5.16	5.8	5.73	2.6	6.34	3.5	6.55
Maharashtra	5.12	64.9	4.67	22.7	5.59	6.4	6.46	2.1	7.12	1.6	8.74
Mysore	5.42	40.8	4.67	30.1	5.48	10.8	6.43	4.3	7.22	3.4	8.35
Orissa	4.81	31.9	3.82	37.1	4.56	14.9	5.34	8.7	6.01	7.3	7.87
Punjab	5.71	36.9	4.62	30.8	5.62	15.6	6.40	8.4	7.00	8.1	8.32
RAJASTHAN	5.30	51.2	4.53	24.9	5.41	11.9	6.19	5.8	6.87	6.0	8.15
Uttar Pradesh	5.15	33.3	3.99	27.6	4.86	16.5	5.48	10.1	6.22	12.2	7.64
West Bengal	5.28	64.8	4.34	21.8	6.04	6.7	7.67	3.8	8.60	2.4	11.57

6.53 The average number of persons per household is the minimum in Madras (4.62) and maximum in Kerala (5.85) with Rajasthan (5.30) falling in between. Among the various categories of households, the lowest average number of persons per household was in Orissa (3.82) in single room households, while the corresponding average was highest (4.91) in Gujarat and Kerala in such households. The percentage of households occupying one room was, however, the highest (65.6) in Madras and the lowest (31.9) in Orissa.

6.54 In households having two rooms the average number of persons per household was highest (6.04) in West Bengal and lowest (4.56) in Orissa. The percentage of such households was maximum (37.1) in Orissa but the minimum (18.7) was in Madras. In the households occupying 3 rooms, 4

rooms and 5 rooms or more the average size of the households was bigger in West Bengal than all the other States of India.

Concluding observations

6.55 To sum up, extremely unsatisfactory housing conditions exist in about 75% of the households of Rajasthan which occupy one or two rooms and have as many as 4 to 6 or even more persons as members of the household. This situation, however, is mostly a matter which relates to conditions in large urban areas specially the growing towns where the industrial and commercial activities attract large number of people causing overcrowding and congestion.

6.56 The problem is aggravated on account of the existence of a large number of ill-ventilated and ill-lighted houses made of flimsy building materials in

some of the larger towns and cities where extreme overcrowding results in the creation of slums.

Congested areas of Jaipur city

6.57 Such areas exist even in some parts of Jaipur city, the capital of Rajasthan, which is the most populous town of the State. A study of a few selected areas covering about 25 thousand households was made to bring out the magnitude and seriousness of the problem in these areas.

(A) Distribution of Households by number of rooms occupied

Number of rooms occupied	Households living in							
	Purani Basti		Top Khana Hazuri		Gangapole		Hawali Shahar Janubi	
	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No Regular Room	2	0.09	..	..	..	..	12	0.78
1 room	1,049	50.36	363	48.34	545	55.50	774	50.33
2 rooms	486	23.33	184	24.51	248	25.26	441	28.67
3 rooms	233	11.19	101	13.45	104	10.59	145	9.42
4 rooms	130	6.24	38	5.06	45	4.58	79	5.14
5 rooms & over	183	8.79	65	8.64	40	4.07	87	5.66
TOTAL	2,083	100	751	100	982	100	1,538	100

(B) Percentage distribution of households occupying one or two rooms by size of households

Size of households	Percentage households living in							
	Purani Basti		Top Khana Hazuri		Gangapole		Hawali Shahar Janubi	
	1 room	2 rooms	1 room	2 rooms	1 room	2 rooms	1 room	2 rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Person	17	5	12	5	13	4	15	3
2-3 Persons	31	26	29	17	29	16	30	15
4-6 Persons	39	42	47	41	40	46	38	44
7-9 Persons	10	22	11	23	15	24	14	30
10 Persons or more	3	5	1	14	3	10	3	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

6.59 Three of the selected localities namely (i) Purani Basti, (ii) Top Khana Hazuri and (iii) Gangapole are located within the city walls while the fourth locality called Hawali Shahar Janubi is an area composed mainly of newly constructed colonies like Adarshnagar, University, Bapunagar, Gandhinagar, Bajaj Nagar etc.

6.60 "Purani Basti" is one of the oldest localities of Jaipur city as the name itself suggests. The majority of the houses in this area are in a dilapidated condition and mostly belong to the poor classes of the

6.58 A table specially constructed for this purpose on 20% sample households has been published in Part IV-B—Housing & Establishment Tables as an appendix to table E-V. The following tables abstracted from that appendix present for the various selected localities (A) the distribution of households by number of rooms occupied, and (B) the percentage distribution of households occupying one or two rooms by size of household.

people. 50% of the households of this area lived in single rooms and another 23% resided in two rooms only. Thus, nearly three-fourth of the households of this locality occupied one or two rooms. Households which possessed 3 or more rooms were only 26% of the total.

6.61 Among the single room households 17% were such where only one person lived. 31% of them had 2 to 3 persons each. But in as many as 39% of the households, there were 4 to 6 persons residing in a single room. For about 10% of the single room

households the conditions were really deplorable as they had to provide shelter for 7 to 9 persons. One can easily imagine the pitiable condition of the 3% households in which 10 or more persons were found occupying a single room. This is indeed a sad state of affairs. More than half the number of households had 4 or more members living in a single room and could not, therefore, enjoy any privacy.

6.62 In the case of the two room households, the situation as regards living rooms was somewhat better. 5% of them had only 1 person living. 26% households had 2 to 3 persons. 42% of these households, however, had as many as 4 to 6 persons while 22% had 7 to 9 members living in only two rooms. The rest 5% of these households had to accommodate more than 10 persons within two rooms. Thus, among the two roomed households 70% of them had 4 members or more and were overcrowded.

6.63 In "Top Khana Hazuri" the condition of housing was not better. Some of the houses (about 15%) had a 'Kutchra' structure, i.e., the walls and the floor were made of mud or similar materials, while the roof was constructed of tiles, tin etc. Then there were the semi-pucca (25%) or pucca houses without usual amenities of life. The households had to share the conveniences like water taps, bathrooms, latrines etc. with other households.

6.64 In this locality 48% households possessed one room, 24% had two rooms, another 13% of them had 3 rooms and the rest 13% had 4 rooms or more. Thus nearly three-fourth of the households had to be content with one or two rooms in this area.

6.65 Among the households occupying one room only 12% were single member households and 29% of them had 2 to 3 persons. A little less than half of the households (47%) shared one room with 4 to 6 members. The remaining single room households contained 7 to 9 persons or even more. Thus, 60% of the one room households were extremely overcrowded having 4 or more persons.

6.66 In two roomed households the situation was somewhat better as regards living space. 5% of them were single-member households; 17% had 2 to 3 members each but a good proportion of such households i.e. 41% had 4 to 6 members per household. About 23% of them accommodated 7 to 9 persons and as many as 14% had 10 persons or more. This clearly shows that more than one-third of the house-

holds (37%) accommodated 7-9 persons or more. Thus, about 80% of the households had 4 persons or more living only in two rooms, and thus the congestion due to overcrowding was quite large in this area.

6.67 "Gangapole" is also a very old area of the city where nearly one-fourth of the houses are kutcha, rest of the houses are either semi-pucca or pucca in this locality. However, most of the populace of the area is composed of poor people and consequently 50% households lived in single room and quite a large proportion of households i.e. about 29% lived in two rooms. Households having 3 or more rooms constituted about 20% only.

6.68 Of the single room households only 13% consist of one member while 29% of them had 2 to 3 members each. As many as 40% had 4 to 6 persons per household. 15% households had to accommodate 7 to 9 persons in a single room while 3% had to provide shelter for 10 or more persons. Thus, there was an equally bad state of affairs prevailing in this locality like the previous two other localities already described.

6.69 Among the 2 room households only 4% had a single member and 16% of them had 2 to 3 persons. Quite a large proportion i.e. 46% of the households had 4 to 6 persons each and 24% had over 7 to 9 persons per household. The remaining 10% of households comprised of 10 or more persons. Thus, 80% households of this area had 4 or more persons each and were consequently overcrowded to a great extent.

6.70 The locality known as "Hawali Shahar Janubi" is largely composed of newly developed colonies and it was taken up to have comparative study of living conditions obtaining there. This area has mainly developed during the inter-censal period 1951-61. It is located outside the city walls. Most of the houses are newly constructed and the population consists generally of middle class families. 60% of the households live in their own houses and only 40% reside in rented ones. 80% of the houses in this locality are pucca and generally provided with all the civic amenities of life, e.g. water taps, electricity, water borne latrines, bath rooms, separate kitchens etc. There are open spaces here and there and people have larger respect for the rules framed by the Urban Improvement Trust and the Municipal Council regarding sanitation. Better water supply has been made possible through local boring wells. 50% of the

households lived in single room, another 29% in two rooms and about 10% in 3 rooms while the rest 11% had 4 rooms or more to live in. Thus, nearly 80% of the households had to be content with one or two rooms only in this locality.

6.71 Of the one room households, 15% had single member and 30% had 2 to 3 members each. Quite a big proportion *i.e.* 38% of households accommodated 4 to 6 members and 14% had as many as 7 to 9. Even in this newly developed locality 3% of the households having a single room in their possession consisted of 10 or more members indicating acute congestion.

6.72 In the case of two room households only 3% had one member, 15% had 2 to 3 members and as many as 44% accommodated 4 to 6 persons. Another 30% of them had to provide room for 7 to 9 persons and 8% of the households had even 10 persons or more. Considering the over-all position 55% of the single room households had 4 or more persons, while among the two roomed households as many as 82% had 4 or more persons. Thus, even this newly constructed locality has become equally overcrowded and is no better than other old localities already described above. There is, however, lot of difference in the old habitations and this part of Jaipur. In this area there are open spaces in between different buildings which are mostly single storeyed, spaces earmarked for public parks, wider streets, better lighting and water supply and almost every house has a kitchen and a water borne latrine.

6.73 Conditions in the old localities on the other hand are very bad. There are no open spaces and houses are built on to each other and several storeyed; no spaces are reserved for parks or playgrounds; streets are narrow and dingy; lighting and water supply are inadequate, and most houses have no separate kitchens. Houses have old type latrines some of which on account of structural conditions are never cleaned and become a constant source of disease and infection.

6.74 To sum up, as many as 48% to 55% of the households living in the congested areas of Jaipur city under this study have single room tenements. The housing situation as revealed by these figures appears to be quite distressing but its gravity can very well be imagined from the fact that 50% to 60% of such households, that is to say those which are living in one room only, have as many as 4 to 10 persons and even more persons as members of each household. The condition of a sizable proportion of households living in 2 room houses was also equally bad as 27% to 38% of such households had 7 to 10 or even more persons as their members.

6.75 The fact that housing conditions are fast becoming unsatisfactory in the newly developed colonies of Jaipur city should be an eye opener to those interested in the urban development schemes. There appears to be a need for initiating suitable housing schemes for the benefit of low and middle income groups of population to ameliorate their living conditions.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

E-V.1 & E-V.2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN STATE	2	512	249	119	58	60
GANGANAGAR DISTRICT	2	472	239	132	73	82
Karanpur Tehsil	0	620	212	82	40	46
Ganganagar Town	2	559	214	98	58	69
Ganganagar Tehsil	N	549	227	102	62	60
Padampur Tehsil	9	508	250	116	61	56
Hanumangarh Tehsil	3	435	230	143	83	106
Raisinghnagar Tehsil	1	564	233	103	54	45
Suratgarh Tehsil	3	516	260	123	52	46
Nohar Tehsil	2	279	269	190	110	150
Bhadra Tehsil	1	219	262	229	134	155
Anupgarh Tehsil	0	618	222	82	44	34
BIKANER DISTRICT	N	255	290	214	115	126
Bikaner Tehsil	N	256	260	199	121	164
Bikaner City	0	289	250	189	114	158
Lunkaransar Tehsil	0	310	296	196	101	97
Kolayat Tehsil	0	258	327	232	108	75
Nokha Tehsil	0	222	350	254	109	65
CHURU DISTRICT	1	204	291	212	127	165
Taranagar Tehsil	2	183	281	233	129	172
Rajgarh Tehsil	1	176	276	230	134	183
Sardar shahar Tehsil	1	262	300	188	110	139
Churu Tehsil	0	200	307	201	122	170
Dungargarh Tehsil	1	167	270	217	145	200
Ratangarh Tehsil	2	184	288	222	133	171
Sujargarh Tehsil	1	225	304	205	123	142
JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT	0	201	303	210	123	163
Jhunjhunu Tehsil	0	152	289	227	137	195
Chirawa Tehsil	0	173	298	223	137	169
Khetri Tehsil	0	240	315	195	106	144
Udaipurwati Tehsil	0	227	309	200	114	150
ALWAR DISTRICT	1	487	267	126	60	59
Behror Tehsil	0	342	303	169	85	101
Mandawar Tehsil	0	367	289	159	85	100
Kishangarh Tehsil	1	389	302	157	74	77
Tijara Tehsil	2	468	297	121	58	54
Bansur Tehsil	0	327	287	196	95	95
Alwar Tehsil	1	571	249	96	41	42
Alwar Town	2	448	283	120	65	82
Thanagazi Tehsil	0	421	281	152	76	70
Rajgarh Tehsil	5	691	186	69	26	23
Lachhmangarh Tehsil	0	550	269	104	48	29

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BHARATPUR DISTRICT	9	609	232	86	35	29
Kaman Tehsil	6	511	299	111	39	34
Nagar Tehsil	2	757	167	44	17	13
Deeg Tehsil	7	669	219	66	23	16
Nadbai Tehsil	1	595	240	101	37	26
Bharatpur Tehsil	2	567	258	98	42	33
Weir Tehsil	22	623	212	87	32	24
Bayana Tehsil	16	503	257	113	59	52
Rupbas Tehsil	15	628	214	84	33	26
Baseri Tehsil	33	662	198	58	25	24
Bari Tehsil	7	562	266	98	44	23
Dholpur Tehsil	2	681	197	68	26	26
Rajakhera Tehsil	5	622	211	86	39	37
SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT	6	528	254	114	51	47
Mahwa Tehsil	0	616	225	93	32	34
Todabhim Tehsil	N	498	284	133	44	41
Hindaun Tehsil	1	584	240	99	42	34
Nadauti Tehsil	9	378	316	166	63	68
Bamanwas Tehsil	2	527	245	123	58	45
Gangapur Tehsil	19	491	254	119	59	58
Karauli Tehsil	0	517	243	109	60	71
Sapotra Tehsil	17	499	279	119	48	38
Malarna Chor Tehsil	14	498	273	116	60	39
Sawai Madhopur Tehsil	2	522	251	120	58	47
Khandar Tehsil	3	695	185	63	29	25
JAIPUR DISTRICT	1	443	269	140	67	80
Kotputli Tehsil	0	311	313	187	91	98
Bairath Tehsil	0	284	296	190	97	133
Amber Tehsil	1	279	296	200	101	123
Phulera Tehsil	0	309	304	175	94	118
Jaipur Tehsil	1	525	238	108	56	72
Jaipur City	2	541	231	101	54	71
Jamwa Ramgarh Tehsil	0	385	278	162	75	100
Baswa Tehsil	4	503	280	111	51	51
Dudu Tehsil	0	499	289	108	45	59
Sanganer Tehsil	0	521	280	111	45	43
Bassi Tehsil	N	560	251	106	38	45
Dausa Tehsil	0	521	239	123	54	63
Sikrai Tehsil	0	459	291	140	51	59
Phagi Tehsil	0	667	205	73	30	25
Chaksu Tehsil	2	512	237	136	60	53
Lalsot Tehsil	0	390	294	164	78	74
SIKAR DISTRICT	1	272	311	189	101	126
Fatehpur Tehsil	N	283	341	186	99	91
Lachhmangarh Tehsil	2	265	295	189	104	145

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIKAR DISTRICT—concl'd.						
Sikar Tehsil	N	293	314	183	95	115
Sikar Town	0	306	296	185	88	125
Neem-ka-thana Tehsil	1	271	294	193	108	133
Sri Madhopur Tehsil	1	276	312	193	95	123
Danta Ramgarh Tehsil	0	239	314	192	108	147
AJMER DISTRICT						
Rupnagar Tehsil	0	480	293	129	52	46
Ajmer Tehsil	1	566	259	89	43	42
Ajmer City	1	539	270	96	50	44
Kishangarh Tehsil	0	539	251	107	51	52
Arain Tehsil	0	420	331	132	61	56
Beawar Tehsil	N	660	208	73	28	31
Beawar Town	1	619	203	93	36	48
Sarwar Tehsil	0	387	275	166	94	78
Kekri Tehsil	17	466	311	114	51	41
TONK DISTRICT						
Malpura Tehsil	3	469	283	132	60	53
Nawai Tehsil	3	466	283	139	55	54
Todaraisingh Tehsil	0	464	289	133	64	50
Tonk Tehsil	3	555	264	107	40	31
Deoli Tehsil	2	338	315	173	90	82
Uniar Tehsil	6	579	246	95	37	37
	3	525	277	109	47	39
JAISALMER DISTRICT						
Ramgarh Tehsil	3	333	278	221	93	72
Nachna Tehsil	0	343	241	155	106	155
Jaisalmer Tehsil	0	233	275	273	125	94
Pokaran Tehsil	11	471	293	144	49	32
Sam Tehsil	2	198	295	291	116	98
Fatehgarh Tehsil	0	456	188	193	108	55
	0	431	297	163	66	43
JODHPUR DISTRICT						
Phalodi Tehsil	N	345	291	186	102	76
Osian Tehsil	0	183	313	250	149	105
Shergarh Tehsil	0	248	324	230	122	76
Jodhpur Tehsil	0	122	292	295	186	105
Jodhpur City	0	441	269	140	76	74
Bilara Tehsil	0	484	240	117	73	86
	1	478	296	130	54	41
NAGAU DISTRICT						
Ladnu Tehsil	11	389	279	150	81	90
Didwana Tehsil	6	239	297	194	100	164
Jayal Tehsil	0	302	315	171	97	115
	38	500	262	128	42	30

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAGAU DISTRICT—concl'd.						
Nagaur Tehsil	14	336	276	174	103	97
Nawa Tehsil	N	300	294	174	94	138
Degana Tehsil	2	500	287	121	47	43
Parbatsar Tehsil	9	263	317	183	114	114
Merta Tehsil	20	692	190	54	25	19
	7	585	239	89	39	41
PALI DISTRICT						
Jaitaran Tehsil	3	640	220	75	31	31
Sojat Tehsil	4	475	274	127	54	66
Raipur Tehsil	3	637	230	69	31	30
Pali Tehsil	4	596	254	81	33	32
Kharchi Tehsil	14	612	243	78	29	24
Desuri Tehsil	2	637	219	77	36	29
Bali Tehsil	15	539	234	103	49	60
	N	220	300	242	136	102
BARMER DISTRICT						
Sheo Tehsil	3	181	293	269	141	113
Barmer Tehsil	N	187	300	270	147	96
Pachpadra Tehsil	1	270	335	213	108	73
Chohtan Tehsil	0	142	265	252	175	166
Siwana Tehsil	0	410	313	149	70	58
	7	560	272	95	39	27
JALOR DISTRICT						
Jalor Tehsil	0	539	301	89	39	32
Ahore Tehsil	13	591	240	79	39	38
Sanchoh Tehsil	21	419	313	162	60	25
Jaswantpura Tehsil	1	635	249	70	28	17
	1	737	159	52	26	25
SIROHI DISTRICT						
Sheoganj Tehsil	2	619	229	75	37	38
Sirohi Tehsil	1	640	211	71	37	40
Pindwara Tehsil	1	767	142	44	21	25
Abu Road Tehsil	2	780	135	49	20	14
Reodhar Tehsil	N	879	79	21	13	8
	1	577	265	89	35	33
BHILWARA DISTRICT						
Asind Tehsil	3	516	294	110	41	36
Hurda Tehsil	0	483	316	122	46	33
Shahpura Tehsil	7	402	321	135	68	67
Jahazpur Tehsil	0	525	294	108	40	33
Raipur Tehsil	1	555	267	100	40	37
Mandal Tehsil	N	688	215	58	19	20
Banera Tehsil	0	592	274	85	28	21
Bhilwara Tehsil	N	575	253	88	38	46
Sahara Tehsil	N	521	285	103	48	43
Kotri Tehsil	0	642	267	61	16	14
Mandalgarh Tehsil	0	744	189	39	16	12

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1—contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UDAIPUR DISTRICT	N	747	173	44	18	18
Bhim Tehsil	0	684	222	55	20	19
Deogarh Tehsil	0	687	214	56	14	29
Amet Tehsil	0	671	215	63	21	30
Kumbhalgarh Tehsil	0	866	103	20	6	5
Rajsamand Tehsil	0	608	229	74	38	51
Railmagra Tehsil	0	713	197	57	18	15
Nathdwara Tehsil	1	671	208	60	31	29
Bhupalsagar Tehsil	0	707	202	54	18	19
Mavli Tehsil	0	662	232	56	24	26
Gogunda Tehsil	0	872	87	25	8	8
Vallabhnagar Tehsil	0	755	172	38	19	16
Girwa Tehsil	0	706	189	58	24	23
Udaipur City	0	649	206	78	34	33
Kotra Tehsil	0	884	86	17	6	7
Phalasia Tehsil	0	867	98	22	8	5
Lasadia Tehsil	0	861	111	18	6	4
Sarada Tehsil	0	817	136	22	15	10
Salumbar Tehsil	0	808	150	22	15	5
Kherwara Tehsil	0	748	186	44	13	9
CHITORGARH DISTRICT	N	683	215	60	23	19
Rashmi Tehsil	0	592	268	76	37	27
Gangrar Tehsil	0	615	270	81	19	15
Begun Tehsil	0	789	158	37	10	6
Bhainsrorgarh Tehsil	1	738	177	59	12	13
Chitorgarh Tehsil	0	638	240	65	29	28
Kapasan Tehsil	0	749	167	42	17	25
Bhadesar Tehsil	0	731	213	33	15	8
Nimbahera Tehsil	0	576	251	93	42	38
Chhoti Sadri Tehsil	2	787	156	33	12	10
Bari Sadri Tehsil	0	618	256	65	32	29
Dungla Tehsil	0	691	218	58	19	14
Pratapgarh Tehsil	0	688	199	70	24	19
Achnera Tehsil	0	727	195	49	19	10
DUNGARPUR DISTRICT	N	771	163	42	14	10
Dungarpur Tehsil	0	791	160	31	9	9
Aspur Tehsil	1	817	143	27	6	6
Sagwara Tehsil	0	714	180	67	25	14
BANSWARA DISTRICT	1	813	136	33	10	7
Ghatol Tehsil	0	850	120	23	4	3
Garhi Tehsil	0	858	94	28	13	7
Banswara Tehsil	0	764	174	43	12	7
Bagidora Tehsil	0	805	140	40	10	5
Kushalgarh Tehsil	3	795	144	30	13	15

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1—concl'd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied

State/District/Tehsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No. regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BUNDI DISTRICT	1	565	247	101	46	40
Hindoli Tehsil	2	656	221	72	27	22
Nainwa Tehsil	2	529	261	121	47	40
Bundi Tehsil	N	491	276	110	64	59
Talera Tehsil	2	593	220	103	45	37
Keshoraipatan Tehsil	N	575	245	96	45	39
KOTA DISTRICT	N	580	241	96	43	40
Itawa Tehsil	0	801	150	36	7	6
Pipalda Tehsil	0	442	297	134	67	60
Barod Tehsil	0	508	274	122	55	41
Mangrol Tehsil	0	445	285	134	66	70
Digod Tehsil	1	397	269	167	93	73
Anta Tehsil	0	404	277	168	66	85
Baran Tehsil	0	654	220	73	27	26
Kishanganj Tehsil	0	689	182	71	28	30
Shahbad Tehsil	0	752	161	46	25	16
Ladpura Tehsil	0	575	249	89	43	44
Kota City	0	572	251	87	45	45
Chechat Tehsil	0	697	210	61	18	14
Ramganj Mandi Tehsil	0	557	264	99	45	35
Kanwas Tehsil	0	514	236	117	61	72
Sangod Tehsil	0	427	275	162	64	72
Atru Tehsil	2	532	270	117	43	36
Chipabarod Tehsil	0	662	249	59	20	10
Chhabra Tehsil	0	751	184	39	17	9
JHALAWAR DISTRICT	1	683	207	63	24	22
Khanpur Tehsil	0	593	239	97	36	35
Jhalrapatan Tehsil	1	607	230	83	30	49
Bakani Tehsil	2	705	218	40	20	15
Aklara Tehsil	0	803	148	31	13	5
Manoharthana Tehsil	2	780	166	34	11	7
Pachpahar Tehsil	0	589	266	95	30	20
Pirawa Tehsil	2	682	210	60	26	20
Dag Tehsil	0	758	173	45	15	9
Gangdhar Tehsil	4	674	200	74	30	18

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons
(in two places)

State/District (Total/Rural/ Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above			Total		One room				Two rooms			
			No. of persons per room	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN STATE	TOTAL		2.65	5.30	4.53	2.39	2.14	4.53	2.70	1.42	1.28	5.41
	RURAL		2.74	5.32	4.61	2.42	2.19	4.61	2.71	1.42	1.29	5.43
	URBAN		2.28	5.21	4.04	2.18	1.86	4.04	2.66	1.39	1.27	5.33
Ganganagar District	Total		2.51	5.44	4.60	2.51	2.09	4.60	2.74	1.46	1.28	5.49
	Rural		2.52	5.44	4.67	2.53	2.14	4.67	2.72	1.45	1.27	5.44
	Urban		2.44	5.43	4.20	2.40	1.80	4.20	2.89	1.55	1.34	5.79
Ganganagar Town	Urban		2.73	5.41	4.20	2.43	1.77	4.20	3.08	1.68	1.40	6.16
Bikaner District	Total		2.04	5.66	4.11	2.21	1.90	4.11	2.61	1.37	1.24	5.23
	Rural		2.23	5.74	4.22	2.22	2.00	4.22	2.67	1.40	1.27	5.34
	Urban		1.82	5.54	3.99	2.21	1.78	3.99	2.52	1.32	1.20	5.04
Bikaner City	Urban		1.90	5.48	3.94	2.19	1.75	3.94	2.51	1.33	1.18	5.02
Churu District	Total		1.97	6.05	4.34	2.29	2.05	4.34	2.72	1.42	1.30	5.43
	Rural		1.98	5.94	4.21	2.25	1.96	4.21	2.62	1.38	1.24	5.25
	Urban		1.95	6.27	4.57	2.37	2.20	4.57	2.93	1.48	1.45	5.85
Jhunjhunu District	Total		2.03	6.26	4.69	2.46	2.23	4.69	2.76	1.46	1.30	5.53
	Rural		2.07	6.27	4.71	2.48	2.23	4.71	2.77	1.46	1.31	5.54
	Urban		1.86	6.20	4.58	2.35	2.23	4.58	2.74	1.43	1.31	5.48
Alwar District	Total		2.81	5.68	4.91	2.59	2.32	4.91	2.83	1.50	1.33	5.66
	Rural		2.85	5.70	4.97	2.62	2.35	4.97	2.85	1.51	1.34	5.69
	Urban		2.40	5.36	4.15	2.19	1.96	4.15	2.68	1.40	1.28	5.37
Alwar Town	Urban		2.46	5.42	4.20	2.21	1.99	4.20	2.70	1.40	1.30	5.39
Bharatpur District	Total		3.25	5.40	4.87	2.64	2.23	4.87	2.84	1.53	1.31	5.69
	Rural		3.34	5.42	4.92	2.67	2.25	4.92	2.86	1.54	1.32	5.71
	Urban		2.78	5.33	4.51	2.48	2.03	4.51	2.77	1.49	1.28	5.55
Sawai Madhopur District	Total		2.67	5.07	4.44	2.37	2.07	4.44	2.61	1.40	1.21	5.21
	Rural		2.71	5.09	4.48	2.39	2.09	4.48	2.61	1.40	1.21	5.22
	Urban		2.36	4.88	4.12	2.23	1.89	4.12	2.55	1.38	1.17	5.11
Jaipur District	Total		2.50	5.50	4.41	2.35	2.06	4.41	2.72	1.43	1.29	5.44
	Rural		2.49	5.60	4.60	2.42	2.18	4.60	2.71	1.43	1.28	5.43
	Urban		2.54	5.24	4.03	2.19	1.84	4.03	2.75	1.44	1.31	5.49
Jaipur City	Urban		2.61	5.25	4.00	2.19	1.81	4.00	2.79	1.46	1.33	5.58
Sikar District	Total		2.15	5.83	4.49	2.33	2.16	4.49	2.72	1.42	1.30	5.45
	Rural		2.15	5.85	4.52	2.35	2.17	4.52	2.73	1.43	1.30	5.45
	Urban		2.10	5.79	4.38	2.29	2.09	4.38	2.72	1.39	1.33	5.44
Sikar Town	Urban		2.25	6.03	4.52	2.41	2.11	4.52	2.85	1.48	1.37	5.70
Ajmer District	Total		2.82	5.14	4.30	2.26	2.04	4.30	2.77	1.44	1.33	5.55
	Rural		2.96	5.21	4.50	2.34	2.16	4.50	2.81	1.45	1.36	5.61
	Urban		2.62	5.02	3.94	2.13	1.81	3.94	2.72	1.42	1.30	5.44
Ajmer City	Urban		2.77	5.14	4.09	2.21	1.88	4.09	2.79	1.46	1.33	5.58
Beawar Town	Urban		2.57	4.60	3.44	1.88	1.56	3.44	2.69	1.40	1.29	5.37
Tonk District	Total		2.71	5.44	4.54	2.39	2.15	4.54	2.78	1.44	1.34	5.56
	Rural		2.77	5.46	4.60	2.42	2.18	4.60	2.81	1.47	1.34	5.62
	Urban		2.39	5.31	4.16	2.18	1.98	4.16	2.62	1.32	1.30	5.24
Jaisalmer District	Total		2.18	5.11	4.29	2.37	1.92	4.29	2.41	1.30	1.11	4.82
	Rural		2.19	5.15	4.34	2.42	1.92	4.34	2.44	1.33	1.11	4.89
	Urban		2.06	4.79	4.01	2.11	1.90	4.01	2.16	1.10	1.06	4.33

TABLE E-V.2

per household in each category of household
of decimals)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District (Total/Rural/ Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1	
2.06	1.08	0.98	6.19	1.72	0.91	0.81	6.87	1.24	0.66	0.58	8.15	TOTAL RAJASTHAN STATE	
2.06	1.09	0.97	6.19	1.72	0.91	0.81	6.88	1.28	0.67	0.61	8.16	RURAL	
2.06	1.07	0.99	6.17	1.71	0.89	0.82	6.85	1.15	0.61	0.54	8.11	URBAN	
2.05	1.09	0.96	6.14	1.69	0.91	0.78	6.75	1.23	0.67	0.56	7.79	Total	Ganganagar District
2.02	1.07	0.95	6.07	1.68	0.90	0.78	6.71	1.23	0.66	0.57	7.62	Rural	
2.22	1.18	1.04	6.65	1.77	0.93	0.84	7.07	1.20	0.69	0.51	8.64	Urban	
2.26	1.21	1.05	6.77	1.81	0.91	0.90	7.25	1.41	0.83	0.58	9.43	Urban	Ganganagar Town
2.05	1.08	0.97	6.15	1.72	0.90	0.82	6.88	1.17	0.60	0.57	7.81	Total	Bikaner District
2.09	1.11	0.98	6.27	1.75	0.92	0.83	7.01	1.37	0.70	0.67	8.40	Rural	
1.98	1.03	0.95	5.95	1.67	0.86	0.81	6.69	1.06	0.55	0.51	7.43	Urban	
2.00	1.04	0.96	6.01	1.68	0.88	0.80	6.71	1.10	0.58	0.52	7.46	Urban	Bikaner City
2.11	1.10	1.01	6.33	1.74	0.90	0.84	6.96	1.19	0.62	0.57	8.17	Total	Churu District
2.08	1.11	0.97	6.23	1.72	0.90	0.82	6.89	1.26	0.66	0.60	8.12	Rural	
2.20	1.10	1.10	6.60	1.79	0.89	0.90	7.14	1.07	0.54	0.53	8.27	Urban	
2.11	1.10	1.01	6.33	1.76	0.93	0.83	7.04	1.25	0.66	0.59	8.86	Total	Jhunjhunu District
2.12	1.11	1.01	6.37	1.78	0.94	0.84	7.10	1.29	0.68	0.61	8.86	Rural	
2.04	1.05	0.99	6.13	1.69	0.87	0.82	6.75	1.11	0.62	0.49	8.88	Urban	
2.19	1.17	1.02	6.58	1.82	0.97	0.85	7.26	1.33	0.70	0.63	8.58	Total	Alwar District
2.20	1.18	1.02	6.59	1.81	0.96	0.85	7.25	1.34	0.71	0.63	8.62	Rural	
2.15	1.13	1.02	6.44	1.84	0.99	0.85	7.37	1.23	0.65	0.58	8.30	Urban	
2.17	1.13	1.04	6.50	1.91	1.03	0.88	7.65	1.29	0.69	0.60	8.82	Urban	Alwar Town
2.23	1.22	1.01	6.69	1.86	1.01	0.85	7.43	1.30	0.71	0.59	8.13	Total	Bharatpur District
2.23	1.21	1.02	6.69	1.86	1.00	0.86	7.45	1.35	0.74	0.61	8.11	Rural	
2.24	1.24	1.00	6.71	1.84	1.00	0.84	7.37	1.18	0.65	0.53	8.17	Urban	
1.97	1.05	0.92	5.90	1.62	0.86	0.76	6.48	1.19	0.63	0.56	7.72	Total	Sawai Madhopur District
1.97	1.06	0.91	5.90	1.62	0.86	0.76	6.47	1.24	0.66	0.58	7.86	Rural	
1.95	1.01	0.94	5.84	1.63	0.87	0.76	6.52	1.00	0.53	0.47	7.10	Urban	
2.13	1.12	1.01	6.38	1.79	0.95	0.84	7.18	1.33	0.70	0.63	8.76	Total	Jaipur District
2.10	1.11	0.99	6.31	1.78	0.95	0.83	7.10	1.32	0.69	0.63	8.58	Rural	
2.21	1.14	1.07	6.63	1.86	0.97	0.89	7.42	1.35	0.72	0.63	9.27	Urban	
2.28	1.18	1.10	6.84	1.91	1.00	0.91	7.66	1.40	0.75	0.65	9.62	Urban	Jaipur City
2.11	1.10	1.01	6.32	1.70	0.89	0.81	6.79	1.21	0.63	0.58	8.21	Total	Sikar District
2.10	1.10	1.00	6.29	1.69	0.89	0.80	6.77	1.23	0.64	0.59	8.29	Rural	
2.15	1.10	1.05	6.48	1.73	0.90	0.83	6.92	1.12	0.59	0.53	7.86	Urban	
2.16	1.11	1.05	6.48	1.91	1.02	0.89	7.63	1.24	0.67	0.57	8.72	Urban	Sikar Town
2.10	1.08	1.02	6.31	1.83	0.95	0.88	7.34	1.33	0.72	0.61	8.73	Total	Ajmer District
2.08	1.06	1.02	6.25	1.79	0.92	0.87	7.17	1.35	0.73	0.62	8.68	Rural	
2.13	1.11	1.02	6.40	1.89	0.99	0.90	7.56	1.31	0.71	0.60	8.79	Urban	
2.19	1.15	1.04	6.56	1.92	1.01	0.91	7.67	1.44	0.79	0.65	9.34	Urban	Ajmer City
2.23	1.15	1.08	6.70	2.06	1.08	0.98	8.25	1.34	0.75	0.59	9.50	Urban	Beawar Town
2.10	1.09	1.01	6.32	1.78	0.93	0.85	7.11	1.40	0.72	0.68	8.73	Total	Tonk District
2.10	1.09	1.01	6.30	1.79	0.94	0.85	7.17	1.44	0.72	0.72	8.75	Rural	
2.12	1.07	1.05	6.37	1.70	0.86	0.84	6.79	1.28	0.71	0.57	8.58	Urban	
1.86	1.02	0.84	5.58	1.56	0.87	0.69	6.25	1.23	0.71	0.52	7.06	Total	Jaisalmer District
1.89	1.05	0.84	5.66	1.57	0.88	0.69	6.28	1.20	0.65	0.55	6.82	Rural	
1.60	0.83	0.77	4.81	1.48	0.79	0.69	5.94	1.36	1.00	0.36	8.40	Urban	

SUBSIDIARY

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons
(in two places)

State/District (Total/Rural/ Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above				Total		One room				Two rooms			
				No. of Persons per room	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jodhpur District	..	..	Total	2.34	5.54	4.39	2.34	2.05	4.39	2.68	1.41	1.27	5.37
			Rural	2.34	5.67	4.55	2.40	2.15	4.55	2.67	1.41	1.26	5.34
			Urban	2.35	5.25	4.18	2.26	1.92	4.18	2.73	1.42	1.31	5.46
Jodhpur City	..	..	Urban	2.42	5.27	4.10	2.22	1.88	4.10	2.76	1.44	1.32	5.51
Nagaur District	..	..	Total	2.44	5.71	4.73	2.47	2.26	4.73	2.78	1.45	1.33	5.55
			Rural	2.56	5.71	4.76	2.48	2.28	4.76	2.80	1.46	1.34	5.60
			Urban	1.87	5.71	4.45	2.35	2.10	4.45	2.61	1.38	1.23	5.22
Pali District	..	..	Total	2.90	5.10	4.69	2.46	2.23	4.69	2.69	1.41	1.28	5.39
			Rural	3.05	5.16	4.76	2.49	2.27	4.76	2.73	1.43	1.30	5.47
			Urban	1.95	4.55	3.88	2.07	1.81	3.88	2.34	1.24	1.10	4.69
Barmer District	..	..	Total	2.08	5.57	4.14	2.23	1.91	4.14	2.52	1.35	1.17	5.05
			Rural	2.07	5.60	4.17	2.24	1.93	4.17	2.52	1.35	1.17	5.05
			Urban	2.11	5.19	3.91	2.14	1.77	3.91	2.55	1.35	1.20	5.10
Jalor District	..	..	Total	2.99	5.14	4.65	2.44	2.21	4.65	2.73	1.45	1.28	5.47
			Rural	3.03	5.15	4.66	2.45	2.21	4.66	2.75	1.46	1.29	5.49
			Urban	2.34	4.84	4.41	2.28	2.13	4.41	2.50	1.32	1.18	5.01
Sirohi District	..	..	Total	3.19	4.69	4.55	2.41	2.14	4.55	2.43	1.27	1.16	4.87
			Rural	3.48	4.69	4.60	2.43	2.17	4.60	2.50	1.30	1.20	4.99
			Urban	2.25	4.68	4.17	2.24	1.93	4.17	2.28	1.22	1.06	4.55
Bhilwara District	..	..	Total	2.73	4.74	4.08	2.14	1.94	4.08	2.59	1.35	1.24	5.18
			Rural	2.81	4.76	4.14	2.17	1.97	4.14	2.60	1.35	1.25	5.20
			Urban	2.04	4.49	3.32	1.82	1.50	3.32	2.48	1.32	1.16	4.96
Udaipur District	..	..	Total	3.39	4.81	4.50	2.34	2.16	4.50	2.65	1.37	1.28	5.31
			Rural	3.52	4.82	4.57	2.37	2.20	4.57	2.66	1.37	1.29	5.33
			Urban	2.61	4.73	3.78	2.03	1.75	3.78	2.60	1.35	1.25	5.21
Udaipur City	..	..	Urban	2.87	4.79	3.79	2.05	1.74	3.79	2.76	1.45	1.31	5.53
Chitorgarh District	..	..	Total	3.08	4.66	4.23	2.20	2.03	4.23	2.59	1.34	1.25	5.17
			Rural	3.20	4.65	4.27	2.22	2.05	4.27	2.60	1.34	1.26	5.20
			Urban	2.31	4.74	3.74	1.97	1.77	3.74	2.49	1.29	1.20	4.98
Dungarpur District	..	..	Total	3.96	5.30	5.26	2.69	2.57	5.26	2.69	1.35	1.34	5.37
			Rural	4.17	5.35	5.30	2.71	2.59	5.30	2.73	1.37	1.36	5.45
			Urban	2.02	4.51	3.96	2.06	1.90	3.96	2.32	1.13	1.19	4.64
Banswara District	..	..	Total	4.21	5.35	5.15	2.62	2.53	5.15	3.02	1.52	1.49	6.03
			Rural	4.32	5.35	5.17	2.63	2.54	5.17	3.01	1.52	1.49	6.03
			Urban	2.99	5.45	4.73	2.39	2.33	4.73	3.04	1.52	1.53	6.09
Bundi District	..	..	Total	2.76	4.98	4.32	2.29	2.03	4.32	2.65	1.39	1.26	5.31
			Rural	2.90	5.07	4.41	2.34	2.07	4.41	2.71	1.42	1.29	5.42
			Urban	2.23	4.56	3.84	2.04	1.80	3.84	2.39	1.25	1.14	4.78
Kota District	..	..	Total	2.69	4.79	4.11	2.16	1.95	4.11	2.62	1.36	1.26	5.24
			Rural	2.75	4.86	4.24	2.22	2.02	4.24	2.64	1.37	1.26	5.28
			Urban	2.47	4.50	3.55	1.91	1.64	3.55	2.55	1.30	1.25	5.09
Kota City	..	..	Urban	2.46	4.49	3.49	1.89	1.60	3.49	2.55	1.30	1.25	5.09
Jhalawar District	..	..	Total	3.28	5.02	4.50	2.33	2.17	4.50	2.84	1.46	1.38	5.68
			Rural	3.45	5.04	4.54	2.35	2.19	4.54	2.89	1.49	1.40	5.78
			Urban	2.09	4.81	3.69	1.94	1.75	3.69	2.48	1.29	1.19	4.96

TABLE E-V.2—concl.

per household in each category of household
of decimals)

Three rooms				Four rooms				Five rooms and more				State/District/(Total/Rural/ Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1	
2.02	1.07	0.95	6.07	1.74	0.93	0.81	6.97	1.32	0.71	0.61	8.18	Total	Jodhpur District
2.02	1.08	0.94	6.07	1.76	0.94	0.82	7.06	1.43	0.77	0.66	8.37	Rural	
2.02	1.06	0.96	6.07	1.67	0.87	0.80	6.68	1.17	0.63	0.54	7.87	Urban	
2.07	1.09	0.98	6.21	1.74	0.91	0.83	6.94	1.27	0.69	0.58	8.47	Urban	Jodhpur City
2.09	1.09	1.00	6.26	1.74	0.92	0.82	6.96	1.27	0.66	0.61	8.38	Total	Nagaur District
2.10	1.10	1.00	6.30	1.78	0.94	0.84	7.12	1.34	0.69	0.65	8.64	Rural	
1.99	1.04	0.95	5.98	1.57	0.82	0.75	6.27	1.08	0.58	0.50	7.62	Urban	
1.94	1.01	0.93	5.81	1.55	0.79	0.76	6.19	1.06	0.58	0.48	6.71	Total	Pali District
1.98	1.03	0.95	5.95	1.60	0.82	0.78	6.40	1.11	0.62	0.49	7.06	Rural	
1.67	0.86	0.81	5.00	1.35	0.69	0.66	5.39	0.92	0.48	0.44	5.86	Urban	
1.97	1.05	0.92	5.90	1.66	0.89	0.77	6.66	1.37	0.74	0.63	8.00	Total	Barmer District
1.97	1.06	0.91	5.91	1.67	0.89	0.78	6.67	1.38	0.74	0.64	8.04	Rural	
1.92	0.99	0.93	5.77	1.63	0.89	0.74	6.53	1.25	0.75	0.50	7.52	Urban	
2.03	1.06	0.97	6.09	1.60	0.82	0.78	6.40	1.10	0.56	0.54	6.64	Total	Jalor District
2.05	1.08	0.97	6.15	1.62	0.83	0.79	6.48	1.12	0.57	0.55	6.74	Rural	
1.72	0.86	0.86	5.16	1.39	0.76	0.63	5.56	0.96	0.51	0.45	5.95	Urban	
1.74	0.90	0.84	5.22	1.38	0.72	0.66	5.52	0.90	0.44	0.46	5.61	Total	Sirohi District
1.73	0.88	0.85	5.20	1.28	0.63	0.65	5.12	0.82	0.39	0.43	4.98	Rural	
1.75	0.92	0.83	5.24	1.51	0.86	0.65	6.06	0.99	0.49	0.50	6.41	Urban	
1.99	1.05	0.94	5.96	1.64	0.86	0.78	6.54	1.15	0.60	0.55	7.62	Total	Bhilwara District
2.00	1.05	0.95	6.01	1.67	0.88	0.79	6.67	1.17	0.62	0.55	7.59	Rural	
1.79	0.96	0.83	5.38	1.44	0.75	0.69	5.74	1.07	0.56	0.51	7.74	Urban	
2.04	1.06	0.98	6.11	1.65	0.87	0.78	6.59	1.18	0.63	0.55	7.90	Total	Udaipur District
2.02	1.04	0.98	6.07	1.60	0.84	0.76	6.40	1.10	0.58	0.52	7.21	Rural	
2.08	1.13	0.95	6.24	1.80	0.96	0.84	7.19	1.35	0.74	0.61	9.54	Urban	
2.25	1.25	1.00	6.75	2.01	1.10	0.91	8.04	1.64	0.92	0.72	12.06	Urban	Udaipur City
1.99	1.01	0.98	5.98	1.68	0.87	0.81	6.72	1.13	0.59	0.54	7.48	Total	Chitorgarh District
2.00	1.01	0.99	6.01	1.68	0.87	0.81	6.70	1.11	0.58	0.53	7.32	Rural	
1.93	1.02	0.91	5.80	1.70	0.87	0.82	6.78	1.16	0.60	0.55	7.77	Urban	
1.83	0.92	0.91	5.50	1.39	0.71	0.68	5.56	1.03	0.56	0.47	6.44	Total	Dungarpur District
1.90	0.96	0.94	5.71	1.47	0.74	0.73	5.86	1.09	0.58	0.51	6.68	Rural	
1.57	0.77	0.80	4.71	1.26	0.67	0.59	5.04	0.96	0.52	0.44	6.19	Urban	
2.16	1.09	1.07	6.48	1.73	0.93	0.80	6.92	1.24	0.63	0.61	7.78	Total	Banswara District
2.16	1.08	1.08	6.48	1.73	0.89	0.83	6.91	1.22	0.59	0.63	7.39	Rural	
2.16	1.14	1.02	6.47	1.74	1.02	0.72	6.96	1.27	0.68	0.59	8.29	Urban	
2.04	1.08	0.96	6.12	1.66	0.86	0.80	6.65	1.19	0.62	0.57	7.57	Total	Bundi District
2.09	1.11	0.98	6.27	1.71	0.89	0.82	6.83	1.30	0.67	0.63	8.01	Rural	
1.79	0.94	0.85	5.38	1.51	0.76	0.75	6.03	0.98	0.52	0.46	6.62	Urban	
1.95	1.01	0.94	5.85	1.64	0.84	0.80	6.57	1.18	0.61	0.57	7.54	Total	Kota District
1.95	1.02	0.93	5.84	1.62	0.83	0.79	6.49	1.17	0.60	0.57	7.31	Rural	
1.97	1.02	0.95	5.90	1.73	0.89	0.84	6.91	1.20	0.64	0.56	8.36	Urban	
1.97	1.03	0.94	5.90	1.77	0.92	0.85	7.07	1.24	0.66	0.58	8.65	Urban	Kota City
2.19	1.13	1.06	6.58	1.83	0.93	0.90	7.32	1.21	0.62	0.59	8.15	Total	Jhalawar District
2.25	1.17	1.08	6.75	1.91	0.97	0.94	7.64	1.33	0.69	0.64	8.49	Rural	
1.91	0.97	0.94	5.74	1.52	0.77	0.75	6.09	1.00	0.51	0.49	7.46	Urban	

ANNEXURE I
THE HOUSELIST FORM

This form of the Houselist introduced for the Census 1961 contained 18 columns. The first three columns were meant to record the line number, building number as given by the municipality, if any, or census number with sub-numbers for each census house for easy identification and location of the house. In column 4 was required to enter the purpose for which census house was used. Columns 5 to 8 related to establishments such as workshops and factories in respect of which the name of the establishment or proprietor, name of products, repairs or servicing undertaken, average number of persons employed, and kind of fuel or power if machinery was used were required to be recorded. Column 9 & 10 were meant

to record the description of the predominant material used in the construction of wall and roof. In column 11 the sub-number of each census household with census house number was to be recorded while column 12 was meant to fill in the name of the head of the household. The number of rooms occupied by a census household and whether the household lived in his own or rented house was required to be specified in column 13 and 14 respectively. In column 15 to 17 the number of persons, males and females were required to be entered to help an estimate of the population to be enumerated and column 18 was meant to record miscellaneous information.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Column 1—Line Number.

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

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

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

This will facilitate verification by supervisors. In areas *e.g.*, urban, where the buildings are already numbered by the Municipal or other authorities, the enumerator may adopt the existing numbers in the Houselist. In such cases, column 2 will carry the established Municipal or local authority number which will facilitate identification. Where there are Municipal or local authority numbers but there are reasons to believe that the number is incomplete or unsatisfactory, the Municipal or local authority number may still be entered in column 2, but at the same time it will be necessary to serially number those buildings afresh for the purposes of census houselist. In that

case, the new census serial for buildings will be entered in column 3 and the new census numbers for the buildings will have to be painted on the buildings themselves. In those cases where there are no Municipal or local authority numbers in existence, all buildings will have to be serially numbered for the census and column 2 will contain entries of the census serial. This number will have to be repeated in column 3 with sub-numbers for census houses, if any.

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

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

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

The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered should be continuous, preferably clockwise, or in any convenient manner if it is at all difficult to do it clockwise. If a building itself is a census house, then it will have only one number, namely, that of the building. If within a building there are a number of census houses, then each census house will have two sets of numbers, *e.g.*, the number of the building and the sub-number of the census house. The census house number should be written after the building number in arabic numerals in brackets such as 2(2), 3(2), etc. A census house may contain more than one household, in which case, each household will have to be denoted by a separate alphabetical sub-number (see instructions for column 11 below).

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

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

In the case of a factory or workshop 'Factory' should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles are taking place *e.g.*, bank, etc. But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders, etc., should be

described as 'professional consultation rooms' and not workshops. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to consultation by a doctor, medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a dispensary. Write also if the house should be described as a dispensary. Write also if used for place of worship or congregation or if unoccupied, 'vacant'. If the census house is a shop, business house, bank, etc., but is not a factory or workshop as defined above, the name of the proprietor, manager or director should be entered in column 18.

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

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

Column 5—Name of establishment or proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Columns 9 & 10—Description of Census House.

Column 9—Material of wall.

Under this column the material out of which most of the walls of the house are made *i.e.*, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete or

timber should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main bedrooms are made are to be recorded.

Column 10—Material of roof.

The material out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made, *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete etc., should be written. In the case of a multistoreyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor.

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

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

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

Column 12—Name of Head of Household.

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

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

Column 13—Number of rooms in Census Household.

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

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

A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a

person to sleep in, i.e., it should be at least 6 ft. long. Un-enclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room.

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

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

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

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

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

Column 18—Remarks.

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

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

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

Houselist Abstract

Name and number of District.....
Name and number of Tehsil, etc.....
Name and number of Village/Ward/
Enumerator's Block, etc.....
Total number of sheets used.....
Census Household Numbers From.....to.....
Total number of Census Households.....

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

Dated Signature of Supervisor Dated Signature of Enumerator

ANNEXURE II

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 0-Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
04	<i>Livestock and Hunting</i>	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	042
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects	046
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	048

Division 2 & 3-Manufacturing

20	<i>Foodstuffs</i>	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
21	<i>Beverages</i>	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of country liquor	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Production of ice	215
	Production of ice cream	216
	Processing of tea in factories	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Production of other beverages	219

22 Tobacco Products

	Manufacture of bidi	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	223
	Manufacture of snuff	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226

ANNEXURE II—contd.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 2 & 3-Manufacturing—contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
23	Textile-Cotton	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
	Cotton weaving in power looms	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	236
	Printing of cotton textile	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238
	Manufacturing of cotton cordage, rope and twine	239
24	Textile-Jute	
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242
	Printing of jute textile	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244
25	Textile-Wool	
	Wool baling and pressing	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253
	Wool weaving in power loom	254
	Wool weaving in handloom	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256
26	Textile-Silk	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mill	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266
27	Textile-Miscellaneous	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe, lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin	275

ANNEXURE II—contd.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 2 & 3-Manufacturing—contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
27	Textile-Miscellaneous—concl.	
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	
	Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
29	Paper and Paper Products	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30	Printing and Publishing	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Printing and publishing of books	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31	Leather and Leather Products	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322

ANNEXURE II—contd.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
32	<i>Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products—concl.</i>	
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat ..	323
	Productions of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries ..	324
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven ..	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere ..	326
33	<i>Chemicals and Chemical Products</i>	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified ..	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes ..	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers ..	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works ..	333
	Manufacture of matches ..	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap ..	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds ..	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber) ..	337
	Manufacture of common salt ..	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats) ..	339
34	<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal</i>	
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles ..	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products ..	341
	Manufacture of lime ..	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing ..	343
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images ..	344
	Manufacture of stone images ..	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products ..	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products ..	347
	Manufacture of mica products ..	348
35	<i>Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery</i>	
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery ..	350
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products ..	351
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads ..	352
	Manufacture of glass apparatus ..	353
	Manufacture of earthen images, busts and statues ..	354
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355 ..	355
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above ..	356
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified ..	357
36	<i>Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods ..	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms ..	361
	Manufacture of armaments ..	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate ..	363

ANNEXURE II—concl.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—concl.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
36	<i>Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment—concl.</i>	
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture ..	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products ..	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products ..	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can ..	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products ..	368
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39) ..	369
37	<i>Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery ..	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors ..	371
	Manufacture of machine tools ..	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories ..	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers ..	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans ..	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables ..	376
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery ..	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone ..	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above ..	379
38	<i>Transport Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives ..	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363 ..	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines) ..	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles, engines parts and accessories ..	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles ..	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear ..	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines ..	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines ..	387
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	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and handdrawn vehicles ..	389
39	<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries</i>	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, opthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies ..	390
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HOUSE TYPES



ANNEXURE III

NOTE ON HOUSE TYPES

In Chapter V of this report it has already been stated that the use of different materials for building the houses mainly depends upon their local availability; and the type of structure is closely related to the climatic conditions obtaining in the various regions. Thus, physical geography of the area plays a very important role both in the constructional and structural aspects of the houses. The trend of discussion in the said chapter did not allow a detailed study of the geography of the State and its impact on the house types; hence the need of this separate note.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

The hill system

2 The geography of Rajasthan is dominated by the ancient Aravalli hill system which intersects the State almost from end to end running in north-easterly and south-westerly direction. Looking at the physical map of the State one can observe this range near Khetri ($28^{\circ} 0' : 75^{\circ} 51'$) in Jhunjhunu district. The hills are more prominent in the south-west and the following peaks are important—Babai 2,594 ft.; Kho 3,212 ft.; Raghunathgarh 3,450 ft.; and Taragarh 2,855 ft. The range passes just to the west of the Sambhar salt lake and spreads over a wider area from Ajmer onwards, where it forms itself into several parallel ranges. It then occupies a width of about 30 miles and splays out to the south and south-east towards Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara districts. The main range which proceeds in a south-west direction terminates near the south-east corner of Sirohi district and the highest peak in this part is called 'Guru Shikhar' 5,650 ft. located in the famous hill station of Mount Abu.

Physiographic units

3 The Aravallis—the oldest mountain chain of India extending over a length of about 430 miles—divide the State into two distinct physiographic units :

- (i) Area consisting of almost three fifth of the State and about 60,000 sq. miles lying to the north-west of this range which consists of wastes of the Thar, the great Indian desert, and the semi-desert regions. The only river system that flows in this area is the rain-fed stream Luni, which rises in the Aravallis south-west of Ajmer and after

flowing for about 200 miles, is lost in the marshy Runn of Cutch. Its water is sweet up to Balotra but lower down it becomes progressively saline till it turns into brine. Most of the villages in this region cannot be considered as fixed habitations as their permanency depends entirely on the supply of water in the wells which is constantly sinking or turning brackish, with the result that as soon as it dries out or becomes undrinkable the village is deserted for a better site.

- (ii) The rest of the area, the northern and north-eastern part of which consists of fertile plains, and, the southern and south-eastern areas consisting of plateau full of hill ranges, and stretches of forests traversed by rivers, such as the Chambal, Banas, Kali Sind, Parbati and Banganga, having wide valleys, fertile lands and areas of good soil.

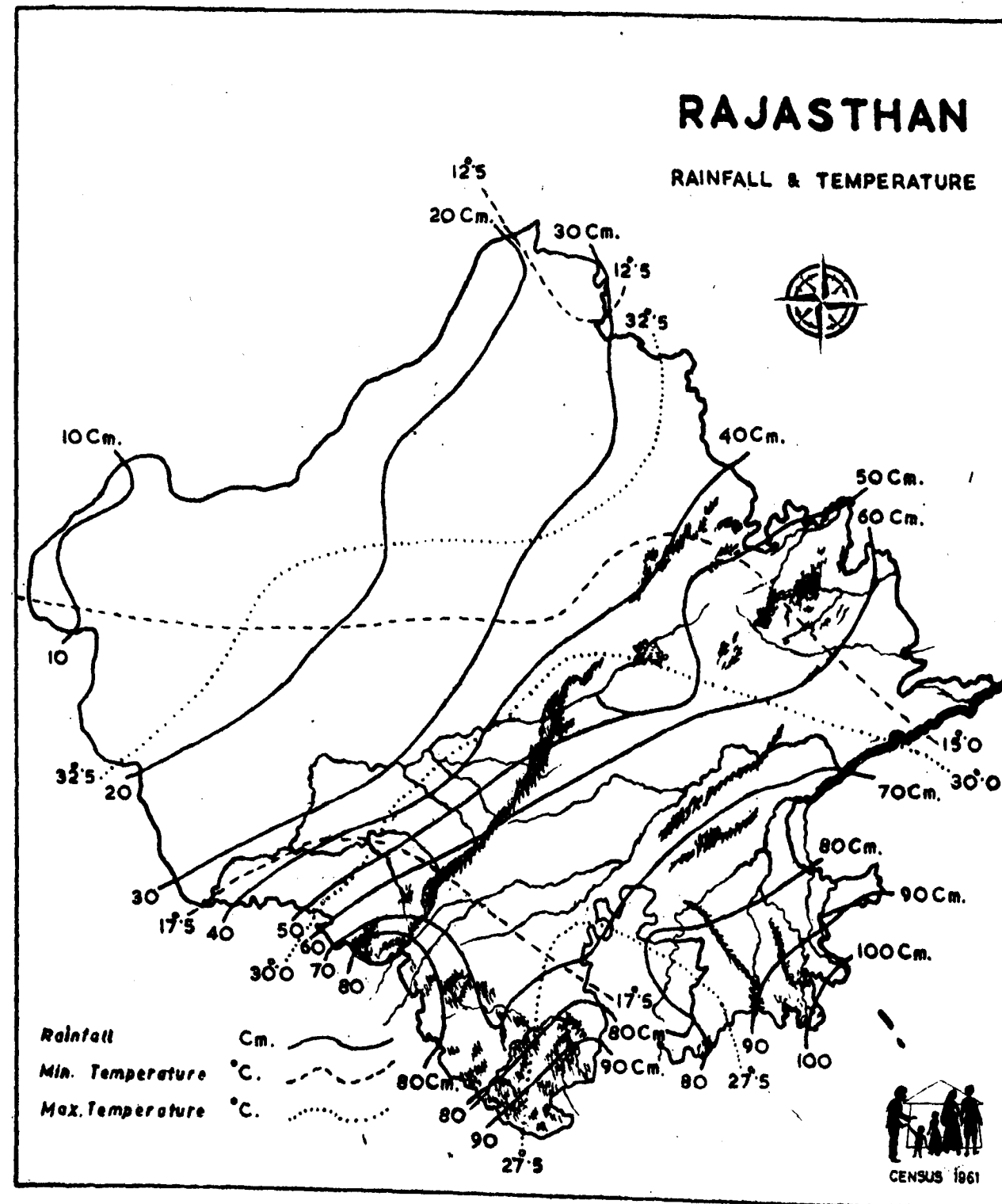
Soil

4 The area lying to the north-west of the Aravalli range is sandy, ill-watered and unproductive. It is dotted, however, with numerous hillocks of small elevations and there are isolated patches of scrubby and stunted vegetation. But even in this region those to the east are a little fertile, changing from sandy to clayey in character. The second region lying to the south-east of the Aravalli range is fertile, and contains a variety of soils such as sandy-loam, clay-loam, clay, etc. The rainfall is sufficient and several rivers run through this part.

Rainfall

5 North-western Rajasthan is outside the path traversed by the main body of the monsoon currents originating from the Bay of Bengal. The south-west monsoons originating from the Arabian Sea also do not meet with any major obstruction in the State as the alignment of the Aravallis is parallel to the direction of these rain-bearing winds. The little precipitation which the south-west monsoon causes is only on the slopes of the hills and thus the area to the west of the Aravallis does not derive much benefit from either of these currents.

This particular factor is primarily responsible for the entire climatic pattern obtaining in the State.



6 About 90% of the rainfall in Rajasthan occurs during the monsoon period that is June through September, 5% during the cold weather December to February, and the balance (5%) during the other 5 months. It is estimated that about 34,300 sq. miles of the State get an annual average rainfall of 10 to 25 cms., about 52,000 sq. miles a rain of 25 to 50 cms. while the rest of Rajasthan gets more than 50 cms. of rainfall, the south and south-eastern part getting an annual normal rainfall of 75 cms. to 100 cms. As one proceeds north-west, from the slopes of the Aravallis towards the Thar, the mean annual rainfall decreases steadily from about 63 to 13 cms., the rainfall at Jodhpur being 38 cms. and at Barmer 25 cms.

7 In the desert region, although the average rainfall is quite low, quite heavy falls in a day have occurred. In some places in the desert, rainfall equal to or up to 1½ times or even more than this amount has been recorded in a single day. It should, however, be mentioned that though these heavy falls are much less in amount than the heavy falls that occur in the south-east part of Rajasthan, where the rainfall is much higher, the ratio of these to the annual average is very considerably higher.

8 One of the most characteristic features of the climate of Rajasthan is the great extremes of temperature. The winter is quite cold and, at many places, the temperature sometimes falls below the freezing point and frost occurs. On the other hand, heat during summer is intense and scorching. The desert area in West Rajasthan is the hottest region in India. Owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the nature of the soil and lack of vegetation, the change of temperature from day to night is sudden, very large and trying. The period from December to February constitutes the cold season, January being the coldest month of the year. In this month the mean maximum temperature ranges from 25.5° C at Ganganagar to 22° C at Bikaner, 22.8° C at Jaipur and Ajmer, 24.4° C at Jodhpur and 25.5° C at Jhalawar. The mean minimum temperatures vary from 3.3° C at Ganganagar to 7.7° C at Ajmer, 8–10° C at Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Barmer and Jhalawar, and to 10.5° C at Kota. While these are the means on individual days, the temperatures vary considerably. At this time of the year, cold waves cover parts of the State and temperatures fall sometimes 2° C to 4° C below freezing point particularly in the north-western parts. Temperatures start rising by the middle of March and the hot

season prevails during the period April to June. May is generally the hottest part of the year, though very high temperatures prevail in June also. The mean maximum temperature in May is 40.5° C to 42.2° C over most parts of Rajasthan with the mean minimum at 24.0° to 26.6° C. On account of the dryness of the atmosphere, the clear skies and the sandy nature of the soil there is rapid radiation of heat soon after sunset and the heat of the day rapidly dies down with the result that even when the maximum temperature during the day is very high, the minimum temperature at night is considerably low.

Heat waves sometimes occur causing the day temperatures to shoot up considerably above the normal. Ganganagar has thus recorded a maximum temperature of 50.0° C, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Barmer 49.0° C, Jaipur and Kota 47.8° C, and Jhalawar 46.6° C. In the midst of the great desert, temperatures reach as high as 51.6° C. The scorching heat and the hot winds make the days very trying but an occasional dust storm brings about sudden fall in temperature and some of the thunder storms of the season culminate in rain which bring welcome albeit temporary relief from the scorching heat.

With the onset of the monsoon showers, weather brings down the heat of the summer. But the northern portion of the desert still continues to be hot though less than before and temperatures as high as 46.1° C have, sometimes, been experienced even in July. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by the second week of September, a short second hot season is not uncommon which may extend up to the middle of October. The weather then gradually starts cooling and the cold season commences in December.

Winds

9 Winds travel over the region unimpeded throughout the year but are very powerful in the desert region and the velocity attained during the monsoon is sometimes as high as 40 miles per hour. Due to the extreme aridity, the denuding action of the winds is so great that one can observe it in its polishing action on the few out-crops of solid rocks in the desert, as for example, on the sand-stone in Jodhpur and Mallani. They are generally stronger over the western desert and semi-arid region than over the areas further east; Jodhpur, Barmer, Bikaner, and Ganganagar recording higher wind speeds than Jaipur, Kota or Jhalawar. Winds are strongest in June and lightest in November. During the cold weather, winds are generally light. Hot and dust raising winds are

experienced more or less throughout Rajasthan during the summer but in the desert tracts of the west they are more violent than in the south-eastern regions where there are wood lands and vegetation. After the withdrawal of the monsoon, winds die down considerably and in October and November are again very light and highly variable. The maximum velocity of wind that may be expected in the Rajasthan area is about 85 miles per hour.

Dust-storms

10 Dust storms are most frequent in the arid regions of the west, decreasing progressively over the semi-arid region and regions with more rainfall. Ganganagar has on an average 27 days of dust storms in a year and Bikaner 18. At Jodhpur the number of days is 8 and it progressively diminishes towards the east and south, Jaipur having 6 days, Kota 5 days and Ajmer and Jhalawar 3 days each. The maximum number of dust storms occur in June in north-western districts and in May in the south-eastern areas. After June, the number of these storms diminishes rapidly except in north-west where they continue even upto September.

Thunder-storms

11 Thunder-storms occur more frequently over the eastern half of the State than the western. Jhalawar and Jaipur each have 40 to 45 thundery days in a year, Ajmer and Kota 30 to 35 days, Jodhpur about 25 days and Bikaner and Barmer about 10 days. Very few thunder-storms occur in Ganganagar. Most of the thunder-storms occur during the period May to September, particularly in June and July.

12 To sum up, the geography of the State has divided it into two distinct parts, one consists of the dreary and desolate arid and semi-arid regions of the west and north-western parts of the State; and the other composed of the plains of the east and the plateau of the south and the south-east, each having a different type of climatic conditions, rainfall, temperature, wind and weather phenomena such as dust-storms and thunder-storms. These different sets of climatic conditions and weather phenomena obtaining in these regions have a definite bearing on the cropping patterns. Thus, scanty rainfall in the arid zone produces only the scrubby bushes of 'Akra' and other stunted vegetation which grows in that region. In the semi-arid regions, on account of a slightly better rainfall, trees of 'Babul' and 'Khejra' grow in abundance. In the plain and plateau region of the State

where the rainfall is plentiful there are woodlands, dense forests and good vegetation. The climate has a bearing on the soil conditions also. In the arid and semi-arid zones the soil is sandy which on account of the periodical winds which blow from the west towards the east drift large quantities of sand, deteriorating continually the character of the soil. There are large exposures of the Vindhyan formations and the Delhi system of rocks which have endowed this State with a variety of excellent building materials one of which is the red sandstone—a choice of the Great Mughals for the construction of beautiful monuments like the Red Fort and the Jama Masjid of Delhi and the Fort at Agra. The Rashtrapati Bhawan and the Central Secretariat at Delhi are recent examples of constructions of the same material. Other stone deposits range from red and fawn coloured sand stones of the Vindhyan series to the excellent white marble at Makrana extensively used in the Taj. Quartzites, flagstones, free stones and slabs are obtained in large quantities from the Alwar and Ajabgarh series.

IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY ON HOUSE TYPES

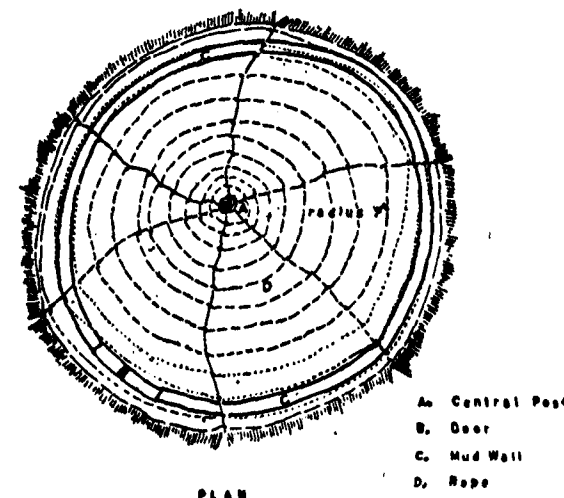
The geography and the resultant climate and cropping pattern determines to a large extent the use of the materials in the construction of houses and their structural details in a particular region. This is, however, not true of the houses of the rich who afford to make costly 'Pucca' houses anywhere they like.

Thus, speaking for the overwhelming majority of the houses those are located in the rural areas of the State, we find that in the arid and sandy areas the usual

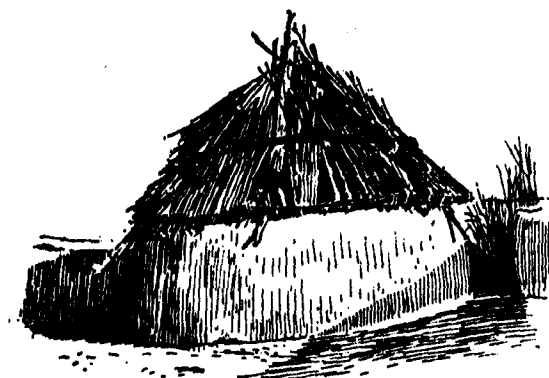


form of dwelling is what is locally known as a 'Jhonpa'.

The diameter of the circular 'Jhonpa' is usually about 3 to 4 yards. It will be interesting to describe the construction of such a house. A peg is fixed at the desired place and tying a string by this peg and taking the required length, usually about 1½ to 2 yards as a radius, a circle is drawn by the forefinger of the hand. The foundation is then dug along the circle about a foot deep and a wall of mud or unburnt bricks raised about 5 ft. to 7 ft. high.



In the case of the construction of walls by mud the work is done stage by stage. Mud mixed with pieces of grass is placed in the required quantity and given shape of a wall. Only about a foot of wall is raised every day and only after it gets dried up another foot of mud wall is added on the top of it. The construction of walls thus normally takes about a week's time.



A strong central pole about 7 to 10 ft. long, called 'Thampi' or 'Thambila', is then fixed up right in the centre. Thin wooden sticks, called 'Vali', are arranged in such a way that while one end rests on the circular

wall, the other end is tied to the central pole. This frame is then thatched with local grass, called 'Sime' or 'Kheepda' or 'Dat' or 'Dedo' and the stalks or stems of 'Bajra' tied firmly by strings in several concentric circles.



Sometimes this frame is covered with straw and 'Kelus' (earthen tiles). The construction of roof takes another week. The construction of a Jhonpa thus takes about a fortnight. Although there is only one small door in such a house, the thick mud walls and the scanty ventilation that is provided through the thatched roof keep the dwelling cool inside even when the temperatures are high outside. The roof is conical. Such a structure protects the house from possible damage by winds blowing in this region with great velocity and the heavy downpour that may sometimes occur. Usually, a household builds at least two 'Jhonpas'. While one is used for the purpose of living, the other is used as a kitchen.



A special construction by the side of the 'Jhonpas' is used for storing grain.

Construction of the 'Jhonpas' costs little. The roof is patched up and walls replastered with a mixture of mud and cow dung every year. The 'Jhonpas' are enclosed by a compound wall made of hedge of thorns to keep the animals away. It is a beautiful sight to see a desert village having a number of Jhonpas.



To the near east of the desert in the semi-arid regions, where trees particularly 'Babul' and 'Khejra' are not scarce, there are two kinds of houses—'Ghar' and 'Padwa'. While the former has mud walls and flat mud roofs resting on wooden beams, the latter has walls of sun-burnt bricks and are covered with crude baked tiles on sloping roofs. Those with a shed roof are known locally as 'ekdhalia' and those with a gabled roof as 'dudhalia'.

A variety of house types is found in the region east of the Aravallis. In the area on the eastern slopes of the hills, the houses are usually made of mud with gabled roofs of rough tiles. In the hilly parts, abounding in forests, locally called the 'Bhakar', the dwellings of the Girasias, an important scheduled tribe of the State, consist of a frame work of local wood, the walls of split bamboos and grass, and the roofs of broad flat tiles. Most of the houses are built on a set pattern and consist of an outer and an inner room of the same length. While the former is comparatively narrow and is the place where cooking etc. is carried on, the latter is generally raised a step higher, and contains the years supply of grain, stored in hard mud-jars of various sizes, some over of six feet in height.

In such houses the roof is supported in the middle by a vertical wooden pole called 'Thambli'.

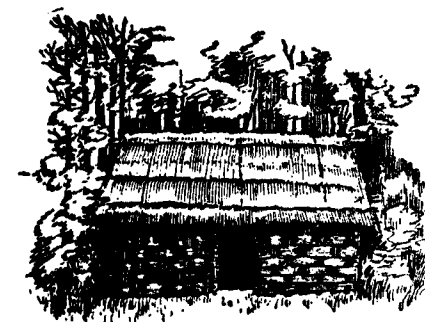
Two or more poles called 'Thambli' are fixed up at some distance on either side of the 'Thambli' to provide additional support to the roof. Ventilation is obtained by leaving some space between the side walls and the thatched roof. The front side of the sloping roof is generally so extended as to form a projection or a hood. Besides there is what may be called an annexe of the house.



It is mainly meant for keeping the cattle and is locally called a 'Dagla'. It is a platform about 7 to 8 ft. high, constructed with wood or bamboo matting raised on wooden poles. While the cattle are kept below this structure, fodder is kept above away from the reach of the animals. It is also used for sleeping during the summers. Generally it is covered by a thatched roof so that one can also sleep in it during the rains. A crude ladder or a log of wood notched appropriately, called 'lesni', is placed beside the Dagla and is used to climb up the structure.

Further east in the area of Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara the houses are built of mud or of unburnt bricks, some have flat mud roofs supported on wooden beams, while others have sloping roofs of ill-baked tiles. The majority of houses are low and badly ventilated and usually of a uniform pattern—a quadrangular enclosure with rooms ranged round the sides.

The Bhils, another important scheduled tribe who live in this area, build their huts on separate forested hillocks or ridges, thatching them in gable style of roofing with straw and leaves or with ill-baked tiles, while the walls consist of beautifully inter-woven bamboo-strips from the local forests or of mud and loose stones.



Such houses are called 'Tapras'. There are usually five wooden poles in each of its side walls. The central poles which are the highest are called 'Mobri'. A little smaller than these are the poles called 'Gai', which are put at some distance on either sides of the central poles. The rest of the poles, called 'Nevri', are short ones and are put at either ends. This ensures good drainage from roof.

Wooden beams are laid horizontally so as to connect the 'Mobri', 'Gai' and 'Nevri' of one side to their opposite numbers on the other side. Bamboo sticks are then arranged on the three horizontal beams on either side of the gabled structure at right angles to them and fastened tightly. A net work of split bamboos is then placed over the bamboo sticks parallel to the beams and is fastened securely.



Tiles are then arranged over this structure. The size of a 'Tapra' is generally 10'x20'x8'. A 'Tapra' is usually a one-room tenement. It is often divided into two parts; the partition is effected either by construction of a small mud wall, 3 to 4 feet high, or by using the big bamboo containers covered with mud as a partitioning screen. This is done to provide necessary privacy to the inmates.

As in the case of the Girasias, the Bhil houses almost invariably have an annexe called 'Dagla'. In the rest of the region, the houses generally have mud walls and tiled roofs.



Wherever, however, stone is found in plenty, both the wall and the roof are made of stone.

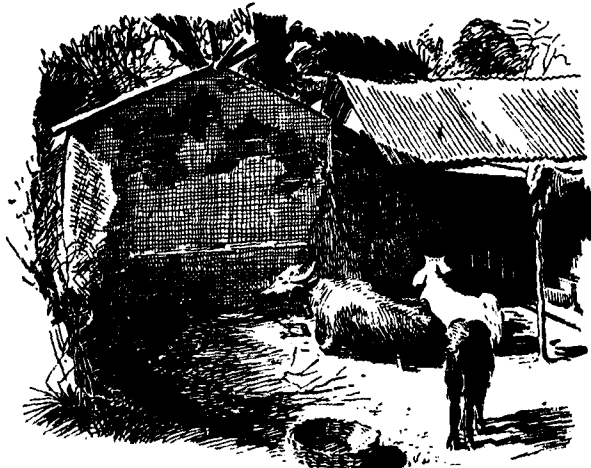


Where suitable grass and leaves are available, the roofs are made of that material. In some parts of District Bharatpur, where the famous 'Khus' plants grow in abundance, the roofs are made of the twigs and leaves of this plant. Roofs are made sloping on either sides as the region receives plenty of rainfall. The amount of rainfall decides the angle at which the roofs of the houses in different parts of the region slope, greater the rainfall the greater being the sloping angles of roofs.



Except in case of one room tenements the entrance usually leads to a courtyard, round which are ranged

the dwelling rooms. The number and size of the rooms correspond with the prosperity of the households. Sometimes cattle are accommodated in an improvised shed in a corner of the courtyard. The means of communication in this region are better developed as it is well-served by railway lines and roads. Consequently, movement of building material takes place on a larger scale and sometimes one finds the rural folk using corrugated iron-sheets for roofing. The use of such non-indigenous materials is, however, very limited.



PATTERNS OF HOUSING

The pattern of housing also varies with the environment and the nature of the region. Social factors too play no less important a part in their determination. Thus, it is found that in the villages in Alwar district, inhabited by the Meos, the houses stand close together, a high wall with one common entrance enclosing them all. In the villages inhabited chiefly by the Brahmins, the Jats and the Ahirs, the houses are not so closely grouped together and most of them have their own separate compounds. In the Gujar villages, the houses are scattered over a considerable area. The hill tribes of Girasias and Bhils live in more or less isolated huts at some distances from their neighbours, each hut has its independent enclosure. In the desert areas dwellings are set up at places where drinking water is available and protection from high winds can be secured. Speaking generally, houses are built with common walls.

LAYOUT OF HOUSES

The layout of every house differs from another and depends mostly upon the financial resources of the individual household and there are no discernable patterns of layout which may be said to belong to

particular districts. The most typical layout of a house consists of a portico-like structure, called 'Chabutri', in front. It is a multipurpose place used as a place for drying agricultural produce, as a formal reception room, as a female gossip centre and as a sleeping room in the sultry rainy season. Behind this is the main and the only room, part of which is at the threshold level and the remainder raised to one to two feet. While a part of the former section is used as a cattle pen, the latter is used as a living room where the inmates rest, take their food, entertain their guests, work during the day and sleep at night.

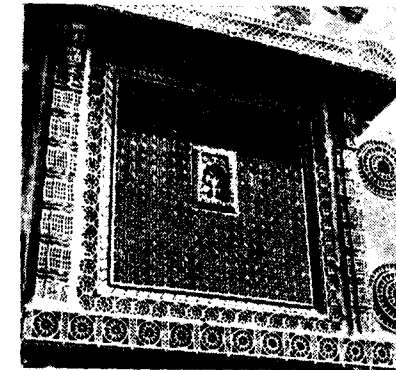
SETTLEMENT PATTERN OF VILLAGES

Studies made in connection with the Socio-Economic Survey of certain selected villages have shown that the bulk of the village communities have generally settled almost in the centre of their revenue areas while a portion settles around it at what are called the hamlets of the village. The exceptions to this general rule are, however, found in the arid areas of the State where the settlements occur only at places within the village boundary where drinking water, which is very scarce in such areas, is available, and in the hilly and forest areas largely inhabited by the tribals where instead of a compact settlement isolated homesteads situated at places quite apart from each other are found.

Hamlets are usually found in case of villages having a large revenue area, a large proportion of agricultural population, a good soil, and, irrigational facilities. Thus, hamlets are not generally found in the arid areas and are a feature of the fertile zone.

The main settlement (Abadi) and the hamlets (Dhanies) are always located nearest to the agricultural land. Thus, if in a certain village there are patches of hills, forests, barren lands etc.; the population ignores such areas and settlements are favoured near culturable lands.

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

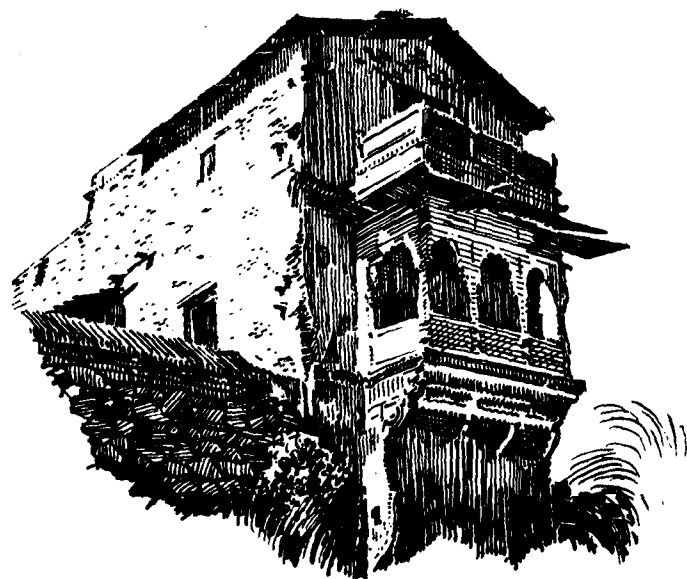


SKETCHES DRAWINGS & PHOTOGRAPHS OF HOUSE TYPES

RAJASTHAN is known far and wide as a land of palaces and citadels. The photographs published on picture-postcards, in albums and newspapers, and film-shorts, travelogues, etc. have in a large measure contributed to the forming of this impression, and it is not wholly unreal. ★ ★ ★ ★ Dwellings of the poor and the not-so-poor in the state show a wide variety in style, lay-out as well as in the material used depending upon local geographical factors and their easy availability. ★ ★ ★ ★ In the following pages an attempt is made to portray this variety through sketches, drawings and photographs. ★ ★



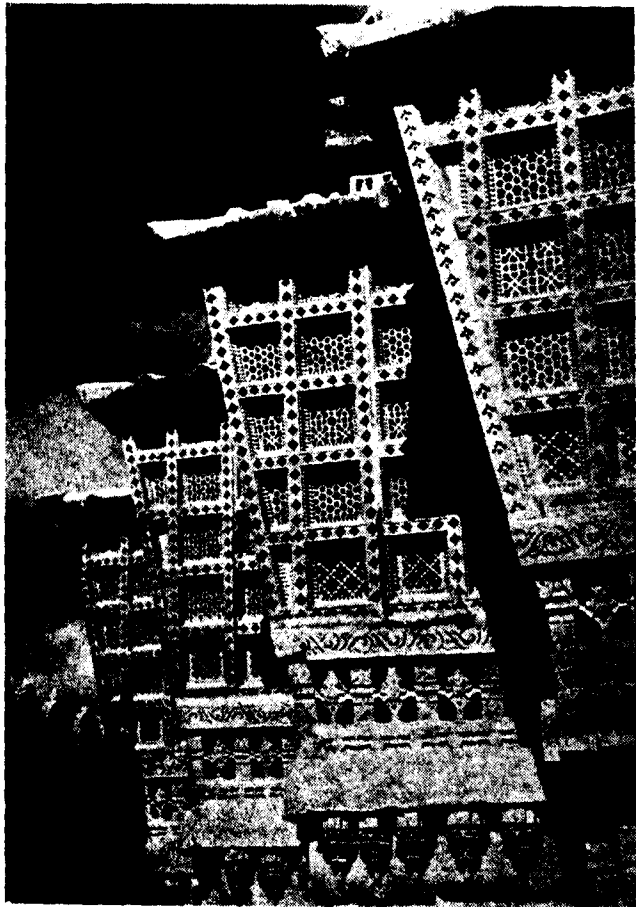
CASTLES & PALACES



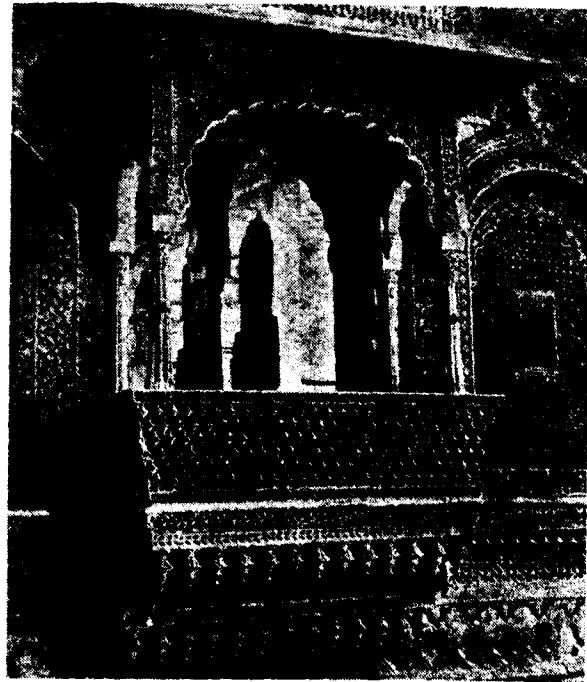
A balcony from a 13th century Rani's palace in a fortress. Rough stone walls and formal carving give it strength and beauty. The ugly roof is a comparatively recent addition. Compare it with the delicate work shown below.

Sketches & Drawings	. . .	L. R. Pendharkar
Photographs	. . .	P. C. Acharya
		B. R. Gulati

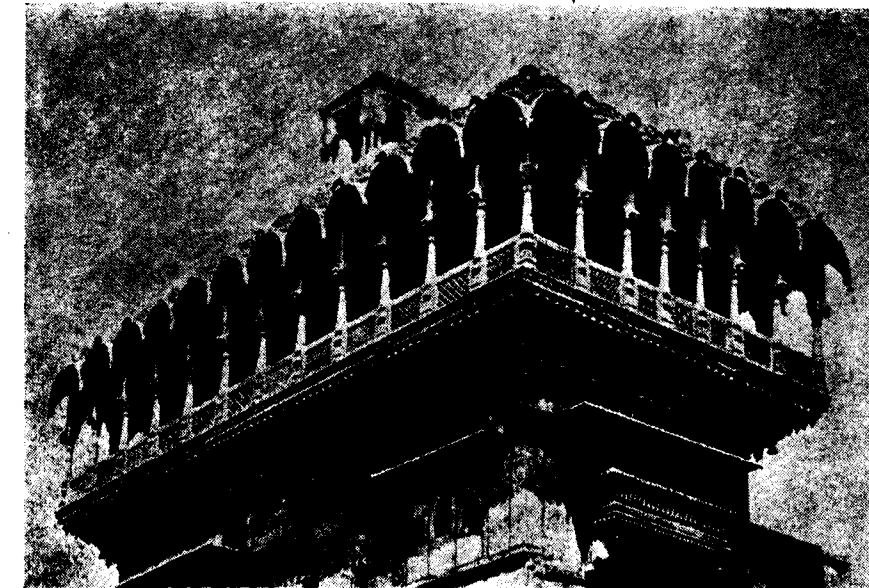
The citadels and *gadhis* of minor princes and *jagirdars*, once centres of power, are now crumbling down. In contrast, some of the residences of the same potentates are in good condition. The carving and *jali* decorations are as fresh to-day as they were when made centuries ago. The material is not necessarily locally obtained as the owners could afford to import whatever they desired. Labour was cheap and often had not to be paid for at all. These and the following drawings and photographs show the great contrast.



CASTLES & PALACES - *contd.*

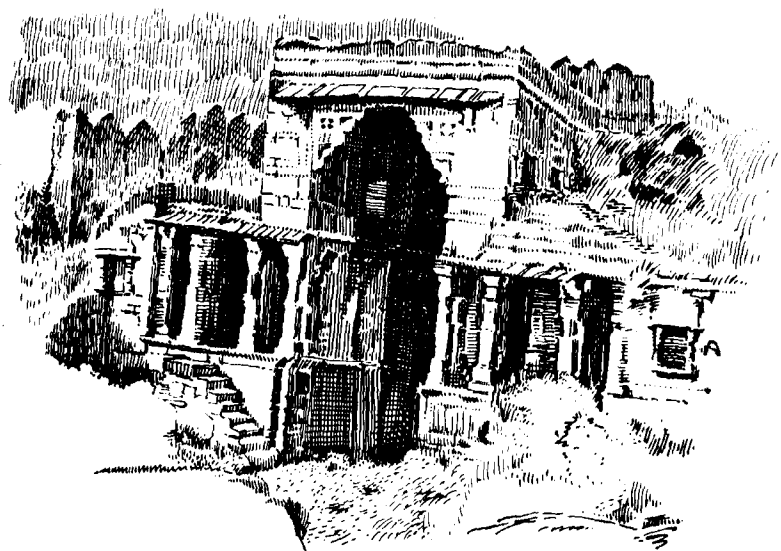


Carved in red sandstone, this part of an edifice is even today as much in use as it was when erected centuries ago,



The soaring yellow stone apartments of a sirdar in western Rajasthan.

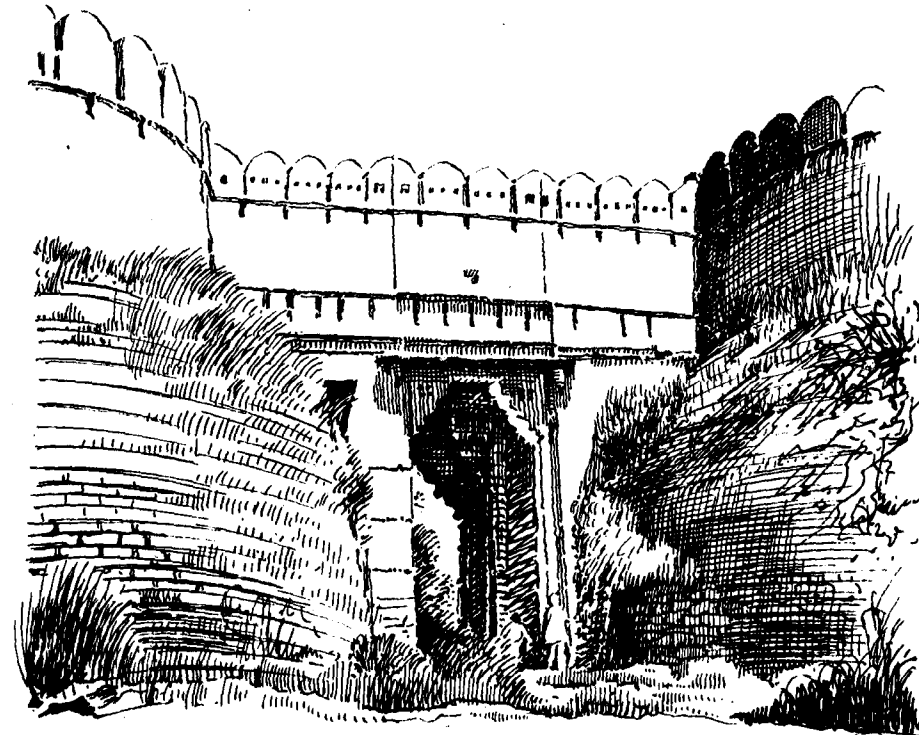
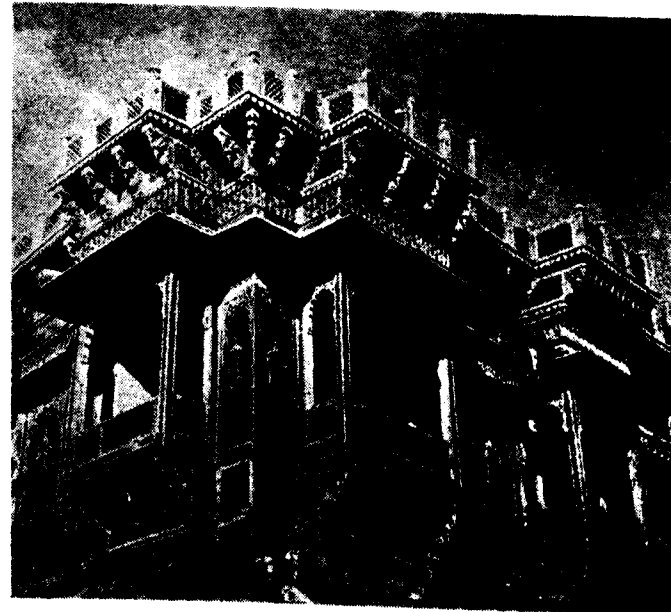
. . . while the mighty fortress gate shown below, high enough to permit a tall elephant with hawdah on to pass through, is overgrown with wild grass and crumbling.



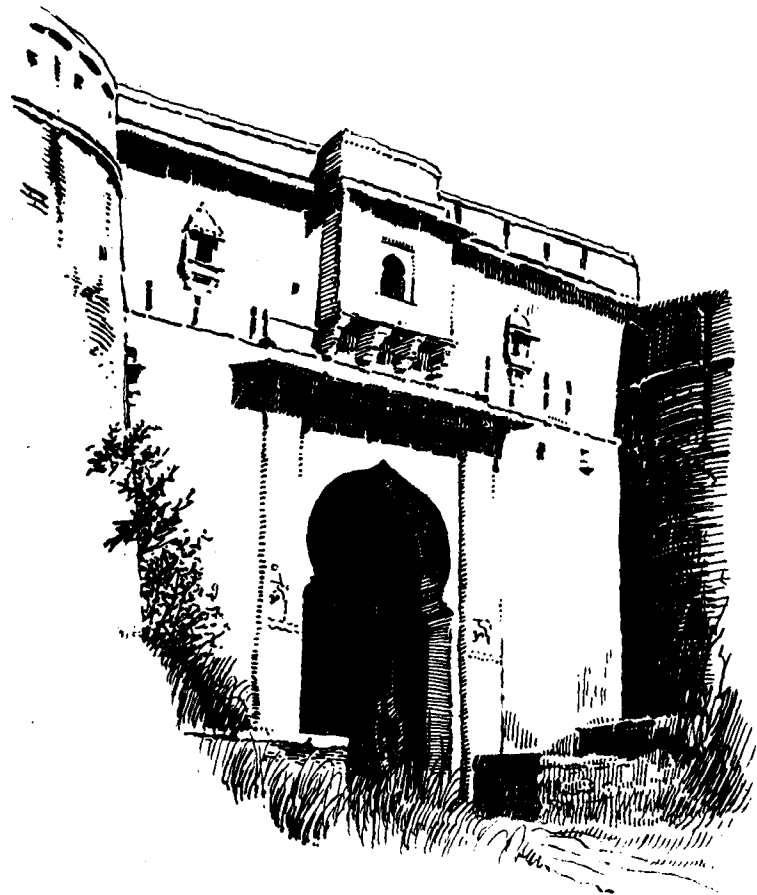
The deserted residence in a castle belonging to a jagirdar.

CASTLES & PALACES *contd.*

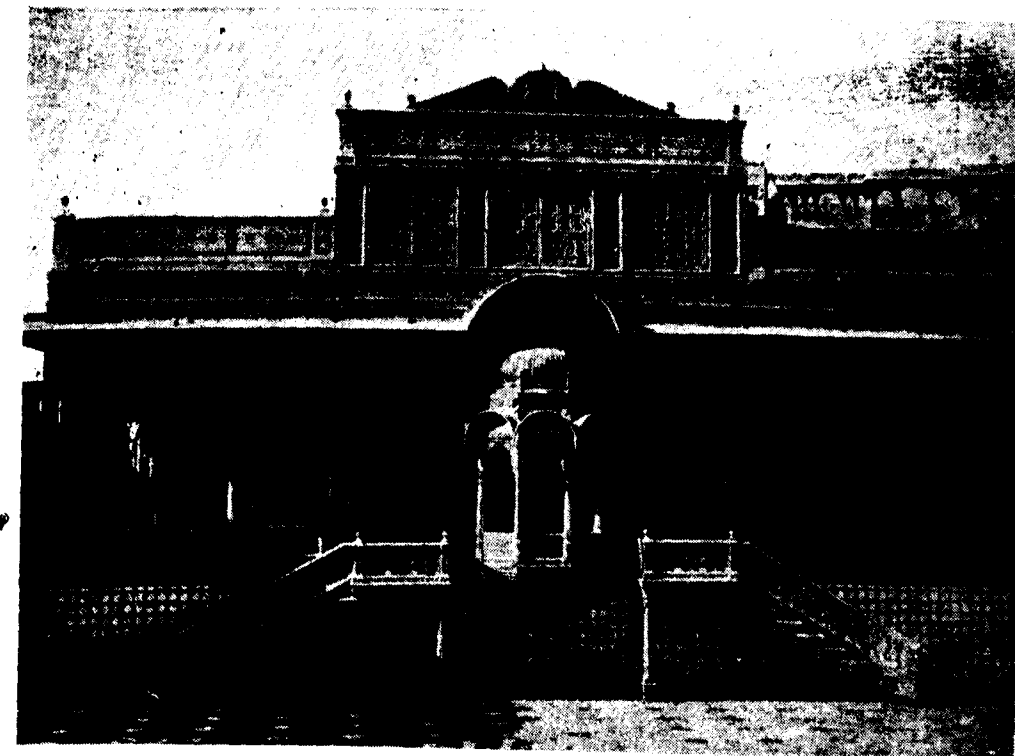
A rich man's house.



An elaborately carved gateway of a centuries old citadel and the mansion of a rich merchant.

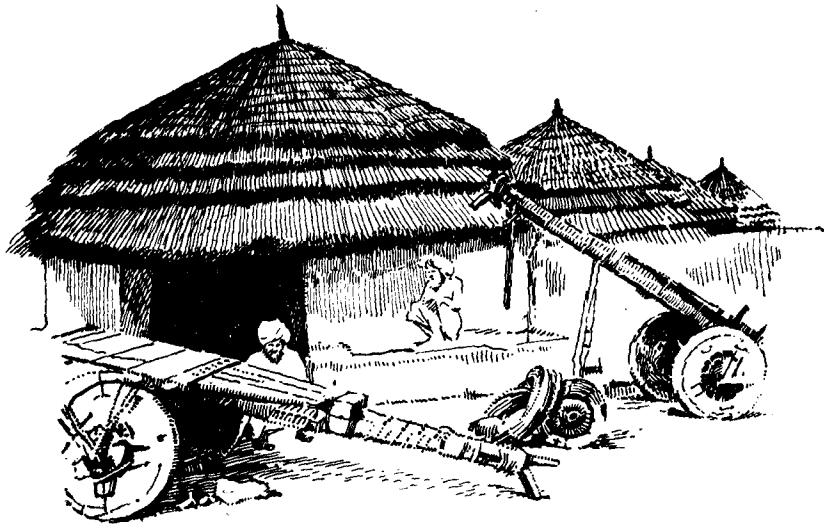
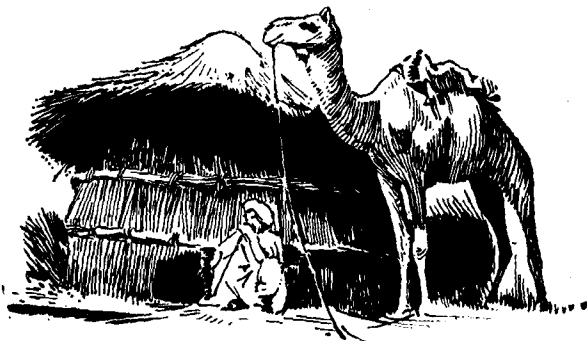


A poor jagirdar's residence.

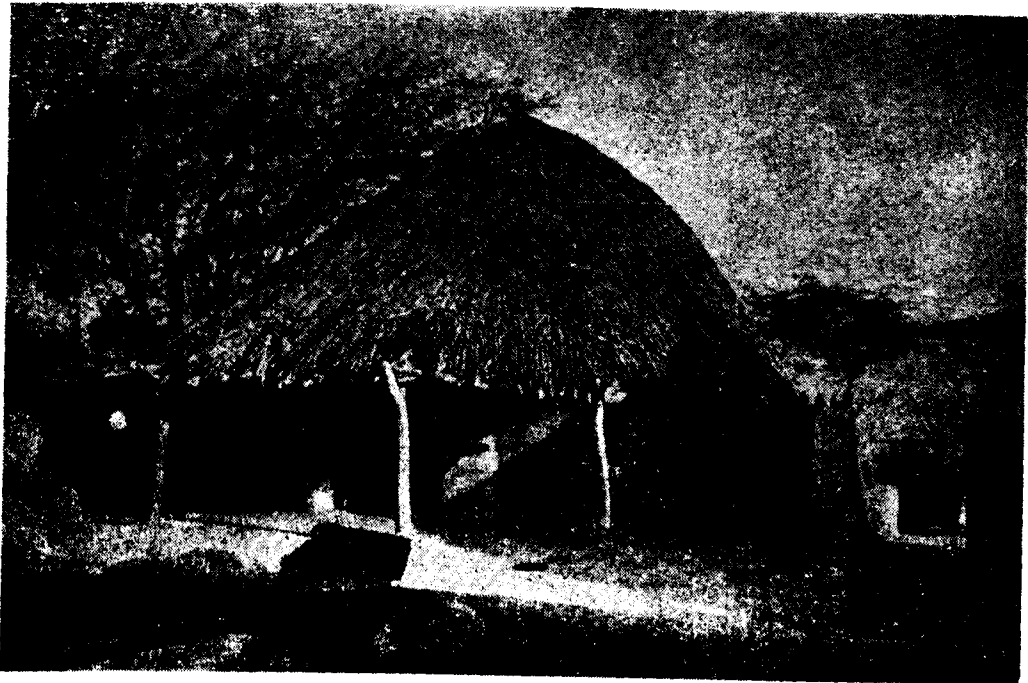


COTTAGES IN ARID WASTE LANDS

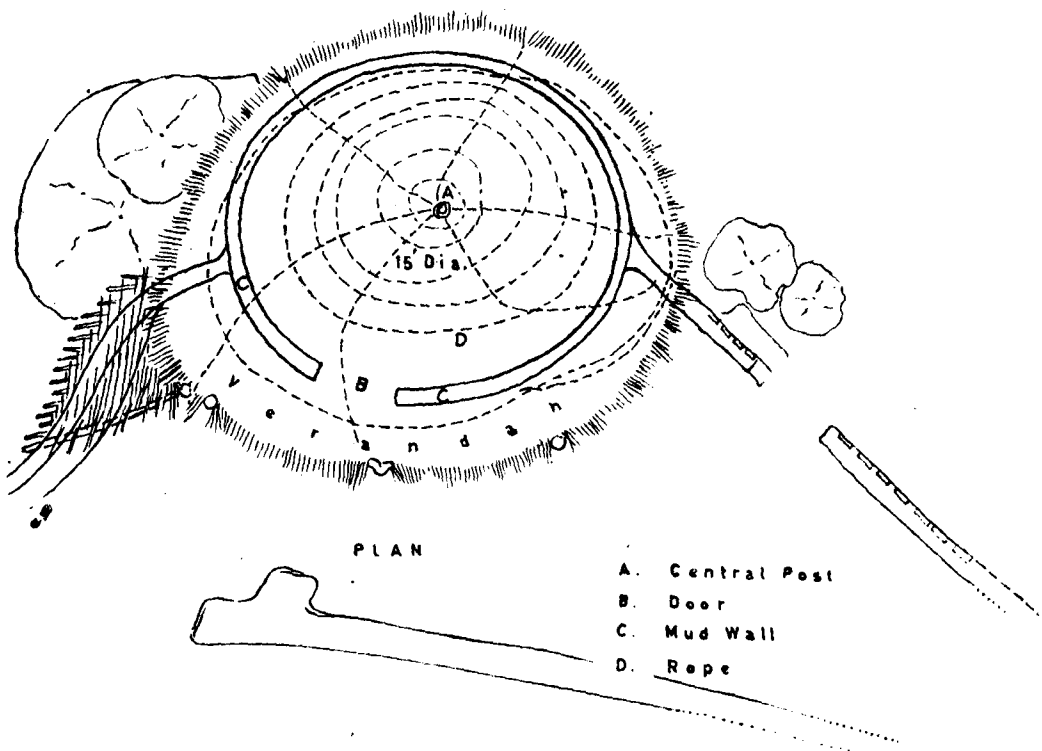
But the age of princes and jagirdars is now over, and democracy of humble people has taken its place.



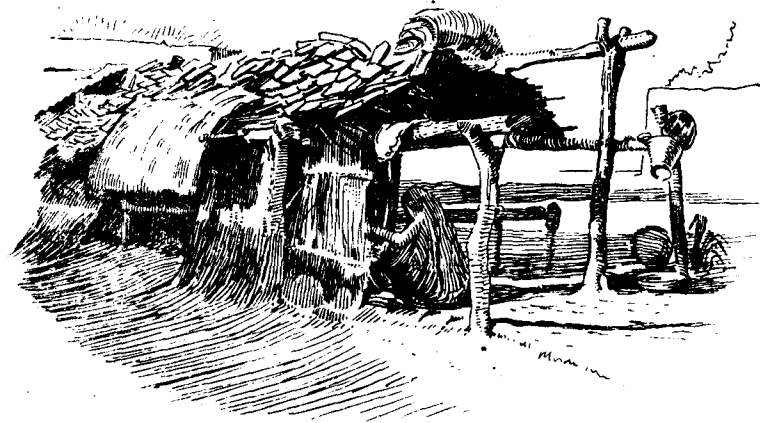
Conical huts with one or more thatched roofs, and mud walls are a feature of the sandy regions of the State.



A conical structure with a verandah incorporated without disturbing the general plan of the hut.



DWELLINGS IN HILLY REGIONS



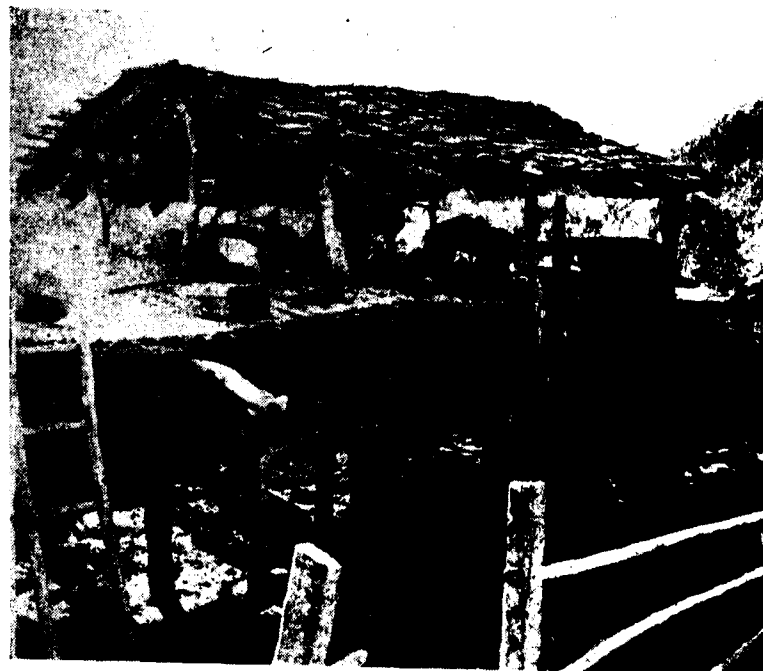
In the tribal areas the villagers build their shelters with roofs made of weeds and reeds and walls of bamboo matting. A slightly better class of huts have flat clay tiles.

An apology for a hut in the forest tribal area.

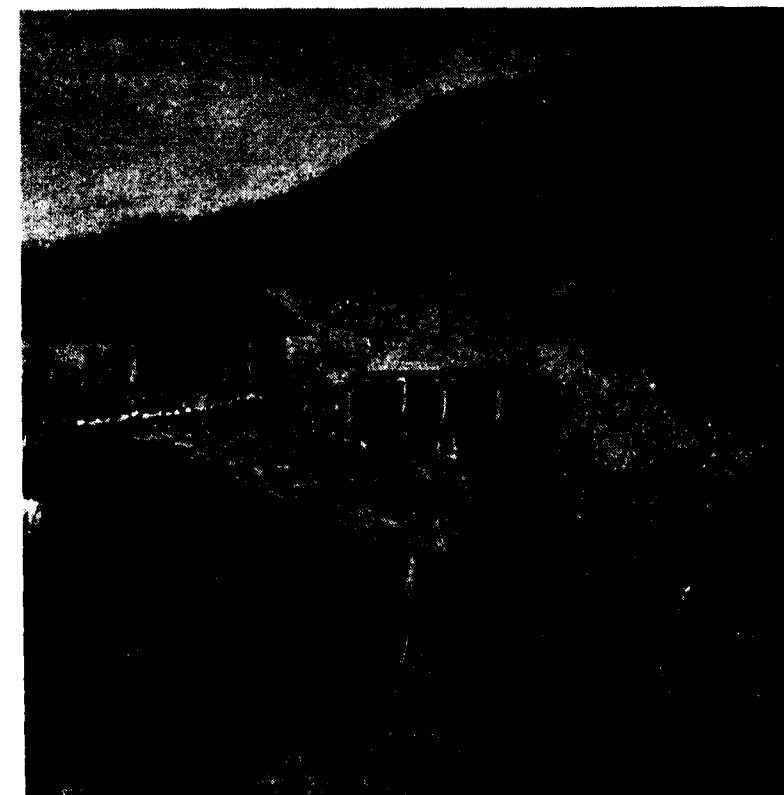


Daglas of Bhil households. The above sketch shows a better type *dagla*. It joins two Bhil houses of sturdy construction.

A *dagla* type house of a Bhil. The ground-floor is used as an enclosure for cattle at night, the first floor is his living 'room'.



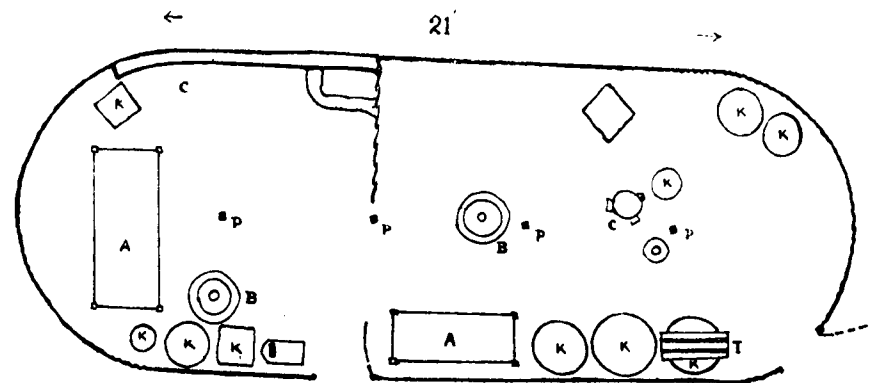
The picture along-side shows the stockade which invariably runs round these huts.



DWELLINGS IN HILLY REGIONS - *contd.*

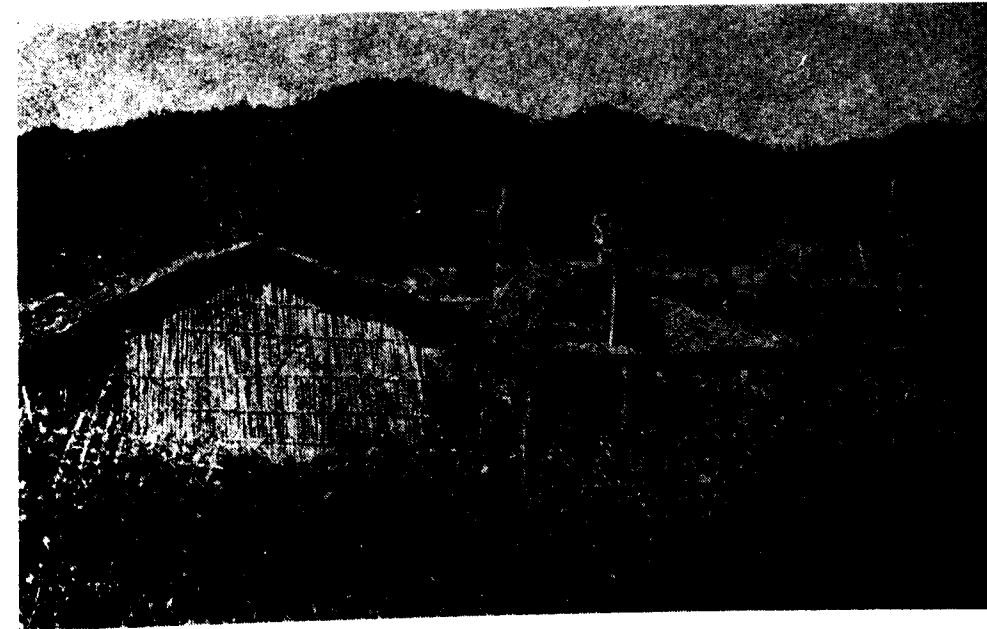


A typical hut of a Girasia. It has low wall, about 3' high, made of bamboo matting, and a roof of leaves, twigs etc.



- A - a cot
- B - grinding stones
- C - hearth
- K - kothis
- P - main poles
- T - a tin trunk

A view of a house protected by a stockade. *Daglas* cattle-sheds, etc. can be seen easily.

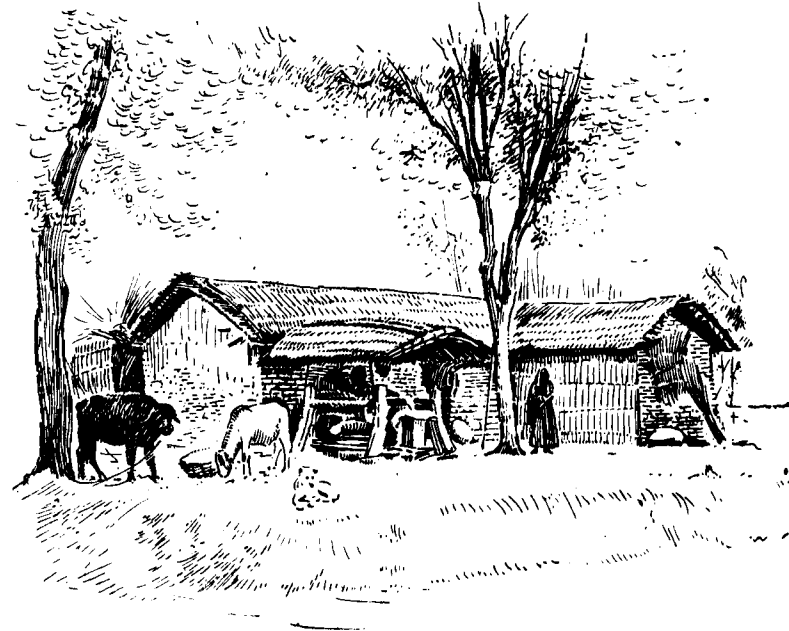


The cottage of a poor forester in Rajasthan - all of bamboo stripes and unplastered. He too has a *dagla*.

The picture alongside shows a neat one-room tenement.



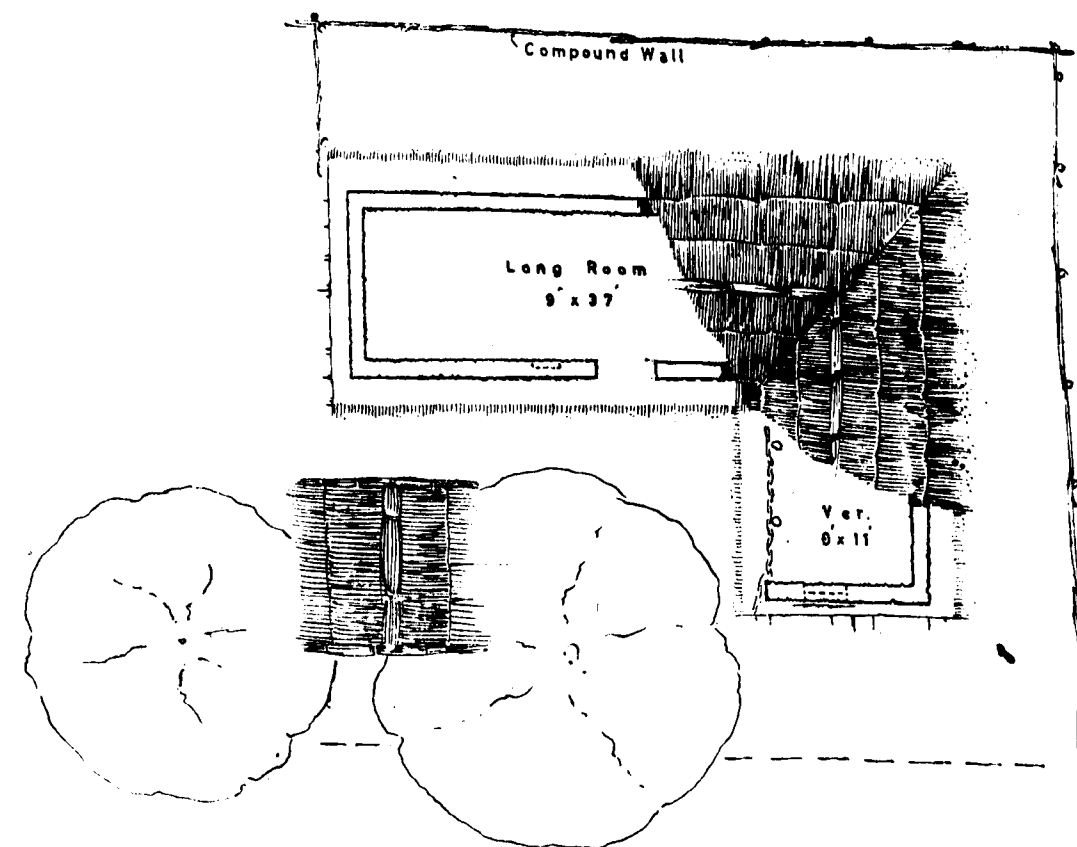
HOUSES IN PLAINS



The huge cot-like covered seat in the yard is used to receive guests.

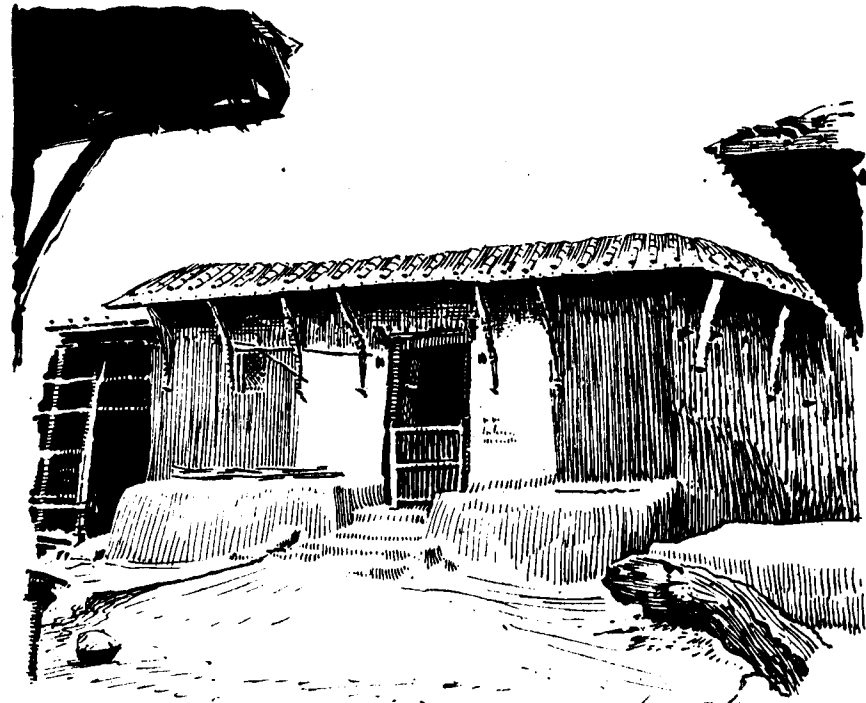
The houses in the plains have many a time walls made of unbaked clay, and roofs covered with weeds, grass, leaves, etc. where available stones are used in erecting walls, mud being used as cement. Doors and brackets are often slightly carved. Walls are sometimes white washed.

The *tibari* or porch-like structure adjacent to many dwellings, shown alongside, is used for diverse purposes.



A couple of huts. The one in the foreground is an improvised affair.

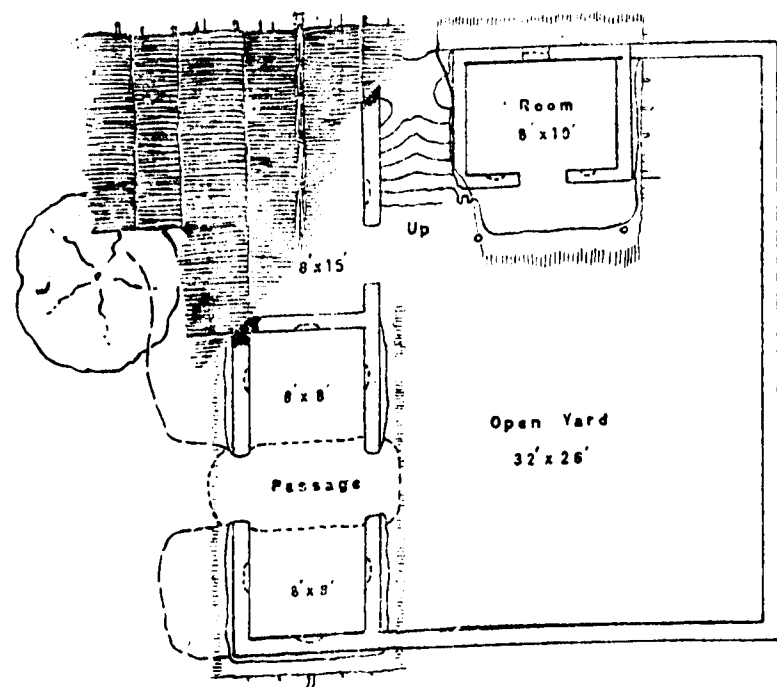
HOUSES IN PLAINS - *contd.*



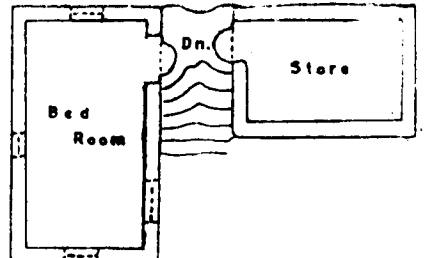
Mark the brackets and the curved tiles which are set in some sort of a cement. They show an improvement over other structures.



Two views of the only two-storeyed house in a village surveyed.

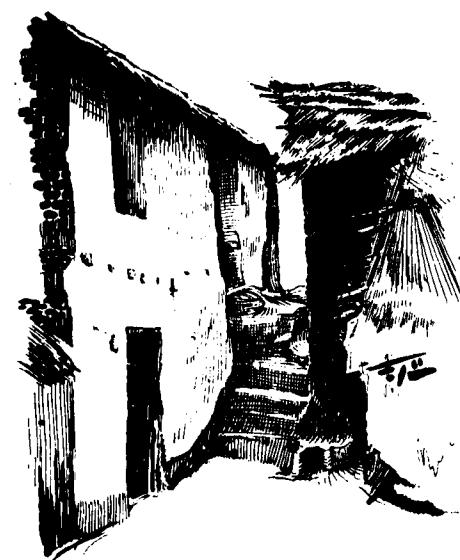


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

The roof is thatched and the walls are of baked bricks.



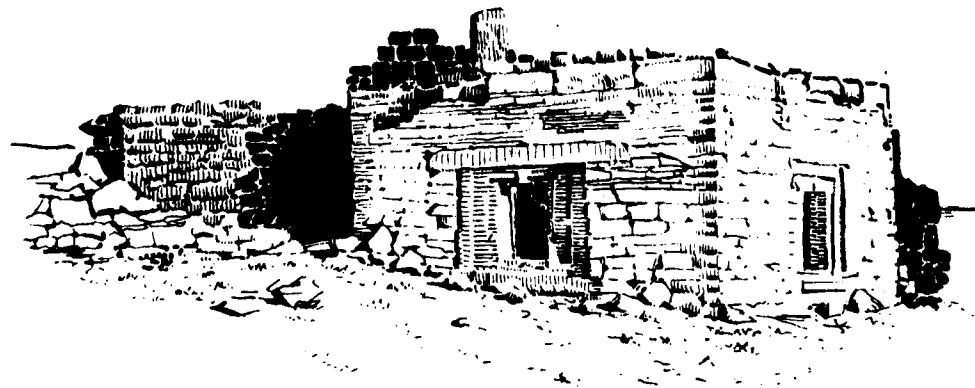
NEAR QUARRIES



Some villages are located so near stone quarries in regions where less or no wood is easily available. Houses are made entirely of stone chips and irregular slabs, wood being used for making doors only.

Door way of a two-storeyed house built entirely of stone.

Another structure of stone blocks. The roof is pukka.



Not a rich man's house though made entirely of stone and clay. The temporary shed, sought to be made outside, contains some wooden rafters.

The roof of the hut below arrests the attention of the viewer by its use of irregular stone slabs obtained near by.



URBAN INFLUENCE



In villages which are near cities and towns, the dwellings of some show distinct marks of modern life. Corrugated iron sheets are largely in evidence.



List of Agents for the sale of Govt. of India Publications as on 17 February 1964

Agartala	Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (Rest.)	Asansol	D.N. Roy & R.K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Bldg. (Rest.)
Agra	National Book House, Jcni Mandi (Reg.) Wadhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines (Reg.) Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (Rest.) English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. (Rest.)	Bangalore	The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building (Reg.) S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road (Reg.) The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507 (Reg.) The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road. (Reg.) Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet (Reg.) Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar (Reg.) Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road (Rest.) International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.) Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle (Rest.)
Ahmedabad	Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road (Reg.) Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road (Reg.) New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge (Reg.) Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate (Rest.) Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road (Reg.)	Bareilly	Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar (Reg.)
Ahmednagar	V.T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path (Rest.)	Baroda	Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura (Rest.) Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent (Rest.) New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road (Rest.)
Ajmer	Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate (Reg.) Rajputana Book House, Station Road (Reg.) Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata (Reg.) Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road (Rest.) Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road (Rest.)	Beawar	The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. (Rest.)
Aligarh	Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market (Reg.)	Belgharia	Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers, (24-Parganas), 5/1 Anilica Mukherjee Road (Reg.)
Allahabad	Supdt. Printing & Stationery, U.P. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road (Reg.) Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 (Reg.) Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road (Reg.) Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road (Reg.) The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road (Reg.) Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg (Rest.) Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg (Rest.) Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road (Rest.)	Bhagalpur	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road (Reg.)
Ambala	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. (Reg.) Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. (Rest.)	Bhopal	Supdt. State Government Press Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road (Reg.) Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies (Rest.)
Anand	Vijaya Stores, Station Road, (Rest.) Charto Book Stall Talsi Sadan Stn. Road (Rest.)	Bhubaneswar	Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 (Rest.)
Anant	The Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh (Reg.) S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. Publications, Near P.O. Majith Mandi. (Reg.) Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi (Reg.)	Bijapur	Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk (Rest.)
Anant	Vijaya Stores, Station Road, (Rest.) Charto Book Stall Talsi Sadan Stn. Road (Rest.)	Bikaner	Bhandani Bros. (Rest.)
		Bilaspur	Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar (Rest.)

Bombay

Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Queens Road	
Charles Lambert & Co., 101 Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar	(Reg.)
Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Reghunath Dadaji St.	(Reg.)
Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor	(Reg.)
International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum	(Reg.)
Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi	(Reg.)
P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg.)
New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dababhai Naoroji Road	(Reg.)
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg.)
Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street	(Reg.)
D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road	(Reg.)
Thacker & Co., Rampart Row	(Reg.)
N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street	(Reg.)
The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	(Reg.)
P.H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5	(Rest.)
C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St.	(Reg.)
Indo Nath & Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli	(Reg.)
Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhash Road	(Reg.)
Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road	(Rest.)
Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P.M. Road	(Rest.)
Bombay National History Society, 91 Wal-keshwar Road	(Rest.)
Dowamadeo & Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate	(Rest.)
Asian Trading Co. 310, Miraball, P.B. 1505	(Rest.)

Calcutta

Chatterjee & Co., 3/1 Bacharam Chatterjee Lane	(Reg.)
Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street	(Reg.)
Hindu Library, 69A, Bolaram De Street	(Reg.)
S.K. Lahiri & Co. Private Ltd. College Street	(Reg.)
M.C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street	(Reg.)
W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street	(Reg.)
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., 17, Park Street	(Reg.)
R. Chambray & Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension	(Reg.)
S.C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd. I C, College Square	(Reg.)

Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East	(Reg.)
Firma K.L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane	(Reg.)
K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19.	(Rest.)
Sm. P.D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street	(Rest.)
Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street	(Rest.)
Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringee Centre	(Rest.)
Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street	(Reg.)
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street	(Rest.)
Mukherjee Library, 10 Sarba Khan Road	(Reg.)
Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
The Book Depository, 4/1 Madan Street (1st Floor)	(Rest.)
Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road	(Rest.)
Reliance Trading Co., 17/1 Banku Bihari Ghose Lane District Howrah	(Rest.)
Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512 Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Rest.)

Calicut

Touring Book Stall	(Rest.)
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Chandigarh

Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Punjab	
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22	(Reg.)
Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22	(Reg.)
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22D	(Reg.)
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22D	(Rest.)
Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22 B	(Rest.)
Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16	(Rest.)
Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22B	(Rest.)

Chhindwara

The Verma Book Depot	(Rest.)
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Cochin

Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road	(Reg.)
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Cuttack

Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.	
Cuttack Law Times	(Reg.)
Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabaz, P.B. 35	(Reg.)
D.P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag	(Rest.)
Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar	(Rest.)

Dehra Dun

Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	(Reg.)
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala	(Reg.)
Uttam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar	(Rest.)

Delhi

J.M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate	(Reg.)
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies), P.B. 2027, Ahata Kedara Chamalian Road	(Reg.)

Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565,	(Reg.)
Imperial Pubng. Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj	(Reg.)
Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
Publication Centre, Subzimandi	(Reg.)
Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj	(Reg.)
All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market	(Rest.)
University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	(Rest.)
Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines	(Rest.)
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg	(Reg.)
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar)	(Rest.)
Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Book-sellers, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market	(Reg.)
Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhle Market	(Rest.)
Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate	(Rest.)
G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar	(Rest.)
Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate	(Reg.)
Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd. 28, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Book-sellers & Publishers, P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
K.L. Seth. Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura	(Rest.)
Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10 Ansari Road	(Rest.)
Dhanbad	
Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P.O. Indian School of Mines	(Reg.)
New Sketch Press, Post Box. 26	(Rest.)
Dharwar	
The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society	(Rest.)
Rameshaya Book Depot, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers	
Ernakulam	
Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road	(Rest.)
South India Traders Co Constitutional Journal	(Reg.)
Ferozepur	
English Book Depot, 78 Jhoke Road	(Reg.)
Gauhati	
Mokshada Pustakalaya	(Reg.)
Gaya	
Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg	(Reg.)
Ghaziabad	
Jayana Book Agency	(Rest.)
Gorakhpur	
Vishwa Vidyalya Prakashan, Nakhes Road	(Reg.)

Gudur

The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd.	(Rest.)
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Guntur

Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta	(Reg.)
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Gwalior

Supdt. Printing & Stationery, M.B.	
Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar	(Reg.)
M.C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	(Rest.)

Hubli

Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road	(Reg.)
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Hyderabad

Director, Govt. Press.	
The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	(Reg.)
Book Lovers Private Ltd.	(Rest.)
Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	(Rest.)

Imphal

Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers	(Rest.)
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Indore

Wadhawa & Co., 56, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar	(Rest.)
Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilaya Pura	(Rest.)
Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	(Rest.)
Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Book-sellers, 17, Khajuri Bazar	(Rest.)

Jabalpur

Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg.)
National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg	(R.)

Jaipur

Govt. Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan	
Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg.)
Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)
Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway	(Reg.)
Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar	(Rest.)
Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg.)
Krishna Book Deopt, Chaura Rasta	(Rest.)
Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23	(Rest.)

Jamnagar

Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar	(Reg.)
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Jamshedpur

Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. 78	(Reg.)
Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih	(Reg.)
Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market	(Rest.)

Jawalapur

Sahyog Book Depot	(Rest.)
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Jhunjhunu

Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand	(Rest.)
Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg	(R.)

Jodhpur

Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	(Reg.)
Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate	(Reg.)
Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)

Jullundur

Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (Rest.)
Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala (Reg.)
University Publishers, Railway Road (Rest.)

Kanpur

Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall (Reg.)
Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park (Reg.)
The Universal Book Stall, The Mall (Reg.)
Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk (Rest.)

Karur

Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram (Rest.)

Kodarma

The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh (Reg.)

Kolhapur

Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (Rest.)

Kota

Kota Book Depot (Rest.)

Kumta

S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara) (Reg.)

Lucknow

Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot) (Reg.)
Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazaratganj (Reg.)
British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj (Reg.)
Ram Advani Hazratganj, P.B. 154 (Reg.)
Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazaratganj (Reg.)
Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road (Reg.)
Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar (Rest.)
Aquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (Rest.)
Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park (Rest.)

Ludhiana

Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar (Reg.)
Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road (Rest.)
Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (Rest.)
The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (Rest.)

Madras

Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road (Reg.)
Account Test Institute, P.O. 760 Emgore (Reg.)
C. Subbiah Chetty & Co. Triplicane (Reg.)
K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384 (Reg.)
Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane (Reg.)
P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Lingni Chetty Street (Reg.)
Palani Parcharam, 3 Pycrofts Road, Triplicane (Reg.)
NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (Rest.)
V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road (Rest.)

Madurai

Oriental Book House, 258, West Main Street (Reg.)
Vivekananda Press, 48, West Main Street (Reg.)

Mandya Sugar Town

K.N. Narasimha Gowda & Sons (Rest.)

Mangalore

U.R. Shenoy Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 (Reg.)

Manjeshwar

Mukunda Krishna Nayak (Rest.)

Mathura

Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat (Rest.)

Meerut

Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road (Reg.)
Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar (Reg.)
Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank (Reg.)
Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank (Rest.)
Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents (Rest.)

Monghyr

Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building (Rest.)

Mussoorie

Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall (Rest.)
Hind Traders (Rest.)

Muzaffarnagar

Mittal & Co. 85-C, New Mandi (Rest.)
B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura (Rest.)

Muzaffarpur

Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate (Reg.)
Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road (Rest.)
Tirhut Book Depot (Rest.)

Mysore

H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle (Reg.)
Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace (Reg.)
Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram (Rest.)
News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (Rest.)
Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas (Rest.)

Nadiad

R.S. Desay, Station Road (Rest.)

Nagpur

Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot (Reg.)
Western Book Depot, Residency Road (Reg.)
The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (Rest.)

Nainital

Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar (Rest.)

Nanded

Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road (Rest.)
Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P.B. No. 51. (Rest.)
Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad (Rest.)

New Delhi

Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus (Reg.)
Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place (Reg.)
Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
Empire Book Depot, 278 Aliganj (Reg.)
English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus; P.O.B. 328 (Reg.)
Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market (Reg.)
Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place (Reg.)
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place (Reg.)
Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place (Reg.)
Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh (Reg.)
Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar (Reg.)
Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road (Reg.)
The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road (Reg.)
New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P.B. 96, Connaught Place (Reg.)
Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji (Reg.)
Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath (Rest.)
Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (Rest.)
People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road (Reg.)
R.K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (Rest.)
Sharma Bros, 17, New Market, Moti Nagar (Reg.)
Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (Rest.)
Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (Rest.)
H. Chandson, P.B. No. 3034 (Rest.)
The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (Rest.)
Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (Rest.)
Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura (Rest.)
Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony (Rest.)

Panjim

Singhals Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church (Rest.)
Sagoon Gaydev Dhou, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria (Rest.)

Pathankot

The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar (Rest.)

Patiala

Supdt. Bhupendra State Press (Reg.)
Jain & Co., 17 Shah Nashin Bazar (Reg.)

Patna

Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar) (Reg.)
J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli Raghu Nath Bhawan (Reg.)
Luxmi Trading Co. Padri-Ki-Haveli (Reg.)
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore (Reg.)
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta (Rest.)

Pithoragarh

Maniram Punetha & Sons (Rest.)

Pondicherry

M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (R.)

Poona

Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road (Reg.)
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk (Reg.)
Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar (Rest.)

Pudukottai

Shri P.N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road (Rest.)

Rajkot

Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents (Reg.)

Ranchi

Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar (Reg.)
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar (Rest.)

Rewa

Supdt. Govt. State Emporium V.P.

Rourkela

The Rourkela Review (Rest.)

Saharanpur

Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (Rest.)

Secunderabad

Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street (Reg.)

Silchar

Sri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti (Rest.)

Simla

Supdt. Himachal Pradesh Govt. (Reg.)
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall (Reg.)
The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall (Reg.)

Sinnar

Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) (Rest.)

Shillong

The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B. D. Chapla Bookstall, P.B. No. 1 (Rest.)

Sonepat

United Book Agency (Reg.)

Srinagar

The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road (Reg.)

VI

Surat

Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.)

Tiruchirapalli

Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur (Reg.)

S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road (Reg.)

Palamiappa Bros. (Rest.)

Trivandrum

International Book Depot, Main Road (Reg.)

Reddear Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 (Rest.)

Tuticorin

Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road (Rest.)

Udaipur

Jagdish & Co. Inside Surajpole (Rest.)

Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. (Rest.)

Ujjain

Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (Rest.)

Varanasi

Students, Firends & Co., Lanka (Rest.)

Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P.B. 8. (Reg.)

Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka (Reg.)

Globe Book Centre (Rest.)

B.H.U. Book Depot (Rest.)

Vellore

A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers (Reg.)

Vijayawada

The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet (Rest.)

Visakhapatnam

The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (Rest.)

Gupta Brothers Vizia Building (Reg.)

Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road (Reg.)

Vizianagaram

Sarda & Co. (Rest.)

Wardha

Swarajaya Bhandar, Bhorji Market (Reg.)

FOR LOCAL SALE

Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi

Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W.C.2

RAILWAY BOOKSTALL HOLDERS

S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad

Gahlot Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner

Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras

M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

FOREIGN

S/S Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal) S/S Aktie Bologat, C.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel Fredsga- tion-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)

Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart N.O. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)

Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27, NWY

The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

ON S & R BASIS

The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad

The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar

The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1 Jodhpur

The O.I./C. Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur

The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur

The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)

The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona

Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot

The O.I./C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi

The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna Surat

The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27 Erabourne Road, Calcutta -1

The Registrar of Companies, Kerala 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam

The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad

Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong

Regis rar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi

Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City

Registrar of Companies, Bihar Jamal Road, Patna-1

Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur

The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras

The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg., P.B. 334, Kanpur

The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay

The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore

The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad

Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack

The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad

Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi

The O.I./C, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow

O.I./C, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda

O.I./C, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas

VII

O.I./C, S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar P.O. Burnipur

O.I./C, S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46

O.I./C, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)

Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua

Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/O Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim

The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia

The O.I./C, State Information Centre, Hyderabad

The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry

The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information

Vidhana Saubha (P.B. 271) Bangalore

