

**RAJASTHAN
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 2011**



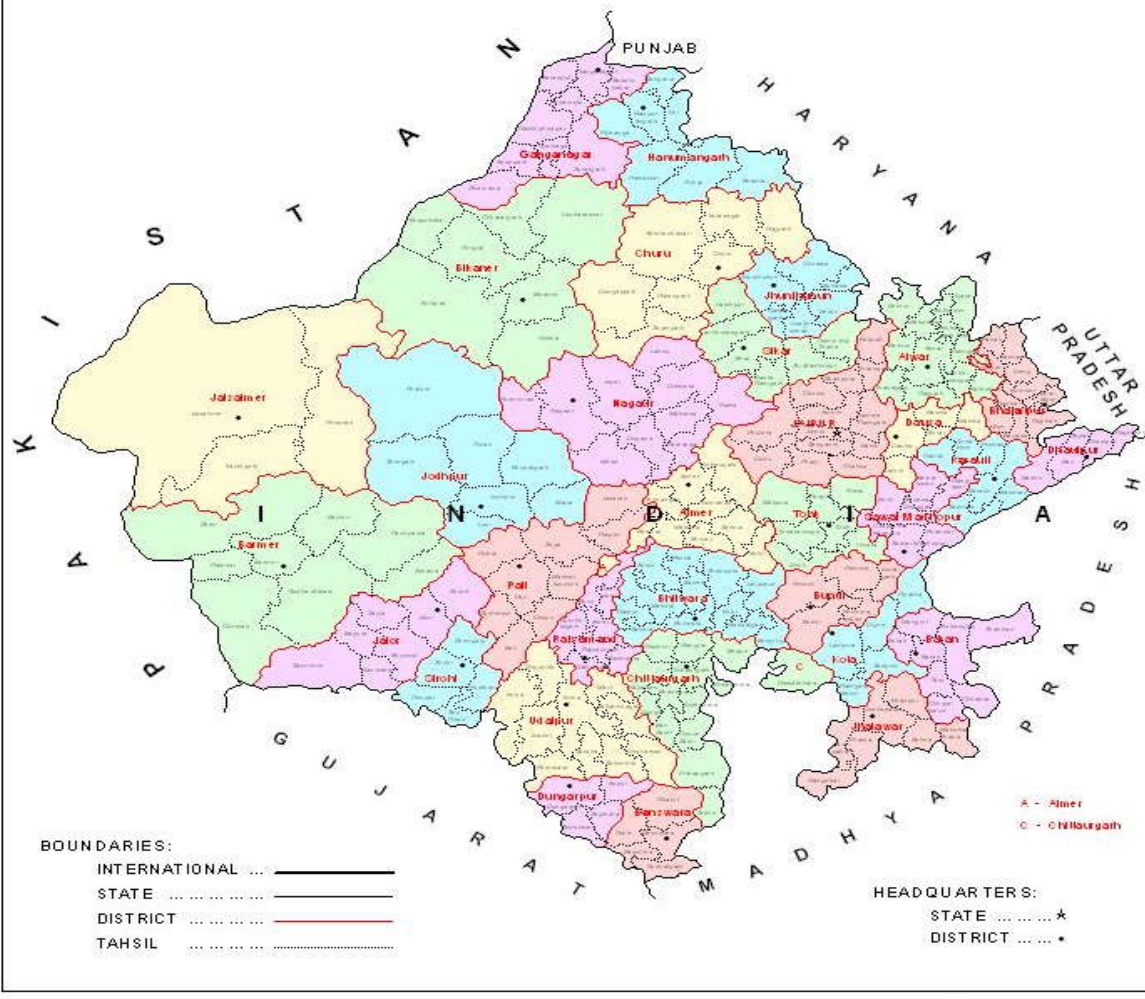
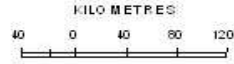
BOUNDARIES:
 INTERNATIONAL.....
 STATE.....
 DISTRICT.....
 TAHSIL.....

HEADQUARTERS:
 STATE..... ★
 DISTRICT..... ●
 TAHSIL..... ●

- A Part of Beawar Tehsil (District Ajmer)
- B Part of District Chittaurgarh
- C Part of Nimbahera Tehsil (District Chittaurgarh)
- D Part of Lachhmangarh Tehsil (District Alwar)

Where the district name differs from its headquarters name, the later is given within brackets.

RAJASTHAN ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 2001



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

INTRODUCTION

I

RAJASTHAN AS A STATE

Rajasthan, located in the north western part of India, is the largest State with an area of 342,239 square kilometers and a population of 56,507,188 as per the final results of Census 2001. As per *Provision Population Totals of Census 2011*, the population of Rajasthan is 68,621,012. Geographically it is bounded by Punjab in north, Uttar Pradesh in east, Madhya Pradesh in south and by the border of Pakistan in the west. Topography of Rajasthan presents a natural contrast among the chain of mountains on one side and sandy plains for hundred of miles of Thar desert on the other. The contrast can also be found between the grid Plateaus on one side and a number of natural lakes on the other. It is quite expected that such mixed natural properties may also provide some linguistic diversity. Rajasthan was *constituted as a state of the Indian Union on November 1, 1956*. At present, it has 33 districts while it had 32 districts as per Census 2001. The district wise population of Rajasthan state along with Rural – Urban distribution as per 2001 Census is presented below.

RAJASTHAN		Total	Rural	Urban
	P	56,507,188	43,292,813	13,214,375
	M	29,420,011	22,426,640	6,993,371
	F	27,087,177	20,866,173	6,221,004
GANGANAGAR	P	1,789,423	1,336,066	453,357
	M	955,378	709,710	245,668
	F	834,045	626,356	207,689
HANUMANGARH	P	1,518,005	1,214,467	303,538
	M	801,486	639,921	161,565
	F	716,519	574,546	141,973
BIKANER	P	1,674,271	1,079,235	595,036
	M	886,075	568,904	317,171
	F	788,196	510,331	277,865
CHURU	P	1,923,878	1,387,682	536,196
	M	997,781	710,681	277,100
	F	936,097	677,001	259,096
JHUNJHUNUN	P	1,913,689	1,518,573	395,116
	M	983,526	775,776	207,750
	F	930,163	742,797	187,366
ALWAR	P	2,992,592	2,557,653	434,939
	M	1,586,752	1,349,768	236,984

	F	1,405,840	1,207,885	197,955
BHARATPUR	P	2,101,142	1,692,182	408,960
	M	1,133,425	914,034	219,391
	F	967,717	778,148	189,569
DHAULPUR	P	983,258	806,640	176,618
	M	538,103	443,006	95,097
	F	445,155	363,634	81,521
KARALI	P	1,209,665	1,037,720	171,945
	M	651,998	560,375	91,623
	F	557,667	477,345	80,322
SAWAI MADHOPUR	P	1,117,057	904,417	212,640
	M	591,307	478,716	112,591
	F	525,750	425,701	100,049
DAUSA	P	1,317,063	1,181,245	135,818
	M	693,438	621,591	71,847
	F	623,625	559,654	63,971
JAIPUR	P	5,251,071	2,659,004	2,592,067
	M	2,768,203	1,389,167	1,379,036
	F	2,482,868	1,269,837	1,213,031
SIKAR	P	2,287,788	1,815,250	472,538
	M	1,172,753	927,195	245,558
	F	1,115,035	888,055	226,980
NAGAUR	P	2,775,058	2,297,721	477,337
	M	1,424,967	1,175,976	248,991
	F	1,350,091	1,121,745	228,346
JODHPUR	P	2,886,505	1,909,423	977,082
	M	1,513,890	994,172	519,718
	F	1,372,615	915,251	457,364
JAISALMER	P	508,247	431,853	76,394
	M	279,101	236,309	42,792
	F	229,146	195,544	33,602
BARMER	P	1,964,835	1,819,431	145,404
	M	1,038,247	959,844	78,403
	F	926,588	859,587	67,001
JALOR	P	1,448,940	1,338,946	109,994
	M	737,880	679,673	58,243
	F	711,060	659,309	51,751
SIROHI	P	851,107	700,217	150,890
	M	437,949	357,178	80,771
	F	413,158	343,039	70,119
PALI	P	1,820,251	1,429,364	390,887
	M	918,856	714,698	204,158
	F	901,395	714,666	186,729
AJMER	P	2,181,670	1,306,994	874,676

	M	1,129,920	669,903	460,017
	F	1,051,750	637,091	414,659
TONK	P	1,211,671	958,503	253,168
	M	626,436	496,092	130,344
	F	585,235	462,411	122,824
BUNDI	P	962,620	783,058	179,562
	M	504,818	410,483	94,335
	F	457,802	372,575	85,227
BHILWARA	P	2,013,789	1,598,938	414,851
	M	1,026,650	807,979	218,671
	F	987,139	790,959	196,180
RAJSAMAND	P	987,024	858,301	128,723
	M	493,459	426,630	66,829
	F	493,565	431,671	61,894
UDAIPUR	P	2,633,312	2,142,995	490,317
	M	1,366,004	1,078,441	257,563
	F	1,297,308	1,064,554	232,754
DUNGARPUR	P	1,107,643	1,026,787	80,856
	M	547,791	505,664	42,127
	F	559,852	521,123	38,729
BANSWARA	P	1,501,589	1,394,226	107,363
	M	760,686	705,110	55,576
	F	740,903	689,116	51,787
CHITTAURGARH	P	1,803,524	1,514,255	289,269
	M	918,063	767,555	150,508
	F	885,461	746,700	138,761
KOTA	P	1,568,525	729,948	838,577
	M	827,128	382,495	444,633
	F	741,397	347,453	393,944
BARAN	P	1,021,653	849,638	172,015
	M	535,137	445,205	89,932
	F	486,526	404,433	82,083
JHALWAR	P	1,180,323	1,012,081	168,242
	M	612,804	524,425	88,379
	F	567,519	487,656	79,863

[Ref: Census of India 2001, Primary Census Abstract, pp 66-82].

The population of Rajasthan state as per latest Census result of 2011 is as follows .

Population of Rajasthan State - 2011 Census

Sl.No.	State / District	Population
1	2	3
	Rajasthan	68,621,012
1	Jaipur	6,663,971
2	Jodhpur	3,685,681
3	Alwar	3,671,999
4	Nagaur	3,309,234
5	Udaipur	3,067,549
6	Sikar	2,677,737
7	Barmer	2,604,453
8	Ajmer	2,584,913
9	Bharatpur	2,549,121
10	Bhilwara	2,410,459
11	Bikaner	2,367,745
12	Jhunjhunun	2,139,658
13	Churu	2,041,172
14	Pali	2,038,533
15	Ganganagar	1,969,520
16	Kota	1,950,491
17	Jalor	1,830,151
18	Banswara	1,798,194
19	Hanumangarh	1,779,650
20	Dausa	1,637,226
21	Chittaurgarh	1,544,392
22	Karauli	1,458,459
23	Tonk	1,421,711
24	Jhalawar	1,411,327
25	Dungarpur	1,388,906
26	Sawai Madhopur	1,338,114
27	Baran	1,223,921
28	Dhaulpur	1,207,293
29	Rajsamand	1,158,283
30	Bundi	1,113,725
31	Sirohi	1,037,185
32	Pratapgarh*	868,231
33	Jaisalmer	672,008

*A new District in 2011

[Ref. CENSUS OF INDIA 2011 Provisional Population Totals Paper 1 of 2011. RAJASTHAN]

II

BRIEF HISTORY OF RAJASTHAN

The present Rajasthan, as one of the States of Indian Union, has been constituted on 1st November, 1956 under the State Reorganisation Act, 1956. It came into being through the several stages of the merger of erstwhile princely states of old Rajasthan, former state of Ajmer-Marwar, and two khudmukhtair thikanas as well as through transfer of small enclaves from Rajasthan to the neighbouring states. (*People of India, Rajasthan, Singh, 1998. p-12*). Accordingly, the history of Rajasthan in the form of United Rajasthan state dates back from 28th February/ 18th March, 1948 to 1st November, 1956.

In the historic past, the constituent regions of the present Rajasthan were known by various names. The northern of the regions was known as 'Jangal', the eastern as 'Matsya', the southern as Medpaāt, Vāgad, Prāgvāt, Mālaw and Gurjratrā, the western as Maru, Mād, Vall, Travanī, the south-eastern as Śivi and the Central region known as Arbud and Sapādalaksa. The above regions were termed as *Rajpūtānā* by George Thomas in his '*Military Memoirs*' or the consideration that the regions were ruled by Rājput chiefs. The word '*Rajasthan*' was first used by Colonel Tod in his book "*Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*" (1877). Though both the names namely Rajputana and Rajasthan were used simultaneously to denote the region, the name 'Rajasthan' gained much popularity and the same was accepted by the Indian National Congress in pre-Independence as well as by the Government of Independent Indian Union.

The present state of Rajasthan is a combination of 21 big and small princely states and the areas of the formerly centrally administered part 'C' State of Ajmer. The names of these princely states are: (1) Alwar, (2) Bharatpur, (3) Dholpur, (4) Karoli, (5) Banswara, (6) Bundi, (7) Dungarpur, (8) Jhalawar, (9) Kota, (10) Kushalgarh, (11) Kishangarh, (12) Lawa, (13) Pratapgarh, (14) Shahpura, (15) Tonk, (16) Udaipur, (17) Jaipur, (18) Jodhpur, (19) Bikaner, (20) Jaisalmer, and (21) Sirohi.

The process of the integration of these states into united Rajasthan state has been completed in following seven stages.

- i) On 28th February 1948, the 'Matsya' Union was formed by uniting the first four states out of these 21.

- ii) The territories of the next eleven states (from 5 to 15) of the above mentioned 21 states were united to form the Rajasthan Sangh (the United States of Rajasthan) on 25 March 1948.
- iii) On 1st April 1948, Udaipur joined it to form the Rajasthan Union.
- iv) On 30th March 1949, the states of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer were integrated with this Union.
- v) Soon after, on 15th May 1949, the 'Matsya' Union became a part of new United Rajasthan
- vi) On 7th February 1950 the state of Sirohi were integrated with it.
- vii) And lastly, on 1st November 1956, Ajmer, Abu (a part of the Bombay State) and Sunnel of the Bhānpurā Tehsil of Mandsoore district of the former Madhya Bharat were linked to the Union of Rajasthan.

Thus, the present state of Rajasthan came into being with geographic division of the State into two natural regions by the Aravalli ranges – the North-Western and the South-Eastern.

[Ref:- *Maheswari*, 1980, pp. 1-2 and *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1964, vol-18, p-955]

III

LINGUISTIC COMPOSITION OF RAJASTHAN

As per the latest published Census data on language/mother tongue, that is, census 2001, **79** Languages and **138** Mother tongues were found in Rajasthan. This is pertinent to mention here that language includes mother tongues And mother tongue is exclusive. The major **15** languages and mother tongues respectively out of 79 languages and 138 mother tongues are as follows in descending order.

	Languages	India Total	Rajasthan
1.	Hindi	422048642	51,407,216
2.	Bhili / Bhilodi	9582957	2,600,933
3.	Punjabi	29102477	1,141,200
4.	Urdu	51536111	662,983
5.	Sindhi	2535485	380,430
6.	Gujarati	46091617	57,048
7.	Bengali	83369769	54,172
8.	Malayalam	33066392	33,975
9.	Marathi	71936894	19,361
10.	Oriya	33017446	13,347
11.	Tamil	60793814	11,852
12.	Nepali	2871749	10,569
13.	Lahnda	92234	8,636
14.	Telugu	74002856	8,467
15.	Maithili	12179122	7,447

	Mother Tongues	India Total	Rajasthan
1.	Rajasthani	18355613	17,880,389
2.	Hindi	257919635	15,071,081
3.	Marwari	7936183	6,279,105
4.	Mewari	5091697	5,024,339
5.	Wagdi	2510811	2,500,574
6.	Harauti	2462867	2,459,691
7.	Dhundhari	1871130	1,871,085
8.	Bagri Rajasthani	1434123	1,432,381
9.	Punjabi	28152794	1,052,637
10.	Urdu	51533954	662,945
11.	Braj Bhasha	574245	404,493
12.	Malvi	5565167	385,393
13.	Sindhi	1694061	368,874
14.	Mewati	645291	289,731
15.	Bagri	646921	87,467

Out of the major 15 languages of Rajasthan, 1. Hindi and 2. Bhili/Bhilodi have been the subject of the present volume since these two languages are state-specific. The other languages are/will be the subject matter of survey under the other State Volumes being relevant languages of each states as per Census data on languages/mother tongues.

Similarly out of 15 major mother tongues of Rajasthan only specific mother tongues have been covered under the present Volume. Of course, Bhili/Bhilodi and Bundeli/Bundel Khandi do not cover under 15 major mother tongues but they have been considered significant for the Volume on the following reasons:

- i) Bhili/Bhilodi is the language named after the Scheduled Tribe of Rajasthan namely Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave and Bhil Mina.
- ii) Bhili languages merges into the languages of Rajasthan in the north and east Rajasthan as per the survey result.
- iii) Bundeli/Bundel Khandi is the language named after the Bundela(s) – the distinguished martial tribe of Rajasthan as well as a clan of Rajput.

The figure of Bhili/Bhilodi (which ranks 24th position) and Bundeli/Bundelkhandi (which ranks 44th position) mother tongues in 2001 Census are given below.

	India	Rajasthan
Bhili/Bhilodi	3313481	17353
Bundeli/Bundelkhandi	3072147	1623

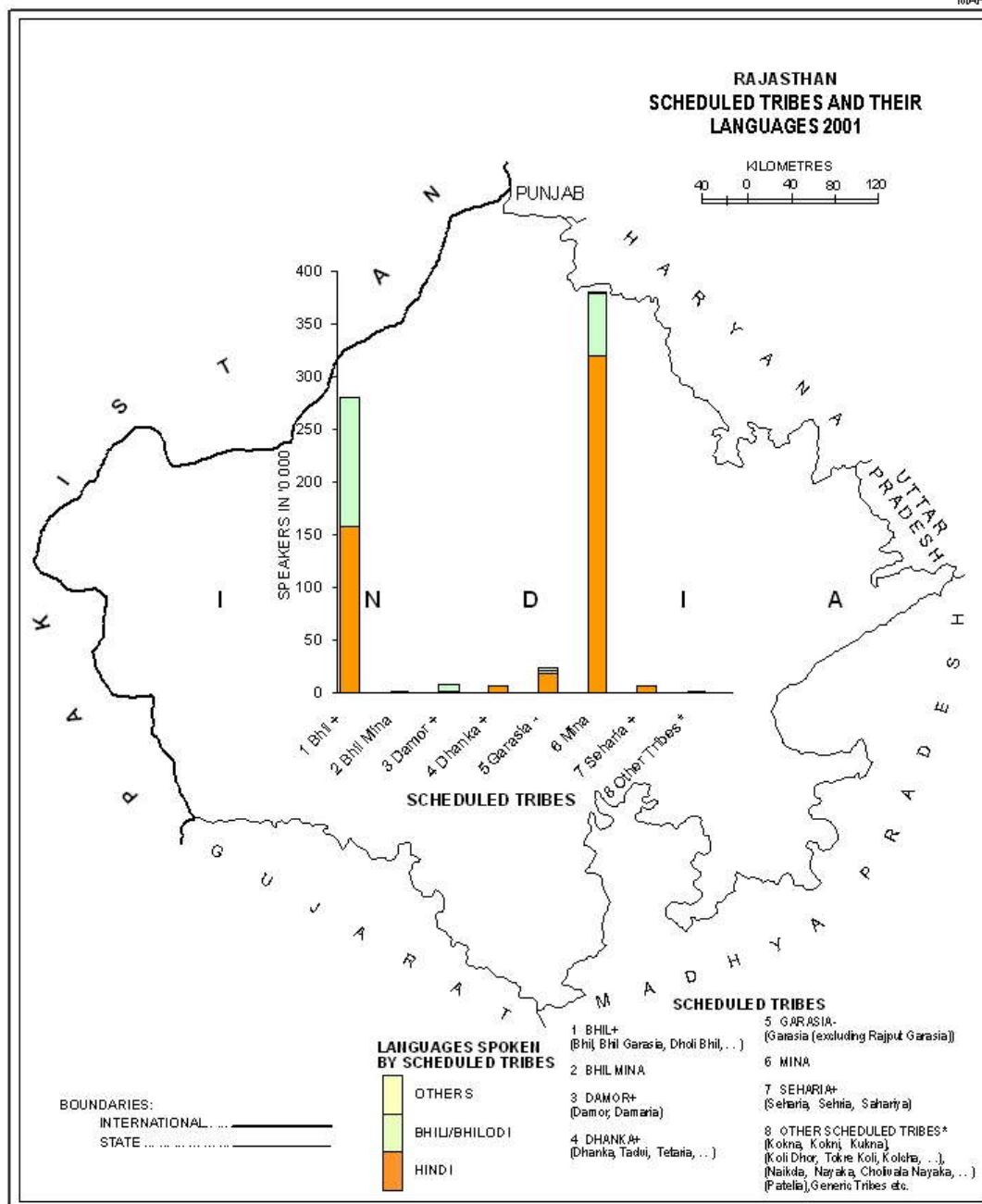
[The major concentration of Bhili/Bhilodi, Bundeli/Bundelkhandi is in Madhya Pradesh state as per Census data on languages / mother tongues.]

The most important feature in the Volume is that, except Wagdi, all other languages/mother tongues surveyed under the present Volume are the grouped mother tongues of Hindi as per classification and presentation of Census data on languages/mother tongues since 1971 Census onwards. Wagdi is the mother tongue grouped under Bhili/Bhilodi language.

The major distribution of all the seven languages/mother tongues (surveyed for the volume) in Rajasthan states and its Districts are presented in individual report as per the latest published Census data on mother tongues i.e. 2001. This is relevant to mention here that though

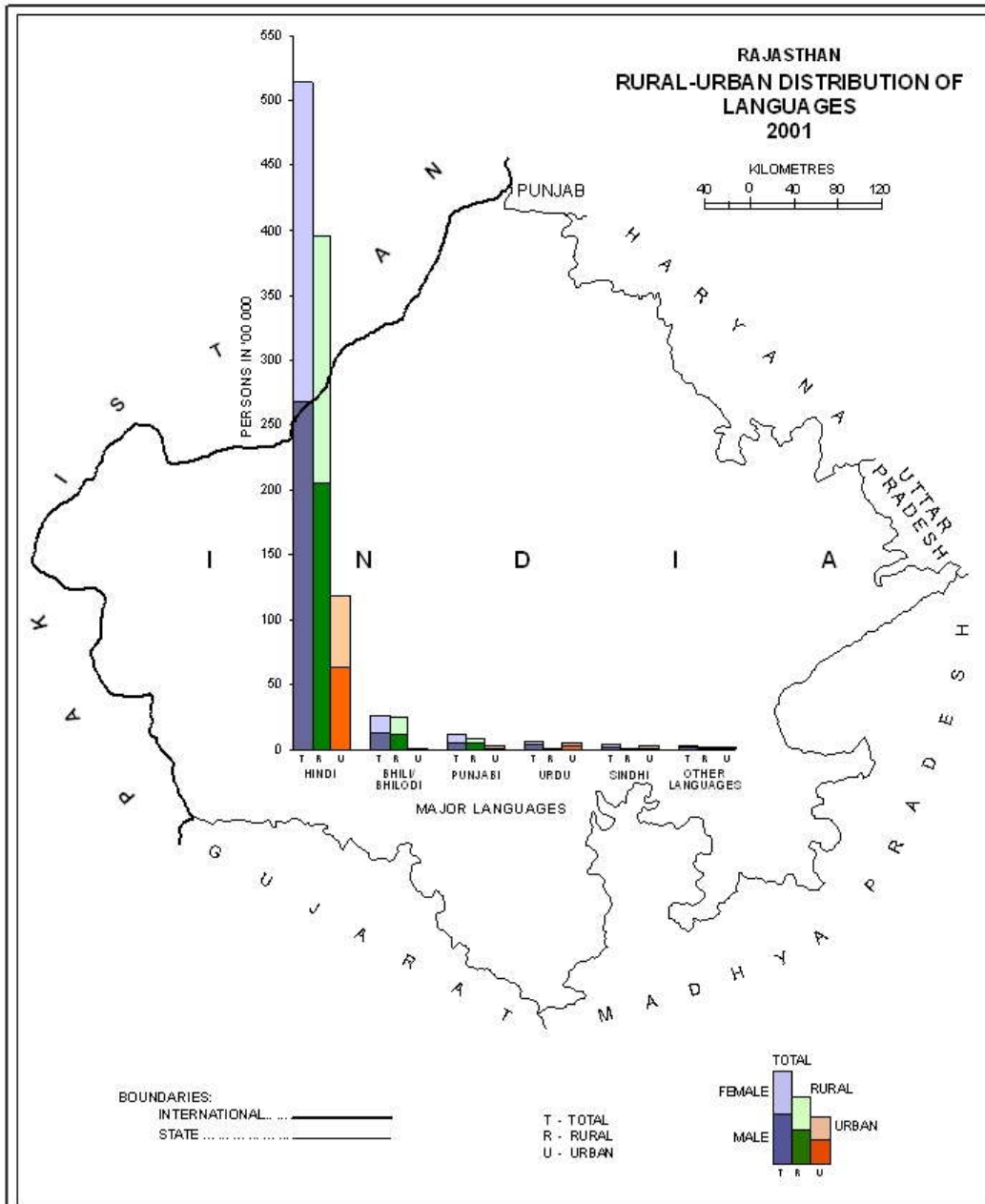
Bhili/Bhilodi and Wagdi mother tongues under Bhili/Bhilodi language were surveyed separately but Bhili/Bhilodi and Wagdi being synonymous in Rajasthan, the language report has been presented only in the name of Wagdi.

As discussed, out of the 7 languages/mother tongues surveyed in the present volume, 6 are grouped as mother tongues of Hindi language and 1 mother tongue namely Wagdi is a member of Bhili/Bhilodi language. Accordingly, the distribution of Hindi and Bhili/Bhilodi languages in India and States along with their distribution in the districts of Rajasthan are presented below. The distribution of 7 surveyed mother tongues in India and Rajasthan are furnished in respective reports separately as per 2001 Census data on mother tongues. Among them Jaipuri, being returned by less than 10,000 speakers, did not appear in Census 2001. Hence last published Census data of Jaipuri, as appeared in Census 1961 has been given in Jaipuri report.



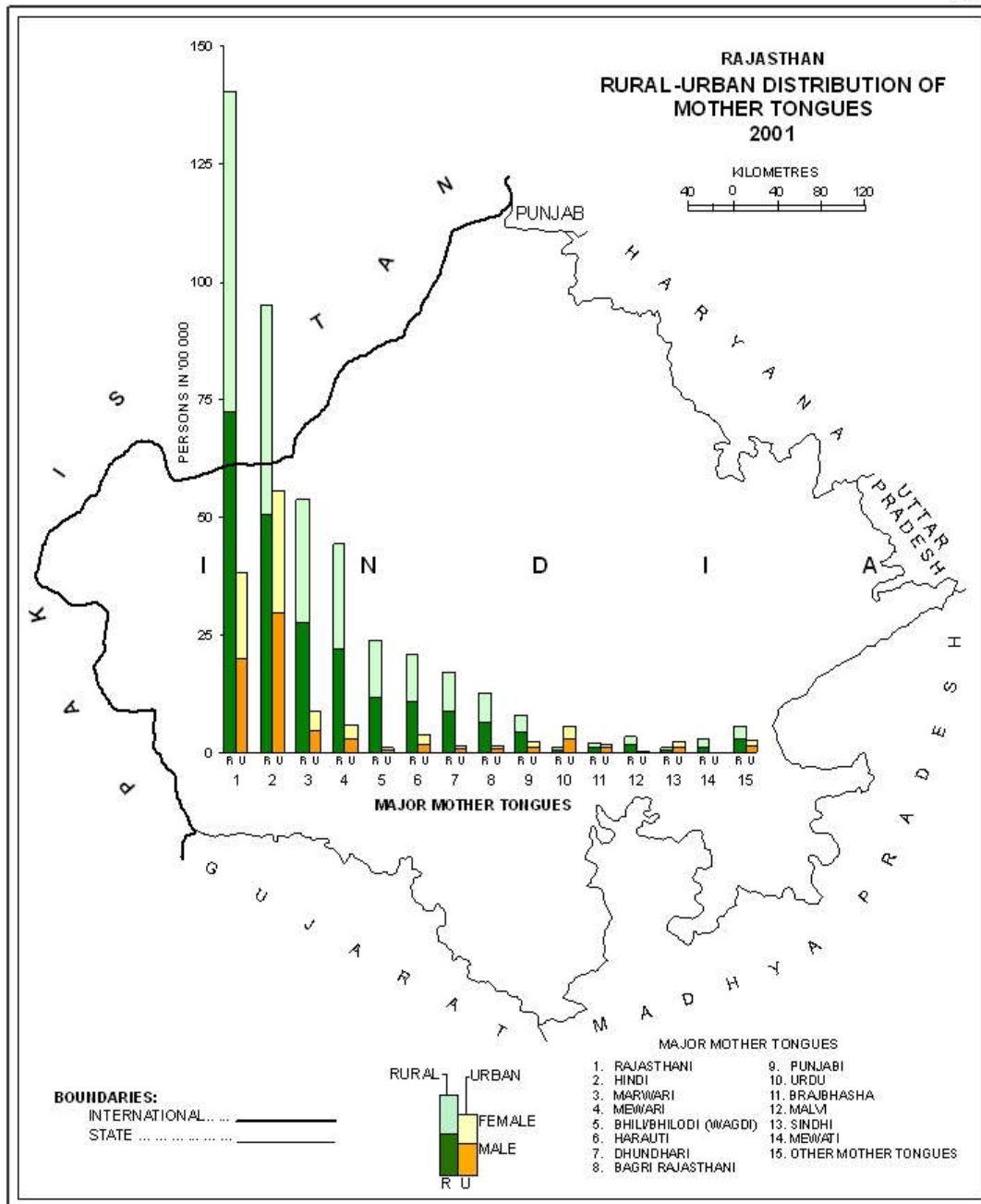
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Distribution of Languages

1. Hindi in India and States

India/State /UTs	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
INDIA	422048642	222354471	199694171	321102552	167459389	153643163	100946090	54895082	46051008
Uttar Pradesh	151770131	79998968	71771163	125008211	65686160	59322051	26761920	14312808	1244911
Bihar	60635284	31644533	28990751	54107805	28136366	25971439	6527479	3508167	3019312
Madhya Pradesh	52658687	27542145	25116542	38937163	20292255	18644908	13721524	7249890	6471634
Rajasthan	51407216	26798769	24608447	39544567	20517613	19026954	11862649	6281156	5581493
Haryana	18460843	9937098	8523745	13184385	7073164	6111221	5276458	2863934	2412524
Chhattisgarh	17210481	8662802	8547679	13786945	6887638	6899307	3423536	1775164	1648372
Jharkhand	15510587	8048403	7462184	11831218	6056685	5774533	3679369	1991718	1687651

Hindi in Districts of Rajasthan

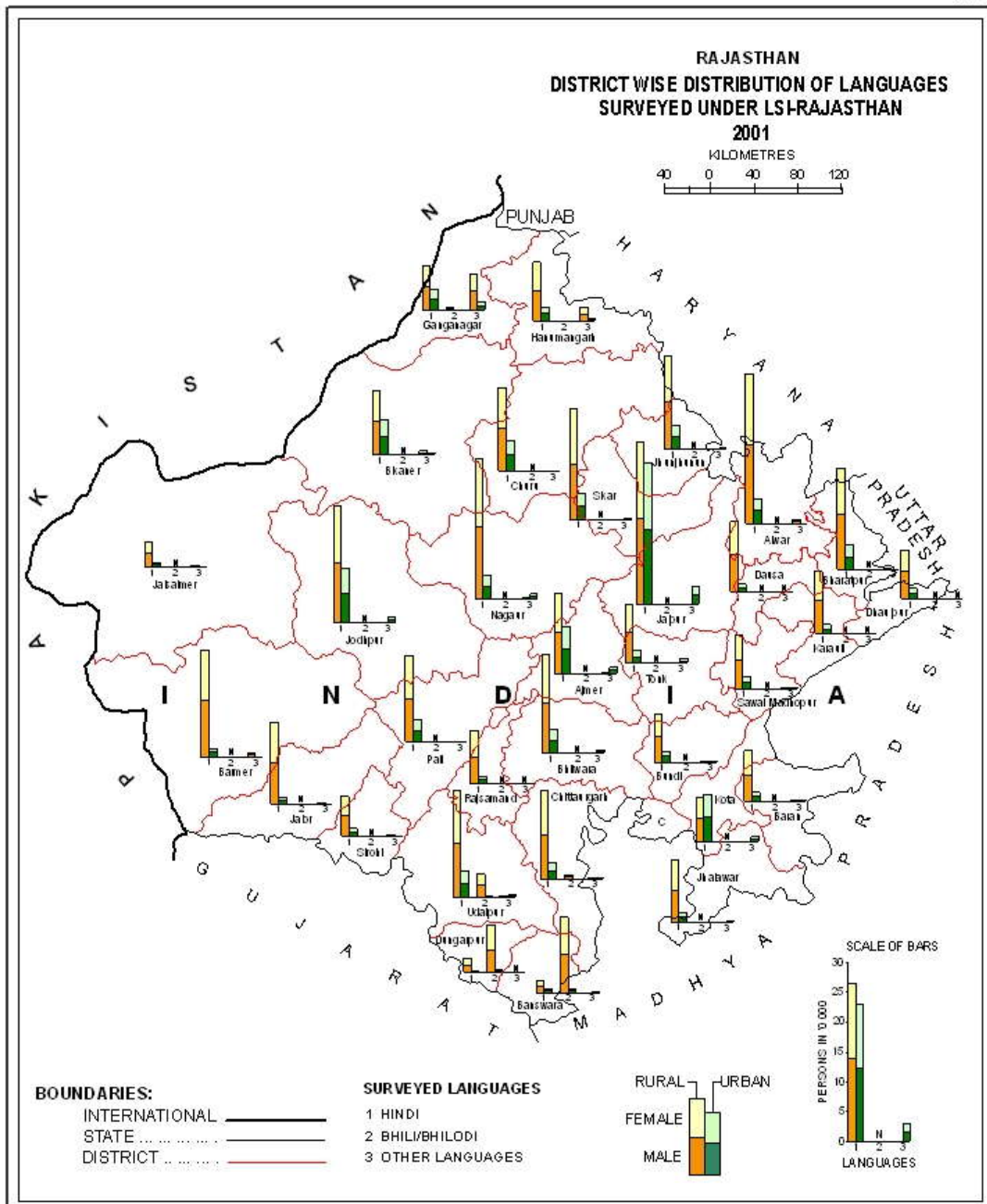
State/District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Rajasthan	51407216	26798769	24608447	39544567	20517613	19026954	11862649	6281156	5581493
Jaipur	4951413	2609499	2341914	2654958	1386872	1268086	2296455	1222627	1073828
Alwar	2906173	1541575	1364598	2486757	1313092	1173665	419416	228483	190933
Jodhpur	2794734	1463893	1330841	1905815	992067	913748	888919	471826	417093
Nagaur	2678528	1375487	1303041	2286578	1170350	1116228	391950	205137	186813
Sikar	2250126	1153655	1396471	1806617	922883	883734	443509	230772	212737
Udaipur	2167986	1103340	1064646	1735538	875620	859918	432448	227720	204728
Bharatpur	2074972	1119686	955286	1672873	903941	768932	402099	215745	186354
Ajmer	2060622	1066095	994527	1296853	664579	632274	763769	401516	362253
Bhilwara	1970333	1003706	966627	1593057	804849	788208	377276	198857	178419
Churu	1907011	978876	928135	1386311	709979	676332	520700	268897	251803
Jhunjhunun	1901545	977058	924487	1515862	774416	741446	385683	202642	183041
Barmer	1890491	998243	892248	1749994	922545	827449	140497	75698	64799
Pali	1803231	909938	893293	1426224	713113	713111	377007	196825	180182
Chittaurgarh	1689368	859563	829805	1426727	722619	704108	26241	136944	125697
Bikaner	1598480	844455	754025	1029151	542102	487049	569329	302353	266976
Kota	1478777	779818	698959	722871	378720	344151	755906	401098	354808
Jalor	1438953	733008	705945	1330583	675588	654995	108370	57420	50950
Dausa	1315328	692519	622809	1180645	621258	559387	134683	71261	63422
Hanumangarh	1224571	647150	577421	978910	516295	462615	245661	130855	114806
Karauli	1201813	647849	553964	1036604	559794	476810	165209	88055	77154
Jhalawar	1164249	604561	559688	1006439	521557	484882	157810	83004	74806
Tonk	1143330	591739	551591	951841	492686	459155	191489	99053	92436
Sawai									
Madhopur	1075669	569717	505952	876400	464059	412341	199269	105658	93611
Ganganagar	1040563	558010	482553	718681	383209	335472	321882	174801	147081
Baran	984290	515953	468337	835261	437790	397471	149029	78163	70866
Rajsamand	981542	490606	490936	855724	425285	430439	125818	65321	60497
Dhaulpur	981364	537130	444234	805672	442517	363155	175692	94613	81079
Bundi	939398	492667	446731	770473	403825	366648	168925	88842	80083
Sirohi	811233	417592	393641	669500	341720	327780	141733	75872	65861
Jaisalmer	475950	260541	215409	402972	219889	183083	72978	40652	32326
Dungarpur	271139	135104	136035	242888	119929	122959	28251	15175	13076
Banswara	234034	119736	114298	185788	94465	91323	48246	25271	22975

2. Bhili/Bhilodi in India and States

India/ State/ UT	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
INDIA	9,582,957	4,806,020	4,776,937	9,304,738	4,662,096	4,642,642	278,219	143,924	134,295
Madhya Pradesh	2,973,201	1,495,174	1,478,027	2,915,591	1,465,226	1,450,365	57,610	29,948	27,662
Rajasthan	2,600,933	1,304,485	1,296,448	2,490,241	1,247,310	1,242,931	110,692	57,175	53,517
Gujarat	2,405,663	1,205,662	1,200,001	2,358,834	1,181,662	1,177,172	46,829	24,000	22,829
Maharashtra	1,490,691	744,670	746,021	1,437,621	716,920	720,701	53,070	27,750	25,320
Dadra & Nagar Haveli [#]	89,132	43,967	45,165	82,237	40,512	41,725	6,895	3,455	3,440
Jammu & Kashmir	8,483	4,434	4,049	8,438	4,402	4,036	45	32	13
Himachal Pradesh	2,840	1,409	1,431	2,819	1,396	1,423	21	13	8
Karnataka	1,596	825	771	1,091	569	522	505	256	249
Andhra Pradesh	1,438	746	692	495	254	241	943	492	451
Chhattisgarh	1,295	672	623	1,172	612	560	123	60	63
Tripura	1,013	531	482	1,003	526	477	10	5	5
Mizoram	978	492	486	851	432	419	127	60	67
Kerala	851	436	415	850	436	414	1	0	1
Orissa	773	391	382	752	380	372	21	11	10
Tamil Nadu	708	350	358	391	196	195	317	154	163
Bihar	670	355	315	609	323	286	61	32	29
Nagaland	557	299	258	547	293	254	10	6	4
Delhi [#]	415	220	195	28	13	15	387	207	180
Daman & Diu [#]	347	225	122	297	196	101	50	29	21
Manipur	340	166	174	340	166	174	0	0	0
Jharkhand	220	113	107	92	49	43	128	64	64
Assam	212	119	93	203	113	90	9	6	3
Haryana	202	81	121	83	27	56	119	54	65
West Bengal	103	51	52	79	39	40	24	12	12
Goa	94	45	49	8	5	3	86	40	46
Uttar Pradesh	84	32	52	23	8	15	61	24	37
Punjab	42	21	21	1	0	1	41	21	20
Uttaranchal	34	20	14	14	8	6	20	12	8
Arunachal Pradesh	20	17	3	19	17	2	1	0	1
Meghalaya	17	8	9	8	5	3	9	3	6
Chandigarh [#]	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Pondicherry [#]	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
A & N Islands [#]	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

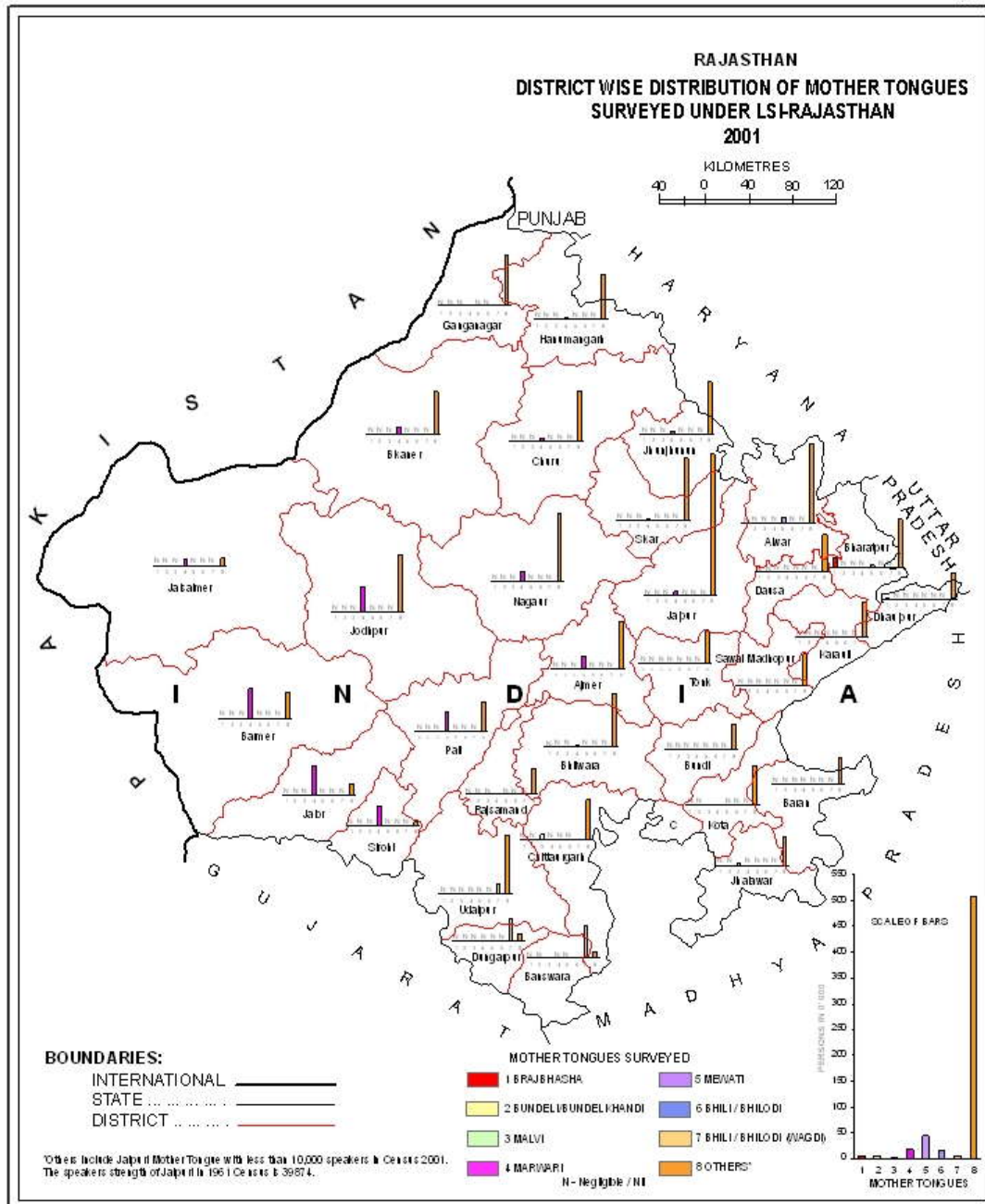
Bhili/Bhilodi in the Districts of Rajasthan

State/ District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Rajasthan	2600933	1304485	1296448	2490241	1247310	1242931	110692	57175	53517
Banswara	1253393	634163	619230	1205544	609483	596061	47849	24680	23169
Dungarpur	828607	408881	419726	780569	384249	396320	48038	24632	23406
Udaipur	388721	194140	194581	376769	187855	188914	11952	6285	5667
Chittaurgarh	73694	37809	35885	73188	37527	35661	506	282	224



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IV

STATUS OF BILINGUALISM

The languages covered under the present volume of LSI: Rajasthan are all the variants of Hindi language except Wagdi which is the variant of Bhili/Bhilodi language. Hence, the bilingual data available is in terms of Hindi as well as Bhili/Bhilodi language and not in terms of variants of Hindi and Bhili/Bhilodi.

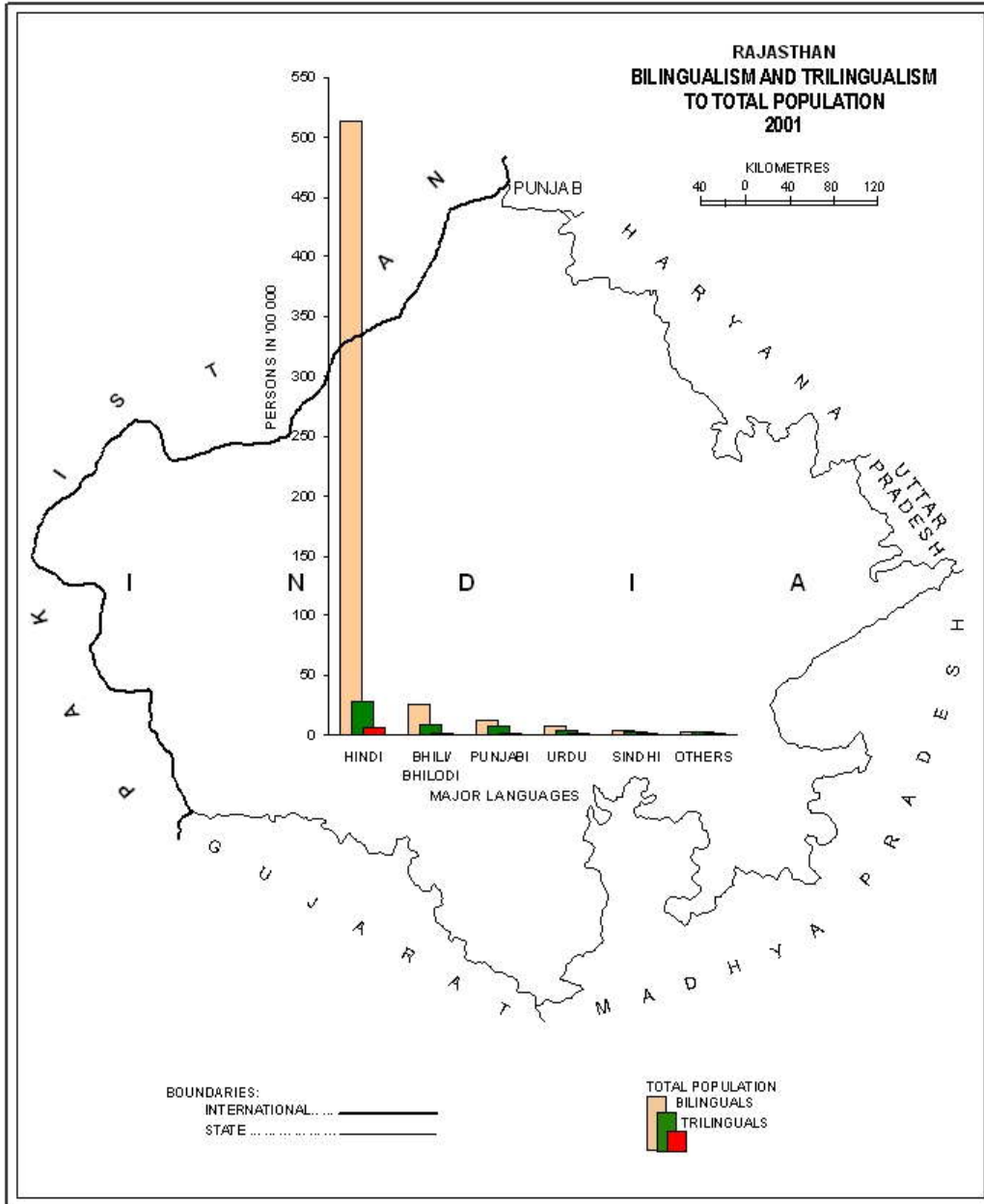
Accordingly, as per the latest census publication on Indian languages/mother tongues, that is, census 2001, the bilingualism picture of Hindi and Bhili/Bhilodi, in Rajasthan, is the following.

Language	Total Speakers	Mono Linguals	Bi- Linguals			Tri-Linguals		
			Total	Language of bilingualism	Strength	Total	Language of Trilingualism	Strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.HINDI	51,407,216	48,588,697	2,818,519	ENGLISH	2,284,961	580,293	SANSKRIT	434,460
2.BHILI/BHILODI	2,600,933	1,929,614	871,319	HINDI	850,065	137,136	ENGLISH	104,604

Since Hindi and Bhili/Bhilodi are followed by Punjabi, Urdu and Sindhi, so far the five major languages are considered for Rajasthan State. Thus, the figure of Bilingualism and Trilingualism in respect of these three languages are also furnished herewith.

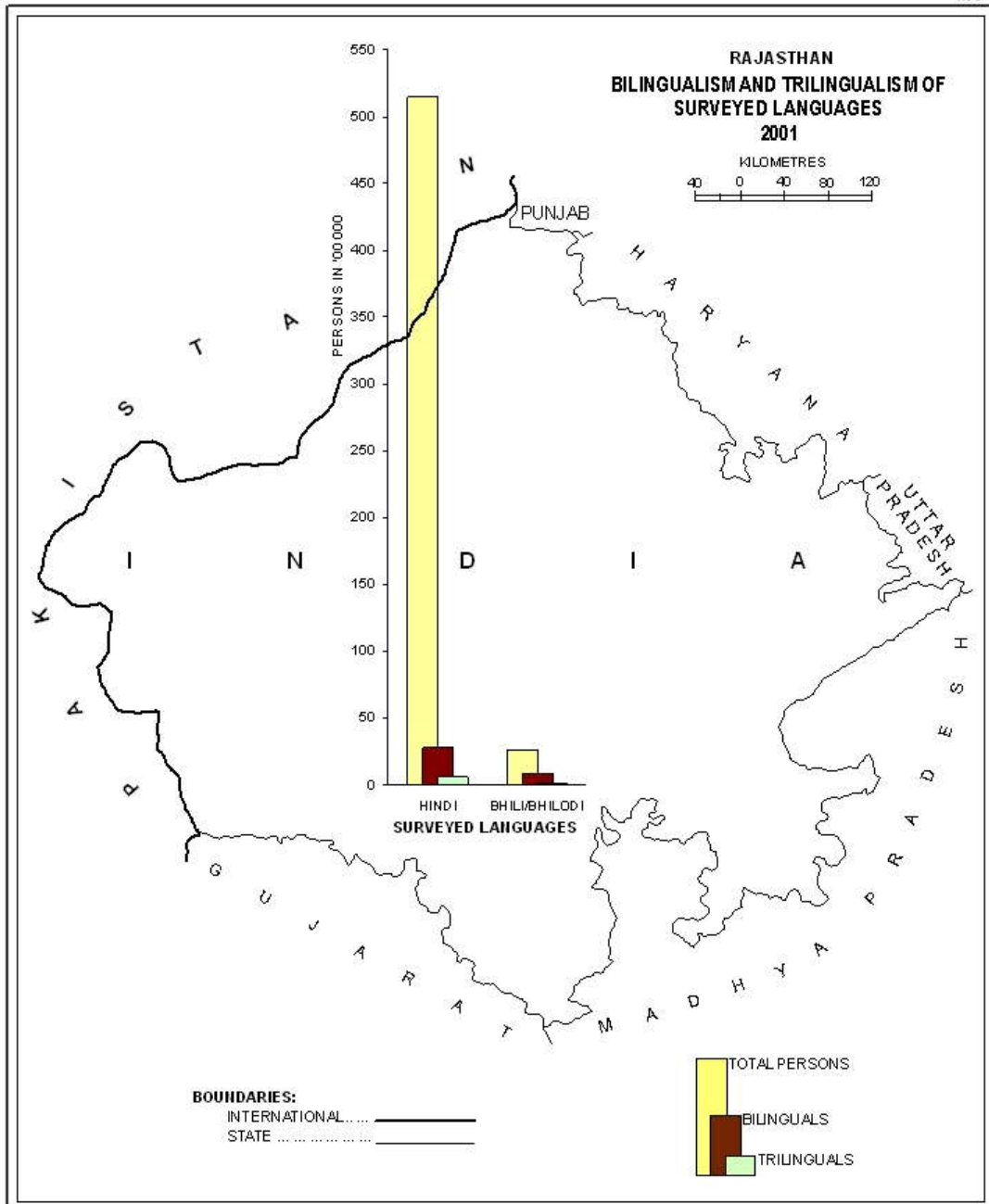
Language	Total Speakers	Mono Linguals	Bi- Linguals			Tri-Linguals		
			Total	Language of bilingualism	Strength	Total	Language of Trilingualism	Strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PUNJABI	1,141,200	493,544	647,656	HINDI	627,902	135,883	ENGLISH	120,857
URDU	662,983	257,401	405,582	HINDI	383,346	71,278	ENGLISH	48,146
SINDHI	380,430	130,174	250,256	HINDI	235,008	65,796	ENGLISH	51,730

[Census of India 2001: Bilingualism & Trilingualism Table]



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V

THE LANGUAGES UNDER PRESENT SURVEY AND TREATMENT OF THEM IN GRIERSON'S LSI AND SUBSEQUENT STUDIES

With the formation of the State of Rajasthan in 1956 in Independent India, there was a need to assess the linguistic situation of Rajasthan. The need emerged from the change of territorial boundary of Rajasthan caused by the reorganization of the States by 1956 Act. Hence, the Post-Grierson *Linguistic Survey of India* Project of the Office the Registrar General, India has been conducted in Rajasthan State during the period 1998-2001 (and in 2010 for checking of the data of Jaipuri and Braj Bhasa). The languages identified for survey under the LSI-Rajasthan (Part -1) scheme are: 1. Braj Bhasa 2. Bundeli 3. Jaipuri 4. Malvi 5. Marwari 6. Mewati and 7. Wagdi. Though Wagdi and Bhili/ Bhilodi mother tongues grouped under Bhili/Bhilodi language were surveyed separately but the report has been presented in the name of Wagdi due to the synonymity of both the names in Rajasthan. It has been planned that the other state-specific languages/mother tongues will be surveyed in LSI-Rajasthan (Part II) volume.

All the above mentioned surveyed names are traced in Grierson's *Linguistic Survey of India* as the dialect/sub-dialects of various languages of Indo-Aryan family. When Marwari, Jaipuri, Mewati, Malvi are traced as Dialects of Rajasthani, the Braj Bhasa and Bundeli are the dialects of Western Hindi and Wagdi is the dialect of *Bhili* language. In this connection the classification of Rajasthani dialects, made by Sir Grierson in *LSI* is presented below.

Western Rajasthani	represented by	Marwari
Central East Rajasthani	represented by	Jaipuri Harauti
North-East Rajasthan	represented by	Mewati Ahirwati
South-Eastern dialect	represented by	Malvi Nimadi

Wagdi has been classified by Sir Grierson as a dialect of Bhili language of Central group of Indo- Aryan language family. The same is followed in Indian Census too.

As per Grierson, the Western Rajasthani, commonly known as Marwari, is the most important among the five dialects. It is spoken, in various forms in Marwar, Mewar, Eastern Sindh, Jaisalmir, Bikaner, the south Punjab, and the North-West of the erstwhile Jaipur state.

The Central – East Rajasthani dialects under the names, Jaipurī and Hārautī, are also well recognized. The Mēwātī (of Alwar, Bharatpur, and Gurgaon) and the Ahīrwātī (of the Ahīr county at south and south-west of Delhi) under North-Eastern Rajasthani are also prominent dialects. The principal South-Eastern dialect is the Mālvī spoken in Malwa and Nīmādi spoken in a rather isolated position amongst a number of non-Aryan hill tribes.

[Ref: Grierson. 1908 (Reprint 1968) Vol. IX Part- II (pp. 1-3) and Vol. IX Part- III pp-6]

From the Censuses of 1901 to 1931, these languages/mother tongues were appearing in the Census publication following the scheme of classification adopted by Grierson in his *LSI*. After Independence, the detailed data on languages/mother tongues were presented in Census 1961 following the *LSI* scheme of classification of languages/mother tongues with suitable modification. However, from Census 1971 onwards, all these languages/mother tongues except Wagdi have been classified and presented as grouped mother tongues under Hindi. Regarding Bhili/Bhilodi, Grierson’s adopted name was *Bhili* language under which Bhili/Bhilodi and Wagdi have been different mother tongues/dialects. Accordingly, the 1961 data on these languages/mother tongues along with Rajasthani are given below.

1961 Census data position

1. Rajasthani appeared as Language with	14,933,016 speakers
Rajasthani appeared as mother tongue under Rajasthani with	804,274 speakers
Jaipuri appeared as mother tongue under Rajasthani with	81,514 speakers
Malvi appeared as mother tongue under Rajasthani with	1,142,478 speakers
Marwari appeared as mother tongue under Rajasthani with	6,242,449 speakers
Mewati appeared as mother tongue under Rajasthani with	48,427 speakers
2. Hindi appeared as language with	133,435,360 speakers
Brajabhasha appeared as mother tongue under Hindi with	76,189 speakers
Bundel Khandi appeared as mother tongue under Hindi with	22,065 speakers
3. Bhili appeared as a language with	2,439,611 speakers
Bhili appeared as mother tongue under Bhili with	769,340 speakers
Bhilodi appeared as mother tongue under Bhili with	59,243 speakers
Wagdi appeared as mother tongue under Bhili with	756,786 speakers

All the seven languages, as mentioned above, have been dealt by Sir G. A. Grierson in Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) in Volume IX , Part - II and III. In Volume 9 Part-II. Grierson has invented the term ‘Rajasthani’ to denote the umbrella language under which five dialects (on

geographical basis) comprising of several dialects under each have been classified. At the same time it was his intention to distinguish Rajasthani from western Hindi on the one side and to treat Rajasthani as distinct from Gujarati on the other for the purpose of survey.

According to Hiralal Maheswari there are five branches of Rajasthani, namely,

(1) Marwādī-Mewādī is spoken in the old princely states of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Udaipur, Sirohi, Śekhāwātī region of Jaipur, Part of Kishangarh and Ajmer-Merwarā, some parts of Panjāb and Hariyānā around the district of Śriganganagar with slight variations.

(2) Jaipurī-Hādaūtī, a popular speech in the old princely states of Jaipur (except Śekhāwātī) Lawa, Tonk, part of Kishangarh and Ajmer-Merwarā and the Hādaūtī regions including Bundi, Kota and Jhālāwār.

(3) Mewātī-Ahīrwātī covers some parts of the old princely state of Bharatpur, Alwar, some parts of Gurgaon in Hariyānā and Mathura in U.P. It carries slight influences of Braj and Hariānī.

(4) Mālwī has the characteristics of Mār wādī and Jaipurī-Hādaūtī and is spoken in the Mālwā region of Madhya Pradesh. It has a slight tinge of Gujarātī as well as Marāthī and Bundelī. And

(5) Bhīlī or Bāgadī is popular in the princely states of Dungarpur, Banswara and some parts of Mewar. It is also slightly influenced by Gujarati.

Banjārī and Gūjarī, spoken in different parts of the country, have affinity with Rajasthani, as most of the Banjārās and Gūjars were originally the residents of Rajasthan. Nepali and Dakkhinī Hindi are also remotely connected with Rajasthani. Speech in the territory of the princely states of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karoli is mostly influenced by Braj. Of all the branches, Mār wādī has the oldest, richest, and a varied and unbroken literary tradition. (*Maheswari 1980, pp- 12,13*)

In the present post-Grierson Linguistic Survey of India, under the scheme of Rajasthan Part – I, all the above languages (except Harauti, Ahirwati) have been identified for survey considering the territorial changes caused by the States Reorganization Act 1956. Harauti has been planned to take up in the Part-II of LSI- Rajasthan Volume. And Ahirwati has not been included in the present survey considering its area of return in Census. However it has been planned to include Ahirwati either in LSI-Punjab or LSI-Delhi as per the Census data on Languages/Mother Tongue.

Regarding Bhili/Bhilodi, it may be noted that though Grierson did not associate it with the Rajsthani group of languages, it has been included in the present Volume under the consideration that a) towards the North and East of Rajasthan the Bhil dialects gradually merge into various forms of Rajsthani and b) Bhil etc. is one of the Scheduled Tribes of Rajasthan State at present. Though Bhili/Bhilodi language comprises several mother tongues, namely, Bhili/Bhilodi, Gamti/Gavit, Garasia, Kokna/Kokni/Kukna, Mawchi, Paradhi, Tadavi, Varli, Wagdi etc. but in Rajasthan only Bhili/Bhilodi and Wagdi have been studied being state-specific. As per the information collected during the field investigation the fact is that the Bhil(s) in Rajasthan refer themselves as Wagdi. Accordingly Wagdi and Bhili/Bhilodi are synonymous in the state of Rajasthan. As a result, in the present Volume, the report appears as Bhili/Bhilodi (Wagdi). The Varli under Bhili/Bhilodi language has already been covered and published under LSI – Dadra & Nagar Haveli Volume of the present survey series in 2006 (2003).

VI

SOCIO LINGUISTIC INFORMATION

RAJASTHAN is the collective and classical denomination of that portion of India which is ‘the abode of (Rajput) Princes’. It was popularly termed as **Rajwarra**, the **Raethana** etc. to denote the Rajput Principalities (Tod, Vol. I 1877).

The earliest people of Rajasthan can be called the Archeulian people, who were essentially hunters and food gathers. It is possible that the Bhils, Minas and other indigenous tribals of Rajasthan are descendants of these hunting people of the last stone age. These people were recognized as the original rulers of the Rajasthan land.

The original local ruler - Bhil, Meena, Gujar and Mer tribes were replaced by the Rajputs, at the end of 12th century, and the Rajputs ruled Rajasthan till independent of India in 1947. After Independence, communities from almost all the States along with the descendants of indigenous Rajasthan (Rajput) people are the major present inhabitants of Rajasthan.

About the languages surveyed under the present survey the following are the language salient points of their individual usage in different domains of the society. Details have been discussed at length in individual language Chapters.

Marwari

1. Marwari is taught from Primary level to Post graduate level including NET.
2. Marwari as a language is promoted by Rajasthan State Government for educational purpose. It is also encouraged by Sahitya Akademy, Delhi and Rajasthan Sahitya Akademy, Udaipur etc. for the promotion of Marwari literature, songs and other cultural activities.
3. There are regular programs both broadcast and telecast from AIR and DD
4. Devanagari script is used for Marwari though it had a script of its own namely Mori /Moriya / Mhajani.
5. Marwari is having rich heritage of literature. The old literature is widely and popularly known as Dingal literature.
6. Marwari is not used, so far, as a language of administration.

Braj Bhasa

1. It is not used as medium of instruction.
2. The folk songs of Brajbhasha are broadcast in the programme 'Braj manjari'.
3. Publications and manuscripts are available in Brajbhasha. Popular trend of literature composed in Brajabhasha is known as Pingal literature.
4. Brajbhasha is getting promoted through *Brajbhasha Academy*, Rajasthan
5. Devanagari script is used.
6. Braj Bhasa is not in use at Rajasthan State administration.

Malvi

1. Malvi is not used as medium of instruction.
2. In the domain of mass media in Malvi is broadcast occasionally on cultural festivals.
3. Scanty literature is available in the form of articles, short stories, poems, etc.
4. Devanagari script is used according to the necessity.
5. It is partially used in the administration like Judiciary and police stations.

Jaipuri

1. Jaipuri is not used as medium of instruction.
2. It is neither broadcast nor telecast.

3. No literature has been found in Jaipuri.
4. Devanagari script is used.
5. It is not used in the administration like judiciary and police stations.

Mewati

1. It is not used as a medium of instruction.
2. It is not used in the mass media.
3. Few books in Mewati are available in Devanagari script.
4. Devanagari script is used.
5. Mewati is promoted by the local academies like Rajeev Goenka Akademy, Rajasthan Sahitya Akademy etc.
6. Mewati is not used as a language of administration like judiciary.

Bhili/ Bhilodi

1. Bhili/ Bhilodi is taught up to fourth standard in primary level of education in schools under Tribal welfare and Development and also in some of the schools run by NGOs.
2. In different stations of All India Radio (namely Banswara) and Doordarshan of Rajasthan state specific schedule have been programmed.
3. Few narratives as well as non-narratives are written in Bhili/Bhilodi through Devanagari script.
4. Devanagari script is used.
5. State Government of Rajasthan is promoting the language for educational purposes.
6. Bhili/Bhilodi is not used as a language of administration like judiciary.

VII

PRESENTATION FORMAT

Introducing Rajasthan in its historical and demographic background, the Volume presents grammatical sketches of 7 languages including Wagdi, which is presented with Bhili/Bhilodi. The chapters on languages are presented following the order - Marwari, Brajbhasha, Malvi, Mewati, Bhili/Bhilodi (Wagdi), Bundeli/Bundelkhandi and Jaipuri based on numerical strength of speakers, as per appearance in 2001 Census.

A questionnaire format containing a word list, a sentence list and a text in the form of story developed for field-surveys are the tools, which have been used by the Researchers for field investigations. Individual seven respective reports are presented with transcribed text appended with them. In addition, conceptually categorized 500 selected lexical items have been presented in a comparative manner under two broad divisions- Hindi and Bhili/Bhilodi. It is inherent in human conditions to err and we make no claim to being an exception. As far as the descriptions of grammatical structure of individual languages are concerned, best efforts have been made to maintain uniformity in presentation, which, of course could not be maintained in some cases due to data constraints.

VIII

SCOPE OF THE FUTURE STUDIES

All the reports of the Volume have centered around the representative speech of Rajasthani group of languages under the bigger umbrella of Hindi language alongwith Wagdi being the representative among the Bhili group of dialects. The remaining language namely Bagri-Rajasthani, Harauti, Khairari, Mewari, Nimadi and Rajasthani are yet to be taken up as the Part-II of the Volume. Along with this the study of Bundeli/ Bundelkhandi, Malvi, Bhili/ Bhilodi group of languages may be taken up simultaneously in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat respectively for indepth studies since the population of these languages are dispersed in Rajasthan and the above mentioned adjacent states and they shared the features of each other occurring in geographical chain.

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