



CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

Provisional Population Totals

Rajasthan



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Rajasthan

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"The census in India is a great paradox. It is a hundred years ago that the first census on the scale of the entire country had taken place. After that, like floods in the Ganga, each decennial census has brought in its wake scores of reports and publications which have made indelible impression on the social, political and intellectual life of the country."

B. K. Roy Burman

Ex- Assistant Registrar General of India
(Bibliography of Census Publication in India)

PREFACE

It is my pleasure to present this Paper pertaining to the Provisional Population Totals as per Census 2011 for the State of Rajasthan. This is the first glimpse of the exhaustive data painstakingly collected at the level of each household across the State for Census 2011. It is a synopsis of the development made by the State in the past decade and the challenges ahead.

Rajasthan is the largest State in the country, with difficult terrain comprising desert, forests, mountains, tribal belt, ravines and a long international border. It also has typical hard to reach population groups. The mandate of universal coverage for census was a challenge in the State.

The Census aims to make the citizens and their needs “visible” to the policy makers and administrators. *“To be counted is to make visible”*. An individual or a community which is not enumerated, does not “count”! Acknowledging this fact, the Census Operations in Rajasthan were organized on the *Right based theme*, viz. “Meri Janganna Mera Adhikar”. The new paradigm reinforced the challenge of inclusiveness- the need to reach out to the vulnerable and oft overlooked sections of our households and the society- the elderly, disabled, household help, child labour, widows, girl child, migrants and the houseless. Every attempt was accordingly made to make the process inclusive, transparent and interactive and to make it a Peoples’ Program. This was also crucial since the National Population Register was prepared for the first time in the country, synchronous to the Houselisting operations for Census 2011.

I take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to the Government of Rajasthan for its unqualified and total support to the census operations. His Excellency the Governor, and the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan, called upon the people of Rajasthan to cooperate with the census process to enable universal coverage and accurate mapping of the development made by the State. The appeal of the Hon’ble CM was sent to all public representatives and functionaries of all Departments and ensured their enthusiasm and commitment to the census operations.

The Directorate conducts the census operations as per the directions issued by the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, in tandem with the State Government. A special thanks to Dr. C. Chandramauli, RGI, whose passion and professional approach to the campaign made all the difference! His untiring emphasis to detail and the spirit of camaraderie encouraged us to give our best. We are also deeply indebted to all the Officers and Staff of his office for their support and cooperation.

I am deeply grateful to Shri Salahuddin Ahmad, Chief Secretary of Government of Rajasthan who led the campaign by personal example and provided complete support, guidance and cooperation at every stage. I also thank the Principal Secretary, Department of Cabinet and GAD who liaised with the Directorate of Census Operations on behalf of the State Government. The GAD pursued pending action points pertaining to the different Departments of the State Government and ensured prompt response to the repeated requests made by the Directorate. We are also grateful to all the Departments, especially the Departments of School and Sanskrit Education, Home, Finance, Revenue, Administrative Reforms, Women and Child, Medical & Health, Personnel, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Urban Governance, Planning, Animal Husbandry Fisheries and Dairy, Social Justice and Empowerment, Sports & Youth, Transport and Tourism for extending their full cooperation to the campaign.

The Divisional Commissioners, District Collectors and the Chief Executive Officers of the Municipal Corporations played a pivotal role in conduct of Census 2011. The census operations required detailed planning, manpower management, inventory control, interdepartmental liaisoning and detailed supervision and monitoring at each stage of the operations. The Principal Census Officers provided leadership to the Census Operations in their jurisdictions to make this task a success. They have been ably assisted by Additional Collectors, Sub-Divisional Officers, District Statistical Officers, Tehsildars and Nayab Tehsildars, Commissioners of Municipal Councils, Revenue Officers and field staff.

A special words of thanks and appreciation to the Master Trainers, Supervisors and Enumerators appointed for Census who were instrumental and key to the success of census operations. These field functionaries performed the task in addition to their existing government duties, braving adverse weather conditions and at times, traveling great

distances to complete the operation in a time bound manner. A special word of appreciation for the female enumerators and supervisors who executed their task, including the enumeration of the houseless population on the night of 28th February 2011, with great devotion to duty.

I am deeply grateful to UNICEF and UNPEA who helped us organise public support for the campaign. I am also grateful to all the NGOs who voluntarily joined hands with the Directorate in creating mass awareness for census operations. I appreciate the contribution of CDECS and Umang in organizing the trainings of the census functionaries. I am also thankful to the media, both print and electronic, and the Press Information Bureau, for their constant support to the campaign and in their stellar role in creating public ownership for the census operations and in reaching out to the vulnerable population groups. The Department of Posts helped us in efficient and timely supply of schedules, training & publicity material and the census kits to the charges and also managed the reverse logistics.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge and appreciate the hard work put in by my colleagues and staff of the Directorate who worked day and night, over the weekends and holidays, for months, to make this task possible. They have been truly the backbone of this humungous operation.

Last but most importantly, I wish to express my deep gratitude to the people of Rajasthan for their active participation and full cooperation.

Any inconvenience caused during the conduct of the operations is sincerely regretted. I am personally grateful to each and every member of the Census Team Rajasthan who made this task a success. You did it!

04, April 2011
Jaipur

Shubhra Singh
Joint Secretary & Director
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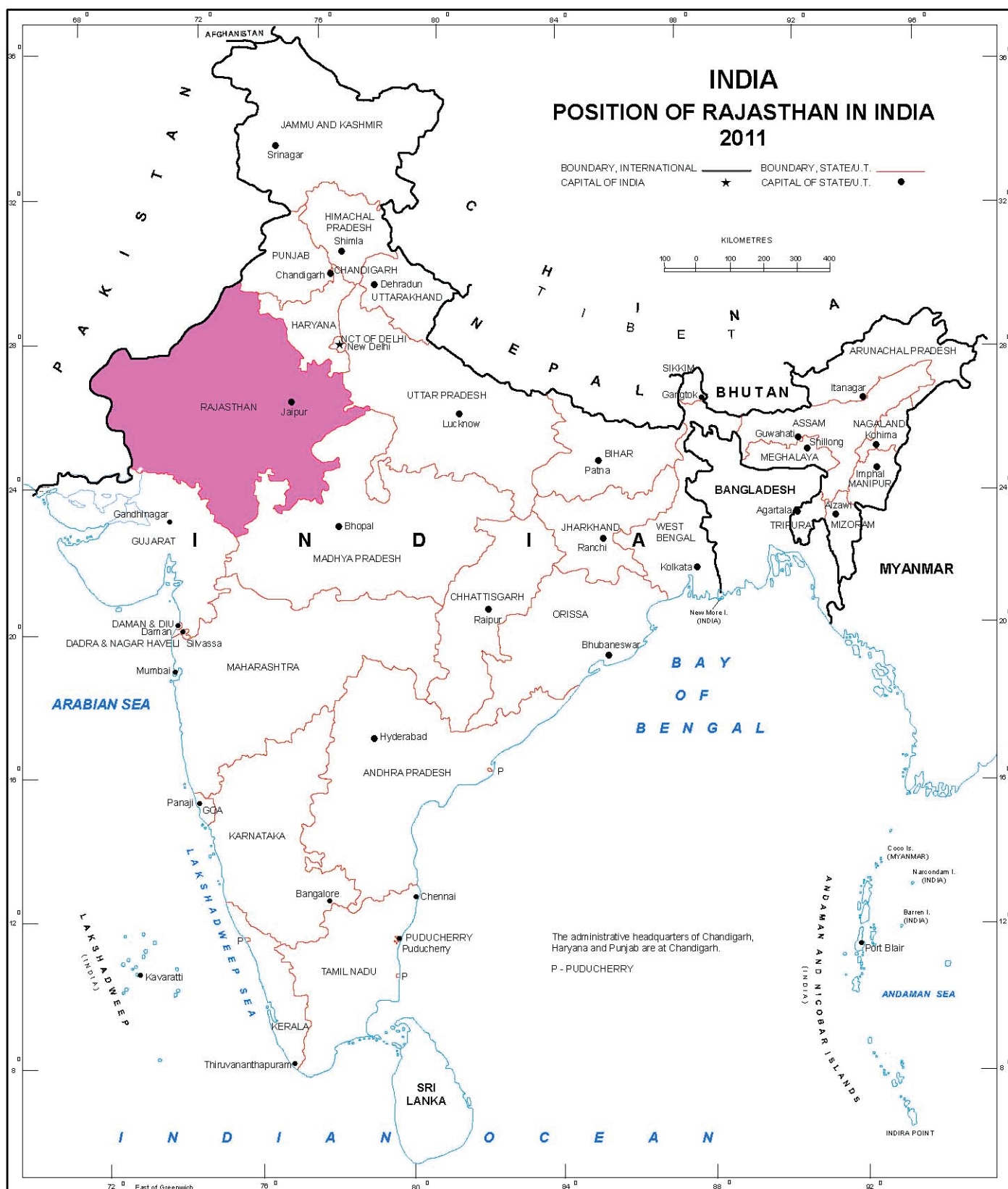
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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.

The state boundaries between Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Governments concerned.

The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.

The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on the map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971," but have yet to be verified.

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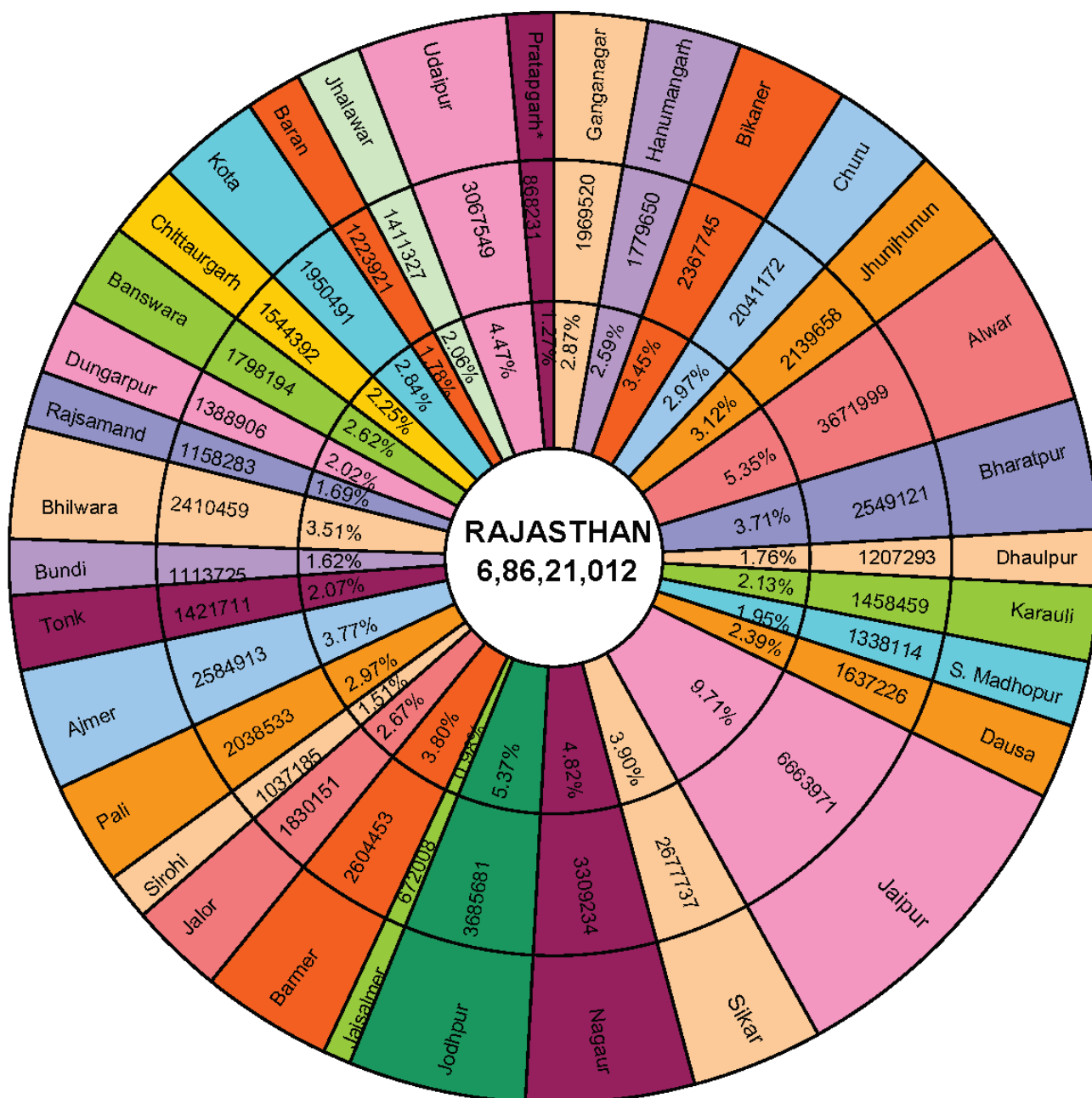
CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

Provisional
Population
Totals

FIGURES AT A GLANCE
RAJASTHAN

POPULATION ¹			
	Persons	6,86,21,012	
	Males	3,56,20,086	
	Females	3,30,00,926	
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 2001-2011		Absolute	Percentage
	Persons	1,21,13,824	21.44
	Males	62,00,075	21.07
	Females	59,13,749	21.83
DENSITY OF POPULATION ² (per sq. km.)		201	
SEX RATIO (females per 1000 males)		926	
POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 ¹		Absolute	Percentage to total population
	Persons	1,05,04,916	15.31
	Males	55,80,212	15.67
	Females	49,24,704	14.92
LITERATES ¹		Absolute	Literacy rate
	Persons	3,89,70,500	67.06
	Males	2,41,84,782	80.51
	Females	1,47,85,718	52.66

RAJASTHAN POPULATION - 2011 (DISTRICTS)



CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

Provisional Population Totals

FIGURES AT A GLANCE
INDIA

POPULATION ¹		Persons	1,21,01,93,422	
		Males	62,37,24,248	
		Females	58,64,69,174	
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 2001-2011			Absolute	Percentage
		Persons	18,14,55,986	17.64
		Males	9,15,01,158	17.19
		Females	8,99,54,828	18.12
DENSITY OF POPULATION ² (per sq. km.)			382	
SEX RATIO (females per 1000 males)			940	
POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 ¹			Absolute	Percentage to total population
		Persons	15,87,89,287	13.12
		Males	8,29,52,135	13.30
		Females	7,58,37,152	12.93
LITERATES ¹			Absolute	Literacy rate
		Persons	77,84,54,120	74.04
		Males	44,42,03,762	82.14
		Females	33,42,50,358	65.46

📄 Notes: please see notes overleaf.

General Notes

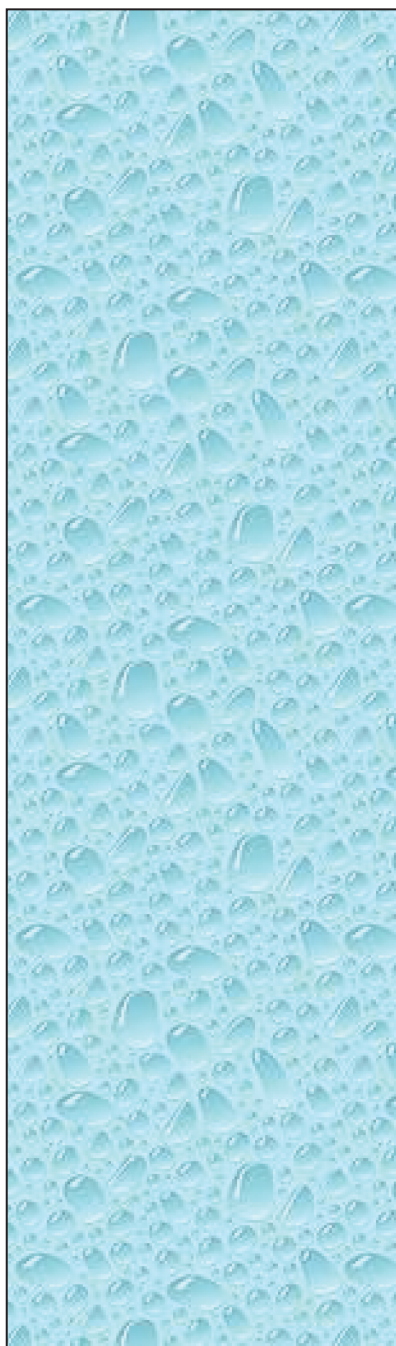
1. The figures for India and Manipur, include by sex, the estimated population, 0-6 population and literates of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for Census 2001 and 2011.
2. For working out density of India and the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the entire area and population of those portions of Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.
3. For Census 2011, the population of "Others" has been clubbed with the "Males" for working out population, 0-6 population, literates and related rates and ratios.
4. In working out 'decadal variation' and 'percentage decadal variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of India and Nagaland State, the population of Tuensang District for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.
5. The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.
6. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.
7. The distribution of population of Pondicherry (Puducherry) by sex for 1901 (246,354), and 1931 (258,628) and 1941 (285,011) is not available. The figures of India for these years are, therefore, exclusive of these population figures so far as distribution by sex is concerned.
8. Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.
9. In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only. In 1961 censused areas of Tuensang District of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq. kms.
10. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto, and Mokokchung of Nagaland. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961.
11. As the sex break-up for the districts. Sheopur, Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, West Nimar (Khargone), Barwani, Rajgarh, Bhopal, Sehore and Raisen is not available for the year 1901. Figures for males and females have been estimated for the year 1901 for Madhya Pradesh.
12. One village Ramtapur (code No. 217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukkal circle of Deglur taluka which was transferred under the state Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901 - 1951.
13. The names of Uttaranchal and Pondicherry have changed to Uttarakhand and Puducherry respectively after Census 2001

Note of caution:

The figures in this report being of a provisional nature, only the important footnotes have been given above. The detailed footnotes would be given when the final population tables are released.



2011



1

Introductory Note



1

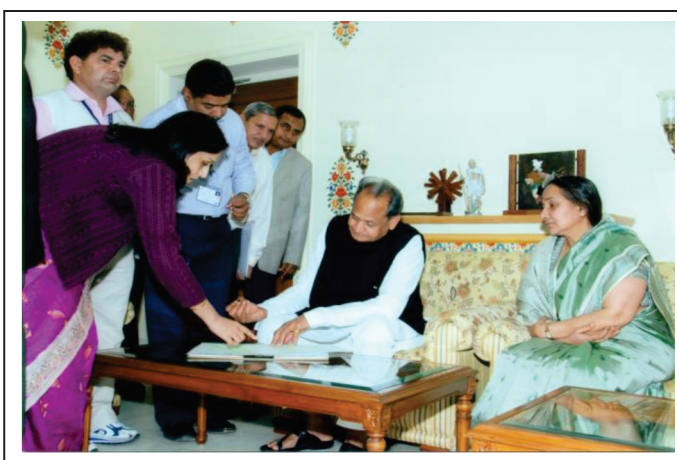
Introductory Note

Population Census is the total process of collecting, compiling, analyzing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specific time for all the persons in a country or a well defined part of a country. The Indian Census is considered as one of the largest administrative exercise in the world.

The present day census is not merely a head count. It is the biggest source of statistics on demography, socio-cultural and vital statistical aspects of all the individuals enumerated. It provides a great deal of information about economic activity, literacy and education, housing and household amenities, urbanization, fertility and mortality, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, language, religion and migration. It is the only source of primary data at village, town and ward level. It is widely used by National and International agencies, scholars, business people, industrialists and many more. Democratic processes like the delimitation of electoral constituencies are also based on Census data.

The Census data is a measure and mirror of the decadal development, and the foundation of all future planning at the integrated and decentralized level. It provides a detailed sketch of the demographic processes at work in the society and the trajectory of socio-economic trends at the National, State, District and sub district, upto the gram panchayat /ward level. It is a commentary on how different regions in the country are progressing, vis-à-vis each other, against the backdrop of inter-related factors. Most importantly, it reports whether the model of growth has been an inclusive process for the vulnerable sections of the society.

**Enumeration of
Shri Ashok Gehlot, Hon'ble
Chief Minister of Rajasthan**



Brief History of Indian Census

First mention of undertaking census in India dates back to the '*Rig Veda*' estimated to be authored in 800-600 BC. Subsequently, mention of census is made in the '*Arthashastra*' authored by Chanakya in 3rd Century during the Mauryan period and in '*Ain-e-Akbari*' written in the 16th Century pertaining to the Mughal Administration. The first modern Census in India was conducted in 1872 as an attempt by the British Administration "to know" the people it had to govern. The first synchronous census was conducted throughout India in 1881. After this it is being undertaken at an interval of every Ten years. Upto 1931, Census was a one night affair except for the snowbound and inaccessible areas. The reference date was fixed on the day on which movement of the people was supposed to be the least due to absence of festivals and *yatras*. From 1941, Census is being taken up over an extended period of time. The reference date has been fixed as 00.00 hours of March 1, 2011. An exception was made in 1971 when it was postponed to April 1, due to Parliamentary Election.

Census of India 2011 is 15th in regular series and 7th since Independence. It is also the second census of the 21st century.

Legal Provisions for Conducting Population Enumeration

The decennial population census is a Union subject (Article 246) listed at serial number 69 of the VII Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Conduct of population census is a gigantic task requiring meticulous planning, elaborate arrangements, strong team work and adherence to strict time schedule. The legal basis for undertaking census is provided by the Census Act, 1948 and Census Rules 1990 (amended on 19.7.94) which empower the Central and State Governments to appoint census functionaries. It bestows authority and status of public servant on census officials and defines their duties and responsibilities. It gives them power to call upon persons to give assistance, authorizes asking of questions to people, and casts duties upon the citizens to furnish correct answers. It prescribes duties for census officers, supervisors and enumerators and penalties for disobedience and violation. It also stipulates strict confidentiality of census records, and that they are not open to inspection or admissible as evidence before any court of law. The information so collected cannot be inspected even under the Right to Information.

It is often debated whether it is appropriate to deploy teachers for non educational purposes. The Right to Education Act, 2009 promulgated in 2009 clarifies in this context that *"No Teacher shall be deployed for any non educational purpose other than the decennial population census, disaster relief duties or duties relating to election to local authority or the State Legislative Assembly or Parliament as the case may be."* Accordingly, it is clear that the services of Teachers can be used for census operations as per the legal framework of the country.

Preparation for Census 2011

The preparatory work for Census 2011 started with the issuance of Circular No.1 by this Directorate on 26.11.2007 which related to the updation of rural urban frame of the state. This included finalization of village lists received from tehsils, census towns and urban outgrowths, and obtaining latest maps of all administrative units.

The Government of India expressed its intention of conducting Census 2011 as per Census Act 1948 (37 of 1948) by a notification dated May 28, 2009.

The final Administrative frame used for Census 2011 is as follows:-

STATE FUNCTIONARIES

Designation	Officers to be appointed	Appointed
Principal Census Officers	District Collectors/CEO M. Corp.	38
District Census Officers	Addl. District Magistrate	33
Dy. District Census Officer	District Statistical Officer	33
Sub-Divisional Census Officer	Sub-Divisional Magistrate	244
Charge Officers – Rural Charge	Tehsildar	244
Charge Officers – Urban Charge	Executive Officers of MCI/M & Commissioners of M.Corp.	198
Charge Officers – Special Charge	-	88
Additional Charge officers	Commissioners/ Revenue Officers	18

Houselisting Operation

The Census Operations are conducted in two Phases – Houselisting operations and Population enumeration. Houselisting is the preparatory phase wherein the Charges are divided into Enumeration Blocks, each block covering estimated 125-150 households and/or 800 population. The basic layout and Charge level maps are prepared and houses numbered. **The first phase of Census 2011 i.e. the Houselisting and House numbering was conducted during the period 15th May to 30th June, 2011 in the State of Rajasthan.** The span of this operation was 45 days. Since a large number of teachers were appointed as enumerators and supervisors, this period for house listing operations was suitable due to summer vacation in schools.

For complete coverage of the state for Houselisting and House numbering Operation, 1,24,124 enumeration blocks were carved out. A total of 1,16,473 enumerators and 19,970 supervisors were appointed in the state.

Each Charge Officer maintained a Charge Register (Tehsil/ Town/ Special Charge). The Charge Registers contained details of every Supervisory Circle including the supervisory circle maps, names of Supervisors and the Enumerators working under her/him, their contact address, mobile number and boundary identification marks of enumeration blocks. The Charge register was prepared in two copies for each charge. Each enumerator was directed to prepare the notional map of the enumeration block/ blocks allotted to her/him. After that house numbering was done on every building/ census house by marker pen.

Location Code

One of the important inputs in Census taking is assigning of the Location code Numbers at various administrative levels. For Census 2011, while the basic scheme of Census 2001 was retained, some improvements were made. Firstly, the State and District Codes were pre-printed on the Schedules. Secondly, short codes were introduced for field work in order to reduce the scriptory work of enumerators – 2 digits (within the State), 3 digits in

the case of sub Districts (within the District), and 4 digits in the case of Villages and Towns (within a Sub-District). Thirdly, normal Villages were given a range between 0001 and 5999, while forest Villages has been given a range between 6000-6999. Fourthly, Statutory Towns were given Codes within the range of 7001-7999 and Census Towns were covered in the range of 8001-8999. This makes it easy to distinguish each type of Administrative Unit clearly.

After the house numbering on buildings/ census houses, the houselisting and house numbering Schedule was canvassed for each census house. The Schedule contained 25 columns. Information regarding the members of the household, type of material used for floor, wall and roof in census house, facilities like drinking water, light, drainage, bathroom, kitchen, type of fuel etc available to households living in them was collected through this Schedule. Apart from these, information on assets like radio/transistor, television, computer/ laptop, scooter/motor cycle, car/jeep etc possessed by the households was also collected.

National Population Register

For the first time, the office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India undertook the ambitious project of preparation of National Population Register (NPR) throughout the country, under the Indian Citizenship Act 1948. This exercise was done simultaneously with the Houselisting operations. The NPR contains the database of all usual residents in the country during the period of enumeration, on 15 fields, with the aim of issuing a Unique Identity Number and card to every citizen, above the age of 15 years.

Cartography

The availability of accurate maps as per the latest administrative boundaries is a pre-requisite for Census. The Cartographic Division of the Census Organisation has evolved over the years and is now the largest producer of thematic Maps in the country. It has come a long way from the traditional manual cartographic methods used until 1981 and now utilizes the latest GIS software to produce digital maps. The latest addition in

Census 2011 was the use of digital maps to carve out the Enumeration Blocks in select wards of Jaipur Municipal Corporation.

An added feature in Census 2011 was that print-outs of maps showing the boundary of every Village/Town were provided to the Charge Officers to mark the position of Enumeration Blocks on these. This was aimed at reducing the chance of any omission or duplication of areas.

Institutional Charges

For security reasons, Houselisting and house numbering operation was not carried out in Defence areas comprising the Army, Air Force, Navy, BSF, CRPF, CISF, SIB, RAW, SSB etc. However, this operation was carried out in Civil Special Charges like Railway Colonies, Jails, Police lines, Big Hospitals etc.

Field Trial & Pre-test

Field Trial before Pre-test for the Census 2011 was scheduled to be held during the period 19th March 2007 to 31st March 2007 with revisional round on 1st April, 2007. The basic aim of the field trial was to test the feasibility of questions to be asked and also to assess the time schedule. The main emphasis was on questions related to age, disability, SC/ST status and migration which were found requiring further improvement.

For the conduct of field trial, 20 enumeration blocks including 10 SRS blocks were selected from 10 districts of the state. Among them, 10 each were from rural and urban areas. For each enumeration block one enumerator and for two enumerators, one supervisor was appointed to complete this task. The officials so appointed were from the Directorate of Census Operations.

The first set of field trial was successfully completed during the period 5th June-12th June, 2007 in all the 20 selected EBs as the initial time was deferred to said period. Due

to the Gujjar agitation in the State during this time, the field trial for 2nd set was postponed to the period 2nd July to 9th July, 2007.

After the feedback of the field trial the Government of India declared its intention to carry out the Pre-test vide Gazette Notification dated 5th May, 2009. The Pre-test was a full dress-rehearsal of whole of census process. The period notified for field work for Pre-test was 28th June 2009 to 17th August 2009 for canvassing all the three schedules for respective operations. The separate time schedule was as follows:

Houselisting Operations	28th June – 5th July, 2009
Population Enumeration	11th July – 31st July, 2009
NPR Enumeration	8th Aug. – 17th Aug. 2009

Pre-test was conducted in the following two rural and one urban areas of the state:

Rupbas Tehsil of District Bharatpur	-	5 villages
Sri Madhopur Tehsil of District Sikar	-	4 villages
Ward 40 of Jaipur M.Corp.		

Population Enumeration:

Soon after the completion of houselisting and house numbering operations, in the State, the preparatory work for population enumeration was taken up. Houselisting blocks with population of more than 850-900 were divided into sub blocks. Defence Charges were formed and trainings conducted for them separately. Areas inhabited by Houseless Populations were identified in advance by the Charge Officers. Abridged Houselists were prepared in each charge, preparatory to the population enumeration. Total 137729 enumeration blocks were formed and 124365 enumerators and 21231 supervisors were appointed in the State. Of these 136292 were teachers.

The second phase of Census 2011 i.e. Population Enumeration took place during 9th February to 28th February, 2011 with Revisional Round from 1st March to 5th March,

2011. The enumeration of houseless population was done on the night of 28th February, 2011.



Puppet show featuring enumerator wearing census cap

Census Helpline

Help desks and help lines had been introduced in the last Census. The same was continued in this Census also. The help desks were established at the charge level and were manned by Master Trainers. In addition, the mobile phone numbers of certain experts from the Directorate were given to the Master Trainers so that they could get clarifications then and there. A Call Centre was established at the Directorate to register complaints and enquiries from the public and the Census staff.

How was Census 2011 different from Census 2001?

The task of preparation of National Population Register was clubbed with the 1st phase. Accordingly, the period of houselisting and house numbering operation in Census 2011 was increased to 45 days instead of the usual 30 days in earlier censuses. The introduction of unique Form Number and Bar Codes in each Schedule was a new feature. This greatly facilitated proper inventory management and tracking of Schedules.

The colours chosen for printing the Schedule were such that they dropped out totally after scanning. This was designed to facilitate considerable improvement in Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR).

Cutting one edge in the Schedule was designed to facilitate proper alignment of Schedules during scanning.

A procedure to link the Housing Census data of matched households to the Population Enumeration data was attempted for the first time.

A provision has been made for recording the description of Institutional households.

A provision has been made to record age in completed years as well as date of birth. This is expected to improve reporting of age at least among a section of the population. Separate Codes have been assigned for 'Divorced' and 'Separated'.

The question on disability has been vastly enlarged in Census 2011. In comparison to the 5 Codes in Census 2001, 8 Codes have been provided in the present Census. The new Codes are: Mental Retardation, Mental Illness, Any Other and Multiple Disability.

Separate codes have been given for persons who have never attended any educational institution and persons who have attended earlier. An additional code for recording persons attending special institution for the disabled has also been added.

A category of 'Others' has been included to account for commercial sex workers and persons involved in illegal activities. A new code for 'rentier' has also been introduced.

The Marginal workers were classified into two categories, (i) who had worked more than three months upto six months, and (ii) who had worked less than three months.

The services of Department of Post were used for supply of Houselist schedules and household schedules during houselisting and population enumeration respectively, from Printing Press to all the Charges of the State and for reverse logistics.

Procurement of clip boards, plastic folders, bags, marker pens, stationary items etc. was done at the Directorate level for the Enumeration Phase.

Contingency fund was earmarked for Charge & PCO level at Rs.3000/- and Rs.10,000/- per Phase.

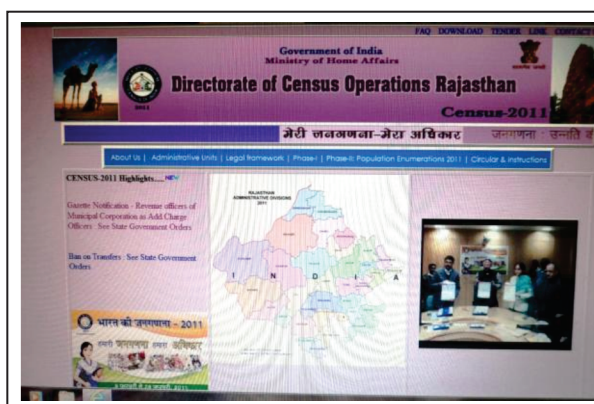
Special Efforts and Initiatives

Special efforts and initiatives were made by this Directorate and the State Government to make Census 2011 successful.

(I) By the Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan

1. **The Census Operations in Rajasthan were organized on the *Right based theme*, viz. “Meri Janganna Mera Adhikar”.** This was in sharp juxtaposition to the message used in previous campaign wherein the people were exhorted to support the census operations as their duty towards the nation.
2. **Census 2011 focused on Gender concerns.** Of the total 33 districts in the State, 15 were identified as Gender sensitive due to the adverse statistics (below National average) reported in these districts for male/ female sex ratio, work participation or literacy levels in Census 2001. Special efforts were made in these Districts to train the enumerators on the Gender sensitive aspects of the information sought to be canvassed in the Census Schedule. District level Workshops were organized in these 15 districts, with UNICEF assistance, wherein data regarding the number of villages which had reported zero women/ girl child upto the age of 6 years, or with nil working women was shared and discussed. It was an attempt to sensitise the people and the administration on the importance of ensuring the fidelity of the process and the validity of the data.
3. **Focus was also brought to the Disabled in this Census.** There was an attempt to understand and empathise with their challenges to enable correct identification. Leading NGOs working for the cause of the Disabled were associated with the three tier trainings organized at State, District and Tehsil level to sensitise the Census machinery on this issue. The Enumerators were trained to overcome their diffidence while posing this question to the respondents. Guidelines were issued to deal with specific scenarios in a confident yet sympathetic manner.
4. Experience of past enumerations showed certain public apathy for the process. Similar to the Election process, level of public participation is determined by the enthusiasm of the people for the exercise and their perception of how it “connects” with or “relates” to them. Mostly, it was seen as a *sarkari* exercise and that too, a responsibility of the Central Government rather than the State Government. Thus a special effort was made this time to reiterate the theme of “***Census of the State, By the State, For the State***” for enhancing ownership of the various State Government Departments and District Administration.

5. **As a singular initiative, Interdepartmental Committees were constituted by the State Government at District, Tehsil and village/ward level to mainstream the agenda of census operations.** The committees included elected public representatives & NGOs to assist in vulnerability mapping at each level. Additionally, members of Migrant Peoples' Associations were also to be coopted at each level.
6. **Special efforts were made to reach out to the migratory tribes and population groups** like Sansi, Kanjar, Gadariya Lohar, Kanjar Kalbelia, Rebari etc. to ensure their enumeration. A meeting of the State/District level representative of these groups was held under the aegis of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment ,Government of Rajasthan and the Principal Census Officers were communicated the mobile numbers and addresses of District level representatives of these groups to ensure further detailing at operational level.
7. **The concept of Janganna Mitra was introduced for the NGOs and Media** who volunteered to collaborate with the census operations to strengthen the public awareness and ownership of the process. UNICEF and UNFPA actively assisted in convening State level Sensitisation Workshop at Hotel Ramada, Jaipur, for these Janganna mitras. The NGOs identified Districts where they had a strong presence and joined hands with the District Administration to sensitise field functionaries of their organizations, as also the Government Departments and the general public in their area of operation. Reporting by the media regarding census operations was educative and collaborative, largely on a constructive note, and helped create a favorable environment and tempo for the exercise.
8. **Design and Launch of website:**
The Directorate of Census Operations Rajasthan was the first Directorate to launch of its own website. The website was indigenously conceptualized and was launched with support of NIC, as www.rajcensus@gov.in. All the Circulars, training modules issued



Directorate's website

by the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, the State Government and the Directorate during house listing and population enumeration were uploaded on the web site for the use of Principal Census Officers and Charge Officers. This obviated transactional delays and streamlined the process enabling simultaneous action and report throughout the State at each stage.

9. **A bulk SMS group was operationalised** for Principal Census Officers, Charge Officers, Divisional In-charge and District-In-charges from Census Directorate. Bulk SMS on administrative and technical matters were sent at various stages of population enumeration for timely updates and reminders. This added a personal touch to the operations and improved compliance and team work.
10. **Regular Video conferencing**, almost on a monthly basis, proved to be an effective instrument in interacting directly with the Principal Census Officers and Charge Officers on administrative and technical matters related to house listing and population enumeration stages of Census 2011. A video conferencing was also held under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, to



Shri Salauddin Ahmed, Chief Secretary chairing the video conferencing with Districts. Smt. Kiran Soni Gupta, Pr Secy GAD and Smt. Shubhra Singh, JS & DCO Raj. are also present.

review the progress of the preparatory work in all the districts of the State. Video conferencing also proved as an effective medium to impart training to Principal Census Officers. Later, a training was also imparted under the aegis of NIC Centre, Jaipur to the NIC officials working in district headquarters on the software for provisional population totals.

11. Since the concept of Regional Census Office was not repeated in Census 2011, Divisional and District Officers were deputed who provided training, liasoning, monitoring and reporting of Operations at every stage. These employees from DCO provided invaluable input and support to the Census Operations at each stage.

12. The location map of the block examined by the village census committee comprising Sarpanch, Gram Sevak, Patwari, ANM, ASHA Sahyogini and Anganwari worker to ensure that no dhani, majra or hemlet was missed by the enumerator.

(II) Special efforts by the Government of Rajasthan:

- i) The Government of Rajasthan played a pivotal role for the successful conduct of Census 2011. It issued various notifications and government orders from time to time for the timely completion of Census Operations.
- ii) The GAD was the nodal Department of the State Government to liase with the DCO for the conduct of census operations in the State. It provided constant support and cooperation at every stage of the campaign.
- iii) All the Departments were directed by the Chief Secretary to provide full cooperation to the DCO for the conduct of Census Operations.
- iv) The State Government imposed a ban on transfer of officials engaged in Census work for the period 15th Oct, 2010 to 31st March, 2011.
- v) All the Principal Census Officers were notified by name, to reinforce their personal responsibility.
- vi) School examinations were postponed for the period 1st Jan to 15th March, 2011.
- vii) Instructions were issued to forbid any parallel government campaign during this period.
- viii) To forestall the large number of requests for exemption from census duty, instructions were issued that exemption would be permissible only at the level of PCO. Requests for exemption on medical grounds could be referred to District level Medical Board specially constituted for this purpose, by the PCO.

Training:

Training is one of the most important aspect of conducting of census operations. The accuracy of the data collected largely depends upon the training imparted to officials of various levels. As before, cascade training was organized for the massive training load. The Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India innovated in using the services of State level NGO through a National Alliance, for improving the trainings.

Additionally, training aids were released as E- modules to facilitate better comprehension and retention. There was also a special focus on Disabled and Gender aspects, with specific data sheets being provided to enumerators and supervisors on these aspects.

- i) During the houselisting and population enumeration, three National Trainers each from the DCO and State Alliance- CDECS were trained by ORGI at Mumbai and Delhi respectively.
- ii) These national trainers imparted training to 25 master trainer facilitators from DCO & 20 from CDECS during houselisting and population enumeration respectively. The training session was of three days.
- iii) A three days' training to master trainers was organized at all the district headquarters of the state. Master Trainers Facilitators of the DCO and CDECS imparted the training.
- iv) A one day training programme was organized at all the district headquarters of the state for PCOs and Charge Officers for PE. The training was imparted by the officers of the DCO.
- v) These master trainers so trained were responsible for giving training to enumerators and supervisors for both the operations. Two sessions of trainings of two and one day each were organized at different centers of charges for houselisting and population enumeration respectively.



State level Workshop for Janganna Mitras at Hotel Ramada, Jaipur

Publicity:

An elaborate and effective publicity campaign was launched both by the office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India and the Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan in both the Phases of Census 2011. The campaign was designed to educate and involve all sections of the society in urban and rural areas. It was designed to “connect” to the masses since experience shows that overcoming the apathy of the educated urbanite is sometimes as much a challenge as reaching out to the vulnerable sections of the population! In Rajasthan, the publicity campaign emphasized on the Rights based approach to the census operations. “To be counted is to make visible”, hence, “meri janganna mera adhikar” was the census slogan.

The office of the RGI engaged the services of Mudra Communications to design a scientific and holistic publicity campaign for census 2011. The logo, mascot of female enumerator, slogans and templates of publicity material were communicated to the Directorates. A School Kit was designed for coverage of school children, both at elementary and secondary level. Media Kits were also sent for the Press Conference to be organized at Regional level.

The DCO Rajasthan supplemented these inputs by effective use of print and electronic media at State and district level. This included advertisements in local newspapers, special census supplements, advertisements and programs on TV and Radio, including phone-in interviews, group discussions etc. Pamphlets were disbursed in major cities to improve people’s participation. Appeal of Hon’ble Governor and the Chief Minister of Rajasthan was published in the largely circulated news papers of the state.

The census publicity was dovetailed with Government machinery, including printing of census slogan and logo on all Departmental notesheets, D.O. letters, calendars, milk products, saras parlours and vans, stickers on RSRTC buses, cars etc.

Flexi sheet banners with census logo and Mascot were distributed to districts/charges. Colourful hoardings were set up across the Charges for environment building. Flourescent coloured caps bearing census logo were given to supervisors and enumerators.

FAQ and appeal of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan was sent upto village level functionaries like Anganwadi workers, Asha Sahyogini, ANM, Sathin and Panchayat Secretaries through the Department of Panchayati Raj. Similarly, census awareness material was disbursed among ward members of urban local bodies through the Department of Urban Development & Housing.

Funds were decentralized to the districts to enable need based publicity in the form of munadi, nukkad natak, puppet shows etc. Individual letters were written to Hon'ble MPs/MLAs and *Sarpanchs* by the DCO. Bulk SMS was sent to all BSNL subscribers of Rajasthan.

Publicity for census was dovetailed with events organized by the Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation including the Beneshwar Mela of Dungarpur, kite festival at Jaipur, and camel festival at Bikaner. The census message was also dovetailed with the National Youth Festival at Udaipur and the Jaipur Marathon. Census cycle rallies were organized at various district headquarters.



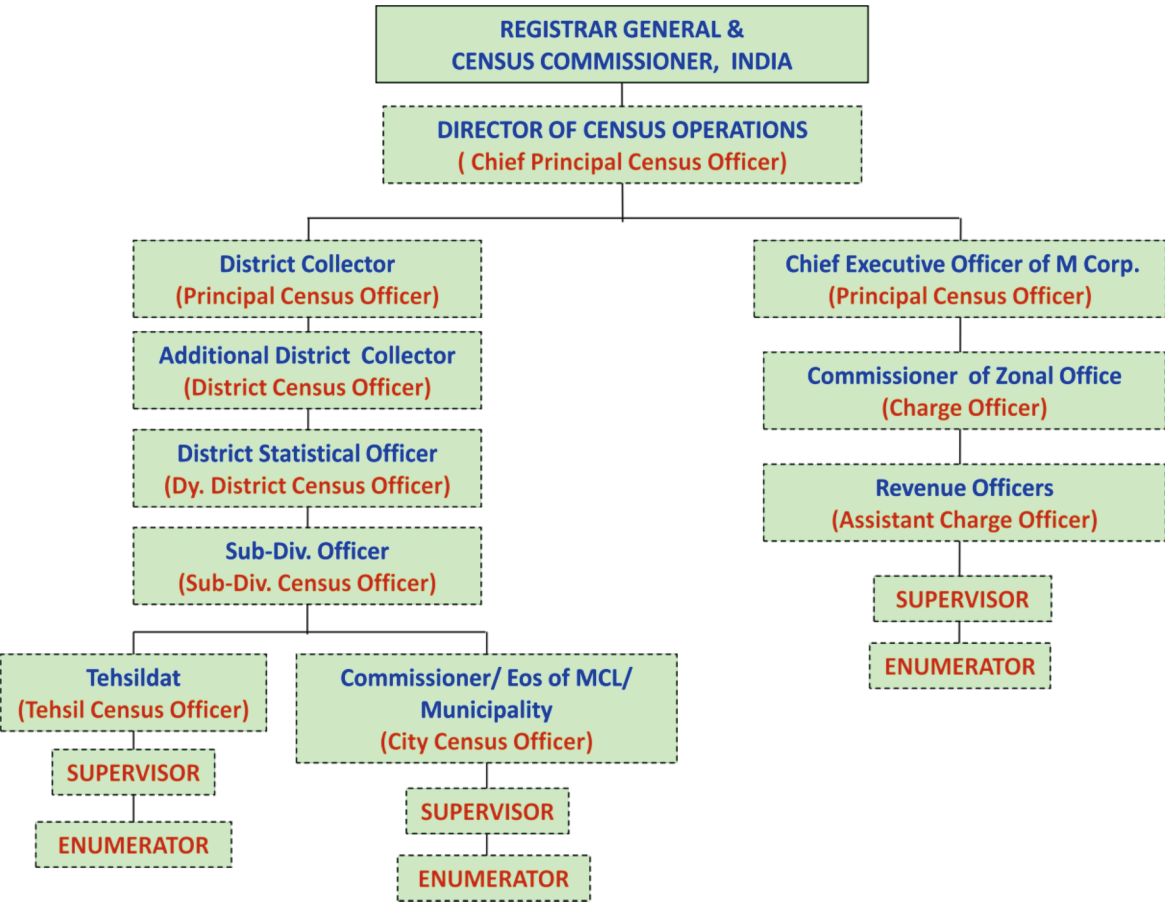
Cycle rally at Jaipur on 9th Feb. 2011

Census Week was organized from 17 – 23 January, 2011 at the district headquarters of the State in which students participated in debate and essay writing competitions on Census. The National Films Division prepared a documentary film covering historical monuments and interview of JS & DCO.

Census Hierarchy:

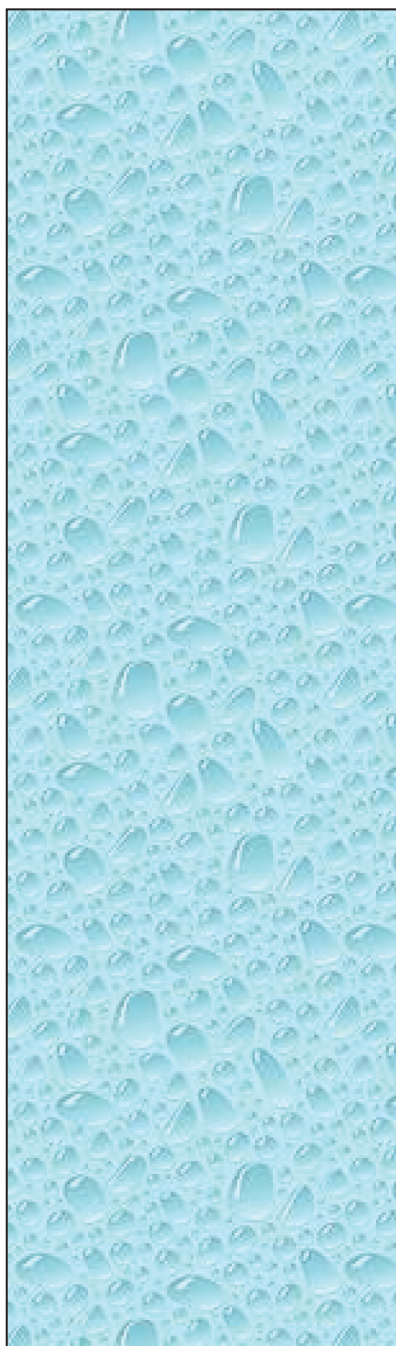
The Census of India is conducted under overall supervision and control of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. He is assisted by the Directors of Census Operations in States and the UTs. The Director is designated as Chief Principal Census Officer of the State by Central Govt. The State Government on its part, appoints District Collectors, Additional District Collectors, Sub-Divisional Officers, District Statistical Officers, Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars, CEOs of Municipal Corporations, Commissioners, EO of Municipalities as District Census Operations, Additional District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers, Deputy District Census Officers, Tehsil Census Officers, Principal City Census Officers and Municipal Census Officers respectively for conducting Census. The backbone of the Census Operations is the enumerators and supervisors who are appointed by Charge Officers and are mainly drawn from School Teachers, Patwaris, Clerks, supervisory officials etc.

CENSUS HIERARCHY





2011



2

A Prelude to Analysis



2

A Prelude to Analysis

The Indian Census has a long tradition of releasing the population data on a provisional basis within a short time after the completion of the population enumeration. The population totals are built up by each enumerator right from the page totals of a few data items for each page of the Household Schedule, which are then consolidated at the Enumerator's Block level. The totals at various administrative levels the Tehsil/ Panchayat Samiti etc., the Town, the District and the State are consolidated through a process of successive aggregation. The entire exercise of aggregation right from the Enumerator's Block level to the State level is completed within a short span.

The data items on which the provisional totals are collected and compiled for each sex are population, Child Population in the age group 0-6, Literate Population. The actual processing and final tabulation of this huge volume of data takes time, therefore, provisional data relating to some key aspects of the population becomes extremely useful to the data users. In the present publication which is the first in the series of publication of Census of India, 2011 the following Tables are included:

Sl. No.	Table	Contents
1	Provisional Population Table 1	Distribution of population, sex ratio, density and decadal growth rate of population 2011
2	Provisional Population Table 2	Percentage decadal variations in population: 1901-1911 to 2001-2011
3	Provisional Population Table 3	Districts arranged in descending order of growth rate of population 1901-1911 to 2001-2011
4	Provisional Population Table 4	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) : 1901-2011

Sl. No.	Table	Contents
5	Provisional Population Table 5	Districts arranged in descending order of Sex ratio: 2011
6	Provisional Population Table 6	Total population, child population in the age group 0-6, literates and literacy rates by sex: 2011
7	Provisional Population Table 7	District wise literacy rate by sex: 2001-2011

The data presented in these Tables has been briefly analysed. The analyses are supported by maps/diagrams, which highlight certain basic features of the population statistics presented in the tables. The district level data for the State covered in the present publication is released by the Directorate of Census Operations of the state immediately after the release of data at the all India level.

In the Tables and Statements presented in this publication the Districts are arranged in ascending order of the Location Code Numbers given to different Districts at the Census of India, 2011. For easy reference and convenience the list of Districts arranged in alphabetical order, is also given below along with their present Location Code Numbers.

Statement showing list of Districts arranged in alphabetical order, along with their present Location code Numbers.

Sl. No.	State /District	District Code	Sl. No.	State /District	District Code
1	Ajmer	21	18	Jaisalmer	16
2	Alwar	06	19	Jalor	18
3	Banswara	27	20	Jhalawar	31
4	Baran	30	21	Jhunjhunun	05
5	Barmer	17	22	Jodhpur	15
6	Bharatpur	07	23	Karauli	09
7	Bhilwara	24	24	Kota	29

Sl. No.	State /District	District Code	Sl. No.	State /District	District Code
8	Bikaner	03	25	Nagaur	14
9	Bundi	23	26	Pali	20
10	Chittaurgarh	28	27	Pratapgarh	33
11	Churu	04	28	Rajsamand	25
12	Dausa	11	29	Sawai Madhopur	10
13	Dhaulpur	08	30	Sikar	13
14	Dungarpur	26	31	Sirohi	19
15	Ganganagar	01	32	Tonk	22
16	Hanumangarh	02	33	Udaipur	32
17	Jaipur	12			

There have been considerable jurisdictional changes in the State after the 2001 census on account of creation of new district, transfer of villages from one District to another, etc. The district-wise list of the total number of villages created after the 2001 census is given below:-

Statement showing the number of Tehsil and villages at the Census 2001 and 2011

District Code	State /District	Tehsils		Villages	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
00	Rajasthan	241	244	41353	44672
01	Ganganagar	09	09	3014	3018
02	Hanumangarh	7	7	1905	1907
03	Bikaner	8	8	875	919
04	Churu	6	6	882	899
05	Jhunjhunun	6	6	859	927
06	Alwar	12	12	1994	2054
07	Bharatpur	10	10	1472	1524
08	Dhaulpur	5	5	802	819
09	Karauli	6	6	798	888
10	Sawai Madhopur	7	7	794	814
11	Dausa	5	5	1058	1109
12	Jaipur	13	13	2131	2180
13	Sikar	6	6	992	1167
14	Nagaur	10	10	1500	1589

District Code	State /District	Tehsils		Villages	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
15	Jodhpur	7	7	1063	1838
16	Jaisalmer	3	3	637	799
17	Barmer	8	8	1941	2460
18	Jalor	7	7	706	801
19	Sirohi	5	5	462	477
20	Pali	9	9	949	1030
21	Ajmer	9	9	1038	1111
22	Tonk	7	7	1093	1183
23	Bundi	5	5	849	873
24	Bhilwara	12	12	1745	1834
25	Rajsamand	7	7	987	1050
26	Dungarpur	4	4	858	976
27	Banswara	5	5	1504	1513
28	Chittaurgarh	13	10	1707	1730
29	Kota	5	5	892	874
30	Baran	8	8	1207	1221
31	Jhalawar	7	7	1600	1606
32	Udaipur	10	11	2101	2479
33	Pratapgarh*	-	5	938	1003

*: Newly created district.

It will be important for the readers to bear in mind that this is the first glimpse of census results projecting early demographic trends. The Provisional Population Totals are rather raw and not subjected to the intensive checks and cross checks as the usual final census data is. Further, the numbers given are somewhat tentative and the final figures are found to be a bit different. Some caution is therefore needed while interpreting the results.



3

Size, Growth Rate and Distribution of Population



Size, Growth Rate and Distribution of Population

Rajasthan is the largest state in area of the country with an area of 3,42,239 sq. km. According to the provisional figures of Census 2011 as on 00 hours of 1st March, 2011, **Rajasthan has registered a population of 6,86,21,012 persons** by adding 1,21,13,824 persons to the total population of 5,65,07,188 of Census 2001 in absolute terms.

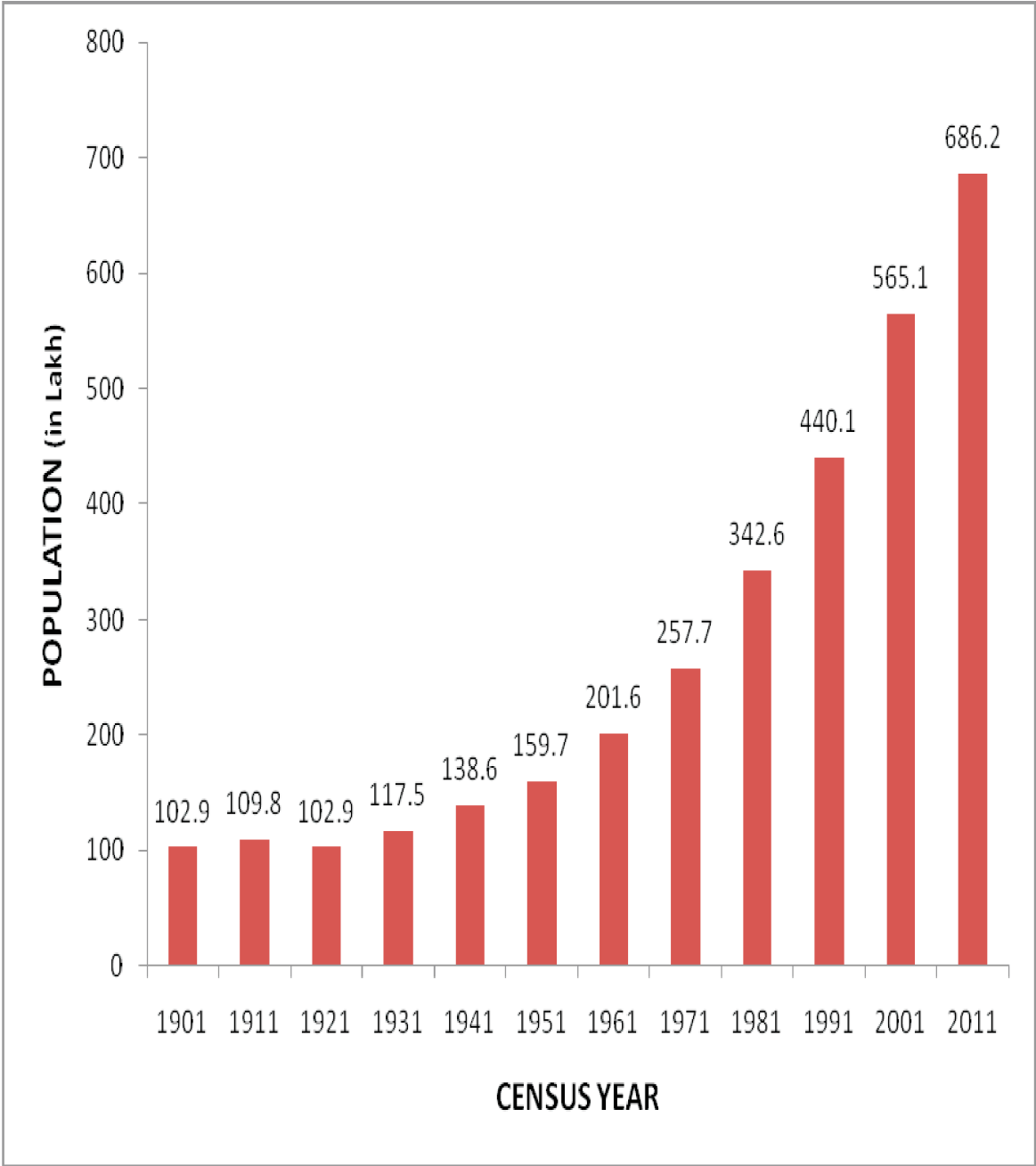
The decadal growth rate of the state has significantly declined from 28.41 percent in 1991-2001 to 21.44 percent in 2001-2011, registering a net decrease of 6.97 percent. The Table 2 shows the percentage decadal growth rate at the state and district level during the decades 1991-2001 and 2001-2011. All the districts of the state have shown a declining trend in the growth rate during the last decade.

Fifteen districts of the state have reported higher growth rates than the State average of 21.44% during the decade 2001-11. These are Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Banswara, Jalor, Dungarpur, Bikaner, Kota, Dausa, Udaipur, Pratapgarh, Dhaulpur, Alwar and Sirohi. **Barmer has registered the highest growth rate of 32.55% whereas the growth rate of Ganganagar is the lowest at 10.06%.** The desert districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jalor have attained higher growth rates ranging from 24.48 to 32.55 percent. The districts of Jaisalmer and Barmer show a disconcerting growth rate above 32 percent although it is lower than their 2001 rate of 47.5 and 36.9 percent respectively. Likewise, Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur and Pratapgarh districts which constitute the tribal belt of Rajasthan, have also exhibited higher growth rates ranging from 22.84 percent to 26.58 percent during the decade 2001-11. The decline in growth rate in these districts appears marginal (Table 3).

The district of Ganganagar has shown the lowest decadal growth rate at 10.06%, followed by Jhunjhunun (11.81%) and Pali (11.99%).

The distribution of growth rates district wise during the decade 1991-01 and 2001-2011 has been depicted in Fig. 1.

Fig.1
Trends in Population 1901-2011



Statement 1

**Percent decadal growth rates of first five and last five districts of state
attained during the decade 2001-11 and 1991-2001**

<u>Highest</u>	<u>2001-2011</u>	<u>1991-2001</u>
1. Barmer	32.55	36.90
2. Jaisalmer	32.22	47.52
3. Jodhpur	27.69	34.04
4. Jaipur	26.91	35.06
5. Banswara	26.58	29.62
<u>Lowest</u>	<u>2001-2011</u>	<u>1991-2001</u>
1. Ganganagar	10.06	27.59
2. Jhunjhunun	11.81	20.93
3. Pali	11.99	22.46
4. Bundi	15.70	24.98
5. Chittaurgarh	16.09	20.44

Between Census 2001 to Census 2011, the sharpest decline in growth rate is reported by Ganganagar (17.53 per cent points) followed by Jaisalmer (-15.30), Bikaner (-13.23), Pali (-10.47) and Nagaur (-10.14). On the other hand Jalor (-0.51), Dungarpur (-1.26), Rajsamand (-2.08), Banswara (-3.04) and Udaipur (-3.45) are the tribal districts of the State where decline in growth rates has been minimal.

Statement 2
District wise Decadal Growth Rate of Population

District Code	State/ District	Percentage Decadal Growth Rate of Population		
		1991-01	2001-11	Difference
08	Rajasthan	28.41	21.44	-6.97
01	Ganganagar	27.59	10.06	-17.53
02	Hanumangarh	24.39	17.24	-7.16
03	Bikaner	37.71	24.48	-13.23
04	Churu	23.51	20.35	-3.17
05	Jhunjhunun	20.93	11.81	-9.13
06	Alwar	30.31	22.75	-7.57
07	Bharatpur	27.22	21.39	-5.83
08	Dhaulpur	31.19	22.78	-8.41
09	Karauli	30.41	20.94	-9.46
10	Sawai Madhopur	27.55	19.79	-7.76
11	Dausa	32.40	23.75	-8.65
12	Jaipur	35.06	26.91	-8.16
13	Sikar	24.14	17.04	-7.09
14	Nagaur	29.38	19.25	-10.14
15	Jodhpur	34.04	27.69	-6.35
16	Jaisalmer	47.52	32.22	-15.30
17	Barmer	36.90	32.55	-4.35
18	Jalor	26.81	26.31	-0.51
19	Sirohi	30.13	21.86	-8.27
20	Pali	22.46	11.99	-10.47
21	Ajmer	26.17	18.66	-7.52
22	Tonk	24.27	17.33	-6.94
23	Bundi	24.98	15.70	-9.28
24	Bhilwara	26.39	19.27	-7.11
25	Rajsamand	19.96	17.89	-2.08
26	Dungarpur	26.65	25.39	-1.26
27	Banswara	29.62	26.58	-3.04
28	Chittaurgarh	20.44	16.09	-4.35
29	Kota	28.52	24.34	-4.18
30	Baran	26.08	19.82	-6.26
31	Jhalawar	23.34	19.57	-3.77
32	Udaipur	27.09	23.63	-3.45
33	Pratapgarh*	27.61	22.84	-4.78

*: Newly formed district

Jaipur remains the most populated district of the State, with a population of 66,63,971. Its proportion to total population of the state has increased from 9.29 in 2001 to 9.71 in 2011. Jodhpur is the second largest district with a total population of 36,85,681. Alwar, which was 2nd largest district in 2011, has slipped to 3rd rank. The gap in the total population of these two districts is very low in 2011. Nagaur, Udaipur and Sikar have retained their ranks. Barmer has jumped from 10th rank in 2001 to 7th in 2011. It is interesting to note that the gap in the total population as per 2011 between the districts at rank 1 and 2 i.e. of Jaipur and Jodhpur is of 30 lakhs which is quite significant. Jaipur is almost 10 times more populous than Jaisalmer as per Census 2011. As the rank of the districts descends the gap between their populations is gradual as may be seen from Statement 3.

Statement 3
Ranking of Districts by Population Size, 2001 and 2011

Rank in 2011	District	Population 2011	Population 2001	Rank in 2001
1	2	3	5	7
1	Jaipur	6663971	5251071	1
2	Jodhpur	3685681	2886505	3
3	Alwar	3671999	2991552	2
4	Nagaur	3309234	2775058	4
5	Udaipur	3067549	2481201	5
6	Sikar	2677737	2287788	6
7	Barmer	2604453	1964835	10
8	Ajmer	2584913	2178447	7
9	Bharatpur	2549121	2100020	8
10	Bhilwara	2410459	2020969	9
11	Bikaner	2367745	1902110	12
12	Jhunjhunun	2139658	1913689	11
13	Churu	2041172	1696039	15
14	Pali	2038533	1820251	13
15	Ganganagar	1969520	1789423	14
16	Kota	1950491	1568705	16
17	Jalor	1830151	1448940	18

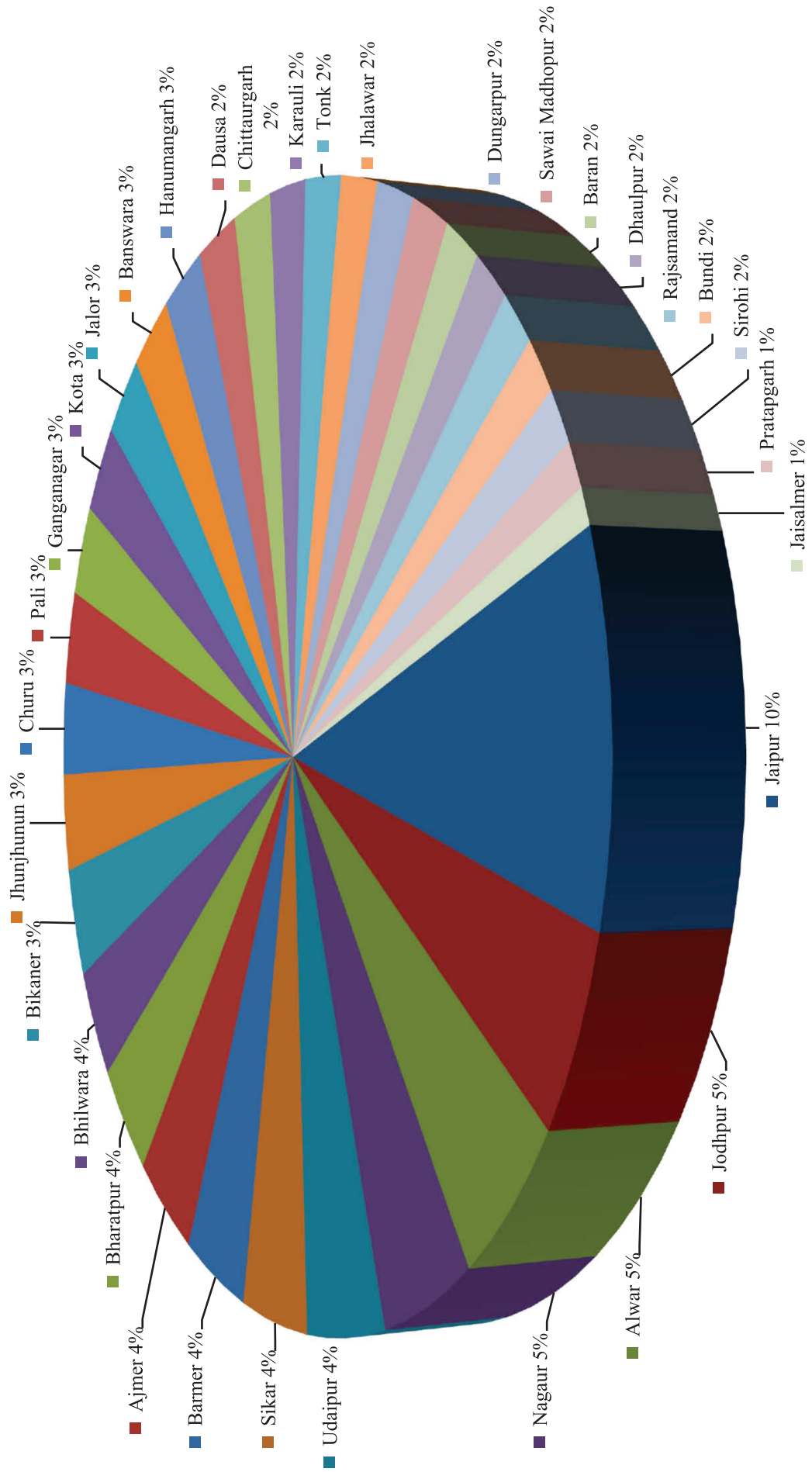
Rank in 2011	District	Population 2011	Population 2001	Rank in 2001
1	2	3	5	7
18	Banswara	1798194	1420601	19
19	Hanumangarh	1779650	1518005	17
20	Dausa	1637226	1323002	21
21	Chittaurgarh	1544392	1330360	20
22	Karauli	1458459	1205888	23
23	Tonk	1421711	1211671	22
24	Jhalawar	1411327	1180323	24
25	Dungarpur	1388906	1107643	26
26	Sawai Madhopur	1338114	1117057	25
27	Baran	1223921	1021473	27
28	Dhaulpur	1207293	983258	28
29	Rajsamand	1158283	982523	29
30	Bundi	1113725	962620	30
31	Sirohi	1037185	851107	31
32	Pratapgarh*	868231	706807	32
33	Jaisalmer	672008	508247	33

At the bottom of the ladder is Jaisalmer district with almost 1% share of total State population.

Of the total 33 districts of the State, 18 have reported decline in proportion of their population to State's total population while the remaining 15 claim a larger share. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar, Udaipur, Kota, Bikaner are the major districts where the proportion has increased. It is noteworthy that of these Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner have Municipal Corporations. Among the major districts, this proportion has declined in Ajmer and Bharatpur (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2

Distribution of Population Districtwise : Rajasthan 2011



Statement 4

District wise Percentage of Population to State Population

Sr	District	Percent to total population of the State 2011	Percent to total population of the State 2001	Difference
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jaipur	9.71	9.29	0.42
2	Barmer	3.80	3.48	0.32
3	Jodhpur	5.37	5.11	0.26
4	Banswara	2.62	2.51	0.11
5	Jalor	2.67	2.56	0.10
6	Bikaner	3.45	3.37	0.08
7	Jaisalmer	0.98	0.90	0.08
8	Udaipur	4.47	4.39	0.08
9	Kota	2.84	2.78	0.07
10	Dungarpur	2.02	1.96	0.06
11	Alwar	5.35	5.29	0.06
12	Dausa	2.39	2.34	0.05
13	Dhaulpur	1.76	1.74	0.02
14	Pratapgarh*	1.27	1.25	0.01
15	Sirohi	1.51	1.51	0.01
16	Bharatpur	3.72	3.72	0.00
17	Karauli	2.13	2.13	-0.01
18	Baran	1.78	1.81	-0.02
19	Sawai Madhopur	1.95	1.98	-0.03
20	Churu	2.98	3.00	-0.03
21	Jhalawar	2.06	2.09	-0.03
22	Rajsamand	1.69	1.74	-0.05
23	Bhilwara	3.51	3.58	-0.06
24	Tonk	2.07	2.14	-0.07
25	Bundi	1.62	1.70	-0.08
26	Ajmer	3.77	3.86	-0.09
27	Nagaur	4.82	4.91	-0.09
28	Hanumangarh	2.59	2.69	-0.09
29	Chittaurgarh	2.25	2.35	-0.10
30	Sikar	3.90	4.05	-0.15
31	Pali	2.97	3.22	-0.25
32	Jhunjhunun	3.12	3.39	-0.27
33	Ganganagar	2.87	3.17	-0.30

Decadal variation since 1901:

The population of the state has increased more than six fold from 1901 to 2011. It was 1,02,94,090 in 1901 which increased to 6,86,21,012 in 2011 adding 5,83,26,922 persons in absolute terms. The State witnessed a sharp decline in the population by 6,90,861 during the decade 1911-21 due to epidemics and famine which took heavy toll of life. Since then, the fluctuating trend is seen in the growth rate of population of the state. It increased up to 1941 and dipped in 1951 because of partition of the country. Again the growth rate of the population showed an increasing trend up to 1981 reaching growth rate of 32.97 per cent. **The growth rates reached a plateau during 1991 and 2001 at 28.44 and 28.41 per cent. Census 2011 brings the heartening news of sharp decline in growth rate after two decades, from 28.41 to 21.44 per cent as is reflected from the Statement 4. It is also to be noted that this trend is prevalent across all districts.**

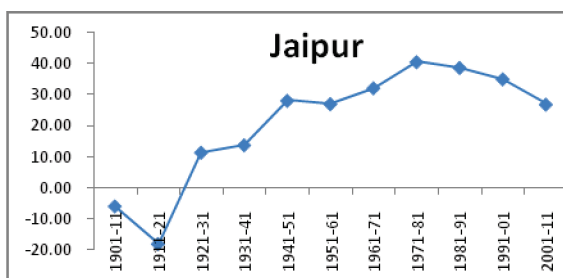
Statement 5

Percentage decadal variation in Population 1901 – 2011

State	Year	Population	Decadal variation	Percentage decadal growth
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	1901	10294090	-	-
	1911	10983509	+689419	+6.70
	1921	10292648	-690861	-6.29
	1931	11747974	+1455326	+14.14
	1941	13863859	+2115885	+18.01
	1951	15970774	+2106915	+15.20
	1961	20155602	+4184828	+26.20
	1971	25765806	+5610204	+27.83
	1981	34261862	+8496056	+32.97
	1991	44005990	+9744128	+28.44
	2001	56507188	+12501198	+28.41
	2011	68621012	+12113824	+21.44

Fig. 3

Trends in Decadal Growth Rate of Population for Highest 5 Districts



Trends in Decadal Growth Rate of Population for lowest 5 Districts

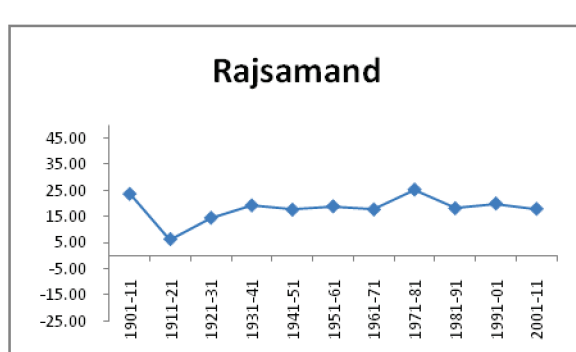
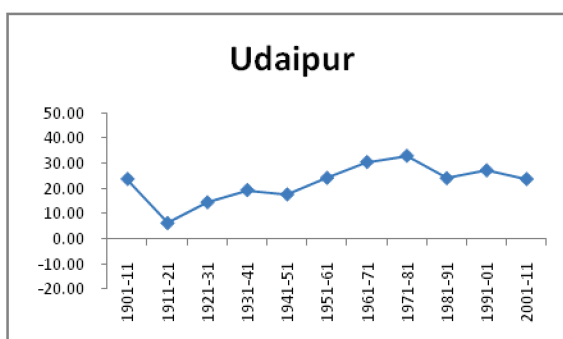
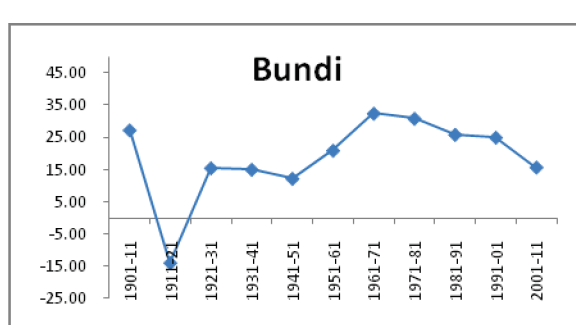
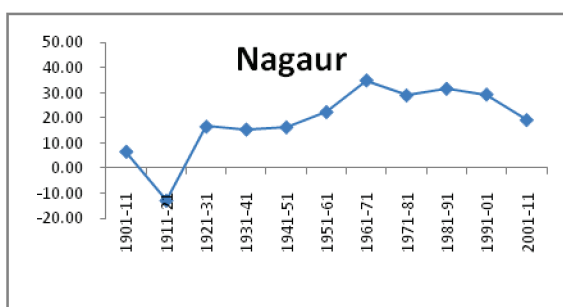
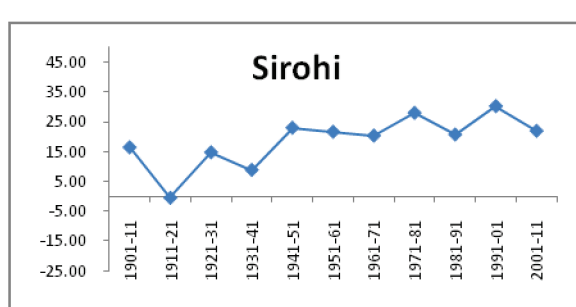
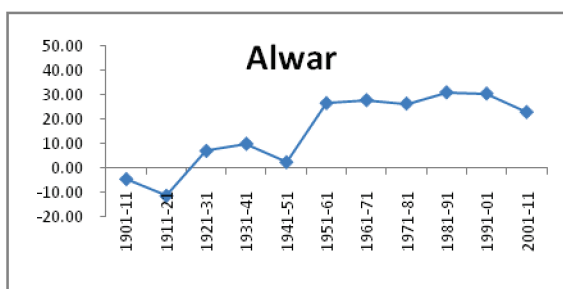
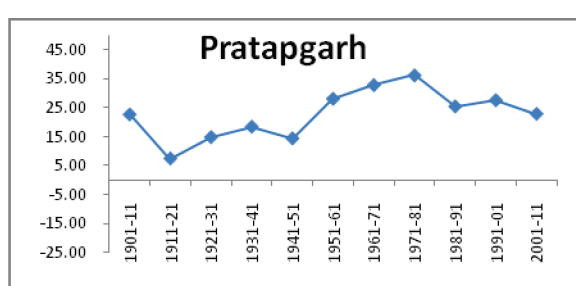
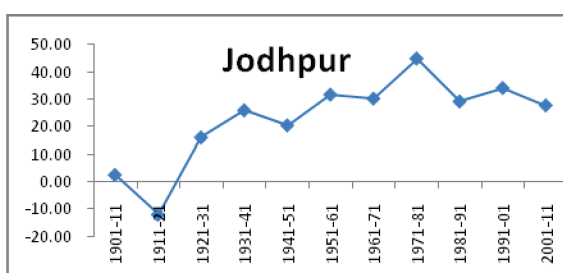
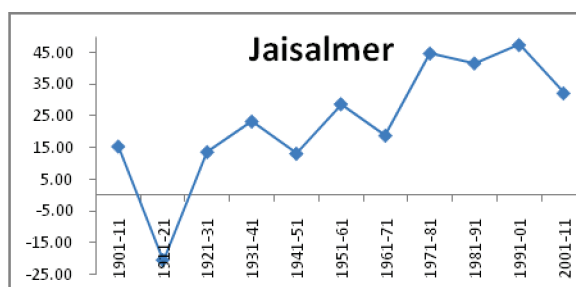
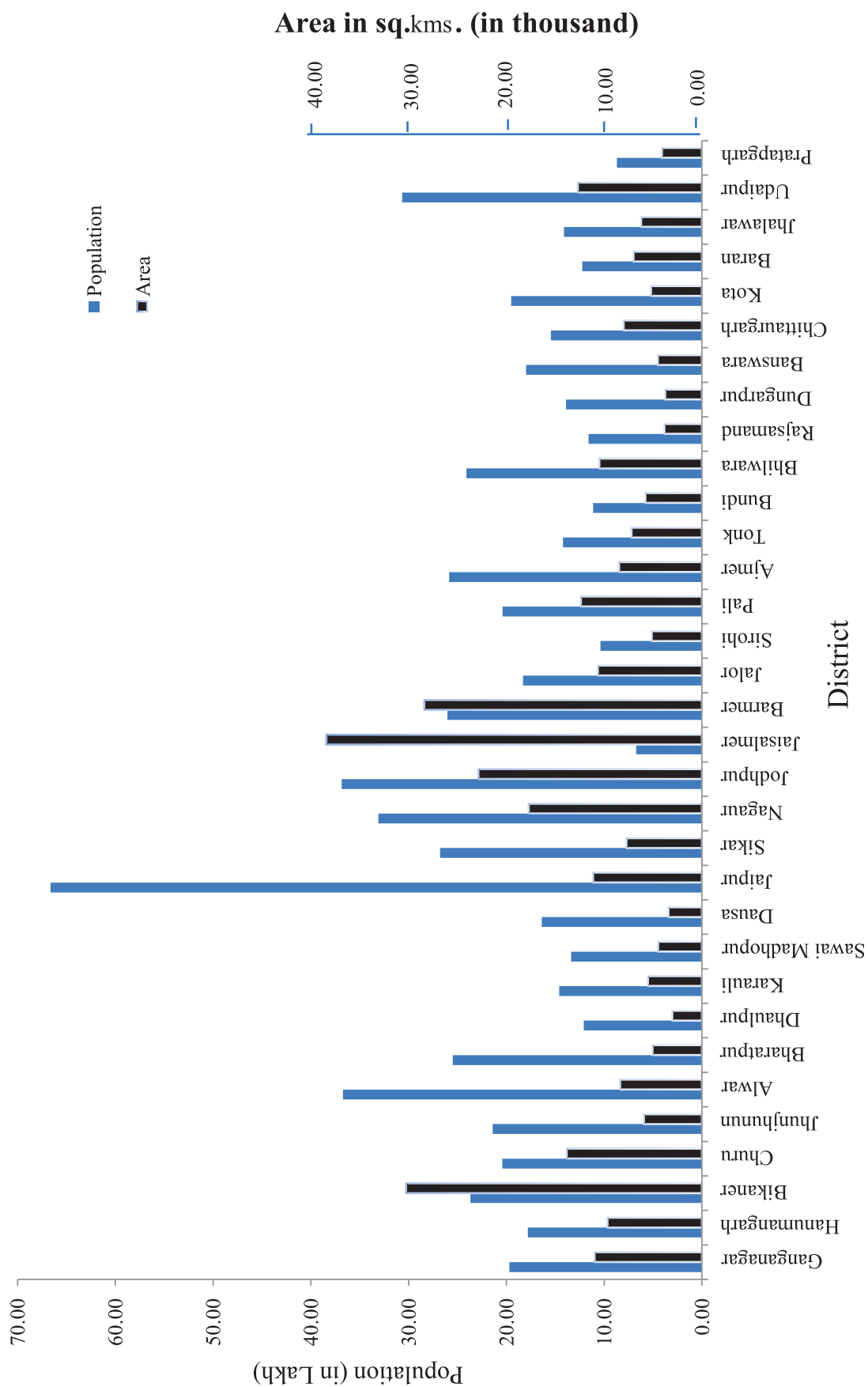


Fig. 4
Comparison between District Area and Population



Proportion of Child Population in age-group 0-6 to Total Population 2011:

The collection and compilation of data on child population in the age-group 0-6 although primarily intended for calculating the literacy rates, allows us to broadly analyze its possible linkages with growth of population. The Statement 6 gives the child population proportion in the age group 0-6 to the total population of the state and district levels for 2001 and 2011 by sex.

Statement 6 Proportion of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 to Total Population: 2001 and 2011

District Code	State/ District	Proportion of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 to Total					
		2001			2011		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
08	Rajasthan	18.85	18.97	18.72	15.31	15.67	14.92
01	Ganganagar	16.66	16.87	16.42	12.81	13.04	12.56
02	Hanumangarh	16.87	17.07	16.65	13.09	13.35	12.80
03	Bikaner	19.86	19.61	20.13	16.66	16.67	16.64
04	Churu	19.63	20.05	19.18	15.38	15.71	15.02
05	Jhunjhunun	17.52	18.30	16.69	13.34	14.20	12.43
06	Alwar	19.44	19.43	19.46	15.81	16.08	15.50
07	Bharatpur	20.38	20.11	20.69	16.90	17.03	16.75
08	Dhaulpur	22.40	22.01	22.87	17.86	17.77	17.96
09	Karauli	20.61	20.41	20.84	16.42	16.55	16.27
10	Sawai Madhopur	18.51	18.39	18.65	14.86	15.08	14.60
11	Dausa	20.13	20.06	20.20	15.69	16.06	15.27
12	Jaipur	17.51	17.49	17.53	13.72	14.09	13.31
13	Sikar	18.30	18.93	17.63	14.03	14.82	13.20
14	Nagaur	18.97	19.29	18.63	15.07	15.55	14.56
15	Jodhpur	19.31	19.18	19.46	16.09	16.30	15.85
16	Jaisalmer	22.04	21.48	22.72	19.40	19.21	19.63
17	Barmer	22.18	21.88	22.52	19.17	19.18	19.16
18	Jalor	21.47	21.94	20.98	17.15	17.70	16.57
19	Sirohi	19.85	20.11	19.58	16.55	16.98	16.10
20	Pali	18.56	19.10	18.01	14.37	15.08	13.66
21	Ajmer	17.13	17.20	17.04	14.50	14.93	14.04
22	Tonk	18.46	18.53	18.39	14.14	14.64	13.60
23	Bundi	18.16	18.12	18.22	14.19	14.47	13.90
24	Bhilwara	17.86	17.98	17.74	14.78	15.18	14.36
25	Rajsamand	18.25	18.85	17.64	15.02	15.79	14.24
26	Dungarpur	20.91	21.63	20.21	17.25	17.92	16.58
27	Banswara	20.92	21.05	20.79	17.87	18.37	17.36
28	Chittaurgarh	16.60	16.95	16.24	13.56	14.04	13.06
29	Kota	16.00	15.87	16.14	12.74	12.86	12.62
30	Baran	18.55	18.46	18.66	14.67	14.85	14.47
31	Jhalawar	17.73	17.66	17.81	14.46	14.76	14.15
32	Udaipur	18.45	18.66	18.22	16.27	16.59	15.93
33	Pratapgarh*	20.18	20.35	20.02	17.13	17.63	16.62

In Rajasthan, the proportion of Child Population in the age group 0-6 has decreased by 3.54 from 18.85 per cent in 2001 to 15.31 in 2011. In case of males and females the percentages dropped by 3.30 and 3.80 points respectively as shown in Statement 6.

The distribution of districts by their ranges of the proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 for Censuses 2001 and 2011 is given in Statement 7.

Statement 7

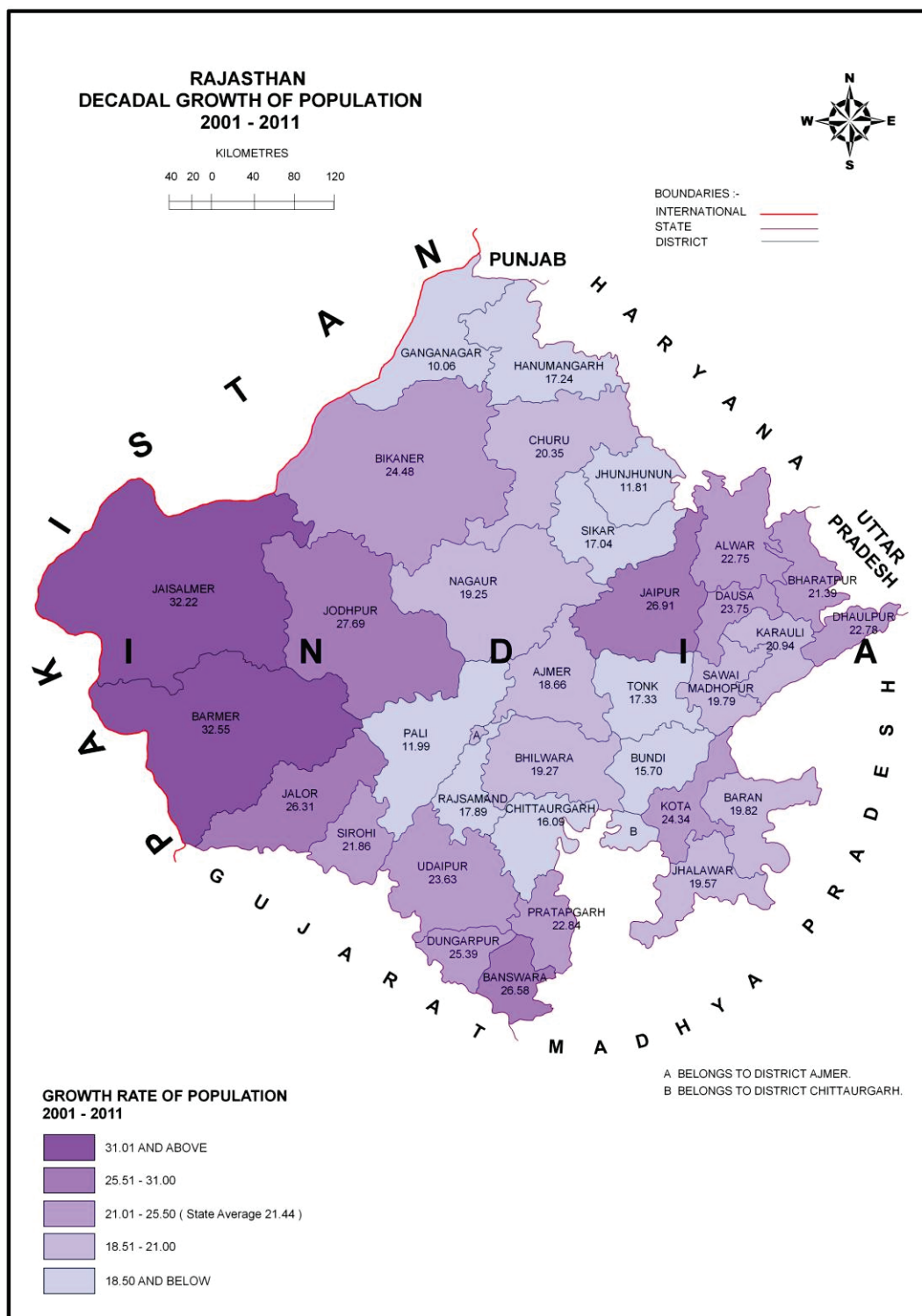
Distribution of Districts by their ranges of the proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 for the years 2001 and 2011 census

Range of proportion of child population in the age group 0-6	Number of Districts 2001	Percentage of population to total population 2001 (all ages)	Number of Districts 2011	Percentage of Population to total population 2011 (all ages)
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 9.00	0	0	0	0
9.00-11.99	0	0	0	0
12.00-13.99	0	0	6	23.39
14.00-15.99	0	0	14	40.86
16.00-17.99	9	33.18	11	30.98
18.00 and above	24	66.82	2	4.77

During 2001 Census, none of the districts had proportion of child population (0-6) below 16 whereas only 9 districts of the state had proportion of child population in the range of 16-17.99, comprising 33.18 percent of population (0-6). The majority of the districts numbering 24 had proportion of child population (0-6) in the range 18 and above. Contrary to it during 2011 Census, 31 districts had proportion of child population in the age group below 18 whereas only 2 districts with 4.77 percent of the population (0-6) lie in the range 18.00 above.

It is interesting to note that all the districts of the state have recorded a decline in proportion of the child population in the age group 0-6 for both the sex from 2001 to 2011. As compared to males the decline in the proportion of child population for females is higher in all the districts except in Churu, Dausa and Chittaurgarh districts as in evident from Statement 6.

Map 2



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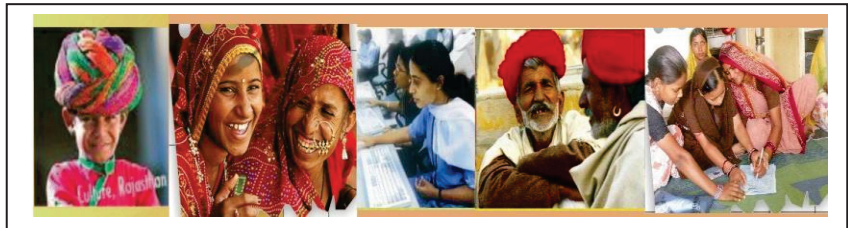


2011



4

Density of Population



4

Density of Population

One of the important indices of a nation's demography is the density of population. It is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer. As the area of the state is static, with the increase of population, density of population is bound to increase. **The density of population in Rajasthan has increased from 165 in 2001 to 201 in 2011.**

Statement 8
Density of population 1901-2011

Census Year	Density (per sq. km)
1901	30
1911	32
1921	30
1931	34
1941	41
1951	47
1961	59
1971	75
1981	100
1991	129
2001	165
2011	201

The population density of the state has increased more than six times during the last 110 years. The density of population decreased from 32 to 30 during the decade 1911-21 but has registered an increasing trend thereafter. This trend is a matter of concern as high population density puts increasing pressure on scarce natural resources and also adversely affects the quality of life.

Changes from last decade:

Statement 9
Ranking of Districts by Density: 2001 and 2011

Rank in 2011	States/Union territories#/Districts	Density (Per sq. km)		Rank in 2001
		2011	2001	
1	2	3	4	5
0	Rajasthan	201	165	0
1	Jaipur	598	471	1
2	Bharatpur	503	415	2
3	Dausa	476	384	3
4	Alwar	438	357	4
5	Banswara	399	315	7
6	Dhaulpur	398	324	5
7	Kota	374	301	8
8	Dungarpur	368	294	10
9	Jhunjhunun	361	323	6
10	Sikar	346	296	9
11	Ajmer	305	257	11
12	Rajsamand	302	256	12
13	Sawai Madhopur	297	248	13
14	Karauli	264	219	14
15	Udaipur	242	196	15
16	Bhilwara	230	193	16
17	Jhalawar	227	190	17
18	Pratapgarh*	211	172	18
19	Sirohi	202	166	22
20	Tonk	198	168	19
21	Chittaurgarh	193	166	21
22	Bundi	193	167	20
23	Nagaur	187	157	25
24	Hanumangarh	184	157	24
25	Ganganagar	179	163	23
26	Baran	175	146	27
27	Jalor	172	136	28
28	Pali	165	147	26
29	Jodhpur	161	126	29
30	Churu	148	123	30
31	Barmer	92	69	31
32	Bikaner	78	63	32
33	Jaisalmer	17	13	33

Jaipur is the most densely populated district of the state with 598 persons per sq. km. Bharatpur and Dausa districts come next with density of population of 503 and 476 respectively. Jaisalmer is the most thinly populated district with just 17 persons per sq. km.

Not only is Jaipur the most thickly populated district of the state, its rate of growth is also the highest as its population density has increased by 127 percent point during the decade 2001-11. Dausa district comes next with an increase of 92 percent point. On the other hand Jaisalmer district has registered an increase of just 4 percent point.

Statement 10
Districts with maximum increase of population density

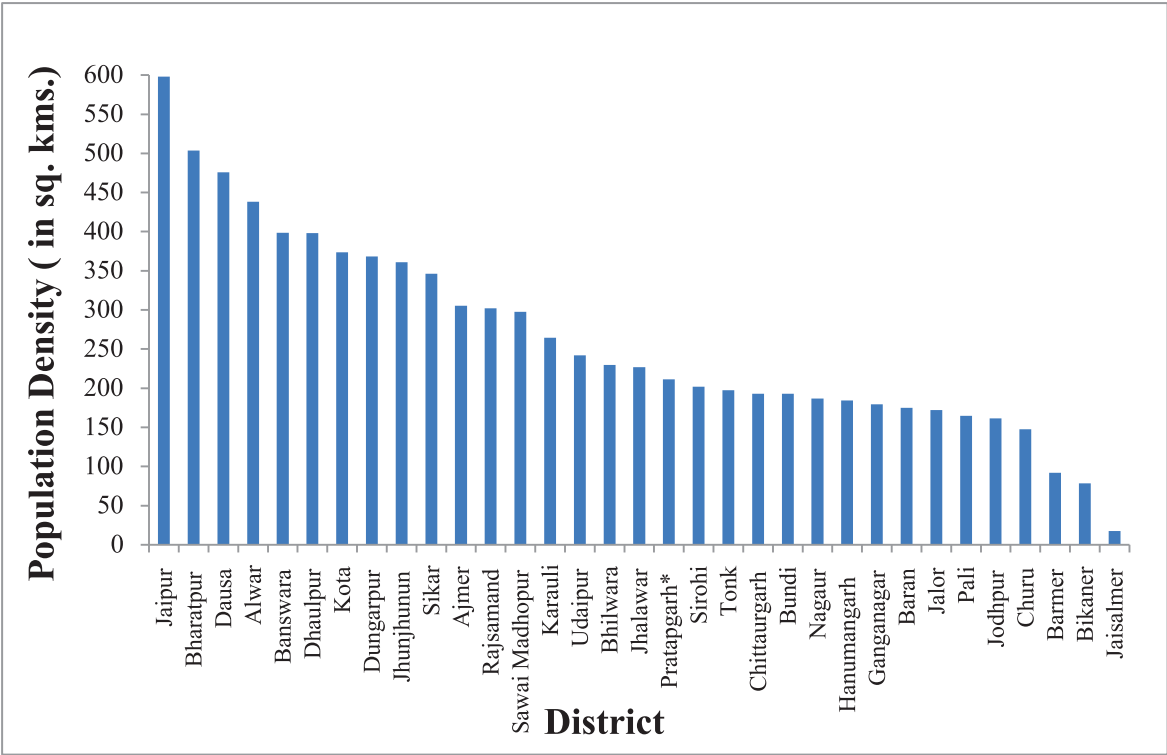
Districts	Population Density		Increase (per sq. km.)
	2001	2011	
Jaipur	471	598	+ 127
Dausa	384	476	+ 92
Bharatpur	415	503	+ 88
Banswara	315	399	+ 84
Alwar	357	438	+ 81

Statement 11
Districts with minimum increase of population density

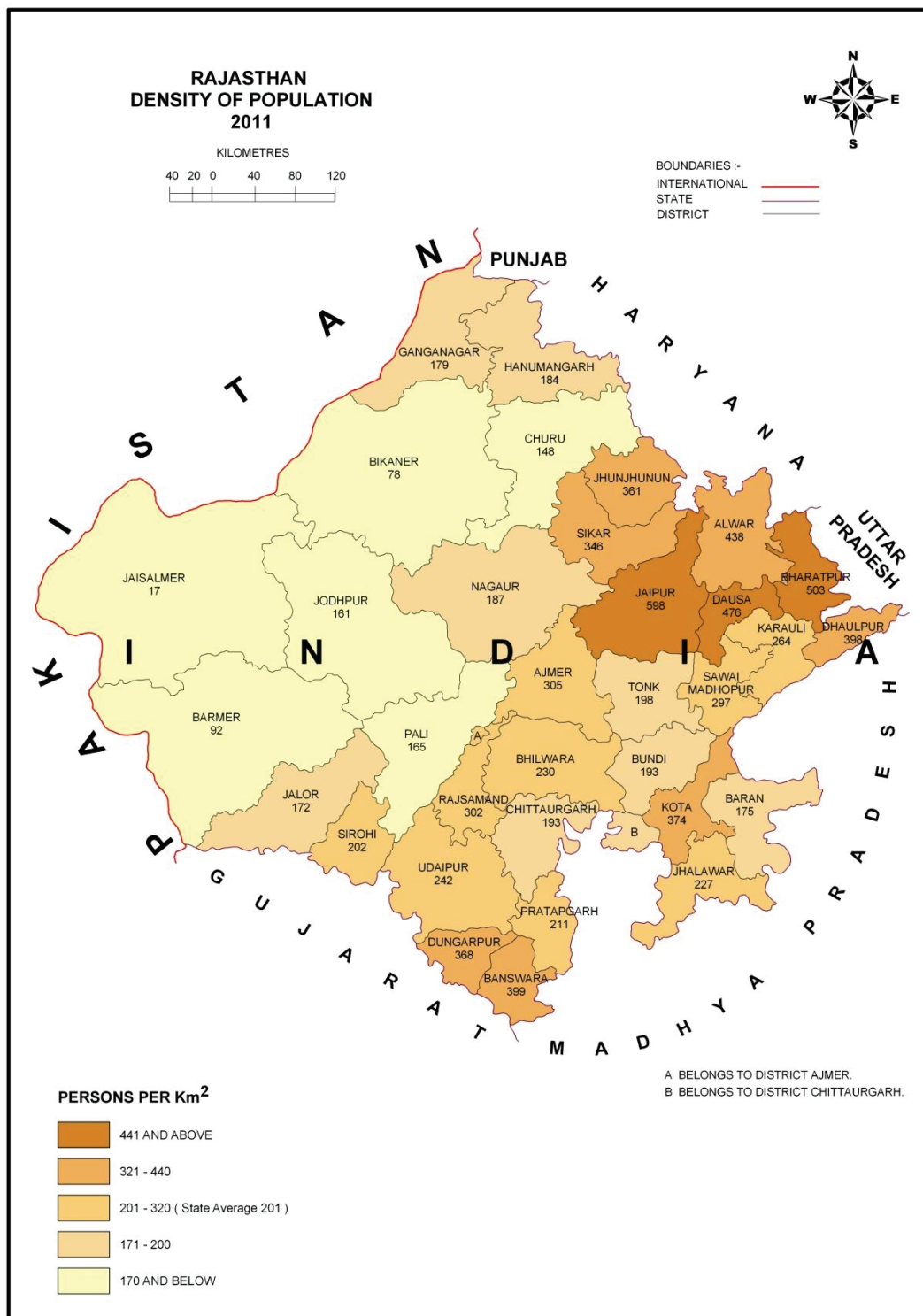
Districts	Population Density		Increase (per sq. km.)
	2001	2011	
Jaisalmer	13	17	+ 4
Bikaner	63	78	+ 15
Ganganagar	163	179	+ 16
Pali	147	165	+ 18
Barmer	69	92	+ 23

In the Census 2001, 22 districts had population density above state average. However in Census 2011, only 19 districts have population density above the state average of 201. The three districts that have moved down in 2011 are Tonk, Bundi and Chittaurgarh. **The increasing population density in the districts of Banswara and Dungarpur is an interesting trend as it does not fall in the overall regional pattern.**

Fig. 5
Population Density of Districts - 2011



Map 3

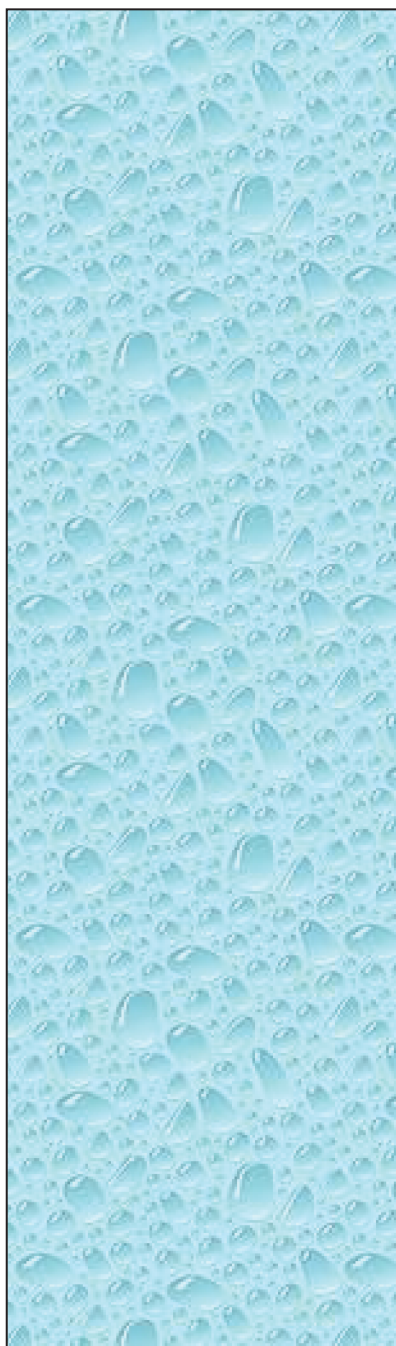


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2011



5

Sex Composition of Population



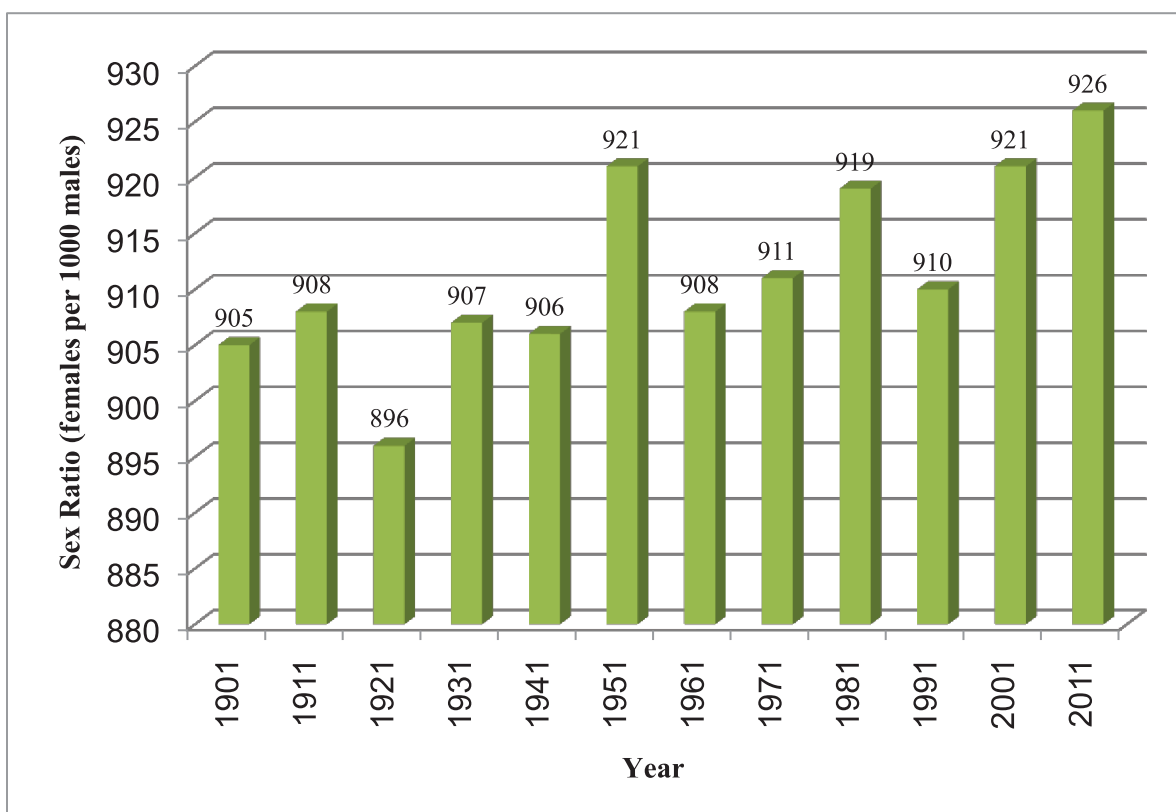
5

Sex Composition of Population

Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. Sex Ratio is an important social indicator to assess gender equality at a given point of time. It is mainly the outcome of the interplay of sex differentials in mortality, sex selective migration and sex ratio at birth. It is also impacted by the sex differential in population enumeration.

According to Census 2011, the Sex Ratio of Rajasthan stands at 926 which is a welcome improvement from 2001 Census which had recorded Sex Ratio as 921. The Sex Ratio recorded in Census 2011 is the highest recorded ever since 1901. The trend of sex ratio of the state from 1901 to 2011 is uneven though it has shown continuous improvement since 1991, as is evident from the bar diagram (Fig. 6).

Fig. 6
Sex Ratio – Rajasthan (1901 - 2011)



If we analyze the sex ratio at the district level for Census 2011, a clear geographical divide is seen. A complete stretch of districts of western and northern Rajasthan comprising Barmer, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar and Hanumangarh have sex ratios below the state average of 926. Similarly an unbroken belt of districts of eastern Rajasthan comprising Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Jaipur, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and the districts of Bundi and Kota in south east Rajasthan have sex ratios below the state average. The remaining districts forming the heartland from Churu and Jhunjhunun to Dungarpur and Banswara in the south have sex ratio above the state average as depicted in the Map 4

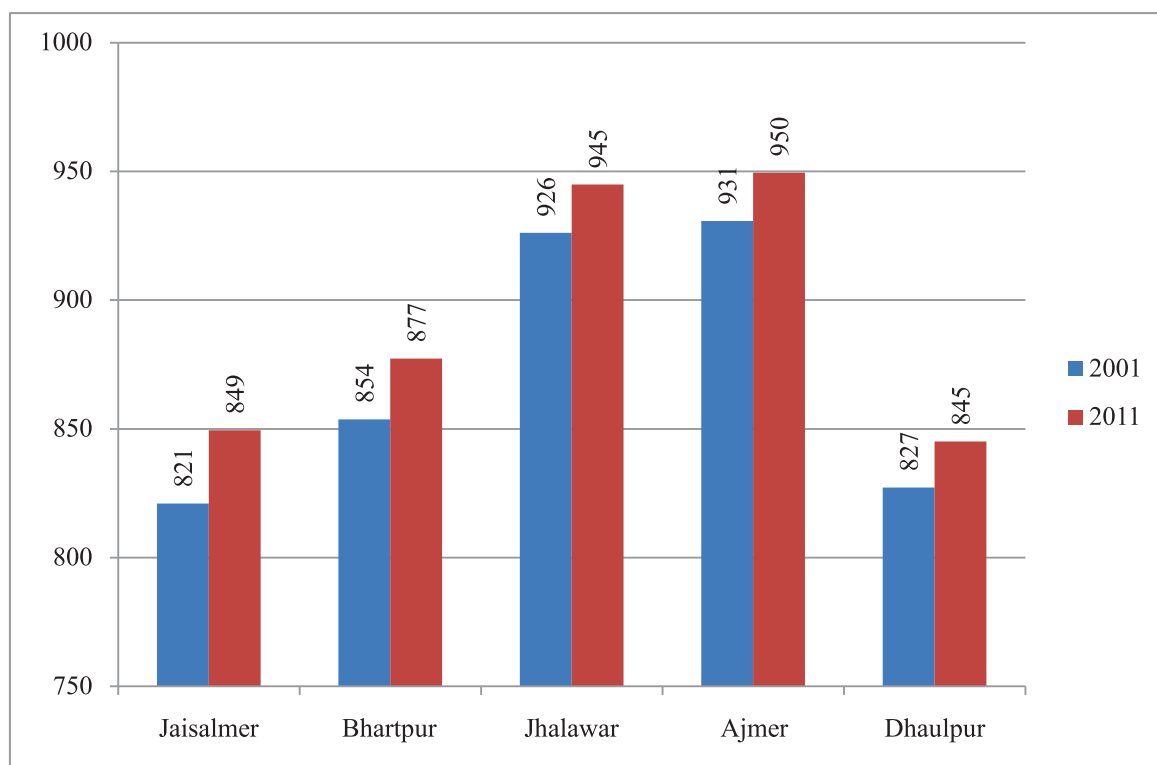
None of the districts of Rajasthan has attained sex ratio of 1000 as against 2 districts which reported this feature in Census 2011. Despite a fall of 32 points, Dungarpur retains its position as the district with highest sex ratio of 990 in the State, followed by Rajsamand with 988. 18 districts have sex ratio of 926 or above. The remaining 15 districts have sex ratio below state average. Dhaulpur gets the dubious distinction of the district with lowest sex ratio of 845 upstaging Jaisalmer which held this place in Census 2001.

Statement 12 Top Five districts – Improvement in sex ratio

District	2001	2011	Increase in percent point
Jaisalmer	821	849	+28
Bharatpur	854	877	+23
Jhalawar	926	945	+19
Ajmer	931	950	+19
Dhaulpur	827	845	+18

Sex ratio in Jaisalmer district has improved remarkably from 821 in 2001 to 849 in 2011 though it is still far below state average and has elevated only to 32nd position in 2011 from 33 in 2001. Sex ratio has also improved in Jhalawar, Ajmer, Bharatpur and Dhaulpur districts although they are still below state average as may be seen from the above Statement 12.

Fig. 7
Improvement in Sex Ratio - Top 5 Districts

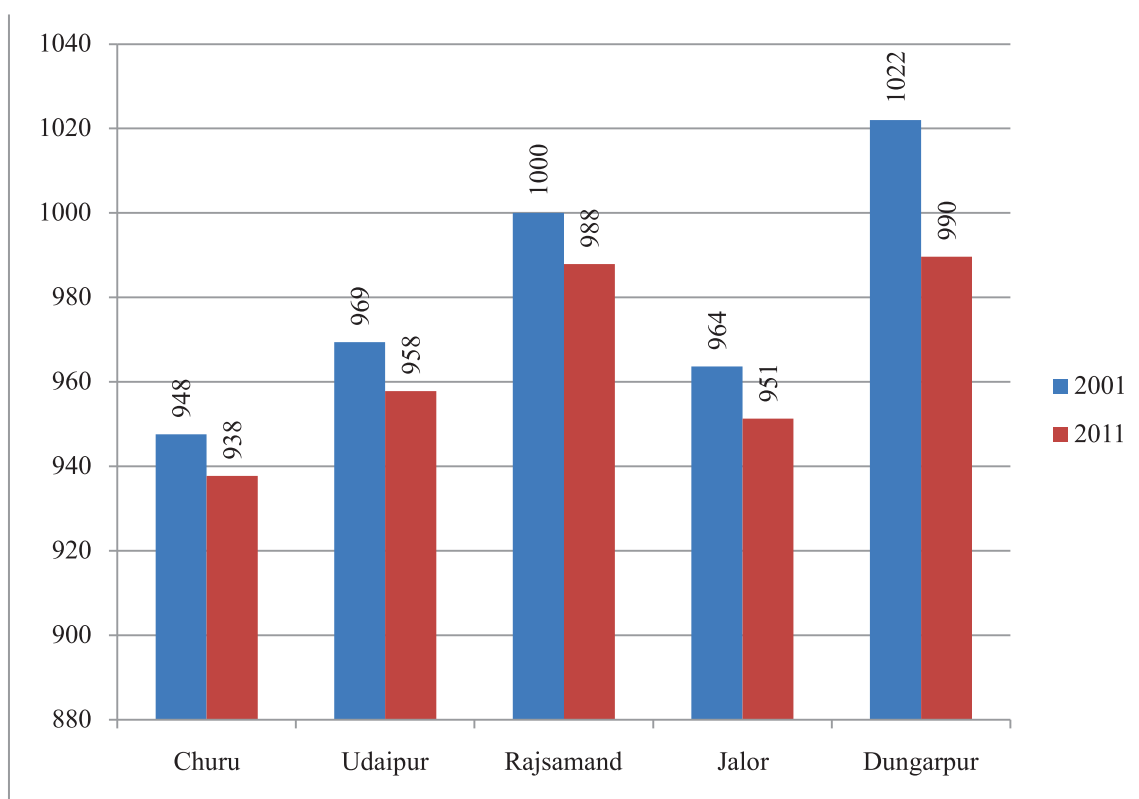


Statement 13
Districts with sharpest Decline in sex ratio

District	2001	2011	Decline in percent point
Dungarpur	1022	990	- 32
Jalor	964	951	- 13
Rajsamand	1000	988	- 12
Udaipur	969	958	- 11
Churu	948	938	- 10

Dungarpur is the most affected district where sex ratio has declined by 32 percent point. The other districts are Jalor, Rajsamand, Udaipur and Churu, showing decline in sex ratio from 13 to 10 percent point as is evident from above inset Statement and the Bar Diagram (Fig. 8)

Fig. 8
Decreased Sex Ratio - Most Affected 5 Districts



Based on data of Census 2001, 15 districts were identified as gender sensitive. Of these 13 districts, viz. Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalor, had sex ratio below 900. In Census 2011, the sex ratio of eastern districts of Rajasthan viz. Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur, has improved from 2001 although it is still below 900. Similarly Ganganagar and Jaisalmer districts too have improved but recorded sex ratio below 900. The sex ratio recorded by the districts from 1901-2011 can be seen from Table 4.

A comparative presentation of sex ratio of the districts of the state by range for 2001 and 2011 has been given in the Statement 14. The Statement shows almost similar distribution of districts by range of sex ratio in 2001 and 2011. In 2001 there were 16 districts having sex ratio up to 915, whereas this number is 14 in 2011. The percentage of population in the range upto 915 has improved marginally from 51.49 to 48.90 in 2001 and 2011

respectively. The numbers of districts in the range 916-950 as well as in the range 986 and above have also increased as is evident from the Statement.

Statement 14
Distribution of Districts by range of sex ratio: 2001 and 2011

Sex ratio	2001	Percentage of population to total population, 2001 (All age)	2011	Percentage of populaion to total population, 2011 (All age)
1	2	3	4	5
880 & below	5	11.66	4	8.58
881-915	11	39.83	10	40.32
916-950	7	20.89	10	27.63
951-985	8	23.92	6	16.79
986 & above	2	3.70	3	6.68

Sex Ratio (0-6 years age group)

The sex ratio for 0-6 year population in the State has declined sharply from 909 in Census 2001 to 883 in Census 2011. It is a matter of concern that the sex ratio of the state in the age group 0-6 is continuously declining since 1981. It was 954 in 1981 which dipped to 916 in 1991 and further to 909 in 2001. During the decade 2001-2011, it has drastically decreased by 26 percent point. Thus while the overall sex ratio at the State level has improved by 5 points, the 0-6 yr. sex ratio indicates a deepening social malaise.

Statement 15
Sex ratio – Rajasthan
In total population and 0-6 years age group

Year	Total population	0-6 years
1971	911	932
1981	919	954
1991	910	916
2001	921	909
2011	926	883

Sex Ratio (0-6 years age group) at District level

Almost all the districts except Ganganagar have registered decline in the sex ratio from Census 2001 to Census 2011. There were 23 districts in Census 2001 which recorded 0-6 year sex ratio above 900 where as this number has reduced to 9 in Census 2011.

Statement 16

District wise sex ratio 0-6: 2001 and 2011

District Code	State/ District	Sex Ratio 0-6 (Number of Females per 1000 Males)	
		2001	2011
08	Rajasthan	909	883
01	Ganganagar	850	854
02	Hanumangarh	872	869
03	Bikaner	920	902
04	Churu	906	896
05	Jhunjhunun	863	831
06	Alwar	887	861
07	Bharatpur	879	863
08	Dhaulpur	860	854
09	Karauli	873	844
10	Sawai Madhopur	902	865
11	Dausa	906	859
12	Jaipur	899	859
13	Sikar	885	841
14	Nagaur	915	888
15	Jodhpur	920	890
16	Jaisalmer	869	868
17	Barmer	919	899
18	Jalor	921	891
19	Sirohi	918	890
20	Pali	925	895
21	Ajmer	922	893
22	Tonk	927	882
23	Bundi	912	886
24	Bhilwara	949	916

District Code	State/ District	Sex Ratio 0-6 (Number of Females per 1000 Males)	
		2001	2011
25	Rajsamand	936	891
26	Dungarpur	955	916
27	Banswara	962	925
28	Chittaurgarh	926	903
29	Kota	912	889
30	Baran	919	902
31	Jhalawar	934	905
32	Udaipur	947	920
33	Pratapgarh*	953	926

The worst affected 5 districts are as per Statement 17. The sharp drop in the tribal districts comes as a surprise.

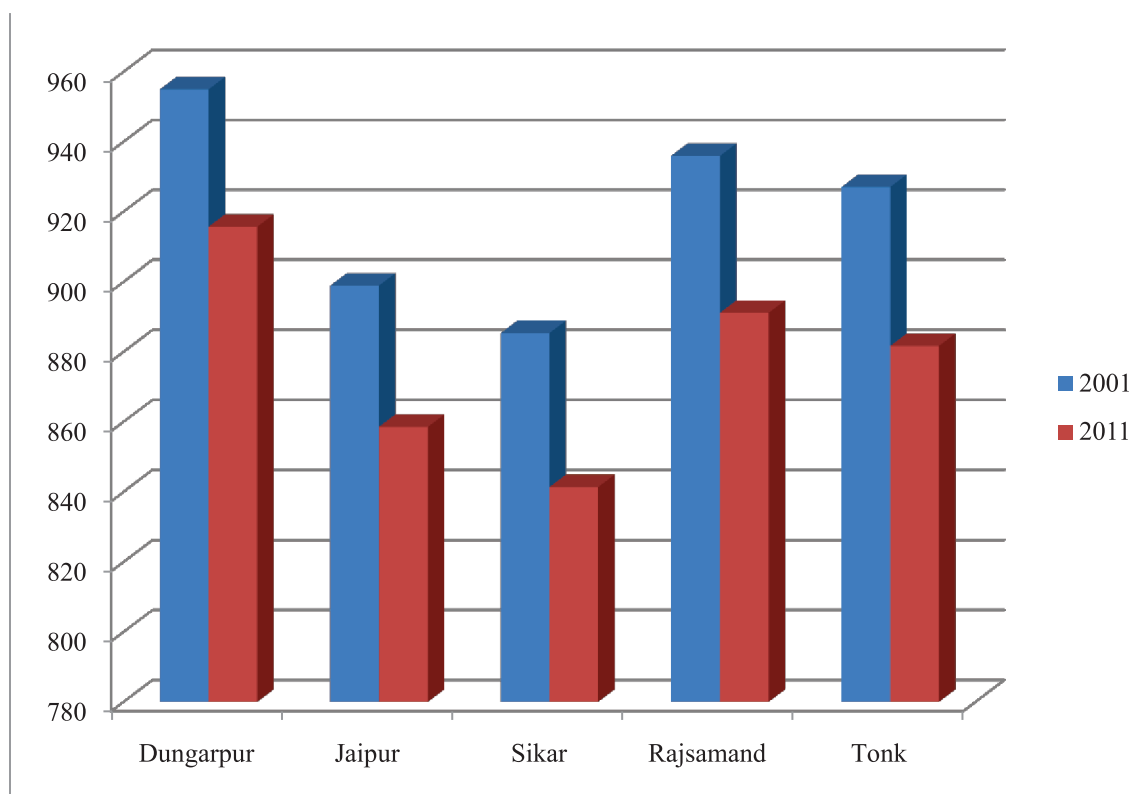
Statement 17

Child sex ratio – worst hit 5 districts

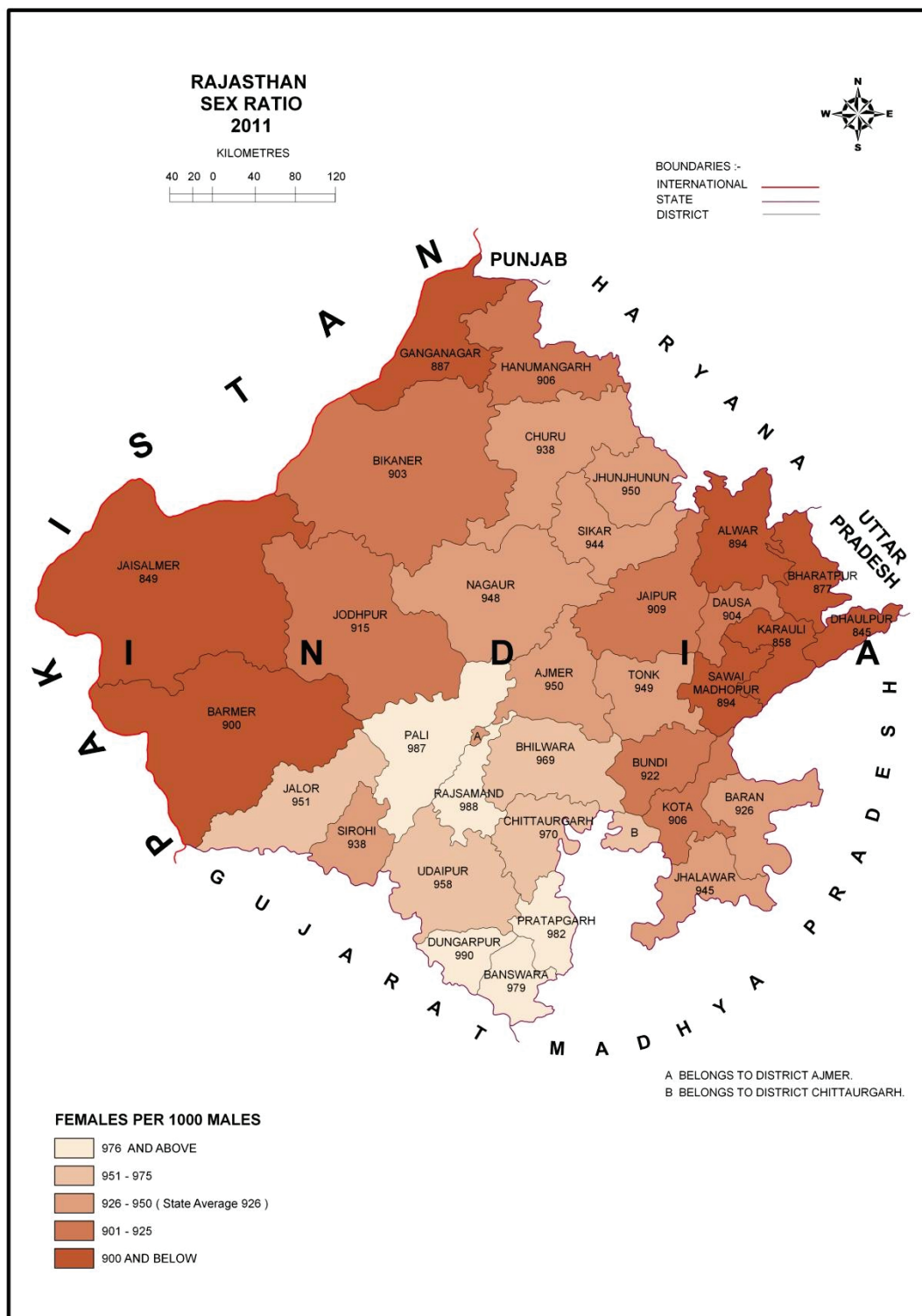
District	2001	2011	Decline by percent point
Dungarpur	955	916	- 39
Jaipur	899	859	- 40
Sikar	885	841	- 44
Rajsamand	936	891	- 45
Tonk	927	882	- 45

Fig. 9

Child Sex Ratio - Worst Hit Districts (0 - 6 years age group)



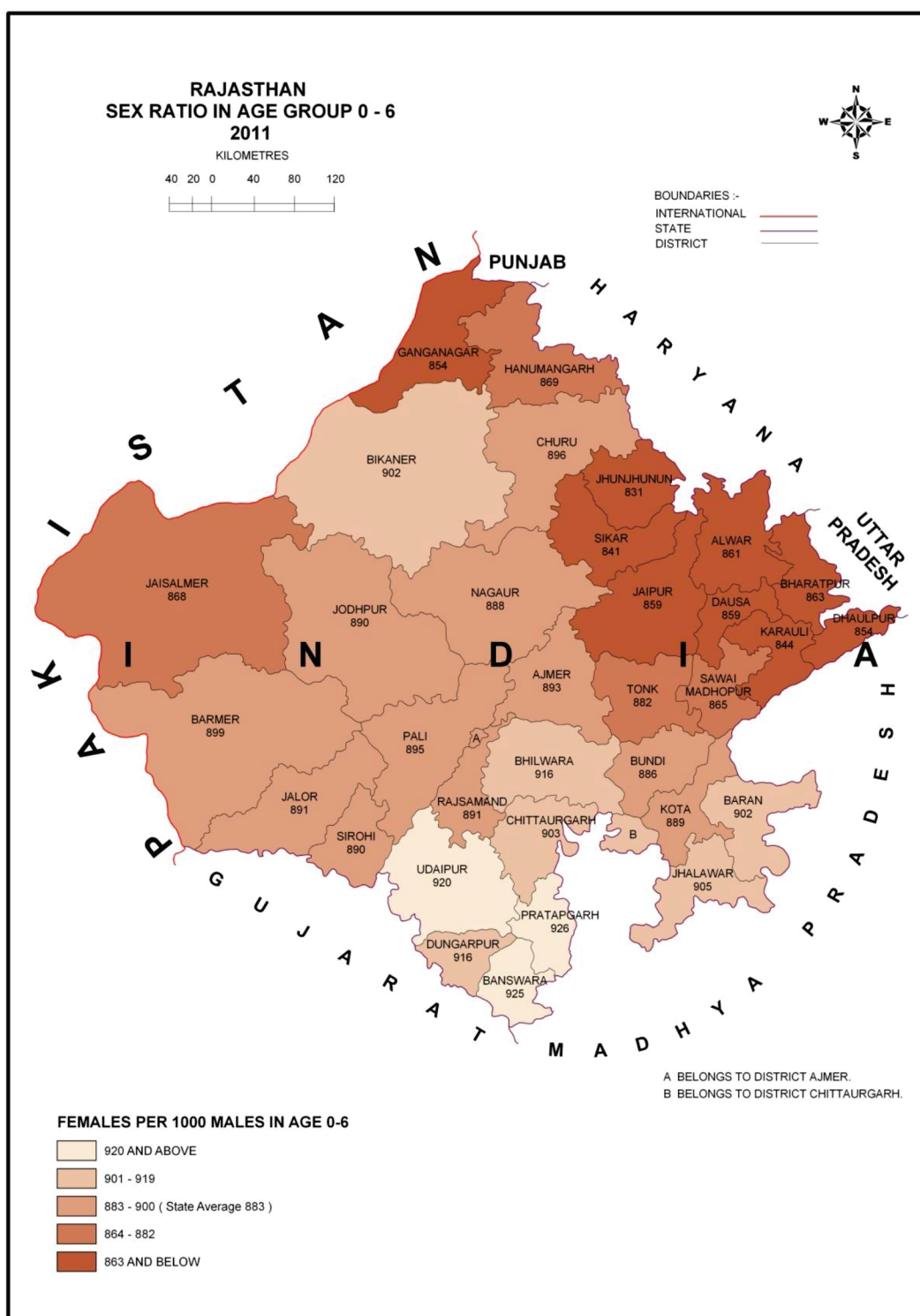
Map 4



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Map 5





2011



6

State of Literacy



State of Literacy

Literacy and education are important indicators to gauge the level of development in the society. Conversely, literacy is also an important catalyst for further development efforts since it directly impacts awareness levels and contributes to improvement in health and demographic indicators.

Literacy is one of the important social characteristics on which information is obtained for every individual in the census. For the purposes of census a person aged seven and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. In the censuses prior to 1991, children below five years of age were necessarily treated as illiterate.

The ability to read and write with understanding is not ordinarily achieved until one had some schooling or at least some time to develop these skills. It was, therefore, decided for the 1991 census that all children in the age group 0-6, will be treated as illiterate by definition and the population aged seven years and above only is to be classified as literate or illiterate. The same criterion has been retained in the Census of India, 2011. It is not mandatory that to be treated as literate, a person should have received any formal education or acquired any minimum educational standard. Literacy status can be acquired through adult literacy classes or by attending any non-formal educational system. Blind people who can read Braille are also treated as literates.

In Censuses upto 1981, it was customary to work out the literacy rate taking into account the total population. Since literacy rate is more meaningful if the sub-population in the age group 0-6 is excluded from the total population, it was decided in 1991 to use the term literacy rate for the population relating to seven years and above. The same concept has been continued in this paper. The literacy rate taking into account the total population in the denominator has now been termed as 'crude literacy rate'.

Statement 18

Literacy Rates by Sex for State and District: 2001 and 2011

District Code	State/ District	Literacy Rate (in percentage)					
		Persons		Male		Female	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
08	Rajasthan	60.41	67.06	75.70	80.51	43.85	52.66
01	Ganganagar	64.74	70.25	75.53	79.33	52.44	60.07
02	Hanumangarh	63.05	68.37	75.18	78.82	49.56	56.91
03	Bikaner	57.36	65.92	70.65	76.90	42.45	53.77
04	Churu	67.59	67.46	80.26	79.95	54.36	54.25
05	Jhunjhunun	73.04	74.72	86.09	87.88	59.51	61.15
06	Alwar	61.74	71.68	78.08	85.08	43.30	56.78
07	Bharatpur	63.58	71.16	80.54	85.70	43.56	54.63
08	Dhaulpur	60.13	70.14	75.09	82.53	41.84	55.45
09	Karauli	63.40	67.34	79.54	82.96	44.43	49.18
10	Sawai Madhopur	56.67	66.19	75.74	82.72	35.17	47.80
11	Dausa	61.81	69.17	79.37	84.54	42.25	52.33
12	Jaipur	69.90	76.44	82.80	87.27	55.52	64.63
13	Sikar	70.47	72.98	84.34	86.66	56.11	58.76
14	Nagaur	57.28	64.08	74.10	78.90	39.67	48.63
15	Jodhpur	56.67	67.09	72.96	80.46	38.64	52.57
16	Jaisalmer	50.97	58.04	66.26	73.09	32.05	40.23
17	Barmer	58.99	57.49	72.76	72.32	43.45	41.03
18	Jalor	46.49	55.58	64.72	71.83	27.80	38.73
19	Sirohi	53.94	56.02	69.89	71.09	37.15	40.12
20	Pali	54.39	63.23	72.20	78.16	36.48	48.35
21	Ajmer	64.68	70.46	79.39	83.93	48.90	56.42
22	Tonk	51.97	62.46	70.52	78.27	32.15	46.01
23	Bundi	55.57	62.31	71.68	76.52	37.79	47.00
24	Bhilwara	50.71	62.71	67.37	77.16	33.43	47.93
25	Rajsamand	55.73	63.93	74.05	79.52	37.68	48.44
26	Dungarpur	48.57	60.78	66.04	74.66	31.77	46.98
27	Banswara	45.54	57.20	61.50	70.80	29.22	43.47
28	Chittaurgarh	53.99	62.51	71.54	77.74	35.99	46.98
29	Kota	73.52	77.48	85.23	87.63	60.43	66.32
30	Baran	59.50	67.38	75.78	81.23	41.56	52.48
31	Jhalawar	57.32	62.13	73.31	76.47	40.02	47.06
32	Udaipur	59.77	62.74	74.66	75.91	44.49	49.10
33	Pratapgarh*	48.25	56.30	64.27	70.13	31.77	42.40

The provisional population figures of Census 2011 show that of the total population of the state, 38970500 persons were literate in absolute terms. The Literacy Rate of the State is 67.06% with Male and Female Literacy being reported as 80.51% and 52.66% respectively in Census 2011. This shows an increase of 6.65% over last ten years, with an increase of 4.81% points for male and 8.81% point for female population.

The literacy rate of the state has increased more than eight times during the last sixty years from 8.50 per cent in 1951 to 67.06 in 2011 for the total population. Rajasthan witnessed a significant increase in literacy rate from 38.55 in 1991 to 60.41 in 2001 i.e. by 21.86 per cent point which was maximum in the country. However, an increase of 6.65 per cent in literacy rate has been recorded in 2001-11 for the state as is reflected in Statement 18.

Statement 19
Literacy Rate 1951-2011

Census Year	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1951	8.50	13.88	2.66
1961	18.12	28.08	7.01
1971	22.57	33.87	10.06
1981	30.11	44.77	14.00
1991	38.55	54.99	20.44
2001	60.41	75.70	43.85
2011	67.06	80.51	52.66

From 1951, the literacy rate of males has increased at gradual pace up to 1991 increasing by 10 to 15 per cent point during each decade. However, the decade 1991-2001 witnessed a very significant increase by 20 per cent point from 54.99 in 1991 to 75.70 in 2001. A little above 80 per cent of male population (excluding population in 0-6 age group) is literate as per Census 2011.

Literacy among females presents a gloomy picture. Very few females were found literate after independence. The literacy rate among females was only 2.66 in 1951 which

increased up to 7.01 and 10.6 in 1961 and 1971 respectively. Again the decade 1991-2001 was perhaps the best when the female literacy rate increased from 20.44 in 1991 to 43.85 in 2001. During the decade 2001-11, the female literacy rate has crossed 50 percent mark recording 52.66 per cent.

The gap between male and female literacy rates over the decades widened from 11.22 in 1951 to 21.07 in 1961. This trend continued up to 1991 where the gap was maximum at 34.55. However, Census 2011 shows first indication of bridging this gap from 2001 at 31.85 to 27.85 in 2011 showing relative improvement in education of females as seen from Statement 19.

Literacy Rates at District Level – 2011:

(A) Total Population

Kota district continues to be at top among other districts of the State in literacy rate in successive Censuses of 2001 and 2011. Its literacy rate is recorded as 77.48 in 2011. Two factors can be assigned for it. Kota is the only district in the state whose urban population exceeds its rural population (Census 2001). Secondly, Kota city which is the major constituent of the district is known for its academics i.e. coaching for technical education. Kota is closely followed by Jaipur (76.44 per cent) and Jhunjhunun (74.72 per cent). **Jalor district has registered the lowest literacy rate of 55.58.** Sirohi (56.02), Pratapgarh (56.30) and Banswara (57.20) follow close behind as can be analyzed from Statement-20.

Statement 20

Ranking of Districts by Literacy Rate and Sex: 2011

Rank	Persons		Males		Females	
	District	Literacy Rate	District	Literacy Rate	District	Literacy Rate
1	Kota	77.48	Jhunjhunun	87.88	Kota	66.32
2	Jaipur	76.44	Kota	87.63	Jaipur	64.63
3	Jhunjhunun	74.72	Jaipur	87.27	Jhunjhunun	61.15
4	Sikar	72.98	Sikar	86.66	Ganganagar	60.07

Rank	Persons		Males		Females	
	District	Literacy Rate	District	Literacy Rate	District	Literacy Rate
5	Alwar	71.68	Bharatpur	85.70	Sikar	58.76
6	Bharatpur	71.16	Alwar	85.08	Hanumangarh	56.91
7	Ajmer	70.46	Dausa	84.54	Alwar	56.78
8	Ganganagar	70.25	Ajmer	83.93	Ajmer	56.42
9	Dhaulpur	70.14	Karauli	82.96	Dhaulpur	55.45
10	Dausa	69.17	Sawai Madhopur	82.72	Bharatpur	54.63
11	Hanumangarh	68.37	Dhaulpur	82.53	Churu	54.25
12	Churu	67.46	Baran	81.23	Bikaner	53.77
13	Baran	67.38	Jodhpur	80.46	Jodhpur	52.57
14	Karauli	67.34	Churu	79.95	Baran	52.48
15	Jodhpur	67.09	Rajsamand	79.52	Dausa	52.33
16	Sawai Madhopur	66.19	Ganganagar	79.33	Karauli	49.18
17	Bikaner	65.92	Nagaur	78.90	Udaipur	49.10
18	Nagaur	64.08	Hanumangarh	78.82	Nagaur	48.63
19	Rajsamand	63.93	Tonk	78.27	Rajsamand	48.44
20	Pali	63.23	Pali	78.16	Pali	48.35
21	Udaipur	62.74	Chittaurgarh	77.74	Bhilwara	47.93
22	Bhilwara	62.71	Bhilwara	77.16	Sawai Madhopur	47.80
23	Chittaurgarh	62.51	Bikaner	76.90	Jhalawar	47.06
24	Tonk	62.46	Bundi	76.52	Bundi	47.00
25	Bundi	62.31	Jhalawar	76.47	Dungarpur	46.98
26	Jhalawar	62.13	Udaipur	75.91	Chittaurgarh	46.98
27	Dungarpur	60.78	Dungarpur	74.66	Tonk	46.01
28	Jaisalmer	58.04	Jaisalmer	73.09	Banswara	43.47
29	Barmer	57.49	Barmer	72.32	Pratapgarh*	42.40
30	Banswara	57.20	Jalor	71.83	Barmer	41.03
31	Pratapgarh*	56.30	Sirohi	71.09	Jaisalmer	40.23
32	Sirohi	56.02	Banswara	70.80	Sirohi	40.12
33	Jalor	55.58	Pratapgarh*	70.13	Jalor	38.73

Less than half i.e. 15 districts have recorded literacy rates above the state average of 67.06. As many as 18 districts have literacy rates in the range 60-70 per cent while 6 districts are still in the range of 55 to 60.

Churu and Barmer are only the districts which have recorded a negative growth in their literacy rates from 2001 to 2011. Literacy rates in Churu and Barmer have declined from 67.59 to 67.46 and 58.99 to 57.49 respectively from 2001 to 2011. All other districts have shown an increase in their literacy rates for the decade 2001-11.

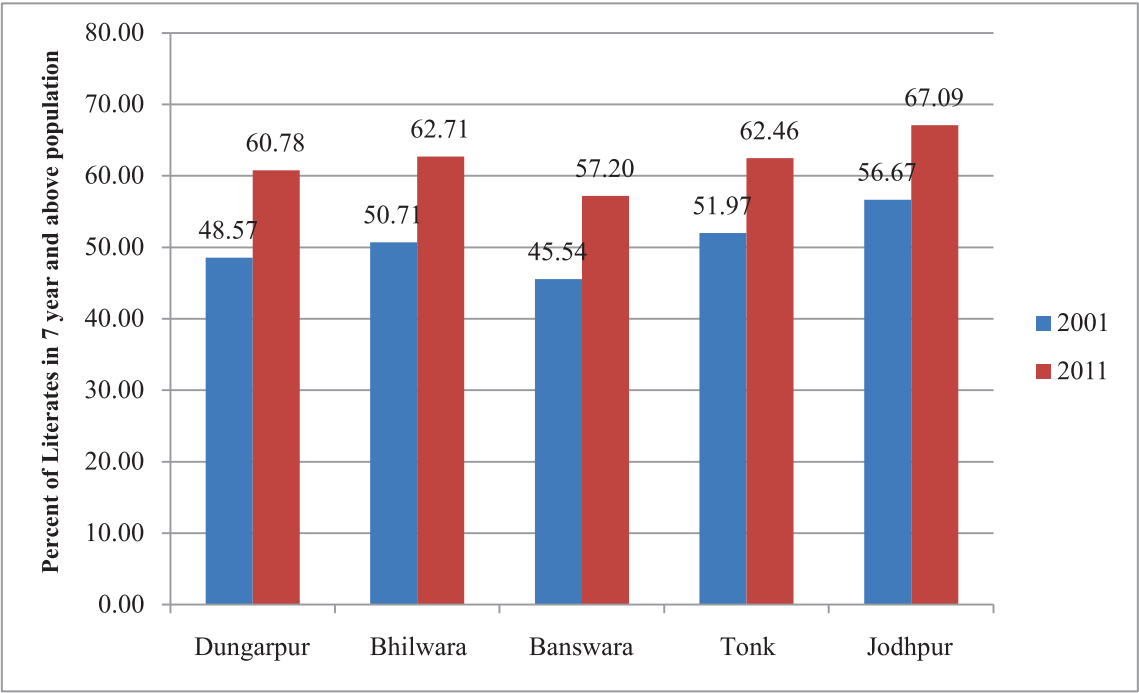
Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Banswara, Tonk and Jodhpur are the five districts which have registered maximum increase of literacy rates by per cent point during the decade 2001-11. Dungarpur has the maximum increase of literacy rate by 12.21 per cent point followed by Bhilwara (Statement 21).

Statement 21

Improvement in Literacy rate for Total Population – 5 districts

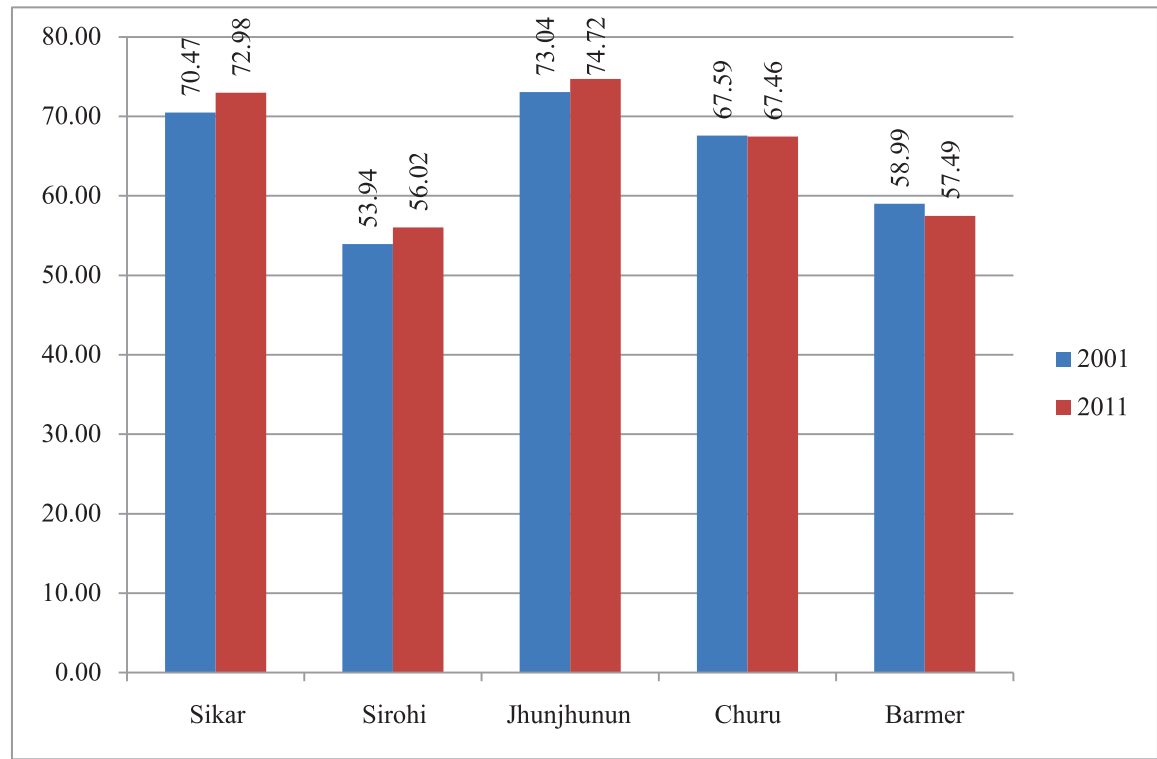
District	Literacy Rate		Improvement by per cent point
	2001	2011	
Dungarpur	48.57	60.78	12.21
Bhilwara	50.71	62.71	12.00
Banswara	45.54	57.20	11.65
Tonk	51.97	62.46	10.49
Jodhpur	56.67	67.09	10.43

Fig. 10
Literacy Improvement - Top 5 Districts



On the other hand, Sikar, Sirohi, Jhunjhunun, Churu and Barmer are the least gainers or losers in literacy rates over the decade 2001-11. As already discussed in preceding paragraphs, Churu and Barmer are the only districts which have recorded negative growth in literacy rates, whereas Jhunjhunun, Sirohi and Sikar have very low increase in literacy rates Jhunjhunun has gained 1.68 per cent and Sikar 2.51 per cent (Fig. 11).

Fig. 11
Least gainers/ Losers in Literacy



(B) Male Literacy

Jhunjhunun district has the distinction of achieving the highest literacy rate for males at 87.88 in the state as per Census 2011 followed by Kota (87.63) and Jaipur (87.27). On the other hand Pratapgarh has the lowest literacy rate of 70.13. Only 12 districts have literacy rates above the state average of 80.51%.

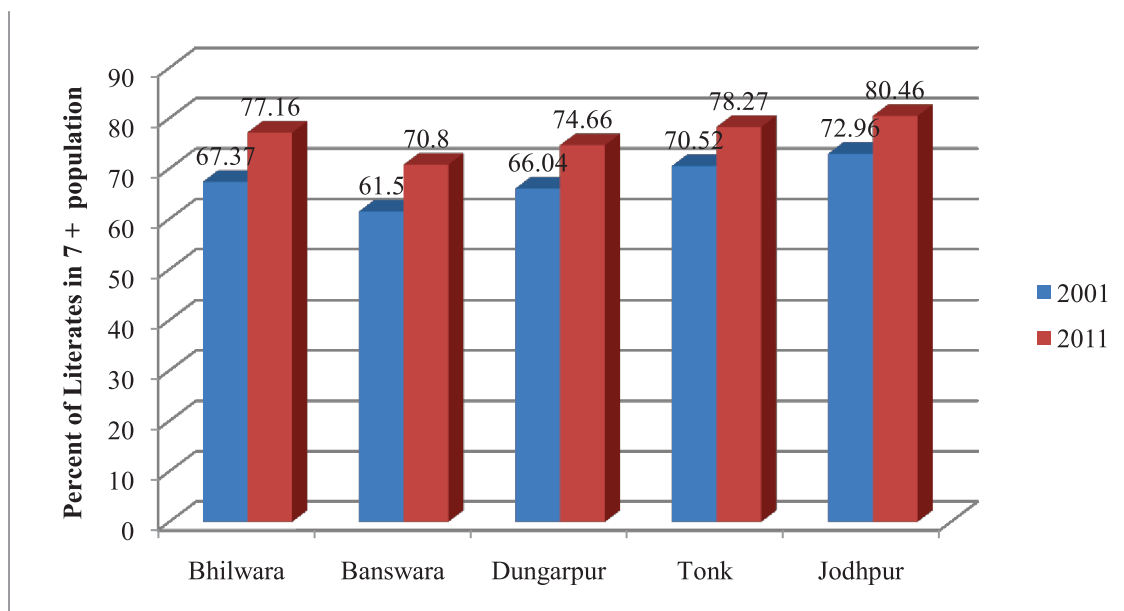
If we look at male literacy rates across the state, regional trends are clearly visible. Eastern districts of the state comprising Jaipur, Dausa, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Dhaulpur have all reported higher literacy rates, above 82.53. The districts in Bikaner zone, comprising Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner and Churu have literacy rates below the state average of 80.51. Likewise all the southern tribal districts viz. Pratapgarh, Banswara, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittaurgarh have literacy rates below state average. The same is true for the desert districts of western Rajasthan i.e. Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jalor.

The top gainers in male literacy are the districts of Bhilwara, Banswara, Dungarpur, Tonk and Jodhpur, as evident from statement 22.

Statement 22
Improvement in Male Literacy rate – Top 5 districts

District	Literacy rate		Increase by per cent point
	2001	2011	
Bhilwara	67.37	77.16	9.78
Banswara	61.50	70.80	9.30
Dungarpur	66.04	74.66	8.62
Tonk	70.52	78.27	7.75
Jodhpur	72.96	80.46	7.50

Fig. 12
Male Literacy Improvement - Top 5 Districts



(C) Female Literacy

Kota district tops the state with Female Literacy Rate of 66.32 per cent followed by Jaipur (64.63%), Jhunjhunun (61.15%) etc. On the other hand Jalor is at the lowest with 38.73% in 2011. Sirohi is just above it with 40.12%. Trend in female literacy at district level is slightly different as compared to male literacy. Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts have female literacy rates higher than the state average of 52.66% contrasting to the trend for male literacy. Similarly, Dausa, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur districts have recorded lower female literacy rates than State average whereas in case of males, the literacy rates were higher. Twelve districts of the state have recorded literacy rates higher than the state average.

Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Banswara, Jodhpur and Tonk are the five districts which have recorded maximum increase in female literacy rate in the state during the decade 2001-11 though all these districts have recorded female literacy rates below the state average (Statement 23).

Statement 23
Improvement in female literacy- Top 5 districts

Districts	Female Literacy Rate		Increase by percent point
	2001	2011	
Dungarpur	31.77	46.98	+ 15.21
Bhilwara	33.43	47.93	+ 14.50
Banswara	29.22	43.47	+ 14.24
Jodhpur	38.64	52.57	+ 13.93
Tonk	32.15	46.01	+ 13.85

Fig. 13
Female Literacy - Improvement - Top 5 Districts

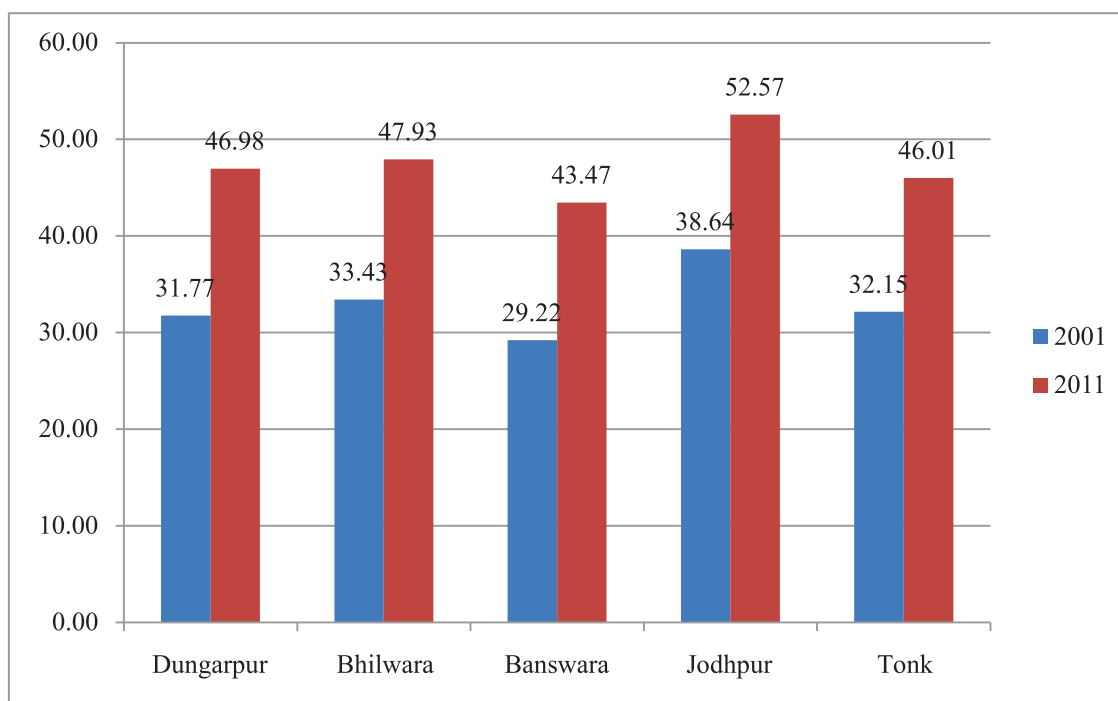
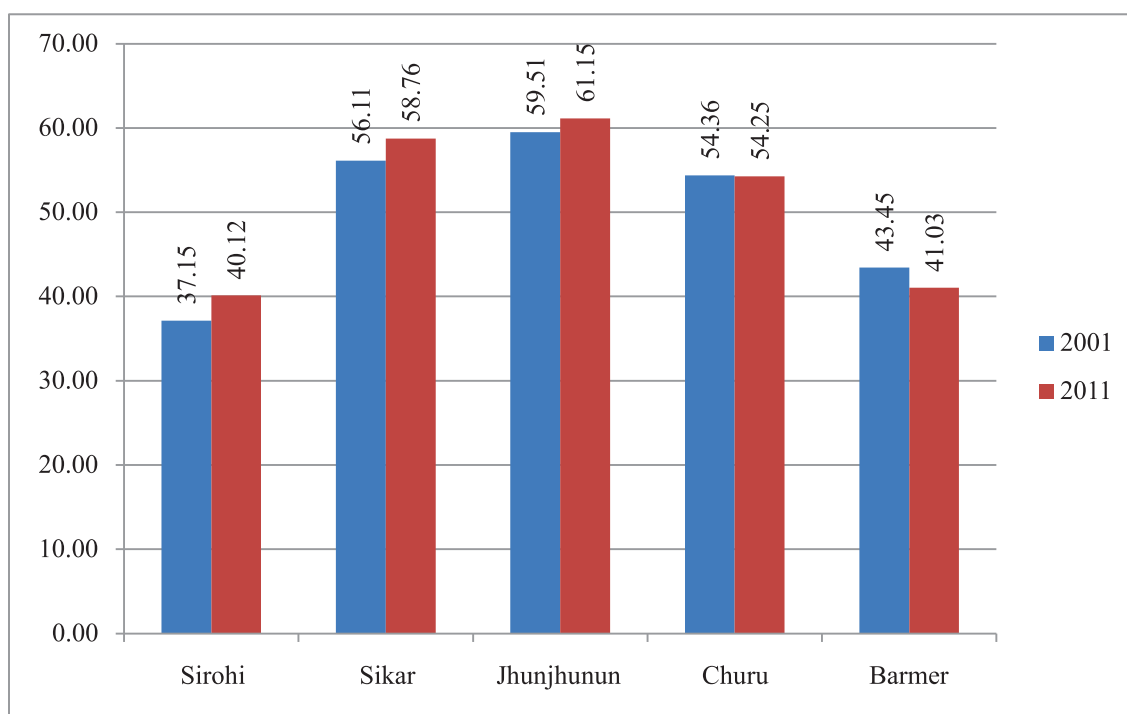
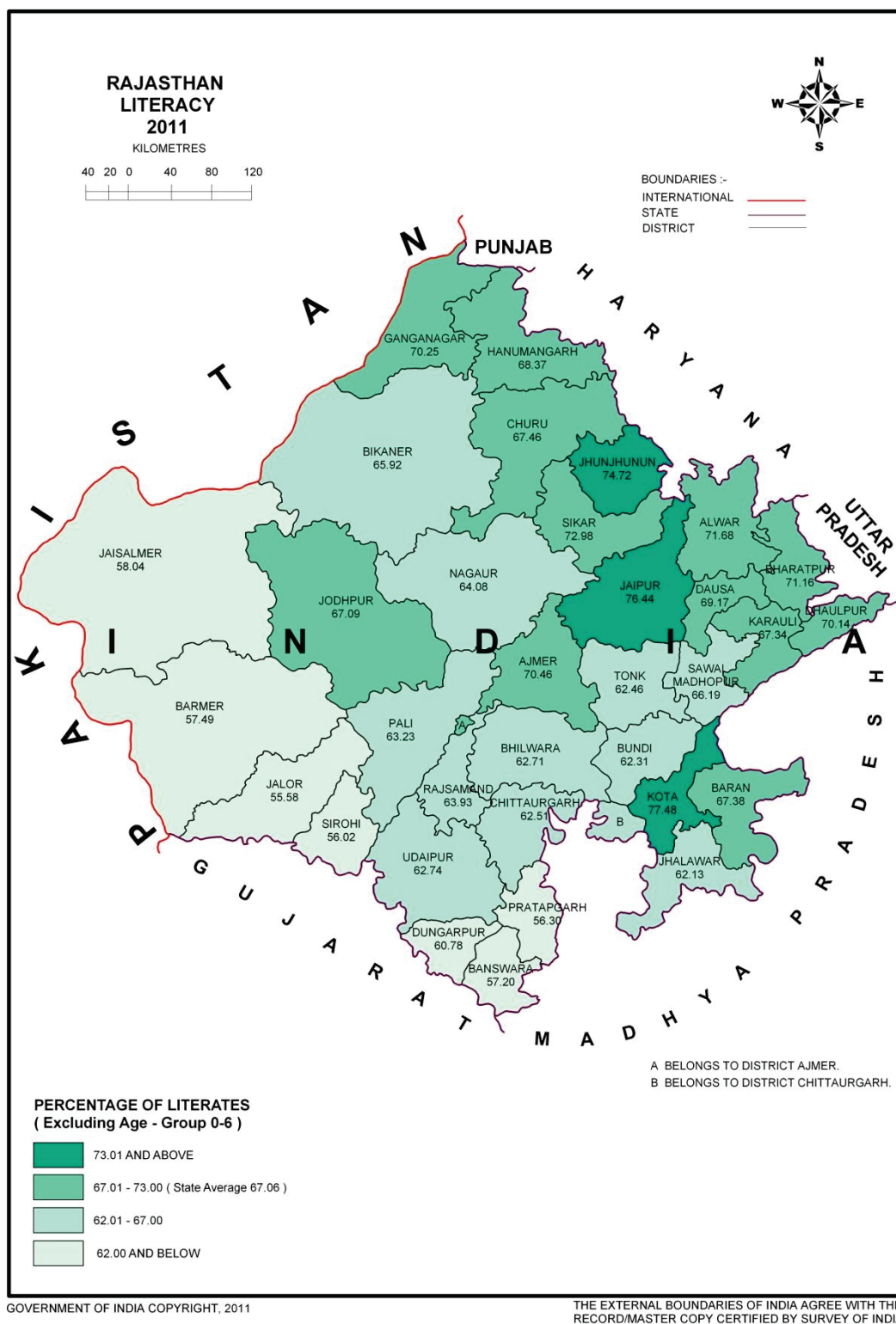


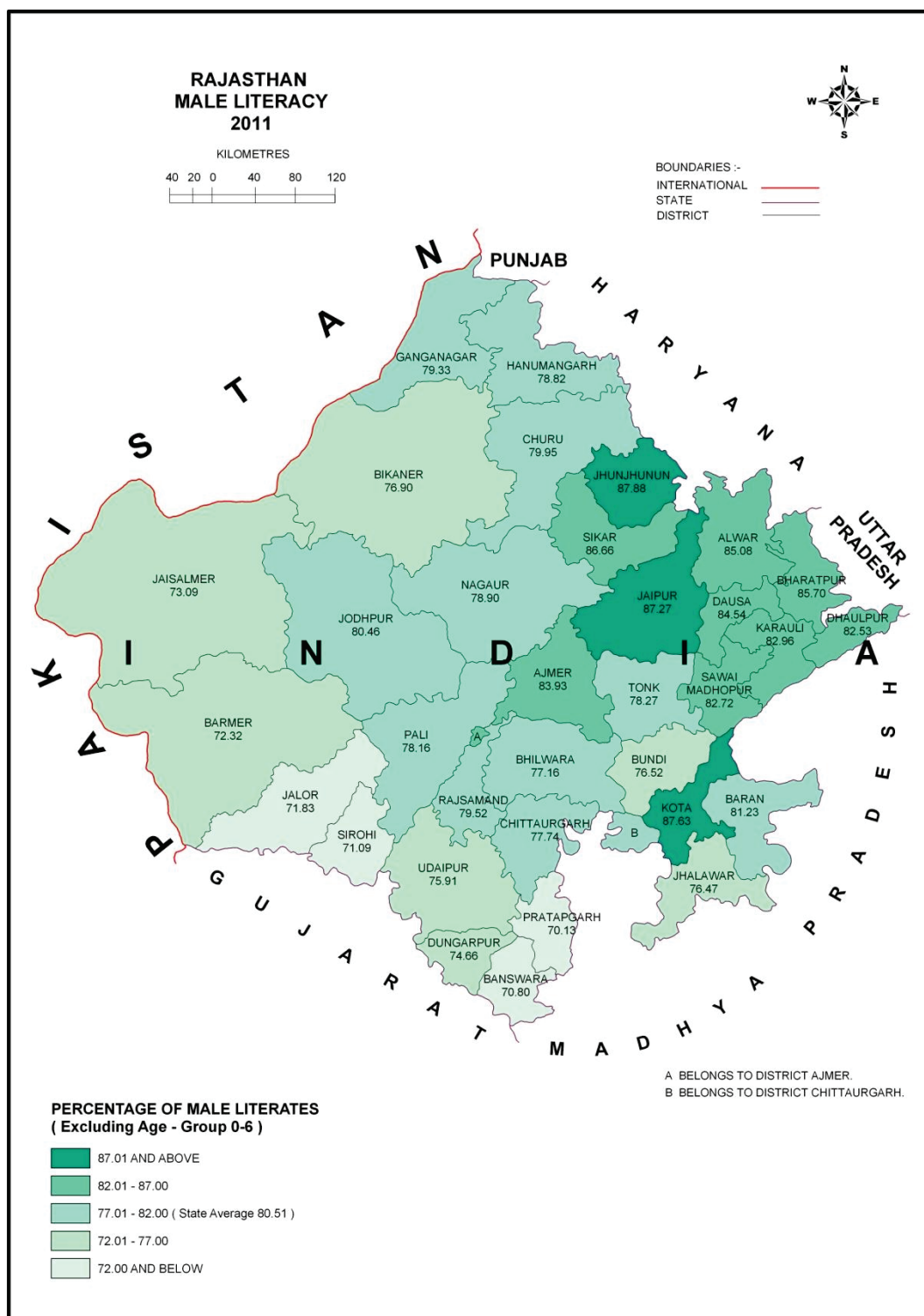
Fig. 14
Female Literacy – Least Gainer/Losers



Map 6



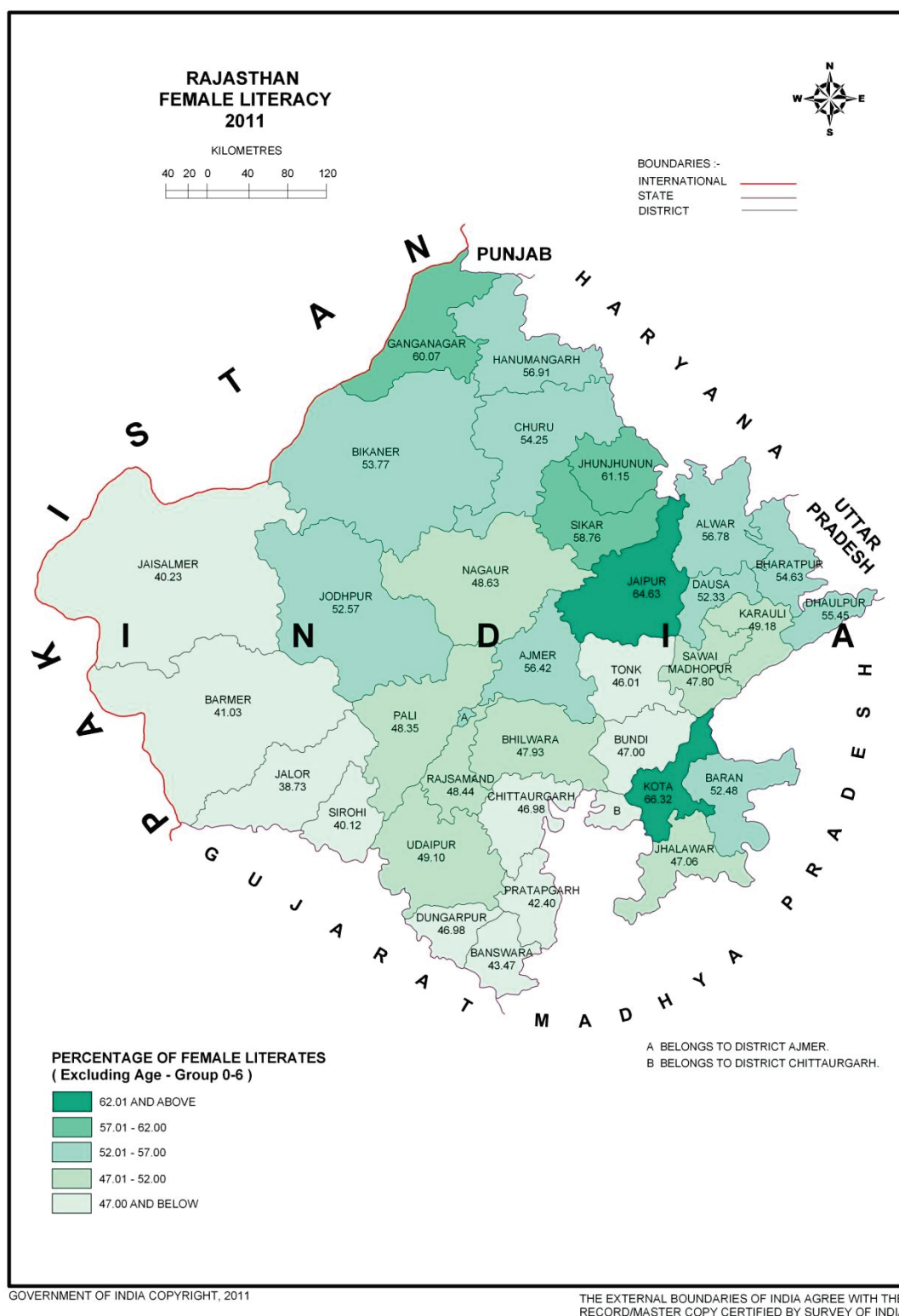
Map 7



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Map 8



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2011



7

Rajasthan in National Perspective Census 2011



Rajasthan in National Perspective

Census 2011

Rajasthan, the largest State in area, is situated in the North-Western part of India. It is surrounded by Punjab in North, Haryana in North-East, Madhya Pradesh in South-East and Gujarat in the South-West. It shares about 1070 km. long stretch of international border with Pakistan in North and North-West.

I. POPULATION

As per Census 2011, the total population of India has increased from 1,02,87,37,436 in census 2001 to 1,21,01,93,422. Rajasthan is the eighth most populous state in the country. The share of Rajasthan's population is 5.67 per cent of the total population of India. Uttar Pradesh (16.49)*, Bihar (8.58), West Bengal (7.55), Madhya Pradesh (6.00), Maharashtra (9.29), Andhra Pradesh (7.00) and Tamil Nadu (5.96) are more populated States than Rajasthan (figures in parenthesis states the proportion of statewide population to total population of the country).

II. DECADAL GROWTH RATE

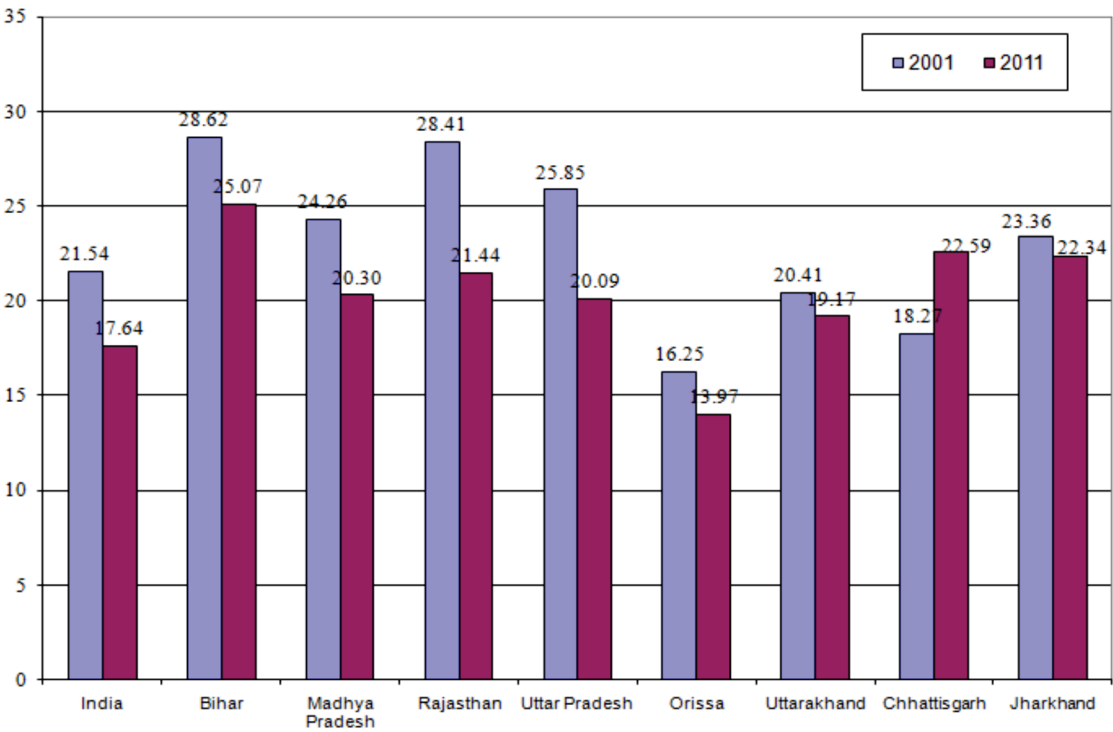
India has witnessed a decline in the decadal growth rate from 21.54 in 2001 to 17.64 in 2011. Likewise, Rajasthan has registered growth rate of 21.44% showing a significant decline of 6.97 per cent point from 2001 to 2011. In 2001, 11 States/ UTs of India had higher growth rates than that of Rajasthan. Interestingly all these States/ UTs were smaller states in population than Rajasthan except Bihar. In 2011, 10 States have higher growth rates than Rajasthan. All the bordering States of Rajasthan viz. Madhya Pradesh (20.30), Uttar Pradesh (20.09), Haryana (19.90), Punjab (13.73) and Gujarat (19.17) have lower growth rates than Rajasthan as per Census 2011. Among all the States/ UTs, Dadra & Nagar Haveli has registered the highest growth rate of 55.50 whereas Nagaland the lowest growth rate of – 0.47 in 2011.

Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are the major constituent states of Empowered Action Group. A comparison with the Empowered Action Group (EAG) states is at Statement 24.

Statement 24
Trends in Population Indices of State of Empowered Action Group

State	Decadal Growth Rate		Sex - Ratio		Density of Population		Literacy Rate	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
India	21.54	17.64	933	940	325	382	64.80	71.04
Bihar	28.62	25.07	919	916	881	1102	47.00	63.82
Madhya Pradesh	24.26	20.30	919	930	196	236	63.70	70.63
Rajasthan	28.41	21.44	921	926	165	201	60.40	67.06
Uttar Pradesh	25.85	20.09	898	908	690	828	56.30	69.72
Orissa	16.25	13.97	972	978	236	269	63.10	73.45
Uttarakhand	20.41	19.17	962	963	159	189	71.60	79.63
Chhattisgarh	18.27	22.59	989	991	154	189	64.70	71.04
Jharkhand	23.36	22.34	941	947	338	414	53.60	67.63

Fig. 15
Decadal Growth Rate - States of Empowered Action Group (2001 - 2011)



In Census 2001, Bihar (28.62) was only the state, which had higher growth rate than Rajasthan (28.41) among the State of EAG. However the position changed in 2011, where apart from Bihar (25.07), Chhattisgarh (22.59) and Jharkhand (22.34) have shown higher growth rates than Rajasthan (21.44).

III. SEX RATIO

Sex ratio of the country has increased by 7 percent point from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011. Rajasthan too has shown improvement in its sex ratio from 921 in 2001 to 926 in 2011. Amongst the States/UTs of India, 14 States/UTs have lower sex ratios as compared to sex ratio of Rajasthan

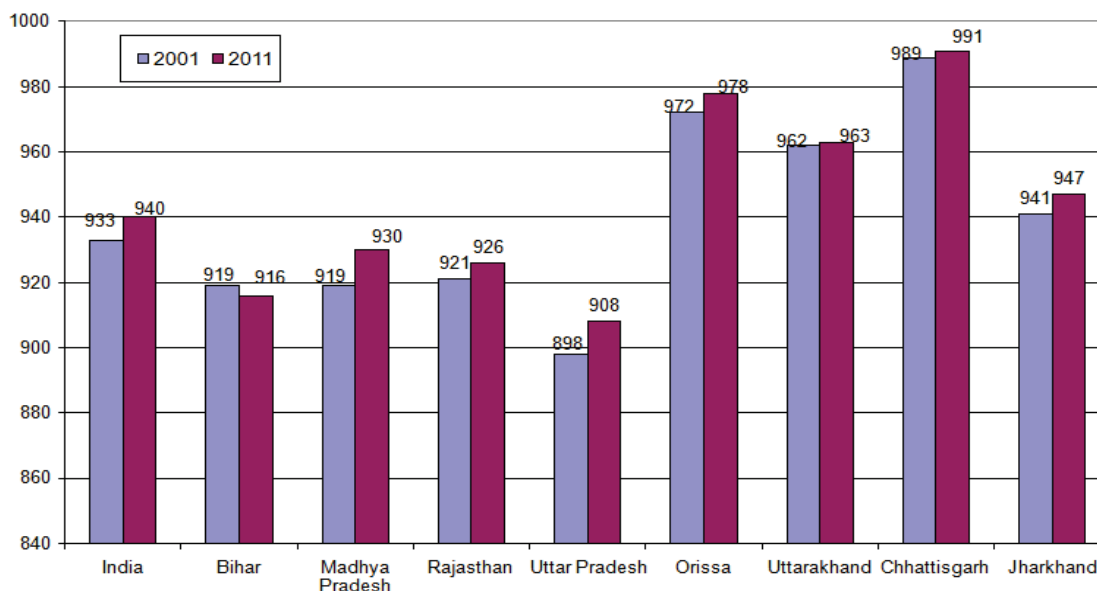
Statement 25
Sex ratio of neighboring States – 2011

State	Sex- ratio
Rajasthan	926
Haryana	877
Punjab	893
Uttar Pradesh	908
Madhya Pradesh	930
Gujarat	918

Rajasthan is better placed in sex-ratio as compared to its neighboring States except Madhya Pradesh which has recorded sex ratio of 930 as is evident from Statement 25.

Fig. 16

Sex Ratio - States of Empowered Action Group (2001 - 2011)



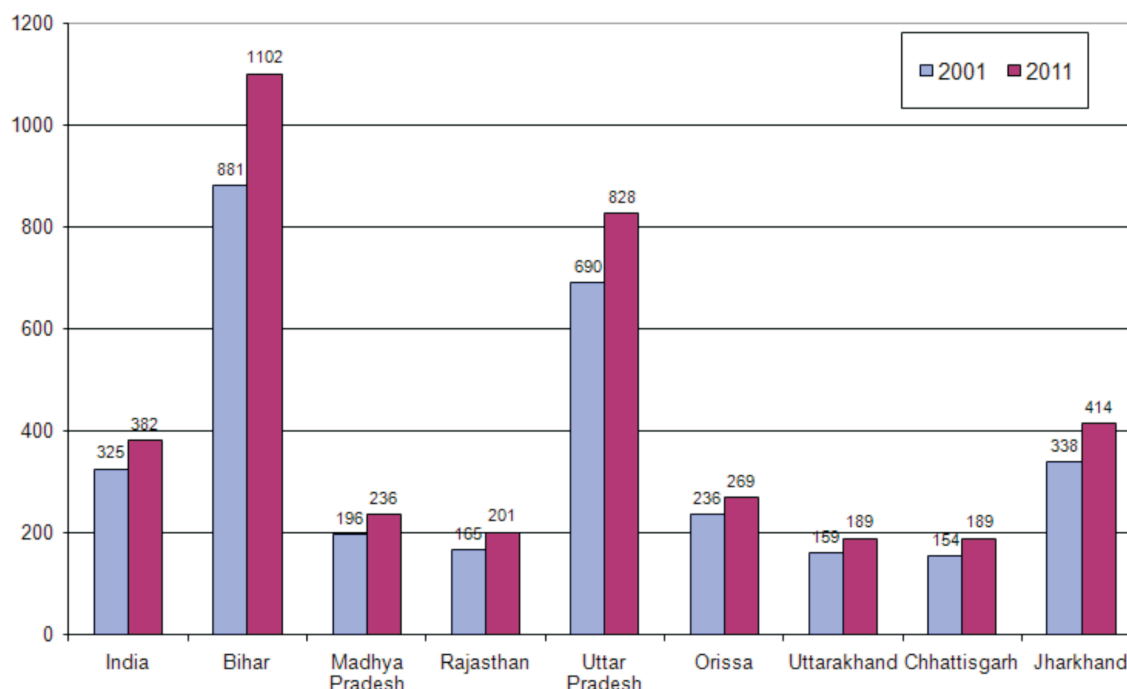
Among the EAG States, Madhya Pradesh (930), Orissa (978), Uttarakhand (963), Chhattisgarh (991) and Jharkhand (941) have better sex ratios than Rajasthan. Kerala has the highest sex ratio of 1084 in the country, followed by Puducherry (1038) while Daman & Diu has the lowest (618).

IV. DENSITY OF POPULATION

As per Census 2011, India has recorded a population density of 382 persons per sq. km. whereas for Rajasthan it is 201. Only 11 States/UTs of the country have lower density of population compared to Rajasthan. These States/UTs comprise Jammu & Kashmir (124), Himachal Pradesh (123), Uttarakhand (189), Sikkim (86), Arunachal Pradesh (17), Nagaland (119), Manipur (122), Mizoram (52), and Meghalaya (132). NCT Delhi has recorded the highest population density of 11,297 persons per sq. km, while Arunachal Pradesh (17) is the lowest. All neighboring states of Rajasthan viz. Madhya Pradesh (236), Gujarat (308), Haryana (573) Punjab (550) and Uttar Pradesh (828) have higher density of population than that of Rajasthan (201). Among major EAG states Uttarakhand (189) and Chhattisgarh (189) have lower density of population than Rajasthan (201)

Fig. 17

Density of Population - States of Empowered Action Group (2001 - 2011)



V. LITERACY

Provisional figures of Census 2011 for literacy at India and State level paint a gloomy picture for Rajasthan. Rajasthan has registered lower literacy rates for all the three categories i.e. Total Literacy (67.06), Males (80.51) and Females (52.56) than the national average of 74.04, 82.14 and 65.46 respectively.

In Census 2001, Rajasthan had higher literacy rate than Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Dadra Nagar Haveli for total population. The position of Rajasthan has deteriorated in 2011 as only two states i.e. Bihar (63.82) and Arunachal Pradesh (66.95) have literacy rates lower than Rajasthan.

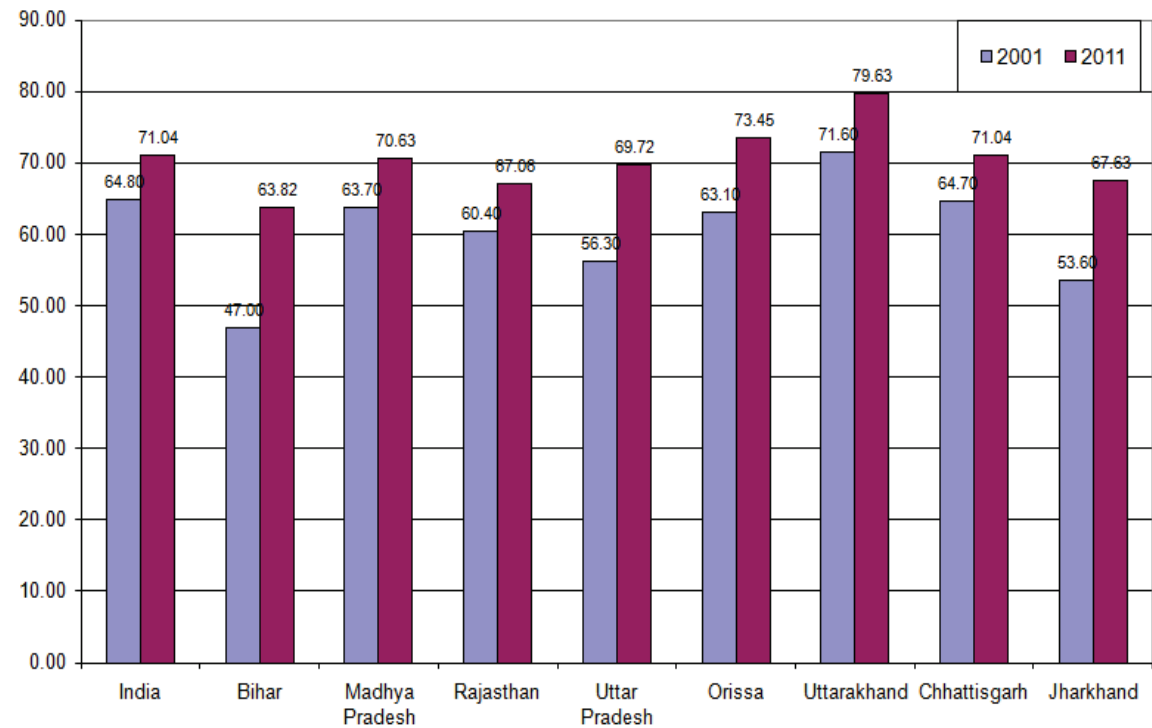
As regards to Male Literacy, only 8 State viz. Jammu & Kashmir (72.26), Uttar Pradesh (79.24), Bihar (73.39), Arunachal Pradesh (73.69), Meghalaya (77.17), Assam (78.81), Jharkhand (78.45) and Andhra Pradesh (75.56) have recorded literacy rates lower than Rajasthan.

For Female Literacy, Rajasthan is at the rock bottom amongst all the States/UTs of India with just 52.66 per cent literacy rate. It is closely followed by Bihar with 53.33 per cent female literacy.

Kerala has the distinction of attaining highest literacy rates for total population (93.91) and females (91.98) where as for males it is Lakshadweep with 96.11 percent.

Among the states of EAG, except Bihar (63.82) all have higher literacy rates than Rajasthan (67.06).

Fig. 18
Literacy Rate - States of Empowered Action Group (2001 - 2011)



Statement 26
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, DENSITY,
DECADAL GROWTH RATE AND LITERACY RATE OF
POPULATION: 2011

State Code	State/Union Territory/District	Total Population			Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (Per sq.km)	Decadal growth rate	Literacy Rate
		Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INDIA	1,210,193,422	623,724,248	586,469,174	940	382	17.64	74.04
01	Jammu & Kashmir	12,548,926	6,665,561	5,883,365	883	124	23.71	68.74
02	Himachal Pradesh	6,856,509	3,473,892	3,382,617	974	123	12.81	83.78
03	Punjab	27,704,236	14,634,819	13,069,417	893	550	13.73	76.68
04	Chandigarh*	1,054,686	580,282	474,404	818	9252	17.10	86.43
05	Uttarakhand	10,116,752	5,154,178	4,962,574	963	189	19.17	79.63
06	Haryana	25,353,081	13,505,130	11,847,951	877	573	19.90	76.64
07	NCT of Delhi*	16,753,235	8,976,410	7,776,825	866	11297	20.96	86.34
08	Rajasthan	68,621,012	35,620,086	33,000,926	926	201	21.44	67.06
09	Uttar Pradesh	199,581,477	104,596,415	94,985,062	908	828	20.09	69.72
10	Bihar	103,804,637	54,185,347	49,619,290	916	1102	25.07	63.82
11	Sikkim	607,688	321,661	286,027	889	86	12.36	82.20
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1,382,611	720,232	662,379	920	17	25.92	66.95
13	Nagaland	1,980,602	1,025,707	954,895	931	119	-0.47	80.11
14	Manipur	2,721,756	1,369,764	1,351,992	987	122	18.65	79.85
15	Mizoram	1,091,014	552,339	538,675	975	52	22.78	91.58
16	Tripura	3,671,032	1,871,867	1,799,165	961	350	14.75	87.75
17	Meghalaya	2,964,007	1,492,668	1,471,339	986	132	27.82	75.48
18	Assam	31,169,272	15,954,927	15,214,345	954	397	16.93	73.18
19	West Bengal	91,347,736	46,927,389	44,420,347	947	1029	13.93	77.08
20	Jharkhand	32,966,238	16,931,688	16,034,550	947	414	22.34	67.63
21	Orissa	41,947,358	21,201,678	20,745,680	978	269	13.97	73.45
22	Chhattisgarh	25,540,196	12,827,915	12,712,281	991	189	22.59	71.04
23	Madhya Pradesh	72,597,565	37,612,920	34,984,645	930	236	20.30	70.63
24	Gujarat	60,383,628	31,482,282	28,901,346	918	308	19.17	79.31
25	Daman & Diu*	242,911	150,100	92,811	618	2169	53.54	87.07
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	342,853	193,178	149,675	775	698	55.30	77.65
27	Maharashtra	112,372,972	58,361,397	54,011,575	925	365	15.99	82.91
28	Andhra Pradesh	84,665,533	42,509,881	42,155,652	992	308	11.10	67.66
29	Karnataka	61,130,704	31,057,742	30,072,962	968	319	15.67	75.60
30	Goa	1,457,723	740,711	717,012	968	394	8.17	87.40
31	Lakshadweep*	64,429	33,106	31,323	946	2013	6.23	92.28
32	Kerala	33,387,677	16,021,290	17,366,387	1,084	859	4.86	93.91
33	Tamil Nadu	72,138,958	36,158,871	35,980,087	995	555	15.60	80.33
34	Pondicherry*	1,244,464	610,485	633,979	1,038	2598	27.72	86.55
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	379,944	202,330	177,614	878	46	6.68	86.27

Note: See Notes behind 'Figures at a Glance'

Table 1
Distribution of Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex-Ratio and Density
of population 2011

District Code	State/ District	Population - 2011			Percentage Decadal Growth Rate of Population	Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males)	Population density per Sq. Km
		Person	Male	Female	2001-11	2011	2011
1	2	3	4	5	7	9	11
08	Rajasthan	68621012	35620086	33000926	21.44	926	201
01	Ganganagar	1969520	1043730	925790	10.06	887	179
02	Hanumangarh	1779650	933660	845990	17.24	906	184
03	Bikaner	2367745	1243916	1123829	24.48	903	78
04	Churu	2041172	1053375	987797	20.35	938	148
05	Jhunjhunun	2139658	1097390	1042268	11.81	950	361
06	Alwar	3671999	1938929	1733070	22.75	894	438
07	Bharatpur	2549121	1357896	1191225	21.39	877	503
08	Dhaulpur	1207293	654344	552949	22.78	845	398
09	Karauli	1458459	784943	673516	20.94	858	264
10	Sawai Madhopur	1338114	706558	631556	19.79	894	297
11	Dausa	1637226	859821	777405	23.75	904	476
12	Jaipur	6663971	3490787	3173184	26.91	909	598
13	Sikar	2677737	1377120	1300617	17.04	944	346
14	Nagaur	3309234	1698760	1610474	19.25	948	187
15	Jodhpur	3685681	1924326	1761355	27.69	915	161
16	Jaisalmer	672008	363346	308662	32.22	849	17
17	Barmer	2604453	1370494	1233959	32.55	900	92
18	Jalor	1830151	937918	892233	26.31	951	172
19	Sirohi	1037185	535115	502070	21.86	938	202
20	Pali	2038533	1025895	1012638	11.99	987	165
21	Ajmer	2584913	1325911	1259002	18.66	950	305
22	Tonk	1421711	729390	692321	17.33	949	198
23	Bundi	1113725	579385	534340	15.70	922	193
24	Bhilwara	2410459	1224483	1185976	19.27	969	230
25	Rajsamand	1158283	582670	575613	17.89	988	302
26	Dungarpur	1388906	698069	690837	25.39	990	368
27	Banswara	1798194	908755	889439	26.58	979	399
28	Chittaurgarh	1544392	784054	760338	16.09	970	193
29	Kota	1950491	1023153	927338	24.34	906	374
30	Baran	1223921	635495	588426	19.82	926	175
31	Jhalawar	1411327	725667	685660	19.57	945	227
32	Udaipur	3067549	1566781	1500768	23.63	958	242
33	Pratapgarh*	868231	437950	430281	22.84	982	211

*: Newly Created District

Table-2
Percentage Decadal Variation in Population for State and Districts : 1901 - 2011

District Code	State/ District	Percentage Decadal Variation										
		1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
08	Rajasthan	6.70	-6.29	14.14	18.01	15.20	26.20	27.83	32.97	28.44	28.41	21.44
01	Ganganagar	43.66	-17.22	102.49	54.58	18.01	63.38	21.04	48.08	29.36	27.59	10.06
02	Hanumangarh	43.66	-17.21	102.49	54.58	18.01	66.42	53.02	42.90	29.03	24.39	17.24
03	Bikaner	9.35	-3.44	18.76	32.98	9.56	29.30	30.14	46.34	41.84	37.71	24.48
04	Churu	15.05	-0.09	22.26	24.56	14.98	25.66	32.07	34.81	30.23	23.51	20.35
05	Jhunjhunun	8.05	-4.32	14.83	21.08	19.90	22.24	29.12	30.39	30.61	20.93	11.81
06	Alwar	-4.65	-11.45	6.89	9.79	2.17	26.41	27.64	26.21	30.79	30.31	22.75
07	Bharatpur	-8.45	-11.64	2.13	16.27	5.35	29.91	31.07	26.05	27.15	27.22	21.39
08	Dhaulpur	-8.45	-11.64	2.13	16.27	5.35	20.39	26.37	27.28	28.10	31.19	22.78
09	Karauli	-0.78	-10.08	10.05	13.01	12.11	19.46	25.72	29.00	28.66	30.41	20.94
10	Sawai	-0.78	-10.08	10.05	13.01	12.11	27.90	27.69	28.03	27.22	27.55	19.79
11	Madhopur Dausa	-4.98	-16.58	11.20	13.67	25.17	17.53	24.22	29.73	30.84	32.40	23.75
12	Jaipur	-5.80	-17.94	11.47	13.83	28.14	27.07	32.19	40.58	38.73	35.06	26.91
13	Sikar	0.60	-1.46	12.66	17.93	10.04	21.29	27.11	32.09	33.81	24.14	17.04
14	Nagaur	6.66	-12.81	16.61	15.47	16.37	22.40	35.00	29.04	31.69	29.38	19.25
15	Jodhpur	2.47	-12.05	15.97	25.86	20.37	31.64	30.17	44.82	29.12	34.04	27.69
16	Jaisalmer	15.37	-20.58	13.61	23.28	13.10	28.80	18.82	44.84	41.73	47.52	32.22

Table-2
Percentage Decadal Variation in Population for State and Districts : 1901 - 2011

District Code	State/ District	Percentage Decadal Variation										
		1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17	Barmer	-4.34	-6.04	9.53	27.98	20.98	36.14	19.24	44.41	28.27	36.90	32.55
18	Jalor	10.69	-7.15	15.77	14.08	14.99	29.16	22.10	35.20	26.52	26.81	26.31
19	Sirohi	16.40	-0.48	14.74	8.84	22.92	21.57	20.30	27.90	20.66	30.13	21.86
20	Pali	15.94	-11.67	17.29	17.44	18.95	21.91	20.40	31.39	16.63	22.46	11.99
21	Ajmer	3.18	-3.72	13.16	14.94	20.24	19.09	17.53	25.49	20.06	26.17	18.66
22	Tonk	5.99	-7.67	16.48	10.94	23.39	22.32	25.74	25.22	24.42	24.27	17.33
23	Bundi	27.23	-14.00	15.47	14.98	12.19	20.92	32.42	30.83	25.85	24.98	15.70
24	Bhilwara	23.63	6.18	14.44	19.26	15.26	18.85	21.81	24.22	21.55	26.39	19.27
25	Rajsamand	23.67	6.19	14.44	19.26	17.56	18.88	17.67	25.34	18.12	19.96	17.89
26	Dungarpur	59.03	18.90	20.22	20.54	12.38	32.02	30.30	28.78	28.07	26.65	25.39
27	Banswara	13.38	17.10	18.74	15.05	18.89	32.49	37.71	35.03	30.19	29.62	26.58
28	Chittaurgarh	23.32	6.61	14.39	18.49	13.06	21.02	25.05	29.00	19.85	20.44	16.09
29	Kota	16.31	-2.78	7.51	13.17	5.37	31.56	42.98	44.58	35.89	28.52	24.34
30	Baran	16.31	-2.78	7.51	13.17	5.37	21.43	26.35	26.78	27.30	26.08	19.82
31	Jhalawar	18.84	-0.61	10.19	13.47	8.13	21.44	26.81	25.85	21.91	23.34	19.57
32	Udaipur	23.66	6.19	14.44	19.26	17.56	24.09	30.37	32.81	23.97	27.09	23.63
33	Pratapgarh*	22.64	7.26	14.72	18.35	14.26	28.11	32.91	36.27	25.45	27.61	22.84

Table 3
Districts arranged in descending order of growth rate of population
1901-1911 to 2001-2011

Rank	State/ District	1901-11	State/ District	1911-21	State/ District	1921-1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dungarpur	59.03	Dungarpur	18.90	Ganganagar	102.49
2	Hanumangarh	43.66	Banswara	17.10	Hanumangarh	102.49
3	Ganganagar	43.66	Pratapgarh*	7.26	Churu	22.26
4	Bundi	27.23	Chittaurgarh	6.61	Dungarpur	20.22
5	Rajsamand	23.67	Udaipur	6.19	Bikaner	18.76
6	Udaipur	23.66	Rajsamand	6.19	Banswara	18.74
7	Bhilwara	23.63	Bhilwara	6.18	Pali	17.29
8	Chittaurgarh	23.32	Churu	-0.09	Nagaur	16.61
9	Pratapgarh*	22.64	Sirohi	-0.48	Tonk	16.48
10	Jhalawar	18.84	Jhalawar	-0.61	Jodhpur	15.97
11	Sirohi	16.40	Sikar	-1.46	Jalor	15.77
12	Kota	16.31	Kota	-2.78	Bundi	15.47
13	Baran	16.31	Baran	-2.78	Jhunjhun	14.83
14	Pali	15.94	Bikaner	-3.44	Sirohi	14.74
15	Jaisalmer	15.37	Ajmer	-3.72	Pratapgarh*	14.72
16	Churu	15.05	Jhunjhun	-4.32	Udaipur	14.44
17	Banswara	13.38	Barmer	-6.04	Rajsamand	14.44
			Rajasthan	-6.29		
18	Jalor	10.69	Jalor	-7.15	Bhilwara	14.44
19	Bikaner	9.35	Tonk	-7.67	Chittaurgarh	14.39
					Rajasthan	14.14
20	Jhunjhun	8.05	Sawai Madhopur	-10.08	Jaisalmer	13.61
	Rajasthan	6.70				
21	Nagaur	6.66	Karauli	-10.08	Ajmer	13.16
22	Tonk	5.99	Alwar	-11.45	Sikar	12.66
23	Ajmer	3.18	Dhaulpur	-11.64	Jaipur	11.47
24	Jodhpur	2.47	Bharatpur	-11.64	Dausa	11.20
25	Sikar	0.60	Pali	-11.67	Jhalawar	10.19
26	Karauli	-0.78	Jodhpur	-12.05	Karauli	10.05
27	Sawai Madhopur	-0.78	Nagaur	-12.81	Sawai Madhopur	10.05
28	Barmer	-4.34	Bundi	-14.00	Barmer	9.53
29	Alwar	-4.65	Dausa	-16.58	Baran	7.51
30	Dausa	-4.98	Hanumangarh	-17.21	Kota	7.51
31	Jaipur	-5.80	Ganganagar	-17.22	Alwar	6.89
32	Bharatpur	-8.45	Jaipur	-17.94	Bharatpur	2.13
33	Dhaulpur	-8.45	Jaisalmer	-20.58	Dhaulpur	2.13

Table 3
Districts arranged in descending order of growth rate of population
1901-1911 to 2001-2011

Rank	State/ District	1931-41	State/ District	1941-51	State/ District	1951-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hanumangarh	54.58	Jaipur	28.14	Hanumangarh	66.42
2	Ganganagar	54.58	Dausa	25.17	Ganganagar	63.38
3	Bikaner	32.98	Tonk	23.39	Barmer	36.14
4	Barmer	27.98	Sirohi	22.92	Banswara	32.49
5	Jodhpur	25.86	Barmer	20.98	Dungarpur	32.02
6	Churu	24.56	Jodhpur	20.37	Jodhpur	31.64
7	Jaisalmer	23.28	Ajmer	20.24	Kota	31.56
8	Jhunjhun	21.08	Jhunjhun	19.9	Bharatpur	29.91
9	Dungarpur	20.54	Pali	18.95	Bikaner	29.3
10	Rajsamand	19.26	Banswara	18.89	Jalor	29.16
11	Udaipur	19.26	Hanumangarh	18.01	Jaisalmer	28.8
12	Bhilwara	19.26	Ganganagar	18.01	Pratapgarh*	28.11
13	Chittaurgarh	18.49	Udaipur	17.56	Sawai Madhopur	27.9
14	Pratapgarh*	18.35	Rajsamand	17.56	Jaipur	27.07
	Rajasthan	18.01				
15	Sikar	17.93	Nagaur	16.37	Alwar	26.41
					Rajasthan	26.2
16	Pali	17.44	Bhilwara	15.26	Churu	25.66
			Rajasthan	15.2		
17	Dhaulpur	16.27	Jalor	14.99	Udaipur	24.09
18	Bharatpur	16.27	Churu	14.98	Nagaur	22.4
19	Nagaur	15.47	Pratapgarh*	14.26	Tonk	22.32
20	Banswara	15.05	Jaisalmer	13.1	Jhunjhun	22.24
21	Bundi	14.98	Chittaurgarh	13.06	Pali	21.91
22	Ajmer	14.94	Dungarpur	12.38	Sirohi	21.57
23	Jalor	14.08	Bundi	12.19	Jhalawar	21.44
24	Jaipur	13.83	Sawai Madhopur	12.11	Baran	21.43
25	Dausa	13.67	Karauli	12.11	Sikar	21.29
26	Jhalawar	13.47	Sikar	10.04	Chittaurgarh	21.02
27	Kota	13.17	Bikaner	9.56	Bundi	20.92
28	Baran	13.17	Jhalawar	8.13	Dhaulpur	20.39
29	Karauli	13.01	Kota	5.37	Karauli	19.46
30	Sawai Madhopur	13.01	Baran	5.37	Ajmer	19.09
31	Tonk	10.94	Dhaulpur	5.35	Rajsamand	18.88
32	Alwar	9.79	Bharatpur	5.35	Bhilwara	18.85
33	Sirohi	8.84	Alwar	2.17	Dausa	17.53

Table 3
Districts arranged in descending order of growth rate of population
1901-1911 to 2001-2011

Rank	State/ District	1961-71	State/ District	1971-81	State/ District	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hanumangarh	53.02	Ganganagar	48.08	Bikaner	41.84
2	Kota	42.98	Bikaner	46.34	Jaisalmer	41.73
3	Banswara	37.71	Jaisalmer	44.84	Jaipur	38.73
4	Nagaur	35.00	Jodhpur	44.82	Kota	35.89
5	Pratapgarh*	32.91	Kota	44.58	Sikar	33.81
6	Bundi	32.42	Barmer	44.41	Nagaur	31.69
7	Jaipur	32.19	Hanumangarh	42.90	Dausa	30.84
8	Churu	32.07	Jaipur	40.58	Alwar	30.79
9	Bharatpur	31.07	Pratapgarh*	36.27	Jhunjhunun	30.61
10	Udaipur	30.37	Jalor	35.20	Churu	30.23
11	Dungarpur	30.30	Banswara	35.03	Banswara	30.19
12	Jodhpur	30.17	Churu	34.81	Ganganagar	29.36
			Rajasthan	32.97		
13	Bikaner	30.14	Udaipur	32.81	Jodhpur	29.12
14	Jhunjhunun	29.12	Sikar	32.09	Hanumangarh	29.03
	Rajasthan	27.83				
15	Sawai Madhopur	27.69	Pali	31.39	Karauli	28.66
					Rajasthan	28.44
16	Alwar	27.64	Bundi	30.83	Barmer	28.27
17	Sikar	27.11	Jhunjhunun	30.39	Dhaulpur	28.10
18	Jhalawar	26.81	Dausa	29.73	Dungarpur	28.07
19	Dhaulpur	26.37	Nagaur	29.04	Baran	27.30
20	Baran	26.35	Karauli	29.00	Sawai Madhopur	27.22
21	Tonk	25.74	Chittaurgarh	29.00	Bharatpur	27.15
22	Karauli	25.72	Dungarpur	28.78	Jalor	26.52
23	Chittaurgarh	25.05	Sawai Madhopur	28.03	Bundi	25.85
24	Dausa	24.22	Sirohi	27.90	Pratapgarh*	25.45
25	Jalor	22.10	Dhaulpur	27.28	Tonk	24.42
26	Bhilwara	21.81	Baran	26.78	Udaipur	23.97
27	Ganganagar	21.04	Alwar	26.21	Jhalawar	21.91
28	Pali	20.40	Bharatpur	26.05	Bhilwara	21.55
29	Sirohi	20.30	Jhalawar	25.85	Sirohi	20.66
30	Barmer	19.24	Ajmer	25.49	Ajmer	20.06
31	Jaisalmer	18.82	Rajsamand	25.34	Chittaurgarh	19.85
32	Rajsamand	17.67	Tonk	25.22	Rajsamand	18.12
33	Ajmer	17.53	Bhilwara	24.22	Pali	16.63

Table 3
Districts arranged in descending order of growth rate of population
1901-1911 to 2001-2011

Rank	State/ District	1991-01	State/ District	2001-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jaisalmer	47.52	Barmer	32.55
2	Bikaner	37.71	Jaisalmer	32.22
3	Barmer	36.90	Jodhpur	27.69
4	Jaipur	35.06	Jaipur	26.91
5	Jodhpur	34.04	Banswara	26.58
6	Dausa	32.40	Jalor	26.31
7	Dhaulpur	31.19	Dungarpur	25.39
8	Karauli	30.41	Bikaner	24.48
9	Alwar	30.31	Kota	24.34
10	Sirohi	30.13	Dausa	23.75
11	Banswara	29.62	Udaipur	23.63
12	Nagaur	29.38	Pratapgarh*	22.84
13	Kota	28.52	Dhaulpur	22.78
	Rajasthan	28.41		
14	Pratapgarh*	27.61	Alwar	22.75
15	Ganganagar	27.59	Sirohi	21.86
			Rajasthan	21.44
16	Sawai Madhopur	27.55	Bharatpur	21.39
17	Bharatpur	27.22	Karauli	20.94
18	Udaipur	27.09	Churu	20.35
19	Jalor	26.81	Baran	19.82
20	Dungarpur	26.65	Sawai Madhopur	19.79
21	Bhilwara	26.39	Jhalawar	19.57
22	Ajmer	26.17	Bhilwara	19.27
23	Baran	26.08	Nagaur	19.25
24	Bundi	24.98	Ajmer	18.66
25	Hanumangarh	24.39	Rajsamand	17.89
26	Tonk	24.27	Tonk	17.33
27	Sikar	24.14	Hanumangarh	17.24
28	Churu	23.51	Sikar	17.04
29	Jhalawar	23.34	Chittaurgarh	16.09
30	Pali	22.46	Bundi	15.70
31	Jhunjhunun	20.93	Pali	11.99
32	Chittaurgarh	20.44	Jhunjhunun	11.81
33	Rajsamand	19.96	Ganganagar	10.06

Table 4
Sex Ratio (females per 1,000 males): 1901-2011

District Code	State/ District	Sex-Ratio Since (Number of females per 1000 males)					
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
08	Rajasthan	905	908	896	907	906	921
01	Ganganagar	853	818	857	797	814	828
02	Hanumangarh	853	818	857	797	814	848
03	Bikaner	918	907	891	895	869	920
04	Churu	932	922	926	924	908	945
05	Jhunjhunun	884	906	878	878	881	956
06	Alwar	922	914	884	892	890	896
07	Bharatpur	859	841	820	837	840	846
08	Dhaulpur	859	841	820	837	840	814
09	Karauli	870	869	859	873	884	865
10	Sawai Madhopur	870	869	859	873	884	893
11	Dausa	898	906	878	891	908	905
12	Jaipur	903	913	882	895	913	922
13	Sikar	877	899	886	913	920	972
14	Nagaur	914	928	900	920	912	936
15	Jodhpur	888	891	870	885	885	900
16	Jaisalmer	870	837	808	851	829	817
17	Barmer	874	880	860	891	873	868
18	Jalor	898	916	911	910	921	918
19	Sirohi	917	937	936	946	947	965
20	Pali	946	938	934	954	943	946
21	Ajmer	898	885	836	903	902	925
22	Tonk	915	905	911	915	903	925
23	Bundi	930	932	916	917	918	912
24	Bhilwara	920	931	940	942	943	934
25	Rajsamand	920	932	940	943	943	948
26	Dungarpur	1000	1012	987	988	970	1003
27	Banswara	1022	1025	1011	1009	996	983
28	Chittaurgarh	911	928	939	942	944	956
29	Kota	940	937	926	931	919	926
30	Baran	940	937	926	931	919	934
31	Jhalawar	932	927	920	920	928	954
32	Udaipur	920	932	940	943	943	967
33	Pratapgarh*	920	935	944	947	947	969

Table 4
Sex Ratio (females per 1,000 males): 1901-2011

District Code	State/ District	Sex-Ratio Since (Number of females per 1000 males)					
		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
08	Rajasthan	908	911	919	910	921	926
01	Ganganagar	843	863	859	865	873	887
02	Hanumangarh	840	887	892	891	894	906
03	Bikaner	916	908	899	891	896	903
04	Churu	936	946	953	937	948	938
05	Jhunjhunun	943	928	956	931	946	950
06	Alwar	892	887	892	880	886	894
07	Bharatpur	859	855	848	832	854	877
08	Dhaulpur	807	806	796	795	827	845
09	Karauli	854	848	853	840	855	858
10	Sawai Madhopur	884	878	880	870	889	894
11	Dausa	888	887	895	884	899	904
12	Jaipur	891	890	892	892	897	909
13	Sikar	964	961	963	946	951	944
14	Nagaur	945	942	958	942	947	948
15	Jodhpur	888	900	909	891	907	915
16	Jaisalmer	802	810	811	807	821	849
17	Barmer	868	887	904	891	892	900
18	Jalor	919	932	942	942	964	951
19	Sirohi	948	958	963	949	943	938
20	Pali	943	950	946	956	981	987
21	Ajmer	913	911	922	918	931	950
22	Tonk	910	909	928	923	934	949
23	Bundi	895	886	887	889	907	922
24	Bhilwara	906	909	941	945	962	969
25	Rajsamand	933	971	996	991	1000	988
26	Dungarpur	991	1015	1045	995	1022	990
27	Banswara	972	979	985	969	974	979
28	Chittaurgarh	928	927	950	947	966	970
29	Kota	884	873	877	881	896	906
30	Baran	913	898	903	896	909	926
31	Jhalawar	928	919	926	918	926	945
32	Udaipur	943	951	971	956	969	958
33	Pratapgarh*	949	943	956	957	969	982

Table 5
Districts arranged in descending order of Sex Ratio: 2011

Rank	District	Sex- ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)
1	<i>Dungarpur</i>	990
2	<i>Rajsamand</i>	988
3	<i>Pali</i>	987
4	<i>Pratapgarh*</i>	982
5	<i>Banswara</i>	979
6	<i>Chittaurgarh</i>	970
7	<i>Bhilwara</i>	969
8	<i>Udaipur</i>	958
9	<i>Jalor</i>	951
10	<i>Jhunjhunun</i>	950
11	<i>Ajmer</i>	950
12	<i>Tonk</i>	949
13	<i>Nagaur</i>	948
14	<i>Jhalawar</i>	945
15	<i>Sikar</i>	944
16	<i>Sirohi</i>	938
17	<i>Churu</i>	938
18	<i>Baran</i>	926
19	<i>Bundi</i>	922
20	<i>Jodhpur</i>	915
21	<i>Jaipur</i>	909
22	<i>Kota</i>	906
23	<i>Hanumangarh</i>	906
24	<i>Dausa</i>	904
25	<i>Bikaner</i>	903
26	<i>Barmer</i>	900
27	<i>Sawai Madhopur</i>	894
28	<i>Alwar</i>	894
29	<i>Ganganagar</i>	887
30	<i>Bharatpur</i>	877
31	<i>Karauli</i>	858
32	<i>Jaisalmer</i>	849
33	<i>Dhaulpur</i>	845

Table-6
Total Populatio, Child Population in a ge-Group 0-6, Literates and Literacy Rate by Sex: 2011

District Code	State/ District	Total Population			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates*				Literacy rate#			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	P	M	F	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
08	Rajasthan	68621012	35620086	33000926	10504916	5580212	4924704	38970500	24184782	14785718	67.06	80.51	52.66		
01	Ganganagar	1969520	1043730	925790	252376	136111	116265	1206320	719999	486321	70.25	79.33	60.07		
02	Hanumangarh	1779650	933660	845990	232933	124606	108327	1057534	637735	419799	68.37	78.82	56.91		
03	Bikaner	2367745	1243916	1123829	394396	207364	187032	1300806	797119	503687	65.92	76.90	53.77		
04	Churu	2041172	1053375	987797	313852	165521	148331	1165255	709852	455403	67.46	79.95	54.25		
05	Jhunjhun	2139658	1097390	1042268	285395	155842	129553	1385546	827466	558080	74.72	87.88	61.15		
06	Alwar	3671999	1938929	1733070	580388	311819	268569	2215988	1384399	831589	71.68	85.08	56.78		
07	Bharatpur	2549121	1357896	1191225	430833	231265	199568	1507274	965537	541737	71.16	85.70	54.63		
08	Dhaulpur	1207293	654344	552949	215567	116276	99291	695597	444051	251546	70.14	82.53	55.45		
09	Karauli	1458459	784943	673516	239449	129872	109577	820829	543479	277350	67.34	82.96	49.18		
10	Sawai Madhopur	1338114	706558	631556	198777	106564	92213	754132	496340	257792	66.19	82.72	47.80		
11	Dausa	1637226	859821	777405	256802	138121	118681	954848	610152	344696	69.17	84.54	52.33		
12	Jaipur	6663971	3490787	3173184	914327	491960	422367	4395012	2617028	1777984	76.44	87.27	64.63		
13	Sikar	2677737	1377120	1300617	375752	204065	171687	1679913	1016609	663304	72.98	86.66	58.76		
14	Nagaur	3309234	1698760	1610474	498585	264118	234467	1801102	1131927	669175	64.08	78.90	48.63		
15	Jodhpur	3685681	1924326	1761355	592959	313704	279255	2075029	1295900	779129	67.09	80.46	52.57		
16	Jaisalmer	672008	363346	308662	130400	69809	60591	314345	214540	99805	58.04	73.09	40.23		

Table-6
Total Populatio, Child Population in a ge-Group 0-6, Literates and Literacy Rate by Sex: 2011

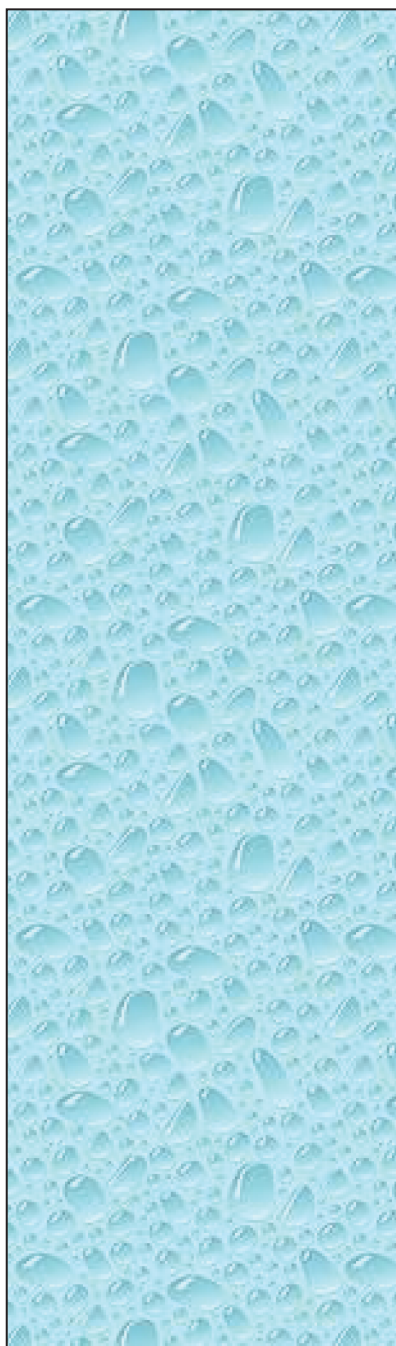
District Code	State/ District	Total Population			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates*			Literacy rate#		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	Barmer	2604453	1370494	1233959	499328	262925	236403	1210278	800983	409295	57.49	72.32	41.03
18	Jalor	1830151	937918	892233	313808	165979	147829	842793	554463	288330	55.58	71.83	38.73
19	Sirohi	1037185	535115	502070	171699	90849	80850	484811	315813	168998	56.02	71.09	40.12
20	Pali	2038533	1025895	1012638	293002	154656	138346	1103704	680962	422742	63.23	78.16	48.35
21	Ajmer	2584913	1325911	1259002	374745	197987	176758	1557264	946648	610616	70.46	83.93	56.42
22	Tonk	1421711	729390	692321	200963	106799	94164	762485	487290	275195	62.46	78.27	46.01
23	Bundi	1113725	579385	534340	158088	83809	74279	595447	379208	216239	62.31	76.52	47.00
24	Bhilwara	2410459	1224483	1185976	356230	185917	170313	1288139	801308	486831	62.71	77.16	47.93
25	Rajsamand	1158283	582670	575613	173944	91977	81967	629307	390192	239115	63.93	79.52	48.44
26	Dungarpur	1388906	698069	690837	239608	125077	114531	698541	427775	270766	60.78	74.66	46.98
27	Banswara	1798194	908755	889439	321288	166923	154365	844722	525217	319505	57.20	70.80	43.47
28	Chittaurgarh	1544392	784054	760338	209376	110047	99329	834517	523974	310543	62.51	77.74	46.98
29	Kota	1950491	1023153	927338	248585	131595	116990	1318643	781253	537390	77.48	87.63	66.32
30	Baran	1223921	635495	588426	179496	94348	85148	703695	439566	264129	67.38	81.23	52.48
31	Jhalawar	1411327	725667	685660	204140	107132	97008	750039	473018	277021	62.13	76.47	47.06
32	Udaipur	3067549	1566781	1500768	499072	259948	239124	1611485	991989	619496	62.74	75.91	49.10
33	Pratapgarh*	868231	437950	430281	148753	77227	71526	405100	252990	152110	56.30	70.13	42.40

Table 7
District wise Literacy Rate by sex 2001-2011

District Code	State/ District	Literacy Rate (in percentage)					
		Persons		Male		Female	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
08	Rajasthan	60.41	67.06	75.70	80.51	43.85	52.66
01	Ganganagar	64.74	70.25	75.53	79.33	52.44	60.07
02	Hanumangarh	63.05	68.37	75.18	78.82	49.56	56.91
03	Bikaner	57.36	65.92	70.65	76.90	42.45	53.77
04	Churu	67.59	67.46	80.26	79.95	54.36	54.25
05	Jhunjhunun	73.04	74.72	86.09	87.88	59.51	61.15
06	Alwar	61.74	71.68	78.08	85.08	43.30	56.78
07	Bharatpur	63.58	71.16	80.54	85.70	43.56	54.63
08	Dhaulpur	60.13	70.14	75.09	82.53	41.84	55.45
09	Karauli	63.40	67.34	79.54	82.96	44.43	49.18
10	Sawai Madhopur	56.67	66.19	75.74	82.72	35.17	47.80
11	Dausa	61.81	69.17	79.37	84.54	42.25	52.33
12	Jaipur	69.90	76.44	82.80	87.27	55.52	64.63
13	Sikar	70.47	72.98	84.34	86.66	56.11	58.76
14	Nagaur	57.28	64.08	74.10	78.90	39.67	48.63
15	Jodhpur	56.67	67.09	72.96	80.46	38.64	52.57
16	Jaisalmer	50.97	58.04	66.26	73.09	32.05	40.23
17	Barmer	58.99	57.49	72.76	72.32	43.45	41.03
18	Jalor	46.49	55.58	64.72	71.83	27.80	38.73
19	Sirohi	53.94	56.02	69.89	71.09	37.15	40.12
20	Pali	54.39	63.23	72.20	78.16	36.48	48.35
21	Ajmer	64.68	70.46	79.39	83.93	48.90	56.42
22	Tonk	51.97	62.46	70.52	78.27	32.15	46.01
23	Bundi	55.57	62.31	71.68	76.52	37.79	47.00
24	Bhilwara	50.71	62.71	67.37	77.16	33.43	47.93
25	Rajsamand	55.73	63.93	74.05	79.52	37.68	48.44
26	Dungarpur	48.57	60.78	66.04	74.66	31.77	46.98
27	Banswara	45.54	57.20	61.50	70.80	29.22	43.47
28	Chittaurgarh	53.99	62.51	71.54	77.74	35.99	46.98
29	Kota	73.52	77.48	85.23	87.63	60.43	66.32
30	Baran	59.50	67.38	75.78	81.23	41.56	52.48
31	Jhalawar	57.32	62.13	73.31	76.47	40.02	47.06
32	Udaipur	59.77	62.74	74.66	75.91	44.49	49.10
33	Pratapgarh*	48.25	56.30	64.27	70.13	31.77	42.40



2011



Census in Pictures





**Inauguration of Houselisting Operation of Census 2011
by Shri Ashok Gehlot, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan**



**Director Census Operation Rajasthan presenting memento to
Shri Ashok Gehlot, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan on the launch of
Population Enumeration in the State**

**Smt.
Vasundhra
Raje, Leader
of Opposition
signing her
Census
Schedule**



**Enumeration
of Shri
Salauddin
Ahmed, Chief
Secretary of
Rajasthan**

**Sh. Neeraj K
Pawan,
District
Collector
Karauli
signing his
Census
Schedule**



**Dr. C.
Chandramauli,
Census
Commissioner
and Registrar
General of
India –
inspecting
Census work
in Jaisalmer**

**Shri Bhanwar
Lal Meghwal
Hon'ble
Minister
(Education)
unveiling the
School Kits**



**Shri Umrao
Salodiya,
Divisional
Commissioner
of Jaipur
Flagging off
Cycle Rally**



Smt Shubhra Singh, Joint Secretary & Director Census Operations at the Training of Master Trainers' Facilitators, Jaipur

Joint Secretary & Director Census Operations releasing the balloons at Janganna Chetna Rally, Jaipur Sh. Navin Mahajan, Collector Jaipur is also present



Census Officials at Press Conference, Jaipur



"Census Kites" at Kite Festival, Jaipur



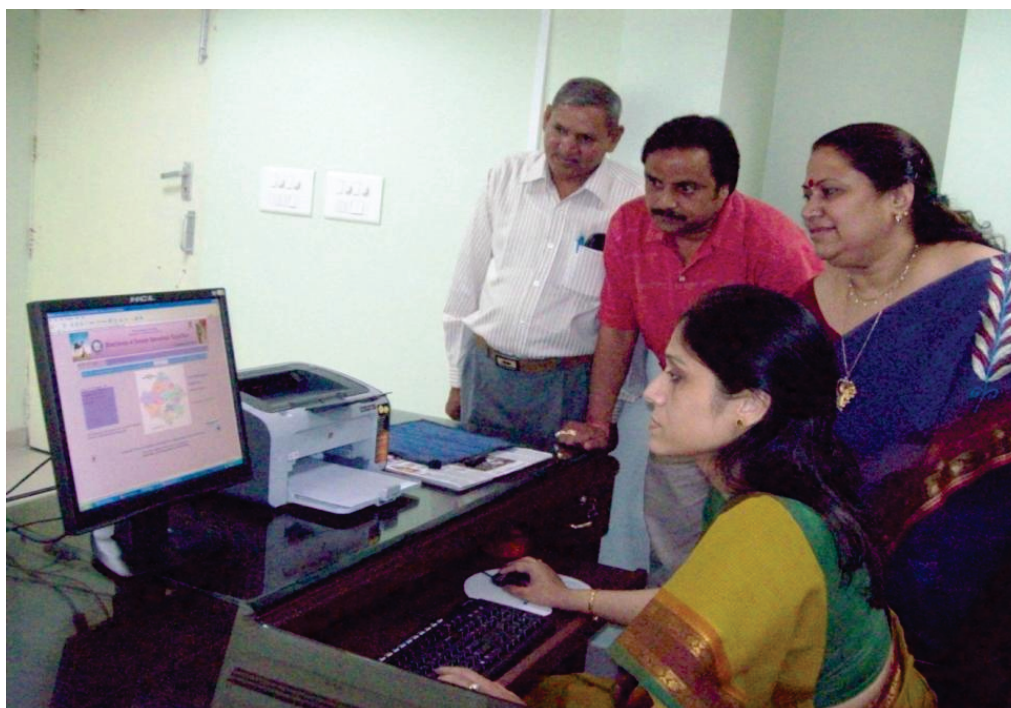


**Janganna
Chetna
Rally at
Jaipur**

**Winners
of Jaipur
Marathon
wearing
the
Census
Caps**



**Director
inspecting
enumeration
work in slum
area at
Udaipur**



**Director
launching
the official
website of
the
Directorate
of Census
Operations**

**Enthusiastic
Enumerator
at work,
Nagaur**



**Enumeration
work in
progress
across Sand
dunes at
Jaisalmer**



Enumeration work at Jaisalmer



Officials working at Data Center

Managing the Logistic










2011

भारत की जनगणना - 2011

जनगणना कार्य निदेशालय, राजस्थान, जयपुर

माह	सोम	मंगल	बुध	गुरु	शुक्र	शनि	रवि	सोम	मंगल	बुध	गुरु	शुक्र	शनि	रवि	सोम	मंगल	बुध	गुरु	शुक्र	शनि	रवि	सोम	मंगल	बुध	गुरु	शुक्र	शनि	रवि	सोम	मंगल	बुध	गुरु	शुक्र	शनि	रवि	सोम	मंगल	बुध	गुरु	शुक्र	शनि	रवि		
जनवरी						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31								
फरवरी		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28															
मार्च		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28											29	30	31		
अप्रैल					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30										
मई						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29										
जून		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30													
जुलाई					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27											28	29	30
अगस्त		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31												
सितम्बर					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28											29	30
अक्टूबर						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31								
नवम्बर		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30													
दिसम्बर					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27											28	29	30

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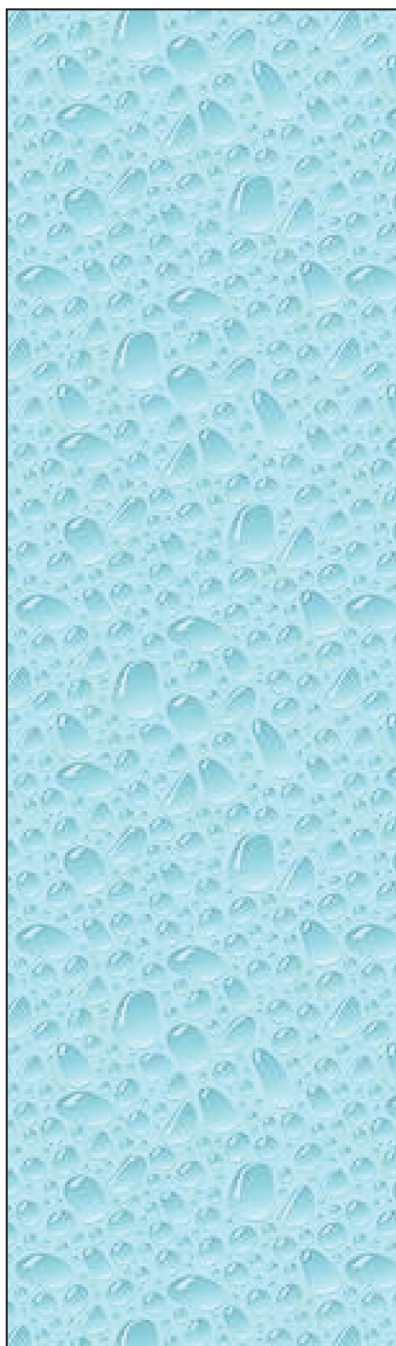

2011
"Everybody Counts"



Census Planner



2011



Annexures



ANNEXURE I**LIST OF DIRECTORS OF CENSUS OPERATIONS**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory [#]	Name of Director of Census Operations	Date of assuming charge
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands [#]	Shri A. Varickamackal	21.05.2010
2	Andhra Pradesh	Smt. Y.V. Anuradha	08.04.2010
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Shri Hage Batt	18.08.2010
4	Assam	Shri R.K. Das	04.01.2010
5	Bihar	Shri K. Senthil Kumar	24.02.2010
6	Chandigarh [#]	Ms. Bindeshwari Negi	21.04.2009
7	Chhattisgarh	Smt. Renu G. Pillai	18.03.2010
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli [#]	Shri Manish Bhardwaj	30.07.2009
9	Daman & Diu [#]	Shri Manish Bhardwaj	30.07.2009
10	Goa	Shri A.K. Wasnik	01.12.2009
11	Gujarat	Shri Manish Bhardwaj	30.07.2009
12	Haryana	Smt. Neerja Shekhar	01.06.2009
13	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Balbir Tegta	12.03.2009
14	Jammu & Kashmir	Shri Farooq Ahmed Factoo	04.11.2009
15	Jharkhand	Shri S.K. Barnwal	23.03.2010
16	Karnataka	Shri T.K. Anil Kumar	09.07.2009
17	Kerala	Dr. V.M. Gopala Menon	16.09.2009
18	Lakshadweep [#]	Shri Marnya Ete	05.05.2010
19	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Sachin Sinha	03.05.2020
20	Maharashtra	Shri Ranjit Singh Deol	01.06.2010
21	Manipur	Shri Y. Thamkishore Singh	08.03.2010
22	Meghalaya	Shri K.L. Tariang	19.02.2010
23	Mizoram	Shri H.P. Sahu	29.12.2009
24	Nagaland	Smt. V. Hekali Zhimoni	13.04.2010
25	NCT of Delhi [#]	Smt. Varsha Joshi	03.11.2009
26	Orissa	Shri Bishnupada Sethi	23.12.2009
27	Puducherry [#]	Shri Hage Kojeen	22.01.2010
28	Punjab	Smt. Seema Jain	10.12.2009
29	Rajasthan	Smt. Shubhra Singh	10.02.2010
30	Sikkim	Shri Bhagwan Shankar	01.04.2010
31	Tamil Nadu	Shri S. Gopalakrishnan	14.09.2009
32	Tripura	Shri Dilip Acharjee	20.11.2009
33	Uttar Pradesh	Smt. Neena Sharma	18.05.2009
34	Uttarakhand	Smt. Snehlata Aggarwal	18.10.2010
35	West Bengal	Shri Dipak Ghosh	31.12.2009

CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

Name of State/UT.....		
Code No.		
Name of District.....		
Code No.		
Name of Taluk/ Taluk/ PS/ Dev. Block/ Circle/ Mandal etc.....		
Code No.		
Name of Town/Village.....		
Code No.		
Number of Ward.....		
Code No.		
Enumeration Block No. & Sub-Block No.		

LEGEND

Block Boundary.

Note: Please give the number or name of neighbouring house/holding/population enumeration blocks or villages on all the four directions (north, east, south and west) of layout map.

Pucca Building (with number)	Residential	□
	Non-residential	□
Kutcha Building (with number)	Residential	△
	Non-residential	△
Pucca road	══
Kutcha Road	══
Pathway	══
Railway Line	≡≡≡
River	~~~~~
Canal	~~~~~
Pond	~~~~~
Well/ Tap/ Handpump...	⊙
Temple, Mosque, Church, Gurdwara, etc.	⛪
School, Dispensary, Panchayat Ghar, Post Office, etc.	⛪
	⛪
	⛪

Note: (i) Please write the name of prominent roads, streets, mohallas, etc. in the Block. Also indicate the names of institutions like Temples, Schools, Dispensaries, Panchayat Ghar, Post Offices, etc.

(ii) Please indicate by an arrow the direction in which the numbering has been done in the block.

Name of Enumerator

Signature with date

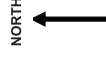
Name of Supervisor

Dated signature of Supervisor

This is an important Census document. Please draw this map neatly and correctly.

LAYOUT MAP

Population Enumeration



ANNEXURE V

Glimpses of Paid and Unpaid Women's Work Occasionally not reported



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

Captions

1. Selling newspaper
2. Selling Flower Pots
3. Data entry/ web designing etc from home
4. Collection of crop residue/fodder for sale
5. Selling vegetables
6. Basket weaving
7. Managing family shop
8. Work in the family farm

