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RAJASTHAN

PALI

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

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PALI

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By
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DIRECTORATE OF DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN,
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PREFACE

The present volume is the eighteenth in the series of the district gazetteers which are being brought out by the Government of Rajasthan in collaboration with the Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India.

The district, before it acquired the present shape, was an integral part of the erstwhile Jodhpur State and comprises several places of antiquity and importance. Nadol was the capital of a collateral branch of the Chauhans of Shakambhari who played a significant role in the annals of Rajasthan during the early mediaeval period; the town of Pali was an important mart where goods from China and the Middle East were exchanged; the tract along the base of the Aravalli range known as Godwar, comprising the present tahsils of Bali and Desuri, not only witnessed the growth of Jainism which is testified by the existence of numerous old Jain temples in the area even today but was also very fertile and was a coveted possession for the Mewar and the Marwar rulers. The Jain temple at Ranakpur is an edifice of which the district can justly be proud of due to its superior sculpture which surpasses in grandeur and excellence all the contemporary architectures in the area. The district indeed possesses a rich heritage.

The last gazetteer of this area was written in 1908 and was published in a volume entitled as Western Rajputana States Residency and Bikaner Agency Gazetteer as a part of the series of the *Rajputana Gazetteer*. The gazetteers are now being revised/written in accordance with the general pattern laid down by the Government of India. In Rajasthan, the task is more of writing the gazetteers afresh than revising them, because in most cases, no gazetteers at all, had been written district-wise and the mention of this area in the *Rajputana Gazetteer* is very sketchy and covers very little ground, besides the fact that much of what has been written, has become obsolete in the present context of changed political, social and economic conditions. The current series of gazetteers in Rajasthan bring to the fore the forces which have brought about these changes. After Independence, the district has made rapid strides in various spheres, more particularly, its industrial potential has been greatly accelerated. In fact these gazetteers are not merely geographical lexicons or statistical tables, but reflect big changes in certain fields of the district life.

The material available in old gazetteers has been freely used particularly in chapters dealing with subjects like topography, rivers, geology

etc. The bulk of the information had, however, to be collected from a number of publications, both official and non-official, and from other sources. The data included in the volume, unless specifically mentioned in the text otherwise, pertain to the period ending 1971–72. The climatological summary given in this gazetteer has been prepared by the Meteorological Department, Government of India.

I am greatly indebted to the various departments of the State and Central Governments, semi-government institutions and individuals who have helped by extending their co-operation and making necessary material available, I wish to place on record my grateful thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra M.A. Ph.D., Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, for thorough scrutiny of draft chapters and for making valuable suggestions for improving the quality of the volume. It would not be out of place to mention that the expenditure incurred on the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being financed by the Government of India.

I am extremely grateful to Shri Hari Deo Joshi, the Chief Minister, Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, the Planning Minister and Shri Jujhar Singh, the Minister of State for Planning, who evinced a keen interest in the work throughout. I also take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri S. L. Khurana, former Chief Secretary and Shri Mohan Mukerji, the present Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan; Shri D. N. Prasad, former Special Secretary and Shri Arun Kumar, the present Special Secretary (Planning), who amidst their numerous preoccupations, found time to give their valuable advice to improve the quality of the publication.

To the officers and the staff of this department I owe much for their considerable help in compilation and preparation of this volume and take this opportunity to thank them all.

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RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

GAZETTEER OF PALI DISTRICT

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CONVERSION TABLE

Length

1 inch=2.54 centimetres
1 foot=30.48 centimetres
1 yard=91.44 centimetres
1 mile=1.61 kilometres

Area

1 square foot=0.093 square metre
1 square yard=0.836 square metre
1 square mile=2.59 square kilometres
1 acre=0.405 hectare

Volume

1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre

Capacity

1 gallon (Imperial)=4.55 litres
1 seer (80 tola)=0.937 litre

Weight

1 tola=11.66 grams
1 chhatank=58.32 grams
1 seer=933.10 grams
1 maund=37.32 kilograms
1 seer (24 tolas)=279.93 grams
1 ounce=28.35 grams
1 pound=453.59 grams
1 ton=1,016.05 kilograms

Temperature

t° Fahrenheit=9/5 (T° centigrade) 0+32

Metric Weights & Measures

Length

10 millimetres=1 centimetre
100 centimetres=1 metre
1,000 metres=1 kilometre

Area

100 square millimetres=1 square centimetre
10,000 square centimetres=1 square metre or centiare
100 square metres=1 are
100 ares=1 hectare
100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres=1 sq. kilometre

Volume

1,000,000 cubic centimetres=1 cubic metre

Capacity

1,000 millilitres=1 litre
1,000 litres=1 kilolitre

Weight

1,000 milligrams=1 gram
1,000 grams=1 kilogram
100 kilograms=1 quintal
1,000 kilograms=1 tonne
200 milligrams=1 carat

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GENERAL

INTRODUCTORY

Origin of the name

The district takes its name from the town of Pali which is also the headquarters of the district administration. The place has been referred to as Pallika[1] in the old inscriptions. When and how the town acquired the short name of Pali is uncertain.

The district stretches[2] roughly from 24° 45′ to 26° 29′ north latitudes and 72° 47′ to 74° 18′ east longitudes. Its maximum length from north to south is about 192 km. while its maximum breadth from east to west is about 166 km. It shares a common border with six districts of Rajasthan[3], viz., with Jodhpur and Nagaur on the north, Ajmer on the north-east, Udaipur on the south-east and Sirohi and Jalor on the south-west and west respectively while its vertex in the west touches tri-junction of the Barmer, Jalor and Jodhpur districts. The district is approximately snail-like in appearance and resembles an irregular triangle with its base lying on the Udaipur and Ajmer districts. While the Bali and Desuri tahsils occupy the south-eastern corner of the district, its north-eastern segment is covered by the Jaitaran and Raipur tahsils. Pali tahsil sprawls towards the vertex in the west whereas the tahsils of Sojat and Kharchi are situated almost in the middle of the triangle.

With its total area[4] of 12,391 sq. km. in 1971, the district ranked eleventh in size in the State. According to the 1971 Census[5] with its total population of 9,70,002, the district ranked thirteenth in the State. It had a density of 78 persons per sq. km.

Administrative History

Before the formation of Rajasthan, the district was a part of the Jodhpur State and its administration was carried on in accordance with the rules and regulations which were framed for the entire State. The capital of the State was Jodhpur town.

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1. Reu, B.N.: *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathors*, Jodhpur (1943), p. 57.
2. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle.
3. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District* (1966), p. iii.
4. Source : Office of the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.
5. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 2.

The entire State was divided[1] into 23 districts or *Hukumats* (1901) and each district was placed under the charge of an officer designated as Hakim who was both a judicial and an executive officer and also discharged the revenue functions. Bali, Desuri, Jaitaran, Pali and Sojat were then among the 23 districts of the State. In jagir area, the jagirdars were vested with certain judicial and executive powers, varying of course with their ranks. The appeals against their decisions lay with the *Mahakma Khas*, which, presided over by the ruler, was both the legislature and the High Court for the entire State. This body issued rules and regulations for the guidance of the subordinate courts from time-to-time. After the establishment[2] of a Chief Court in 1912, most of the powers of the *Mahakma Khas* were transferred to it[3]. In 1942, following the policy of separation of judiciary from the executive, separate Judicial Superintendents were appointed and consequently four executive Hakims were appointed in the State, one of whom was posted at Sojat. The executive and judicial functions of the Hakim of Pali were also separated.

In order to associate the public with the government functions, a Central Advisory Board at the capital and District Advisory Boards at the *Hukumat* headquarters were set up in 1938–39. The Central Advisory Board was replaced by a Representative Advisory Assembly later in 1941–42 and the District Advisory Boards were abolished.

With the merger of the State of Jodhpur into the United State of Greater Rajasthan, the present district of Pali came into existence in 1949. It consisted[4] of five districts of erstwhile Jodhpur State, namely, Bali, Desuri, Jaitaran, Pali and Sojat.

The newly created district was then divided into four sub-divisions, namely, Bali, Jaitaran, Pali and Sojat each of which had a tahsil under it bearing the same name as that of the sub-division except Bali and Jaitaran which had two tahsils instead of one. The additional tahsils were Desuri (under Bali sub-division) and Sendra (under Jaitaran sub-division). Later, Sendra tahsil was abolished[5]. A new tahsil, Raipur, was created which consisted of 69 villages and one town (Raipur) transferred from Jaitaran tahsil and the entire area of the former Sendra tahsil. Likewise, a new tahsil, Kharchi by name, was created which consisted of

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency Gazetteer, Vol. III–A* (1909), pp. 130, 132, 136 & 138.
2. Reu, B.N. *Glories of Marwar and the Glorious Rathors*, Jodhpur (1943), p. LIX.
3. *The Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State*, for the year 1941–42, Jodhpur (1943), p. 103.
4. Source : Office of the Collector, Pali.
5. Source ; *ibid.*

120 villages transferred from the Sojat tahsil. The district continues to have the same four administrative sub-divisions since then. The details relating to areas, population and the number of cities, towns and villages contained in these sub-divisions are given below:

BALI SUB-DIVISION—It is situated in the south-western and south-eastern part of the district and contains two tahsils, Bali and Desuri, both of which were separate *Hukumats* (districts) in the erstwhile Jodhpur State. The tract covered by this sub-division was formerly[1] known as Godwar. Bali tahsil is situated in the west of Desuri tahsil and has an area of 2382.4 sq. km. and a population[2] of 226,245 (114,632 males and 111,613 females) in 1971. The area of Desuri tahsil was 1281.9 sq. km. and its population amounted to 1,31,992 (67,245 male and 64,747 female). Bali tahsil has two towns i.e. Bali and Sumerpur and Desuri has one, namely Sadri. The number of villages in Bali tahsil in 1971 Census was 152 while Desuri tahsil had 127 villages.

JAITARAN SUB-DIVISION—This too has two tahsils, Jaitaran and Raipur and occupies the extreme position in the north-east of the district. Jaitaran tahsil which forms the northern half of the sub-division, has an area of 1371.6 sq. km. and a population of 106,482 (54,604 male and 51,878 female). Raipur tahsil has an area of 1019.2 sq. km. and a population of 95,047 (48,818 male and 46,229 female). Both the tahsils have no towns while the number of villages in these are 94 and 89 respectively for Jaitaran and Raipur.

PALI SUB-DIVISION—Situated in the western part of the district, the sub-division has only one tahsil, namely, Pali, which has an area of 3086.1 sq. km. and a population of 181,443 (95,067 male and 86,376 female)[3]. There are 163 villages and one town (Pali) in the sub-division.

SOJAT SUB-DIVISION—This is centrally situated and forms the boundary with the other three sub-divisions of the district, namely, Pali in the west, Bali in the south and Jaitaran in the north–east. It contains two tahsils, Kharchi and Sojat, the former occupying the upper half portion of the sub-division. Kharchi tahsil has an area of 1392.3 sq. km. and a population of 116,816 (59,957 male and 56,859 female) during 1971 Census with a total number of 111 villages. Similar statistics for Sojat tahsil are: area 1677.7 sq. km.; population 111,977 (57,139 male and 54,838 female);

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 180.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 2.
3. *Ibid.* 4 *ibid.*

number of villages 107. Sojat and Sojat Road are the two towns falling in this tahsil.

In 1970, there were four police circles in the district, namely, Pali, Jaitaran, Bali and Sojat which had 18 police stations and 37 out-posts as under :

PALI POLICE CIRCLE—3 police stations and 7 out-posts;

JAITARAN POLICE CIRCLE—3 police stations and 5 out-posts;

BALI POLICE CIRCLE—7 police stations and 16 out-posts; and

SOJAT POLICE CIRCLE—5 police stations and 9 out-posts.

Towns

The Census of 1971 listed six towns as follows with a total[1] population of 108,431 (57,633 male and 50,798 female): Pali 49,834, Sojat 16,628; Sadri 14,660; Bali 11,821; Sojat Road 5,050 and Sumerpur 10,438.

TOPOGRAPHY

Natural Divisions

CONFIGURATION—The district resembles an irregular triangle and has generally undulated plains with scattered hills here and there and the area may be called sub-mountainous. The Aravalli Range runs along the eastern side of the district from south-west to north-east, its highest peak[2] in the district being 1,099 metres. The rivers in the district mostly flow from east to west.

ELEVATION—The general elevation[3] in the plains varies from 180 metres to 500 metres and the slope is from east to west. Pali is situated at a height of 212 metres.

Hills

Except the Aravallis which run from south-west to north-east through Bali and Desuri tahsils, there are no hills of any significant height in the district. Pali and Sojat tahsils have some hills such as[4] Maniyari, Bala, Sorawas, Kerla, Boomadra, Choteela, Bhaori, Bhakhriwala and Hemawas (in Pali tahsil) and Mataji-ki-Bhakri, Narsinghji-ki-Bhakri, Khembol-ki-Bhakri and Neem-ki-Bhakri (in Sojat tahsil). Bar, Nimaj and Ras in Jaitaran sub-division are also dotted with scattered hillocks.

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 2.
2. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle.
3. Source : *ibid.*
4. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Pali* (Bikaner), 1954, p. (i).

Desert

No part of the district falls in the category of a desert[1].

Rivers

There is no perennial river[2] in the district and the Luni with its four tributaries–Lilri, Sukri, Bandi and Jawai is the only river of some consequence, though it does not originate in the district. With no perennial rivers and scanty rainfall, the district has no flood problem.

LILRI—It rises in the Aravallis and reaches the villages of Sumel and Ras in Jaitaran tahsil of the district where the hills turn it to the south-west. After receiving the Sukri on its left bank, it resumes its north-westerly course and passing Nimaj, falls into the Luni near the village of Nimbol. Its total length in the district is 74 km. There is another river bearing the same name and originating in the Aravallis and having a total run of about 45 km. in the district. It passes through the villages of Guriya and Boyal.

SUKRI—It comes from the Aravallis south of Desuri and flows through north-west part of that town and passes through Rani, Gura Endla and Chanod. Its total length in the district is 103 km. Another river bearing the same name flows for about 75 km. in the district. It also originates in the Aravallis and flows through Hanamali, Sojat and Gaguda.

BANDI—It rises from the Aravallis and flows through Phulad, Bithora Kalan, Phekariya, Utwan and the town of Pali where its waters are used for dyeing purposes. Its total length in the district is about 118 km.

JAWAI—The river flowing through a part of Sirohi district runs for about 66 km. in Pali district. When in flood, it is of considerable breadth, particularly it was so at Erinpura (Jawai Bandh) where it has been dammed now.

OTHER STREAMS—There are a number of other seasonal rivulets and streams which traverse through the district. These are: Mithri river (flows for about 62 km. in the district), Maghai Nadi, Ungti Nadi, Someshwar Nadi, Kherwa Nadi, Khardi Nadi, Guhiya Nadi (flowing for about

1. A desert has been defined by the Survey of Inida as a tract generally desolate and barren or with very little habitation and cultivation, full of sand dunes and having scarcity of water.
2. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Pali* (Bikaner), 1954, p. (i); *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Pali District* (Jaipur), 1966, maps at the end; also Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Jawai Canal Division.

74 km. in the district), Reria Nadi, Phumpharai Nadi and Raipur Luni river (flowing for about 48 km. in the district).

Lakes and Tanks

There is no lake in the district nor any natural spring.

Of the various big and small tanks constructed for irrigation purposes, the following deserve mention. Baniyanwas, Khiwandi, Bankli, Bori Mada, Bar, Bhoombaliya, Bambolai, Bagol, Chopra, Dantiwara, Dhakri, Dingor, Giri, Gurha Gopinath, Gulab Sagar, Jograwas, Kana, Khanri, Kolar, Latada, Lohria, Magar Talab, Maniyari, Mithri, Muthana, Neembli, Phutia, Rughnathpura, Rajpura, Sadri, Saran, Sardar Samand, Sellikinal, Shivnath Sagar, Sonia, Sumer anicut, Ungti Meera (Kurki) and Walar.

Of these, the Jawai dam has the largest capacity (198.2176 Mcm.) while the smallest tank is Walar having a capacity of only 0.1699 Mcm. Besides these tanks, there are five dams, namely, Jawai, Raipur Luni, Hemawas, Kharda and Biratiya Khurd, all for irrigational purposes.

GEOLOGY

Geological Antiquity and Formation

The geological antiquity of the district is characterised by the following formations of the geological systems of different eras[1]:

Age	Geological Formation
Quarternary	Recent and Sub-Recent: Soil, alluvium blown sand, kankar.
Palaeozoic	Trans-Aravalli Vindhyans: Sandstones, limestones and dolomites.
Post Delhi Intrusives	Malani rhyolites and Jalor granite; Erinpura granite and its derivatives, Epidiorities, amphibolites.
Algonkian or Proterozoic	Delhi System: Mainly quartzites; schists and impure calcareous rocks.
Archaean	Raialo series: Mainly limestone and marble, partly dolomitic.
	Aravalli system: Dark to purple slates, quartzites, argillaceous sandstones and schists.
	Pre-Aravalli Group: Gneisses, felspathic schists and granites.

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director General, Geological Survey of India, Western Region, Jaipur.

The rock outcrops are exposed mostly in the eastern parts of the district and occupy nearly 16 per cent of the area. The rest is covered by soil and sand.

PRE-ARAVALLI GROUP—This group is represented by a few outcrops of highly banded granite gneiss occurring in north-eastern part of the district. These gneisses are coarse grained in texture and pink and greyish white in colour and are regularly banded in alternate layers of quartzo-felspathic rock and biotite schist.

ARAVALLI GROUP—The Aravalli group comprises variegated slates, phyllites, schists, argillaceous, sandstones and quartzites. Basic intrusives traverse the rock formation and at places occur as small patches and scattered outcrops. The rocks of this group are restricted to the central and southern parts of the district and are generally exposed in isolated hillocks. These rocks are hosts to many base metal occurrences of the area.

RAIALO SERIES—The marbles form the main rock types of the series and are generally white to greyish-white in colour.

DELHI-GROUP—This group includes mainly biotite schist, quartzite and calc-gneiss and subordinate amphibolite and horn-blende schist. The most predominant rock type is quartz-muscovite-biotite schist which occurs interbedded with impersistent bands of quartzite and has a few intercalated calcareous bands as calcgneisses and impure marbles. The quartz-mica schist is grey to dark brownish grey in colour and is soft, fissile and flaky. The amphibolite and hornblende schist are dark bluish green varying in texture from fine to coarse grained. The rocks of this group occur near the eastern border of the district.

ERINPURA GRANITE—These cover the south and south-eastern parts of the district and in general are non-foliated granites, medium to coarse grained in texture and granitic to granodioritic in composition. At places, the granites are foliated and contain porphyroblasts of feldspar which are conspicuosly developed and measure sometimes up to 5 cm. in length. These granites contain numerous intrusions of Aravalli metasediments and have been intruded by veins of microgranite, Idar granite, apatite and porphyries.

MALANI SUITE OF ROCKS—It consists of the following:

(i) JALOR GRANITE—Outcrops of Jalor granites are exposed south of Pali and are generally pink and reddish-pink in colour. They are

medium to coarse grained and consist mostly of quartz, feldspar, biotite and varying proportion of hornblende. These granites are intruded at places by a number of veins and dykes of quartz porphyry, granite porphyry, dellenites, aplites microgranites and quartz. (ii) Malani Rhyolites-A few outcrops of rhyolites are exposed in the Pali district and are restricted to the area south-west of Pali. Rhyolites are generally black, dark grey and reddish in colour, and at places contain phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar embedded in glassy ground mass.

TRANS-ARAVALLI VINDHYANS—The rocks of this group consist of limestone, dolomites and sandstones and are mostly exposed in the northern part of the district. This group is the source of limestone and dolomites in the area which can be utilised for mineral based industries.

Mineral wealth

The important mineral deposits of the district are asbestos, china clay, calcite, graphite, limestone, magnesite, wollastonite, felspar, gypsum, marble and quartz. These are described in chapter V of this volume.

Earthquakes

The district falls in the seismic zone of slight to moderate intensity. According to the Earthquake Zoning Map of India prepared by the Indian Standards Institute, its northern portion lies in Zone I, while the southern portion is covered by Zone II.

The district is susceptible to experience fringe effects of the earthquakes originating in the Rann of Kutch and the Himalayan Boundary Fault Zone or the small faulted zone near Mt. Abu. The district lay in the belt of effects of those earthquakes which occurred on the following dates and as such these might have been experienced in the district[1]:

Date	Location of epicentre
June 10, 1819	Rann of Kutch
April 28, 1848	near Mt. Abu
April 29, 1864	—
April 9, 1909	Mt. Abu
September 26, 1910	Mt. Abu
January 29, 1940	—
September 1, 1962	24.2° & 73.0°
October 24, 1969	24.7° & 73.7°

The great Kangra earthquake occurred on April 4, 1905 and

1. Source : Office of the Director General of Observatories, New Delhi.

Bihar-Nepal border earthquake on January 15, 1934 were also slightly experienced in this district.

FLORA

Botanical Division

Strictly speaking, there are no water tight divisions of the vegetation found in the district because all kinds of species common to such type of climate are seen here scattered almost everywhere. Roughly speaking, the botany found in the tracts adjoining the borders of the Udaipur district along the Aravalli range, more particularly in the Desuri and Sadri tahsils, differs and is distinctive from that found in the plains and in the north-western portion of the district. Along the Aravalli range, the vegetation is more luxurious, the common species met with are the *Anogeissus pendula* and *Boswellia serrata* while in other parts, *Melia indica*, *Acacia arabica*, *Prosopis spicigera*, bushes of *Cassia auriculata* etc., are common. The southern and the western tahsils are comparatively less green.

Forests

Champion has classified the forest of this area as subsidiary Edaphic type of dry tropical forests group 6-sub type E-6. The edaphic sub climax manifests itself in the form of *Anogeissus pendula* and *Boswellia serrata Roxb.*, in group with other associate species. The forest areas which are adjacent to the boundaries of the Udaipur and Sirohi districts are comparatively denser, have more species and are more moist and less dry. On the contrary, the forests along the boundary of the Ajmer district have fewer and drier species as associates of the *Anogeissus pendula.*

The forests are scattered over a large area, mostly on hillocks and ridges. Those in the plains are the grass *Birs* or tree savanahs. The forests are generally open and poorly stocked except in Desuri, Kot, Solankiyan, Bagol, Jojawar, Bhagora and Seeriyari forest blocks of Desuri Range and Beejapur, Latada and Bera forest blocks of the Sadri Range. The average crop-height of the well-stocked forests is 14–16 metres with a diametre varying between 15–25 cms. whereas in the degraded forests, the height is hardly 6 metres and the diametre varies from 5 to 15 cms.

Anogeissus pendula forest belt–Such forests are mainly situated between 300–650 metres above the mean sea level and found in Sadri and Desuri tract. The species generally occur almost pure but sometimes in mixture with its associates like *Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb.*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Zizyphus xylopyre*, *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Acacia catechu*, *Acacia senegal*, *Dichrostachys cineria*, *Zizyphus maurtiana*, *Bauhinia racemosa* etc., South of the Saran and Kantaliya forest blocks of the Desuri Range,

the forests of *Anogeissus pendula* are better and the species like *Anogeissus latifolia, Bridelia retusa, Dalbergia lanceolaria, Saccopetalum tomentosum, Sterculia urens, Randia dumetorum, Albizzia lebbek, Sapindus emarginatus, Schrebera swietenioides, Emblica officinalis, Soymida ferbrifuga. Holoptelia integrifolia* etc., are also found in its association.

On the higher reaches of the Aravalli hills, Salar (*Boswellia serrata*) forests with its associates, namely *Lannea coromandelica, Sterculia urens, Wrightia tinctoria, Bauhinia racemosa, Acacia senegal, Moringa concanensis* etc., are prominent. *Boswellia serrata* has not been exploited on a commercial scale even for packing cases, paper pulp etc. However, *Karaya* gum has been extracted in large quantities from the *Sterculia urens*. The crop is generally open and stunted and natural regeneration is poor.

Depending upon the topography of the table-land, the miscellaneous forests can be classified into two categories viz:

(a) Forests along the nullahs

(b) Forests on the open plateaus.

Forests along the nullahs contain *Butea monosperma, Prosopis spicigera, Acacia arabica, Acacia leucophloea, Ficus glomerata, Stephegyne parvifolia, Ficus bengalensis, Ficus religiosa,* and *Euginea jambolana (Syzygium cumini)*. The common shrubs in these forests are *Tamarix dioica, Vitex nigundo, Adhatoda vasica, Adhatoda Xanthium strumarium* etc.

The common species in the forests on the plateaus are *Butea monosperma, Zizyphus jujuba, Acacia leucophloea, Prosopis spicigera, Acacia senegal, Moringa concanensis, Balanites roxburghii, Flacourtia spida* etc. The common shrubs are *Capparis separia, Grevia* species, *Clerodendron phlomoides* etc. On poorer sites, the shrubs are *Cassia auriculata, Calotropis* species and *Euphorbia nivulia.*

Tree savanahs or the grass *Jors* are also met with in the Sadri and Desuri ranges. This type of forest is composed of sparsely grown trees mixed with grasses like *Lasirus indicus, Pichanthium annulatum, Schima nurwisum, Eremopogon foveolatus, Cenchrus ciliaris, Cenchrus setigerus* and *Eragrostis* species.

During the princely regime, the forests were preserved according to the rules framed under the Marwar Forest Act (1935). In order to preserve the forest and to promote afforestation the State Government has put its working plans for the scientific management and conservation of forest in force since 1960–61.

The requirements of the local people in respect of the timber, firewood and other forest produce have been increasing at a faster rate

than the forests can stand. Owing to the proximity of the villages to many forest blocks, the Grassia villages situated inside the reserved forests, the insufficient number of the protective staff, the damage done by the illicit fellings and clearings has been uncontrollable and is visible in the Nana, Beejapur and Bera blocks of the Sadri Range. The people owning the browsers do a lot of damage to the existing forest growth. They lop the seedlings and saplings and let their animals browse the leaves and branches thus cut. The young regeneration and the advance growth is thus adversely affected by such illicit lopping. The lopping damage is rampant in all the blocks of Sadri and Desuri Ranges particularly in Nana, Bera and Beejapur blocks of Sadri Range and Kantaliya, Saran and Jojawar blocks of Desuri Range. Famine has also been responsible for the destruction of the forests and during the last three years of famine, *Acacia arabica* trees in Bagol block of Desuri Range have died *en-masse*.

The forests of this district were supervised by a Divisional Forest Officer headquartered at Jodhpur but since July 1971, the area has come under the control of Deputy Conservator of Forests, Pali. There are now five forest ranges in the district, at Sadri, Desuri, Bijaji-ka-Guda, Sendra and Pali, each under the charge of a Range Officer who is assisted in his work by foresters and forest guards. Two Ranges, Khoriya (Bijaji-ka -Guda) and Sendra, were formerly under the control of Ajmer Forest Division.

FAUNA

The erstwhile Jodhpur State had adopted adequate measures to protect the fauna throughout its territory. Restrictions were imposed[1] in the matters of supply of arms and ammunitions and the issue of licences which were regulated by the Marwar Shooting Rules (1921). Illicit shooting was a cognizable offence. A department, known as Shikar Khana, was maintained by the State to regulate management of the game. This was abolished in 1949 with the integration of the Forest Department after the formation of Rajasthan. Since then the preservation of wild life is the responsibility of the Forest Department. In the beginning when the restrictions on the supply of arms and issue of licences were relaxed, those interested in shooting became poachers and wanton destruction of wild life followed. Trapping, snaring, slaughtering the animals and selling of the meat of edible game became common. Consequently, the State Government promulgated the Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act in 1951 and State Board for preservation of wild life was constituted in 1955. The Forest (hunting, shooting, fishing and water

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jodhpur.

poisoning) Rules, 1957 were formulated under the Rajasthan Forest Act, 1953. These rules were enforced in the reserved and protected forests of the State and close seasons and restricted sizes were declared.

The incidence[1] of wild life is on the whole poor except in the forests of Desuri Range. Big animals like panther, sloth bear, sambhar, hyaena etc., are mostly confined to the forests on remote hills. Occasionally panthers can be seen, but sambhar and sloth bears are quite common.

Nilgai (Blue Bulls) are common in the grass *Birs*, more particularly in Gurha Endla, Hariada, Kalu (Lambiya) and Binjowa. Hyaenas and wolves inhabit the forest areas adjoining the habitation.

Small animals such as fox, jungle cat, jackal, hare, porcupine, *Langoor*, squirrel and reptiles like lizards and snakes are common throughout the forest area.

The common birds are the blue rock pigeon, green pigeon, partridge, sand grouse, quails, jungle fowls, pea-fowls, parakeets, sparrows, bablers, bulbul, myna, teals, crowpheasant, blue jar and the night jar. Among the water birds, darters, cormorants, saras, egrets, ibis, storks, and lapwings are noticed frequently near the rivers and water reservoirs.

The Sadri Range containing the forest blocks of Latada, Sadri and Ghanerao and the Desuri Range comprising the blocks of Desuri, Bagol, Kot Solankiyan Jojawar, Bhagora, Shirian and Saran have a variety of big game, which include panther (*Panthera pardus*), wild Boar (*Sus criatasus*), Common Langoor (*Semnopithecus entellns*), Hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), Wolf (*Ganis lupus*), Jackal (*Canis anrous*), Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*), Fox (*Vulpeo bengalensis*), Porcupine (*Hystrix lencura*), Sambhar (*Rose uniollor*), Indian Gazelle (*Gazelle bennetti*), Bush rat (*Golunda ellioti*), Common hare (*Lapus davanus*), Squirrel (*Funambrilus Spp.*), Mangoose (*Herpestes edwardisi*), Hedge hog (*Hemiechuins collaris*), and Sloth bear (*Melurus uersinus*).

FISH—Fish is plentiful in the Jawai Bundh, Kharda Bundh, Banakia Bundh, Raipur Bundh and Nadi Sojat in the district. The chief varieties are: *Currinus mrigla, myptus singhala, Wallago altu, Labeo bata, Chela-Bacalla, Cureiuc reba, Notoptres netroterus* and *Oplincephatus stritus and D. Puties.*

CLIMATE[2]

The climate of this district is on the whole dry with a hot season

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jodhpur.
2. Office of the Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology & Geophysics), Government of India, Poona.

comparatively milder than in the adjoining districts to the north and north-west. The cold season from December to February is followed by the hot season which lasts till about the middle of June. The period from mid-June to mid-September is the south-west monsoon season. The period from mid-September to the end of November constitutes the post monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for seven stations, namely, Pali, Jaitaran, Desuri, Bali, Sojat, Erinpura and Marwar Junction for a sufficiently long period. Tables I and II give the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole. The average annual rainfall in the district is 472.2 mm. The rainfall generally decreases from the south-east to the north-west in the district. But the region around Marwar Junction, gets lesser rain than even the north-western parts of the district. The rainfall during the period from June to September constitutes about 93 per cent of the annual rainfall. August is the rainiest month. The variations in the annual rainfall from year to year are considerable. During the fifty year period 1901–1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 250 per cent of the normal occurred in 1917, while the very next year had the lowest annual rainfall which was only 23 per cent of the normal. During this fifty year period, the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 16 years, and on three occasions the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal in two consecutive years in the district as a whole. Considering the rainfall at the individual stations, such low rainfall has occurred at all the stations on quite a few occasions. Such low rainfall on two consecutive years was recorded six times at Desuri and on three consecutive years thrice at Sojat during the same fifty year period. Even 4, 5 and 6 consecutive years of such low rainfall were recorded, once each at Jaitaran, Pali and Bali respectively. The periods from 1901 to 1905 and 1920 to 1924 were periods of such low rainfall in the district in general, although in varying degrees in the different parts of the district. The variations in the rainfall from season to season and from place to place render the district liable to droughts and the occurrence of famines.

On an average, there are 22 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year. This number varies from 16 at Marwar to 27 at Bali and Desuri.

The heaviest rainfall recorded in 24 hours at any station in the district was 381.0 mm. at Desuri on 31st July 1952.

Temperature

The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Erinpura.

The description which follows is based on the records of this observatory and of the observatories in the neighbouring districts. From about November both day and night temperatures drop fairly rapidly till January which is the coldest month. The drop in the temperatures after nightfall is very rapid and trying during the cold season. During the coldest month of January the mean daily minimum temperature is 9 to 10°C and the mean daily maximum is about 25°C. In the wake of western disturbances moving across north India during the cold season, cold waves affect the district and on such occasions the minimum temperature may go down to a degree or two below the freezing point of water and frosts may occur. Temperatures rise rapidly after February. May and early June is the hottest period of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 40°C and the mean daily minimum at about 27°C. The summer months are intensely hot with scorching winds. The maximum temperatures may sometimes reach 46°C. With the onset of the south-west monsoon by about mid-June the day temperature drops appreciably. With the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon by about mid-September the day temperatures increase slightly and a secondary maximum in day temperatures is reached in October but night temperatures continue to decrease. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Erinpura was 45.6°C on 26th April 1958 and the lowest minimum was 0.0°C on 16th January 1964.

Humidity

During the brief south-west monsoon humidities are generally high. In the rest of the year the air is dry. The summer months are the driest when humidities, particularly in the afternoons, are about 20 to 30 per cent generally.

Cloudiness

Skies are generally heavily clouded to overcast during the south-west monsoon season. During the rest of the year the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded. In the winter season which is generally marked by clear bright weather, brief spells of cloudy weather occur in association with the passage of western disturbances across north India.

Winds

Winds are generally light with some strengthening in force during the south-west monsoon season. From May to September the winds are predominantly from directions between south and west. In the post-monsoon and the winter months, winds from directions between north-east and north-west become more common. By the beginning of the

summer season south-westerly or westerly winds begin to blow and these predominate with the advance of the season.

Special Weather Phenomena

Some of the monsoon depressions which originate in the Bay of Bengal and move in a westerly direction, reach the district or its neighbourhood and cause gusty winds which spread rain before dissipating. Sand and dust-storms and thunder-storms occur occasionally during the summer season.

Tables III, IV and V give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena respectively for Erinpura.

TABLE I

Normals and extremes of rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Date
Pali	50 a	3.6	4.6	2.8	1.8	6.9	40.1	120.1	169.4	54.6	4.8	0.8	1.5	411.0	230	19	163.8	1926, Aug. 31
	b	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.1	5.8	6.1	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	19.0	(1917)	(1918)		
Jaitaran	50 a	3.8	4.8	2.8	1.3	7.6	36.3	117.1	147.3	53.9	2.0	0.3	1.0	378.2	302	14	203.2	1900, Sept. 13
	b	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	2.2	5.6	5.5	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	18.0	(1908)	(1918)		
Desuri	50 a	3.6	4.8	1.5	2.3	12.9	53.9	192.8	232.7	107.7	9.1	2.3	2.5	626.1	246	29	381.0	1952, July 31
	b	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	3.0	8.4	8.3	4.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	27.4	(1917)	(1918)		
Bali	50 a	4.6	3.8	2.5	2.8	11.4	49.0	175.0	216.9	87.9	6.6	2.3	1.5	564.3	257	37	228.6	1932, Aug. 8
	b	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	2.7	8.1	8.2	4.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	26.6	(1917)	(1918)		
Sojat	50 a	3.8	6.3	2.8	2.8	10.4	37.3	152.4	184.1	64.3	5.6	0.8	1.5	472.1	276	0	304.8	1908, July 6
	b	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.4	6.8	7.0	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	22.2	(1908)	(1949)		
Erinpura	21 a	2.3	6.6	1.5	2.0	19.3	41.7	136.7	159.0	77.2	12.2	3.1	0·8	462.4	235	31	322.6	1908, July 22
	b	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.5	2.6	6.8	7.3	3.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	24.2	(1917)	(1918)		
Marwar Junction	41 a	2.5	1.8	0.5	1.0	7.6	32.8	119.4	167.4	50.8	5.3	0.8	0.3	390.2	321	0	203.2	1926, Aug. 31
	b	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.6	5.3	5.5	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	15.7	(1917)	(1949)		
Pali (District)	a	3.5	4.7	2.1	2.0	10.9	41.6	144.8	182.4	70.9	6.5	1.5	1.3	472.2	250	23		
	b	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	2.4	6.7	6.8	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	21.8	(1917)	(1918)		

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

* Based on all available data upto 1965. ** Years given in brackets.

TABLE II

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the district (Data 1901–1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
101–200	3	701–800	0
201–300	6	801–900	0
301–400	9	901–1000	2
401–500	15	1001–1100	1
501–600	6	1101–1200	1
601–700	7		

TABLE III

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity Erinpura (Jawai Dam)

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature °C	Mean daily minimum temperature °C	Highest maximum ever recorded °C	Highest maximum ever recorded Date	Lowest minimum ever recorded °C	Lowest minimum ever recorded Date	Relative humidity 0830	Relative humidity 1730*
January	25.7	9.1	32.4	1965 Jan. 12	0.0	1964 Jan. 16	75	47
February	28.9	11.8	36.1	1955 Feb. 28	2.3	1961 Feb. 8	64	37
March	33.8	18.5	40.0	1959 Mar. 23	8.8	1962 Mar. 5	56	41
April	37.5	23.4	45.6	1958 Apr. 26	12.8	1965 Apr. 2	52	38
May	40.1	26.1	45.0	1962 May 21	17.8	1960 May 8	56	35
June	38.2	27.2	43.6	1958 June 4	20.5	1961 June26	69	44
July	33.2	26.5	41.2	1965 July 16	21.3	1962 July 20	79	65
August	31.6	24.9	38.6	1965 Aug.20	21.4	1965 Aug.23	82	69
September	32.3	23.9	38.9	1960 Sep. 23	18.8	1965 Sep. 22	79	63
October	34.1	20.9	39.9	1960 Oct. 26	10.0	1964 Oct. 26	66	48
November	31.1	14.7	36.0	1964 Nov. 2	4.7	1960 Nov.30	70	49
December	27.7	10.5	33.6	1965 Dec. 15	3.2	1965 Dec.26	76	51
Annual	32.9	19.8					69	49

*Hours I. S. T.

Lakha or Lakshaman was followed in quick succession by Shobhita, Baliraja, Vigrahapala and Mahendra. This conclusion is derived from the fact that Lakha was alive in v.s. 1039 (c. 982 A.D.) and Mahendra is believed to have ascended[1] the throne sometime before v.s. 1053 (c. 996 A.D.) and, therefore, a brief span of about fourteen years witnessed the succesession of three rulers, whose reigns were marked by a triangular contest for supremacy between the Chauhans of Rajputana, the Chaulukyas of Gujarat and the Paramaras of Malwa. During the reign of Mahendra, the expansionist policy of the Chauhanas of Shakambhari endangered his supremacy which was checkmated by his powerful ally, the Chaulukyas of Gujarat, with whom he had established matrimonial alliances by giving away his sisters in marriage.

But during the reigns of Asvapala and Ahila who succeeded Mahendra, the Chaulukya ruler Bhimdeva of Gujarat, setting aside the considerations of the past matrimonial alliances, attacked Nadol in a bid to establish his suzerainty but was foiled in his action by Ahila who proved a suitable match for him. Anahilla, the successor of Ahila, was even more powerful than his predecessor who captured Shakambhari, slew Sadha, a general of the powerful ruler Bhoja Paramara and also inflicted a defeat on the terrible Turushka, probably[2] Mahmud of Ghazni or his forces who had marched in 1025 A.D. from Ghazni for Somnath, and it was probably on his way to Anahillpattana, the capital of Gujarat that he passed through the territory of Nadol 'whose prince', says Tod, 'hesitated not to measure his sword with Mahmud'. The severity of the encounter perhaps led Mahmud to plan his return journey to Ghazni through another route[3]. These achievements of Anahilla have placed him among the great rulers of Nadol. It is said that when he ascended the throne his principality comprised only 700 villages to which he added large chunks and turned it into a kingdom of 7,000 villages by the might of his sword.

An inscription of v.s. 1128 in the Naulakha Adityanath temple in Pali town corresponding to c. 1071 A.D. refers to this place as Pallika[4].

Anahilla was succeeded by Balaprasada who submitted to Bhimadeva I of Gujarat, an act which was not favoured by his nobles and, therefore, his successors Jenduraja, Prithvipala and Jojaladeva took up an attitude of hostility towards Gujarat. The Awa Inscription of Khindrapala of v.s. 1132 (1075 A.D.) is generally believed to be of Jenduraja[5].

1. Sharma, Dasharatha: *op.cit.*, p. 122.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 126–127. 3. *Ibid.*
4. Jain, K.C.: *Jainism in Rajasthan*, Sholapur, 1963, p. 102.
5. Sharma, Dasharatha: *op.cit.*, pp. 126–127.

Jojaldeva emerged more powerful and is said to have made himself the master of Anahillapura, the capital of Gujarat. He was succeeded by his younger brother Asaraja who was driven out by Ratnapala the rightful claimant sometime between v.s. 1173 and v.s. 1176 (c. 1116 and 1119 A.D.). Ratnapala's successor Rayapala also appears to have enjoyed independence from the yoke of the Gujarat ruler, as is evident from the seven inscriptions ranging from v.s. 1189 to v.s. 1202 (c. 1132 A.D. to 1145 A.D.) of his reign. Five of these are from Nadlai (Narlai) and two from Nadol. One of these inscriptions mentions that he set up police *Chowkis* (out-posts) for the detection and prevention of crimes and for protection of pilgrims, traders and State officials. This administrative measure speaks well of his talent as a ruler.

It appears that Rayapala was supplanted by the line of Asaraja, probably with the aid of Chaulukya ruler Jayasimha Siddharaja sometime between v.s. 1198 (c. 1141 A.D.) and v.s. 1200 (c. 1143 A.D.). But Rayapala seems to have recovered his patrimony or at least a part of it after the death of Siddharaja. Rayapala was succeeded by Sahajapala who lost the kingdom to Alhana in line of Asaraja, during a contest between Arnoraja of Shakambhari and Kumarpala, the Chaulukya ruler of Gujarat. This must have happened between v.s. 1202 (c. 1145 A.D.) and v.s. 1205 (c. 1148 A.D.). But in v.s. 1209 (c. 1152 A.D.) Alhana is found ruling not at Nadol but over the three towns of Raddhada, Shiva and Kiradu in Barmer district, which were granted to him by Kumarapala Chaulukya. It is likely that Arnoraja of Shakambhari drove away Alhana from Nadol around v.s. 1206 (c. 1149 A.D.) and occupied Pali, one of the strongest forts in Nadol principality, and, therefore, in v.s. 1207 (c. 1150 A.D.) the Chaulukyas advancing towards Ajmer had to capture Pali first. Arnoraja was defeated and Nadol was re-taken by the Chaulukya ruler who kept it under his own direct rule for the time being and bestowed upon Alhana the three towns mentioned above. A little later he put Nadol under his *Dandadhisha* Vaijaldeva Chauhan[1], who however, did not prove to be a happy choice because Vigraharaja IV of Shakambhari reduced Pali or Pallika into a small hamlet and Nadol into a bed of reeds[2]. Equally unsuccessful perhaps had been another Chaulukya officer, Naduliya Chauhan Kuntapala. Vaijaldeva was, therefore, transferred and Alhana who had by now proved himself a valiant warrior and an unfailing ally of the Chaulukyas was rewarded by the restoration of his hereditary principality of Nadol and the three towns mentioned above and the territories over which he ruled till now were given to Someshwara Paramara. Alhana

1. Sharma, Dasharatha: *op.cit.*, pp. 134–135.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 58.

built a Shiva temple at Nadol and showed religious tolerance towards his subjects. His kingdom extended up to Mandor[1] in the north.

Alhana was succeeded by his eldest son Kelhana of whose reign numerous inscriptions are found ranging from v.s. 1221 to 1250 (c. 1164 to 1193 A.D.) and although in some of the inscriptions he is extolled with high titles borne only by independent sovereigns, he continued[2] to recognise Chaulukya supremacy at least upto v.s. 1228 (c. 1171 A.D.). In v.s. 1235 (1178 A.D.) when Muhammad Ghori invaded Gujarat, Nadol was regarded as a Gurjara fort and Kelhana showed his fidelity to the Chaulukyas. Kelhana and his brother Kirtipala along with the Paramaras and the Chaulukyas repulsed at Kasahrada (modern Kayadrain in Sirohi district) an attack of Muhammad Ghori who had plundered Nadol[3]. It is likely that Kelhana set aside the suzerainty of the Chaulukyas later on or adopted a policy of indifference towards them. The other important battle which Kelhana fought was that against Yadava Bhillima, the ruler of Devagiri.

The kingdom of Kelhana extended up to Paladi (a village in Sirohi district) in the south and Mandor in the north while in the west, it included Sanderao, on the frontiers, of the kingdom of Jalor. He posted his brothers and sons to administer the territories in the north and south, while the Godwar tract was directly under him. Kelhana was succeeded[4] by his son Jayatasimha before 1194 A.D.

In 1196, the Mer tribe inhabiting the neighbourhood of Ajmer, in alliance with the dispossessed Chauhanas requested the Chaulukyas for assistance to expel the Turks out of Rajasthan and besieged Qutbuddin Aibak at Ajmer who remained in this state waiting for reinforcement for some time. Timely arrival of the force from Ghazni saved the situation for him who now started a punitive expedition (1197 A.D.) against the Chaulukyas and advanced towards Anhilwara[5]. The Chaulukya feudatory, Jayatsimha vacated his forts of Pali and Nadol and joined[6] hands with Dharavarsha Paramara of Abu and his brother Prahladana and faced the Muslim army in a pass near Abu. Realising the strength of their position, Aibak hesitated to attack. Mistaking this prudence for fear, the Chaulukyas came out in the open which was an advantageous position

1. *The History & Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, Bombay, 1957, p. 86.
2. Sharma, Dasharatha: *op.cit.*, p. 137.
3. *The History & Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, Bombay, 1957, p. 87.
4. *ibid.*, p. 86.
5. Habibullah, A.B.M.: *The Foundations of Muslim Rule in India*, Allahabad, 1961, p. 67.
6. Sharma, Dasharatha: *op.cit.*, p. 140.

for the Turkish army, and were defeated. Many Hindu leaders were slain or taken prisoners and Jayatasimha might have been one of them[1]. Having obtained a clear victory Aibak found the way open to the capital Anhilwara from where the reigning king Bhima II fled[2].

MEDIÆVAL PERIOD

After the fall of Jayatsimha, Samantasimha whose relationship with the former is not definite, ruled over Godwar and a part of the Sirohi State from A.D. 1199 to 1201. He might have dethroned Jayatsimha or might have been his legitimate successor. Thereafter, Dhamdhaladeva son of one Visadhavaladeva of the Chauhan family ruled[3] over Godwar as a vassal of Chaulukya Bhima II (who had by this time restored his fortunes) from c. 1209 to c. 1226 A.D. According to Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, Nadol passed into the hands of Udayasimha Chauhan of Jalor[4] somewhere between v.s. 1262 and 1314 (c. 1205 and 1257 A.D.) and probably before v.s. 1288 (c. 1231 A.D.). It is relevant to mention here that the founder of the Jalor line of Chauhans, Kirtipala, was one of the sons of Alhana the ruler of Nadol mentioned above. The inscription of the reign of Udayasimha describes him to be the lord of Nadol also, besides other several districts. His dominions extended from Mandor to Sanchor and from Mallani to Godwar. Nadol was probably conquered by him from the Muslims during the weak reign of Aramshah[5] but Iltutmish recaptured it in 1225 A D., which remained under the Delhi Sultanate at least up to 1242 A.D. when it again came back into the hands of the Chauhans Sultan Jalaluddin Khalji reconquered it in 1294 A.D.

By this time, a new power, that of the Rathors, was emerging in Rajasthan which supplanted the Chauhans and their feudatories from a large tract of land. It will be worthwhile to discuss their genealogy and advent into this area.

There has been a long controversy regarding the origin of the Rathors and their relationship with the Rashtrakutas of the south and the Gahadwars of Kannauj. The local chroniclers have been at variance with each other in the narration of the events of the early Rathor rulers in the absence of any authentic source. Similar is the case with the

1. Sharma, Dasharatha: *op.cit.*, p. 140.
2. Habibullah, A. B. M.: *op.cit.*, p. 67.
3. *The History & Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, Bombay, 1957, p. 87.
4. Sharma, Dasharatha: *op.cit.*, p. 141.
5. *ibid.*, p. 148.

modern historians like Tod[1], Reu[2] and Ojha[3] who have interpreted the events differently. However, the discovery of an inscription dated 1273 A.D. at Bithu (in Pali district) of Siha, the founder of Rathor family of Marwar, has suggested certain dates and helped in resolving the date problem. Close to this place, a pillar was erected in 1241 A.D. by a person who calls himself Rathauda and a piece of land granted in 1217 A.D. by another person who describes himself as Rathauda of Hathiumdi. The similarity of the surnames of these two persons leads to believe that they belonged to the same family and of the same locality. It is again important to note that the Rathauda rulers of Hathiumdi or Hastikundi (modern Hathundi), about 18 km. to the south-east of Bali in the district, are known to the historians as the Rashtrakutas. It is evident from the inscriptions found there of the Rashtrakuta family, bearing dates of over two centuries earlier that the family ruled over that region during C. A.D. 916 (V.S. 973) and C. A.D. 997 (V.S. 1053) and the two inscriptions of V.S. 1274 (A.D. 1218) and V.S. 1298 (A.D. 1241) mentioned, must have been erected by the descendants of this family[4]. The earliest rulers of this family mentioned[5] in this inscription are Harivarma, Vidagdharaja, Mammat, Dhavala and Balprasad. Dr. S. Dutta thus concludes that the resemblance of the family surnames of Siha and the persons mentioned in the two inscriptions, the proximity of the places where the persons with this designation lived as well as the nearness of the time prove that Siha must be regarded as a descendant of the tenth century Rashtrakutas of Hastihundi[6]. As a corollary of it, the theory that Siha was a descendant of the Gahadwars of Kanauj and migrated to Rajputana after the former's defeat at the hands of Muhammad Ghori, is untenable. But the problem is perhaps not so simple and needs further careful investigation.

Siha gathered support from the rich Paliwal Brahmins of Pali by acting against the Balecha Chauhans who were the local jagirdars (feudatories of the Jalor rulers). They were either too weak to protect their subjects from the depredations of the Minas or themselves committed atrocities over them. In lieu of the protection which Siha afforded to the Brahmins of the place, it is likely that he exacted some levies from them[7]. He died at Bithu, a village about 25 km. north-west of Pali and the inscription on his *Devali* or the cenotaph reads–'On Monday, the twelfth

1. Tod, J.: *op.cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 929-941.
2. Reu, B.N.: *Marwar ka Itihas*, Vol. I, Jodhpur, 1938, pp. 31-32.
3. Ojha, G.H.: *Jodhpur Rajya ka Itihas*, Vol. I, Ajmer, 1938, pp. 81-145.
4. *The History & Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, Bombay, 1960, p. 348.
5. Ojha, G.H.: *op.cit.*, pp. 131-32.
6. *The History & Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, Bombay, 1960, p. 348.
7. Ojha, G.H.: *op.cit.*, p. 153.

day of the dark fortnight in *Kartika* 1330 V.S. Rathada Siha son of Sri Seta Kumara, died. May the bless of Indra's heaven be for Solanki Parvati'. Solanki Parvati became a sati on her husband's death. The inscription is important in as much it fixes a definite date, 1273 A.D., of Siha's death. Secondly, it clearly shows that Seta or Set Ram was Siha's father and not brother as has been erroneously believed to be by some chroniclers. And lastly, the absence of high sounding titles with his name alludes that he was not able to secure for himself an independent position and the various conquests assigned to him by the *Khyats* are not correct.

Siha died in 1273 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Asthan who is, by traditions, credited with a victory over the Guhil chief of Khed (Barmer district). It is said that he took advantage of a quarrel between the Guhil chief and his Brahmin minister and in collusion with the latter, he expelled the chief and occupied Khed. Nothing more is known about him. Asthan was succeeded by his son Dhuhada, the latter's memorial stone was found at Tirsingari in Barmer district which indicates that he died there in V.S. 1366 (A.D. 1309).

In the absence of authentic records, the history of the Rathors during the fourteenth century is shrouded in obscurity. The various local chronicles known as the *Khyats* supply us a mass of information, sometimes exaggerated and at other, suppressed and mutually contradictory, written perhaps according to the circumstances of the authors. It is difficult to accept such information for lack of corroboratives evidence. They supply the lists of princes who flourished in the family together with their dates and accounts of their activities. We are told that after Dhuhada the successors to the throne were: Rayapala, Kanhapala, Jalansi, Chhado, Tida, Salkha and Mallinatha. All that can be said about the history of this period is that the Rathors, who were surrounded by the Muslims on the south, east and north-east and the Bhatis on the north-west, often confronted them in action in which they suffered loss of life. Expansion of the territory in the face of strong neighbours was impossible and it was only during the weak rulers of Delhi Sultanate that Mallinatha was able to conquer the adjacent tracts on both sides of the Luni river and enlarge the principality of his predecessors, which was later renamed after him as Mallani.

Mallinatha's brother Viram was an adventurer and freebooter, who died in a skirmish with the Johiyas in V.S. 1440 (1383 A.D.). His son Chunda being minor, was brought up by Mallinatha who allotted him a jagir[1]. On the death of Mallinatha, Chunda supplanted the rightful

1. *The History & Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, Bombay, 1960, p. 351.

heir and occupied the principality. His next achievement is said to be the conquest of Mandor from the Muslims which was achieved perhaps through a joint collaboration between the Pariharas (the dynastic rulers of Mandor but now divested of their power) and the Rathors. Mandor was retained by the Rathors and Chunda transferred his capital there.

Chunda was succeeded by his sons Kanha, Satta and Ranmal[1] respectively. Lack of authentic information precludes the description of the events of their rule but it is believed that Ranmal was assassinated in Mewar due to ill-feeling which he had created amongst the courtiers there by his domineering influence over the Rana. At the time of his death, Ranmal's son, Jodha, was also in Mewar but, getting a timely warning he escaped towards Marwar. He was hotly pursued by the Mewar *Sardars* who occupied Marwar and established their out-posts at important places and rendered Jodha homeless. However, the strained relations between Mewar and the chieftains of Marwar afforded Jodha an opportunity to wrest some of the tracts of his lost principality. In 1459 A.D. Jodha laid the foundations of the Jodhpur city to which place he transferred his capital from Mandor. His numerous progenies established themselves in various principalities carved out by themselves or by the assistance of the central power at Jodhpur and as such the period is marked in general by the expansion of the Rathor power.

Jodha who died[2] in 1489 A.D. was succeeded by Satal who ruled for a brief period of three years (1489–1492 A.D.) and was succeeded by Suja. During the reign of Suja, the Sindhals (the descendants of Sindhal Rathor, a grandson of Asthan mentioned above) who were occupying the tracts in Jaitaran[3] (in Pali district) created troubles whereby the Jodhpur forces occupied that tract and Suja bestowed the district of Jaitaran upon his son Uda[4]. The Udawats who till recently, before the abolition of the jagirs in Rajasthan, held the *Thikanas* of Raipur, Nimaj, Ras, Lambia etc., were the descendants of Uda. After Suja's death, when the *Sardars* met to put *Tika* on Viram, the mother of Ganga who was the second son of Bagha, won them over and Ganga occupied the throne at Jodhpur while his brother Viram, with the support of the chieftains secured Sojat. Viram being elder to Ganga considered the latter as usurper to the throne and, therefore, the relations between the two remained strained.

1. Ojha, G.H.: *op.cit.*, pp. 215–219.
2. Ojha, G.H.: *op.cit.*, p, 250. Some historians give this year as 1488 and 1490 A.D.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 268.
4. *The History & Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, Bombay, 1960, p. 357.

Whenever opportunity afforded, they tried to wrest the territories of each other. In this contest although the initial success was with Viram, Ganga was finally able to prevail upon him in the battle and annexed Sojat[1].

Ganga was succeeded by his parricide son Maldeo (1532–1562 A.D.) during whose reign the Rathor power reached its zenith. He was able not only in giving a concrete shape to his expansionist designs which brought the limits of his empire in close contact with Agra and Delhi but also in achieving a formidable position among the monarchs of Rajputana. He is credited with building many forts in his empire, including[2] those at Sojat, Raipur and Nadol in the Pali district.

The fall of Shershah and the rise of Mughal power impeded the expansionist designs of Maldeo. Akbar, who ascended the Mughal throne in 1556 A D. sent a force against Jaitaran, the local Hakim of the place proved ineffective and the place was captured. After a few years when Chandrasen was on the throne (1562–1581 A.D.) at Jodhpur, the Mughal forces, taking advantage of the internecine feuds, were able to annex Jodhpur to the Mughal empire and the area became *Khalsa*.

Three years after the death of Chandrasen, the Mughal emperor bestowed the Jodhpur throne upon Udaisingh, the elder brother of Chandrasen[3]. He worked in close unison with the Mughal forces, established matrimonial alliances with the Mughal emperor and recovered almost all the former possessions of his kingdom. He rendered military service to the Imperial army on several occasions. He died in 1595 A.D.

No event of any importance occurred in the territories covered by the present district of Pali during the reign of the successor of Udai singh, namely, Sursingh (1595–1619 A.D.) except that in 1608 A.D. Mahabat Khan who was entrusted by the Mughal emperor Jahangir to chastise Rana Amar Singh reported that his family was residing at Sojat and, therefore, as a penalty for giving shelter, Sojat pargana was resumed and transferred to Karamsen. Sur Singh did not like this interference but could do nothing and it was only during the time of Abdulla, the successor Mahabat Khan that Nadol and Sojat were recovered[4].

Sur Singh was followed by Gaj Singh (1619–1638 A.D.) and Jaswant Singh (1638–1678 A.D.). After the death of Jaswant Singh, Aurangzeb resumed Marwar State and made it *Khalsa*[5].

1. Ojha, G.H.: *op.cit.*, pp. 274–277.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 325. 3. *Ibid.*, p. 354. 4. *Ibid.*, p. 372.
5. Ojha, G.H.: *op.cit.*, Part II, p. 1.

Prince Akbar was sent by Aurangzeb to subdue Mewar and thereafter in 1680 A.D. was ordered to march to Marwar. Hence he reached Sojat with his army where from he was required to conquer Nadol which was at this time included in Mewar territories. This he achieved but the plans of marching against Mewar from the Desuri pass could not be carried out due to the harassing tactics of the disgruntled Rajput followers of Ajit Singh, son of late Jaswant Singh who was deprived of his paternal throne by Aurangzeb. Akbar was persuaded by the Rajputs at last to revolt against his father Aurangzeb and to declare himself as the Emperor. But he was soon attacked by the forces of Aurangzeb and his confederation with the Rajputs was weakened through a stratagem. Consequently, he fled under the escort of Durgadas Rathor. In 1704 A.D. Ajit Singh was bestowed with the jagir of Merta by Aurangzeb.

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 A.D. the Mughal empire began to decline. Ajit Singh finding it an opportune time, captured Jodhpur from its Muslim Governor. But he was soon entrapped by the friendly invitation of Shah Alam, son of Aurangzeb who was successful against his brother Azam Shah and occupied the throne of Delhi. As soon as Ajit Singh left Jodhpur, it was occupied by the forces sent by Shah Alam. Chagrined at this treachery, Ajit Singh deserted Shah Alam (later on known as Bahadur Shah) and proceeded to Udaipur where he became, in 1708, a party to the triple alliance with Rana Amarsingh II of Mewar and Maharaja Sawai Jaisingh of Amber to throw off the Mughal yoke. By the terms of this treaty the rulers of Jodhpur and Amber regained the privilege of marrying into the Udaipur House which they had forfeited by contracting matrimonial alliances with the Mughal emperors, on the understanding that the off-spring of the Udaipur princesses would succeed to the State in preference to all other children.

Ajit Singh and Jai Singh marched to Jodhpur, expelled the governor of that place, went to Sambhar via Merta and Ajmer where they gained a complete victory in 1709 and later forced the emperor to make peace. But Ajit Singh soon came in conflict with the Sayyad brothers at Delhi and was obliged to submit to them when his capital was invested and his eldest son Abhay Singh was taken to Delhi as hostage. Ajit Singh was compelled to pay capitation tax, tolerate the killing of kine, himself repair to the imperial court and give his daughter in marriage to Farrukh Siyar. Ajit Singh returned to Jodhpur in 1715 after attaining the viceroyalty of Gujarat but when Farrukh Siyar was murdered in 1719, he flouted the wishes of the Sayyad brothers and came back with his daughter (the late emperor's widow) leaving behind his son Abhay Singh

at Delhi. In the following year, the Sayyad brothers were assassinated and Ajit Singh annexed Ajmer, the salt lake of Sambhar and Didwana and other places. His prestige stood very high and he introduced certain reforms in his domain and struck coins in his own name. However in 1723, he lost Ajmer to Muhammed Shah. Next year, Abhay Singh turned a traitor to Ajit Singh and in order to remove him from the scene, persuaded his brother Bakhat Singh to kill him. Abhay Singh was thus installed on the Marwar *Gaddi* by Muhammad Shah. In 1730, he was appointed Viceroy of Gujarat and Ajmer and quelled the revolt of Sarbuland Khan in Gujarat. He also laid siege to Bikaner which brought him in conflict with the Jaipur ruler who invaded the Jodhpur territory to divert the invading forces at Bikaner and although the Jaipur ruler retired, he gained his object of getting the siege of Bikaner raised. The Rana of Udaipur mediated to prevent the quarrel going further.

Meanwhile Maratha menace was expanding in Rajputana and it appears that the tribute promised to the Peshwa by the Rathor Chief could not be kept. Consequently the Peshwa sent Malharrao and Ranoji Sindhia to collect the tribute in March 1742 but the prospects were disappointing. Holkar found it very difficult to collect the tribute and raise money from the people of the districts of Sojat, Raipur and Jaitaran who preferred to quit their huts and set fire to them rather than to make any payment[1].

Abhay Singh died in 1750 and was succeeded by his son Ram Singh who was soon displaced by his uncle Bakhat Singh, the parricide. Thereupon Ram Singh fled to Ujjain and in concert with Jai Appa Sindhia endeavoured to recapture the lost throne. Bakhat Singh, however, did not survive for more than a year. He was succeeded by his son Bijay Singh (1753–93) after a trial of strength with his cousin Ram Singh. Ram Singh died at Sambhar in 1773.

The Marathas still continued to make onslaughts from Ajmer on the Jodhpur territory and Bijay Singh for the time being, was bewildered as his treasury was depleted owing to incessant wars, the crown lands remained uncultivated and the refractory nobles were creating problems. In order to escape from their tutelage he raised a standing mercenary force in Sind to serve as guards for the capital. With its help he murdered some of his leading chieftains such as the Thakurs of Awa and Pokaran. He added the rich province of Godwar (tract covered by Bali and Desuri tahsils) from the Rana of Mewar. This tract was wrested by the Sisodias from the Parihar chief of Mandor before Jodhpur city was built

1. Parihar, Dr. G.R.: *Marwar & the Marathas* (Jodhpur), 1968, p. 57.

and Rana Ari Singh II (1761–73) made it over temporarily to Jodhpur in order to preserve it from the pretender Ratna. Bijay Singh declined to restore it to the Rana and the latter being too weak to recover it, the tract permanently became a part of Marwar.

The Maratha incursions did not cease and though the victory at the battle of Tonga near Lalsot in 1787 gave temporary relief to the Rajputs in general and Marwar in particular from the clutches of the Marathas, it proved to be ephemeral and in 1790 the battle of Patan (in Jaipur State) and Merta proved disastrous for the Rajputs and signalled the Maratha ascendency.

MODERN PERIOD

Bijay Singh died in 1793 and was succeeded by his grandson Bhim Singh whose reign extended barely for a decade (1793–1803). After Bhim Singh's death Man Singh, his cousin, came to the *Gaddi* (1803–43). It was during his reign that a bloody war was fought between Jodhpur and Jaipur for the hand of the Mewar Princess, Krishna Kumari which brought Amir Khan, the Pindari freebooter, into the picture, who changed sides frequently and bargained with the highest bidder. This plunderer became the arbiter of Mewar, Marwar and Jaipur for sometime and exhausted the coffers of these states. Krishna Kumari ultimately ended her life by taking poison but the rapacity of Amir Khan continued. Internal strife compelled Man Singh to pretend insanity and he became a recluse. The regency was assumed by his son, Chhatar Singh who concluded a treaty in 1818 with the British government. The state was taken under British protection and the ruler agreed to pay a tribute and furnish a body of contingent. After the conclusion of this treaty, Man Singh resumed the reign of the government and subdued his rebellious nobles with a strong hand; the result was the universal dissatisfaction and frequent insurrections in the State. Consequently, alarmed at such developments, the British government interfered in the matter in 1839. A force was sent against the Jodhpur chief which held the place for five months. Ultimately Man Singh executed an engagement to ensure future good government. Man Singh died in 1843 leaving no heir, natural or adopted. Takhat Singh, the Chief of Ahmadnagar in Gujarat, was chosen by the nobles, widows and the officials of the State as the next ruler of Jodhpur and the choice was confirmed by the British government. Takhat Singh thus became the next ruler of Jodhpur (1843–73) in whose reign the State witnessed several insurrections by the nobility and the upheaval of 1857.

Upheaval of 1857

Takhat Singh had antagonised his jagirdars by escheating certain

estates and distributing these among his relations and followers. Secondly, he was not a direct lineal descendant of his predecessor and was treated as an outsider. There were also grievances against the British who had started interfering in the long established customs of the jagirdars of the State. The recent act was the abolition of a custom according to which no subject of a jagirdar could leave his birth place and settle elsewhere without the permission of the jagirdar. Two tradesmen who were heavily in debt, left Awa (Auwa) village without the permission of the jagirdar Kushal Singh, and the demand of the latter to return these tradesmen proved to be ineffective. Notes of protest by the *Thakur* were ignored by the ruler of Jodhpur and also the British. The ruler of Jodhpur was also annoyed by Kushal Singh's interference in the succession case of Bithora estate. The relations were on the high pitch of deterioration when the Jodhpur Legion at Erinpura and Abu rebelled in August 1857. At Erinpura they seized the guns and imprisoned Lieutenant Conolly who was the Adjutant, and the European sergeants with their families. Later, with the exception of Conolly, all others were allowed by the insurgents to escape. Then taking to the road to Pali, they plundered the property of a banker of Ahmedabad. They then proceeded to Dhola village[1] (in Pali district).

The Thakur of Awa offered service to these insurgents which they first refused but later accepted when the conditions of service were made more lucrative. Meanwhile, the Jodhpur ruler, in consultation with Monck Mason, the Political Agent, posted at Jodhpur, despatched a force under the command of Anar Singh to subdue the Awa *Thakur*[2]. The forces of Awa and Purbia insurgents suddenly attacked the Jodhpur forces on the day of *Ghodvid Chhath* resulting in the death of Anar Singh and Rajmal who fell fighting. There were casualties on the other side too. The Jodhpur ruler was shocked to hear the news and the Jodhpur troops came back from Awa.

The insurgents who came to Awa from Erinpura and Deesa cantonments under the leadership[3] of Risaldar Abdul Ali, Dafedar Moti Khan, Bardi Major Makhadum Baksh, Subedar Shital Prasad and Tilak Ram consisted of 600 cavaliers and 1,400 infantry men. They had been joined at Awa by the jagirdars of Asop, Alaniyawas, Banjawas, Lambiya, Banta, Bhivalia, Ruddawas, Roop Nagar, Saloomber, Lasani etc. The

1. Foreign Consultation/S.C./30 Oct. 1857/518 National Archives of India, New Delhi.
2. Khadgawat, Nathuram, *Rajasthan's Role in the Struggle of 1857*, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1957, pp. 39–42.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 49–51.

total army which fought against the British in actual engagement was more than 5,000 troops. Thus more than 3,000 persons, who joined the insurgents of Deesa and Erinpura at Awa, were Rajasthanis and belonged to Marwar and Mewar. The first engagement mentioned above, which took place at Beethora between the insurgents and the troops of the Jodhpur Durbar, under Anar Singh and Rajmal, on the 8th September, 1857 lasted for 2 days and ended in a complete victory for the former. The second engagement, which took place at Chelawas near Awa between the British troops under Lawrence aided by the troops of Captain Mason, the Political Agent of Jodhpur and the insurgents, was so fierce that as many as 2,000 soldiers from both the sides lost their lives. The British troops were equipped with nine pieces of artillery and the fire from the British guns made the insurgents retreat to Awa. It was the heroic charge made by the Awa cavaliers numbering 200 which routed the British artillery men. The death of Mason, according to the popular version, took place in this engagement and not, as narrated by the British historians, through any strategem. The fighting took place for more than a *Prahar* and the insurgents had to divide themselves into three parties. The right wing, consisting of 500 cavaliers, was commanded by *Thakur* Shiv Nath Singh and Jhujhar Singh and the left wing consisting of 600 cavaliers, was led by the leaders of the Erinpura insurgents. The rear guard, consisting of 800 persons of the Awa *Thakur*, was under the charge of Champawat Sagat Singh. These three parties fell upon the British troops and a horrible fight took place. The British army was made to retreat towards Angadosh leaving behind quite a large number of dead and wounded soldiers. The Awa chief was not in favour of marching direct towards Delhi because he wanted to proceed to Mewar first and then, with the help of Mewar jagirdars, he intended to proceed further. His associates, however, were of a different opinion and the insurgents accompanied by *Thakur* Shiv Nath Singh of Asop, Bishan Singh of Gular, Ajit Singh of Alaniyawas and four others left Awa for Delhi. This army, moving towards Narnol, consisted of the soldiers from Erinpura and Deesa and the troops of seven principal jagirdars of Mewar and Marwar[1].

In order to "suppress the revolt and wreak a vengeance, Holmes invaded Awa with a huge army consisting of nearly 30,000 troops* on the 20th January, 1858. The regiments from Ajmer, Nasirabad, Neemuch,

1. Khadgawat, Nathuram: *op.cit.*, pp. 49–52.

*The number of troops mentioned here is obviously wrong; according to Trevor a force of 18 hundred men, seven hundred of whom were cavalry with 14 guns and mortars invested Awa. This, however, excluded the Jodhpur troops.

Mhow and Deoli were reinforced by the Jodhpur troops under Joshi Hans Raj. Awa Chief, though terrified to face so huge an army, made defence preparations and handed over the charge of his troops to his younger brother, *Thakur* Prithvi Singh of Lambiya who was assisted in his operations by Musahib Khas Sadul Singh and Kiledar Bhan Singh Champawat. The walls of the Awa fort were equipped with 50 artillery pieces. The Awa Chief could not put in the field more than 5,000 troops. The fighting went on for four days and, while the official version suggests that Thakur Kushal Singh left Awa under the cloak of fog with a view to save his life, the popular version holds that he had gone to Mewar with a view to gather more troops and the defence operations were conducted in his absence by his brother, Prithvi Singh. The fighting continued for six days, the beseiged were reduced to sheer helplessness and through the strategem, organised by the Jodhpur troops, who persuaded the Kiledar of Awa to betray, the fort was vacated.[1]"

The despatch[2] from the Adj. Gen. of Army, Bombay Command to the Secretary to Government, dated 18th February, 1858 reads, "The 1st Bombay Lancers under Lt. Stack encountered one body of the escapers and slew 18 of their number. Amongst the slain were some mutineers of the Jodhpur Legion, wearing the uniform and the number of prisoners who were captured on 24th January by the Lancers and the Sind horse (or cavalry) exceeded 120. Of these prisoners, 24 were also mutineers from the same corps (i.e., Jodhpur Legion). These were tried, condemned and executed on the 25th, the remainder, being Rajpoots and followers of the Thakur were handed over to the charge of Major Morrison, Pol. Agent of Joudpoor according to my instructions.

"Ten persons of the British force were wounded, one of them seriously. A large ammunition and arms were captured from Awah (several guns of brass and iron).

"The strength of the enemy was believed to be (at the beginning of the siege) about 1,500 men including about 200 cavalry with about 20 guns of small calibre.

"The British force besieging was about 1,100 infantry and 700 cavalry with huge arms and ammunition".

1. Khadgawat, Nathuram: *op.cit.*, pp. 49–52.
2. Foreign Consultation/No. 23/10th Sept. 1859/F.C. quoting letter No. 1565 of 18th Feb. 1858 from the Adj. General of Army Bombay Command to the Secretary to Govt. Secret Deptt. Bombay, N.A.I., New Delhi.

A report[1] sent by Major Morrison officiating Political Agent Jodhpur to Brigadier General Lawrence AGG Rajputana, dated 24th January, 1858 describes the circumstances under which the fort was occupied by the British troops.

"The British troops were not satisfied with the occupation of the fort. They plundered the village mercilessly, brought about a complete annihilation of the fort and the palace. Even temples and their statues were not spared. The statue of Mahakali was brought to Ajmer and it is still in the Ajmer Museum. Some of the artillery pieces and heavy guns, belonging to the Auwa fort, were taken possession of by the Jodhpur Durbar. So fierce was the spirit of vengeance that merciless torture was meted out to the villagers and even trees were cut down.

"The Awa Chief had to struggle hard against his enemies for a period of 12 years. He wandered from place to place and made strenuous efforts to occupy the fort. He invaded Awa many a time and even tried to contact Tantia Tope who was proceeding towards Kotharia at the

1. The Report reads "The assault was ordered for 8 a.m. this morning and enemy preparation had been made for carrying the place as soon as a practicable breach had been made when all our admirable plans have been defeated in that simple and perfectly adopted manner that providence takes when man's best laid schemes require to be baffled, Clouds had been gathering during the day but nothing very threatening sight had well set in and then the distant thunder warned us of an approaching storm. About 10, the first drops of the thunder shower began to fall and soon after a soaring rain set in accompanied by heavy thunder and occasional violent drenches which set the whole camp swimming save those who had embarked their tents or sleeping places. There ought to have been good moonlight till 2 in the morning but everything was so wrapt in darkness that nothing could be detected by the sharpest sentry. In short the night was one made for such an occasion and the entire garrison took advantage of it and got cleansing. Two or three men were caught by a cavalry picket and gave intimation that the fort had been vacated and at day break the rain ceased and the alarm was given that the birds had flown. Nothing could be more provoking for us or fortunate for the garrison but our own helplessness to have prevented it is clear enough.....it is just 1/2 after 9 a.m. and I have returned from seeing the place but the sloppy state of the roads have prevented a very accurate inspection which I will give afterwards if the rain hold off, which seems likely enough and which almost adds to our provocation. Four men wounded is the amount of our casualties throughout this affair.....we are trying to get some information regarding the fugitives but Col. Holms did not think it worthwhile to send any parties out this morning towards the Ghat which will probably be their line of escape and so ends this affair which but for the Elements would have been a very complete one and have afforded a very signal lesson to the malcontents in this part of the country, but this not being done I took upon it as a failure."
See Foreign Deptt./S.C./28th May 1858/316-318, N.A.I., New Delhi.

head of 30,000 troops. He, however, failed to contact Tantia Tope and in utter helplessness sought shelter at Kotharia, where he lived till he was tried by a military tribunal in 1919 v.s.

"Kushal Singh, however, did not sit idle during the period of his exile. He tried many a time to recapture his Thikana but his efforts failed since his other associates too were reduced to a similar fate."

"His son, Devi Singh, attacked Auwa with the assistance of the jagirdars of Pokaran, Kuchaman, Neemaj, Raipur, Ras, Khejerla and Chandawal and succeeded on the 7th Dark-half of *Margshirsh* v.s. 1925 in capturing Auwa. Gradually he brought under his sway the areas of Balotra, Riyan, Saran etc."

"The military tribunal, set up by the British, ordered for the confiscation of 10/16 part of the Auwa Thikana. In Balotra, Riyan, Gura Bishnoiyan, Fitkasni, Pajpuria, Jeemda etc., worth an annual rekh of Rs. 24,400/- were confiscated. The Thakur of Lambiya lost Isali, Gura, Mokam Singh and Bhandu. The Thakurs of Banta, Bhivalia, Badsa, Rajoda, Sonei, Kumpavata, Ruddavas, Sapuni, Sovania, Sela and Nainiavas lost half of their jagirs. The Thakur of Roop Nagar lost 14 villages, that of Asop 2 villages, that of Gular 6 villages and the chief of Banjavas lost 10 and a half villages. The heavy punishment inflicted upon the Auwa Chief, his associates and subjects reveals the serious view taken by the paramount power. These rebels were pardoned because they could not be crushed and also because they have made it impossible for the Jodhpur ruler to carry on his administration[1]".

Takhat Singh, for all the assistance rendered by him to the British during the upheaval, was rewarded in 1862 by the grant of a sanad guaranteeing to him the right to adoption.

However, his relations with his nobles due to his unjust confiscations and exactions remained strained. In 1868, the principal nobles sought interference of the British Government and the latter adopted a policy of appeasement towards the nobles and of threat towards the ruler. Consequently, Takhat Singh signed an agreement by which he appointed a ministry to conduct the affairs of the State and placed at its disposal fifteen lakhs of rupees for public expenditure. He also bound himself to manage all the *Khalsa* villages and exercise the civil and criminal jurisdiction therein through the ministries; to restrict his private expenditure to a certain sum; to abstain from interference with the established jurisdiction

1. Khadgawat, Nathuram: *op.cit.*, pp. 52-53.

of his nobles; to allow suitable allowance for the maintenance of his sons and to abide by the decision of government in regard both to the succession tax to be levied from the *Thakurs* generally and to the disputes between him and some of the *Thakurs*.

Takhat Singh came into conflict with the British Government at the Mayo *Durbar* held at Ajmer in 1870 when he raised a point of precedence vis a vis the ruler of Udaipur and in order to register his protest did not attend the *Durbar*.

Takhat Singh died in 1873 and was succeeded by his eldest son Jaswant Singh II (1873–95) who followed a vigorous policy and suppressed lawlessness and disorder by bringing the outlawed to book. During his reign border disputes were also settled. He defined the civil and criminal powers of the principal jagirdars, courts were reorganised, farming out of land revenue was abolished, several government offices were set up and others were reorganised, railway line was extended, post offices multiplied, custom duties were revised and educational and medical institutions were set up. The ruler got appreciation for these and other activities from the British Government. Jaswant Singh died in 1895 and was succeeded by his only son Sardar Singh.

For the administrative purposes, the entire State was at this time, divided into twenty three districts or *Hukumats* each under an officer designated as *Hakim*. The area covered by the present Pali district, was more or less occupied by the former *Hukumats* of Bali, Desuri, Jaitaran, Pali and Sojat. The details of area, population and number of villages in these *Hukumats* as they were found in 1901, are given under:[1]

Name of *Hukumat*	Area in sq. mile	Population	Number of		Average annual revenue from *Khalsa* area (in rupees)
			Villages	Towns	
Bali	837	96,194	160	1	57,000
Desuri	706	67,764	160	1	58,000
Jaitaran	959	67,733	116	2	15,000
Pali	1,024	43,889	80	1	49,800
Sojat	1,172	109,833	212	1	68,200

It is significant that only about one-fourth area of Bali, Desuri and Sojat *Hukumats* was *Khalsa* while the remaining was jagir. In case of Jaitaran and Pali, the *Khalsa* areas were respectively one-twentieth and one-fifth of the total areas of these *Hukumats* and the remaining were jagir areas.

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, pp. 177, 180, 210 and 221.

Sardar Singh was a minor at the time of his accession and therefore his uncle Pratap Singh was appointed Regent during the period of his minority which terminated in 1898 A.D. Sardar Singh did not survive for long and died in 1911. He was succeeded by his minor son Sumer Singh and Pratap Singh was again appointed as Regent. Sumer Singh died at the age of 21 in 1918 and his younger brother Umaid Singh, again a minor, was enthroned, and Pratap Singh was again appointed a Regent for the third time.

It was during the reign of this ruler that agitations for constitutional reforms and political rights were organised in the Jodhpur State by the Lok Parishad. Umaid Singh, however, died in June 1947 before India attained Independence and was succeeded by his son, Hanuwant Singh. A popular ministry was stalled in the State during his reign and in 1949, the State of Jodhpur merged with the United State of Greater Rajasthan and the present district of Pali with certain re-adjustment of territories, was then brought into existence.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

According to the Census of 1971, the district of Pali has a population of 9,70,002 persons (4,97,462 males and 4,72,540 females) and ranks 13th in State in this respect. The distribution of this population in sub-divisions and tahsils is shown below :

Sub-division	Tahsil	Population		
		Persons (No.)	Males (No.)	Females (No.)
1 Bali		3,58,237	1,81,877	1,76,360
	1. Bali	2,26,245	1,14,632	1,11,613
	2. Desuri	1,31,992	67,245	64,747
2. Jaitaran		2,01,529	1,03,422	98,107
	3. Jaitaran	1,06,482	54,604	51,878
	4. Raipur	95,047	48,818	46,229
3. Pali		1,81,443	95,067	86,376
	5. Pali	1,81,443	95,067	86,376
4. Sojat		2,28,793	1,17,096	1,11,697
	6. Kharchi	1,16,816	59,957	56,859
	7. Sojat	1,11,977	57,139	54,838

Thus the table above indicates that among sub-divisions as well as tahsils Bali has the maximum population in the district. The sub-division having the lowest population in the district is Pali and tahsil with lowest population is Raipur.

Variation in population

The population in the district has increased by 146.3 per cent during the first seventy years of the present century, as compared to an increase of 150.3 per cent for the whole State of Rajasthan and 129.91 per cent for the country over the same period. The district has thus shown a considerable increase in population during this century. The 1961 Census population represented an increase of 21.91 per cent over that of 1951 while the 1971 Census shows an increase of 20.40 per cent over that of 1961. The decade variation for Rajasthan was 27.83 per cent and for the whole of India 24.80 per cent in 1971. Four districts in Rajasthan reported a lesser percentage increase during the decade than

Pali district and the remaining 21 districts reported a higher percentage increase.

The variation in population at each enumeration since 1901 to 1971 is shown in the table below[1] :

Census year	Pali District		Percentage decade variation	
	Persons[2] (No.)	Percentage decade variation[3]	Rajasthan[4]	India[5]
1901	393,837	—	—	—
1911	456,627	+15.94	+6.70	+5.73
1921	403,318	—11.67	—6.29	—0.31
1931	473,063	+17.29	+14.14	+11.01
1941	555,586	+17.44	+18.01	+14.22
1951	660,856	+18.95	+15.20	+13.31
1961	805,682	+21.91	+26.20	+21.50
1971[6]	970,002	+20.40	+27.83	+24.80

Tracing variations in population in the district since the Census of 1901, it will be seen that in the period 1901-11, there was an increase of 15.94 per cent. The following decade (1911-21), however, witnessed a decrease of 11.67 per cent in the population. Among the reasons contributing to the fall in population during this decade, mention may be made to the epidemics of plague, influenza, cholera and small pox. Since then there has been a continuous rise in population. During the last decade (1961-71), the population has increased in the rural areas of the district at the rate of 18.19 per cent and in urban areas 41.31 per cent.

Density

According to the 1971 Census, the district has 78[7] persons per square km. and ranks eighteenth among the districts of Rajasthan. The density of population of the district is thus slightly higher than the State average[8] of 75 and less than half of the country's average[9] of 178. At the time of 1961 Census the density of population was 65 per square km. and in 1951 it was 54[10].

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables,* p. 96.
2. *ibid.*, p. 96.
3. *ibid.*, p. 95.
4. *Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962, 1961 Census, Final Population Tables,* p. 9.
5. *ibid.*
6. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan Population Statistics,* pp. 16, 17 and 58.
7. *ibid.*, pp. 16, 17 & 58.
8. *ibid.*, p. 21.
9. *ibid.*, p. 58.
10. *ibid.*, p. 21.

According to the 1961 Census, the population per square mile in the rural areas (158) is lower than the district average (171). The highest concentration of rural population is in the Desuri tahsil where it is 203 persons per sq. mile, and the least concentration in the Pali tahsil where there are only 85 persons per sq. mile. Urban density per square mile is 665, the figures for individual towns being Sojat 629, Sojat Road 1,253, Pali 933, Sadri 381 and Bali 589.

The following table shows the density of population per sq. mile for each tahsil and town of the district according to the 1961 Census[1] :

Tahsil	Town	Population per sq. mile		
		Total (No.)	Rural (No.)	Urban (No.)
Bali		205	198	589
	Bali	589	—	589
Desuri		212	203	381
	Sadri	381	—	381
Jaitaran		166	166	—
Kharchi		192	192	—
Pali		113	85	933
	Pali	933	—	933
Raipur		202	202	—
Sojat		148	121	703
	Sojat	629	—	629
	Sojat Road	1,253	—	1,253
Pali District		171	158	665
Rajasthan		153	130	1,548
India		358	297	5,305

Sex Ratio

According to 1971 Census, the district has 950 females per thousand males. The ratio in the rural areas is 959 per thousand males as against 881 in urban areas. This is in consonance with the general deficiency of females throughout the State which has 911 females per 1,000 males (919 in rural areas and 875 in urban areas). The following table shows the growth and changes in the sex-ratio during the last eight years since 1901[2] :

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 29-30.
2. *ibid.*, p. 91.

Census Year	Number of females per 1,000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	946	937	1,025
1911	938	931	1,005
1921	934	930	977
1931	954	948	1,016
1941	943	942	955
1951	946	948	933
1961	943	948	897
1971[1]	950	959	881

The following table shows the number of females per 1,000 males in the towns of the district in 1961[2] :

Town	Females per 1,000 males
Bali	933
Pali	857
Sadri	923
Sojat	952
Sojat Road	854

Age Groups

According to the Census of 1961, the largest number of people (both males and females) were in the age group 0-4 years. In fact, those under fourteen years of age accounted for about 43.18 per cent of the total population. The number of persons in the various age groups in the population of the district are shown below[3] :

Age-group	Total population		
	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	805,682	414,615	391,067
0–4	134,811	68,727	66,084
5–9	119,211	62,072	57,139
10–14	93,889	51,555	42,334
15–19	62,675	33,469	29,206
20–24	67,723	32,302	35,421
25–29	64,948	32,333	32,615
30–34	57,911	29,500	28,411

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, p. 20.
2. *Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962, 1961 Census, Final Population Tables*, pp. 231-235.
3. *Census of India, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 176.

1	2	3	4
35–44	81,030	41,171	39,859
45–59	77,718	41,625	36,093
60 and over	45,441	21,667	23,774
Age not stated	325	194	131

It will be observed from this table that in all the age groups, except 20-24 years, 25-29 years and 60 years and above, males predominate females. There were 55 males and 180 females centenarians in the district and 10 males and 32 females were above the age of 100 years[1].

Age and Civil Condition

The age-group-wise marital status of the people of the district according to 1961 Census is given in Appendix I.

It may be noted in this connection that child marriages, though on the wane, are still performed in the district. As it is obvious from the Appendix I, there were 8,413 married males and 14,055 married females in the age group of 10 to 14. The largest number of widowed males (2,587) was in the age group of 70 and above and that of widowed females (8,044) in the age group of 60 to 64. The highest number of separated or divorced males (87) was in the age group of 30-34 and of females (51) in the age group of 10 to 14.

Rural and Urban Population

According to 1961 Census, 7,28,947 persons (3,74,167 males and 3,54,780 females) lived in rural areas and 76,735 persons (40,448 males and 36,287 females) in urban areas[2]. An over-whelming majority of 90.48 per cent of the population of the district is rural and only 9.52 per cent urban[3]. In 1951, the rural population constituted 86.4 per cent of the total population while urban areas accounted for the remaining 13.6 per cent. The table below shows the rural urban break-up of the population along with the comparative figures for whole of Rajasthan State:

	Census year	Percentage of rural and urban population to total population		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Pali District	1951	100	86.4	13.6
	1961	100	90.48	9.52
Rajasthan	1951	100	82.67	17.33
	1961	100	83.72	16.28

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 181.
2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 29.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 15.

The land in the district is divided into portions varying in area from a few hundred to several thousand acres, each of which is apportioned to a single village. The whole population lives together in the village itself, which is generally situated near the centre of the land area. The houses are closely packed together on a small site, usually not exceeding 5 per cent of the total area, the rest of which is cultivated. Large villages sometimes have subsidiary hamlets but isolated houses are usually not met with except in the hilly tracts. The village is generally built at a place where water is available.

In addition to the inhabited villages, there are often a large number of places which, though uninhabited, are designated as separate villages in the revenue records. Sometimes a populated village site is abandoned by the inhabitants for one reason or the other, and though the people may have migrated to a neighbouring spot, the old village continues as a separate entity. At other times, a large acreage of waste land is brought under cultivation and the peasants set up their dwellings there. This habitation is given a name and thus an auxilliary village, so to say, is formed. The inhabitants, however, all continue to maintain their connection with the parent village also. The name of the new village is very often prefixed with the words *Dhani*, *Bas* or *Was*. Sometimes the name of the parent village ends with word *Kalan* (bigger), the name of its subsidiary village is suffixed with the word *Khurd* (smaller).

The increased requirements of the community gradually convert some of the villages into centres of trade and manufacture and traders, artisans and others following non-agricultural professions, come to form a large part of the population. While an agricultural village is called a *Mauza*, a non-agricultural one is called a *Kasba* or a town. The social and economic conditions in villages differ materially from those in towns. The village community consists mainly of a few cultivating castes. Each caste lives as a compact body in its own *Mohalla* or locality and follows its traditional occupation. In the towns, on the contrary, the population consists mainly of professional classes, shopkeepers, traders, artisans and daily wage earners, many of whom come to reside there from different parts of the country and are strangers to one another. Modern arts, ideas and inventions, and above all the spread of education have done much to soften the rigidity of caste occupations in towns. The ever increasing number of modern products has deprived certain castes of their traditional occupations. New employment opportunities have furthered this process by drawing people from all castes. Thus, in many cases castes and occupations have lost their traditional connection.

TOWNS—In 1971, there were six towns in the district namely, Pali,

Bali, Sadri, Sojat, Sojat Road and Sumerpur. From 1901 to 1931, there were six towns in the district. This number was raised to seven in 1941 and to ten in 1951 but was slashed to five in 1961 owing to changes in the definition of an urban area.[1]

The following table shows the category-wise classification of the towns since 1901[2] :

S.No.	Towns	1971[3]	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1.	Pali	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
2.	Sojat	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	IV	IV
3.	Sadri	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	V
4.	Bali	IV	V	V	V	V	VI	V	V
5.	Sojat Road	V	VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Nimbaj	—	—	V	V	V	VI	V	VI
7.	Bagri	—	—	V	VI	—	—	—	—
8.	Takhatgarh	—	—	V	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jaitaran	—	—	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
10.	Raipur	—	—	VI	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Sewari	—	—	VI	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Sumerpur	IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sumerpur was classified as a town for the first time in 1971 with a population of 10,438. Sojat Road was classified as a town for the first time in 1961 even though it had a population of less than 5,000 (4,434 persons) mainly because of its being a trade centre and an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants being engaged in business and ancilliary occupations. The places de-classified as rural in 1961 Census were Takhatgarh, Sewari, Bagri, Jaitaran, Nimbaj and Raipur. The rank of the towns of Pali district in respect of population in Rajasthan in 1961 and 1971 Census was as follows :

1. One of the criteria for a place to be treated as a town in the 1961 Census was a population of 5,000 or over. But for various reasons some places with qualifying population were not treated as towns while some others with lesser population were treated as towns.
2. The basis of classification is as follows :

I	Population	1,00,000 and above
II	,,	50,000–99,999
III	,,	20,000–49,999
IV	,,	10,000–19,999
V	,,	5,000–9,999
VI	,,	less than 5,000

It will be observed that there has never been a class I or class II town in the district.

3. *Census of India 1971, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 180–181.

Town	Tahsil	Rank in population 1961	1971
1. Bali	Bali	87	92
2. Pali	Pali	15	15
3. Sadri	Desuri	62	72
4. Sojat	Sojat	42	58
5. Sojat Road	Sojat	140	153
6. Sumerpur	Bali	—	107

Villages

In 1961, there were 826 inhabited and 32 uninhabited villages in the district. The tahsil-wise distribution of inhabited and uninhabited villages is as follows[1] :

Tahsil	No. of villages inhabited	uninhabited
1. Jaitaran	89	13
2. Sojat	105	2
3. Raipur	83	6
4. Pali	140	4
5. Kharchi	108	2
6. Desuri	143	1
7. Bali	158	4

Details in regard to the percentage of population living in various categories of villages according to 1961 Census are given in the table below[2]:

Population Range	Percentage in total rural population
Less than 200	2.08
200–499	11.14
500–999	22.99
1,000–1,999	27.19
2,000–4,999	28.85
5,000–9,999	7.75
10,000 and above	—
Total	100.00

It would be interesting to note that the largest percentage (28.85) of the rural population lives in villages having population of between 2,000 to 4,999 and the smallest percentage (2.08) lives in villages having a population of less than 200.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 57.
2. *ibid.*, p. 64.

According to the Census of 1961 majority of villages (73.37 per cent) had a population less than 1,000 and only 26.63 per cent had a population above 1,000. As mentioned earlier, the main criteria for classifying a place as a town is that it should have a population of 5,000 or over. There are, however, certain places which have a qualifying population but which otherwise possess rural characteristics and have, as such, been classified as villages. There are nine such places in Pali district, according to the Census of 1961, three each in the tahsils of Jaitaran and Raipur, two in Bali and one in Sojat. The following table shows the names of these villages alongwith their population :

Name of villages	Tahsil	Population in 1961
Anandpur Kalu	Jaitaran	5,714
Nimaj	,,	7,441
Jaitaran	,,	6,510
Kushalpura	Raipur	5,037
Raipur	,,	5,952
Babra	,,	5,340
Takhatgarh	Bali	6,771
Sumerpur	,,	7,083
Bagri	Sojat	6,651

The classification of villages by population, according to the Census of 1961, is given in the following table :

Particulars	Villages with population				
	Less than 500	500 to 1,999	2,000 to 4,999	5,000 and above	Total
Number of villages	370	381	66	9	826
Population :					
Persons	96,356	365,763	210,329	56,499	728,947
Males	49,759	187,798	107,333	29,277	374,167
Females	46,597	177,965	102,996	27,222	354,780
Percentage of total number of villages	44.80	46.12	7.99	1.09	100.00
Percentage share of the total population	13.22	50.18	28.85	7.75	100.00

Migration and Immigration

An overwhelmingly large part of the population is indigenous, having been born in the place of enumeration or in the district itself. Only 54,908 persons in the population of 805,682 were born outside the district but within Rajasthan in 1961, 4,330 in other States of India and 2,074

persons were born in countries other than India, of whom 2,062 were born in Pakistan. The number of unclassified persons was 1,032[1].

DISPLACED PERSONS—According to 1951 Census, the number of displaced persons was 2,719. Of these only 10 persons had immigrated from East Pakistan and 2,709 from West Pakistan. The number of those who had settled down in the towns was 2,037 (1,144 males and 893 females) while only 682 persons (404 males and 278 females) resided in the rural areas.

LANGUAGE

Mother Tongue

The principal language of the district is Marwari, a dialect of Rajasthani which, according to the 1961 Census, was the mother tongue of 647,694 persons (330,647 males and 317,047 females). The next numerically important linguistic group was of those whose mother-tongue was Rajasthani. They numbered 90,694 (46,942 males and 43,752 females). Khariboli was spoken by 46,732 persons (26,145 males and 20,587 females). Urdu was the mother tongue of 12,647 persons (6,313 males and 6,334 females), Sindhi of 2,746 persons (1,359 males and 1,387 females), Mewari of 1,921 persons (1,256 males and 665 females), Gujarati of 1,920 persons (1,033 males and 887 females) and Punjabi of 836 persons (623 males and 213 females). 149 persons spoke Dhundhari, 121 Bengali, 47 Marathi, 29 Kannada, 21 Shekhawati, 11 Malayalam, 10 Tamil, 6 Brajbhasha, 5 Malvi, 3 Sanskrit and 1 Telgu. English was the mother-tongue of 52 persons, Arabic or Arabi of 28, Nepali of 5 and Persian of 4. Both in rural and urban areas of the district, numercially, the people having Marwari as their mother-tongue rank first followed by those speaking Rajasthani, Khariboli and Urdu. Among tahsils, Bali tahsil has the largest number of Marwari speaking people followed by Pali tahsil and Jaitaran tahsil, Desuri tahsil has the largest number of Rajasthani speaking people, Kharchi tahsil of people speaking Khariboli and Pali tahsil of Urdu speaking people.

According to the 1971 Census, Marwari was the mother tongue of 688,379 people. Next came Rajasthani followed by Hindi, Urdu, Sindhi, Mewari, Punjabi, Bagri, Rajasthani and Harauti.

Bilingualism

According to the Census of 1961, the total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother-tongue was 14,139 (10,487 males and 3,652 females)[2]. Of these 5,798 persons spoke

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (ii), Migration Tables*, pp. 43-44.
2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social & Cultural Tables*, p. 267.

English as subsidiary language. Other subsidiary languages spoken by the people were : Hindi (4,586 persons), Gujarati (1,463 persons), Urdu (1,218 persons), Marathi (324 persons), Sanskrit (308 persons), Arabi or Arbi (166 persons), Sindhi (110 persons), Tamil (71 persons), Kannada (66 persons), Punjabi (19 persons), Telgu (9 persons), Bengali (3 persons) and Malayalam (2 persons).

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Religious Groups

The bulk of the population (89.7 per cent) consists of Hindus, their total number at the time of 1961 Census was 723,046 (373,902 males and 349,144 females). In the same year Jains numbered 46,139 (21,602 males and 24,537 females) and formed 5.7 per cent of the population. The number of Muslims was 36,103 (18,875 males and 17,228 females) and formed 4.5 per cent of the population. The number of Sikhs, Christians and Buddhists was 213, 177 and 3 respectively. There was only one person (male) in the district who did not state his religion. According to 1971 Census, Hindus formed the majority in the district being 90.52 per cent of the total population of the district. Next came Muslims (4.74 per cent), Jains (4.60 per cent), Sikhs (0.07 per cent) and Christians (0.04 per cent). Only 0.03 per cent people professed other faiths.

HINDUS—Most of the religious practices and beliefs of Hindus of Pali, are traditional and similar to those of orthodox Hindus in other parts of India. There are sacred wells, tanks, rivers, trees which are worshipped by them. The *Pipal* tree (*Ficus religiosa*) is looked upon with reverence. The cow is sacred to all Hindus and *Nandi* (Shiva's bull) is frequently sculptured in Shiva's temples. The blessings of Ganesh are invoked before commencing any auspicious act for he is supposed to possess power to remove all hinderances. Furthermore, there are deities whose sphere of action is limited, deities of the family *(Kuldevta)* and of the village *(Gram Devata)*. Indeed, almost every body has his favourite deity *(Ishta Devata)*.

Religious practices often assume the form of rituals, elaborate or simple according to personal capabilities. Fasts are kept on particular days of the week accompanied, sometimes, by devotional songs *(Kirtan)* or reading from the religious texts *(Katha)*. Fasts may be observed either on pure devotional grounds or with a view to achieving some long cherished desire. Rituals are also practised in an effort to produce rain or to stop it, to help the sun and the moon against eclipses, to render earthquakes harmless, to protect oneself against the evil eye, to propitiate the deities of disease such as *Shitala*, the goddess of small pox, etc. To this can be added worship of the various symbols, the *Shaligram* stone and *Tulsi* plant.

JAINS—Jainism probably goes back to the 8th century B. C., but the historical personality, Mahavira who recast and reformed tenets of the religion lived in the 6th century B. C. The name Jainism is derived from *Jina* (victor), a designation of one who has obtained deliverance. The prophets of the doctrine are called *Tirathankars* and the last is called Mahavira (his name was Vardhamana). Until his death, he lived as a wandering teacher venerated by numerous disciples. Jain monks are divided into two sects, *Shwetambra* (white-dressed) and *Digambra* (naked).

MUSLIMS—The two principal sects of Mohammadens are Shia and Sunni. Both the sects regard Mohammad as prophet and the Holy *Quran* as their sacred book. The Shias, however, give more importance to Hazarat Ali, son-in-law of the prophet. The principal religious duty of a Muslim is to call prayers *(Namaz)* five times a day. The Sunnis fold their hands on the navel and the Shias on the chest. The Sunnis perform *Haj* (pilgrimage) at Macca, the Shias go to Karbala.

SIKHS—Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak. The word *Sikh* means one who learns, i.e. pupil. The Sikhs emphasise the importance of the *Guru* (teacher) and the duty to obey him. The sacred book of the *Sikhs*, the *Adi Granth* is written in *Gurumukhi* (the word literally means what has proceeded from the mouth of the *Guru*). When the tenth and the last *Guru* of the Sikhs, Govind Singh, was lying on the death bed, he abolished the institution of *Guru* and ordered that in future the *Adi Granth* should be the *Guru*. The Sikhs, by religious dictates, wear five articles, the names of which begin with the letter 'K' viz., *Kesh, Kanghi, Kada, Kirpan* and *Kachha*.

CHRISTIANS—The two principal sects of christians are the Roman Catholics and Protestants. The number of Christians, however, is very small in the district, i.e. 177.

SOCIAL GROUPS

The old, time honoured, social classification, based largely on traditional occupations, and in some cases on aspects of religion, is fairly rigid, especially in the rural areas, because of the lack of educational facilities, means of communication and industrialisation all of which help to break down old social barriers. Thus there are several distinct social groups in the district. The lines of cleavage between them are more clearly marked in rural areas than in areas where the impact of modern civilisation has been felt to a greater degree. There are perceptible indications in the urban areas that caste is gradually losing much of its rigidity and tyranny. Among factors leading to liberalisation of attitudes in the recent decades, we can reckon spread of education, legislations passed by the Government and economic pressures. The last of these has smoothened inter-occupational

mobility, thus contributing in its own way, to the breaking of caste rigidity and liberalisation of social barriers.

A new factor of recent origin in regard to social classification has been the division of the population into backward and non-backward classes for the purposes of rendering special assistance to the former group. Certain castes have been declared Scheduled under article 341 of the Constitution.

The numerically important social groups among the Hindus are: Brahmans, Rajputs, Mahajans, Jats and Garasias. The last community comes in the category of Scheduled Tribes. Among the Jains the prominent castes are Porwals and Saraogis. Among the Muslims the important sects are Sayed, Sheikh, Mughal and Pathan etc. Some castes are designated by occupation e.g. *Darji* (tailor), *Nilger* (dyer), *Sakka* (water carrier), *Bhatiyara* (grain roaster), *Kasai* (butcher) etc. Quite a large number of Muslims are convert from the socially inferior groups among the Hindus.

Short descriptions of the numerically important social groups are given below :

BRAHMANS—Of the various castes among the Hindus, the Brahmans come first on the list of social precedence. The principal sub-castes of the Brahmans in the district are the *Shrimalis*, the *Pushkaranas*, the *Channiyatis*, the *Purohits* and the *Paliwals*.

SHRIMALIS—They are said to have come and consequently taken their name from the town of Shrimal, now called Bhinmal. They comprise two main groups, Marwari and Mewari and fourteen exogamous sects or *Gotras*, each having one deity or *Kuldevi*. The *Shrimalis* are mostly followers of god *Shiva*.

PUSHKARANAS—They are said to have got their name from the lake of Pushkar near Ajmer. Another tradition is that they are from Pokhran in Jaisalmer district. They have fourteen *Gotras* and eighty-four exogamous clans of which the more notable are the Vyas, Bohra, Purohit and Joshi.

CHANNIYATS—They comprise six endogamous sects of the Panch Gaur Brahmans said to have been merged, but with partial success, into one community by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur in the early part of the eighteenth century in commemoration of his *Aswamedha yajna* or horse sacrifice. They eat together but do not inter-marry. Their six divisions are (1) the Dahimas or Dadhichas, a cultured class, whose original seat was at Goth Manglod in Nagpur, (ii) the Gujar Gaur who claim descent from Gautam *Rishi*, (iii) the Parik, (iv) the Khandelwals, who

are said to have come from Khandela in Sikar, (v) the Saraswats, and (vi) the Gaurs.

PUROHITS—They are the hereditary priests and match makers to the Rajputs and, therefore, they are also known as *Rajgurus*. Under the princely rule they held extensive tracts of land on *Sasan* tenure. A section among Purohits is known as *Natrayat* for having recognised *Natra* or widow-marriage.

PALIWALS—They take their name from the town of Pali, which they held in grant from Parihar chiefs of Mandor before the establishment of Rathor principality. They do not observe the festival of *Rakhi* on the full moon of the month of *Sawan* (July-August) because their ancestors are said to have been killed in large numbers by Muhammad Gori on that day. They worship, among other things, the bridle of a horse on Dashehra, which custom probably shows their martial traditions.

RAJPUTS—There are three great divisions of Rajputs, namely, the *Surya vanshi* or solar race, the *Chandra vanshi* or lunar race, and the *Agni vanshi* or fire born. Rathors, Kachwahas and Sisodias are *Surya vanshis*. Bhatis are *Chandra vanshi* while Chauhans, Parihars, Panwars and Solankis belong to the *Agni vanshis*. All these clans are represented in the district. Most of the Jagirdars under the princely rule were Rathors as the district formed a part of the erstwhile State of Jodhpur which was ruled by a Rathor dynasty. Due to martial traditions a considerable number among them joined armed forces, police or security services. The Rajputs differ from other high-caste Hindus in that they are exogamous so far as their different clans are concerned. A Rathor will not marry a Rathor but will take his wife from the Sisodias or Kachwahas.

MAHAJANS—A large majority among the Mahajans (the trading community) are Jains. The principal divisions found here are Oswal, Maheshwari, Porwal and Saraogi.

OSWALS—They are said to be descendants of a number of Rajput clans who were converted to Jainism in the second century. They take their name from the town of Osi or Osian, the ruins of which are to be found about thirty miles north of Jodhpur. The Oswals are mostly traders and money-lenders and their chief sects are Mohnot, Bhandari, Singhi, Lodha and Mohta.

MAHESHWARIS—They also trace descent from Rajputs, chiefly of the Chauhan, Parihar and Solanki clans. The name is derived from Mahadeo or Mahesh in whom they believe. They comprise seventy-two exogamous sections and all of them abstain from the use of liquor and

meat. The orthodox among them do not touch even onions and garlic. They are mostly traders and bankers. Some of them own large business houses in different parts of India.

PORWALS—The Porwals are said to have been originally Rajputs of Patan in Gujarat where they embraced Jainism about seven hundred years ago. According to others, they take their name from Pur, an ancient town in the Bhilwara district. They are mostly traders and are found in the Bali and Desuri tahsils.

SARAOGIS—The Saraogis are, like the Porwals, all Jains. They comprise eighty-four sections. The word Saraogi is a corruption of Sharavake, a lay worshipper. The Saraogis are very strict in the observance of religious rules and carry the reverence for animal life to an extreme. They even forbid the use of ivory bracelets by their women. They take their evening meal before sunset, burn no feul without first washing it and do not use lamps at night for fear of causing injury to insects. The younger generation who are fast changing under modern influences do not observe these rules rigidly.

JATS—The Jats are believed to be of Indo-Scythian stock. They have three main divisions, namely, (i) the *Asli* or pure Jats (claiming no Rajput ancestry but supposed to be descended from the hair of the God Siva, and comprising two endogamous sections, Godara and Punia), (ii) the joint Jat Rajput stock and (iii) the Anjana. The last two divisions used to inter-marry but do not do so now. The Jats are strong, hard-working and make good cultivators. According to a saying *Jat Jathe that*, a village inhabited by them is always expected to be flourishing. They are usually vegetarians but have no decided objection to meat diet. They are *Vaishnavas* and call Chhanniyat Brahmins on the occasion of their religious and other ceremonies. Socially they stand at the head of the widow marrying castes. Most of the Jats wear round their neck a silver charm depicting Teja ji on horse back with his sword drawn and a snake biting him on the tongue. Teja was a Jat of Nagaur district who, after a fight with the cattle-lifting Mers died of snake bite. He is held in such reverence that the Jats believe that if a man bitten by a snake ties a cord round his right foot and repeats the name of Teja ji, he will assuredly recover.

GARASIA—There is a legend about the origin of the Garasias that a Rajput Sardar who went out for hunting got lost in the jungle and arrived at a hamlet in search of water. There he met a *Dhed* (some say she was a Bhil) girl and he fell in love with her. The children of this union were called Garasias. Another view regarding the origin of Garasias is that in very old times Bhils used to reside in this area. After

the advent of the Rajputs they were pushed towards the forests and were left with a very small portion of the land in their possession. *Gras* in Sanskrit means a morsel and the persons who were given lands for their mere subsistence were called Garasias. In the *Gazetteer of Sirohi State*, Erskine has described the Garasias as follows : "Allied to the Bhils but ranking just above them in the social scale are the Garasias. The Garasias are said to have come from Mewar many centuries ago and as they still have their internal *Gots* or circles of affinity such as Parmar, Chouhan, Rathor etc., upon the model of a regular clan, we may perhaps assume that they are the descendants of Rajputs by Bhil women". The Garasias try to relate themselves with Rajputs. It seems that the Garasias are really an admixture of the Rajputs and the Bhils.

Other Castes

The names of other castes in the district are : *Khatis* (carpenters), *Darzis* (tailors), *Dhobis* (washermen), *Kahars* (bearers), *Nais* (barbers), *Lohars* (blacksmiths), *Sunars* (goldsmiths), *Telis* (oilmen), *Bhats* (bards), *Chippas* (chintz printers), *Dholis* (drummers), *Gadarias* (shepherds), *Lakheras* (bangle makers), *Rangrez* (dyers), *Tambolis* (betel sellers), *Bharbujas* (grain parchers), *Kalals* (liquor sellers), and *Thatheras* (braziers).

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

This social group is of recent origin and is recognised under part XVI of the Indian Constitution as deserving of special privileges. The group consists of socially down trodden and economically backward sections of the society. The special privileges conferred on them under the constitution include matters relating to education, employment, housing, government aid, grants etc. According to 1961 Census, they numbered 1,82,368 or 22.63 per cent of the total population of the district. The largest group amongst them consisted of *Chamars* their number being 59,160. They work as carriers, tanners, day labourers, village menials and agriculturists. Other large groups are formed by Meghwals, Sargaras, Bawarias and Thoris. The break up of these various groups of the Scheduled Castes during the 1961 Census is given in Appendix II and of Scheduled Tribes in Appendix III. Statistics about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to 1971 Census are given in Appendix IV.

The Thoris, Bagris, Baories and Sansis were involved in various crimes in the past and were, therefore, classified by the Marwar State as criminal-tribes. A department was also established by Jodhpur State to rehabilitate them on land.

The population of Scheduled Tribes was 38,218 during the 1961 Census in Pali district and the most numerous among these were Minas

(21,502), Girasias (8,836) and Bhils (7,473). The Minas and Bhils were categorised as criminal tribes by the erstwhile Jodhpur State and efforts were made to rehabilitate them. They are now engaged in agricultural persuits.

The members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are all Hindus.

CUSTOMS

Hindu

It would be perhaps difficult to give a detailed description of the numerous Hindu customs, firstly because they are too many and secondly, because there is always some difference between the practices that are prevalent among different castes. Therefore, a description of only the generally accepted customs is being attempted. Even these, in some cases, may be found to have been discarded now on account of the changing values and outlook of the people.

BIRTH—The prospect of a child birth is watched with anxiety and eagerness by the family and a pregnant woman is treated with great care and tenderness. In the case of the first pregnancy, the woman is considered particularly open to attacks of evil spirits and according to the folklore, she has to comply with a number of do's and don'ts. Religious and social ceremonies are generally held in the sixth, seventh or eighth month of the pregnancy. Generally, in rural areas, when the delivery is expected, a midwife is called and she attends the *Jachcha* (the mother is so called for the period of confinement) for ten or more days. In towns, the delivery, generally, takes place in a hospital. The child's horoscope is prepared by the astrologer as soon as possible after birth. Brahma, the Creator among the Hindu trinity, is worshipped on the sixth day after birth. In othodox Hindus, for ten days after the birth of the child, the mother is considered unclean and no one except the midwife touches her. The family also observes *Sutak* (ceremonial impurity) for the period. On the tenth day the child and the mother are given purificatory bath. The whole house is cleaned and where the house is *Kachcha*, the walls and the floor are given a fresh coat of cow-dung and mud. The male members of the family change their sacred threads. The naming ceremony of the child is performed on the tenth or 12th day of the birth. The first letter of the name is determined by the priest and the actual name is chosen by the family.

MUNDAN SANSKAR—*Mundan Sanskar* which is also called *Chura Karma* is the first cutting of hair from child's head. This finds an important place in Hindu *Sanskars*. As a ceremony of purification, *Mundan* is performed in the first, third or fifth year of the child in accordance with the

traditions in individual families. This is done on an auspicious day and at a sacred place, temple or pond.

ADOPTION—A Hindu who has no male issue can adopt a son from amongst his close relatives. This is called *God lena*. The adoption is confirmed by the execution of a registered deed. The adopted son enjoys legal, social and religious rights and privileges of a real son in his adoptive father's home and loses all rights and privileges in the home of his real father.

UPANAYAN—The *Upanayan* ceremony takes place among Brahmans and in a very few cases among Mahajans and Rajputs. It also has an important place in the Hindu *Sanskars* and is performed with due ceremony. The boy is given a sacred thread to wear across his body to serve as a reminder of his creed and religious responsibilities.

VIVAH OR MARRIAGE—The *Vivah* (marriage) ceremony marks the individual's entry into the *Grihastha Ashrama*[1]. He now takes the pledge to assist in the continuation of the race.

MARITAL AGE—Among the upper class Hindus, girls are rarely married before the age of 13 and boys before 18. A local proverb about the age of marriage *Tiriya Terah, Purush Atharah* i.e. the girl of thirteen and the boy of 18 seems to be the general rule. However, with the spread of education early marriages are being discouraged.

RESTRICTIONS ON MARRIAGE—Restrictions on marriage vary with the different social groups. It may, however, be observed that there has been no loosening of the hold of old customs and ideas and inter-caste marriages are exceptions even among urban population.

Marriage Customs

The following ceremonies are held in connection with the marriage:

SAGAI OR BETROTHAL—Marriages are mostly arranged. The boy and the girl in most cases, have very little voice in the selection of their life partner. In some families horoscopes of the girl and the boy are tallied as a part of the enquiry preceeding the betrothal. The ceremony of the betrothal is performed at the boys house with religious and social celebrations. A representative of the girl's party puts *Tilak* on the boy's forehead

1. According to ancient Hindu tradition an individual's life was divided into four equal phases *(Ashramas)* consisting of 25 years each. The *Brahmacharya Ashram* was the period of education. This was followed by *Grahasthashram* during which a man lived as a married man. The third phase was the *Vanprastha* in which he became a forest recluse and reoriented his senses for the fourth and the last phase of his life called *Sanyas*. In these last two phases a man progressively lost all interest in the materialistic world and tried to attain the highest spiritual values,

and presents him a coconut and a silver coin thus giving final acceptance to the marriage proposal.

FIXING LAGNA OR DAY OF MARRIAGE—The marriage season among the Hindus is determined by astrological considerations. As a rule, marriage is avoided during the rainy season as these months are not considered propitious for the purpose. The family priest fixes the auspicious day and the time for the marriage. The intimation of this *Muhurt* is sent to the boy's guardian by a letter which is sprinkled with turmeric paste and vermilion *(Roli)*. This communication is called *Lagna patrika.*

VAR NIKASI—At the auspicious time fixed for the marriage, the bridegroom with his *Barat* (the marriage party) sets out for the bride's place. Having once set out to marry, the boy is forbidden to return home without fulfilling the mission. The marriage party's camp at the bride's place is called *Janwasa.*

At the appointed hour, representatives of the bride's side come to the *Janwasa* to conduct the party to the bride's house for the marriage. The bridegroom, is dressed as splendidly as the resources of the family permit. The bride also dresses in the same way at her own house. For the journey from the *Janwasa* to the place of marriage the boy is seated on a mare, or some other conveyance. In the towns people are now replacing the horse by a motor car.

KALASH—The *Barat* is received at the bride's door by ladies of her family with *Kalash* (earthen or metal pot). The father of the bridegroom puts a silver rupee in the *Kalash.*

TORAN CEREMONY—*Toran* is made of wood. It contains image of Ganesh in the middle and of Ridhi and Sidhi on both sides. On the top there are 7 wooden birds. This is suspended on the main gate of the bride's house. The bridegroom touches the *Toran* with a cane, sword or dagger which completes the *Toran* ceremony.

The mother of the bride receives the bridegroom at the gate by marking *Tilak* on his forehead and doing *Arti.* In some cases the ceremony called *Varmala* is also performed in which the bridegroom is garlanded by the bride and he reciprocates by putting a garland round her neck.

VIVAH MANDAP CEREMONIES—In the courtyard or the compound a temporary structure called *Mandap* is erected. After the ceremonies at the door the bridegroom is conducted into the house to the *Mandap.* The first ceremony on arrival in the *Mandap* is *Kanyadan* (giving away of the maiden). This is performed by the parents and in their absence, by another couple related to the bride. Amidst the chanting of *Mantras* the bridegroom accepts the *Kanyadan.* The important moment comes when the

bride is asked to place her hand in hand of the bridegroom. This is called *Panigrahan* or *Hathlewa.* The next important part of the celebration is *Agni-Parinayan*, called *Phera* in local dialect. The pair goes round the sacred nuptial fire seven times. The bride leads in the first three rounds and the bridegroom in the rest.

VIDA—The last ceremony at the bride's place is *Vida,* which means biding farewell to the girl and the bridegroom's party. Back home, the wedded couple are welcomed at the door step by the boy's mother with *Arti.* Inside the house the family gods are worshipped and various ceremonies are performed.

MUKLAWA OR GONA—This had practical importance during the former times when child marriage was the rule. In modern times, when child marriages are rare, *Gona* has lost its utility and is, as such, performed shortly after the marriage ceremony. The bride goes to the husband's house for the second time only after *Gona* and stays there for a considerably longer period.

The ceremonies performed at the time of marriage among the Jains are akin to those mentioned above for the Hindus with minor variations in their performance.

Among the Muslims, the *Mangani* or the betrothal is performed, as in the case of the Hindus, some time before the marriage. On this occasion, the father of the boy presents clothes and ornaments for the bride. Next day the parents of the girl send presents for the boy and a *Safa* or turban is tied round his head. He bows to his would-be father-in-law and receives some presents from him. *Patasas* and dates are distributed from both the sides on this occasion. The girl's father sends dishes of boiled rice known as *Sakrana* to the bridegroom's father, and the date of marriage is fixed on this day. On the day of the marriage the bridegroom puts on apparel presented by the bride's father and the bride is attired in the garments sent by her would-be father-in-law. Wearing a *Sehra* (nuptial garland) the bridegroom goes in a procession from his house to the mosque and after the *Namaz* and offerings at the mosque, he rides to the bride's house where he sits in a *Majlis* outside. Verbal permission is obtained from the bride's father for the marriage and two of the relatives of the bride, along with a *Vakil* and a witness go to her, and then the ceremony of *Ijab* and *Kabul* (offer and acceptance) is performed. The amount of *Mehar* is settled and communicated to the *Qazi* who administers the *Kalma* to the bridegroom and then accepts the *Mehar.* Bridegroom stays at the bride's home during the night and the next day relatives of both the sides are sumptuously feasted. The farewell ceremony comes off in the evening when dowry consisting

of ornaments, utensils, clothes, beddings, etc., is given to the couple by the bride's parents and relatives and they go to bridegroom's house.

DOWRY—It was customary to demand a certain amount of money from the bride's father before the talks of marriage are finalised and this settlement is called dowry settlement. With the spread of education, matters have improved considerably but dowry exists even now to some extent. It includes all the articles of daily use in the household and is given by the bride's father to the bridegroom.

WIDOW MARRIAGE—Brahmans, Rajputs, Khatris, Charans, Kayasthas and Mahajans generally do not permit widow marriage while others allow such marriage which are known as *Nata*. As a rule no Brahman or priest officiates at the ceremonies which for the most part are restricted to giving the woman *Chura* (bracelets) and new clothes by her new husband and leading her into his house. The children by the first marriage are retained by the family of the deceased husband and the widow forfeits all share in her late husband's estate. Among many of the lower castes the widow is expected to marry her late husband's younger brother, and if she is unwilling to do so and marries some other man, the new husband has to pay compensation to the younger brother of the deceased husband. Among Muslims, widow marriage is permissible after the period of mourning for the death of the husband.

DIVORCE—Generally the castes which permit widow remarriage also permit divorce. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has legalised divorce among the upper castes also but the requisite conditions for the grant of it are very rigid. In the court of the District Sessions Judge, Pali, only 28 cases of divorce were instituted (13 by men and 15 by women) between 1960 and 1970, of these only nine were granted.

DEATH CEREMONY—Hindus and Jains cremate their dead as a rule, but ascetics like the *Gosains* and *Sanyasis* and some sects like *Bishnois*, the worshippers of Jambaji and sometimes *Malis* who die unmarried are buried. Among the Hindus, the dead infants are also buried. Shortly before the dying man is on last breath, he is made to lie down on the floor and a few drops of water from the sacred Ganga are poured into his mouth, a priest recites verses from the *Vedas*, or the *Bhagvad Gita* and the near relations or the family priest ask him to repeat *Narayan Narayan*. The funeral rites are generally conducted by one of the sons or some other male relation of the deceased. Among most communities, the ashes and bones of the dead are collected on the third day and a ceremony called *Asthi sanchaya* is performed. The bones are cast in the flowing water and if no stream is at hand they are deposited in a pit dug for the purpose, and sprinkled with water.

The *Shradha* ceremony is performed by the chief mourner from the tenth to the thirteenth day. On the 13th day the chief mourner's father-in-law presents him with a new turban.

Rituals among the Muslims

BIRTH CEREMONY—On the sixth day of the birth, the baby is washed and the ceremony is known as the *Chhati*. The relatives present clothes and jewellery to the child and the mother. This ceremony is accompanied by feast and music.

KHATNA—*Khatna* or circumcision is done on any auspicious day between the age of two and nine years. A few days before the actual date, the boy puts on a gala attire and decorates himself with flowers like a bridegroom on the eve of his marriage. The *Zarrah* or barber cuts the skin in lieu of which he receives presents of both cash and kind. The healing of the wound is followed by a feast.

NAMING—The name giving ceremony is performed in a year or two after the birth, when the *Qazi* fixes the name for the child and gets a present of a few rupees.

BISMILLAH—When the child attains the age of five, a pious man teaches him to pronounce the word *Bismillah* and this marks the beginning of his school life.

DEATH CEREMONY—When the members of the family have little doubt about the approaching end of the ailing man, they start reading the holy *Quran*. The dead body is washed and anointed with scent and camphor. It is then placed in a coffin and taken to the burial ground in a funeral procession attended by the friends and relatives of the deceased. At the burial ground, all those present perform *Janaze ki Namaz* led by the *Qazi*. The grave is then dug, and the coffin is lowered into it. The grave is then covered with earth, a sheet of cloth is spread over it, some flowers are strewn and *Fatiha* prayer is recited. Funeral feasts are arranged for the relatives and *Fakirs* on the third, tenth, twentieth, thirtieth and fortieth days, when clothes are also offered to the *Qazis*. Alms are also distributed during the Moharram for the sake of the deceased.

Mourning period is observed by the widow for four months and ten days. After this period she is permitted to contract another marriage if she likes.

SOCIAL LIFE

Position of women

Women are mostly dependent on their husbands as in other parts of the country, although, in rural areas, they work with men in the fields.

The practice of *Purdah* which was prevalent among the Rajputs, Brahmans, Mahajans and Muslims is gradually dying out. With the increasing outlets in the political, educational and social fields, the younger generation have certainly a different outlook and vision than the older ones. They attend schools and colleges and exercise their right to vote.

Prostitution

The immoral traffic is prohibited under the suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956.

Drinking

Drinking was prevalent among the Rajputs and among some of the working classes specially those engaged in hard manual work. Drinking bouts were common on important ceremonies among the higher classes. At present there are 62 liquor shops in the district.

HOME LIFE

Dwelling

Most of the houses in the rural areas of the district are built of mud, unburnt bricks and wood. The roofs of majority of houses are made of tiles, slates brick or stone. This is borne out by the two statements given below based on the 1971 Census about the material used for wall and roofs in Pali district in residential houses[1]:

	Incidence per 1,000 (No.) Rural	Urban
MATERIAL USED IN WALLS OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES :		
1. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	626	223
2. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	374	777
3. All other materials and materials not stated	—	—
MATERIAL USED FOR ROOFS OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES:		
1. Grass, leaves, reeds or thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	111	13
2. Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime, stone and R.B.C./R.C.C.	889	987
3. All other materials and materials not stated	N	N

1. *Census of India, 1971, Part IV, Housing Report and Tables,* pp. 43 to 47 and 59–64. The information is based on 20 per cent sample.
N = Negligible.

It is only in the important towns like Pali, Jaitaran, Sumerpur, Kharchi, Sojat etc. that imposing structures called *Hawelis* are noticeable. The roof of the houses are generally low and doors are small but old *Havelis* of jagirdars and *Thakurs* have big and high Persian style doors[1]. *Havelis* of Sojat and Jaitaran have beautiful stone latticed windows and reclining balconies[2].

Most of the houses consist of only one room. The houses having five or more rooms are very few in number. The statement given below shows the incidence per 1000 of number of rooms in the houses in Pali district[3].

	Incidence per 1,000
1. One room households	500
2. Two room households	293
3. Three room households	105
4. Four room households	45
5. Households with five or more rooms	50

Havelis, Mahals, Garhs or forts have now become obsolete.

FURNITURE—In the urban areas, modern furniture such as sofa sets, chairs, dining tables etc., decorate the houses of the well-to-do people, while those less furtunate have only a durrie or a *Chaddar* with a row of cushions propped against the walls, some lamps hung from the ceiling and sometimes a few pictures or calenders hanging against the walls for satisfying their aesthetic sense. In some cases a *Nivar* bed is placed in the parlour for the head of the family and it is also used by the guests. Only a cot or two furnish the houses of the poor.

Dress

The dress of an ordinary cultivator in the rural areas consists of a *Safa* on the head made of cloth five to nine metre long, *Angarkhi* or waist coat and *Dhoti*. He also keeps a piece of cloth known as *Khesla* or *Angocha* on his shoulders. In towns use of trousers, bushirt and shirt is more common among educated men. Muslim men generally wear *Payjama* and a *Kurta* or *Sherwani* and *Chudidar Payjama*.

Females in rural areas, generally, wear *Ghaghra* as lower garment made of thick khadi with all over print known as *Methi Bhat* or *Katari-Bhat*. The upper garment is called *Kanchli* or bodice with half sleeves. It covers only the bosom and upper arms and not the belly or the back. Rajput ladies wear *Kurta* over the *Kanchli* which covers the entire upper

1. *Yeh Pali Hai,* Godwad Publication, 1971, p. 9.
2. *ibid.*
3. *Census of India,* 1971, *op. cit.*, pp. 73–85.

portion of the body. A printed cloth is used as *Orna* to cover the head and upper portion of body. In towns, women also wear *Sari* and blouse and younger generation is increasingly using *Chudidar Payjama, Kamij* and *Dupatta* as daily wear. Muslim ladies wear *Chudidar Payjama* or *Salwar* and full sleeved *Kurta.*

Ornaments

In rural areas, the silver and brass ornaments are generally in vogue though a few wealthy families use gold ornaments too. Women wear *Bor* or *Borla* just above the forehead with its strings tucked in on both sides in the hair; *Nath* or *Phini* in the nose, *Ognia* in the three holes made on the upper part of the ear, *Tottya* (ear tops) and *Jhela* in the lower part of the ear, *Tewta* (made of gold), *Hansli* and *Kanthi* round the neck, *Chuda* made of ivory or *Lac* in the upper arm; *Kankani, Gajra* or silver or *Lac* bangles round the wrists; *Kandora* round the waist and *Kadiya* and *Nevariya* on the ankles. Men in rural areas wear *Hansli* round the neck, *Loong* in the ears and silver *Kada* in one foot.

In urban areas, educated men rarely wear ornaments except a gold ring in the finger. Wealthy Mahajans use golden buttons with ornamental designs. Among women in urban areas, use of bor, *Chuda, Kandora* and *Kadiya* is gradually declining. They generally prefer wearing beautifully designed ornaments to those of heavy weight.

Food

The diet of the people of the district may be classified first into non-vegetarian and vegetarian and again, according to their rural and urban habit. One item, however, is liked by all and that is the use of chillies and hot spices.

The non-vegetarians are found both among the Hindus and the Muslims. Generally the non-vegetarians, both the Hindus and the Muslims eat mutton, rabbit, deer and certain birds like partridges, *Titars, Baters* etc. The staple food grain of the urban people in the district is wheat. Even in lower middle class families, the consumption of wheat flour is common in contrast with *Bajra* used in other parts of Marwar, because, this place is a surplus wheat producing area. *Bajra, Jowar* or *Moth* is also used in the rural areas. People in rural areas take their meals thrice a day, the morning meals consist of *Bajari*, or *Jowar* cake *(Sogra)* with *Chhach*, or boiled flour *(Rabri)*, the afternoon meals include *Sogra*, onions and *Chatani* of chillies and salt. Evening meals, which are taken at night, consist of *Sogra* of *Bajara* or *Moth-ki-dal.* The cooking media of the cultivating class and the labour class is usually *Til* oil.

Special dishes are prepared on festive occasions such as marriages and festivals and also on *Mosars* or at the time of death in the family. On *Akhateej, Kheechda* of wheat with plenty of *Ghee* and milk is prepared. On other occasions *Lapsi-chawal* (a preparation of crushed wheat, rice, *Ghee* and *Gur*) *Malpua, Churma, Halwa, Seera* and *Nukti* are generally prepared.

In urban areas *Chapati* or *Phulka* (the wheat cake) with at least *Dal* of *Moong, Moth* or gram and one green vegetable are the usual items in the meal. In the early morning people generally take tea with or without any eatables. *Fini* and sweets made out of *Mawa* are speciality of Pali town and are highly relished in surrounding areas[1].

Among the upper classes, meals are served in the metal plates called *Thal* and *Katoris* (cups), the latter for liquid items. In the rural areas, excepting the wealthy families, people generally take their meals placing the *Sogra* on their hand and *Rubdi* and *Chhachh* in a bronze cup *(Kansi-ka-katora).*

In the big towns like Pali, Kharchi, Sumerpur, Raipur, Jaitaran and Sojat vegetarian and non-vegetarian food is served in hotels and also in *Dhabas.*

Amusements

The general mode of recreation in towns is cinema. The schools and college students play their evening games. Club-life, however, is scanty and clubs are few, and only in cities.

In rural areas children play a game which resembles hockey and hide and seek *(Lukmichani)* etc., while kite-flying is indulged in by both children and the adults. In rural areas games such as *Batal-Kundiya, Gilli-Danda, Dadi Kundiya, Kabbadi. Satoliya, Anwali pipal* etc., are more common. Cards and chess are also played.

The *Dholi*, a professional musician is invited to sing during the marriage parties and on other festive occasions. People in villages sing folk songs on *Chang* during *Phalgun. Bhajan* and *Kirtans* are organised on sacred days. *Ramlila* and *Raslila* and occasional theatrical performances also attract large gatherings. *Chopar* is a favourite indoor game of the towns. Old men amuse themselves by telling tales to the younger generation. These tales pass from father to son.

Kathputli or puppetteering is another source of entertainment to the villagers, and often to the towns people too. The only equipments required for the show are a pair of cots and a curtain. The excellence of a purppet dance lies in the dexterity of the movements of the puppet dancer's fingers. Two cots are placed in a vertical position nearly 1.8 metres

1. *Yeh Pali Hai, op. cit.*

the wrists of their *Jajmans* while the sisters tie similar thread round the wrists of their brothers, who promise to protect them.

JANMASHTMI—This is observed on *Bhadrapad Badi* 8 as the birthday of Lord Krishna, the divine incarnation of Vishnu. Devotees fast and pray till the mid-night hour when the Lord was born.

NAVRATRI AND DASHEHRA—This is a festival primarily of Rajputs but held in equal reverence by all Hindus. The festival starts from *Ashvina-Sudi* 1. For nine days Goddess Durga is worshipped and devotees take meals once a day. On the tenth day which is known as Dashehra arms and armaments are cleaned and worshipped. Goddess Durga is also worshipped. Navratri is also observed from *Chaitra-Sudi* 1 to 9, the ninth day is called Ramnavmi.

DEEPAWALI—Deepawali or Diwali is an important Hindu festival. It is observed on *Kartik-Badi* 15 for obtaining the favours of Goddess Lakshmi (wealth). Everybody cleans the house and sets the furniture in order to welcome the goddess. Sweets and special dishes are prepared and fire works let off by the children. The occasion is also used for meeting friends and relatives.

MAKAR SANKRANTI—This is the day when the Sun enters the sign of Zodiac, Capricorn. It falls on the fourteenth day of January. Every year on this day charities are given to the poor and childern fly kites.

BASANT PANCHMI—This festival is observed in *Magh*. It ushers in the spring season and marks the end of severe cold. People wear yellow coloured clothes. It marks the beginning of singing and dancing to the accompaniment of *Chang* and frolic with the use of colour, the climax of which reaches in the festival of Holi.

HOLI—Holi is one of the chief festivals of Hindus and is celebrated on a mass scale at the close of the month of *Phalguna*. It is a festival of colours and merry making. Songs in praise of Cupid, the God of love and also regarding the divine love of Lord Krishna, are sung. During the regime of Princes, Holi Durbars were held and the festival was celebrated in grand manner.

GANGAUR—Gangaur is celebrated for a fortnight in the month of *Chaitra* every year. All unmarried girls worship Gauri. Early in the morning, girls dressed in fine and multicoloured clothes go to a tank, river or well, with metal pots called *Kalash* on their heads, singing songs. On their return they worship the idol of Gauri with the sacred water they bring. Married women put *Kajal* in the eyes of the idol of Gauri, and also fill her *Mang* with *Sindoor*, a red coloured powder. Women apply *Mehandi* to the palms and feet. The women then take the *Sindoor* from Gauri's *Mang* and apply it in their *Mang* with the belief that their married life will be blessed like that of Gauri. Maidens on the threshold of youth aspire for handsome, courageous and dauntless husbands and worship Gauri for obtaining the favour. Idols of Gauri and Ishar are taken in a stately procession through the main streets of the cities and towns, which present a colourful scene to thousands of people who assemble to have a look at it.

TEEJ—Teej is celebrated to commemorate the day on which *Parbati* after a long period of austerities and penance, was reunited to Shiva, her husband. The festival comes at a time when the sky is overcast, nature is in bloom and every thing on earth is green. Women daily on swings under the boughs of trees in groves and gardens and sing melodious songs.

The birth anniversaries of Guru Nanak and Guru Govind Singh are days of rejoicing and worship for the Sikhs. A day before *Makar Sankranti* is celebrated by Punjabi Hindus and some Sikhs who migrated from Punjab, and is known as *Lori*.

Mahavir Jayanti in *Chaitra* is a sacred day for Jains. They also observe his *Nirwan-diwas*, the death anniversary. The Jains offer *Laddus* (sweet balls), in the temples on this occasion.

As elsewhere Christians observe Christmas day as the birthday of Jesus Christ with great festivity. It falls on the 25th of December every year. They also offer prayers on Good Friday–the day on which Jesus Christ was crucified.

Muslim festivals are the following :

MUHARRAM—On this day Muslims observe mourning for the death of Hussain and Hasan who were the grandsons of prophet Mohammad.

ID-UL-ZUHA—It is a day to remember the prophet Ibrahim. The Muslims go to *Idgah* for *Namaz* and sacrifice animals.

During the month of Ramazan, which is considered a very sacred month, the Muslims eat nothing from dawn to dusk. However, they eat before sun-rise and after sun-set. In the end of the month Id-ul-Fitar is celebrated.

SOCIAL CHANGE

Remarkable changes have occurred in all spheres of life after the country attained Independence. Spread of education, better means of communications and recent social legislations have removed many social taboos and inhibitions. The most radical socio-political change that

apart, on which an artistically embroidered curtain is hung horizontally covering nearly half the length of the cots. Behind this curtain another plain curtain is fixed as a background for the show. The *Kathputliwala* stands behind that curtain and holds a bunch of threads tied round his fingers by which he controls the movements of the puppets. The show invariably takes place during the night and lasts for about two hours. The *Kathputliwala* and his wife are the only performers and the latter sitting in front of the improvised stage plays on the *Dholak* and sings the story of the puppet dance while it is going on. Throughout the play a running commentary on the show is given. The story of Amar Singh Rathore is the most common theme which is presented through the puppet dance.

Another source of occasional amusement is provided by the wandering *Bhopas* displaying *Pabuji-ki-phad.* A curtain commonly known as *Pabuji-ki-phad* nearly nine metres in length and 1.5 metres in breadth, having paintings on the life of Pabuji and rolled on a thick bamboo is carried by these *Bhopas* from one place to another. Pabuji belonged to the Rathor clan of Marwar. The believers in the mysterious power of Pabuji invite *Bhopas* to read the *Phad* for them for the recovery of their children from illness, or removal of and evil influence which might have effected their family. *Phad* is spread tight in a vertical position and the wife of the *Bhopa* throws light on the different pictures of the *Phad* while singing and dancing. The *Bhopa* plays on his favourite instrument known as *Rawan Hatha* and sings.

The *Kamads* are the traditional entertainers. Their chief occupation is to maintain ancestral records of the Bhomia families and sing and dance for them on special occasions of night vigil before their deity Ramdev. The whole group of *Kamad* entertainers consists of two men and two women generally belonging to one family. The men play on *Iktara* and the women on *Majira,* which is tied all over their body in a peculiar manner. The men sing while the women play on *Majira* in some of the most difficult poses.

MUSIC AND DANCING—The harmonium, *Tabla, Dholaki, Majira, Bansuri* and *Tambura* are the popular musical instruments. *Dholaki* is frequently used at the time of *Gher* or *Garbha* dance in the month of *Phalgun.* The *Khyals* or dance drama based on the folk tales are organised. Of these, the ones played by Shrimalis are famous all over Rajasthan[1].

Dance and music play an important role in the cultural activities of this district. The *Tal* is mostly *Kehrwa.* The famous *Terhtal* dance originated from this district. *Ghumar* of Bhils, *Dandya* dance of Sojat and

1. *Yah Pali Hai,* 1971, published by Godwad Prakashan, Pali.

Gehar dance of Bali are very popular. In music, usually the *Desh, Mand* and *Sorath Ragas* are preferred. The most popular folk songs are *Paniyari, Jhalla, Gangaur, Kagla, Kurja, Nibado* and *Loriyan.*

Paintings

The walls on both sides of the main entrance of palatial houses of the rich and temples of deities are decorated with paintings or pictures of elephants, horses, lions and some times, Radha Krishna, Ganeshji and also some religious episodes from Ramayan and Mahabharat. Wall paintings in the Jain temples depict important events in the life of Lord Mahavira, Parshavanath and of Jain *Sadhus* and they seem to have been painted by skilled professional painters.

Mode of Greetings

Ram Ram is the most common form of greeting among both men and women. The Mahajans, and those who are Vaishnavites, use the word *Jai Shri Krishna* or victory for Shri Krishna and Jains use *Jai Jinendra. Jai Mataji-ki* is used by Rajputs and also by Charans, and Bhats. The Kayasthas greet each other with *Jai Shriji ki.* Among the Scheduled Castes such as the Bhambis, Meghwals and Chamars *Ram Ram* is the common mode of greeting. The Muslims greet each other by *Salam-alekum* and the reply is *Walekum-As-Salam.*

Fairs

Fairs are held at several places in the district. Some of them had religious significance originally but later got converted into mundane cattle fairs due to the sale of cattle in large numbers on these occasions. A list of fairs held in the district is given at Appendix V.

Festivals

The principle Hindu festivals observed in the district are described below :

SHEETLA ASHTMI—This is a very popular festival observed in the month of *Chaitra.* Devotees worship Goddess Shitla and women do not take hot meals during the day. Males, however, can take hot meals in the evening.

MONDAYS OF SAWAN—Mondays of this month are days of rejoicing for women. They go for outings and swinging in gardens. They take only one meal on these Mondays.

RAKHI OR RAKSHA BANDHAN—This is a festival of brothers and sisters and falls in *Shrawan.* The Brahmins also tie sacred thread round

the wrists of their *Jajmans* while the sisters tie similar thread round the wrists of their brothers, who promise to protect them.

JANMASHTMI—This is observed on *Bhadrapad Badi* 8 as the birthday of Lord Krishna, the divine incarnation of Vishnu. Devotees fast and pray till the mid-night hour when the Lord was born.

NAVRATRI AND DASHEHRA—This is a festival primarily of Rajputs but held in equal reverence by all Hindus. The festival starts from *Ashvina-Sudi* 1. For nine days Goddess Durga is worshipped and devotees take meals once a day. On the tenth day which is known as Dashehra arms and armaments are cleaned and worshipped. Goddess Durga is also worshipped. Navratri is also observed from *Chaitra-Sudi* 1 to 9, the ninth day is called Ramnavmi.

DEEPAWALI—Deepawali or Diwali is an important Hindu festival. It is observed on *Kartik-Badi* 15 for obtaining the favours of Goddess Lakshmi (wealth). Everybody cleans the house and sets the furniture in order to welcome the goddess. Sweets and special dishes are prepared and fire works let off by the children. The occasion is also used for meeting friends and relatives.

MAKAR SANKRANTI—This is the day when the Sun enters the sign of Zodiac, Capricorn. It falls on the fourteenth day of January. Every year on this day charities are given to the poor and childern fly kites.

BASANT PANCHMI—This festival is observed in *Magh*. It ushers in the spring season and marks the end of severe cold. People wear yellow coloured clothes. It marks the beginning of singing and dancing to the accompaniment of *Chang* and frolic with the use of colour, the climax of which reaches in the festival of Holi.

HOLI—Holi is one of the chief festivals of Hindus and is celebrated on a mass scale at the close of the month of *Phalguna*. It is a festival of colours and merry making. Songs in praise of Cupid, the God of love and also regarding the divine love of Lord Krishna, are sung. During the regime of Princes, Holi Durbars were held and the festival was celebrated in grand manner.

GANGAUR—Gangaur is celebrated for a fortnight in the month of *Chaitra* every year. All unmarried girls worship Gauri. Early in the morning, girls dressed in fine and multicoloured clothes go to a tank, river or well, with metal pots called *Kalash* on their heads, singing songs. On their return they worship the idol of Gauri with the sacred water they bring. Married women put *Kajal* in the eyes of the idol of Gauri, and also fill her *Mang* with *Sindoor*, a red coloured powder. Women apply *Mehandi* to the palms and feet. The women then take the *Sindoor* from Gauri's *Mang* and apply it in their *Mang* with the belief that their married life will be blessed like that of Gauri. Maidens on the threshold of youth aspire for handsome, courageous and dauntless husbands and worship Gauri for obtaining the favour. Idols of Gauri and Ishar are taken in a stately procession through the main streets of the cities and towns, which present a colourful scene to thousands of people who assemble to have a look at it.

TEEJ—Teej is celebrated to commemorate the day on which *Parbati* after a long period of austerities and penance, was reunited to Shiva, her husband. The festival comes at a time when the sky is overcast, nature is in bloom and every thing on earth is green. Women daily on swings under the boughs of trees in groves and gardens and sing melodious songs.

The birth anniversaries of Guru Nanak and Guru Govind Singh are days of rejoicing and worship for the Sikhs. A day before *Makar Sankranti* is celebrated by Punjabi Hindus and some Sikhs who migrated from Punjab, and is known as *Lori*.

Mahavir Jayanti in *Chaitra* is a sacred day for Jains. They also observe his *Nirwan-diwas*, the death anniversary. The Jains offer *Laddus* (sweet balls), in the temples on this occasion.

As elsewhere Christians observe Christmas day as the birthday of Jesus Christ with great festivity. It falls on the 25th of December every year. They also offer prayers on Good Friday–the day on which Jesus Christ was crucified.

Muslim festivals are the following :

MUHARRAM—On this day Muslims observe mourning for the death of Hussain and Hasan who were the grandsons of prophet Mohammad.

ID-UL-ZUHA—It is a day to remember the prophet Ibrahim. The Muslims go to *Idgah* for *Namaz* and sacrifice animals.

During the month of Ramazan, which is considered a very sacred month, the Muslims eat nothing from dawn to dusk. However, they eat before sun-rise and after sun-set. In the end of the month Id-ul-Fitar is celebrated.

SOCIAL CHANGE

Remarkable changes have occurred in all spheres of life after the country attained Independence. Spread of education, better means of communications and recent social legislations have removed many social taboos and inhibitions. The most radical socio-political change that

occurred after 1947 was the disappearance of princely order and abolition of *Jagirdari* and *Zamindari*. Among the several democratic measures calculated to bring about a new social order is the effort to restore land to the tiller by fixing ceiling of the ownership of land and giving the surplus land to the landless agriculturists.

The social disabilities of the *Harijans*, as Gandhiji called the untouchables, have been largely removed, and untouchability has been declared an offence. The untouchables have free access to all public places and enjoy equal social and political rights. A number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes are in Government service, and as teachers, they teach the students from all the communities including the higher castes.

Local self-government institutions are playing a role of far reaching importance in the lives of the people. Many of the civil and criminal cases decided by the caste Panchayats and judicial courts until recently, are now considered by the Nyaya Panchayats. Thus, to some degree, local self-government institutions have, in the changing scene, proved to be a substitute for the institution of the caste panchayat.

Till recently marriage and kinship ties in a particular area united the people of different villages at the inter-village level. But now the panchayat institutions have provided a new meeting ground for the people living in different villages. New relationships, without regard to caste or occupation, are emerging in the district.

The traditional leaders of the villages, namely, *Jagirdars* and priests, have been replaced by a new type of political leaders. Besides the members of the Legislative Assembly and members of Parliament, the influential leaders in the district include Panchas and Sarpanchas, members of Nyaya Panchayats, Pradhans and Zila Pramukh.

The caste system is also losing its rigidity. Persons belonging to different castes, can now be seen eating together in the community dinners particularly in the towns. It is very rare that one is excommunicated on the charge of dining with the members of a caste inferior to one'e own. However, the castes continue to be effective endogamous groups; inter-caste marriages have yet to become more popular and widely acceptable.

Joint family is disintegrating. Very often divisions take place because of domestic squabbles. Though the division of property takes place, the members continue to be joint in matters of worship and rituals.

Unprecedented development work has been done in the district during the last decade and a half. The number of schools and scholars

has considerably increased and more buses and cycles are plying on the roads as compared to the pre-Independence period. The number of medical institutions is also fast increasing. As a result of the increased transport facilities, people have begun to travel more. A number of new houses are being constructed and many of them are pukka. Radio sets, which were a luxury item even in the towns some twenty years ago, are now commonly used everywhere. The villagers are also not far behind in this respect. There is a perceptible change from the traditional mode to the modern, as may be seen in the use of nylon and terelyne clothes, perfumed oil, the use of cosmetics etc. The aspirations of the people are high. The community development programme has created among the people, an urge for better living.

APPENDIX I

Age and Marital Status in Pali district according to 1961 Census[1]

Age-group	Total population			Never Married*		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	8,05,682	4,14,615	3,91,067	2,09,013	1,56,891	1,92,367	1,93,864	12,453	39,598	579	354	203	360
0–9	2,54,022	1,30,799	1,23,223	1,30,799	1,23,223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10–14	93,889	51,555	42,334	42,811	28,108	8,413	14,055	198	89	78	51	55	31
15–19	62,675	33,469	29,206	20,362	4,232	12,814	24,795	219	99	53	40	21	40
20–24	67,723	32,302	35,421	8,641	835	23,220	34,144	332	323	86	47	23	72
25–29	64,948	32,333	32,615	2,893	147	28,878	31,712	468	636	82	38	12	82
30–34	57,911	29,500	28,411	1,164	90	27,514	26,819	715	1,439	87	40	20	23
35–39	39,973	20,238	19,735	488	19	19,073	18,037	625	1,623	38	31	14	25
40–44	41,057	20,933	20,124	415	44	19,594	16,194	877	3,821	35	29	12	36
45–49	28,543	14,999	13,544	287	13	13,778	10,358	903	3,153	22	13	9	7
50–54	35,316	19,253	16,063	394	21	16,926	8,988	1,880	7,025	46	16	7	13
55–59	13,859	7,373	6,486	116	7	6,338	3,499	893	2,970	21	6	5	4
60–64	22,164	11,124	11,040	261	12	8,889	2,957	1,955	8,044	15	14	4	13
65–69	6,642	3,250	3,392	56	9	2,395	979	795	2,385	3	15	1	4
70 & above	16,635	7,293	9,342	205	15	4,488	1,325	2,587	7,980	12	14	1	8
Age not stated	325	194	131	121	116	47	2	6	11	1	—	19	2

*All the persons falling in the age group 0–9 have been treated as never married for the purpose of this table.

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II–C (i), Social & Cultural Tables*, pp. 56–57.

APPENDIX II

Scheduled Caste Population of Pali district during 1961 Census[1]

S.No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Persons	Males	Females
	TOTAL	1,44,150	74,234	69,916
1.	Aheri	6	2	4
2.	Badi	190	127	63
3.	Bagri	1,156	409	747
4.	Balai	4	1	3
5.	Bhand	305	182	123
6.	Bawaria	13,981	7,502	6,479
7.	Bhangi	6,283	3,184	3,099
8.	Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidass, Raigar or Ramdasia	59,160	30,766	28,394
9.	Dhankia	7	6	1
10.	Dheda	315	163	152
11.	Dome	3,614	1,792	1,822
12.	Garo, Garura or Gurda	1,614	840	774
13.	Gavaria	360	154	206
14.	Jingar	7	6	1
15.	Kalbelia	2,036	1,055	981
16.	Kamad or Kamadia	60	40	20
17.	Kanjar	92	83	9
18.	Khatik	2,845	1,531	1,314
19.	Koli or Kori	296	167	129
20.	Koria	1	1	—
21.	Megh or Meghwal	21,335	10,814	10,521
22.	Mehtar	207	101	106
23.	Nut	1,295	694	601
24.	Rawal	283	152	131
25.	Sansi	219	126	93
26.	Santia]	1,144	532	612
27.	Sargara	19,006	9,660	9,346
28.	Tirgar	71	31	40
29.	Thori or Nayak	4,903	2,470	2,433
30.	Unclassified	3,355	1,643	1,712

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 210.

APPENDIX III

Scheduled Tribe Population of Pali District during 1961 Census[1]

S.No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Persons	Males	Females
	TOTAL	38,218	20,153	18,065
1.	Bhil	7,473	3,828	3,645
2.	Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)	8,836	4,573	4,263
3.	Mina	21,502	11,596	9,906
4.	Unclassified	407	156	251

1. *Census of India 1961, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 214.

APPENDIX IV

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Pali District according to 1971 Census[1]

	Population			Percentage of district's total population
	Persons	Males	Females	
Scheduled Castes	1,45,787	75,058	70,729	15.03
Scheduled Tribes	45,546	23,928	21,618	4.70

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, pp. 30, 33–39.

APPENDIX V

Important fairs in the district of Pali[1]

Name of the Fair	Place	Period	Estimated congregation	Purpose
JAITARAN TAHSIL				
Shiv Ratri	Kurki	*Phalguna Badi* 12	3,000	Religious
SOJAT TAHSIL				
Sheetla Saptmi	Sojat	*Chaitra Badi* 7	20,000	,,
Nag Panchmi	,,	*Bhadra Pada Sudi* 4	2,000	,,
Keshariya Kanwarji	Seesarwada	*Bhadra Pada Sudi* 10	1,000	,,
RAIPUR TAHSIL				
Ramdeoji	Birantiya	*Bhadra Pada Sudi* 12	8,000	,,
PALI TAHSIL				
Sheetla Saptmi	Bayad	*Chaitra Sudi* 2	1,000	,,
Jain Raiji	Jheetra	*Chaitra Badi* 1	3,000	,,
Nag Panchami	Manpura	*Bhadra Pada Badi* 5	500	,,
Dhulesa Peer	Chotila	*Kartika Badi* 3	1,200	,,
Posh-Dasmi	Manpura	*Posh Badi* 10	500	,,
Homa Saptami	Poonaghar	*Ashvina Sudi* 7–8	1,200	,,
KHARCHI TAHSIL				
Gangaur	Auwa	*Chaitra Sudi* 10	1,000	,,
Ramdeoji	Savrad	*Bhadra Pada Sudi* 2	500	,,
Sheetla Saptmi	Ishali	*Chaitra Badi* 7	900	,,
Mahadeoji	Jojawar	*Phalgun Badi* 7	1,000	,,
Dev Jhulni Ekadashi	Gera Premsingh	*Bhadra Pada Sudi* 11	1,000	,,
DESURI TAHSIL				
Barkana Parasnath	Barkana	*Posh Badi* 10	10,000	,,
Jawali Mahadev	Jawali	*Chaitra Badi* 7	10,000	,,
BALI TAHSIL				
Sesli	Sesli	*Bhadra Pada Sudi* 10 & *Kartika Sudi* 5	2,000	Social
Sewari-Cattle Fair	Sewari	*Posh Badi* 2–6	13,000	Commercial
Sheetla Saptmi	Chanod	*Chaitra Badi* 7	500	Religious
Neek-ka-Nath	Phalna	*Jyaistha Sudi* 15	10,000	,,

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 263.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Pali district is the granary of Western Rajasthan, enjoying comparatively more favourable conditions for agriculture, which occupies 47.49 per cent of the land area (1970–71). 67.4 per cent of the working population of the district as against 72.7 per cent in case of Rajasthan as a whole was engaged in agricultural operations in 1971[1]. The Aravalli hills traverse the district from south-west to south-east. The soils are shallow but fertile and predominantly of sandy loam type, though light loam and good sandy soils are also found in some parts. The extremes of climate in summer and winter particularly suit the growth of crops like *Bajra, Jowar,* maize and oilseeds. The normal rainfall is 47.22 cm., 93 per cent of it coming through the erratic south-west monsoons from June to September. The southern parts receive more rainfall than the northern ones. Irrigation, having been provided to about one-fifth of the total area sown, coupled with the infra-structural facilities, being made available since the initiation of the Package Programme, has helped multiplication of production in the fields. The resulting green revolution has enabled the district becoming surplus in foodgrains (the production of foodgrains in the district was 119 thousand tonnes in 1968–69 out of the state total of 4,007 thousand tonnes)[2]. The average size of holding in the district was recorded to be 6.53 hectares (16.14 acres) in 1961[3]. Per capita area sown in 1965–66 was 0.69 hectare for the district as against 0.77 hectare for its rural areas.

Land Utilisation

In 1965–66, the latest year for which land utilisation figures are published, 46.8 per cent of the total area of the district was devoted to the growing of various crops, 4.2 per cent of the net sown area being double cropped, which is a net result of the extension of irrigation and other facilities in the district. Thus the gross cropped area came to 48.7 per cent of the total. Another 6.6 per cent was covered by permanent

1. *Census of India, 1971, Provisional Population Tables,* pp. 5–6.
2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha,* Pali, 1970, p.3.
3. *Package Programme Districts, Facts and Figures, Pali District,* Farm Extension Unit, Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi, p. 3.

pastures and other grazing fields. Current fallows extended over 9.6 per cent of the area and other fallow land over another 13.7 per cent. Culturable waste land accounted for only 1.3 per cent of total area which illustrates the extent to which intensive agriculture has helped the use of culturable land. A total of 17.1 per cent of the area consisting of land put to non-agricultural uses (3.8 per cent) and barren and unculturable land (13.3 per cent) was classed as not available for cultivation. Forests, found prominently in Bali, Desuri and Kharchi tahsils, occupied 4.9 per cent of the total area of the district. Land utilisation figures for the years 1958–59 to 1965–66 are given in Appendix I.

Co-operative Farming

Co-operative movement in the area was initiated with the passing of the Marwar Co-operative Societies Act, 1938, later repealed by the Act of 1943. But co-operation in the field of farming was introduced only after the formation of Rajasthan and the first co-operative farming society in the district came into existence in 1953. The progress of farming co-operatives during 1967–68 to 1970–71 can be gauged from the following table[1]:

Particulars	Type of Societies	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Number	Joint	41	42	42	41
	Collective	36	39	39	40
Membership (No.)	Joint	636	653	653	663
	Collective	970	994	988	1,012
Share Capital (Govt.) (Rs. in '000)	Joint	40.00	40.00	40.00	36.00
	Collective	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Share Capital (Private) (Rs. in '000)	Joint	69.00	70.00	71.00	69.00
	Collective	90.00	93.00	93.00	95.00
Land Cultivated (Hectares)	Joint	4,527	1,718	650	981
	Collective	6,472	2,300	890	1,010
Production (Rs. in lakhs)	Joint	1.03	1.10	0.25	0.74
	Collective	1.27	0.76	0.29	1.55
Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	Joint	1.34	0.77	0.17	0.83
	Collective	1:19	0.68	0.20	1.40

Afforestation

As already stated, nearly 4.9 per cent of the area of the district

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Pali.

was covered by forests (1965–66). The main forest produce of the district consists of grass, gum, honey-wax, *Katha* (catechu), *Anwal*-bark, firewood, *Tendu* leaves and *Moya* grass. The value of forest produce came to Rs. 8.38 lakhs and Rs. 3.46 lakhs in 1967–68 and 1968–69 respectively[1].

Afforestation work, being undertaken under a regular Working Plan in the district since 1960–61, includes rehabilitation of degraded forests and pasture development. The following areas were selected under schemes of fencing, soil conservation and plantations and sowing of improved seeds of grasses during 1970–71[2]:

Scheme	Area covered (Hectares)
REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED FORESTS	
1. Kot 193	300
2. Jojawar	100
3. Siriyari	100
4. Khodiya	136
5. Bagri	100
6. Bara Gura	100
7. Sumel	200
PASTURE DEVELOPMENT	
1. Kesuli	200
2. Nadan Bhatan	200
3. Rampiya las ka Guda	150
4. Kalu	300
5. Asarlai	200

There are five forest nurseries in the district at Desuri, Sewari, Sendra, Pali and Chandawal, each under the charge of a forester. The plants grown in these nurseries are distributed to agriculturists for plantations in waste land and also to other institutions for *Van Mahotsavas*.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation by sources

The following table shows the area irrigated from various sources during the years 1957–58 to 1970–71[3]:

1. *Sankhtiktya Rooprekha, Pali*, 1970, p. 46.
2. Source : Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Pali.
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

(Hectares)

Year	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total gross area irrigated
1957–58*	11,037	1,04,603	255	1,15,895
1958–59*	91,462	14,888	246	1,06,596
1959–60	26,547	99,611	59	1,26,217
1960–61	7,964	1,06,533	298	1,14,795
1961–62	47,199	96,409	462	1,44,070
1962–63	5,732	1,14,786	37	1,24,401
Canals	3,846			
1963–64	2,180	1,04,634	2	1,09,236
Canals	2,420			
1964–65	12,592	1,03,459	11	1,16,062
1965–66*	12,810	88,895	6	1,01,711
1966–67	8,586	1,05,551	3	1,14,140
1967–68	23,412	1,04,544	167	1,28,123
1968–69*	10,644	99,602	3	1,10,249
1969–70*	583	61,110	1	61,694
1970–71*	27,043	77,222	165	1,04,430

Thus in 1970–71, nearly 18 per cent of the net sown area was provided with irrigation facilities. The irrigated area goes down considerably during the scarcity years as happened during 1969–70 and goes up again during an year of normal rainfall. In 1966–67, the percentage of the net area sown which was provided irrigation facility was as high as 20 as against 11 for Rajasthan as a whole[1].

TANKS AND BUNDS—Tanks and bunds provide an alternate source to wells for irrigation in most parts of the district, more so in Pali and Bali tahsils, where they provided irrigation to 16 per cent and 14 per cent of the irrigated area respectively in 1966–67[2]. There are no natural tanks but embankments are found in most villages except in Jaitaran tahsil. Tanks and bunds have been constructed to utilise the waters of Luni river and its four tributaries Lilri, Sukri, Bandi and Jawai. Sardar Samund Tank is fed by Lilri, and Sukri, while Hemawas and Kharda dams have been built on the Bandi, and Jawai dam on the Jawai near Erinpura. Other smaller tanks in the district include Dantiwara, Maniyari, Khiwandi,

*Figures for these years show net irrigated area.

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Pali District*, The State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, 1971, p. 21.
2. *ibid.*, p. 23.

Dhakri, Saran, Rajpura, Muthana and Ungti Meera. There were 38 Irrigation Department tanks in use for irrigation in the whole of the district in 1970–71, a list of which is given at Appendix II.

JAWAI PROJECT—This is the biggest irrigation project in the district which was conceived as early as 1903 to harness the flooding waters of river Jawai which has been causing considerable damage in the present Pali and Jalor district areas during the monsoon. But the idea was given a final shape only in 1946. The project provided for the construction of a dam across the river about a mile (1.6 km.) from Erinpura Road railway station and creation of a storage reservoir, the water of which could be used for irrigation and generation of hydel power. Till 1951, when the First Five Year Plan was launched, a sum of nearly Rs. 124 lakhs had been spent on the project. As a result of a review, the hydel part was kept in abeyance, as detailed examination revealed that sufficient pressure was not likely to be available throughout the year for power generation after meeting the irrigation demand. The estimated cost was revised and stood at Rs. 300 lakhs. The waterspread, when the reservoir is full, is over 31 sq km. (12 sq. miles).

The project completed in 1957 is serving Jalor and Jodhpur districts, besides Pali. It provided irrigation to 13,200 hectares in 1970–71. The State Government has now taken up a Rs. 3.23 crore-plan to bring the waters of Sei river flowing in Udaipur district which will irrigate another 7,284 hectares in the Jawai area.

Other river projects in the district are Raipur-Luni, Hemawas and Kharda, which have 1,237 hectares, 9,119 hectares and 3,552 hectares as their command areas respectively, while the actual irrigated areas in 1970-71 came to 556 hectares 4,666 hectares and 1,772 hectares respectively.

WELLS—Wells are the most important source of irrigation in the district because of the precarious and comparatively scanty nature of rainfall. They provide water to nearly 73 per cent of the net area irrigated (1970–71).

Wells exist in large numbers in all parts of the district. The number and depth of wells and their capacities, however, differ from area to area and from year to year. Well water is used both for drinking purposes as well as for irrigating the fields. There were 26,720 wells in use in the district in the year 1970–71. The following table shows the number of wells in use and out of use during some years from 1958–59 to 1970–71[1]:

1. Source : Collectorate (Land Records), Pali and *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Pali*, volumes for various years.

Year	In use	Out of use	Total
1958–59	25,376	5,464	30,840
1961–62	26,384	6,173	32,557
1962–63	26,290	6,403	32,693
1966–67	26,044	8,265	34,309
1967–68	27,043	7,535	34,578
1968–69	27,362	7,918	35,280
1969–70	22,798	13,121	35,919
1970–71	26,720	9,632	36,352

Water from the wells is generally lifted by means of Persian wheels and sometimes by means of a *Jhelwa* or *Charas* made of leather. For less deep wells, simpler modes and manual labour are employed and bullock power is almost invariably applied. Electric and oil pumps have also been installed by progressive and prosperous farmers as also by others through loans provided by the Agriculture Department and Panchayat Samitis, which provide credit for the development of agriculture, including the digging of wells. Upto the end of the year 1970–71[1], 33 tube wells had been constructed by the Rajasthan Ground Water Board. However, all these wells except one were used only for provision of drinking water to the people of the area.

Irrigated Crops

Out of a total gross irrigated area of 1,23,343 hectares in 1970–71, 92.5 per cent or 1,14,135 hectares was devoted to the growing of food crops, including cereals and millets (54.5 per cent), pulses, condiments and spices, fruits and vegetables, sugar-cane and other miscellaneous food crops[2]. The important irrigated cereal crops in the district are wheat and barley in the *Rabi* season and maize and to some extent *Bajra* in the *Kharif* season. Among pulses, only gram is provided irrigation. Among the non-food crops sown on the rest of the 7.5 per cent of the irrigated area, cotton occupied 3.1 per cent and fodder crops 3 per cent (1970–71). The rest of 1.4 per cent of the irrigated area was claimed by oilseeds, viz., sesame or *Til*, rape and mustard, groundnut etc.

The table at Appendix III gives crop-wise irrigated area during the years 1957–58 to 1970–71.

SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

Soils of loamy and sandy loam texture, found in Pali district, are less susceptible to wind erosion but are quite exposed to water erosion.

1. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary, Rajasthan Ground Water Board, Jodhpur.
2. Source : Collectorate (Land Records), Pali.

The magnitude of the problem in the district is of a considerable extent due to the erratic nature of the rainfall which is sometimes quite excessive. The kind of erosion experienced varies from sheet erosion to gully erosion; it is largely responsible for the reduction of cultivable land into uncultivable waste. Besides, due to a *Kankar* pan in the major part of the district, below a depth of 45 cm. to 60 cm. (1½ ft. to 2 ft.), the growth of tree crops is scanty.

The programme of soil and water conservation was introduced in the district in the year 1959–60 with the main object of protecting the land resources from the vagaries of erosion and for proper utilisation of the water resources. Under the programme, the soil is treated according to need and used according to its capacity. Efforts have been made to keep its productivity on a sustained yield basis and with this aim in view, works like contour bunding, terracing, pasture development, *Nala Bandi*, irrigation layouts, land levelling and grading have been carried out.

The following table gives the year-wise details of soil conservation work done in district since the initial year upto 1970–71[1]:

Year	Contour bunding (hectares)	Terracing (hectares)	Irrigation & drainage channels (metres)
1959–60	280.00	—	—
1960–61	877.20	—	—
1961–62	792.00	94	—
1962–63	1,205.60	—	—
1963–64	2,230.80	—	—
1964–65	4,779.60	—	—
1965–66	4,869.20	—	—
1966–67	6,420.00	—	—
1967–68	2,143.20	—	—
1968–69	3,965.00	—	—
1969–70	1,635.60	—	—
1970–71	1,013.70	—	121.92

Besides the above work, contour bunding, terracing and pasture development were also taken up on the following areas of land as famine relief works during the years 1966–67 to 1970–71[2]:

1. Source : Office of the Additional Director of Agriculture (Soil Conservation), Rajasthan, Jodhpur.

2. *Ibid.*

(Hectares)

Year	Area
1966–67	1,021.60
1967–68	2,531.00
1968–69	—
1969–70	10,921.75
1970–71	17,550.60

The encouragement given to cultivators to adopt soil conservation measures is in the form of loans and subsidies. The loans and subsidies given by the Agriculture Department in the district, direct and through Panchayat Samitis during the years 1959-60 to 1970–71 are given in the following table[1]:

(Rupees)

Year	Loans	Subsidies
1959–60	—	5,790
1960–61	—	54,688
1961–62	19,748	13,079
1962–63	2,283	25,292
1963–64	19,290	82,983
1964–65	50,617	58,122
1965–66	69,301	1,69,427
1966–67	4,259	58,608
1967–68	7,474	74,036
1968–69	9,389	53,220
1969–70	5,786	51,750
1970–71	3,000	17,229

Use of Water Resources

The area under the command of Jawai dam with deep soil has permeable texture and very high percolation rate, resulting, naturally, into low water holding capacity. The only useful irrigation to the crops in these areas is that which saturates 30 cm. to 45 cm. (1 ft. to 1½ ft.) of soil depth. For this it would need only one acre-inch of irrigation, the rest being wasted through percolation. In shallow soil areas, on the other hand, the soil texture is sandy loam to sandy clay which can hold 1 to 1½ acre-inches of water per foot of soil. Over-irrigation in such soils with calcarious layer underneath, causes rapid salt built up, resulting in the soils going soon out of production. A system of surface drainage

1 Source : Office of the District Soil Conservation Officer, Pali.

in these soils proves useful. In the Jawai command area, emphasis is being laid on proper water management in the form of increased frequency and decreased intensity of irrigation according to the requirements of the crop simultaneously matching it with the water holding capacity of the soil. A scheme of developing and maintaining irrigation demonstration plots to show improved irrigation practices and their effect on crop yields, was prepared in consultation with the Water Use Advisor of the Ford Foundation and the Irrigation Consultant of the Government of India and is in operation in the district since 1964–65. Besides, a suitable change in the cropping pattern is proposed to be encouraged by suitably amending the schedule of water rates for different crops with a view to improving the fertility of the soil by following the rotations as well as to save irrigation water by substituting crops with more irrigation requirements by ones needing less water.

AGRICULTURE

Soils

Soils in the district[1] are generally shallow in depth varying from 60 cm. to 183 cm. (2 ft. to 6 ft.). Sub-strata is either rocky or has a calcarious layer. Hard sub-soil pan has given rise to salinity. The district can be divided into three main regions from the point of view of soil characteristics. The first region, comprising Bali, Desuri and Rani Panchayat Samiti areas has loam to heavy loam soil with rocky layer below, ranging from 60 cm. to 183 cm. (2 ft. to 6 ft.). Soils in the second region of Kharchi, Sojat and eastern parts of Pali and Rohat and northern parts of Sumerpur Panchayat Samitis range from sandy loam to loam, which are shallow having *Kankar* layer below the surface layer. The third region of sandy to sandy loam soils, which are deep with fairly sweet under-ground water, is found in Jaitaran, Raipur, western part of Pali and part of Rohat Panchayat Samitis.

The fertility of all these types of soils is medium with respect to Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash but with the application of fertilisers and adequate and timely supplies of water through natural or artificial methods, it has proved suitable for the growth of all types of crops.

Soils of the district, except in *Khalsa* areas, have, for settlement purposes, been classified into the following categories:

CHAHI—Well irrigated land of all the tahsils of the district

NAHRI—Canal irrigated land under the command of bunds, prominently in Pali and Bali tahsils and also found in Sojat, Kharchi Jaitaran and Raipur tahsils

1. *Package Programme Districts, Facts and Figures, op.cit.*, p. 9.

KACHHAR—Land in the beds of the tanks or rivers

SEWAJ—Unirrigated land lying either in small depressisons or near the embankments of fields, thus retentive of moisture to produce *Rabi* crops.

JAWAI—Land of villages of Bali tahsil under the command of Jawai dam.

REL—Land near the banks of rivers and tanks, irrigated by their overflows.

BARANI—Unirrigated land of all tahsils depending entirely on rain.

Crops

Of the total cropped area of 6,27,823 hectares of the district in 1970–71, 59 per cent was covered by cereals and another 12 per cent by pulses[1]; 26 per cent of the area was covered by oilseeds, of which sesame occupied the major part (25 per cent). There are two crop seasons in the district, as elsewhere. *Kharif* crops locally known as *Sawnu* (autumn) are primarily rainfed, sown in June-July with the fall of first rains and harvested in October-November. The more important of *Kharif* crops are *Jowar*, *Bajra*, maize among foodgrains, besides chillies, groundnut, *Til* or sesame and cotton Important *Rabi* or the *Unalu* (spring) crops, which are mainly irrigated and are sown in October–November and harvested in February-March are wheat, barley, gram and rape and mustard.

BAJRA OR SPIKED MILLET (*Pennisetum typhoideum L.*)—This is the staple food of the majority of the people and is most extensively grown in the district. *Bajra* was sown on 1,81,614 hectares in 1970–71 (as against 93,810 hectares in 1958–59). The maximum area of 52,240 hectares was in Pali tahsil, followed by Jaitaran with 35,235 hectares and Sojat having 27,904 hectares under the crop. Desuri tahsil which has little of sandy soil in which the crop thrives best, had the least area (5,621 hectares) under *Bajra*.

Bajra is sown with the first fall of regular monsoon, the preparations beginning towards the end of March or the beginning of April. The seed is sown broadcast, sometimes alone but usually mixed with *Moth* and *Moong*. As a pure crop it is rotated with sesame, *Guar*, *Moong* or *Moth*. No irrigation is provided nor any manuring done. The crop takes seventy to ninety days to ripen, the harvesting period lasting from the end of September to the end of October. Two varieties viz., *Desi* and hybrid are sown in the district.

Bajra is ground into flour and prepared as a mash or unleavened bread or fried to serve as a nutritious dish. The stalks called *Kharia* are

1. Source : Collectorate (Land Records), Pali.

saltish and are consequently sparingly used as fodder but are suitable for thatching the huts. Production of *Bajra* was 1,54,735 tonnes during 1970–71, as the highest of all crops in the district. (It was only 12,827 tonnes in 1958–59).

JOWAR OR THE GREAT MILLET (*Sorghum vulgare Pers.*)—*Jowar* is the second most important food crop of the district, from the point of view of area under it and third in rank in the production, being next to *Bajra* and wheat. *Jowar* is the staple food of the poor classes and can also be malted to manufacture food for infants and invalids. Its chaff, green or dry, is a nutritious cattle fodder.

Jowar requires a comparatively stiffer soil and a greater amount of watering than *Bajra*, crop calender of both being almost similar. *Jawar* is grown alone or mixed with one or two of the pulses or oilseeds. Being a heavy feeder. it requires a basic application of farmyard manure. The grain crop takes about four to five months to mature and is ready by the second week of November, when the harvesting starts. When the crop is ripe, the heads are cut off and the stalks (*Karab*) are carefully stacked and subsequently given to cattle; if owing to insufficient rain, *Jowar* is not thriving well, the stalks are often cut while green and stored for fodder.

Jowar was sown on 1,09,183 hectares of area in 1970–71, which yielded 57,649 tonnes of grain. The corresponding figures in 1958–59 were 1,24,416 hectares and 22,869 tonnes, respectively. All the tahsils grew this crop (1970–71), the maximum area being in Pali tahsil (25 per cent) and the minimum in Raipur tahsil (5 per cent).

MAIZE (*Zea mays L.*)—Maize or the Indian corn is the third most important *Kharif* crop in the district, taking place next to *Bajra* and *Jowar* both from the point of view of area and production. In 1970–71. the total area under the crop in Pali district was 26,984 hectares and the total yield came to 21,695 tonnes, which compared very favourably with 12,747 tonnes grown out of 19,120 hectares in 1958–59.

Maize is essentially a rich land crop and grows best on fertile, well drained loamy soil which is neither too heavy nor too light, partly irrigated by wells and tanks. Its period of tillage, soil preparation and sowing are similar to that of *Bajra* and *Jowar*. The crop requires thorough ploughing, a fine seed bed and application of farmyard manure or compost. Due to slow initial growth, careful weeding has to be done when the crop is young, within about two months of sowing, followed by two or three hoeings with a bullock hoe or cultivator or a *Desi* plough. The grain crop is harvested when fully mature i.e. when the sheaths turn brownish and the grains become fairly hard and dry. The cobs are dried

and beaten with sticks to separate the grain. The fodder crop is cut when tassels make their first appearance. The harvesting is done between end-September and early-November. While the ripe grain is used for preparing bread after grinding into flour, the green heads *(Bhuttas)* are eaten parched or boiled.

WHEAT (*Triticum sativum*)—This is the chief *Rabi* or the spring crop of the district. In 1970–71, it was placed fourth among the crops of the district from the point of view of the area occupied and took the third place as far as total production was concerned. It is prominently sown in Pali, Bali and Raipur tahsils and in the sandy loam soils of other tahsils in the beds of tanks or in the areas under the command of major bunds of the district. Wheat requires careful soil preparation with repeated ploughings beginning by the third week of September. This is preceded by three or four summer ploughings for laying a well pulverised but compact seed bed for good and uniform germination. For irrigated crop, the land is watered before sowing. Seed is sown through a tube attached to the plough or furrowed or broadcast. Waterings are generally done one month after sowing and at tilthing, heading and grain-filling stages. The crop is harvested between about the 10th of April and the middle of May. Harvesting is done when the grain is fully ripe, usually with a sickle, the threshing being done by getting the cattle to tread over the product under their feet on a threshing floor. Simple mechanical threshes and winnowers are also sometimes used by progressive farmers. The wholesome wheat flour is used by the middle and upper classes as a staple food. Chaff serves as a cattle fodder.

The area under wheat was 81,793 hectares in 1970–71 as against 59,885 hectares in 1958–59 and the production 96,516 tonnes, having increased from 41,499 tonnes in 1958–59.

BARLEY *(Hordeum vulgare L.)*—It is the second most important *Rabi* crop, being next to wheat in point of area and production. Barley was sown in 30,124 hectares in 1970–71, which produced 36,149 tonnes as against 29,491 hectares and 26,442 tonnes respectively in 1958-59. Although the crop is sown in all the tahsils, the maximum area was in Bali tahsil (9,301 hectares) followed by Desuri (5,327 hectares), the least being in Sojat tahsil (2,079 hectares).

Barley does not need as rich a soil as wheat, although the processes pertaining to the tillage, soil preperation, sowing as also the rotations for both these crops are similar, except that barley requires less waterings. Barley is grown by itself but usually mixed with wheat or gram and sometimes with rape and mustard. The crop is sown in

November and harvested in March-April. It is used as a bread grain mostly unmixed but sometimes mixed with wheat.

PULSES—*Kharif* and *Rabi* pulses taken together claimed an area of 44,080 hectares in 1970–71 nearly half of it (22,232 hectares) being under gram, which is almost the only pulse crop of the *Rabi* season. The more important *Kharif* pulses grown are *Moong*. *Moth*, *Kultha* and *Chanwla*.

Gram or chick Pea (*Cicer arietinum*) occupied the maximum area under any single pulse crop, which produced 12,361 tonnes in 1970–71. The corresponding figure for 1958–59 was 8,886 tonnes. It is a winter crop, grown usually alone or mixed with barley. It is chiefly grown in light loamy soils of Pali, Jaitaran, Sojat and Bali tahsils as an unirrigated crop. The land is ploughed four times before the seed is sown in October and is then harrowed once. If sufficient rain falls in December and January, a good crop is almost a certainity but the crop is liable to be damaged by frost and also by lightening while the pulse is in blossom. When the seedlings begin to branch off but before the flowering stage, the leading shoots are sometimes nipped off to make the plants bushier and more productive and the cuttings are used as a vegetable Grain is ready for harvesting between the 20th of March and the second week of April and is reaped with a blunt sickle and is generally uprooted. The gram is used as a *Dal* and the fine chaff serves as an excellent fodder. It is also powdered like flour called *Besan* and used for various *Namkin* (saltish) preparations.

CHILLIES—Chillies are grown in abundance in this district. These were sown on 2,503 hectares in 1970–71 (as against on 2,352 hectares in 1958–59), chiefly in Raipur and Jaitaran tahsils, which accounted for nearly 38 per cent and 20 per cent respectively of this area. The production was of the order of 2,288 tonnes in that year (1970–71).

Chillies are sown in manured seed-plots and are transplanted after a fortnight or a month. The fruitation begins after two months or so, the process continuing for five to six months if the plants are watered occasionally. The first yield is the finest and is usually marketed after or without drying and the subsequent ones are used for domestic consumption by the growers. Chillies, both green and ripe, serve as essential ingredients of diet in all households.

OILSEEDS—One or the other oilseed is grown in all the tahsils of the district. The most important of them is sesame or *Til* which occupied 1,16,083 hectares or about 97 per cent of the area under all oilseed crops in the district in 1970–71. The area under sesame in 1958–59 was 83,965 hectares. Other significant oilseeds, groundunt in the

Kharif season and rape and mustard in the *Rabi* season, occupied 1,130 hectares and 2,202 hectares respectively during 1970–71. Oilseeds grown on a small scale are castorseed, linseed, *Alsi* and *Rai*.

Til or *Sesamum indicum L.*, thriving most in clayey soils, is sown broadcast by June-July with the fall of the first regular monsoon, preceded by tillage in March-April. It is usually sown mixed with *Bajra* and harvested in October or November. The seed yields abundant oil and is also used for preparing sweetmeats and hair oils and as a medicine and its oilcake *(Khal)* is given to cattle and also makes a rich manure. The production of *Til* during 1970–71 was 3,134 tonnes.

Groundnut is sown chiefly in Jaitaran tahsil which claimed 790 hectares of the total of 1,130 hectares under the crop in the district in 1970–71. The other tahsils which grew groundnut to some extent were Bali (231 hectares) and Raipur (77 hectares). The total production of the crop during the year was 759 tonnes. The sowing and harvesting schedule for it is almost similar to that of sesame.

Rape and mustard variety of oilseeds are cold weather crops, grown on lands either attached to wells or irrigated by canals from bunds in all the tahsils of the district. The total outturn was 2,125 tonnes. *Sarson* oil is mostly used as a hair oil and for preserving pickles.

A special programme is in operation in the district since the establishment of the District Agriculture Office in 1950, to encourage the cultivation of oilseeds and to increase the per-hectare yield of these crops. With that aim in view the State Agriculture Department conducts trials and distributes improved variety seeds of sesame, groundnut, castor seed and soyabean as well as fertilisers to cultivators. Demonstrations are held to bring home to the cultivators the result of the adoption of improved practices and the sowing of recommended seeds. Special plant protection measures for these crops form part of this programme. During 1969–70, 84 quintals of *Samda* groundnut seed and 11.2 quintals of Nitrogenous and 26.3 quintals of Phosphatic fertilisers were distributed and plant protection measures adopted on 642 hectares of land under oilseeds cultivation. A new variety of *Til* called Pratap was introduced during 1970–71 and castor seed demonstrations held. But these measures did not show good result due to recurring scarcity conditions.

COTTON (*Gossypium spp.*)—This is the only important cash crop of Pali district, occupying, as it did, 4,773 hectares of area in 1970–71, shared almost equally by the two varieties of cotton, *Desi* (on 2,585 hectares) and American (on 2,188 hectares) which are sown in the district.

Cotton was sown on 9,856 hectares in 1958–59. The *Desi* variety is coarse and short-to-medium stapled and the American is fine and medium-to-long stapled. The production of cotton was 6,682 bales of 191 kg. each in the year 1970–71. Bali, Kharchi and Desuri tahsils were the important producers of cotton, accounting for about 88 per cent of total area under the crop in the district in that year.

Cotton is a sub-tropical crop and grows best in a stiff loam and worst in sandy soils. The land is ploughed twice or thrice to prepare the soil thoroughly in March-April and April-May for the *Desi* and American varieties respectively. The seed is sown broadcast in June-July. Weeding is done once or twice, before the flowering stage in October or November from which time a good deal of watering is given till the opening of the pods. Cotton is ready to be picked in December-January and usually there are two pickings. Cotton grown in the district is mainly purchased by the textile mills at Pali and Beawar.

COTTON DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—This was started in 1966–67 with the main object of encouraging cultivators to adopt better methods of cotton cultivation. Better quality and yield would help increase the area under the crop. The special staff of the District Agriculture Office conducts trials on different improved varieties of seeds of cotton and recommends their adoption on the basis of results to the cultivators. The programme is administered by the District Agriculture Officer with the assistance of two Agriculture Assistants (Cotton) and seven fieldmen.

During 1970–71, this programme was in operation in the whole of the area on which cotton was sown. Most of this area was irrigated. Though the common variety of cotton grown in the district is 320-F, some progressive cultivators in village Bankli of Sumerpur Panchayat Samiti had sown hybrid seed, with better per hectare yield. The main achievements under the scheme during the year 1970–71 were as follows:

Particulars	Unit	Targets	Achievements
1. Seed distribution	Quintals	150	150
2. Fertiliser distribution	Tonnes	1,230	717
3. Plant protection measures	Hectares	2,000	4,282
4. Demonstrations	Number	32	25

The area and production of important crops in Pali district during the years 1958–59 to 1970–71 are given in Appendix IV.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Main fruits grown in the district are guava, mango, *Papita* and musk melon. The area under fruit orchards suffers serious ups and downs due to erratic nature of rainfall in the district. The vegetables grown include potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, tomatoes, lady's finger, cabbage, cucurbits, turnips, cauliflower and brinjals. Leafy vegetables are most commonly grown. However, the production of fruits and vegetables is not very substantial. During 1969–70 and 1970–71 fruits and vegetables were grown on a total area of 760 hectares and 1,165 hectares respectively. While Pali tahsil (448 hectares in 1970–71) lead in the production of fruits and vegetables, other tahsils also grew vegetables and to a lesser extent fruits as well. Jaitaran tahsil (42 hectares) had the least area under fruits and vegetables. The area in other tahsils under fruits and vegetables in 1970–71 was 210 hectares in Bali, 113 hectares in Desuri, 103 hectares in Kharchi, 136 hectares in Raipur and 113 hectares in Sojat. Pali and Falna are two important fruit and vegetable markets in the district, handling about 6–7 quintals of goods daily. Sojat serves as a centre of export of vegetables to places outside the district and even out-side the State.

A Government run fruit nursery is working at Sadri in Desuri tahsil particularly for lemon, guava, mulberry etc., to encourage fruit growing by establishment of new orchards and production of seeds for distribution. The estimated annual production of some of the fruits in the district is as follows[1]:

Fruit	Variety	Estimated annual production (Tonnes)
Lime	*Kagzi*	750
Papaya	Honey Dew	2,000
Guava	Allahabad *Sofeda*	200
Mango	*Desi*	50

Fruit development programme was taken up in the district in 1961–62. During 1970–71, 27,670 fruit plants were distributed. 7.69 hectares of area was developed under new orchards and another 5.26 hectares was taken up for fruit plants treatment. The number of old orchards rejuvinated was 100[2].

Agricultural Implements

The table at Appendix V shows the agricultural machinery and implements, both traditional and improved, in use in the district at the time of the quinquennial Livestock Censuses of 1956, 1961 and 1966.

Cultivators of the district are still far from adopting mechanical

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Pali.
2. *ibid.*

farming which they can ill afford. They still chiefly use old and indigenous tools like wooden ploughs, sickles (for cutting of stalks) and baskets (*Chhaj*) (for separating the grain from the chaff). However, the use of improved implements and machinery has been increasing due to the prosperity and broadening of the outlook of the cultivators brought about mainly by the official efforts in the form of the intensive agricultural programmes. The benefits of the use of new and scientific agricultural practices have been brought home to the average cultivator through actual demonstrations showing increasing production. This has led to spontaneous demand for improved implements. The number of private tractors increased more than three fold during the decade between the Censuses of 1956 and 1966. These tractors are more in use in Sardar Samand, Jawai dam and other areas where artificial irrigation is assured. Improved implements are distributed by the Agriculture Department, through the Panchayat Samitis. To meet their increasing demand a number of firms in the district have taken to the manufacturing of implements, besides others who procure these from places like Jaipur and Jodhpur and sell them. In 1959–60, the improved implements distributed by the Agriculture Department or purchased by the cultivators numbered 1,360 mould board ploughs, 210 bund formers, 90 *Rabi* seed drills, 223 *Kharif* seed drills, 500 *Kisan* hoe and 200 Gujarat hoe. The following table shows the number of improved implements distributed during the last three years from 1968–69 to 1970–71[1]:

Year	Three tyned cultivators	Bund formers	Blade harrows	Mould board ploughs	Seed drills	*Bakhar*	Cultivators
1968–69	—	—	14	12	9	—.	—
1969–70	23	35	3	145	198	175	—
1970–71	48	70	—	—	84	203	25

Mixed Cropping and Crop Rotations

The usual pattern of mixed sowing in the unirrigated areas of the district are *Jowar-Arhar*, *Jowar*-castor, castor-*Arhar* and *Bajra*-castor, while the irrigated crops usually sown together are wheat and barley, wheat and gram and barley and gram.

The following crop-rotations are usually followed:

IRRIGATED AREAS

1. Fallow–Wheat
2. *Til*–Wheat (Canal Irrigated)

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Pali.

3. *Jowar-Methi*
4. Chillies–Tobacco–Fallow–Wheat–Castor
5. Maize–Wheat
6. *Jowar*–Wheat
7. Cotton–Fallow–Wheat

UNIRRIGATED AREAS

1. *Til–Jowar* or *Bajra*
2. *Arhar* and *Jowar* (mixed) –*Til*
3. *Jowar*-Gram
4. *Guar-Bajra*
5. *Moong-Moth* or *Guar-Bajra* or *Jowar*

Changes in the pattern of mixed sowing and crop sequence have been taking place, if and when these are found more conducive to better utilisation and conservation of water resources and increasing of soil fertility.

Seeds

Under the Intensive Agriculture Programme, the use of improved seeds of various crops was particularly tested and recommended to the cultivators of the district. The State Agriculture Department runs three seed multiplication farms where nucleus seed received from research stations is multiplied. The foundation seed is also given to private seed growers to produce registered seeds. The recommended seeds are distributed or sold to the cultivators through Panchayat Samitis or co-operative societies who purchase them from approved seed growers also. Germination test is conducted before supplying the seed to the cultivators.

The following quantities of improved seeds were distributed in the district during the years 1967–68 to 1970–71[1]:

(Quintals)

Seed	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Hybrid–*Bajra*	20.16	238	424.56	520.83
Hybrid–*Jowar*	13.093	30	106.61	75.69
Hybrid–Maize	66.91	285	392.22	171.55
Cotton–320 F	593.68	754.93	745.36	220.60
Groundnut	84.00	231	59.15	—
Gram	459.12	—	112.00	—
Barley	1,672.35	620.00	567.67	3,333.52
Wheat–Mexican	4,398.30	97	12.0	—
,, S–227	1.00	569.88	333.77	—

Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Pali.

1	2	3	4	5
Wheat –RS–31–1	5,667.71	5,829.86	1,958.40	9,737
,, –Kalyan Sona	—	137.22	1,677.55	6,146.50
,, –P.B. 18	—	20.00	—	—
,, –PR 821	—	2.00	—	—
,, –Lal Bahadur	—	—	1.5	331.75
,, –S–227	—	—	—	160.41
,, –Sonara	—	—	—	111.50
,, –Desi	—	—	—	150.00
,, –Kharchia 65	—	—	—	8.0

SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, HEMAWAS—It was established in Pali Panchayat Samiti area in 1958–59 on a 40.47 hectares (100 acre) plot. It is situated on Pali-Sumerpur road, 3.2 km. from Pali. A farm manager looks after it and he is assisted by 5 *Halies* (ploughmen). Varieties of seeds multiplied at the farm include *Bajra*-hybrid 1 and 3, *Jowar*–CSH 1, wheat RS-31-1 and Barley RS 17 and RS 6. The machinery in use at the farm is a tractor and all tractor driven implements.

The area under crops at the farm in 1970–71 was as under :

Kharif : Hybrid Bajra–13.5 hectares
Til –6.88 hectares
Rabi : Wheat –11.71 hectares
Barley –14.56 hectares

SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, SURAYTAN—It is working in Sojat Panchayat Samiti area on 40.47 hectares (100 acres) of land since 1959–60. Situated on Pali–Sojat road, 28.8 km. from Pali, the farm is under the charge of a Farm Manager working with 5 *Halies* as assistants, A set of all tractor-driven implements are in use at the farm. *Bajra*-hybrid 1 and 3, *Jowar* CSH–1, Wheat RS 31–1 and Kharchia and Barley RS 17 and RS 6 have been multiplied. Area under different crops in 1970–71 was :

Kharif : Hybrid–*Bajra* 9.1 hectares
Jowar 23.2 hectares
Til 16.2 hectares
Moong 4.0 hectares
Rabi : Wheat–Kharchia 6.0 hectares
Barley RS 6 1.2 hectares

SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM, SUMERPUR—This farm is working since 1963–64 in Sumerpur Panchayat Samiti area on 81.8 hectares (202 acres) of land, under the administrative control of a farm manager assisted again by 5 *Halies*. A tractor and all tractor-driven implements are in use at the farm. Seeds multiplied at the farm include *Bajra* Hybrid 1 and 3, Jowar CHS 1, wheat-Mexican and barley RS 6 and RS 17.

Crops were sown on the following areas at the farm during 1970–71 :

Kharif : Hybrid–*Bajra* 15.4 hectares
Jowar 15.2 hectares
Til 13.4 hectares
Moong 2.0 hectares
Rabi : Wheat RS 31–1 28.3 hectares
,, Kalyan Sona 6 1 hectares
Barley RS 17 4.0 hectares

Manures and Fertilisers

Manuring is usually done in fields attached to wells or tanks and growing superior crops like wheat, barley, cotton etc. If available in sufficient quantity, manure is applied to dry fields also. The traditional sources of manures are the dunghills (*Okhardi*) raised outside the village or other open fields, just before the rains, by all sorts of refuse, straws, house sweepings and cattle droppings not used for preparing feul cakes. The dung of sheep and goats is considered the best and most powerful of manures and stored in separate enclosures. The fields are also manured by grazing animals continuously for a few days and nights Ashes of burnt weeds, grass and roots are also ploughed into the ground for the purpose. Manure pits have been dug in all villages to prepare rural compost and improve its quality. Two municipalities in the district, viz. Pali and Bali have taken up the preparation of good quality compost from night soil and city refuse by scientific methods since 1959–60 and it is being popularised as a field manure. Green manure is used only to a limited extent by cultivating sunn-hemp and *Guar* in fields. This area was 1,172 hectares in 1970–71.

The following table shows the extent of the preparation and the use of compost in the district during 1964–65 and the last four years 1967–68 to 1970–71[1]:

Particulars	Unit	1964–65	1967-68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Compost pits dug and filled	Number	3,359	3,829	1,843	3,002	15,759
Rural compost prepared	Tonnes	51,086	95,064	73,107	46,128	29,494
Urban compost prepared	,,	141.5	59,250	1,599	401	534

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Pali.

The use of chemical fertilisers has also been increasing in the district since its introduction by the Agriculture Department in 1951–52. The District Agriculture Office distributes fertilisers to the cultivators through the Panchayat Samitis or co-operative societies.

The following quantities of fertilisers were distributed during different years upto 1970–71, the year in which their consumption increased manifold due to good rains leading to increase in areas under both *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops:

(Tonnes)

Fertiliser	1963-64	1964-65	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Nitrogenous	745	2,274	6,481	4,591	2,315	7,624
Phosphatic	338	963	2,626	2,022	659	5,275
Potash	—	—	34	321	39	12

Crop Diseases and Pests

The crops in the district are infested by various diseases caused by micro-organisms like fungi, bacteria, virus etc., as also by other physiological causes viz., extremes of temperature, uneven soil moisture and aeration, deficiency or excess of plant nutrients and soil acidity or alkanity. Diseases and pests of *Jowar* are grain smut (*Kagia*), grasshopper (*Phadka*) hairy caterpillar (*Katra*), armyworm (*Illar*), Stem borer (*Tana Chhedak*) and earhead bug, while maize suffers from *Physoderma zeamaydis*, grasshopper, hairy caterpillar, armyworm, maize stem borer, maize cob borer and aphid. Infestation of smut, grasshopper, hairy caterpillar, white grub and anomala bettle is found in *Bajra* crop while groundnut suffers from *Tikka*, white ant, white grub and red hairy caterpillar. Pests and diseases affecting cotton are spotted and pink bollworm, jassid, aphid, leaf roller, semilooper, white fly, dusky cotton bug, grey weevil, and grasshopper. The *Rabi* crop of wheat falls a victim to foot rot, ear cockle, loose smut and cutworm and gram to pod borer and gram wilt besides cutworm. Fruit and vegetable crops suffer most from borers, cutworm, leaf curl, rot and stem and shoot borers.

Plant protection work consists of various safeguards like growing disease resistant varieties and seed treatment with organomercurial compounds like Agrosan or Ceresan of different strengths and soil treatment, intensive treatment, rat control, store fumigation, field cricket control and locust control. To check infestation, the affected plants are removed and burnt in most cases.

The State Agriculture Department has been engaged in the work

of plant protection under a special scheme ever since the establishment of its district office in January, 1950, when the in-charge of these operations was a Plant Protection *Mukaddam*. Besides making the required pesticides available, the department provides the cultivators guidance and equipment to help them save their crops from insects, pests and diseases. At present (1970–71), the plant protection work in the district is under the charge of an Assistant Plant Protection Officer posted at Pali. There are four Plant Protection units at Bali, Sumerpur, Pali and Raipur besides two cotton units at Kharchi and Rani. Each Plant Protection unit is headed by an Agriculture Assistant who is assisted by 3-4 fieldmen (their total number in the district was 23 in 1970-71). There are eight centres for distributing pesticides, six attached with the six units and the other two at Sojat and Jaitaran Panchayat Samiti headquarters. While the use of the equipment for plant protection and the services of the staff is free for all cultivators, full cost of pesticides has to be borne by the users. All the Panchayat Samitis also have distribution centres, in addition to seven marketing societies and six co-operative societies working at Pali and Sumerpur. The Department also organises anti-locust operations in cases of any such attack.

The area covered for plant protection work has increased from 20,982 hectares in 1960–61 to 97,222 hectares in 1970–71, the latter including 46,361 hectares worked by the Agriculture Department and 50,861 hactares by the Panchayat Samitis. The details of work done during 1970–71 were as follows:

(Hectares)

S.No.	Particulars	Area covered
1.	Seed treatment	49,965
2.	Soil treatment against polyphagous pests	6,131
3.	Intensive treatment	2,886
4.	Rat control	11,246
5.	Field cricket control	26,568
6.	Other measures	426

Besides the above work, 6 godowns were fumigated and 1,685 quintals of grain saved against stored grain pests. The work of field cricket control was done under a special scheme on epidemic basis under which Rs. 5.27 lakhs worth of insecticides were consumed.

Departmental Activities

Agricultural development in Pali district has been receiving particular attention of the State Agriculture Department. The district, by virtue of the availability of infra-structure for the development of agriculture, had the distinction of being selected as one of the first seven

districts of India and the only one in Rajasthan, for initiation of intensive agriculture programme commonly known as the Package Programme, in the year 1961. The District Agriculture Office, which was established in 1950, consists of one District Agriculture Officer, one Seed Development Officer, one Assistant Plant Protection Officer, one Assistant Plant Entomologist, Agriculture Assistants, two for gardens, four for plant protection, two for seeds and two for cotton, three Farm Managers, seventy fieldmen, fourteen operators for plant protection and three for general duties, four assistants, six upper division clerks and 7 lower division clerks.

Besides running three seed multiplication farms, the department administers various special development programmes for different crops, minor irrigation etc. It also arranges various types of demonstrations to bring home to the cultivators the benefits of the use of improved agricultural practices and techniques. It also organises the distribution of improved varieties of seeds, fertilisers and implements. The most ambitious of the programmes taken up by the Agriculture Department was the all-inclusive Intensive Agriculture District (Package) Programme in 1961.

PACKAGE PROGRAMME—Intensive Agriculture District Programme or the Package Programme, as it is commonly known, was introduced in Pali district, from *Kharif* 1961. The programme initially covered seven Panchayat Samitis viz., Bali, Rani, Sumerpur, Kharchi Raipur, Desuri and Sojat, but was extended to three other Panchayat Samitis of Pali, Rohat and Jaitaran in 1962. Upto 1964–65, 25 per cent of the sown area and 48 per cent of the agriculturist families had been brought under this programme which aimed at increasing production by providing all infra-structural facilities in the form of irrigation, fertilisers, improved seeds and implements, soil conservation and plant protection. Special schemes and programmes for providing all these facilities were started and demon-strations held to bring home to the cultivators the benefits of scientific agriculture.

After determination of seed suited to the soil and climate of the district, foundation stock seed was distributed to registered seed growers. Seed Multiplication Farms working at Hemawas and Suraytan were re-organised and one at Erinpura Road was shifted to Sumerpur for expansion. The fruit and plant nursery at Sadri was used for growing fruit and vegetable seeds. Under Improved Seeds Programme, special staff consisting of a Seed Development Officer, two Agriculture Assistants (Seed) and complement of ministerial staff was deputed for its proper working. The foundation seed obtained from research stations was multiplied at the farms and then machanically graded and treated before distribution.

The use of chemical fertilisers increased after its benefits were demonstrated to the cultivators. Crops for which fertilisers suited specially were maize, chillies, cotton among *Kharif* and wheat, barley, potatoes and *Zira* among *Rabi* crops. The use of fertilisers in unirrigated crops like *Bajra*, *Jowar* etc., as also for some fruits and vegetables also gained ground, their consumption increasing nearly ten times within the first 4 years of the launching of the programme.

Plant protection measures, aimed at rooting out and treating agricultural diseases and pests by departmental efforts and making the measures popular among the cultivators, were also extensively adopted under the programme.

The use of improved types of implements was demonstrated by touring demonstration teams at the cultivators' fields which lead to an increased demand.

The programme also included soil conservation work, surveys, testing of soils to determine their suitability for growing of different crops and their deficiencies and requirements. Demonstrations and extensive publicity were arranged to remove the initial hesitation of the cultivators in adopting scientific agriculture.

The Package Programme was in operation in the district under the administrative control of Dy. Director of Agriculture (Package), head-quartered at Pali till May 1967. He was assisted by the departmental technicians and agriculture extension staff of the Panchayat Samitis. The achievments of the programme since its inception upto the year 1964–65 are shown in a table at Appendix VI.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE—The following tables shows figures of *Taccavi* loans distributed for various purposes through the Panchayat Samitis during the last nine years, 1962–63 to 1970–71:

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Agricultural			Community Development shadow and Pre-extension	Revenue *Taccavi*	Animal Husbandry	Minor Irrigation	Co-operation	Flood & Famine Relief
	Long term	Medium term	Short term						
1962–63	3,060.5	13.5	999.0	191.00	26.0	—	80.0	—	—
1963–64	11,690.0	0.3	174.0	240.0	32.0	—	220.0	7.7	—
1964–65	1,185.0	—	3,812.6	227.5	32.0	—	62.0	55.5	—
1965–66	967.3	3.8	2,507.7	77.0	16.0	—	140.0	53.0	—
1966–67	1,132.0	—	2,669.4	90.0	6.8	—	50.0	—	—
1967–68	171.0	—	1,306.6	57.0	18.5	—	5.5	—	4.0
1968–69	17.9	—	473.4	2.4	20.0	1.7	—	—	34.0
1969–70	—	—	2,625.4	1.7	—	—	—	—	—
1970–71	—	—	1,265.3	—	—	—	—	—	—

REGIONAL STATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, SUMERPUR[1]—This research station was established in 1961 at Mandore (Jodhpur) to develop agricultural technology for crops grown in arid and semi-arid zone comprising of western districts of Pali, Sirohi, Nagaur, Jalor, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. It was shifted to Sumerpur in 1967[2]. The Centre owns 21.25 hectares of land on which experiments are conducted to determine suitable and economical techniques of cultivation, including determination of optimum doses of fertilisers, irrigation schedules and crop mixtures, testing of varieties of seeds by conducting all-India co-ordinated trails on various crops and initiating various breeding programmes to incorporate desirable characters in agronomically superior varieties. The Centre also undertakes testing of soil and plant samples and conducts uptake studies of nutrients in different crops. The Centre is also engaged in evolving insecticidal control schedules for controlling various pests and crop diseases and undertakes studies on varietal resistance to these pests and diseases in the region.

The Centre has made important achievements in the fields of agricultural botany and chemistry, entomology, plant pathology and agronomy. Two research projects are currently in progress at the station, the first concerns the tackling of regional agricultural problems on various fronts and the second one, financed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, aims at improving of the *Til* crop.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Fodder

The sources of cattle feed in the district, as elsewhere, are green fodder crops, dry fodder, grazing lands, culturable waste land and forest areas open for grazing. Cattle fodder can thus be classed as (i) by-products of agricultural crops such as *Bhusa*, *Guar*, *Bajra*, *Karbi*, sugar-cane and certain weeds of crops suitable for fodder, (ii) cultivated fodders like *Chari*, hybrid napier, *Metha* etc., and (iii) pasture grasses. Besides, concentrated food, like oil cakes, cotton seed etc., is also given to milch cattle. In 1965-66, the grazing area per head of livestock in the district was estimated at 0.05 hectares (0.13 acres) while the per head fodder crop area was 0.048 hectares (0.12 acres). The main fodder crops grown in the district are *Guar*, *Chari Jowar*, *Chari Bajra*, *Rizka* and *Chari Methi*. The area under fodder crops in 1970-71 was 30,752 hectares, the tahsil-wise

1. Source : Office of the Officer-in-Charge, Regional Station of Agricultural Research, Sumerpur.
2. The Centre has been transferred to the control of the University of Udaipur since January, 1972.

division being Pali 9,230 hectares, Bali 8,265 hectares, Desuri 2,666 hectares, Kharchi 1,143 hectares, Sojat 2,609 hectares, Raipur 1,509 hectares and Jaitaran 5,330 hectares.

The grasses that commonly grow in the district and serve as good fodder include *Baru (Sorghum halepense)*, *Chhenki (Paspalum kora)*, *Karar (Iscilema laxum)*, *Dhaman (Pennisetum cenchroides)*, *Junjli (Andropogon feveslatus)*, and *Surwala (Heteropogon contortus)* as also *Seram (Ischosmum laxum)* which is one of the best fodder grasses.

Livestock

Pali district has a sizable livestock population which was 18.93 lakhs in 1966, working out at nearly 5 per cent of the State's livestock population. Out of the total livestock, cattle accounted for 30.90 per cent, buffaloes for 7.41 per cent, sheep 34.48 per cent and goats 25.29 per cent. Camels were only 0.77 per cent of the total livestock. The density of livestock population of the district was 153 per sq. km. as compared to the State's 107. The table at Appendix VI shows the livestock population at the time of the three quinquennial Livestock Censuses of 1956, 1961 and 1966.

CATTLE—Cattle found in the district mostly belong to the Kankrej breed[1]. Also known as Sanchori, Kankrej is one of the heaviest breeds of the country. It is a dual purpose breed, cows giving plentiful milk and bulls good for draught purposes. The average yield of a cow of this breed is 4.5 kg. to 9 kg. per diem, while the bullocks are renowned for pulling heavy weights and prove very useful for cultivating heavy types of soil. The average weight of a Kankrej animal is 360-410 kg. and the prevailing colours are black, grey and light grey. The Gir breed found in parts of the district, bordering Ajmer, is also a dual purpose breed. Though the bullocks are not very strong, the cows posses good milk strain. The bullocks are, therefore, used for light agricultural operations and for cultivating light sandy soils. The cows of this breed are getting more in demand for dairy purposes, their average milk yield being 5.5 kg. to 9 kg. per diem. The prevailing colours are red, black, yellow or spotted. Parts bordering Nagaur district have Nagauri breed of cattle.

BUFFALOES—*Desi* and Murrah breeds of buffaloes are found in the district[2]. Murrah is the best breed in India with regard to milk yield, 9-11 kg. per diem on an average, with good fat percentage. The average carcase weighs 455 kg. Buffaloes are reared mostly for dairy purposes.

GOATS—Marwari, which is a mutton breed, predominates the

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Pali.
2. *ibid.*

goat population of the district[1], though Jamuna Pari, a dual-purpose breed, is also gradually getting popular. Jamuna Pari animal has long lopping ears and long hair on the buttocks, with developed udders and long hanging teats, the average milk yield being 2.75 kg. to 3.5 kg. per diem. Marwari goats have long coats all over the body, with poorly developed udders and are much heavier than the milk type. The dressed carcase of a Marwari goat weighs 22.68 kg. on an average.

SHEEP AND WOOL—Pali district lies in the sheep-belt of Rajasthan marked for its ideal sheep development[2]. The district had a sheep population of 6.60 lakhs in 1966 coming to 7.4 per cent of the total sheep population of the whole state. Pali is placed fourth among the districts from this point of view and forms part of Jalor Sheep and Wool district. The density of sheep per sq. km. of area is 51, third among the districts of Rajasthan next only to Ajmer (58) and Sikar (55). The sheep found in the district mainly belong to the Marwari breed, which produce, on an average, 0.9 kg. to 1.8 kg. (2 lbs. to 4 lbs.) of medium and coarse qualities of wool yielding medium staple woollen yarn. Wool is generally shorn twice a year in September-October and February-March.

Pali district has considerable potential for sheep development because most of the sheep breeders are simultaneously cultivators and with the availability of irrigation facilities, sheep have not to suffer from the rigours of large scale migration and consequent deterioration.

The district has 7 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres, run by the State Sheep and Wool Department, each manned by a Sheep and Wool Extension Officer, a Supervisor, two Stock Assistants and necessary complement of class III and class IV employees. The extension staff disseminates information particularly to the progressive farmers, on improved management practices in sheep husbandry and also renders service to the sheep breeders by providing preventive and curative health cover, including washing, dosing, dipping, castration and inoculation. Shearing by machine is provided free (if the breeder sells the wool to the Department) or on nominal charges of 15 paise per sheep. The Department also purchases wool through its extension agency on competitive prices from the breeders direct, to ensure them a fair price. 61,873 kg. of wool in 1968–69, 72,577 kg. in 1969–70 and 69,185 kg. in 1970–71 were thus purchased.

A Wool Grading Centre has also been constructed at Pali though it has not been found possible to feed it and wool is sent to Jodhpur

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Pali.
2. *Survey of Woollen Industry in Rajasthan*, Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Jaipur, p. 2.

centre for grading on scientific lines and sale by open auction. One Mobile Shearing Unit has been stationed at Extension Centre, Pali for covering unserved areas for shearing of sheep. There is one Shearing-cum-Extension Shed in the district at Kharchi which is proposed to be occupied for the office of the extension centre, to provide static shearing machines.

The activities of the Sheep and Wool Department also include cross breeding of sheep through artificial insemination method in some pockets of the district to improve sheep stock and linking it with the Key Village Scheme of the Animal Husbandry Department.

Pali is one of the main wool *Mandis*, third in order of importance, in Rajasthan. The wool collection in the *Mandi* comes to about 21,000 tonnes. Wool is received generally from Osian, Jodhpur, Barmer, Balotra, and Jalor and is sent to Kandla for export.

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Fisheries

With a number of bunds and tanks, Pali district holds good scope for the development of pisciculture. Important varieties of fish found in the district are *C. Mrigal, M. Seetala* and *L. Rohita C.* The major tanks where fish are bred are Jawai dam, Kharda, Baniyawas, Latada and Rajpura bunds. These sources are auctioned by the State Fisheries Department. The district is controlled by Fisheries Development Officer, Udaipur. The income accruing to the Department during the years 1966–67 to 1970–71 was as follows[1]:

(Rupees)

Year	Income	Year	Income
1966–67	630	1969–70	14,680
1967–68	2,200	1970–71	4,400
1968–69	420		

Besides the local varieties, exotic varieties like common carp and *Mahaseer* have been introduced in the district by the Fisheries Department. Jawai dam was developed as a major source of fish breeding in the district and fish of common carp liberated in the dam.

Poultry

There is no government poultry farm in the district, but 67 private farms had been registered by the Animal Husbandry Department till 1970–71. Applied Nutrition Programme is in operation in the district since 1968 at Pali, for the development of poultry in the area. Improved

1. Source : Office of the Fisheries Development Officer, Udaipur.

breeds of birds are distributed under this programme to private breeders who are encouraged to set up farms with the help of technical know-how and training as well as financial and other help rendered by the Department. A total of Rs. 10,000 were given to breeders as loans in the year 1965–66 through Panchayat Samiti, Jaitaran.

The following are the details of work done under Applied Nutrition Programme during the year 1969–70 and 1970–71:

(Number)

Particulars	1969–70	1970–71
1. Birds received	1,534	1,164
2. Birds distributed	886	229
3. Production of eggs	12,070	6,822
4. Eggs supplied for table use	10,177	5,342
5. Eggs supplied to schools for distribution to children	1,854	1,338

Stock Improvement

Improvement of breeds of animals and poultry is a major function of the Animal Husbandry Department in the district. A scheme of stock improvement is under operation in the district under which the department distributed improved breed animals, besides providing financial and other encouragement to private breeders to rear these breeds. 52 Kankrej bulls, 2 Nagauri bulls, one Gir bull, 22 Murrah buffalo bulls, 9 Jamnapari bucks and 2 Bikaneri stud camels had been distributed under the scheme till 1970–71. Besides, the Panchayat Samitis also keep and distribute these for breeding purposes. 378 bulls, 111 buffalo bulls, 6 bucks and 2 stud camels are available with the ten Panchayat Samitis. The Department registeres private breeding farms to accord recognition for the purpose of providing them with technical and financial assistance. The number of these farms during 1970–71 was as follows:

Cattle breeding farms	143
Horse breeding farms	19
Sheep farms	94
Pigree farms	20
Poultry farms	67

KEY VILLAGE SCHEME—This scheme is operating in the district since 1963–64 when the scheme headquarters were shifted from Sanchor in Jalor district to Pali. There are ten sub-centres at Gundoj, Khairwa, Kharda, Sonai, Miniyari, Roopawas, Bhambholai, Basi, Denda and Jadan. Three Kankrej bulls, one Gir bull, two Murrah buffalo bulls and two

Jamnapari bucks have been kept at the headquarters for breeding by artificial insemination at the sub-centres and hospitals.

The following table shows the details of work done under the scheme during the years 1963–64 to 1970–71[1]:

(Number)

Year	Bulls kept	Artificial inseminations performed	Natural services performed	Castrations done	Animals treated	Inoculations done
1963–64	6	—	200	—	2,357	988
1964–65	10	116	234	—	5,383	1,243
1965–66	14	138	416	—	7,815	470
1966–67	17	263	573	113	7,547	2,567
1967–68	17	458	680	155	5,803	1,648
1968–69	15	210	406	129	4,437	3,626
1969–70	12	313	147	201	5,341	5,781
1970–71	7	1,117	150	444	5,993	5,257

Artificial insemination work has also been started since August 1970 at veterinary hospitals at Sojat and Sumerpur.

The work done under the Mass Castration Scheme which was in operation in the district from 1961–62 to 1966–67 was as follows:

(Number)

Year	Castrations performed
1961–62	1,919
1962–63	7,515
1963–64	15,079
1964–65	18,175
1965–66	20,005
1966–67	21,518

GAUSHALAS—The following private *Gaushalas* are working in the district:

1. Umed Mills Gaushala, Pali
2. Umed Gaushala, Sojat City
3. Jeev Daya Prani Gaushala, Sadri
4. Pinjra Pol Gaushala, Sadri
5. Jeev Pinjra Pol Gaushala, Takhatgarh
6. Pinjara Pol Gaushala, Ghanerao
7. Gaushala, Jaitaran.
8. Sumati Shiksha Sadan Gaushala, Ranawas
9. Gaushala, Bali.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer, in-charge, Key Village Scheme, Pali.

Besides serving as sources of milk supply, these *Gaushalas* tend calves and sell or supply bulls for breeding purposes.

Veterinary Institutions

Facilities for the development of animal husbandry as also for the control and treatment of animal diseases were extended in the district in 1950, with the opening of the District Animal Husbandry Office. Prior to that 4 veterinary hospitals were working at Pali, Sojat, Bali and Sumerpur.

At present (1970–71), there are ten veterinary hospitals at Pali, Sojat, Jaitaran, Marwar Junction, Rani, Bali, Desuri, Sumerpur, Takhatgarh and Rohat and two dispensaries at Kalu and Sadri, besides a dispensary at Raipur, working under the Panchayat Samiti. There is also a mobile unit at Pali. All the Panchayat Samitis have, in addition, veterinary staff consisting of a stockman, a compounder and three class IV employees. Besides working towards checking and controlling the spread of diseases, the veterinary staff of Animal Husbandry Department and Panchayat Samitis, renders technical advice and encourage the breeders to improve the breeds of animals by providing the necessary facilities. The following table shows the work done by the veterinary institutions during the years 1957–58 to 1970–71[1]:

(Number)

Year	Animals treated	Cases supplied with medicine	Vaccinations performed	Castrations done
1957–58	31,302	1,308	38,542	13,705
1958–59	34,583	13,107	36,683	9,808
1959–60	89,237	18,746	31,417	16,807
1960–61	1,53,926	7,463	34,734	10,725
1961–62	1,63,542	5,856	36,290	16,954
1962–63	21,889	18,704	56,177	23,564
1963–64	94,742	10,319	96,613	16,947
1964–65	5,24,399	21,516	85,312	15,079
1965–66	4,37,208	20,417	76,215	1,353
6196–67	6,45,321	20,896	53,176	1,896
1967–68	6,86,407	27,998	42,632	1,904
1968–69	6,54,913	31,463	40,785	975
1969–70	1,08,900	73,215	8,353	2,512
1970–71	1,51,789	45,552	4,128	683

The work done by the Panchayat Samitis since 1964–65 has been as follows[2]:

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Pali.
2. *Ibid.*

(Number)

Year	Animals treated	Cases supplied with medicine	Vaccinations performed	Castrations done	Sheep supplied with medicine
1964–65	98,041	9,762	30,687	3,746	9,873
1965–66	64,879	8,431	49,864	8,994	6,480
1966–67	71,304	18,625	37,685	9,075	19,314
1967–68	1,87,543	20,918	40,863	21,704	15,992
1968–69	1,26,677	92,022	37,051	39,200	18,584
1969–70	15,919	14,960	45,442	5,492	16,007
1970–71	24,787	18,871	83,630	6,511	19,508

The performance of the mobile veterinary unit started in July 1967 is shown in the following table:

(Number)

Year	Rinderpest vaccinations performed	Other vaccinations performed	Animals treated	Cases supplied with medicine	Castrations
1967–68	49,500	2,484	700	97	100
1968–69	49,101	909	730	563	180
1969–70	49,917	1,865	715	465	260
1970–71	63,830	1,315	1,806	894	176

Livestock Diseases[1]

The diseases commonly affecting animals in the district are Rinderpest, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter and Anthrax. Sheep and Goat Pox and Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia also sometimes claim a few lives. Foot and mouth diseases, though more extensive, rarely prove fatal.

RINDERPEST—Rinderpest or cattle plague, locally known as *Mata*, is the most destructive virus disease of cloven-footed animals, such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs etc. This disease is usually conveyed by contaminated feed and water. The incumbation period is about three to seven days. About the fourth to sixth day, the animal develops temperature of 104° to 106° F, which reaches the peak in 24 to 48 hours and lasts for about two to four days. The animal is dull, with congested conjuctive lachrymation and dryness of the muzzle. There is an arching of the back with rigours, loss of appetite and constipation. These symptoms are followed by the passing of soft faeces and this soon develops into shooting diarrhoea with a foetid smell in the faeces which is often stained with blood. About the seventh to ninth day, the characteristic lesions of

1. *Cattle Diseases and Treatment* and *Diseases of Sheep and Goats*, Department of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

rinderpest appear on the buccal mucous membrane, inside of the lips and on the gums under surface of tongue as also in the intestines, rendering the animal incapable of feeding which reduces it to a skeleton resulting in ultimate death. This disease usually has an acute course lasting from 4 to 10 days. The mortality in case of an outbreak may range from 20 to 90 per cent.

Rinderpest is being controlled by vaccinating the animals. In case of an outbreak, the affected animals are secluded to bar others from contracting the infection, and given treatment.

HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA (HS)—Locally known as *Galgotu*, this is also a dangerous disease, claiming a heavy toll of life among cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats particularly in low lying areas. It is caused by *Pasteurella boviseptica*. The disease generally runs an acute course and the victim often develops a highly septicaemic condition and dies within a course of 24 hours of infection. The symptoms are high body tempetarure, 104° to 106°F and fast pulse, inflamatory swelling of throat and adjacent tissues extending to the head and neck and occasionally to other regions. The animal feels restless and great difficulty in respiration, leading to laboured breathing through the mouth with a peculiar sound. The lungs, particularly the anterior lobes, show consolidation. In broncho-pneumonic form the pleura is swollen and haemorrhagic.

BLACK QUARTER—This disease is not very wide-spread and affects young animals (3 months to 2 years) more than adults, occuring with the on-set of the rains. The disease is caused by *Clostridium chauvoel*. Its course is very rapid, generally 48 hours from the on-set of the symptoms. Incubation period lasts from one to five days. There is high fever, with a hot, tense, painful swelling usually on well developed muscular areas such as one of the quarters, generally the hinder quarter. The skin of the affected area becomes dry and dark giving the appearance of leather, is cold and insensible, liable to crack and crepitates on pressure due to presence of gas in it. When swelling is incised and opened a dark frothy fluid escapes with a smell. With the passage of time, the inflicted animal becomes more and more dull, lies down, refuses to move, then becomes unconscious and dies within 24 hours of commencement of the symptoms.

ANTHRAX—It is known as a disease which results in sudden death of the affected animals. It is caused by *Bacillus anthracis* which is a somewhat large rod-shaped organism able to form itself into a spore. The death comes after a brief struggle with blood-tinged foamy discharge from the mouth and nostrils and blood from anus. In acute and sub-acute cases, there is a considerable rise in body temperature, from 105° to 107° F

with signs of intense pain, restlessness, stamping of foot and congestion of mucous membrane of eyes and mouth. Swelling may appear on different parts of the body which are neither painful nor hot. The animal may suddenly collapse and die within 10 to 36 hours. The disease is communicable to human beings. The course is more rapid among sheep and goats with hardly any symptoms preceding death. The disease affects the blood so as to cause its destruction and loss of function.

The control of all these diseases is attempted by vaccinating the animals and in case of outbreaks, precautionary and curative steps are taken by the vaterinary institutions working in the district.

The following table shows the figures of outbreaks, attacks and casualities in cases of various categories of diseases during the years 1967–68 to 1970–71[1]:

(No.)

Disease	1967–68			1968–69			1969–70			1970–71		
	Outbreaks	Attacks	Deaths	Outbreaks	Attacks	Deaths	Outbreaks	Attacks	Deaths	Outbreaks	Attacks	Deaths
1. Rinderpest	12	565	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	45	5
2. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	7	353	22	1	10	8	1	11	4	1	1	1
3. Black Quarter	4	21	20	2	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Anthrax	1	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Foot and Mouth Diseases	4	140	—	21	1381	—	1	22	—	—	—	—
6. Sheep & Goat pox	1	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Contagious pleuro-pneumonia	1	35	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	28	2
8. Others	—	—	—	4	1200	5	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cattle Exhibition and Fairs

EXHIBITION—One State-level Kankrej cattle exhibition is being organised every year on the eve of *Shivratri* since 1961, at Falna in Bali tahsil. Prizes and shield are awarded to the winning enteries in the exhibition, which serve to encourage the breeders and help development of animal husbandry in the area and elsewhere. The cattle breeders also get an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the latest and scientific breeding techniques. They are also able to correctly assess the value of

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Pali.

their cattle. The exhibits on the occasion consist of Kankrej cattle and improved buffaloes, goats, sheep, camel and poultry.

The following table gives some of the features of the exhibition, during the years 1966–67 to 1970–71:

Year	Animals exhibited (Number)	Prizes distributed (Rupees)
1966–67	315	3,210
1967–68	435	3,668
1968–69	465	4,118
1969–70	562	3,220
1970–71	765	2,948

FAIRS—No state level cattle fair is organised anywhere in the district. The following local cattle fairs are organised by Municipal Boards and Panchayat Samitis[1]:

S.No.	Name of the fair	Place	Organisers	When held
1.	Manpura Cattle Fair	Manpura	Panchayat Samiti, Pali	March
2.	Ramapeer Cattle Fair	Chandwas	Panchayat Samiti, Sojat	December
3.	Pabuji Cattle Fair	Birantiya Kalan	Panchayat Samiti, Raipur	August
4.	Shitla Cattle Fair	Raipur	–do–	March
5.	Nimaj Cattle Fair	Nimaj	Panchayat Samiti, Jaitaran	February–March
6.	Triveshi Mahadeo Cattle Fair	Jojawar	Panchayat Samiti, Kharchi	October
7.	Jhaleshwar Mahadeo Cattle Fair	Jawali	Panchayat Samiti, Rani	May
8.	Nima-ka-Nath Cattle Fair	Phalna	Panchayat Samiti, Bali	February–March
9.	Phool Dol Cattle Fair	Rohat	Panchayat Samiti, Rohat	March–April
10.	Bagri Cattle Show	Bagri	Panchayat Samiti, Sojat	March–April
11.	Sojat Cattle Fair	Sojat City	Municipal Board, Sojat	April
12.	Bali Cattle Fair	Bali	Municipal Board, Bali	December–January

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Pali.

The number of animals assembled and sold along with the income accruing from these fairs organised by local bodies have been as follows:

Year	Animals Assembled (Number)	Animals sold (Number)	Cost of animals sold (Rs.)	Income to the organising bodies (Rs.)
1967–68	12,924	2,748	1,08,655	10,183
1968–69	12,076	3,144	5,11,346	17,367
1969–70	11,253	2,383	2,97,236	12,140
1970–71	6,586	1,696	2,06,747	10,017

FAMINES

Most of the area included in Pali district was classified as that part of the erstwhile Marwar State which was considered less susceptible to famines[1]. This tract was considered comparatively richer and did not entirely depend on the rain. Numerous wells that existed in these portions of land, enclosed within the feeders of Luni, proved sufficient to produce wet crops for the sustenance of villagers, though for meeting fodder requirements of cattle, there was complete dependence on the rain.

Early famines[2], affecting the Marwar State occurred in 1792, 1804, 1812–13, 1833–34, 1837–38, 1848–49, 1850 and 1853–54. Of these, 1812–13 visitation was said to be most calamitous, gripping the whole State completely, both from the point of view of failure of crops and the scarcity of water, resulting in appaling mortality among human beings. The cattle, were, however, saved with abundant grass available. The famine of 1868–69 equally gripped the whole of the State and was the severest in that such a simultaneous failure of grain and forage had never been experienced before. The price of wheat was 5½ seers per rupee and water was sold at the capital city (Jodhpur) at 1½ to 2½ annas (9 paise to 15 paise) per *Ghara* or earthen-pot. There was enormous human and cattle emigration to Gujarat and Malwa, but as these territories were equally distressed, the emigrants died in large numbers. Even the survivors, who returned, had to face a recurrence of the calamity of delayed rain and many of them fell prey to cholera that broke out. As if this was not enough, when after the crops were sown on the arrival of rains, swarms of locusts brought unprecedented misery to the land. To crown all, the heavy rains of September and October were followed by a virulent outbreak of fever to which about one-fifth of the entire population of the

1. *Famine Code* for 1891–92, Jodhpur, 1894, p. 1.
2. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. III–A, *The Western Rajputana States Residency and Bikaner Agency*, and *Administration Reports of Marwar (Jodhpur) State*, for various years.

State was said to have succumbed. The State abolished import duty on grain and placed Rs. 1 lakh at the disposal of the Public Works Department in 1869 for relief works. Food was distributed at various places by some of the *Ranis, Thakurs* and wealthy inhabitants.

In 1871–72, the *Kharif* crops entirely failed in certain districts and in the following year, they were injured by locust. Next severe famine was in 1877–78, when the yield of *Kharif* crops was one-fourth and of the *Rabi* one-fifth of the usual outturn. Large human and cattle emigration and loss of life resulted. The year 1891–92 was one of triple famine of grain, water and fodder. The whole of the State was affected but the distress was less acute in the area now included in Pali district. The provisions of the Famine Code for Native States were put into practice for the first time during the course of this famine.

A succession of bad seasons since 1895–96, culminated in the terrible famine of 1899–1900 due to the failure of rains in most parts of Marwar State. As a result, *Kharif* crops were completely lost and there was no sowing for *Rabi* crops. There was heavy mortality among those who tried to emigrate to Malwa, which was equally afflicted by the distress. The mortality among cattle was estimated at 1½ million. Relief works were started on a large scale in the autumn of 1899 and continued till September 1900, wherein 30 million units[1] were relieved at a cost of Rs. 29.3 lakhs besides Rs. 9.75 lakhs of land revenue suspension and Rs. 21 thousand worth of other concessions in the form of free and unrestricted grazing facilities etc. Gratuitous relief took the form of community kitchens, poor houses, orphanages and doles of grain.

Scanty and badly distributed rainfall in 1904 resulted in partial failure of *Kharif* crops, among others, in Pali *Nizamat*. The usual measures of relief viz., relief works, gratuitous relief, advances to cultivators, remissions in land revenue, transport of food and fodder by rail and other available means, the construction of fuel and fodder reserves, provided protection from the extreme effects of the drought. Above all, the migratory habits of the people provided a big safeguard against loss.

The next serious famine occurred in the year 1915–16 due to an almost total failure of the monsoons of 1915 resulting in scarcity of grain and fodder throughout the State of Marwar. Large scale emigration of men and cattle to Malwa resulted. Relief works were started in October 1915 and continued till June 1916 relieving 16.65 lakh units, besides another 43.5 thousand units relieved on works started by the civil agency. The total cost of famine relief operations to the Marwar State exchequer

1 A unit meant one person relieved for one day.

amounted to Rs. 12.32 lakhs. A concession was given on the transportation of fodder and grass and gratuitous relief was provided in the form of doles and poor houses, at a cost of Rs. 56.4 thousand. The total famine expenditure during the year amounted Rs. 26.60 lakhs. Deficient rainfall resulted in the failure of *Kharif* crops during 1924–25 and consequently famine was declared. Besides sanctioning Rs. 15 lakhs in relief works, gratuitous relief, grant of recoverable and irrecoverable *Taccavi* for deepening tanks and wells, opening of grass depots and running of poor houses, the State banned the export of edible grains and fodder out of Marwar for one year, removed restrictions on the export of animals and gave a general remission in the rentals.

Famine was declared again in 1936–37, due to the complete failure of rains in certain *Parganas* of the Marwar State and partial failure in others. Relief operations were undertaken which consisted of grant of famine *Taccavi* amounting to Rs. 76.78 thousand for purchase of seeds, implements and bullocks for the next *Rabi* and *Kharif* sowings, opening fodder depots all over the State and grant of remission in land revenue. Private philanthropists also contributed to the State's efforts at providing relief.

RECENT FAMINES[1]—Since Independence and the formation of Rajasthan, the intensity of distress caused by the recurring drought conditions have been considerably reduced with the expansion of the means of artificial irrigation and the adoption of the programmes aimed at development of agriculture in the district. However, the dependence of agriculture on rains is still predominant and frequent drought and famine conditions are still the fate of this district, like many others.

During the last decade, the district has been facing drought conditions, though not uniformly severe, almost continuously from 1963–64 to 1970–71, except during 1965–66 and 1967–68. In 1963–64, Pali was declared as a famine stricken district by the State Government on 31st July, 1963. Over 4.02 lakhs of population residing in 501 villages of all the seven tahsils of the district were affected. The expenditure on famine relief works taken up by the State Revenue, Irrigation and Public Works Departments, providing employment to 5,049 persons, was of the order of Rs. 7.80 lakhs. Another Rs. 4 thousand were spent on arrangement of fodder, besides Rs. 6 thousand on gratuitous relief and Rs. 95 lakhs as loans and famine *Taccavi*. Besides, employment was provided through selected *Khadi* institutions and 33 per cent subsidy provided on 850 *Charkhas* (spinning wheels) and 100 handlooms distributed to spinners

1. Source : Famine Relief Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

through these institutions at a total cost of over Rs. 5 thousand. Grain distribution through fair price shops and water supply arrangements were made for the affected population and fodder depots for cattle were opened at seven places. During 1964–65, a total of Rs. 20.5 lakhs was sanctioned for famine relief works administered by various agencies of the State e.g. Public Works Department (27 works), Irrigation Department (1 work), and Revenue Department (7 works). Gratuitous relief granted amounted to Rs. 10 thousand and water supply and fodder arrangements etc., cost another Rs. 1.12 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively. For the transportation of grains for the affected population, Rs. 5 thousand were sanctioned and Rs. 5.50 lakhs were distributed as famine *Taccavi*. A total of 16,971 persons were employed on the relief works in the district.

During 1965–66 and 1966–67 (*Samvat* 2022) again, 109 villages in Bali, Raipur and Jaitaran tahsils were declared as famine stricken, affecting 1.92 lakhs of population and 1.97 lakhs heads of cattle. Besides, granting suspension of revenue collection amounting to Rs. 11.08 lakhs, the State Government started 24 Public Works Department works at a cost of 10.16 lakhs and another 4 irrigation works costing 1 83 lakhs. Rs. 78.8 lakhs were spent on relief works through the revenue agencies, besides Rs. 1.3 thousand given as gratuitous relief and Rs. 13.2 thousand spent on water supply arrangements. The total expenditure during these two years came to Rs. 12.99 lakhs. Famine *Taccavi* amounted to Rs. 4.54 lakhs, granted for digging and repair of wells, installation of pumping sets, purchase of bullocks and fodder etc. A total of 159 fair price shops, 21 in urban and 138 in rural areas, were opened from where wheat and wheat flour were distributed. The State Medical and Health Department and Indian Red Cross Society also helped the relief operations by distributing skimmed milk, multivitamin tablets etc. During the latter half of 1966–67 (*Samvat* 2023), the scarcity conditions became more widespread and gripped 554 village of all the seven tahsils of the district. The State Government granted suspension of Rs. 5.47 of revenue, besides starting relief works which provided employment to 4,421 persons.

The famine in year 1968-69 (*Samvat* 2025) was the most severe in that it gripped the whole of the area of the district in all the 853 villages and their inhabitants. Famine was declared on 26th November, 1968 with suspension of land revenue amounting to Rs. 44.29 lakhs. On the last day of the year, 23 works were in operation with 21,354 persons working on them. The total cost of famine relief operations in the district came to Rs. 33 lakhs including Rs. 3.60 lakhs of *Taccavi* granted and Rs. 0.12 lakh given away as gratuitous relief.

In 1969–70, out of the total of 853 villages of the district, 818 were declared to be scarcity affected, the extent of damage to crops in 109 villages being 50 to 62.5 per cent (8 to 10 annas in a rupee), in 111 villages from 62.5 to 75 per cent (10 to 12 annas in a rupee) and in the rest of 598 villages it was above 75 per cent.

Different agencies of the State Government started 339 relief works at a total cost of Rs. 147.82 lakhs which provided employment to 68,094 persons. The details about these works were as follows:

Administering Agency	Works (No.)	Labourers employed (Number)	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
Public Works Department	97	27,794	75.80
Irrigation Department	51	26,791	37.12
Soil Conservation (Agriculture) Department	41	11,579	20.59
Forest Department	14	1,791	3.26
Revenue Department	111	—	8.66
Panchayat Samitis	25	139	2.39
TOTAL	339	68,094	147.82

Besides, famine *Taccavi* loans to the tune of Rs. 2.07 lakhs were disbursed till the end of the year. The early part of 1970-71 was again a difficult year in that food, water and fodder was equally scarce. Arrangements for the distribution of fodder were made at convenient places on the migration routes at a cost of Rs. 7.24 lakhs. The transportation of food to scarcity areas itself cost Rs. 7,203. Besides relief works, a subsidy on *Charkhas* and *Karghas* (looms) amounting to Rs. 753 was given to weavers, by Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Sangh, Sojat. *Taccavi* loans were given to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs and gratuitous relief to the disabled and old amounted to Rs. 0.53 lakhs.

APPENDIX I

Land Utilisation in Pali District

('000 Hectares)

Year	Total Area		Forests	Not available for cultivation		Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land			Fallow land		Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
	Geographical area	Reporting area for land utilisation purposes		Land put to non agricultural uses	Barren and uncultivated land	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Culturable waste	Fallows other than current fallows	Current fallows			
1958–59	1,241	1,220	52	45	181	63	2	39	214	152	471	21	493
1959–60	1,241	1,221	57	41	172	70	1	33	190	130	526	32	559
1960–61	1,241	1,221	66	41	164	72	+	37	191	164	485	17	502
1961–62	1,241	1,221	64	39	168	74	+	30	169	119	558	34	592
1962–63	1,241	1,221	62	46	162	79	+	23	155	157	537	26	563
1963–64	1,241	1,222	60	49	160	80	1	20	184	150	518	19	537
1964–65	1,241	1,222	63	51	157	79	—	16	172	121	563	24	587
1965–66	1,241	1,222	60	47	162	81	—	16	167	117	572	24	596

+ Negligible

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1960 onwards.

APPENDIX II

Tanks used for irrigation in Pali District

S.No.	Name of the Tank	Actual Irrigated area (Hectares)			
		1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
1.	K. Bankli	288.9	Nil	Nil	—
2.	Ungti Meera (Kurki)	2.0	76.4	—	—
3.	Welar	14.5	10.5	Nil	—
4.	Latada	140.8	94.6	—	—
5.	Raghunathpura	32.7	36.0	12.1	—
6.	Dantiwara	148.5	33.9	—	—
7.	Shivnath Sagar	63.5	42.0	12.5	—
8.	Mithri	—	—	3.6	774.9
9.	Sadri	666.5	146.4	67.5	—
10.	Rajpura	404.2	29.9	48.5	—
11.	Muthana	22.2	188.1	119.7	2.8
12.	Kana	124.2	118.9	8.9	—
13.	Kolar	19.0	26.3	8.9	—
14.	Bagol	26.7	12.5	5.6	—
15.	Magar Talab	—	—	—	—
16.	Gurha Gopinath	11.7	2.8	—	—
17.	Sellikinal	—	—	—	—
18.	Sumer Anicut	—	—	—	—
19.	Dingor	75.2	50.5	—	101.1
20.	Saran	—	—	—	—
21.	Jograwas	314.0	96.7	—	—
22.	Baniyanwas	—	309.1	172.7	555.2
23.	Giri	—	—	—	—
24.	Gulab Sagar	21.0	—	—	—
25.	Bar	—	—	—	—
26.	Lohria	214.8	232.6	—	209.6
27.	Sonia	75.6	—	—	—
28.	Maniyari	—	—	—	—
29.	Dhakri	—	—	—	—
30.	Sardar Samand	364.5	846.1	87.0	7,759.8
31.	Chopra	411.5	232.2	—	1,066.7
32.	Borimada	40.4	191.8	—	143.2
33.	Khanri	0.4	—	—	—
34.	Bhoombhaliya	—	25.4	2.8	—
35.	Phutia	—	—	—	—
36.	Neembli	131.9	—	—	—
37.	Bambolai	—	—	—	—
38.	Khiwandi	—	—	—	—

Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Jawai Canals Division, Sumerpur.

APPENDIX III

Irrigation by crops in Pali District

(Hectares)

Year	Food crops (other than sugarcane)	Sugarcane	Cotton	Others	Total (gross) irrigated area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957–58	1,13,119	23	8,284	8,150	1,29,576
1958–59	1,04,182	8	9,685	6,896	1,20,771
1959–60	1,11,864	4	7,610	6,739	1,26,217
1960–61	1,01,092	4	6,185	7,514	1,14,795
1961–62	1,28,126	7	8,646	7,291	1,44,070
1962–63	1,07,603	11	7,540	9,247	1,24,401
1963–64	91,532	12	6,578	11,114	1,09,236
1964–65	1,01,928	19	6,945	7,170	1,16,062
1965–66	1,01,765	34	8,316	7,490	1,17,605
1966–67	97,540	19	8,840	7,741	1,14,140
1967–68	1,00,488	13	8,809	18,813	1,28,123
1968–69	1,07,995	32	9,826	9,931	1,27,784
1969–70	60,152	16	5,490	8,938	74,596
1970–71	1,14,131	4	3,880	5,328	1,23,343

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX IV

Area and Production of Crops in Pali District

(Area in hectares & Production in tonnes)

Year	*Bajra*		*Jowar*		Maize		Wheat		Barley		Rice		Small Millets	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958–59	93,810	12,827	1,24,416	22,869	19,120	12,747	59,885	41,499	29,491	26,442	11	5	3,065	1,137
1959–60	93,223	26,123	1,15,482	26,276	22,851	14,958	71,473	70,017	33,254	32,612	12	6	3,210	1,194
1960–61	1,11,780	19,545	99,662	11,617	26,166	26,131	53,090	50,460	29,087	27,254	11	2	4,683	1,306
1961–62	1,13,168	22,957	1,36,383	10,241	25,503	17,122	84,117	71,934	33,654	41,491	22	5	4,280	1,193
1962–63	90,245	14,970	1,15,408	13,064	25,503	14,978	59,928	50,645	29,107	35,984	54	12	4,063	1,136
1963–64	93,207	6,895	85,841	4,041	25,235	15,472	47,846	27,671	27,043	21,732	19	8	4,267	1,187
1964–65	1,29,871	31,004	1,26,569	12,484	25,660	14,467	62,823	55,276	26,655	25,065	42	26	4,977	1,440
1965–66	1,18,432	25,487	79,935	5,107	26,718	13,896	63,882	52,255	24,137	23,715	34	7	5,131	1,484
1966–67	1,28,521	17,736	70,339	3,376	24,948	12,898	58,218	49,369	26,485	18,407	35	23	5,759	1,612
1967–68	1,11,788	30,036	65,337	6,207	22,352	14,104	81,121	72,279	33,560	39,399	28	18	6,656	2,140
1968–69	1,26,387	13,397	31,126	374	29,082	15,588	51,307	44,073	30,824	26,447	28	16	5,303	1,510
1969–70	1,52,571	7,171	66,509	931	28,913	4,221	23,342	15,756	17,247	12,608	12	Neg.	1,823	57
1970–71	1,81,614	1,54,735	1,09,183	57,649	26,984	21,695	81,793	96,516	30,124	36,149	39	4	3,050	2,433

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

Area and Production of crops in Pali District

(Area in hectares & Production in tonnes)

Year	Gram		Other *Kharif* Pulses		*Tur*		Other *Rabi* Pulses	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958–59	16,414	8,886	15,592	5,794	535	96	1	Neg.
1959–60	25,528	6,908	16,375	6,091	68	12	—	—
1960–61	6,518	1,105	12,792	4,757	337	62	3	1
1961–62	18,816	8,444	13,817	4,949	126	22	6	2
1962–63	13,292	2,350	16,285	7,333	153	27	2	1
1963–64	11,436	1,406	13,391	6,008	92	8	2	1
1964–65	9,403	2,846	16,134	10,274	36	22	3	1
1965–66	14,458	5,274	19,660	10,519	187	24	560	264
1966–67	11,342	5,259	24,291	10,350	99	38	4	2
1967–68	23,390	18,553	32,905	11,580	246	112	8	8
1968–69	3,133	1,615	23,722	3,326	468	99	7	5
1969–70	795	296	19,222	828	234	8	5	4
1970–71	22,232	12,361	21,806	11,608	41	26	1	—

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

Area and Production of Important Crops in Pali district

(Area in hectares & Production in tonnes)

Year	Sesame		Rape & Mustard		Linseed		Groundnut		Castor seed		Sugarcane	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958–59	83,965	24,563	6,345	1,705	1	—	1,031	191	49	22	8	376
1959–60	1,22,734	14,444	2,740	384	728	152	1,082	201	51	23	Neg.	20
1960–61	96,032	9,576	1,399	291	28	8	1,806	384	32	15	4	183
1961–62	1,13,130	18,893	2,620	359	46	9	1,251	225	61	28	7	325
1962–63	1,39,116	17,930	1,843	758	76	19	1,823	1,140	78	7	12	528
1963–64	1,07,547	4,460	2,160	305	2	—	1,755	1,098	93	11	12	173
1964–65	1,17,837	12,679	1,176	446	233	53	1,140	713	76	1	19	12
1965–66	1,28,845	10,254	1,417	474	30	4	1,251	398	32	4	34	213
1966–67	1,45,277	14,382	1,483	314	23	4	1,435	489	47	16	19	142
1967–68	1,44,977	21,312	3,097	1,020	35	12	2,297	709	375	218	13	285
1968–69	1,16,083	3,134	941	426	30	7	4,264	594	63	21	32	13
1969–70	82,237	576	755	345	2	1	1,745	19	40	—	16	10
1970–71	1,16,083	3,134	2,202	2,125	121	45	1,130	759	79	44	4	131

APPENDIX IV (Concld.)

Area and Production of Crops in Pali district

(Area in hectares & Production in tonnes)

Year	Chillies		Potatoes		Cotton+		Tobacco		Sann-hemp+	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1958–59	2,352	843	14	39	9,856	8,263	217	220	220	338
1959–60	2,666	3,723	33	89	8,015	2,341	289	365	189	140
1960–61	4,988	6,959	105	195	6,379	4,773	165	204	153	46
1961–62	2,658	3,382	101	180	8,922	6,341	129	164	206	55
1962–63	2,727	3,504	45	87	7,796	4,259	140	177	252	353
1963–64	3,268	2,051	25	24	6,915	3,473	178	50	257	273
1964–65	3,118	2,792	57	185	7,464	4,439	348	181	339	360
1965–66	2,908	2,384	45	114	8,900	6,319	135	64	418	81
1966–67	2,750	2,009	11	19	9,546	7,312	118	70	330	131
1967–68	3,724	4,094	59	94	9,730	8,667	118	97	496	240
1968–69	2,355	3,145	61	112	10,836	8,930	166	67	131	35
1969–70	2,403	570	78	3	7,307	2,422	58	15	163	Neg.
1970–71	2,503	2,288	24	33	4,773	6,682	133	70	118	23

+Production of cotton and sann-hemp is in bales of 191 kg. and 180 kg. each respectively.

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX V

Agricultural Machinery and Implements in use in Pali District

	1956[1]	1961[2]	1966[3]
1. Ploughs	82,242	93,149	96,663
Wooden	82,088	92,745	95,811
Iron	154	404	852
2. Carts	28,043	33,888	33,512
3. Sugarcane crushers	22	1	6
4. Oil engines water pumps for irrigation purposes	83	135	396
5. Electric pumps for irrigation purposes	8	20	119
6. Tractors			
(a) Government	5	12	15
(b) Private	75	117	234
7. *Ghanis*			
(a) Five kg. capacity & over	688	884	779
(b) Less than five kg. capacity	539	485	472
8. Improved implements			
(a) Harrow and cultivators	—	—	401
(b) Seed drills	—	—	578
(c) Threshers	—	—	44
(d) Rotary chaff cutters	—	—	65
(e) Sprayers and dusters	—	—	116

1. *The Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report, 1956*, pp. 20–21.
2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1961*, pp. 56–57.
3. *ibid., 1966*, pp. 92–93.

APPENDIX VI

Achievements under Intensive Agriculture District (Package) Programme in Pali district

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1.	Cultivators covered	Number and	7,100	18,921	26,115	46,691
		% of total	(6)	(19)	(28)	(48)
2.	Area covered	Hectares	18,563	33,242	83,245	1,20,953
		and Percentage of total	(3.6)	(7.8)	(16.6)	(25)
3.	Improved seeds supplied					
	Kharif	Quintals	3,391.30	5,786.82	1,854.15	2,355.72
	Rabi	,,	13,363.57	4,228.72	4,184.71	19,753.87
4.	Chemical fertilisers supplied					
	Nitrogenous	Tonnes	1,168	1,422	766	2,098
	Phosphatic	,,	698	456	343	955
5.	Plant protection					
	Medicines supplied	Kg.	2,14,973.27	77,917.9	46,613.78	77,436.77
		Litres	197.77	87.2	246.45	462.24
	Cost	Rs.	10,688	23,125	27,652	30,000
6.	Improved implements distributed	Number	100	971	1,030	5,000
7.	Demonstrations	Number	237	670	724	780
8.	Soil conservation	Hectares	887	2,592	2,147	9,910
9.	Soil testing samples	Number	4,670	6,466	3,884	3,763

Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Pali.

APPENDIX VII

Livestock and Poultry Population in Pali District

(Number)

	1956[1]	1961[2]	1966[3]
CATTLE	4,82,141	5,93,105	5,85,022
Males over 3 years	1,68,606	2,02,586	2,01,052
Breeding	828	751	739
Working	1,64,189	1,98,241	1,97,260
Others	3,589	3,594	3,053
Females over 3 years	1,51,189	1,90,506	1,89,401
In milk	67,447	76,867	77,170
Dry	69,488	91,844	97,180
Others	14,254	21,795	15,051
Young stock (3 years and under)	1,62,346	2,00,013	1,94,569
BUFFALOES	1,07,654	1,47,286	1,40,746
Males over 3 years	10,931	14,742	15,137
Breeding	417	420	333
Working	10,053	13,582	14,376
Others	461	740	428
Females over 3 years	44,159	66,272	62,826
In milk	22,300	32,719	31,994
Dry	17,268	23,710	24,814
Others	4,591	9,843	6,018
Young stock (3 years and under)	52,564	66,272	62,783
SHEEP	6,53,193	4,93,170	6,59,634
GOATS	4,30,010	3,84,614	4,78,766
HORSES AND PONIES	2,647	2,669	2,221
MULES	21	25	27
DONKEYS	11,231	11,915	10,315
CAMELS	7,713	10,216	14,746
PIGS	1,309	1,174	1,547
Total Livestock	16,95,919	16,44,174	18,93,024
POULTRY	8,257	15,608	18,913
Fowls	8,132	15,328	18,832
Ducks	75	103	60
Others	50	177	21

1. *The Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report*, 1956, pp. 14–20.
2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1961, pp. 46–56.
3. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 50–92.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

The area constituting the present Pali district has been known for a number of industries, which were mostly in the form of crafts, throughout northern and western India. Though the chief occupation of the people had been agriculture and pasture, various industries flourished as traditional crafts. These not only met the simple requirements of the average cultivator, but also provided means of livelihood to the artisans. Pali and Pipar areas were best known for weaving of coarse cotton and woollen cloth, made mostly of locally produced fibre and for dyeing and printing of cotton fibres[1]. Pali prints found their market extending well beyond the boundaries of the then Marwar State. According to Erskine[2], the dyeing and printing of cotton fabrics constituted a highly specialised industry and the dyers and printers thrived in consequence of their ability to gratify the love of colour or rather the well designed combination of colours which were very popular among either sex in Rajputana. Turbans for men and scarves for women were dyed and prepared with much labour by Chandwas and Khattris and an embroidered silk knotted thread for wearing on the turban by *Patwas* (from *Pat* meaning silk). Bagri in Sojat Pargana had lacquerware as its special product while ivory turning was pursued in Pali. Other important industries were the saddle and bridle industry of Sojat and marble articles manufacturing in all the parts. Though these industries were pursued mainly as cottage crafts, several large scale industrial units had been established during the first quarter of the present century which employed steam power and small machines also. The State helped in the development of the small and cottage industries. Ivory, textile, lacquerware, leather goods, wood work, pulp and paper work, metalware, cutlery, oils and scents were the industries which developed with the State patronage[3]. Wool industry was organised on individual and co-operative basis also with State assistance. A State-run tannery was started in 1897 at Pali with a capital cost of over rupees one lakh but was closed down in 1904. Two private wool and cotton presses were established at Pali[4]. Besides these,

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. III-A, *The Western Rajputana States Agency and Bikaner Residency*, pp. 179 & 210
2. *ibid.*, p. 117.
3. *Report on the Administration of Marwar State, for the year 1922-23.* p. 33.
4. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, p. 118.

the traditional arts of the weaver, the potter, the oil presser, the blacksmith and the shoemaker etc. satisfied needs throughout the area. These were no doubt carried on a crude basis, with a few tools of the primitive type and constituted only an insignificant element of the village economy. All the same, these have been able to withstand outside competition, to some extent, from the better organised sector of small and medium manufacturers because of their way of working which keeps them tied to the daily necessaries of the average cultivator.

POWER

Hydro-electric Power

Pali district is being served by hydro-electricity from Chambal Hydel system since the 5th of January, 1967 through a 432 km. transmission line. The generation of diesel power has now been stopped and the generating sets at Pali, Falna and Sumerpur are now kept only as a stand by.

The consumption of electricity during the five years ending 1968–69 was as follows[1] :

(KWH)

Use	Consumption in the year				
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Domestic					
Power	3,54,053	3,37,126	5,679	8,879	12,636
Light & Fan			5,05,757	5,45,593	5,98,611
Commercial					
Power	3,07,188	2,55,362	3,00,288	1,92,484	1,92,898
Light & Fan			1,75,178	5,82,847	6,49,607
Industrial					
Low & medium voltage	9,25,211	10,07,593	13,97,988	16,71,361	18,14,382
High voltage					
Street lighting	1,66,807	1,25,775	1,80,249	2,40,038	2,14,741
Public Water Works	—	—	2,53,673	3,46,376	4,82,956
Irrigation and Dewatering	—	96,884	5,70,114	11,17,010	16,25,230
TOTAL:	17,53,259	18,22,740	33,88,926	47,04,588	55,91,061

During 1970-71, the number of connections provided for different uses was as follows[2]:

1. *Sankhyakiya Rooprekha, Pali*, 1970, p. 76.
2. Source : Office of the Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Pali.

(Number)

Use			Connections
1. Domestic	:	Heat and small power	46
		Light and Fan	3,844
2. Commercial	:	Heat and small power	172
		Light and Fan	1,797
3. Industrial Power	:	Low and Medium voltage	230
		High Voltage	2
4. Public lighting			20
5. Irrigation			437
6. Water Works			19
Total:			6,567

The present (1970–71) per unit rates of tariff for different uses of power are as follows:

(Paise)

Use			Rate
1. Domestic	:	Heat and Small Power	22
		Light and Fan	37
2. Commercial	:	Heat and Small Power	22
		Light and Fan	40
3. Industrial			13.5
4. Irrigation			13
5. Street lighting			28

Industries using power include textile mills, oil expellers, paper board mills, flour mills, plastic moulding industry, metal industry, printing presses and some cotton waste factories etc. At the time of the 1961 Census, a total of 90 persons were recorded to be working as electricians and related electrical and electronic workers[1].

Rural Electrification

The programme of rural electrification was launched in the district after the Third Five Year Plan. 112 towns and villages had been electrified upto the end of 1970–71. The following table shows the progress made in rural and urban electrification[2] :

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 120.
2. *Sankhyakiya Rooprekha, Pali, 1970*, p. 75, and office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Pali.

(Number)

Period	Electrified		
	Villages	Towns	Total
Before the formation of Rajasthan	—	2	2
Till the end of I Five Year Plan	—	3	3
,, II Five Year Plan	—	4	4
,, III Five Year Plan	—	4	4
,, 1966–67	58	4	62
,, 1967–68	61	4	65
,, 1968–69	71	4	75
,, 1969–70	103	4	[illegible]
,, 1970–71	108	4	112

The names of localities electrified in the district till 1970–71 are given at Appendix I.

MINES AND MINERALS

The district is fairly rich in mineral resources. This mineral wealth, however, is largely non-metallic. Main minerals found are wollastonite, limestone, asbestos, china clay, felspar, gypsum, marble, quartz, graphite, magnesite and calcite. The State Mines and Geology Department grants mining leases for the production of most minerals produced in the district. The number of mining leases, granted was 21 in 1968-69 and 23 in 1969-70[1]. The annual revenue accruing from the district on this account is about Rs. 2.5 lakhs[2]. 'Some of the minerals which are important from the view-point of industrial possibility in the district are discussed below:

Wollastonite

Latest in the discoveries of economic minerals, wollastonite has been located in the district near Khera Uparla, 30 km. from Nana Railway Station on Ahmedabad–Marwar Section of the Western Railway. Wollastonite is used in ceramic industry as a constituent of ceramic bodies required for the manufacture of floor and wall tiles. It is used as an adhesive in ceramic bodies and glazes and has an advantage over other conventional ceramic bodies in that it has a capacity of maturing at a lower firing temperature and at a faster rate. The mineral is also used as a filler in paint and paper products and in metallurgy as welding rod coating. It has a good prospect of being used in chemical industries.

The Khera Uparla deposit is being worked under a lease by open cast method.

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Pali District*, p. 29.
2. Source : Office of the Director of Mines and Geology, Udaipur.

Marble

The finest marble of various shades is available in the district. Four to five fine varieties occur at Malani-ka-Badi and Bheru-ka-Badi near Sendra and Adari and Sindru near Phalna. Marble found near Phalna is of pink, brown, green and white in colour, while Sendra marble is pink and white. Three firms are working the marble in these areas by open cast method with the help of manual labour. The production of marble, in physical and financial terms, during the years 1966 to 1971 was as follows :

Year	Production (lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1966	0.02	2.89
1967	0.18	2.56
1968	0.17	2.23
1969	0.003	0.06
1970	0.11	3.77
1971	0.18	5.43

Limestone

Limestone found in the district is of high grade and contains 96.2 per cent of $CaCo_3$. It is used in sugar industry, tea gardens, cloth mills and some other industries. It is exposed in Basna, Sojat Atbara and Balara areas. Other outcrops are seen in villages Ramsani, Dhaneri and Mandla. The limestone belt extends from Sojat to Balara in Jaitaran tahsil. The production of limestone in the district and its value during the years 1966 to 1971 were as follows :

Year	Production (lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1966	0.91	9.09
1967	0.73	7.33
1968	0.70	6.89
1969	0.64	6.39
1970	0.54	5.44
1971	0.79	7.66

Asbestos

Most of the asbestos deposits found in the district are of amphibole type. Asbestos, found as small scattered pockets, is being mined by open cast method in small pits by manual labour by seven private firms under mining leases and the production is usually small. Though exact data about the extent and quality of asbestos deposits in the district are not

available, it is reported that the reserves are about 20,000 tonnes upto a depth of 10 to 20 metres. The deposits are situated near Goriya, Ganwat, Asan, Kerla, Belana Manpura, Deo-dara, Karolia, Chhagri-ka-Bagal, Kooran Partia and Bari villages. The mineral is mostly being used by a cluster of asbestos based industries which have come up at Beawar. These industries manufacture spun pipes and fittings. Asbestos processing plants are also coming up in the district, though the mineral is also despatched to Bombay in raw form after grinding. The production of asbestos during 1970 and 1971 was 2,532 tonnes and 1,979 tonnes valued at Rs. 29.4 thousand and Rs. 36.8 thousand respectively.

Clay

Fairly extensive deposits of clays suitable for the manufacture of pottery and chinaware are found in Pali district. Most important occurrence of clay is at Litriya in Jaitaran tahsil where the resources are estimated to be over 2,50,000 tonnes. The colour of the clay is greyish white, which has a fair degree of plasticity.

Felspar

The occurrence of felspar in the district has been noted at different places e.g. Chanwandiya, Dingor, Batra, Barantia, Pratappura, Thandi beri near Bar and Daugar. No detailed prospecting has been done so far. However, the deposits are reported to be extensive. At present, the Bar and Daugar deposits are being worked by open cast method by manual labour by a private firm under a mining lease and the mineral is being sent to Bombay and Ahmedabad markets in the form of 15 mm. chips and fine powder after grinding. The production of felspar was 212 tonnes and 127 tonnes and its value Rs. 1.5 thousand and Rs. 1.2 thousand during 1970 and 1971 respectively.

Calcite

Calcite of highly pure quality has been found in the district near villages Khila, Chhagri-ki-Bagal, Koyalbas, Piplas, Beejapur, Nana and Karmawas. The mineral is worked by open cast method by four private firms which have been granted leases.

Calcite occurs as small veins along the foliation planes of the calc-gneises and is used in ceramic and pottery industries. It is largely sent to Bombay and Ahmedabad markets after manual sorting, in the form of lumps. The production of the mineral was 943 tonnes valued at Rs. 15.5 thousand during 1970 and 1,688 tonnes valuing Rs. 14.4 thousand during 1971.

Quartz

Quartz occurs as small veins and is being used in glass industry. Notable occurrences of this mineral in the district are at Bar, Tharipur and near villages Dhal and Bas Morvi. One mining lease has been granted for working quartz over an area of 34 hectares. The production was 350 tonnes in 1970 valued at Rs. 1.8 thousand.

Gypsum

Fairly extensive deposits of this mineral exist in the district, but only a few are being worked at present. Notable occurrences are near village Khutani which is being worked under a mining lease. The production of gypsum in Pali district was to the extent of 28,394 tonnes and 11,569 tonnes in 1970 and 1971 and its value Rs. 85 thousand and Rs. 34.8 thousand respectively in the two years.

Graphite

The deposit of graphite in the district is found near Bar railway station and extends for about 4 km. It is flaky in nature and occurs as lenses and veins along the foliation planes of biotite schist.

Investigation of Bar area to assess the grade and reserve of the deposit of graphite and for finding its industrial uses after benefication is being carried out by the Mines and Geology Department, Rajasthan.

Magnesite

A small local deposit of this mineral is located near Sendra which has been found to contain silica as an impurity in the mineral. Another occurrence has been located near Dauger which is also a small deposit. The production of the mineral was 90 tonnes in 1970 and 50 tonnes in 1971, valued at Rs. 2 thousand and Rs. one thousand respectively.

The mineral wealth of the district is yet in the process of assessment. Three field parties of the State Mines and Geology Department and Geological Survey of India are working in the field and scientific studies are being made through geochemical and geophysical methods.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

Large and Medium Scale Industries

There is one large scale industrial unit in the district with a capital investment of Rs. 355 lakhs viz., Maharaja Shri Umed Mills Ltd. at Pali and one medium scale unit viz., Prem Cables Private Ltd. at Peepliya Kalan which has invested Rs. 31 lakhs.

MAHARAJA SHRI UMED MILLS LTD., PALI—This was established in 1941 as a private limited concern and is now a public limited concern. The main items of manufacture are medium and superfine qualities of cloth, bleached, dyed and printed (roller and screen) poplins, chhintz, *Dhoti Joras*, sarees, shirtings, sheetings, long cloth, tapestry and rubia etc. The mills also manufacture yarn ranging from 1½ s. to 140 s. carbded and combed in hanks on cones and sized yarn on beams. The raw material consisting of about 45 thousand bales of cotton per year is purchased from within Rajasthan and also obtained from neighbouring states of Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Imported cotton is used for manufacturing superfine varieties of cloth. The market of the products of the mills extends all over India. The mills had a capital investment of Rs. 355 lakhs in 1972 and an authorised capital of Rs. 96 lakhs and subscribed paid-up capital of Rs. 80 lakhs. The present installed capacity is 58,308 spindles and 551 looms including 96 auto-looms. Employment in the factory as in December 1972 was 3,827. The production was Rs. 346.45 lakhs worth of cloth and Rs. 380.67 lakhs of yarn in 1971 and Rs. 416 lakhs worth of cloth and Rs. 426 lakhs worth of yarn in 1972.

PREM CABLES PRIVATE LTD., PEEPLIYA KALAN—This electrical establishment was started in the rural surroundings in Raipur tahsil in 1964 as a manufacturer of A. A. C. and A. C. S. R. conductors with an authorised capital of 31 lakhs. The subscribed and the paid-up capital is Rs. 17.5 lakhs, consisting of 1750 equity shares of Rs. 1000 each (1971-72). The factory has a sanctioned capacity to manufacture 2000 tonnes of A A. C. and A. C. S. R. conductors. The machinery of the factory consists of wire drawing machines, stranding machines, etc. with fully equipped laboratory to test their products as per I. S. S. and B. S. S. specifications to control the quality and standard of products.

The main items of raw material used by the factory consist of E.C. grade aluminium wire rods and H.T.G. steel wire purchased from various establishments in the country. Their annual consumption in the factory is about 1,500 tonnes and 500 tonnes respectively. 3.11 lakh units of power were consumed by the factory in 1970–71.

The factory is running in two shifts employing about 44 workers including office, factory and unskilled workers. Their wages are governed by the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The production of the factory during the last five years from 1967 to 1971 has been as follows, about 95 per cent of which is exported outside Rajasthan and the purchasers are the Electricity Boards all over the country :

(Tonnes)

Year	A.A.C. Conductors	A.C.S.R. Conductors	Total
1967	112	1,053	1,165
1968	698	972	1,670
1969	970	345	1,315
1970	517	248	825
1971	204	893	1,097

The factory is putting up a continuous Casting and Rolling Mill to roll aluminium rods from E. C. grade Aluminium Ingots, having a capacity of 6,000 tonnes per annum. The additional investment is to be of the order of Rs. 25 lakhs and employment generation 100.

Small Scale Industries

Industrial units with capital investment in plant and machinery upto Rs. 7.50 lakhs are classed as small scale. There were 506 such units registered as on 31st December 1971[1]. Some of the important ones among these are described as follows :

UMBRELLA MANUFACTURING—There were 8 units in 1971; four of these were engaged in the manufacture of umbrella sticks and accessories like ribs, sticks and handles and the remaining four units did assembling work only. One bigger unit at Phalna had a total capital investment of Rs. 25 lakhs in 1971 and employed 203[2] persons for the production of nickled and coloured umbrella sticks. The rest of the units are also located at Phalna, which has become a famous production and marketing centre for umbrellas. The total employment in the industry came to 681 and the capital investment amounted to Rs. 33.98 lakhs in 1971. As against this, only one unit was working in the field in 1966 with an investment of Rs. one lakh and employment of 15 persons[3]. Much of the black cloth needed for umbrellas is procured from other markets like Bombay while all other accessories are manufactured by these units, some of whom also produce mosquito nets, polythene packings, cast-iron fittings etc. The market of the products extends all over Rajasthan and the neighbouring States.

IRON AND STEEL FABRICATION (INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS)—Sheet metal goods like steel furniture, almirahs, *Baltis*, *Kothis*,

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director (Information & Statistics), Directorate of Industries & Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. *Directory of Small Scale Manufacturing Units in Rajasthan*, Directorate of Industries and Civil Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1966, p. 36.

boxes, tubs, tin containers were being manufactured in 1971 by 63 units including two co-operative societies. One of them also manufactured steel hospital equipment and surgical wires and ten units manufactured agricultural implements also. Another 31 units were exclusively engaged in the production of items like harrow type tractor blades, *Taslas*, ploughs and plough shears. One unit manufactured steel doors and windows only. The demand for agricultural implements has been going up steadily with their popularisation by the State Agriculture Department through its intensive cultivation schemes. The capital investment of the 94 units in this industry exceeded Rs. 28 lakhs and about 1,000 persons were employed in them in 1971 as against Rs. 38 lakhs and 888 persons respectively in 1966[1]. The main centres of this industry are Pali, Sumerpur, Rani, Bali, Phalna and Sojat.

IVORY AND PLASTIC BANGLES AND ARTICLES—This is also an old cottage industry of the area, employing about 200 persons. Till 1971, 16 units engaged in the field of ivory goods making were registered with the State Department of Industries as small scale units, 5 of which were working at Pali, four at Bali (including one co-operative society) two at Phalna and one each at Sojat City, Auwa, Sumerpur, Jawai Bandh and Jaitaran. Besides 48 registered units were making plastic goods mostly at Pali and Sumerpur.

The main articles of manufacture are ivory and plastic bangles and other articles like toys and fancy goods. The total capital investment of all these small scale units in 1971 was about Rs. 80 lakhs and manpower requirements was limited to 800 persons.

The demand for ivory articles comes mostly from Delhi, Punjab and other States as also from the export markets. This demand has been on the decrease owing to the difficulty of obtaining raw material and the fading demand for ivory goods.

Plastics is a fast expanding industry due to the ever increasing demand for various types of plastic articles which have been getting in great demand. While celluloid bangles have been taking the place of ivory bangles, household articles made of plastic like buckets and toys, buttons, tooth brushes, spectacle frames, pens and radio parts are very much in demand. Most of these units have installed moulding machines and manufacture varied types of plastic articles, including bangles. One of the units is manufacturing A.P. Sheets and quite a few of them also make nylon buttons. The demand for plastic articles being limited in the

1. *Directory of Small Scale Manufacturing Units in Rajasthan*, pp. 1-12.

district, over 75 per cent of the products are sold in other parts of Rajasthan, Delhi, Bombay, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

UTENSILS—Brass, bronze, aluminium and copper utensils were being manufactured in the district by 24 registered small scale industrial units (1971). Most of these units were working on traditional lines to cater mostly to the local demand. The total investment of the industry was over Rs. 5.75 lakhs and the total employment over 200 in 1971. Pali is the main centre of this industry having 20 of these 24 units working there.

SOAP MAKING—Three small scale units were registered as soap manufacturers in 1971 out of which one was working at Pali, one at Sumerpur and one at Sojat Road. The total investment in these units was of the order of Rs. 70 thousand and employment about 55 persons, mostly unskilled. These units produced washing soap in the form of bars, cakes and chips with the help of pans, frames and stamping and cutting machines. The raw materials, caustic soda and coconut oil, were procured from places outside Rajasthan while groundnut oil from other districts.

CEMENT FABRICATION—Eight units were engaged in 1971 in the production of cement *Jalis*, *Gamlas*, cement pipes, tiles, and other articles for construction, working with a total capital investment of over Rs. 3.5 lakhs and providing employment to about 100 persons. The main centres of this industry were Pali, Phalna, Sumerpur and Rani.

MARBLE WORKS—Marble cuttings, tiles and chips were being manufactured by six registered small scale units in 1971, three at Phalna, two at Sumerpur and one at Jaitaran. The total investment in these units was over Rs. 3 lakhs in 1971, which engaged about 40 persons.

WOODWORK—Office and household furniture items like sofa sets, tables, chairs, beds etc. were the main products of the 20 registered units engaged in woodcraft in the district in 1971. Seven of them were working at Bagri, the main centre for making wooden toys, six at Pali, three at Phalna, two at Chandwal and one each at Sojat City and Kharchi. One unit specialised in the manufacturing of packing cases. The biggest unit is situated at Phalna, another important centre of the industry and had an investment of Rs. 75,000 and employment of 25 persons in 1971. The total investment in all these units was over Rs. 1.6 lakhs in 1971. The industry provided employment to 92 persons. The raw materials are mainly timber of different varieties and nails etc. Educational institutions are the main patrons of this industry, buying furniture in bulk. The wooden toys are sent to other districts and States also.

WIRE NETTINGS—There were in all 10 units engaged in the production of these articles in 1971, five at Pali, two each at Sumerpur and Rani and one at Sojat City. The investment in these units totalled over Rs. 2.55 lakhs and they employed about 75 persons in 1971.

LEATHER FOOTWEAR AND OTHER GOODS—Out of the 27 registered units in 1971 for the manufacture of footwear, 25 were at Pali and one each at Bali and Rani including one co-operative society. One unit also made leather articles like handbags, suitcases, holdalls etc. Most of these units were run as small hereditary pursuits with small investment of Rs. 100 or so with the help of one or two persons working in them. They usually manufactured *Desi* and ordinary western type shoes though some of these units manufactured ornamental Jodhpuri *Jutis* which have a reputation for workmanship. The capital investment and employment in these units totalled about Rs. one lakh and 100 persons respectively in 1971.

OIL, DAL AND FLOUR MILLS—Development of agriculture in the district resulting in increase in the production, among others, of pulses and oilseeds, has helped the establishment of a few *Dal* and oil mills. *Dal* mills which produce and sell polished and unpolished *Dal* on their own, also do the job on order. Most of them have also installed oil expellers or *Kolhus* as a subsidiary industry, since their working is of a non-perennial nature, the manufacturing of *Dal* being regulated by the demand for it. There were 11 units engaged in these lines in 1971, the main centres being Sumerpur and Pali. Total investment in these units was Rs. 10.5 lakhs and these provided employment to 121 persons.

BONE MEAL—One unit was established at Phalna in 1965 to manufacture bone meal. The capital investment in this unit was Rs. 2 lakhs and it provided employment to 40 persons (1971).

MATCH INDUSTRY—Three units were engaged in the manufacture of match boxes two at Phalna and one at Dhamli. The total capital investment in these units was Rs. 2.65 lakhs and employment was provided to 100 persons in 1971.

Other important fields in which registered small scale industrial units are engaged are cotton ginning and pressing, leather tanning, handloom and powerloom cloth making, light engineering, *Gota badla* making, saw mills, lace making, manufacturing of transistor and radio parts, dyes and colours, card board boxes and paper boards, lime making etc. The details about the number of units, investment and labour employed in each of these fields are given at Appendix II. Besides, a variety of upcoming industries had smaller units with limited investment and labour force working in them.

Cottage Industries

Local cottage crafts traditionally practised in the district are described as follows :

DYEING AND PRINTING—Dyeing and printing of hand made textiles is pursued as family craft by the Chhipa community, consisting of about 200 families. Fifty of these families are printers-cum-dealers, while the rest of them carry on job work. Twenty three units had registered themselves with the State Department of Industries as small scale units, which had a capital investment of over Rs. 25 lakhs and a labour force of 300. Pali prints have been famous since olden times and their market has grown beyond the State's frontiers. The traditional equipment consists of a few pots and pans for boiling and rinsing of cloth, printing blocks etc. for printing purposes. Garments and unstitched fabrics brought by the customers are also dyed and printed on fixed charges. Bigger concerns are using more sophisticated equipment and bring out newly designed articles like *Saris*, bed sheets, pillow covers etc. on their own. Annual production capacity of this industry is estimated at Rs. 60 lakhs[1], half of which is consumed in Rajasthan and the other half exported, mostly to Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Karnatak etc.

WOOD WORK—Wood work is also practised by the carpenters *(Khati)* community mostly as a family craft, though small furniture workshops have also cropped up in towns and bigger villages, manufacturing common articles like tables, chairs, teapoys, cupboards, sideboards etc. Village carpenters make rough wooden articles for use of the cultivators and also undertake the repair work of cots, doors etc. In towns, carpenters make bodies of motor lorries and trucks also. At Bagri, handicrafts of a very high order are manufactured which have been found suitable for export to foreign countries[2]. The raw material consists of wood of various types, nails, screws, paints and polishes which are imported from outside the district. The tools commonly used are planes, chisels, hammers, pliers, spokes, saws, etc. Very little mechanisation has been done. Wooden pots of Jain *Sadhus* are manufactured at Jaitaran while coloured wooden articles are prepared at Bagri in Kharchi tahsil.

LEATHER WORK—This industry is traditionally pursued by the *Mochis* or cobblers. The artisans mostly work on their own, helped by the members of the family. The items manufactured are ordinary and western type of shoes and Jodhpuri *Jutis*, which have a reputation for workmanship. Embroidered shoes with rich ornamentation with gold and silver thread are also sometimes manufactured. Though a few leather workers are found in all villages and towns skilled artisans, manufacturing fine

1. *Report on Industrial Development Potentialities of Pali and Bhilwara Districts, Small Scale Industry Area Survey Report*, Central Small Industries Organisation, p. 7.
2. *ibid.*, p. 9.

articles for export outside the district, are concentrated at Sojat, Sojat Road, Pali and Bagri. The raw material consists of leather of different qualities, mostly available locally, tanned skins for lining, and small items like nails, rings, polishes etc. The tools e.g. *Ari* (awls), *Rapi* (knife), *Airan Hathora* (hammer), wooden blocks, etc. are locally made and sewing machines acquired from outside the district. Leather tanning of locally available hides and skins is done near the sources of water supply. Their market is usually local, though some quantities are also sent to other places.

SMITHY—Gold and silversmithy is essentially a hereditary craft of the *Sunar* community. Goldsmiths are found in towns and bigger villages and mostly prepare ornaments etc. to order, getting brisk business during the marriage season. Though the work is carried on individually, two or more artisans sometimes work together on the basis of sharing the earnings on piece-rate wages. Their equipment consists of anvils, hammers, tongs, nippers, bellows, pincers, pots and crucibles etc.

Blacksmithy, again a hereditary trade of the *Lohars*, is also commonly pursued by one or two local families in all towns and bigger villages, catering to the local demand. *Gadia Lohars* keep moving from place to place in search of work, with their hearth. They commonly prepare buckets and utensils like *Chalnis* (sieves), *Tavas* (flat pans), *Kadais* (frying pans), etc. and also undertake minor repair work of all sorts including iron agricultural implements. The tools are mostly of old type viz. hammers, anvils, a furnace and cutters.

Other main cottage industries in the rural areas of the district produce ivory goods, pottery, tanned leather, oil, handloom fabrics, snuff, soap, baskets, *Pattals*, *Durris*, ploughs and carts and *Ban* and *Mudhas*.

Industrial Co-operatives

There were 111 industrial co-operative societies in the district as on 30th June 1970, their membership being 2,005. The table at Appendix III depicts their position and working on that date.

Industrial Potential

The district occupies an important place in the State from the point of view of industries and offers a fairly good scope for further development, possessing, as it does, the infra-structure for mineral-based and agro-based as well as market oriented industries. The district is well connected both by road and by rail, internally and externally. Four industrial estates already exist at important centres in the district. The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., carried out

the industrial potential survey of the district in 1970 in order to assess the types of industries that could be set up in the district considering the availability of raw material, the existence of special advantages of infra-structural facilities, the skills available and the existing and prospective demand for industrial products.[1] This survey indicated the scope for development of three types of industries. In the first category of industries based on the availability of raw material were included a chilli powder plant at Raipur, a Rosha grass oil extraction plant in Sumerpur tahsil and a spun concrete cement pipe manufacturing unit, the last one to utilise the available portland cement, stone chips/sand and reinforcements. The second category of recommended industries included an umbrella cloth dyeing unit as an ancilliary or feeder industry. This unit could feed the units engaged in the manufacture of umbrellas and umbrella accessories. The third category of demand based industries, having scope in the district, include an agricultural implements manufacturing unit at Phalna, the area having all infra-structure necessary for development of engineering units. The local and nearby area would be the market for such a unit. Manufacture of transmission hardware is another demand-based industry, the market for which is expanding with the increase in generating and transmission capacities. A cutlery manufacturing unit at Sojat was suggested to utilise the available manual skill. Plastic goods, e.g. stationery, fancy articles and toys industry could be developed by diversification of the already working plastic bangle industry. A number of other industries which are demand-based and have an ascertained market in India and even abroad, were suggested in the Survey report. These industries fall in various spheres like general engineering, machine tools and accessories, automobile spares, material handling equipment, railway coach fittings, chemical equipment, dairy equipment, food processing machinery, bakery machines, hospital and surgical equipment, rubber processing equipment and plastic machines.

State Assistance

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE—Financial assistance to small scale industries is being provided by the nationalised and other commercial banks, Rajasthan Financial Corporation direct and by the State Industries Department through the Rajasthan Financial Corporation as agent. Rajasthan Khadi & Gramodyog Board provides loans and subsidies to village industries. The Industries Department subsidises the difference in the normal and the subsidised (6 per cent) interest rates and stands as a security to these loans given by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation, which,

1. *Industrial Potential Survey of Pali District*, p. 51.

thus, advances loans under State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 and Rajasthan State Aid to Industries (Loans) Rules, 1963 (as agent of State Government) and against assets offered as security by the small scale industries by covering them under Credit Guarantee Scheme. Assistance sanctioned by the Corporation (since its inception in 1955 upto the end of the year 1970-71) amounted to Rs. 15.29 lakhs granted to 8 small scale and other industrial units in the district.[1] The State Industries Department advanced Rs. 8,000 each in 1969-70 and 1970-71 to *Gota*, carpentry, brass utensils, soap, oil and plastic bangle industries. Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board had provided Rs 1.17 lakhs as subsidies and another Rs. 2.24 lakhs as loan to oil, leather, pottery, soap and smithy industries till the end of 1971-72.

OTHER ASSISTANCE—Besides financial assistance, the State Industries Department renders assistance to small scale units by recommending grant of import licences and tax concessions like exemption from octroi duty on machinery and equipment, refund of central sales tax on products, recoverable after 8 years at par, and exemption of sales tax on machines purchased for setting up certain industries, as well as for allotment of controlled raw material like chemicals, cement etc. The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation, a State Government concern, also renders assistance to small scale units by supplying raw material and providing markets for them.

Rajasthan State Electricity Board offers concessional rates of 9 paise per unit of power to small scale units with less than 20,000 units of consumption per month. During 1969-70, Rs. 5,353 were disbursed to 19 units by the State Industries Department, as subsidy equal to excess tariff upto the maximum of 6 paise per unit on power, granted to small industries where tariff exceeds 12.5 paise per unit.

Staff of the State Industries Department posted in the district include one District Industries Officer, four managers of Industrial Estates at Pali, Sumerpur, Rani and Phalna and other complement of ministerial and class IV staff. The Department works with the main object of advancing the industrialisation of the district and for that purpose attends to all sorts of problems faced by the existing and prospective industrial estates and areas.

Industrial Estates and Areas

There are four industrial estates in the district one each at Pali, Sumerpur, Phalna and Rani. The first two of these viz., at Pali and Sumerpur are government sponsored, while the other two at Phalna and Rani

1. Source : Office of the Managing Director, Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Jaipur.

are government assisted estates. Built up factory sheds with facilities of water supply, electricity, transport etc., are available in these estates. In the Government estates, the sheds are allotted on lease or on hire purchase basis at nominal rates. Open plots of land are also allotted on 99 years lease basis to industries for construction of factory sheds by enterpreneurs. In case of assisted Industrial Estates, the government has provided assistance in acquiring suitable land and made water supply and power arrangements besides standing guarantee for loans raised by the sponsors from any bank or Life Insurance Corporation of India.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, PALI—It was established in 1962 and occupies 6.37 hectares of area, having 16 sheds, 8 of D type and 8 E type. Out of these, 7 D type and 5 E type sheds were occupied by the end of 1971-72 by 6 and 4 units respectively in the two types. The sheds remained unoccupied due to difficulties of power supply and shortage of water on account of recurring drought conditions during recent years.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, SUMERPUR—This industrial estate was started under the scheme of rural industrialisation in 1964 on an area of 34.5 hectares. There are 30 D type and 12 E type sheds in the estate, out of which 18 D type and 12 E type sheds had been occupied by 1971-72. Cotton ginning, handloom and powerloom, sheet metal and steel units were working in the 23 sheds, seven having been allotted to the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, PHALNA—It came into existence during the Third Five Year Plan. One joint stock company has built sheds in the estate. This estate is assisted by the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the State Government. Out of 35 sheds, 32 were occupied by 1969-70. The units were engaged in the manufacturing of umbrella handles, wires for umbrellas, umbrellas, cement based articles, transistor radios, medicines and drugs, acids, match boxes, card board boxes for packing, electrical items, pick axes, marble slab cutting, small machines like drilling machines and some other miscellaneous items. Goods worth about Rs. 1.2 crores were produced by the units working in this estate, which engaged 700 workers in 1969-70. The promoters propose to launch a programme of establishing about 30 units in the estate in the second phase.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, RANI—This estate has been organised on co-operative basis. It has five units working in the 9 occupied sheds out of a total 13 in 1969-70. The production of these units amounted to Rs. 11.5 lakhs and the employment was provided to 75 persons during 1969-70.

Besides the above four, a fifth industrial estate in the district, was

under the process of establishment at Peepaliya Kalan on Pali-Ajmer road in Raipur tahsil. The land for it has been earmarked and was shortly to be acquired.

INDUSTRIAL AREAS—Indutrial areas were declared at Pali, Sumerpur, Rani, Phalna and Sadri in January 1961. 62 *Bighas* of land earmarked for Pali industrial area was surveyed and plan demarcating the plots, prepared by the State Town Planning Department. Further development of this area was being done by the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur. All the 40 plots in the industrial area were allotted during 1970-71 out of which 29 were finally occupied by various units working in the field of textiles, dyeing and printing and plastics. The development of other areas was yet to be taken up.

Industrial Training

One institute offering training facilities in various industrial crafts is working at Pali since 1962 under the name of Industrial Training Institute, Pali. It was initially housed in sheds erected by the Industries Department and shifted to its present specially-built premises in 1966. It provides two years' course for carpenters, welders and diesel mechanics etc. The institute has a laboratory, well equipped to provide training to 148 trainees. Scholarships, granted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees, amounted to Rs. 6,264 and Rs. 7,372 respectively in 1970-71. The number of trainees in various branches during the last five years have been as follows[1] :

S. No.	Branch	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
1.	Fitter	16	18	15	5	4
2.	Electrician	27	10	7	11	10
3.	Wireman	19	19	8	9	6
4.	Welder	9	15	8	9	6
5.	Turner	16	20	26	21	24
6.	Carpenter	—	—	—	9	—
7.	I. C. Engine	27	29	19	26	23

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The district has an industrial force of over five thousand workers, working in 122 registered factories (1970) as listed in Appendix IV, besides a score of others employed in small industrial establishments.

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Industrial Training Institute, Pali.

Trade Unions

Industrial workers in major branches of industry have organised themselves into trade unions to safeguard and enlarge their professional interests. Particulars of the 17 registered (under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926) trade unions in the district are as follows[1] :

S. No.	Name of the Union	Year of establi-shment	Membership (1971) (No.)
1.	Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Congress, Pali	1954	457
2.	Pali Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Pali	1965	650
3.	R. S. E. B. Employees' Union, Phalna	1966	35
4.	Jodhpur Division Industrial Labour Union, Sumerpur	1966	50
5.	Pali Textile Workers' Union, Pali	1967	240
6.	Pali Rashtriya Nal Mazdoor Sangh, Pali	1968	78
7.	Rashtriya Nal Karmachari Sangh, Phalna	1968	25
8.	Kapra Mazdoor Union (Lal Jhanda), Pali	1968	125
9.	Plastic Labour Union (Red Flag), Pali	1969	70
10.	Rashtriya Nagar Palika Karmachari Sangh, Pali	1969	16
11.	Jodhpur Division Sinchai Vibhag Karmachari Sangh, Sumerpur	1965	350
12.	Sei Project Mazdoor Union, Sumerpur	1970	25
13.	Sardar Samand Mechanical Agriculture Farm Karmachari Union, Pali	1970	21
14.	Sei Pariyojna Mazdoor Sangh, Sumerpur	1971	130
15.	Zila Engineering Udyog Mazdoor Sangh, Sumerpur	1970	130
16.	Umed Mill Labour Welfare Sangh, Pali	1971	25
17.	Khan Mazdoor Union (Lal Jhanda), Pali	1971	500

Industrial Housing

Under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, the Central Government provides financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies to the State Government, industrial houses and approved agencies like co-operative housing societies for the construction of houses for industrial workers. These houses are allotted by a committee consisting of the representatives of the workers and employers, besides the nominees of the State Government. Till 1970-71, 480 single-room and 120 double-room tenements had been constructed under the scheme. All but one of the later categories have been allotted to workers.

1. Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I

Localities electrified in Pali District (upto 1970-71)

S. No.	Name of locality	S. No.	Name of locality
R.S.E.B. SUB-DIVISION BILARA—TAHSIL JAITARAN AND RAIPUR		33.	Sela
1.	Jaitaran	34.	Bijawa
2.	Nimaj	35.	Rani
3.	Baloonda	36.	Mundara
4.	Bajakuri	37.	Deotra
5.	Talakia	38.	Kot Solankiya
6.	Anand Pur Kalu	39.	Punariya
7.	Bed Kalan	40.	Lunawa
8.	Prithvipura	41.	Meergar
9.	Thakurwas	42.	Sewari
10.	Bhakarwas	43.	Padarla
11.	Sangawas	44.	Beejapur
12.	Karoliya	45.	Boya
13.	Agewa	46.	Bhadalau
14.	Chanwandiya	47.	Dujana
15.	Basni Kaviya	48.	Sindru
16.	Khinaori	49.	Barwa
17.	Garniya	50.	Balana
18.	Lototi	51.	Gura Kalyan Singh
19.	Birol	52.	Latara
20.	Ramawas Khurd	53.	Saitalao
21.	Ramawas Kalan	54.	Nana
22.	Deoriya	55.	Gogran
R.S.E.B. SUB-DIVISION PHALNA—BALI AND DESURI TAHSILS		56.	Koselao
23.	Phalna	57.	Bari
24.	Phalna-Khudala	58.	Lalrai
25.	Bali	59.	Khiwara
26.	Rani	60.	Karanwa
27.	Warka	61.	Sesli
28.	Vidiyawali	62.	Patwa
29.	Khinwel	63.	Itandra Charnan
30.	Sadri	64.	Mokhampura
31.	Takhtgarh	R.S.E.B. SUB-DIVISION PALI—PALI TAHSIL	
32.	Sadairao	65.	Pali
		66.	Mandiya

Appendix I (Concld.)

S. No.	Name of locality	S. No.	Name of locality
67.	Bhandai	88.	Atbara
68.	Manpura	89.	Sojat Road
69.	Ramawasiya	90.	Bagri
	KHARCHI TAHSIL	91.	Siyat
70.	Jojawar	92.	Boyal
71.	Dhanla	93.	Ghaneri
72.	Basni Jojawar	94.	Mandla
73.	Bhagora	95.	Sardarpura
74.	Dhundhla	96.	Ramasani
	RAIPUR TAHSIL	97.	Dhakri
75.	Raipur	98.	Dheenawas
76.	Kushalpura	99.	Beelawas
77.	Lilanba	100.	Ajeetpura
78.	Jhoonta	101.	Lundawas
79.	Peepliya	102.	Chamdiyak
80.	Deoli Kalan	103.	Bagawas
81.	Rampura Kalan	104.	Sandiya
82.	Nimbera Kalan	105.	Suraytan
83.	Mohra Kalan	106.	Chandawal
84	Basni Dadhwariya	107.	Panchura Kalan
85.	Bansiya	108.	Heengawas
86.	Karmawas	109.	Gaguda
	SOJAT TAHSIL	110.	Roopawas
87.	Sojat City	111.	Alawas
		112.	Redri

Source : Offices of the Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Pali and Bilara.

APPENDIX II

Other Important Small Scale Industries in Pali District

S.No.	Industry	Number of units	Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	Labour employed (No.)
1.	Cotton Ginning & Pressing	6	3.95	149
2.	Leather tanning	5	0.51	69
3.	Handloom and Powerloom Cloth	11	2.17	163
4.	Light engineering	9	1.61	50
5.	Gota Badla Making	6	0.58	62
6.	Saw Mills	7	2.45	52
7.	Lace making	7	5.10	53
8.	Transistor and radio parts manufacturing	4	5.60	63
9.	Dyes and colours making	5	4.21	46
10.	Card board boxes and Paper boards	3	1.46	27
11.	Lime making	4	7.00	76

Source : Office of the Dy. Director (Statistics), Industries & Civil Supplies. Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX III

Industrial Co-operatives in Pali District (as on 30th June, 1970)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Type of society	Number	Member-ship (No.)	Share capital	Working capital	Loans out-standing	Borrow-ings	Profit (+) or Loss (—)
1.	Tanneries	56	1,084	0.81	2.66	0.55	1.38	(+) 0.005
2.	*Tel ghanis*	15	219	0.20	0.57	0.33	0.36	(—) 0.08
3.	Calico	5	140	0.13	0.21	0.05	0,06	(—) 0.01
4.	Blacksmithy	7	89	0.06	0.17	0.03	0.08	(—) 0.002
5.	Pottery	6	85	0.05	0.17	0.03	0.11	(—) 0.01
6.	Agricultural Tools	5	82	0.10	0.77	0.41	0.66	(—) 0.002
7.	Soap *Utpadak*	4	61	0.05	0.11	—	0.05	(—) 0.05
8.	*Shora Utpadak*	1	11	0.002	0.01	0.007	0.01	(—) 0.004
9.	Wool *Utpadak*	1	33	0.06	0.12	—	0.05	(+) 0.02
10.	Carpentry	1	17	0.03	0.41	—	0.13	(+) 0.02
11.	Goldsmithy	1	12	0.002	0.002	—	—	—
12.	*Gramodyog*	1	12	0.002	0.002	—	—	—
13.	Basket *Utpadak*	2	51	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05	(—) 0.01
14.	Utensils making	3	43	0.03	0.18	0.04	0.11	(+) 0.03
15.	Ivory Plastic	3	66	0.08	0.08	0.06	—	(+) 0.13

Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Pali.

APPENDIX IV

List of Registered Factories in Pali District upto 31st December, 1970

S. No.	Name of the Factory	Workers employed (No.)	Ownership
	COTTON GINNING & BALING		
1.	V. Bhaira Ram Gahlot Ginning Factory, Dadabari, Sumerpur via Jawai Bandh St., Pali.	13	Private
2.	Krishna Ginning & Flour Factory, Sadri, Distt. Pali.	4	,,
3.	Kailash Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory, Sumerpur.	35	,,
4.	Agrawal Oil and Ginning Mills, Bali, via Phalna, Distt. Pali.	22	,,
5.	Charbhuja Ginning & Flour Mills, Deloli, via Marwar, Distt. Pali.	9	,,
6.	Laxmi Cotton Ginning Factory, near Rajendra Market, Sumerpur.	13	,,
7.	Mahaveer Flour & Ginning Factory, village Karnawa P. O. Lunawa.	4	,,
8.	Shri Hanuman Vijai Flour Ginning Factory, Bijawa, Rani.	2	,,
9.	Janta Ginning & Saw Mills, Narlia via Desuri, Distt. Pali.	5	,,
10.	Nanne Khan Ismail Ginning Factory, near water tank, P.O. Nadol, via Rani, Distt. Pali.	7	,,
11.	Shri Bharat Ginning Mills, Rani.	5	,,
12.	Shri Ram Das Flour Mills, Pali.	4	,,
13.	Shri Vijai Ginning Factory, Bali, Dt. Pali.	6	,,
14.	Ibrahim Alla Rakha Khan Ji Ginning Flour Mills, near Tara Chand Ji ki Bawri, P.O. Sadri, St. Falna, Pali.	1	,,
15.	Goyal Ginning & Pressing Factory, Rani, Dt. Pali.	5	,,
16.	Hanuman Ginning Factory, Dhanop, Rani, Dt. Pali.	4	,,
17.	Maha Laxmi Ginning Factory, Deoli, Pali.	6	,,
18.	Bhagwati Cotton Ginning Factory, Sumerpur, MANUFACTURE OF EDIBLE OILS, OTHER THAN HYDROGENATED OILS	22	,,
19.	Shri Shakti Oil & Dal Mills, Sumerpur, Dt. Pali.	22	,,
20.	Shri Narsingh Oil & Dal Mills, Pali.	–	,,

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
21.	Ganesh Mal Shri Gopal Toshniwal, Sumerpur Station, Dt. Pali.	11	Private
	COTTON MILLS		
22.	Lahora Textiles, Sumerpur, Dt. Pali.	7	,,
23.	Singhvi Power Loom Factory, P.O. Sumerpur, Distt. Pali.	9	,,
24.	Gandhi Textile, near Jain Mandir, Sojat Road, Dt. Pali.	11	,,
25.	Maharaja Shri Umed Mills, Pali.	3636	,,
26.	Umaid Sizing Factory, Opp. Rly. Station, Pali.	14	,,
27.	Coca Weaving Industries, Jain Vyas Colony, Sumerpur, Dt. Pali.	12	,,
28.	Sumer Hath Kargha Vastra Utpadak Sahakari Samiti, Sumerpur, Dt. Pali.	4	,,
	OTHERS		
29.	Pali Cottage Industries, Pali.	10	,,
	UMBRELLAS MANUFACTURING		
30.	Standard Products India, Jawai-bandh, Western Rly., Dt. Pali.	–	,,
	SAW MILLS		
31.	Bagaji Doongaji & Brothers Saw Mills, Station Road, Sumerpur, Dt. Pali.	7	,,
32.	Om Shakti & Flour Mills, P.O. Dujana, Tah. Bali, Distt. Pali.	2	,,
33.	Satya Narain Ginning Saw Mills, Bhanla, via Marwar Jn., Dt. Pali.	3	,,
34.	Om Gajanand Flour Mills, Post Pawa, Tah. Bali, Distt. Pali.	1	,,
35.	Mahadeo Industries, near Rly. station, Sojat Road, Dt. Pali.	7	,,
36.	Dhanna Ram Khusalji, Opp. Rly. Phatak, Rani, Distt. Pali.	1	,,
37.	Maha Laxmi Saw Mills, Mela Darwaza, Pali.	3	,,
38.	Tak Flour Mills, Post Raipur, Station Hamirgarh, Dt. Pali.	1	,,
39.	Mulla Sarfuddin Hazi, Aminooddin Saw & Flour Mills, Hazari Bagh, Bali, Dt. Pali.	1	,,

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
40.	Laxmi Saw Mills, Bus Stand, Pali.	3	Private
41.	Footer Mal Achal Chand Timber Merchant & Saw Mills, Station Road, Post Rani, Distt. Pali.	4	,,
42.	Bena Ram Suthar Saw Mills, Khinwara.	8	,,
43.	R. B. Saw Mills, Sojat City, Dt. Pali,	1	,,
44.	Misraji S/o Menglaji Chanchi Ara Machine, near Jodhpuri Gate, Sojat City, Dt. Pali.	7	,,
45.	Vishwakarma Flour & Saw Ginning Factory Korwan, Post Lunawa, via Bali, Dt. Pali.	6	,,
46.	Bhala Ram Iron Ginning & Saw Mills, Village & Post Nadol, Station Rani, Tah. Desuri, Distt. Pali.	7	,,
47.	Govind Ram Gokul Ram Saw Mills, Dhanop, Post Anna, Station Falna, Pali.	1	,,
48.	Gajanand Factory, Post Nadol, Station Rani, Tahsil Desuri, Dt. Pali.	2	,,
49.	Prem Raj Saw Mill, Sandia, Dt. Pali.	2	,,
50.	Bhura Ram Sukka Ram Saw Mills, near Bilara Darwaza, Sojat City, Dt. Pali.	2	,,
51.	Keshav Shiv Saw Mills, Sojat Road, Pali.	6	,,
52.	Bajrang Ginning Factory & Saw Mills, Sewari, Tah. Bali.	4	,,
53.	Jeewa Ram Kapoorji Suthar, Bankli, Dt. Pali.	2	,,
54.	Ranchhor Saw Mills, Deoli, via Marwar, Dt. Pali.	4	,,
55.	Nimbheshwar Flour & Saw Mills, Sanderao, Dt. Pali.	3	,,
56.	Shri Vijai Saw Mills, Sumerpur, Distt. Pali.	4	,,
57.	Sarswati Saw Mills, Main Bazar, Rani, Distt. Pali.	2	,,
58.	Charbhuja Flour & Saw Mills, Bali, Dt. Pali.	1	,,
59.	Madhukar Saw Mills, Sumerpur, Dt. Pali.	2	,,
60.	Laxmi Factory & Flour Mills, Desuri, Dt. Pali.	2	,,
61.	Nimbeshwar Mahadeo Saw and Flour Mills, Sanderao, Distt. Pali.	3	,,
62.	Gulab Chand S/o Annaji Suthar, Aata & Ara Machine, Post Lunawa, Dt. Pali.	1	,,
63.	Shri Nemi Chand Sumer Mal Flour & Saw Mills, Bakra Road, Pali.	2	,,

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
64.	Shyam Flour Mills, Jodhpur Road, P.O. Bar, Distt. Pali.	2	Private
65.	Chhoteji & Sons near Post Office Lane, Phalna, Distt. Pali.	4	,,
66.	Shri Charbhuja Flour & Saw Mills, opp. New Katchery, P. O. Bali, Dt. Pali.	1	,,
67.	Punam Chand Suthar Ara Machine, P. O. Sewari, Tah. Bali, Pali.	2	,,
68.	Vishwakarma Ara Machine, Ghasmandi, Pali.	1	,,
69.	Mistri Turilok Deepaji, Post Office Chanod Station, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	–	,,
70.	Hira Lal Punamia Ara Machine, village Koselao, via Phalna, Distt. Pali.	1	,,
71.	Khem Raj Ummaidmal Ara Machine, Pratap Bazar, Rani, Dt. Pali.	1	,,
72.	Janta Flour Mills, Kot Baliya, via Bali, Distt. Pali.	–	,,
73.	Shiv Shakti, village Jaguda, via Marwar Jn., Dt. Pali.	2	,,
74.	Kailash Factory, Javali, Pali.	–	,,
75.	Suthar Khem Raj Tejaji Ara Machine, Nadol, Rani, Dt. Pali.	1	,,
76.	Shri Ram Flour & Saw Mills, village Dutharia, Sumerpur.	–	,,
77.	Mistri Ganesh Gailaji Saw & Flour Mills, Rani, Pali.	–	,,
78.	Mahavir Timber Mart & Saw Mills, Mela Darwaza, Pali.	–	,,
	WOODEN ARTICLES		
79.	Raj Packing Products, Mahavir Estate, opp. Rly. Station, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	7	,,
	METAL WORKS		
80.	Rajasthan Iron Industries, Pali.	7	,,
81.	Rajasthan Surana Paper & Board Mills, Station Road, Pali.	14	,,
82.	Maha Laxmi Paper & Board Mills, Station Road, Pali.	14	,,
	LETTER PRESS AND LITHOGRAPHIC AND BOOK-BINDING		
83.	Shri Veer Printing Press, Pali.	6	,,

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
84.	Shri Narain Printing Press, Pali.	4	Private
85.	Lakhit Printing Press, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	3	,,
86.	Ummaid Printers, Jain Market, Pali.	5	,,
87.	Ambica Printing Press, Sumerpur, Dt. Pali.	3	,,
88.	Kirti Press, Bagar Mohalla, Pali.	2	,,
89.	Udai Printers, Marwar, Dt. Pali.	2	,,
90.	Ajanta Printers, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	4	,,
	MATCHES		
91.	Hindustan Match Factory, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	–	,,
	OTHERS (GUM FACTORY)		
92.	Phalna Textile Gum Factory, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	14	,,
	STONE DRESSING AND CRUSHING		
93.	Visaipai Mining Corporation, Rani, Dt. Pali.	23	,,
94.	Jain Marble Chips Co., Rohat, Dt. Pali.	10	,,
	ASBESTOS PRODUCTS		
95.	Asbestos Cement Products, Bagari Road, Sojat Road, Dt. Pali.	14	,,
	OTHERS (BUILDING MATERIAL)		
96.	Sojat Lime Co., Sojat City, Dt. Pali.	15	,,
97.	Rajasthan Tiles Mfg., Phalna, Dt. Pali.	14	,,
98.	Swastic Cement Pipe Factory, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	35	,,
99.	Simco Points, P. O. Jhoontha, via Raipur, Dt. Pali.	15	,,
100.	Sojat Lime Co., Sojat Road, Dt. Pali.	58	,,
	MANUFACTURING OF IRON AND STEEL		
101.	Gami Ram Hindu Mal Hariom Industries, Sumerpur, Dt. Pali.	13	,,
	ROLLING INTO BASIC FORM		
102.	Steel Smith & Co., Western Rly., Rani, Dt. Pali.	23	,,
103.	Jain Agrico Steel & Rolling Mills, Haran Bazar, Rani, Dt. Pali.	37	,,
104.	R. K. Engg. Works, Industrial Estate, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	19	,,
105.	Swastic Steel Industries, Rani, Dt. Pali.	15	,,
	TUBE MAKING AND WIRE PRODUCTS		
106.	Gandi Steel Pvt. Ltd., Industrial Estate, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	33	,,
107.	Santosh Industries, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	17	,,

APPENDIX IV (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
	ROLLING INTO BASIC FORMS TUBES		
108.	Shri Gandhi Metal Mills, Industrial Area, Pali.	12	Private
109.	Bhartiya Ispat Udyog Mandir, Industrial Estate, Pali.	13	,,
	METAL CONTAINERS AND STEEL TRUNKS		
110.	Mahavir Metal Mfg. Co. Ltd., Phalna, Dt. Pali.	203	,,
	HYDRAULIC VENTALATING AND PNEUMATIC ENGINEERING		
111.	Kumawat Iron Industries, Industrial Estate, Pali.	8	,,
112.	Shiv Steel Works, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	20	,,
113.	Executive Engineer, Agricultural Work Shop, Pali.	20	Govt.
	MACHINE TOOLS AND WOOD WORKING MACHINES AND OTHER TOOLS		
114.	Dinesh Metal Industries, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	–	Private
	RADIO AND PHONOGRAPH		
115.	Rajasthan Industries, Industrial Area, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	25	,,
	INSULATED WIRES AND CABLES		
116.	Prem Cables Pvt. Ltd., Peepalia Kalan, via, Raipur, Dt. Pali.	44	,,
	PLASTIC ARTICLES		
117.	Chopra Plastic Industries, Industrial Area, H. O. Mathur Nagar, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	33	,,
	CELLULIDE ARTICLES		
118.	Phalna Plastic Industries, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	32	,,
	OTHERS		
119.	Indo Agrico Fertilizers, Phalna, Dt. Pali.	80	,,
	ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER		
120.	Phalna Power House, R.S.E.B., Phalna, Dt. Pali.	173	Govt.
121.	Asstt. Engineer, R. S. E B., Power House, Pali.	35	,,
122.	R. S. E. B. New Power House, Industrial Area, Pali.	33	,,

Source : Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

History of Indigenous Banking

The Indian indigenous banker, an age-old institution, has been the backbone of India's economy by his help to Indian trade, commerce and agriculture from time immemorial. A system of indigenous banking evolved in every village, town and city to suit their particular needs since the Vedic Period[1]. Pali, being situated on some important trade routes, has been a prominent trade centre of India. Accordingly, an indigenous system of banking evolved here very early in history, to cater to the needs of this market town. In Buddhist literature we find reference to *Shreshthis* (bankers) who had extensively organised their business of banking and had formed guilds and associations of partnership called *Srenis* and *Sambhuyasamethun*. In each important trade centre of the Buddhist period like Campa, Rajagrah, Kausambhi, Avanti, Pali, Malpura and Ujjaini, there lived many bankers of great influence[2]. They used to grant loans to merchants, traders, shippers, forest adventurers as well as the rulers in times of war and financial distress. They came to be regarded by this time as a separate class of *Mahajans* or bankers and in course of time the term *Shreshthi* was further sub-divided, according to the wealth which the owners of this title possessed, as *Nagar-shreshthi, Jagat shreshthi* or *Mahashreshthi*. These bankers had a large clientele, exercised immense influence in the State and were pillars of strength to the kingdom. The rate of interest prevailing in those days was 15 per cent per annum for all secured loans[3].

Turning to the medieval period, we find the existence of great banking houses called *Kotheewalas* established at Agra, Delhi, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pali, Udaipur, Bikaner etc.[4] These indigenous bankers used to be appointed as *Modis* or ration suppliers to the Mughal army which moved about from district to district and province to province[5]. They used to effect insurance on bailments which was a distinct profession in

1. Bhargava, Brij Kishore : *Indigenous Banking in Ancient and Medieval India*, 1934, pp. 24–25.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 24–25. 3. *ibid.*, p. 105. 4. *ibid*, p. 48.
5. *ibid.*, p. 29.

those days. In Rajputana, the *Charans* were the greatest carriers of goods of others as bailers, for delivery in important centres of Malpura, Pali, Sojat, Ajmer and Bhilwara[1]. Banking concerns of some of the *Seths* had branches in other important towns of Rajasthan and several parts of the country including Delhi, Agra, Ahmedabad etc. These branches were managed by their agents who were known as *Munims* or *Gumastas*. They used their own medium of exchange, on pieces of paper, commonly termed *Hundis* or bills of exchange. The party which accepted and paid for the bill received a small commission for the service. The rate of interest charged, in those days varied between 10 and 30 per cent.

The downfall of the Mughal empire and the consequent chaos, confusion and insecurity that followed, seriously checked the activities of bankers in Rajasthan. A report by Trevelyan to Colebrooke on August 9, 1828 mentions that the *Shroffs* of Jodhpur had closed their shops as the Kotwal demanded rupees twenty thousand from them and maltreated them[2].

As the political conditions settled once again later on during the 19th century, indigenous bankers again became popular both with the cultivators and cottage workers. But their influence over the princes decreased with the development of means of transport and communication and the total disappearance of the lucrative business of financing wars. Moreover, the State Governments found new sources of income and, therefore, the rulers gradually became independent of *Jagat seths* in matters of finances. In these conditions the princes started relying more and more on modern banking facilities. Since October 1923, the Jodhpur Durbar started having current accounts with the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay, Ajmer and Karachi in addition to its account with a bank in London, which was previously in existence[3]. A branch of Imperial Bank of India, opened in Jodhpur in January, 1927, started conducting all the treasury business of the Durbar very much on the same lines that it conducted Government business in British India[4].

The Census of 1951 enumerated a total number of 1,476 persons in Pali district who were then engaged in money-lending, banking and other financial operations. Out of these 1,293 were males and 183 females. Nine persons were employers, 23 worked as employees and the remaining 1,444 were independent workers. The majority of these money lenders

1. Bhargava, B. K., *op.cit.*, p. 128.
2. Sharma, G. N.: *Social Life in Medieval Rajasthan*, p. 341.
3. *The Report on the Administration of the Marwar State*, 1924-25 and 1925-26, p. 63.
4. *ibid.*

were concentrated in rural areas, their number in urban area being only 327. A detailed analysis indicates that out of 1,476 persons in this category 1,084 were money-lenders, one bank employee, 318 shop assistants, 38 brokers, 2 speculators and 33 lent money on mortgage.

The Census of 1961 recorded a steep fall in the number of persons engaged as money lenders and pawn brokers in Pali district. Their total number was 521 out of which 490 were males and 31 females. Of these 520 were money-lenders which included indigenous bankers. Their distribution pattern remained as before, i.e. majority of them being in the rural areas and only 36 in the urban areas.

To safeguard the interests of the debtors and to protect them from an exorbitant rate of interest and the fraudulent dealings of money-lenders, the Rajasthan Money-lenders Act was passed in the year 1965. It came into force with effect from 1st April, 1966. Under this Act the Deputy Registrar Co-operative Societies is the registering authority for money-lenders. The total number of applications received from the money-lenders and licences issued to them from 1966 to 1971 were 1,008 and 584 respectively[1].

General Credit Facilities

INDEBTEDNESS—Indebtedness among the rural population has been an acute economic and social problem for long. Writing in 1908, Erskine stated[2] that indebtedness of the cultivators was considerable and there were few men who did not owe something. The reasons for this indebtedness were not far to seek. The pressure of population on land resulting in uneconomic holdings, the lack of alternate jobs and consequent under-employment, scanty and irregular rainfall and scarcity of underground water, frequent visitation of locusts, famines and droughts, had imposed an unbearable economic burden on the rural population. To add to this, wasteful social customs like extravagant ceremonials at births, marriages and deaths and the early age at which the rural lives were burdened with responsibilities, crushed them under their weight. Their innate conservatism, their illiteracy and lack of parsimony intensified their economic agony. The average farmer laboured neither for profit nor for a net return but for a bare subsistence as a way of life. Unaided, he fought against inclement weather, rainfall, drought, locusts and nature itself. The period when returns from investment in agriculture

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Pali.
2. Erskine, K. D.: *The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency Gazetteer*, Vol. III-A, p. 105.

could be expected was long and uncertain unlike other industries. His indebtedness, thus went on increasing by leaps and bounds. No economic survey or enquiry has been made to assess the extent of indebtedness among the rural and urban population of the district, hence the figures regarding this extent are not available. But it cannot be denied in general, that the rural population in particular, is steeped in indebtedness. Loans are generally taken for the following purposes:

I. Agricultural operations:

1. SHORT TERM—For purchase of seed, manure, fodder, payment of wages and land revenue, repair of wells and other current expenses.

2. MEDIUM TERM—For purchase of livestock, construction of building and making other improvements on land, renovation of wells and other irrigation channels, purchase of agricultural implements, machinery and transport equipment, constructing farm houses and cattle sheds and laying of new orchards etc.

3. LONG TERM—For purchase of land, reclamation of land, construction of wells and irrigation facilities and other capital expenditure etc.

II. Non-Farm business:

1. SHORT TERM—For repair of production equipment, transport equipment and furniture and fixtures.

2. LONG TERM—For purchase of production and transport equipment and furniture and fixtures.

III. Consumption purposes :

1. SHORT TERM—For purchase of domestic utensils, cloth, medicine and meeting educational and other expenses.

3. LONG TERM—For purchase, construction and repairs of residential houses; for performing death, marriage and other social and religious ceremonies; and for litigation.

IV. Repayment of old debts

V. Other purposes:

For purchase of bullion and ornaments, postal savings certificates etc.

The high rate of interest charged by the money-lenders and the greediness of some to extort money from the illiterate debtor by false accounts and fraudulent transactions created public resentment against them. To save the agricultural debtor from their clutches the Marwar

Relief of Indebtedness Act was passed in 1941 under which Debt Conciliation Boards were established[1]. The Board, which consisted of one Government official and two non-official members, one representing the debtors and other the creditors, was competent to effect settlement between debtors and creditors in cases when the loan amount did not exceed Rs. 5,000 in an individual case.

The most important development in the financial organisation of the district during recent years has been the gradual replacement of old agencies of credit by new ones which could satisfy the complex needs of the emerging economic structure. In urban areas the joint stock banks are coming up and in rural areas co-operative credit societies are gradually replacing the traditional money-lenders. The Life Insurance Corporation of India and State Insurance Department also give loans to the people.

Besides indigenous bankers and money lenders, the other agencies, which have come to assume important position now, are Joint Stock Banks, Co-operative Credit Societies, Financial Corporation, and Government.

Joint Stock Banks

The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur was the first Joint Stock Bank to open its office in Pali Marwar[2]. In due course of time, the Central Bank of India, United Commercial Bank and Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. also opened their branches in the district. Two more banks, run on co-operative basis, were established at Pali, namely Pali Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. and Pali Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd.

STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR—This bank has now in all 12 branches in the district. The table below gives the location of each branch, its date of opening and extent of deposits and advances from 31.12.1969 to 31.12.1971[3].

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the branch	Date of opening	31.12.1969		31.12.1970		31.12.1971	
			Depo-sits	Advances	Depo-sits	Advances	Depo-sits	Advances
1.	Pali	25.11.46	19.19	33.50	26.39	55.93	22.05	54.45
2.	Pali	27.3.62						
3.	Bali	12.12.60	14.43	0.47	15.50	1.40	17.69	1.17
4.	Babra	30.11.71	—	—	—	—	0.07	—
5.	Phalna	7.10.65	5.02	6·27	7.18	12.92	9.36	17.86

1. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1942–43, p. 107.
2. Source : Office of Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
3. Source : Office of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Jaitaran	23.1.61	5.31	9.78	5.10	3.11	7.23	2.70
7.	Marwar Jn.	27.3.62	7.37	0.46	6.85	2.34	7.88	2.35
8.	Raipur Marwar	10.12.62	11.48	10.09	12.40	12.03	13.02	22.70
9.	Sojat City	30.5.60	9.72	1.28	9.11	2.11	11.87	1.90
10.	Sumerpur	2.1.60	8.65	8.32	12.36	7.76	17.93	8.45
11.	Takhatgarh	30.11.71	—	—	—	—	0.50	—
12.	Desuri	28.3.69	1.61	—	2.97	0.01	5.16	0.10

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK—A branch of this bank was opened at Sadri on 7.1.1970. The figures of deposits and advances of this branch as on 31.12.1970 and of deposits as on 31.12.1971 are given below[1] :

Deposits	No. of Accounts		Amount (in Rs. '000)	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
Current	63	72	41	38
Savings Bank	425	762	195	441
Fixed and Time	95	146	168	292
Recurring Deposits	50	—	11	—
Others	2	—	2	—
Total	635	980	417	771

Advances in 1970	No. of accounts	Amount (in Rs. '000)
Agricultural	6	26
Commercial & others	21	104
Total	27	130

THE BANK OF RAJASTHAN LTD.—This bank has four branches in the district. The details of advances and deposits for these branches of the Bank are given below[2] :

(Rs. in '000)

Name of Branch	Date of opening	1968		1969		1970		1971	
		Depo-sits	Advan-ces	Depo-sits	Advan-ces	Depo-sits	Advan-ces	Depo-sits	Advan-ces
1. Pali	26.6.58	1064	1211	1195	1548	1201	2669	1469	4274
2. Rani	13.7.56	782	356	848	584	1119	479	1098	747
3. Sojat Road	7.7.69	Not opened		139	77	250	145	406	262
4. Sumerpur	7.10.59	786	294	833	372	1168	443	1205	363

1. Source : Office of United Commercial Bank, Sadri (Distt. Pali).
2 Source: Office of the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., Jaipur.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA—There is only one branch of this bank in the district located at Pali and opened on 16.10.1961. The details of advances and deposits of this bank are as follows[1] :

(Rs. in '000)

Name of the branch	Date of opening	1968		1969		1970		1971	
		Depo-sits	Advan-ces	Depo-sits	Advan-ces	Depo-sits	Advan-ces	Depo-sits	Advan-ces
Pali	16.10.1961	853	273	982	474	1021	307	1417	282

PALI CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.—This bank which was started on 30th August, 1956 has nine branches working in Pali district. These are located at Pali, Surajpole Pali, Phalna, Sumerpur, Rani, Raipur, Sojat, Marwar Junction and Jaitaran. The administration of this bank is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of nine members of which six represent various societies and three the government. The bank is mainly meant for providing credit facilities to the agriculturists of the district. Details about membership, share capital, deposits, profits etc. from 1961-62 to 1970-71 are given below[2] :

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Membership* (Nos)	Share capital	Working capital	Deposits	Borrowings	Loans advan-ced	Profit
1961–62	953	1,582	7,388	1,407	4,076	5,103	102
1962–63	953	1,637	5,665	1,248	2,295	3,831	81
1963–64	964	1,641	7,390	956	4,227	4,016	84
1964–65	994	1,660	7,688	1,038	4,084	3,871	80
1965–66	640	1,837	6,327	1,013	3,915	3,570	72
1966–67	649	1,675	6,481	1,357	2,401	4,053	54
1967–68	649	1,613	7,307	1,747	3,545	4,681	65
1968–69	648	1,704	8,677	1,521	2,700	5,776	64
1969–70	602	1,962	11,854	1,701	6,529	18,545	84
1970–71	651	2,153	12,002	2,002	5,975	8,812	114

PALI CO-OPERATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD., PALI—This bank was started on 2.1.1960. It has one branch in the district at Raipur. The administration of the bank is run by a Board of Directors consisting

1. Source : Office of Central Bank of India, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Pali Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Pali.

* *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.

of 10 members, of which 3 members have been nominated by the Government viz., Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Pali, District Agriculture Officer, Pali and Sub-Divisional Officer, Pali. This bank advances long term loans to agriculturists for 5 to 15 years for purchasing tractors, digging wells, purchasing pumping sets etc. Loan is advanced according to the valuation of the land of the borrower. Every needy member, while taking loan has to mortgage his landed property to the bank. The rate of interest charged on such loans is 9.5 per cent. The table below gives the details about membership, share capital etc. of the bank from 1961-62 to 1970-71[1]:

(In Rs.)

Year (ending June 30)	Membership* (No.)	Share capital	Working capital	Loan received from Rajasthan State Co-operative Land Development Bank	Loans distributed
1961–62	500	8,590	28,752	4,120	4,120
1962–63	500	8,860	38,467	8,190	8,190
1963–64	523	8,920	37,896	—	—
1964–65	562	9,310	49,012	7,500	3,500
1965–66	611	10,730	67,648	17,000	14,000
1966–67	697	16,400	1,60,332	90,050	82,800
1967–68	1,127	53,470	6,20,208	4,54,700	4,31,400
1968–69	1,575	92,400	11,00,000	4,88,500	4,55,350
1969–70	2,347	1,22,835	12,57,000	3,12,950	2,88,850
1970–71	3,007	2,59,000	29,25,000	15,23,000	14,90,000

The above statistics clearly indicate that the bank is making good progress and the membership and working capital are increasing rapidly. As compared to 1961–62, membership increased in 1965–66 by 22.2 per cent, the share capital by 24.9 per cent, the working capital by 135.3 per cent, the loans received from Rajasthan State Co-operative Land Development Bank increased by 312.6 per cent and the loans distributed 239.8 per cent. As against 1965–66 the increase in 1970–71 was nearly four times in membership, 23 times in share capital, 42 times in working capital, 88 times in loans received and 105 times in loans distributed. The following table shows the loans advanced by the bank for various purposes during the last several years[2]:

1. *Ninth and Tenth Varshik Prativedan*, Pali Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Pali.
2. *ibid.*

* *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.

(in Rs.)

Year	Digging new wells and repairing old wells	Pumping sets	Constructing farm house	Purchase of tractor	Tanks, drains & levelling the land
1960–61	—	14,540	—	—	—
1961–62	4,120	—	—	—	—
1962–63	8,190	—	—	—	—
1963–64	—	—	—	—	—
1964–65	3,500	—	—	—	—
1965–66	3,750	—	3,500	3,000	3,750
1966–67	43,000	9,000	3,500	—	27,300
1967–68	1,37,575	60,350	7,150	1,64,800	61,525
1968–69	2,08,850	1,18,200	3,000	98,000	27,300
1969–70	1,28,850	65,350	13,200	70,000	11,450

Co-operative Credit Societies

The Marwar Co-operative Societies Act was passed in 1923 but practically nothing was done almost till 1937 towards improving the credit facilities of the rural population for whom it was enacted[1]. Before the Co-operative Department could be set up, a Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, whose services were taken on loan, made a survey about starting co-operative movement in Jodhpur State and suggested in his report that grounds for starting co-operative societies be prepared by means of propaganda and distribution of literature on the subject. The establishment of co-operative department was contemplated in 1935 and an officer was sent to Punjab for training and the department ultimately came into being in 1937 in the former Jodhpur State and a Registrar, Co-operative Societies was appointed with effect from 1.3.1938[2]. The field staff consisted of an Inspector and five sub-inspectors. Four inspectors were engaged in propaganda work from June, 1938 and they visited 84 villages carrying to the people the message of co-operation. In the beginning the department mainly concentrated on encouraging the habit of thrift among the people and providing cheap credit to the villagers at the time of need, through mutual help. In the beginning it was mainly confined to credit. Later, its activities were extended to various other fields of co-operation like agriculture, marketing, housing, education and industry etc.

In 1938-39, there were two co-operative societies of *Mochis* (shoe makers) at Pali and Sojat, one of *Silawats* of Makrana and five of *Regars*

1. ***Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State***, 1937-38, p. 85.
2. *ibid.*

having 129 members. These societies borrowed Rs. 5,879 from Government and repaid Rs. 3,612 or 61 per cent. Interest for 12 months was also paid to the government[1].

The activities of Co-operative Credit Societies Department of Jodhpur State, were started in the parganas of Bali, Jaitaran, Pali and Sojat in 1939-40[2].

Marwar Co-operative Societies Act, 1923 was repealed and Marwar Co-operative Societies Act, 1943 was promulgated. Thereafter, again on the formation of Rajasthan, the latter Act was repealed and a uniform Co-operative Societies Act of 1953 was brought into force with effect from 1.4.1953. There were 81 co-operative societies existing in the district on 3.2.1949 and 85 on 30.6.1950[3].

The co-operative movement continued to make a steady progress and in 1956-57, the total number of co-operative societies in the district stood at 256. They increased to 776 at the end of Second Five Year Plan and to 936 in 1965-66 when the Third Five Year Plan was completed. The table below gives the detailed progress in all spheres of the co-operative societies in the district for the years 1956-57, 1960-61 and 1965-66 to 1970-71[4].

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of societies	Membership (No.)	Share capital	Working capital	Loan advanced	Recoveries made	Loan due
1956–57	256	9,553	3.66	16.55	6.68	3.88	6.34
1960–61	776	43,838	22.74	129.40	80.89	29.75	79.80
1965–66	936	62,367	41.46	148.50	40.32	47.03	75.77
1966–67	942	66,666	43.99	160.03	49.05	36.31	86 64
1967–68	929	76,428	45.97	183.16	73.38	52.22	106.65
1968–69	932	68,867	49.28	215.66	70.10	42.90	136 87
1969–70	853	75,614	57.04	283.73	103.62	56.11	194.10
1970–71	851	82,631	62.79	307.43	99.65	84.83	213.95

It is observed from the table above that the number of co-operative societies increased at a rapid pace between the years 1956-57 and 1966-67. But after that a declining trend started from 1967-68 onwards. This is due to amalgamation of co-operative societies under revitalisation programme undertaken by the Department of Co-operative Societies.

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State*, 1938-39, p. 72.
2. *ibid.*, 1939-40, p. 73.
3. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Pali.
4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958 onwards.

The following table gives the number and membership of agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies in Pali district for the years 1956-57, 1960-61 and 1965-66 to 1970-71[1].

Year	Agricultural credit societies		Non-agricultural credit societies	
	Number	Members	No.	Members
1956–57	148	7,097	9	95
1960–61	419	34,949	3	48
1965–66	451	46,870	15	1,583
1966–67	447	47,217	15	1,766
1967–68	424	48,145	15	1,980
1968–69	419	48,103	16	1,980
1969–70	332	52,416	21	2,404
1970–71	331	53,875	23	2,496

FINANCIAL CORPORATION—The Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Jaipur was established in August, 1955 to provide medium and long term finance to industries and it met the long felt need of the industrial sector. Loans given by the Financial Corporation in Pali district have already been discussed in Chapter V.

GOVERNMENT—Formerly the *Mahajans* in Jodhpur State had monopolised the grant of credit to the cultivators but after the introduction of settlement in 1894-96 the State started disbursing loans in the form of *Taccavi* to the cultivators for agricultural purposes especially for the repair of wells and for the purchase of seeds and bullocks[2].

After the formation of Rajasthan *Taccavi* and other loans were advanced by the Government for land development, land revenue, installation of pumping sets, famine and grow more food campaign. The position in respect of loans from 1963–64 to 1970–71 is given below[3] :

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Agricultural short term loan	Agricultural long term loan	Famine	*Taccavi*
1963–64	174.0	11690.0	—	32.0
1964–65	3812.6	1185.0	—	32.0
1965–66	2507.7	967.3	—	16.0

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958, onwards.
2. Erskine, K. D.: *The Western Rajputana State Residency and the Bikaner Agency Gazetteer*, Vol. III–A, p. 105.
3. Source : Office of Development Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4	5
1966–67	2669.4	1132.0	—	6.8
1967–68	1306.6	171.0	—	18.5
1968–69	473.4	17.9	340.0	20.0
1969–70	2625.4	—	—	—
1970–71	1265.3	—	—	—

Insurance

LIFE INSURANCE—The insurance business has not been popular in this district particularly in rural areas. The insurance companics functioning in the then Jodhpur State before integration were Oriental Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., and the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Before nationalisation of Life Insurance business and formation of Life Insurance Corporation of India, life insurance business was undertaken by Insurance Companies in the private sector. After nationalisation in 1956, Pali district was placed under the jurisdiction of Ajmer division in Northern Zone of the Corporation and has a branch office located at Pali which was opened in the year 1960. On 30.9.1971 there were 199 agents and 13 development officers under Pali office. The office is controlled by a branch manager who is assisted by an Assistant Branch Manager in his day to day activities. The branch manager also looks after the field organisation. The entire area of the district is divided into different parts for the sake of development of new business. Each separate area is allotted to a development office and each development officer has a number of licenced agents under his supervision. Figures of new policies sold and their amount from 1963-64 to 1970-71 are given in the table below[1] :

Year	No. of new policies sold	Amount of new business assured (in Rs.)
1963–64	2,573	1,09,54,750
1964–65	1,869	85,20,000
1965–66	2,248	1,01,12,500
1966–67	1,714	76,72,500
1967–68	1,869	85,56,000
1968–69	1,921	96,29,750
1969–70	2,188	1,31,12,250
1970–71	2,218	1,48,70,000

1. Source : Office of Senior Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Ajmer.

GENERAL INSURANCE—The Life Insurance Corporation entered the general insurance field and started transacting all classes of general insurance business from 1st April 1964 side by side with the existing Indian and foreign insurers operating in India. Details about business conducted in this field by Life Insurance Corporation in Pali district are given below[1] :

Year	No. of policies	Premium income (Rs.)
1965–66	N.A.*	1,444
1966–67	376	7,498
1967–68	210	6,017
1968–69	449	7,094
1969–70	537	6,845
1970–71	445	3,398

STATE INSURANCE—In 1953 the Government decided to extend the scope of compulsory State Insurance which was hitherto limited to the then Jaipur State to the whole of Rajasthan. Consequently, Pali district was brought in the State Insurance fold. The scheme was extended in three phases; in the first it was made applicable to all the permanent employees of the State drawing a monthly pay of Rs. 51 or above. In the second phase it sought to cover all the permanent employees of the State drawing a pay above Rs. 35 per month and in the third phase it was extended to all the permanent employees of the State. The first, second and third phases of the scheme were implemented in Pali district on 1st April, 1954, 1st April, 1955 and 1st October, 1956 respectively. The scheme was made applicable to the employees of the panchayat samitis and zila parishad with effect from 2.10.1959, but was withdrawn from 1st February, 1962, and only those employees were covered who were brought under its purview prior to 1962. In 1960 the scheme was also made applicable to the temporary employees of the Government, except those who were not likely to be made permanent in the opinion of their drawing and disbursing officers. In 1965 the scheme was made applicable to all the temporary employees who had put in six months of service. The State Insurance department issues two types of policies: one under the endowment plan and the other under the whole life plan. The rate of premium charged depends on the pay group of the officials and was as follows in March 1970 :

1. Source : Office of Senior Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Ajmer.

* Not available.

Pay group	Rate of premium (in Rs.)
1–70	5
71–90	7
91–140	9
141–200	14
201–300	20
301–450	30
451–650	45
651–900	65
901–1250	90
1251–1600	115
1601–2000	145
2001 and above	175

The progress of the work done regarding State Insurance in Pali district is given in appendix I.

NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION—The Scheme called British War Savings Movement was introduced during 1939-40 in the then Jodhpur State with a view to mopping up resources to finance the Second World War[1], and it continued further for the reconstruction of impaired economy after the war. After Independence small savings became an important source of financing development projects. The scheme engenders a habit of thrift and saving among all the people, especially people of moderate means drawing small salaries. The following types of small savings schemes are in operation : (1) 7 Year National Savings Certificates, (2) Post Office Time Deposits, (3) Post Office Recurring Deposits Scheme, (4) Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, (5) Cumulative Time Deposit Account, (6) Public Provident Fund Scheme. The position of gross and net collection under these schemes in Pali district is shown below[2] :

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Gross	Net
1965–66	1,052	57
1966–67	1,253	(–) 90
1967–68	2,381	862
1968–69	2,009	(–) 452
1969–70	1,801	89
1970–71	2,742	404

1. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1939-40, p. 5.
2. Source : Office of the Director, National Savings, Govt. of India, Jaipur.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

In ancient times, punch marked coins were in vogue in Marwar State. These were square in shape and had different symbols upon them such as a tree, an animal, a bow, the sun and a man. During the reign of *Kshatraps* their coin, known as *Dramm* was prevalent. After these, Gupta coins were in vogue. When the Hunas looted the treasure of Iran and brought it to India, Sasanian coins came in circulation. After their coming into power the Mughals started their own coins. When their power declined, the rulers of Rajputana established independent mints in their States with the permission of the Emperor[1].

Maharaja Bijay Singh is said to have opened a mint in A.D. 1761[2]. Ojha has, however, mentioned that the mint at Jodhpur was established in A.D. 1781[3]. The name of Bijay Shahi continued for long on the coinage of Jodhpur State and upto the year A.D. 1858, the name and symbols of the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam, appeared on the coins issued, whereafter the name of Queen Victoria was inserted in place of the Delhi Emperor at the Jodhpur town mint. The coins of Jodhpur State were minted in gold, silver and copper and were in circulation throughout Marwar. There were five mints in Marwar in 1909 located one each at Jodhpur, Pali, Sojat, Merta and Nagaur. The second and third mints were located in the areas covered by the present Pali district. The Mint at Pali was opened in 1788 and the one at Sojat in 1807[4]. Rules regarding coining operation of these mints are not available but coining mostly seems to have depended on the market demand and fluctuation of Jodhpur rupee in relation to British India currency[5]. Individual traders used to bring their own metal to the mint for coining gold, silver and copper coins. The *Daroga* of the mint used to test the metal and make the coins for them for which traders had to pay minting charges and royalty to the State. In Sojat mint eleven annas used to be charged for minting 100 rupees[6]. Later on copper coins began to be coined by the State. The mints were of a primitive type and were worked by hand. From the time of Maharaja Takhat Singh's reign the dies for silver and gold coins were changed on 18th of *Sawan Budh* every year; this being the day when the new *Samvat* began. Since A.D. 1863 coins struck by the Durbar bore the

1. Ojha, G. H. : *The History of Rajputana*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. 19
2. Webb, W.W : *The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana*, 1893 p. 40.
3. Ojha, G.H., *op. cit.*, p. 19
4. Reu, B.N.: *Marwad ka Itihas*, Part II, 1938, p. 641.
5. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1884–85, p, 93.
6. Reu, B. N.: *Marwad ka Itihas*, Part II, 1938, p, 641.

Samvat year in which they were issued. The dies of copper coins were not changed yearly, but only when it was felt necessary[1].

There was a custom that each newly appointed *Daroga* (mint master) of the *Taksal* (mint) selected a special mark or device of his own, whereby the coins issued by him and for which he was responsible, could be recognised as genuine. This explains the large number of small marks and devices found on the coins of the State[2]. The rupees minted at the Pali mint bore the sign of the particular *Daroga* on one side and words *Sri Mataji* in Hindi with a sword and *Jhar* (*Turra*) under it on the other. Upto the reign of Maharaja Bhim Singh the coins coined at Pali mint bore the sign of *Bhala* (spear) but this was replaced by sword during the reign of Maharaja Man Singh[3]. The coins of Sojat Mint had the sign of dagger on one side and words *Sri Mahadevji* in Hindi on the other. Nearby, *Jhar (Turra)* which was the sign of the *Daroga*, was found[4].

Gold coin was struck only at Jodhpur mint and the first coins were probably struck in A.D. 1781 from the same die from which the silver pieces were struck. The gold coin was known as *Muhr* and was made of pure gold, each weighing 169.9 grains troy[5]. These coins were issued upto and during the early part of the reign of Maharaja Takhat Singh. Takhat Singh's *Muhr* bore the following inscription[6] :

OBVERSE—*Queen Victoria Malika Mu'azzamah Inglistan wa Hindustan Zarab-i-dar-al mansur Jodhpur* meaning Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India. Struck in the house of victory, Jodhpur

REVERSE—*Sanah Julus maimanat manus Maharajadhiraj Sri Takhat Singh Bahadur* meaning in the year of the fortunate reign of Maharajadhiraja Takhat Singh.

SYMBOLS—The *Jhar* and the sword

According to need, half *Muhrs* and quarter *Muhrs* were also struck at Jodhpur mint.

The silver coins of the State comprised the rupee, half rupee and quarter rupee pieces. The original Bijay Shahi coins issued between A D. 1761-1858 bore the following inscription[7].

1. Webb, W.W., *op. cit.*, 1893, p. 41.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 41-42.
3. Reu, B.N.: *Marwad-ka-Itihas*, Part II, p. 641.
4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.*, p. 642.
6. Webb, W.W., *op. cit.*, 1893, pp. 43-44.
7. *ibid.*, pp. 44-45.

OBVERSE—*Sikka mubarak badshad ghazi Shah Alam* meaning auspicious coin of the noble monarch Shah Alam.

REVERSE—*Julus maimanat manus zarab-i-dar-al-mansur Jodhpur* meaning struck in the house of victory Jodhpur in the year of his fortunate reign.

Its weight was 176.4 grains and assay was said to be silver 169.9 grains and alloy 6.5 grains Troy i.e. about 1/27 part.

The rupee coins issued in 1858 and 1863 bore the following inscription[1] :

OBVERSE—*Bazaman-i-mubarak Queen Victoria Malikah Mu'azzamah Inglistan wa Hindustan* meaning during the auspicious reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India.

REVERSE—*Maharajadhiraj Sri Takhat Singh bahadur zarab-i-Jodhpur* meaning struck at Jodhpur by Maharajadhiraja Takhat Singh.

About the year A.D. 1859, in the reign of Maharaja Takhat Singh a Nazar Harkaran was appointed *Daroga* incharge of the Sojat Mint. He coined about a lakh of rupees with a proportion of alloy of one part in twenty five instead of one part in twenty seven, and he stamped the letter "La" on the obverse over the word "Shah". These rupees were known as *Lullulia* and were avoided by the traders because they contained more alloy. They bore the same inscription as the rupee coined from 1761 to 1858 and weighed 175 grains[2].

The original copper coin of the State was Bijay Shahi which was also called *Dhabu Shahi* on account of its great weight. In the time of Bhim Singh the name was changed to *Bhim Shahi* and the weight of the coin was increased by two *Mashas*. But Maharaja Man Singh again reduced the weight to first standard and they were again called *Dhabu Shahi*. About 14,000 of such copper coins could be coined out of one maund of copper. Each coin weighed 310 to 320 grains[3].

Other currencies in circulation in Marwar were Akhai Shahi, Jalorlia, Chandori, Iktisanda (Kuchamani) and Bhilara but their number was quite small[4]. The value of local currency fell considerably after the closure of the Imperial mints to free coinage of silver (1893) and exhibited an abnormal tendency to depreciate. After discussing the currency question and with the concurrence of the British Government the ruler of Jodhpur decided to introduce British currency in place of the State coins and

1. Webb, W.W., *op. cit.*, 1893, p. 45.
2. *ibid.*
3. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State*, 1884-85, p, 94.
4. *ibid.*, p. 93.

make the former coin the only legal tender throughout the State. All the State mints were accordingly closed to the coinage of silver. An advance of Rs. 15 lakhs free of interest was made by the British Government for converting the local currency (Bijay Shahi and Iktisanda) into British coins. The conversion scheme commenced from 1.5.1900 and during the stipulated period of six months 92,73,628 Bijay Shahi and 9,53,506 Iktisandas were tendered for conversion at the agreed rate of exchange at 10 per cent for Bijai Shahi and fifty per cent for Iktisanda[1].

Hence forward the activities of the mint were confined to striking gold and copper coins only. Owing to wild fluctuations in their rate which affected the poor people particularly, the local copper coins called *Dhabu Shahi* were withdrawn from circulation and improved copper coins of lighter weight, designated Sardar Shahi at 64 pieces per rupee were issued[2].

During the year 1941-42, a committee was appointed to enquire into the question of improving the methods of assaying and stamping silver[3]. Due to shortage of small change in the market during 1942-43, the Government decided to mint new copper coins of less weight than the current Umedshahi which were ordered to be withdrawn from circulation. A scheme was framed to mint copper pieces of about 45 grains in weight worth about Rs. 80,000 and to arrange their proper circulation[4].

After the merger of Jodhpur State into Rajasthan the coinage of the Indian Union became the legal tender. The decimal system of currency was introduced in the district along with the rest of the country in 1957 to which the people of the district got gradually accustomed. According to this system a rupee is divided into 100 parts, each part being called paisa. At present coins of the denomination of one paisa, two paise, three paise, five paise, ten paise, twenty paise, twenty five paise, fifty paise and a rupee are in circulation and currency notes of Rs. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 100 are in circulation.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The trade of Pali in olden days was considerable as it formed the connecting link between the sea coast and northern India. Here, the commercial houses established at Muskat-Mandavi, Surat and Nawanagar transmitted the products of Persia, Arabia, Africa and Europe, receiving those of India, Kashmir and Tibet. Caravans from the ports of Kutch and Gujarat brought ivory, rhinoceros hides, copper, tin, dates dried and

1. Erskine, K.D., *op. cit.*, pp. 143-144.
2. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1907-08, p. 39.
3. *ibid.*, 1941-42, p. 67.
4. *ibid.*, 1942-43, p. 101.

moist, gum arabic, borax, coconuts, broadcloths, striped silks, various dyes, particularly the crimson, drugs especially the oxides of arsenic and quick silver, spices, sandal wood, camphor, tea, wax and green glass[1]. From Bahawalpur, soda, the dyes called '*Al*' and '*Majith*', matchlocks, dried fruits asafoetida, multan chintzes and wood for household furnitures used to come. Opium and chintzes came to Pali from Kotah and Malwa, various cloths, sugar, swords and horses from Jaipur[2].

The exports of home production of Pali included salt, woollens, coarse cotton cloth and paper made in the town of Pali. The blankets of Pali were marketed throughout India and could be had from four to sixty rupees per pair[3]. Salt was the chief article of export and the duties arising therefrom equalled to half the land revenue of the State. Tod had mentioned[4] that the commercial duties of Pali yielded 75,000 rupees annually which was a large sum in a poor country like Marwar. This income went on increasing and a statement given below[5] of custom duties realised by Marwar customs department for the year 1885-86 clearly indicates that Pali town alone contributed more than one third of the total duty realised and Pali along with the towns now included in Pali district namely Jaitaran, Bali and Sojat, accounted for nearly two-thirds of the same (Rs. 7,00,533 out of Rs. 11,12,497) :

No.	Circles	1885-86				
		Rs.		Annas		Pies
1.	Pali	4,19,798	—	9	—	6
2.	Jaitaran	58,097	—	14	—	9
3.	Merta	1,25,332	—	15	—	9
4.	Bali	1,52,206	—	2	—	9
5.	Sojat	70,432	—	15	—	8
6.	Marot	83,024	—	12	—	–
7.	Parbatsar	27,628	—	14	—	9
8.	Nagaur	23,987	—	12	—	3
9.	Didwana	31,700	—	7	—	9
10.	Jodhpur	15,138	—	10	—	3
11.	Jalor	13,526	—	14	—	–
12.	Pachpadra	13,760	—	11	—	2
13.	Phalodi	10,069	—	6	—	9
14.	Bhinmal	15,707	—	10	—	2
15.	Sanchor	20,851	—	13	—	2
16.	Mallani	31,231	—	7	—	3
	Total	11,12,497	—	1	—	11

1. Tod, J.: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. II, pp. 812–13.
2. *ibid.*, p. 813 3. *ibid.* 4. *ibid.*
5. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1886-87, p. VIII.

The charans, who were the bards of the Rajputs were the traditional guardians of the merchandise in transit. Even the most desperate outlaw seldom dared to commit any outrage on these persons[1]. The chief centres of trade were Pali, Jaitaran, Rani, Bali, Sojat, Pipar and Nawa. It is estimated that about 80 per cent of the exports and imports of the State were carried by rail in 1908 and the rest by camels, carts, bullocks and donkeys[2].

The introduction of various taxes and transit duties viz. *Rahdari* (transit duty), *Mapa* (cess collected with revenue), *Dalali* (commission), *Chungi* (toll tax) etc. hampered the growth of trade in Marwar upto 1882[3]. In 1882-83 the custom department was reorganised and an over-all tariff based on the principle of reducing duty on necessities and enhancing it on luxuries was introduced, and all harassing imposts enumerated above were abolished in Marwar except import, export and transit duties. The transit duties were abolished entirely in 1891 except on opium and other intoxicants[4]. The then Government gave every possible impetus to trade and gave facilities to those engaged in it.

Imports

In the beginning of this century the imports were generally from the following places : sugar from Bareilly, Kanpur, Chandausi and Muzzafarnagar, opium from Kota and Mewar, *Gur* from Bareilly, Hathras and Mewar, rice from Chandausi and Sind,dry fruits from Bombay, Broach and Ahmedabad, metals, kerosene oil, timber and ivory from Bombay, tobacco from Panipat, Malwa and Nadia; piece goods from Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, Mahua flowers from Sirohi and wheat, barley, maize and gram from Sind, Punjab and the Bombay Presidency. Now the principal imports into Pali district are fine cloth, ivory raw material, general provisions, sugar, *Gur*, kerosene oil and fruits[5].

Exports

Erskine has recorded[6] that Marwar State exported animals especially he goats and male sheep to Bombay, Gujarat and Deesa; Buffaloes, bullocks and cows to Jaipur and other neighbouring territories, camels to Sind, cotton to Bombay and Beawar, hides, dressed and undressed, to Bombay, oil seeds to Bombay, Ahmedabad and Beawar, wool to Bombay and Fazilka, bones to Bombay and Karachi, salt and marble (including

1. Erskine, K.D.: *The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency Gazetteer* (1909), Vol. III-A, p. 118.
2. *ibid.*, p. 119. 3. *ibid.*, p. 118. 4. *ibid.*, p. 118.
5. *Census of India 1961, District Census Handbook, Pali district*, p. vii.
6. Erskine, K.D.: *The Western Rajputana States Residency and Bikaner Agency Gazetteer*, 1909, Vol. III, p. 119.

marble toys and utensils) to different parts of India and sandstone and millstones to adjacent States and districts. Now, the exports of Pali district consist of wool, sheep, goats, hides and skins, woollen cloth of rough and medium quality, honey, gum, wood, charcoal, *Zeera*, sesamum, chillies, *Mehandi* and *Ajwain*[1]. Wool is exported to foreign countries such as England and America. *Mehandi* and *Methi* are exported from Sojat, *Jeera* and chillies are exported from Jaitaran and honey, gum, wood and charcoal are exported from Bali and Desuri tahsils.

TRADING POPULATION—According to 1961 Census the total number of persons engaged in trade and commerce in Pali district was 13,104 out of which 12,307 were males and 797 females. Of these 8,834 males and 528 females lived in rural areas and 3,473 males and 269 females in urban areas. Tahsil-wise details are given in the table below[2] :

Tahsil	Rural		Towns	Urban	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
1. Jaitaran	811	32			
2. Sojat	410	40	Sojat & Sojat Road	875	88
3. Raipur	741	34			
4. Pali	577	44	Pali	1,866	64
5. Kharchi	1,302	59			
6. Desuri	1,943	133	Sadri	432	80
7. Bali	3,050	186	Bali	300	37
Total	8,834	528		3,473	269

The number of working proprietors in the wholesale trade in the district was 640 and in retail trade 5,532. Total number of persons engaged in wholesale trade was 719 and in retail trade 11,693. A break-up of persons in the wholesale and retail trade is given in Appendix II and III respectively.

Trade Centres

There are five regulated markets in the district viz. Pali, Sojat Road, Sumerpur, Rani and Jaitaran. The markets are classified into 'A' class, 'B' class and 'C' class markets according to the quantity of arrivals in them per annum. A mandi committee is constituted for each regulated market to regulate buying and selling of agricultural produce. It is composed of seven members from among the agriculturists, two from the co-operative sector, two from among the traders, two from the local authorities and two government nominees. Each mandi has a fund

1. *Census of India 1961, District Census Handbook, Pali district*, p. vii.
2. *ibid.*, p. 11.

which consists of the income received by way of market fee levied on agricultural produce bought or sold in the market, income by way of licence fee and other miscellaneous income.

PALI MANDI—The regulated market at Pali was notified on 13.3.1964. It is a 'C' class mandi. The Mandi Committee started the work of regulating the market with effect from 26.8.1964. Area and hinterland of the market are the areas of Panchayat Samiti Pali and Rohat along with the area within the limit of the Municipal Committee, Pali. The commodities specified as agricultural products for sale in this mandi are wheat, barley, *Jowar*, maize, *Bajra*, gram, *Urad*, *Moong*, *Til*, mustard, *Binola*, *Gur*, sugar, coriander, chillies, *Moth*, *Gwar*, wool and cotton. On 31.3.1971 there were 10 'A' class brokers, 23 traders and 55 retailers registered with the committee as market functionaries. The market charges fixed by the mandi committee are :

Brokerage Commission	
From seller—	1.25 per cent
From buyer—	0.12 per cent
Weighment charges—	5 paise per bag
Storage charges—	6 paise per bag per month
Hamali—	6 paise per bag
Loading in truck or placing in the godown—	3 paise per bag
Sieving charges—	*Tilhan* 15 paise per quintal. Other eatables and pulses 8 paise per quintal.

Arrivals of agricultural commodities in Pali mandi for the year 1968–69 to 1970–71 are given in the table below[1] :

(in quintals)

Name	1968–69	1969–70	1970-71
Wheat	47,729	45,198	76,490
Gram	3,090	3,955	52,000
Barley	2,820	4,938	4,752
Bajra	7,672	29,175	27,848
Til	22,497	8,485	38,298
Maize	—	979	2,921
Jowar	—	—	22,712

The commodities exported from this mandi to other mandis and their quantity are given in the following table[2] :

1. Source : Office of Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Pali.
2. *ibid.*

(in quintals)

Name	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Wheat	37,974	7,507	3,499
Gram	24,700	273	1,242
Barley	465	819	490
Bajra	4,125	2,944	6,394
Jowar	—	1,037	6,738
Til	16,120	487	28,532
Maize	—	888	630

The figures of income and expenditure of the Mandi for the last five years are given below[1] :

(in Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1966–67	19,276	18,060
1967–68	2,096	13,077
1968–69	24,099	20,931
1969–70	34,740	28,315
1970–71	45,227	27,433

This mandi has an intelligence centre which sends daily prices telegraphically to marketing officer, Jaipur who sends them in a bulletin form for broadcast next day from Jaipur radio station. On 31.3.1971 the committee's funds amounted to Rs. 27,706.

SOJAT ROAD MANDI—This is 'B' class mandi. It was established on 9.1.1964, and the date of regulation is 1.11.1964. The area and hinterland consists of Sojat tahsil area and half of Kharchi tahsil. There is also a sub-market yard at Sojat City. The notified commodities for this market are wheat, barley, *Jowar*, maize, *Bajra*, gram, *Moong*, groundnut, *Til*, mustard, *Binola*, *Zeera*, chillies, *Methi*, *Sarson*, *Gur*, sugar, cotton, *Moth*, *Chawla*, *Aranda*, *Saunf*, *Ajwan*, and *Mehandi*. The market charges are fixed. The commission is 1.25 per cent and *Hamali* 10 paise per bag. On 31.3.1970 there were 26 'A' class brokers, 29 traders and 169 retailers. The table given in Appendix IV gives the commodity-wise arrivals in the mandi and their valuation for the years 1968-69 to 1970-71.

The agricultural produce is weighed in the market only by the licenced weighman of the market committee. Payment is made by the commission agents on the same day after the produce is sold. 1968-69

1. Source : Office of Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Pali.

and 1969-70 being famine years only *Zeera*, *Methi*, cotton, *Rai* and *Mehandi* were exported. *Zeera* was mainly exported to Gujarat and Bombay, *Methi* to Bombay, *Rai* to Madras, cotton to Pali and Beawar and *Mehandi* to Faridabad and within Rajasthan in ground form in packets and bags. On 31.3 1971 the mandi's funds amounted to Rs. 30,482.

SUMERPUR MANDI—This mandi was established as 'A' class market on 16.1.1964. The regulated work of the Mandi Committee started with effect from 14.11.1964. The notified commodities of this mandi are cotton, wheat, barley, *Jowar*, maize, *Bajra*, gram, *Moong*, *Til*, *Sarson*, coriander, chillies, *Methi*, wool, *Gwar*, groundnut, *Kulthi*, *Chawla*, and *Arandi*. The area of the market is areas under Sumerpur Panchayat Samiti and the hinterland consists of Bali and Desuri tahsil, more than half of Jalor district and part of Sirohi district. The fixed market charges are as follows :

Commission	1.00 per cent
Hamali	6 paise per bag
Weighing charges	for cotton–0.50 paise per bag for others–0.05 paise per bag.
Godown rent	10 paise per month per bag.

On 31.3.1971 there were 92 'A' class brokers, 122 traders, 20 retailers, 9 'B' class brokers and 1 co-operative marketing society registered as market functionaries of this market. The quantity and valuation of arrivals in this market for the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 and exports from this Mandi for the last three years are given in Appendix V and VI respectively.

The income and expenditure of the Mandi committee from 1968-69 to 1970-71 were as follows :

(in Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1968–69	1,33,108	2,31,263
1969–70	1,66,112	39,506
1970–71	1,92,634	44,521

The funds with the Mandi on 31.3.1971 amounted to Rs. 3.38 lakhs.

RANI MANDI—The mandi was established on 16.1.1964 as a 'C' class mandi. The mandi committee started the work of regulating the market with effect from 10.8.1964. The area of the mandi is the area falling under Panchayat Samitis of Rani and Desuri. The commodities notified for this market are wheat, *Jowar*, *Kapasia*, barley, gram, maize, chillies, coriander, *Zeera*, *Moong*, *Sarson*, wool, *Gur*, cotton, *Gwar*, *Methi* and *Til*. On 31.3.1971 there were the following market functionaries ;

31 'A' class brokers, 38 traders and 19 retailers. The market commission is one per cent. All other market charges are the same as that of Pali mandi. The statement at Appendix VII gives the quantity and valuation of the arrivals in this mandi for the years 1968–69 to 1970-71. A statement showing commodity-wise exports from this market, and its valuation for three years is given below[1] :

Commodity	1968–69		1969–70		1970–71	
	Export (Qtl.)	Valuation (Rs)	Export (Qtl.)	Valuation (Rs.)	Export (Qtl.)	Valuation (Rs.)
Til	900	1,54,000	800	1,44,000	6,000	12,60,000
Methi	10,000	13,00,000	3,200	4,16,000	1,200	1,50,000
Wool	360	1,54,800	400	1,60,000	200	72,000
Cotton	800	3,04,000	1,400	4,62,000	300	93,000

Til is exported to Mehsana and Palanpur in Gujarat and Beawar, Jaipur, Alwar and Jodhpur in Rajasthan. *Methi* is exported to Madras and Bombay. Wool is exported to Punjab and cotton to Beawar, Alwar and Jaipur. The income and expenditure of Rani Mandi from 1968-69 to 1970-71 was as follows :

(in Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1968–69	19,299	15,561
1969–70	21,065	15,903
1970–71	24,724	18,478

The funds available with the mandi committee on 31.3.1971 were Rs. 15,640.

JAITARAN MANDI—This is a 'C' class mandi established on 8.11.1967. The Mandi Committee started the work of regulating the market from 10.8.1968. There are sub-mandi yards at Raipur, Kushalpur, Nimaj and Anandpur Kalu. The area of the mandi is Jaitaran sub-division. Those engaged in the operations of the mandi included 68 'A' class brokers, 138 traders, 73 retailers and 9 occasional traders on 31.3.1971. Two co-operative societies were also functioning in this mandi in 1970-71. The notified commodities are wheat, barley, gram, maize, *Jowar*, *Bajra*, *Moth*, *Sarson*, groundnut, *Til*, *Moong*, *Zeera* and chillies. To these were added *Methi*, *Rai*, cotton, *Chawla* and castor seed with effect from 1.4.1970. The arrivals and exports of these commodities in Jaitaran mandi for the year 1969–70 and 1970–71 are given in Appendix VIII and IX respectively.

1. Source : Office of Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Rani.

The income and expenditure for the last three years of this mandi are given below :

Year.	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1968-69	12,409*	8,630
1969-70	15,616	18,294
1970-71	21,816	18,366

The funds available with the mandi committee on 31.3.1971 amounted to Rs. 5,782.

RETAIL TRADE—In urban areas there are markets which can be classified as primary and secondary. The former mostly deal in items which are locally produced in their hinterland, while the latter trade in commodities which are imported from outside and exported in bulk.

Village shop keepers and periodical *Hats* play an important role in organising trade and commerce in the rural areas. Most of the villages have shops which provide its inhabitants with their day to day necessities. Except food grains and other agricultural produce which the village shop keeper purchases from the producer, he obtains his goods from the nearby towns where due to his business relations he can get credit facilities. His stock generally includes grain, groceries, raw and refined sugar, salt, chillies, oil, spices, soap, tea leaves, tobacco, *Biris*, matches and other articles required by the people of the village for their day to day use. The village shop keeper also acts as supplier of credit, both directly by advancing loans in cash and indirectly by offering sales on credit. A few village shop keepers who are rich, deal in fuel, machinery, building material, transport, vehicles and other manufactured commodities.

PEDLARS AND HAWKERS—These itinerant merchants go hawking merchandise from village to village but this vocation is disappearing fast because the villagers now prefer to purchase their necessities from village shops or from shops in neighbouring towns when they go there for any other purpose. This, however, does not mean that pedlars and hawkers have altogether disappeared from the scene as many of the refugees from Pakistan have taken up this work. They usually move from village to village, particularly, in the harvesting season and sell their merchandise in cash or kind, or sometimes on credit. The loan is entered in their account book and realised when they revisit the village. They usually carry their goods on horses or camels, or on their own shoulder. In some parts which are well connected with good roads, cycles are also used. They obtain their merchandise from the town and sell the same in villages to the

*Includes subsidy of Rs. 3,000/-.

customers who have become quite familiar with them due to their frequent visits. When their stock is exhausted, they replenish it periodically from the neighbouring town. They can be classified according to the commodities they handle. Grocers handle groceries and spices, *Bisatis* handle general wares such as soap, nail polish, mirror, comb, etc., cloth dealers sell cloth, bed sheets etc. According to 1961 Census there were 645 hawkers, pedlars and street vendors in the district of which 240 were in urban areas and 405 in rural areas.

CO-OPERATION IN TRADE—A co-operative wholesale Bhandar was opened in Pali town on 5.10.1966. There are at present 13 members on the Board of Directors of this Bhandar. One of them is co-opted director i.e. woman candidate and three are nominated by the Government i.e. Treasury Officer, District Supply Officer and Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies. This Bhandar deals in general provisions and consumer goods used in daily life, such as pulses, hosiery, vegetable oil, soap, toilet goods, towels, bed sheets and woollen garments etc. The Bhandar also trades in wholesale goods with other Primary Co-operative Consumer Stores. Controlled commodities viz. sugar and wheat are sold when there is no open marketing of these commodities. Tyres, tubes and other materials in short supply are also sold by the Bhandar in which it gives preference to its members. There were two branches and 3,370 members on 30.6.1970. A table indicating the share capital, working capital, and wholesale purchases etc. for the years 1966-67 to 1970-71 is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Share capital		Working capital	Wholesale purchases	Sales	Profit & Loss
	Govt.	Individual				
1966-67	1.00	0.40	2.68	4.15	3 23	(+) 0 01
1967-68	1.20	0.50	4.32	25.61	24.74	(-) 0.18
1968-69	1.20	0.50	3.30	33.93	36.06	(-) 0.19
1969-70	1.20	0.50	2.53	19.18	21.05	(-) 0.16
1970-71	1.20	0.50	2.41	8.54	9.11	(-) 0.07

There are 16 primary co-operative consumers' stores in the district. The details for the year 1970-71 are given below[1] :

No. of stores	16
Membership	1,013
Share capital	Rs. 27,862
Working capital	Rs. 1,73,780
Purchases	Rs. 1,75,826
Sales	Rs. 1,80,140
Profit & Loss	Rs. (+) 10,563

1. Source : Office of Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Pali.

State Trading

There has been no State trading in the strict sense of the term. However, the Government of the erstwhile State of Jodhpur took measures to influence the normal channels of trade in the interest of the consumers. During the Second World War abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities was witnessed due to scarcity condition and it was felt necessary by the then Government to control the supply and distribution of these commodities. A Price Control Department was established in May 1942. The export of foodgrains and their products as also of fodder, sugar and sugar products, kerosene oil, cloth and yarn, fire wood, charcoal, bones and manures was banned during the year 1941-42. The rates of principal foodgrains were fixed and movement of grains, sugar and kerosene oil from one district to another was restricted. The efforts of the profiteers and black marketeers to take advantage of this scarcity were thus partially frustrated. Several measures on the lines of those enacted by the Government of India were put on the statute book. *Mosars* (feasts after death) were stopped. Tyre Rationing Order was introduced with effect from 1.7.1942. A Central Rationing Authority was constituted in 1941-42[1]. Anti-smuggling measures were vigourously enforced[2]. The export of paper, medicines and pack animals was prohibited. The rationing of sugar in crude form was introduced in Jodhpur city and some other district towns. With a view to building up stocks of foodgrains to meet scarcity and maintain their prices level, wheat and *Bajra* were purchased locally and from outside during 1942–43[3]. A Cloth Yarn Order was issued on the lines suggested by the Government of India. Arrangements were made for equitable distribution of standard cloth allotted to the State through normal channels. Cheap cloth was also purchased under a special agreement and its distribution was arranged through recognised dealers[4]. The ban on the export of foodgrains and other articles, prices of which were controlled under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance continued during 1943-44[5]. Sufficient quantity of *Gur* was procured against the allotted quota and to supplement this, non-quota *Gur* was also imported under the Basic Plan adopted by the Government of India. Rice and wheat products were purchased from Punjab and locally for supply to the Jodhpur Railway Provision shops and for the purpose of building up buffer stocks to meet an emergency. The Foodgrains Control Order 1942 was extended to the entire State. Marwar Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order and the Cotton Cloth Movement Control Order were enforced. The Hoarding

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State*, 1941–42, p. 8.
2. *ibid.*, 1942–43, p. 6. 3. *ibid.*, p. 4. 4. *ibid.* 5. *ibid.*, 1943–44, p. 3.

and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, the Drugs Control Order, Paper Control (Economy) Order, Paper Control (Distribution) Order, the Hides Movements (by rail) Order, and the Aluminium Control Order were introduced[1]. A Central Food Advisory Board was constituted in February, 1946. The Cloth Advisory Committee continued to function but the Price Control Committee was abolished on 31.8.1946. Wheat was procured for rationing in urban areas. This work was done by *Hakims* with the assistance of other departments. The procurement price of wheat was fixed at Rs. 10 per maund at producer's village up to June 30, 1946 and Rs. 9.50 thereafter. Wheat, *Masoor*, *Urad* and *Tur* were imported from Karachi, Dewas, Bahawalpur, Sind and Patiala during 1945-46[2]. Rationing of wheat was introduced in 29 towns. The scale of ration differed from place to place, depending on the availability of other foodgrains to supplement wheat. The basic sale price of rationed wheat was fixed at Rs. 10 per maund, which was the same as its procurement price. All incidental charges like cost of transport, loss in transit and other shortage and retailers' commission were borne by the State[3]. The quota of sheep and goats for export was fixed. The Defence of India Rules lapsed at the close of the year 1945-46 but the control orders issued under the Essential Supplies Ordinance were kept alive for some commodities, mainly for food stuffs and cotton textiles[4].

Even after the Independence and formation of Rajasthan some sort of control was maintained over the distribution of some commodities. Their supply was arranged through the District Supply Officer at the district level. The Rajasthan (Display of Prices of Essential Commodities) Order 1966 is in force at present in the district. Under this the shop-keeper is required to display the prices. The number of fair price shops in Pali district during last three years was as follows[5] :

Year	shops (No.)	Distributed (in quintals)		
		Sugar	Wheat	Coarse-grain
1968-69	289	24,210	47,572	72,961
1969-70	225	21,001	57,160	78,652
1970-71	221	3,435	24,750	24,011

RAJASTHAN STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION—This corporation provides storage facilities on scientific lines on nominal charges to producers, co-operatives, traders, government departments and government

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State*, 1943–44, p. 4.
2. *ibid.*, 1945-46, p. 3. 3. *ibid.*, p. 5. 4. *ibid.*, p. 6.
5. Source : Office of the District Supply Officer, Pali.

undertakings for storage of agricultural produce and notified commodities. The storage charges for foodgrains etc. effective from 1st September 1970 are as follows[1] :

Commodity	General rate of monthly storage charges
1. All food grains and pulses (excluding rice and paddy) per bag	25 paise
2. Rice (per bag)	25 paise
3. Sugar (per bag)	27 paise
4. Oil cakes (upto 76 kg.)	25 paise
5. Vegetable oil (16.6 kg.) in tins	10 paise
6. Groundnut oil/mustard oil/*Til* oil in tins under 17 kg.	9 paise

Goods are preserved with the help of pesticides and insecticides. The stocks are insured against risk of fire and theft. Depositors can obtain advances from banks by pledging warehouse receipts.

The Corporation is running six centres in Pali district. Their details are given below :

Name of centre	Date of opening	Capacity under use (in Metric Tonnes) as on 31.3.1971	Additional capacity available (in M.T.) as on 31.3.1971
Phalna	March '70	1,000	1,000
Jaitaran	Nov. '70	1,500	1,000
Pali	April '60	4,700	3,000
Rani	June '71	700	500
Sojat Road	Oct. '60	2,400	1,000
Sumerpur	August '60	6,100	500

The Corporation owns its godowns at Pali and Sojat Road in addition to hired godowns with a storage capacity of 1800 metric tonnes at each centre. At Sumerpur a number of sheds formerly belonging to the Industries Department have been transferred to the Corporation for use as godowns. At other places Corporation hires godowns according to requirement.

A table showing the income of each centre in Pali district for the years 1965-66 to 1970-71 is as follows :

3. Source : Office of Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation, Jaipur.

(Rs. in '000)

Names of centres	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Pali	(–) 0.4	28.33	—	26.00	101.99	12.88
Sumerpur	5.06	15.69	18.53	26.75	23.54	97.76
Sojat Road	8.22	6.96	6.34	9.70	112.07	268.12
Phalna	—	—	—	—	—	43.52
Rani	—	—	0.19	—	—	—
Jaitaran	—	—	0.05	—	—	5.65

A table showing the expenditure of the six centres for the years 1965-66 to 1970-71 is given below :

(Rs. in '000)

Names of centres	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Pali	5.91	20.98	—	16.60	41.02	61.50
Sumerpur	5.64	12.21	18.32	23.02	15.62	51.59
Sojat Road	11.23	15.58	11.84	13.31	29.14	52.51
Phalna	—	—	—	—	—	19.17
Rani	—	—	0.97	—	—	—
Jaitaran	—	—	0.54	—	—	3.85

Food Corporation of India

The Food Corporation of India was set up by an Act of Parliament in January, 1965. The Corporation extended its activities to Rajasthan in November, 1965. A support price is fixed for the purchase of food grains by the Govt. of India and the Corporation makes purchases if the prices go below this support price. It also releases foodgrains at a previously fixed issue price. Occasionally, to arrest any undue rise in prices, it also releases large quantities of food grains to flood the market.

Pali is an important district for the Corporation from procurement point of view of both *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops. The *Mandis* in operation in the district are : Pali, Jaitaran, Sumerpur, Sojat Road and Sojat City. The chief grains for procurement are wheat, *Bajra* and gram. In the year 1970-71 there was no procurement of *Kharif* as the prices did not come below the support price level. During April to June 1971 the following quantities of wheat were procured : Pali 3200 metric tonnes, Sumerpur 2700 metric tonnes, Sojat Road 400 metric tonnes, Sojat City 600 metric tonnes and Jaitaran 900 metric tonnes.

The Corporation has under construction a godown with capacity of 5,000 metric tonnes at Pali. Since 1966-67 there is one quality inspector

at each of the above named five mandis. Since December, 1971, an assistant manager has also been posted at Pali.

Fairs

The description of cattle fairs held in the district has been given in Chapter IV. Other religious-cum-trade fairs held in the district are as follows[1] :

PUNAGOR MATA KA MELA, BOOMADARA—This fair is held on *Kartik Sudi* 8. People assemble here from Pali, Kharchi, Rajkiawas and neighbouring villages. Shops of sweetmeats, toys, fruits etc. come from Pali and Kharchi and business on an average worth Rs. 1,000 is conducted.

RAMDEOJI KA MELA, BAYAD—People from Rohat, Pali and surrounding villages assemble here on *Chaitra Sudi* 2. Shops from Rohat are set up here to sell sweets, toys etc. On an averag: business worth Rs. 1,000 is conducted.

SHEETLA MATA KA MELA, KANTALIYA—It is organised by Gram Panchayats and is held every year on *Chaitra Badi* 7. People assemble from neighbouring villages. Shops of household goods open for business. The income of organisers from the fair held in 1970-71 was Rs. 150 and expenditure was Rs. 75.

DADA BADJI MELA, SESLI—It is held every year on *Bhadra Badi* 10 and *Paush Badi* 10 under the auspices of Jain Samaj. Shops of sweets, toys etc. conduct business worth Rs. 3000 every year.

MATAJI KA MELA, MUNDARA—It is organised by *Sanatan Dharam* people on *Chaitra Badi* 5. Shops and people assemble here from neighbouring villages and Bali and Sadri. Approximately, business worth Rs. 2,500 is conducted.

SHEETLA SAPTAMI MELA, BALI—It is held every year on *Chaitra Badi* 7. Business worth about Rs. 5,000 is transacted during the fair every year.

SHREE HING LAJ MATAJI KA MELA, DADAI—People assemble here from neighbouring villages every year on *Chaitra Badi* 5. Shops come from Rani, Nadol, Sadri and Bali and transact business worth Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 on an average.

SHRI HANUMANJI KA MELA, KHIWAD—It is held on *Chaitra Sudi* 13 every year. Shops assemble from Auwa, Nadol and Sojat and business worth about Rs. 5,000 is conducted every year.

ASHAPURA KA MELA, NADOL—It is held on 8th of March every year. Shops come from Nadol and Rani and transact business worth Rs. 2,500 approximately.

1. Source : Offices of the concerned Tahsildars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Before the formation of Rajasthan, different systems of weights and measures were in vogue in Jodhpur State. But in most areas the seer weighed 100 tolas. In some *Jagir* areas the seer weighed 40 tolas. As elsewhere, it was divided into *Adha Ser* (half seer), *Pao Ser* (quarter seer) and *Chhatank*; the last being equal to 3½ pice (Dhabu Shahi). For wholesale trade in vegetables, articles were often weighed by *Panseri* (5 seers), *Pao Manna* (10 seers) and *Adha Manna* (20 seers). For wholesale transactions in food grains, the standard weight was *Manna* (maund). The traditional measure of distance was *Kos* equivalent to $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. In land measurement operations, the *Jarib* (chain) 132 feet in length was used. For measuring cloth *Gaj* (yard) was used.

Prior to 1934-35 stamping of weights and measures in Jodhpur State was being done by the respective municipalities within their areas. In the year 1934-35 the work was transferred to the mints and the State Government framed the Draft of the Weights and Measures Act and referred it to the State law drafting committee. The Marwar Weights and Measures Act, 1936 was passed and it was enforced from 13.3.1937. The main object of this Act was to standardise weights and measures throughout the State. The Act, in the first instance was made applicable to Jodhpur city but it was extended to other areas of the State gradually. A weights and measures section was created in the Jawahirkhana and Mint Department of the State with a view to testing, verifying and stamping weights and measures required by the public. It also maintained a stock of weights and measures especially manufactured on scientific basis for sale to the public[1]. In 1940-41 5,420 new weights and measures were issued to the public and the number of those verified was 4,425 and in 87 cases they were seized and confiscated. The work of verifying and stamping petrol pumps was taken up for the first time in 1940-41[2]. New stamped weights and measures numbering 5,278 were issued to the public in 1941-42[3].

After the formation of Rajasthan, the Government of Rajasthan passed the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1954 which came into force with effect from September, 1956. It sought to bring uniformity in various types of weights and measures prevalent in various States of Rajasthan. Under this Act, the weights and measures were standardised. The British seer (80 *Tolas*) popularly known as Bengal seer, maund (40 seers), yard (36 inches), feet (12 inches) became uniform throughout the

1. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1936–37, p. 71.
2. *ibid.*, 1940–41, p. 67.
3. *ibid.*, 1941–42. p. 67.

State of Rajasthan including Pali district. The Government of India with a view to introducing the metric system passed the Standard Weights and Measures Act, 1956. Subsequently, the State of Rajasthan passed the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and introduced the metric system through a phased programme. The portion of the Act relating to Metric weights was made applicable to Pali district with effect from 1.4.1960. Transition period of two years was allowed for people to get used to them[1].

Metric measures of capacity and length were made compulsory in the district from 1.10.1962[2].

Wide publicity was organised by the Rajasthan Government to acquaint the public with the new system of weights and measures. The use of old weights and measures is now punishable under the Act and they are liable to be seized and confiscated. The Directorate of Industry and Civil Supplies ensure the implementation of this Act. The new weights and measures are gradually replacing the old ones in the district, though, the progress is slow in rural areas.

1. Source : Directorate of Industries & Civil Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *ibid*

APPENDIX I

Statement showing progress of State Insurance in Pali district from 1964–65 to 1970–71

Particulars	Units	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Persons insured	No.	6,000	6,235	6,600	6,705	6,900	6,991	6 800
Premium collected	Rs.	3,30,136	3,74,403	4,15,089	4,56,185	5,65,966	6,37,663	7,58,998
Claims paid								
(i) by death	No.	12	19	24	22	17	25	16
(ii) by maturity	No.	20	51	47	50	38	64	56
(iii) by other causes	No.	12	10	11	13	7	9	3
Claims paid								
(i) by death	Rs.	12,191	19,931	29,288	30,716	25,809	42,945	30,992
(ii) by maturity	Rs.	10,444	30,378	37,576	33,129	39,469	49,081	63,677
(iii) by other causes	Rs.	1,190	1,002	1,928	2,637	1,322	1,541	775
Loans paid	No.	123	126	186	165	146	194	218
Loans paid	Rs.	40,160	37,495	58,593	76,102	63,896	75,621	1,05,061

Source : Office of the Director, State Insurance, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II

Wholesale traders in Pali district

Category	Male	Female	Total
1. Wholesale traders in cereals and pulses	156	—	156
2. Wholesale traders in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products eggs, poultry and other food stuff.	131	2	133
3. Wholesale traders in all kinds of fabrics and textiles products	171	3	174
4. Wholesale trading in beverages	1	—	1
5. Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wine, liquors etc.	5	—	5
6. Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as *Ganja*, opium, etc.	5	—	5
7. Wholesale traders of tobacco, *Bidi*, cigarettes etc.	2	—	2
8. Wholesale traders of animals	14	—	14
9. Wholesale traders of straw and fodder	15	—	15
10. Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products	30	—	30
11. Wholesale traders of medicines & chemicals	4	—	4
12. Wholesale traders of toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	16	—	16
13. Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensil, crockery, chinaware	8	—	8
14. Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings.	5	—	5
15. Wholesale trading in petrol, mobiloil and allied products	3	—	3
16. Wholesale trading in household equipment	14	—	14
17. Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	4	—	4
18. Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches etc.	1	—	1
19. Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods	10	—	10

APPENDIX II (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
20. Wholesale trading in agricultural & industrial equipment	4	—	4
21. Wholesale trading in skins, leathers & furs	25	—	25
22. Wholesale trading in electrical machinery & equipment	1	—	1
23. Wholesale trading in precious metals, stones, gold, silverware and jewellery	10	—	10
24. Wholesale trading in goods not covered above	77	2	79
Total	712	7	719

Source : *District Census Handbook 1961*, Pali District, p. 97.

APPENDIX III

Retail traders in Pali district

Category	Male	Female	Total
1. Retail traders in cereals, pulses, vegetables, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products	4,593	430	5,023
2. Retail traders in beverages, aerated water	41	1	42
3. Retail traders in intoxicants such as wine, liquors	99	5	104
4. Retail traders in intoxicants such as opium, *Ganja*	23	—	23
5. Retail traders in tobacco, *Bidi*, cigarettes	232	—	232
6. Retail traders in fuel	143	122	265
7. Retail traders in food stuff	247	5	252
8. Retail traders in animals	378	7	385
9. Retail traders in straw and fodder	40	1	41
10. Retail traders in fibres, yarn, cloth, saris, readymade garments and other textile and hosiery products	1,878	22	1,900
11 Retail traders in toilet goods, perfumes & cosmetics	167	61	228
12. Retail traders in medicines and chemicals	136	1	137
13. Retail traders in footwear, head gear	109	—	109
14. Retail traders in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	32	—	32
15. Retail traders in petrol, mobiloil and allied products	69	—	69
16. Retail traders in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings.	93	4	97
17. Retail traders in stationery goods and paper	104	—	104
18. Retail traders in metal, porcelain and glass utensils.	315	3	318
19. Retail traders in earthenware and earthen toys	1	—	1
20. Retail traders in household equipment	46	20	66

APPENDIX III (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
21. Retail traders in bricks, tiles and other building materials	27	—	27
22. Retail traders in hardware and sanitary equipment	32	—	32
23. Retail traders in wood, bamboo, cane, bark	60	21	81
24. Retail traders in other building materials	50	—	50
25. Retail traders in agricultural & industrial machinery equipment	21	—	21
26. Retail traders in transport & storage equipment	48	—	48
27. Retail traders in electrical goods	9	—	9
28. Retail traders in skins, leathers, furs & their products	140	3	143
29. Retail traders in clock & watch, eye glass	23	—	23
30. Retail traders in precious stones & jewellery	605	2	607
31. Retail traders in book-selling	8	—	8
32. Retail traders in goods unspecified	1,179	37	1,216
Total	10,948	745	11,693

Source : *District Census Handbook*, Pali district, p. 98.

APPENDIX IV

Arrivals in Sojat Road Mandi for the years 1968–69 to 1970–71

Name of crop	1968–69		1969-70		1970–71	
	Arrivals (in Qntls.)	Valuation (in Rs)	Arrivals (in Qntls)	Valuation (in Rs.)	Arrivals (in Qntls.)	Valuation (in Rs.)
Wheat	6,235	6,08,957	16,161	16,00,720	30,062	28,80,377
Barley	1,361	87,993	421	31,395	2,170	1,70,040
Jowar	1,614	1,82,839	4,039	3,24,685	14,271	9,96,253
Maize	2,170	2,25,449	4,993	3,60,922	2 068	1,21,133
Millet	2,191	1,78,386	4,462	3,61,545	12,577	6,11,627
Gram	1,294	37,529	247	24,430	7,031	3,26,883
Moong	2,634	2,23,728	604	64,772	7,499	7,60,338
Groundnut	253	26,030	145	19,812	120	37,617
Til	5,212	10,09,544	1,800	4,05,199	14,834	31,39,702
Mustard	2,967	4,33,141	1,921	2,96,527	1,153	1,85,945
Chillies	295	51,299	253	98,470	252	1,15,270
Methi	2,947	3,30,247	2,758	3,18,750	2,610	2,99,574
Zeera	1,988	9,97,717	1,441	6,48,616	1,688	5,25,419
Chawla	218	20,820	11	1,188	315	31,605
Moth	1,084	84,804	83	7,940	3,564	2,52,419
Rai	3,254	4,21,721	2,427	3,51,026	1,948	2,78,192
Sonf	164	29,855	80	27,362	72	17,165
Cotton	6,067	8,13,995	4,001	1,98,056	45	10,950
Mehandi	1,667	92,760	1,692	3,53,150	6,682	7,05,460
Aranda	365	34,915	1,572	1,69,015	1,281	1,78,613

Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Sojat Road.

APPENDIX V

Arrivals in Sumerpur Mandi for the years 1968–69 to 1970–71

Name of crop	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	Arrivals (in '000 quintals)	Valuation (Rs. in lakhs)	Arrivals (in '000 quintals)	Valuation (Rs. in lakhs)	Arrivals (in '000 quintals)	Valuation (Rs. in lakhs)
Wheat	102	102.47	129	121.82	156	141.41
Barley	23	13.95	24	18.24	25	17.60
Gram	12	9.60	2	2.52	7	5.68
Maize	63	44.87	99	68.35	25	16.95
Jowar	20	14.58	31	26.21	39	29.35
Bajra	25	17.64	51	43.44	53	32.49
Gur	38	56.23	68	52.91	77	60.57
Sugar (all kinds)	12	32.20	21	44.28	38	68.63
Kapasiya	54	42.79	61	52.99	35	33.31
Moong	8	8.10	5	5.73	11	12.37
Chillies	0.9	1.75	2	5.35	2	6.66
Methi	10	10.68	6	7.45	4	4.41
Zeera	3	11.35	3	10.34	3	8.49
Til	24	40.91	11	21.87	45	93.53
Mustard	29	38.96	24	37.51	41	66 82
Dhania	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.64	0.2	0 50
Gwar	10	9.60	17	16.58	21	15.52
Kalath	0.5	0.32	0.6	0.52	2	1.18
Chawla	0.4	0.40	0.4	0.51	0.8	0.96
Groundnut	0.2	0.25	0.5	1.05	1	1.76
Aranda	0.8	0.64	4	3.51	3	2.90
Cotton	20	31.46	19	31.28	19	56.27

Source : Office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Sumerpur.

APPENDIX VI

Exports from Sumerpur Mandi for the years 1966–67 to 1968–69

(In quintals)

Name of crop	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69
Wheat	55,000	70,000	85,500
Barley	25,000	30,000	20,000
Gram	39,000	41,000	24,000
Maize	43,000	50,000	55,000
Bajra	30,000	31,250	25,000
Jowar	15,000	16,500	17,000
Moong	16,500	18,000	9,000
Til	10,000	16,000	5,000
Mustard	6,000	6,750	5,000
Zeera	9,350	9,700	9,500
Kapasiya	85,000	85,000	43,000
Dhaniya	50	50	375
Methi	14,400	15,000	14,550
Chillies	1,200	1,200	1,650
Gur	97,500	1,07,000	57,000
Sugar	37,700	42,000	17,500
Cotton	14,000	17,500	11,000
Gwar	27,000	17,000	11,500
Kalath	9,700	4,700	800
Aranda	8,000	5,000	2,500
Groundnut	2,750	2,750	2,800
Chawla	1,400	1,400	400

Source : Office of Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Sumerpur.

APPENDIX VII

Arrivals in Rani Mandi for the years 1968–69 to 1970–71

Commodities	1968-69		1969–70		1970–71	
	Arrivals (in Qntls.)	Valuation (in '000 Rs.)	Arrivals (in Qntls.)	Valuation (in '000 Rs.)	Arrivals (in Qntls.)	Valuation (in '000 Rs.)
Wheat	1,500	135	5,000	500	11,030	1054.84
Barley	1,500	112	4,000	300	3,366	245.55
Gram	1,000	80	500	55	165	13.09
Jowar	1,500	114	6,000	480	3,256	225
Til	940	140	830	150	7,275	12.60
Methi	10,000	1,240	3,200	400	1,284	143.81
Kapasia	40,000	3,200	40,000	3,600	8,643	862.47
Maize	1,000	80	1,500	120	4,350	274.65
Chillies	200	60	250	90	1,560	658.60
Dhania	100	40	150	52	65	18.05
Zeera	120	60	310	120	75	32.50
Mustard	500	50	500	60	250	37.50
Moong	1,500	165	2,000	240	1,205	120.55
Wool	360	150	400	160	200	72.00
Gur	3,500	457	2,500	300	2,800	234.75
Gwar	—	—	1,000	65	920	56.80
Cotton	1,000	300	1,635	540	325	101.25

Source : Office of Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Rani.

APPENDIX VIII

Arrivals in Jaitaran Mandi for the years 1969–70 to 1970–71

(In quintals)

Name	1969–70	1970–71
Chillies	26,289	16,300
Zeera	1,300	1,100
Moong	93	10,200
Til	45	2,500
Wheat	3,700	6,400
Bajra	915	2,400
Rai	—	1,200
Linseed	—	600
Maize	1,860	882
Jowar	1,487	4,900
Moth	133	1,590
Mustard	43	365
Gram	—	1,200
Barley	943	589
Groundnut	—	48
Methi	—	195
Cotton	—	1
Chawla	—	27

Source : Office of Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Jaitaran.

APPENDIX VIII

Exports and their destination from Jaitaran Mandi for the years 1969–70 and 1970–71

Name of commodity	1969–70		1970–71		Names of places where goods are exported	
	Quantity (in '000 quintals)	Valuation (in '000 Rs.)	Quantity (in '000 quintals)	Valuation (in '000 Rs.)	Inside Rajasthan	Outside Rajasthan
Chillies	25	1,700	15	1,090	Jodhpur, Jaipur, Sujangarh, Churu & Ganganagar districts	Ahmedabad
Zeera	133	540	1.05	235	—	Unjha (Gujarat) Calcutta, Bombay
Moong	0.93	10	10	1,100	Beawar	Delhi, Agra, Surendranagar
Til	—	—	2	500	Jodhpur, Jaipur, Beawar & Ajmer	—
Bajra	—	—	2	128	Beawar, Barmer	Surendranagar
Castorseed	—	—	0.57	56.7	Jodhpur, Pipar city	—
Mustard	0.04	5	0.36	39	Kherli, Kherthal, Alwar	Unjha
Rai	—	—	1.20	169	Alwar	Madras
Moth	0.10	3.50	1.59	106	Jodhpur, Jaipur	Ahmedabad, Delhi
Cotton	—	—	0.009	2.50	Beawar	—
Methi	—	—	0.19	20	Beawar, Pipar city	Calcutta
Chawla	—	—	0.02	2.60	Jodhpur	Bombay
Gram	—	—	1	85	Beawar, Jodhpur, Jaipur	—
Groundnut	—	—	0.04	2.60	Beawar, Jodhpur	—

Source : Office of Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Jaitaran.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

OLD ROUTES

From remote times, Pali has been the connecting link between the western sea coast and northern India. Though there is no exact information available about all the trade routes of olden days, one of the important routes, which was extensively used as far back as 13th century, was from Delhi to Ahmedabad via Agra and Ajmer. This road bifurcated from Ajmer, one branch going to Ahmedabad along the present western railway track and the other branch took the route through Sojat, Jalor and Deesa. Thus both these branches passed through Pali district. Traders appear to have proceeded from Ajmer to Gujarat by way of Pali, Bali, Abu Road and Palanpur. Tod has also mentioned[1] that the route which the caravans took through the erstwhile Marwar State was by Suigam (in Palanpur State near the Rann of Kutch), Sanchor, Bhinmal, Jalor to Pali.

In the Mughal period much importance was not attached to the construction of roads. In this period transport was neglected and metalled roads were few. However, some attention was given to roads as means of the country's defence[2].

During Akbar's reign, round about 1600 A. D., route from Surat to Agra via Ahmedabad was one of the five, then existing, important roads[3]. It passed through Pali district.

Writing in 1877, C. K. M. Walter has made a mention of four routes passing through Pali[4] : (i) Route from Ajmer to Ahmedabad via Bar, Chandwal, Sojat, Jadhan, Pali, Gundoj, Dhola, Sanderao, Nar Nadi, Doli, Sarvarhi, Pachpedra and Jasol. On this route the traffic was almost entirely by camels and the track was fit for the passage of carts. (ii) Jodhpur to Oodeypore via Mogra, Rohat, Pali, Busi, Jiwand, Desuri and Jilwara. (iii) Jodhpur towards Mount Abu via Mogra, Rohat, Pali, Gundoj, Dhola and Sanderao. (iv) Jodhpur to Ajmer via Bisalpur, Bogal, Jhak, Balunda, Lambian, Kurkhi, Govindgarh and Pushkar.

1. Tod, J.: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. II, p. 1108.
2. Kulshreshtha, S. S : *The Development of Trade & Industry under the Mughals*, p. 208 (An unpublished thesis in Rajasthan University Library).
3. *ibid.*
4. Walter, C. K. M.: *Gazetteer of Marwar, Mallani and Jeysulmere*, 1877, pp. 35-38.

The Route Book of the Bombay Command of the Indian Army prepared by the office of the Deputy Adjutant General in 1903 mentions a route from Deesa to Ajmer. The route was 239 miles and 6 furlongs (23 marches) via Sirohi, Pali and Beawar, the general direction being north-east. The road was sandy up to Sanwara but in good condition beyond. Supplies of food stuff were available generally throughout the route, being abundant at Sirohi (65 miles 5¼ furlongs), Erinpura (88 miles 6¼ furlongs), Pali (136 miles 2¼ furlongs), Sojat (159 miles 6¼ furlongs) and Beawar (204 miles 6¼ furlongs).

Watson in the Gazetteer of Ajmer-Merwara of 1904 (p.2) mentions four well known passes in Beawar tahsil through which trade was carried on by the *Banjaras* on bullock carts. One of these passes is Bar pass in the west which was a portion of imperial road from Agra to Ahmedabad.

ROAD AND ROAD TRANSPORT

Development of roads in Pali district, which was a part of erstwhile Marwar State, appears to have been slow even during the nineteenth century. A *Kutcha* road was made from Pali city to the station costing Rs. 1977 in 1886-87. It had a flat topped culvert of 5 openings of six feet[1]. This was improved and metalled around 1912-13, its total length being 0.50 mile[2]. In 1915-16 a new 45 mile road from Jodhpur to Pali was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,13,712[3] as famine relief work. This was intended to be a feeder to the old Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Ahmedabad In 1922-23, a fair weather road and two causeways from Phalna railway station to Bali town were completed[4]. A road connecting Sojat City to the Sojat Road Station was completed in 1927-28[5]. A Board of Communications was established in 1929-30 for the development of internal communications of the State. Monopoly motor services consisting of private vehicles were instituted on several routes[6]. Bali-Phalna road was also completed in this year.

Prior to the First Five Year Plan, roads in Pali district were inadequate to meet the agricultural and commercial needs of the district. Road communication was improved to some extent, during the First Plan period. The Second Five Year Plan envisaged the joining of all tahsil and block headquarters with district headquarters by easily approachable roads. The Third Plan went further and aimed at connecting industrial centres by

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State* for 1886-87, p. 38.
2. *ibid.*, 1912-13, Appendix XXIII.
3. *ibid.*, 1915-16, p. 47.
4. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State*, 1922-23, p. 39.
5. *ibid.*, 1927-28, p. 36.
6. *ibid.*, 1929-30, p. 31.

road. The total expenditure on construction and improvement of roads in the Pali district during the Second Plan period was Rs. 28.04 lakhs and Third Plan period Rs. 18.31 lakhs. The table below gives the total length of roads in the Pali district at the end of the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans[1].

(Length in km.)

	Surfaced roads	Unsurfaced roads	Total
31st March 1956	431	597	1,028
31st March 1961	486	579	1,065
31st March 1966	597	864	1,461

Thus, at the end of the Third Five Year Plan there were in the Pali district 12.18 km. of roads per 100 square kilometre area and 1.81 km. of roads per 1000 population. This is higher than the State average of 8.95 km. of roads per 100 square kilometre area and 1.52 km. of roads per 1000 population during this period.

National Highway[2]

No national highway passes through the Pali district.

State Highways[3]

Four state highways traverse the Pali district at different points, their total length being 413 km. on 31.3.1971.

Major District Roads

Major district roads are roughly of the same specifications as State highways. These roads connect important marketing centres with each other and are constructed, maintained and financed by the State Public Works Department. There are three major district roads running across Pali, their total length on 31.3.1971 was 116 km.

Other District roads, village roads and approaches to villages

Other district roads are also of the same type as major district

1. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, p. 290.
2. National highways have been defined as main highways serving predominantly national, as distinct from State purposes, running through the length and breadth of India, which together form a system connecting (by routes as direct as practicable) major ports, foreign highways, capitals of States, including highways required for strategic movements for the defence of India. They are maintained by the State Public Works Department and funds are made available by the Central Government.
3. State highways have been defined as all other main trunk or arterial roads of a State linking with National highways or State highways of adjacent States, district headquarters and important cities within the State and serving as main arteries of traffic to and from district roads.

roads except that they are subject to more frequent interruptions of traffic during the rains. They serve market places and are generally gravelled and have water-bound surface. These are constructed, maintained and financed by the State Public Works Department. The village roads and approaches to villages are mostly fair weather roads and are not motorable throughout the year. A 1129 km. long network of above mentioned roads was spread out in the length and breadth of Pali district on 31.3.1971.

A table showing the road position in Pali district from 1958-59 to 1970-71 is appended at Appendix I.

Vehicles and Conveyance

Writing in 1909 Erskine[1] stated that throughout the districts of erstwhile Marwar State the popular mode of conveyance was the camel. Country carts, which were of a very primitive design were also used to some extent.

At present in the rural areas, the principal means of transport are camels, bullock carts, camel carts and *Tongas*, particularly for short distances. In urban areas, buses and other faster means of transport are being increasingly used due to the development of roads. The figures showing number of beasts of burden in Pali district are given in chapter IV.

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on the road from 1961 upto 1970 is given in the statement below[2] :

(Number)

Year	Private cars & jeeps	Private buses	Motor cycles and tri-cycles	Contract and taxi carriages	Stage carri-ages	Public carri-ers	Private carriers	Trac-tors	Others	Total
1961	355	–	55	5	204	157	17	105	13	911
1962	376	–	60	5	219	162	18	127	15	982
1963	401	–	60	9	227	166	18	148	15	1044
1964	438	–	69	5	230	172	18	172	15	1119
1965	467	–	80	5	230	179	19	200	18	1198
1966	495	2	89	4	225	191	32	219	7	1264
1967	520	2	95	4	225	198	35	257	9	1345
1968	550	2	114	5	226	216	36	300	9	1458
1969	575	4	135	5	231	228	43	354	9	1584
1970	606	4	157	5	237	241	54	444	9	1757

1. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency*, Vol. III A, 1909, p. 122.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1961 onwards.

From 1961 onwards, a steadily increasing trend is seen in private cars and jeeps on road. Another significant indicator is the sudden increase in tractors from 1967 onwards. This perhaps reflects the growing consciousness among farmers about the benefits of mechanisation of farming methods and the encouragement, equipment and expertise provided at block and panchayat level.

There are, in the district, offices of a number of goods transport companies which run parcel service to and from most of the important towns of Rajasthan and the neighbouring States. These goods transport companies also connect the district with cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Indore, Gwalior, Agra and Kanpur. Number of public carriers in the district in 1970 was 241.

Bus Service

Bus service was first introduced in the Pali district around 1920. Its subsequent steady growth is reflected by the fact that now about 5000 passengers travel by buses every day in the district[1].

NATIONALISED ROUTES[2]—Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur is operating buses on two routes which were nationalised on 1.9.1962. These are (a) Jodhpur-Pali-Sumerpur-Sirohi and (b) Jodhpur-Pali-Beawar-Ajmer. Important stations in the Pali district which lie on these routes are : Pali, Sanderao, Jaitaran, Sumerpur, Sojat, Raipur, Pipaliya, Chandawal, Dhola, Gundoj, Bar, Phalna, Bali and Jadan. The Corporation has ticket booking offices at Sojat, Sanderao, Bar, Jaitaran and Pali, each office having two clerks. For the convenience of the travellers, bus stands of the Corporation in the district are provided with drinking water and toilet facilities.

In addition to the above two routes, there are five other routes in the Pali district which are served by buses run by various co-operative societies. They are as given below :

S. No.	Name of Co-operative Society	No. of vehicles	Route
1.	Satnam Motor Transport Sahkari Samiti, Sumerpur	1	Bali–Nari
2.	Satnam Motor Transport Sahkari Samiti, Sumerpur	4	Erinpura–Jalor Phalna–Jalor
3.	Azad Motor Transport Co-operative Society Ltd., Sumerpur	1	Bhimana–Nana-Harji–Jalor
4.	Sharma Transport Co-operative Society, Jodhpur	1	Sojat city–Bilara

1. Source : Office of Motor Vehicle Inspector, Pali.
2. Source : Office of the General Manager, Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur.

The remaining routes are being served by individual permit holders.

Fares and Freight

In 1951 the Government of Rajasthan fixed by a notification[1] maximum fares and freight to be charged by the stage carriages and public carriers. Maximum permissible freight to be charged for carrying load per single trip were 3 *pies**, 3½ *pies* and 5 *pies* per mile for 'A' class, 'B' class and 'C' class routes respectively. The maximum fare which could be charged per 1.6 km. (per mile) per passenger for a single journey by stage carriages was 8 *pies*, 11 *pies* and 14 *pies* for 'A' class, 'B' class and 'C' class routes respectively. These freight rates were subsequently revised and at present they are regulated according to a notification dated 30-8-1969[2] and are as follows :

Maximum freight to be charged for carrying load per single trip on :

A class route	2.7 paise per quintal per km.
B class route	3.2 ,, ,, ,,
C class route	4.5 ,, ,, ,,

Fare for stage carriages were revised as follows with effect from 8.6.1970.

A class route

(a) Ordinary service

(i) For first 250 km., 3.5 paise per km. per passenger
(ii) Beyond 250 km., 3 ,, ,, ,,

(b) Express mail

(i) For first 250 km., 4 paise ,, ,,
(ii) Beyond 250 km., 3 paise ,, ,,

B class route 4 paise ,, ,,
C class route 5 paise ,, ,,

The rates are exclusive of goods tax and passenger tax leviable under Rajasthan Passengers and Goods Taxes Act, 1959. These are maximum rates subject to the condition that minimum fare chargeable shall be 40 paise up to 10 km.

1. Notification No. RD/1049/TC/50/XX dated the 29th March, 1951.
* 12 *pies* = 6 paise.
2. Notification No. Home (B Gr. I) Deptt. No. F. 1(9) (19) HB Gr. 1/65/II dated 30.8.1969.

Road Accidents

The details of vehicular accidents on the roads in recent years are reflected by the figures in the statement given below[1]:

Year	Accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Vehicles involved
1961	37	6	28	35
1962	25	14	39	29
1963	40	20	37	41
1964	52	17	37	53
1965	44	15	26	37
1966	19	5	23	14
1967	14	4	6	14
1968	15	8	20	17
1969	47	12	31	48
1970	68	26	52	62
1971	83	29	53	69

RAILWAYS

The oldest railway line traversing through the Pali district is Delhi-Ahmedabad line which was known earlier as Rajputana-Malwa railway. The first portion of this line in the district, namely from Beawar to Haripur was opened on 12.8.1879. Originally, it was a British Government railway but it was leased out by them in 1885 to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for 99 years. But, the line was taken over by the Government again in 1943. It enters the district near Sendra in the east and leaves it near Nana in the south-east. Its most important station is Marwar Junction (locally called Kharchi). The first section from this line from Marwar Junction to Pali (19 miles) was opened in July, 1882. It was carried on to the Luni river (25 miles) by June, 1884 and to Jodhpur city (20 miles) by March, 1885[2].

After reorganisation of railways in 1956, the portion of Delhi Ahmedabed line in the Pali district came under the jurisdiction of the Western Railway and the line from Marwar junction to Jodhpur fell under the control of the Northern Railway.

STATIONS AND TRAINS—Both the Railway tracks traversing through the district, namely Delhi-Ahmedabad line and Pali-Jodhpur line, are

1. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1961 onwards.
2. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency*, Vol. III-A, 1909, p. 121.

metre gauge. The former enters the district at Amarpura station and going via Sendra, Bar, Haripur, Chandawal, Bagri, Sajjanpur, Sojat Road, Marwar Junction, Bhinwalia, Jawali, Phalna, Sanderao and Jawai Bandh, leaves it after station called Nana. Its total length in the district is 187 km. There is only one junction namely Marwar Junction on this section of the line. There are two loco sheds and two engine turn tables, one each at Marwar Junction and Sojat Road. On an average ten goods trains run on this section daily. At Marwar junction three waiting rooms, one passenger shed and 6 bath rooms are provided for the use of passengers. They are fitted with electricity. There is one waiting room each at Nana, Jawai Bandh, Phalna, Sojat Road and Haripur. All other stations on this line in the district including the above have one passenger shed each. On the Pali-Jodhpur line important stations within Pali district are Rajkiawas, Bomdara, Pali Marwar, Kairla and Rohat. The total length of this line in the district is 59 km. At Pali station there are one 1st class and one 2nd class waiting room, a waiting hall and bathrooms. All of these are fitted with electric lamps and fans. Other stations on this line are equipped with waiting halls for the passengers, platform, benches, latrines and *Piaos*.

INFLUENCE OF RAILWAYS—What Erskine wrote in Rajputana Gazetteers in 1909 about the influence of railways, still holds good. It is true, as he stated, that it is difficult to over estimate the benefits which the two railway lines have conferred on the people, especially during the periods of famine[2]. Without them many hundreds of persons and cattle would have perished in 1899-1900. They have both levelled and steadied prices, prevented local distress from disorganising rural economy and have stimulated the cultivation of marketable produce. As for the influence which railways have exercised on the habits of the people, it may be stated that they have helped to relax the observance of caste restrictions.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Dak Bungalows

Public Works Department of the Rajasthan Government maintains Dak Bungalows at ten places in the district. The dak bungalow at Pali is 'A' class, at Bali, Marwar Junction (Kharchi) and Sojat City the dak bungalows are 'B' class and at Bar, Desuri, Dhola, Sadri, Sanderao and Sojat Road, they are 'C' class. These dak bungalows are primarily for Government officials on tour, but tourists are also allowed to use them. Details about the Dak bungalows are given in the following table :

1 Erskine K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, The Western Rajputana States Residency and Bikaner Agency*, Vol. III-A, p. 121.

Location of Dak Bungalows	No. of rooms	Electricity	Running water	Charges-private party (per day)	Charges-Govt. officers on duty (per day)
1. Pali	6	Yes	Yes	Rs. 5.00	Re. 1.00
2. Marwar Junction	2	No	No	Rs. 4.00	Re. 0.50
3. Bar	2	No	No	Rs. 4.00	Re. 0.50
4. Sojat City	4	Yes	Yes	Rs. 4.00	Re. 0.50
5. Sojat Road	1	Yes	Yes	Rs. 4.00	Re. 0 50
6. Bali	3	No	No	Rs. 4.00	Re. 0.50
7. Desuri	4	No	No	Rs. 4.00	Re. 0.50
8. Sadri	2	Yes	Yes	Rs. 4.00	Re. 0.50
9. Dhola	2	No	No	Rs. 4.00	Re. 0.50
10. Sanderao	4	Yes	Yes	Rs. 4.00	Re. 0.50

The Irrigation Department of Rajasthan Government maintains two dak bungalows at Jawai and one each at Kharda and Chopra. There are inspection bungalows at Takhatgarh and Jograwas. Details about these are given in the table below :

Name	Place	Year of establish-ment	No. of rooms	Elect-ricity	Running water	Sani-tary fitt-ings	Whether open to officers of other Deptts.& tourists
Jawai dak bungalow	Erinpura Road	1952	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moti Mahal	–do–	1957–58	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chopra dak bungalow	Chopra Dam site	–do–	—	No	No	Yes	Yes
Kharda dak bungalow	Kharda Dam site	Constructed during State time	2	No	No	Yes	Yes
Inspection bungalow	Jograwas Dam site	–do–	1	No	No	No	Yes
Inspection bungalow	Takhatgarh	1955–56	2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Dharamshalas and Hotels

All important towns of the district namely Pali, Bali, Rani and Sadri possess *Dharamshalas*. A list of *Dharamshalas* and hotels in the district is at Appendix II.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Postal service

The Jodhpur State adopted the Imperial Postal Unity Scheme for the first time in 1885 in which all pargana headquarters enjoyed the facility of postal communication with Jodhpur. It became part of Rajputana postal circle which was in the charge of a Deputy Post Master General with headquarters at Ajmer[1]. The rulers and other high ranking officers of the State were granted concession in carrying on correspondence on service rates. The new system of communications resulted in greater administrative improvement and efficiency. Thus in 1888-89 there were 59 post offices in Marwar with letter box facilities at many places for collecting dak. Full insurance system was extended to the post offices at Bali, Jaitaran, Pali and Sojat in 1888-89[2]. The system of transferring money by money orders became quite popular in the beginning of this century as it was cheaper and more convenient than the system of *Hundies*. The Commission charges were raised from one per cent in 1889-90 to two per cent in 1890-91. Many mail lines existed in Marwar in 1890-91. The following went across the area now a part of the Pali district[3].

Mail line	Length miles
Erinpura to Desuri	34
Sojat Road to Balunda	45
Sojat Road to Bagri	4

In 1893-94, there were post offices at the following places in the area now in Pali district[4] :

1. Marwar Junction	Sub-office
2. Sojat	,, ,,
3. Pali	,, ,,
4. Sojat Roąd	Branch office
5. Bagri	,, ,,
6. Chandawal	,, ,,
7. Jaitaran	,, ,,
8. Takhatgarh	,, ,,
9. Auwa	,, ,,
10. Haripur	,, ,,
11. Jawala	,, ,,
12. Dhareshwar	,, ,,
13. Rohat	,, ,,

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, p. 123.
2. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State*, 1888–89, p. 13.
3. *ibid.*, 1890–91, p. 125. 4. *ibid.*, 1893–94, pp. 101–102.

On 1.10.1907 the Post Office and Savings Bank Act was introduced in the State by the Durbar at the special request of the Deputy Post Master General, Rajputana. A post office was opened at Nimaj in 1907-08.

The postal and telegraph arrangements in the Jodhpur State were under the direct supervision of the Imperial Post and Telegraph Department of the Government of India[1]. Alternate day and tri-weekly services were introduced in the Erinpura-Jalor, Bali-Desuri and Sojat-Jaitarn mail lines[2].

After joining the Imperial Unity, the postal system in Jodhpur State made rapid progress. After the merger of the State in Rajasthan in 1949, the entire postal system came under the jurisdiction of Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. The Pali Postal Division consisting of the revenue districts of Pali, Jalor and Sirohi came into existence on 1st July, 1967. The number of post offices in Pali district from 1956-57 to 1970-71 is given below[3] :

Year	Post offices	Year	Post offices	Year	Post offices
1956-57	115	1961-62	179	1966-67	219
1957-58	115	1962-63	175	1967-68	232
1958-59	122	1963-64	175	1968-69	252
1959-60	147	1964-65	197	1969-70	269
1960-61	159	1965-66	197	1970-71	294

A list of important places where post offices are located in the district is at Appendix III. It is the policy of the Postal Department to expand the postal services in the rural areas. 80 per cent of the villages are served daily, 15 per cent on alternate days and 5 per cent twice a week. In Pali district every village is dak village.

The details of Post Office Savings Bank Accounts etc. and of sale of stamps in the district since 1968 are as follows[4] :

	1968	1969	1970	1971
No. of Savings Bank Accounts	11,585	12,419	13,855	14,750
Amount in Savings Bank Accounts (Rs. in lakhs)	44.98	49.34	25.71	28.36
No. of Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts	6,760	6,972	6,870	6,067
Amount in Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts (Rs. in lakhs)	16.25	17.18	14.78	11.88
Sale of Stamps (Rs. in lakhs)	N.A.	N.A.	6.92	8.51

1. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1910–11, p. 39.
2. *ibid.*
3. Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1958 onwards.
4. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Pali Division, Pali.
   N. A. – Not available.

The statistics of franking machines, letter boxes, post boxes and post bags are as follows[1] :

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Franking Machine	1	1	1	2
Post Boxes	N.A.	N.A.	93	96
Post Bags	2	2	3	3
Letter Boxes	377	381	409	458

To promote unity among its members and for their welfare there exist three unions of postal employees in the district. Their details are as follows[2] :

S. No.	Name	No. of members	Date of establishment
1.	All India Postal Employees Union Class III	200	1948
2.	All India Postal Employees Union, Class IV	591	1948
3.	All India National Union Class III & Class IV	37	1968

The fee charged for membership of these unions ranges from Re. 0.30 to Re. 1.00 per month depending on the official designation of the member. The office bearers of these unions are designated as President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Organising Secretary and Auditor. The union at number 1 has its district branch at Bhinmal in the Jalor district and the union at No. 2, at Pali Marwar.

Telegraphs

In 1904 the Government of India proposed that Imperial Telegraph system may be introduced in the Jodhpur State and this was accepted by the State. There was no departmental telegraph office. All the telegraph offices were combined post and telegraph offices.

The following table gives the number of telegraph offices in the Pali district from 1956-57 to 1970-71[3] :

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Pali Division, Pali.
2. *ibid.*
3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1958 onwards.
   N.A. – Not available.

Year	Telegraph offices	Year	Telegraph offices
1956-57	16	1964-65	18
1957-58	14	1965-66	19
1958-59	14	1966-67	21
1959-60	15	1967-68	22
1960-61	17	1968-69	36
1961-62	17	1969-70	32
1962-63	17	1970-71	32
1963-64	16		

Telephones

Number of Telephone Exchanges in the Pali district from 1956-57 upto 1970-71 are given in table below[1] :

Year	Telephone Exchanges	Year	Telephone Exchanges
1956-57	1	1964-65	5
1957-58	2	1965-66	5
1958-59	2	1966-67	6
1959-60	2	1967-68	8
1960-61	3	1968-69	9
1961-62	4	1969-70	10
1962-63	4	1970-71	10
1963-64	4		

There are five automatic exchanges in the district, the largest being at the headquarters itself. The remaining are manual exchanges. The biggest manual exchange is at Sumerpur having 285 connections.

The number of public call offices in the Pali district was 11 during 1964-65 to 1967-68. These were reduced to 7 in 1968-69. They were at Pali, Bali, Phalna, Rani, Sadri, Sojat and Sojat Road.

RADIO STATION—There is no radio station in the district. The number of radio licences issued in the Pali division from 1967-68 upto 1970-71 is as follows[2] :

Year	No. of Broadcast Receiver Licences
1967-68	4,838
1968-69	5,913
1969-70	7,111
1970-71	8,535

The increasing popularity of this means of communication is visible in the rapid increase in the number of radio sets.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1958 onwards.
2. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Pali Division, Pali.

APPENDIX I

Categorywise road length in the Pali district from 1958–59 to 1970–71

(Kilometres)

Year	Painted	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair weather and dressed up tracks	Total
1958–59	233	226	357	264	1,080
1959–60	233	226	357	264	1,080
1960–61	307	179	299	280	1,065
1961–62	346	192	380	234	1,152
1962–63	368	171	436	262	1,237
1963–64	391	164	502	182	1,239
1964–65	418	167	513	179	1,277
1965–66	454	143	618	246	1,461
1966–67	467	187	645	195	1,494
1967–68	472	184	699	179	1,534
1968–69	473	183	739	179	1,574
1969–70	476	210	739	171	1,596
1970–71	528	310	649	171	1,658

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1958 onwards.

APPENDIX II

Dharamshalas & hotels in the Pali district as on 31.12 1970

S. No.	Names and addresses of dharamshalas & hotels
	Dharamshalas
1.	Bangad Dharamshala, near railway station, Pali
2.	Dalalan Dharamshala, near railway station, Pali
3.	Surana Jain Bhawan, near bus stand, Pali
4.	Shri Radha Bai Dharamshala, near the hospital, Sadri
5.	Nimbeshwar Sarai, Bali
6.	Dharamshala run by Seth Anandji Kalyanji ki Pedhi, at Ranakpur
7.	Dharamshala near the dak bungalow at Marwar Junction
8.	Dharamshala near the tank at Bhimaliya
9.	Jain Dharamshala near railway station at Ranawas
10.	Dharamshala near the tank at Manda
11.	Dharamshala near the tank at Kantaliya
12.	Jain Dharamshala at Siriyari
13.	Dharamshala near railway station, Rani
14.	Dharamshala near the railway station, Phulad
	Hotels
1.	Prakash Guest House, Pali
2.	Rajendra Hotel, Suraj Pol, Pali

APPENDIX III

List of important places where Post Offices are located in the Pali District as on 1.4.1971

MARWAR JN. H. O. PCO CO
1. Bithaura Kalan
2. Chanwariya
3. Chelawas
4. Dhareshwar
5. Hemliyawas Kalan
6. Khardi
7. Phulad
8. Kharia Soda
9. Sinla

ANANDPUR KALU CO
1. Bhunwaliya
2. Falka Kalan
3. Digrana
4. Lambiya
5. Rohliyas

AUWA CO PCO
1. Deoli Auwa
2. Guda Kesarsingh
3. Januda
4. R. S. Gudha

BAIRA CO PCO
1. Dhaneriya
2. Kurki
3. Ras
4. Sewariya
5. Sumel

BAGRI NAGAR CO PCO
1. Bijaji ka Guda
2. Gajnai
3. Guda Kalan
4. Hariyamali
5. Kelwaj
6. Khodiya
7. Guda Sama
8. Pachunra Kalan
9. Peeplad
10. Hewaj

BALI SO PCO CO
1. Boya
2. Kot Baliyan
3. Sela

BALI KUTCHERY ND TSO

BIJAWA CO PCO
1. Dadai
2. Warka

BANKLI CO PCO
1. Bamnera
2. Bharunda
3. Khiwandi
4. Korta
5. Nawi
6. Rewada

CHANDAWAL SO
1. Basna
2. Chandawal RS
3. Deoli Hula
4. Khokhra
5 Murdawa
6. Rampura Kalan
7. Sandiya

CHANOD SO
1. Bithura

DESURI CO PCO
1. Ana
2. Narlai

PHALNA CO PCO LSG
1. Phalna Village

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

PHALNA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE TSO ND

GHANERAO CO PCO

JAWAIBANDH CO PCO

1. Bisalpur
2. Baira
3. Dudni

JAITARAN CO PCO

1. Agewa
2. Balara
3. Balunda
4. Bajakuri
5. Bedkalan
6. Birol
7. Deoria
8. Phoolmal
9. Garniya
10. Kharadi
11. Latoti
12. Nimbol
13. Rajadand
14. Patwa
15. Ramawas
16. Sinla
17. Raniwal

JAWAR SO

1. Bandh Jojawar
2. Dhanla
3. Ishali
4. Kot Solankiya
5. Panota

KHARCHI BAZAR ND TSO

KHAIRWA SO

1. Auwa R. S.
2. Bedsan
3. Dhamli PCO
4. Lombia

KHINWARA CO PCO

1. Bagol
2. Ghenri
3. Magar Talab
4. Daylana
5. Raipuria
6. Pilawani

KUSHALPURA SO

1. Bagiyara
2. Chawandiya
3. Karmawas
4. Lilanba
5. Nimbera Kalan

LUNAWA SO

1. Barwa
2. Sesli

MUNDARA SO

1. Lalrai
2. Panchalwara
3. Latara
4. Shaitalab

NADOL SO

1. Deoli
2. Dhalop
3. Kharda
4. Kishanpura
5. Neepal
6. Sanwalta

NANA CO PCO

1. Bhandar
2. Bheemana
3. Kothar

NIMAJ CO

1. Asarlai
2. Morai
3. Sangawas

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

PALI MARWAR LSG CO PCO

1. Bhumadara
2. Denda
3. Gundoj
4. Dingai
5. Hemawas
6. Jadan
7. Mandiya

PALI CITY CO ND TSO

PALI CLOTH MARKET ND TSO

PALI INDUSTRIAL ESTATE ND TSO

PALI KUTCHERI ND TSO

PALI SURAJPOLE ND TSO

PALI RLY. STATION CO ND TSO

PEEPLIYA KALAN CO PCO

1. Bansiya
2. Gudiya
3. Karmawas
4. Mohrakalan
5. Rayra Kalan

RANAWAS CO PCO

1. Bopari
2. Borimada
3. Chirpatiya
4. Gadhana
5. Radawas
6. Saran
7. Siryali

RANI LSG CO PCO

1. Balorai
2. Birami
3. Chanwanderi
4. Dhariya
5. Dhani
6. Dhola
7. Guda Endla
8. Interda Charnan
9. Interda Mertiyan
10. Jawali
11. Keerwa
12. Khinwel
13. Khod
14. Lanpod
15. Mandal

RAIPUR MARWAR CO PCO

1. Deepawas
2 Haripur
3. Jhunta
4. Kalab Kalan

ROHAT SO

1. Bayad
2. Bhanwari
3. Doodiya
4. Gadwara
5. Jheetra
6. Kerla
7. Kharda
8 Kulthana
9. Mandawas
10. Miniyari
11. Rana
12. Rohat RS
13. Roopawas
14. Sardar Samand
15. Shivpura.

SINDRI CO PCO

1. Mada
2. Ranakpur
3. Sindarli

SANDERAO CO PCO

1. Babagaon
2. Basant
3. Dujana
4. Koselao

APPENDIX III (Concld.)

5. Pawa	SOJAT CITY ND TSO
6. Sindru	SOJAT ROAD LSG CO PCO
SENDRA SO	1. Alawas
1. Bar	2. Bhesana
2. Birantiya Kalan	3. Dhundhla
3. Birantiya Khurd	4. Kantaliya
4. Boontiwas	5. Manda
5. Chittar	6. Musaliya
6. Giri	7. Nibli Mada
7. Hajiwas	8. Rajaula Khurd
8. Kanaja	9. Savrad
9. Meshiya	10. Seesarwada
10. Nandna	11. Shekhawas
11 Relra	12. Siyat
SEWARI SO	SOMESAR CO PCO
1. Bhatoond	1. Banta R. S.
2. Beejapur	2. Banta Town
SOJAT LSG CO PCO	3. Bhiwaliya
1. Atbara	4. Boosi
2. Bilawas	5. Neembara
3. Chandwas	6. Taiwali
4. Chopra	SUMERPUR LSG CO PCO
5. Dhakri	1. Fatapura
6. Dhinawas	2. Kanpura
7. Khariyanim	3. Pomawa
8. Mandia	TAKHATGARH CO PCO
9. Meo	1. Balana
10. Reprawas	2. Padrla
11. Roopawas	UNDRI SUMERPUR ND TSO
12. Suraytan	

1. Source : Office of Superintendent of Post Offices, Pali.

TSO — Town Sub Office
CO — Combined Office
ND — No Delivery Office
PCO — Public Call Office
LSG — Lower Selection Grade
SO — Sub-Office

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The economy and livelihood pattern of the people of Pali district are primarily agro-based; agricultural sector provides the maximum employment to the local population. During recent years, the district has been emerging as an important industrial area as a result of which the occupational pattern of the people of the district has been undergoing certain basic changes. Consequently a large number of persons from and outside the district have been attracted to specialised fields like public administration, learned professions and the field of personal services. While the employment picture in these specialised occupations is attempted in the following paragraphs, the general pattern of livelihood of the people of the district is discussed in the next chapter.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

With the increasing tempo of development, the administrative and welfare activities of the government have increased many fold. A three-tier system of public administration looks after various activities in the district at the central, state and local government levels. According to the Census of 1961, 539 persons were reported to be engaged in various branches of public administration, distributed as under :[1]

(No.)

	Males		Females		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Administrators and Executive officials–Central Government	69	4	—	—	69	4
2. Administrators and Executive officials–State Government	162	114	—	—	162	114
3. Administrators and Executive officials–Local Bodies	78	5	3	—	81	5
4. Administrators and Executive officials–Quasi Government	—	4	—	—	—	4
5. Village officials	42	43	12	3	54	46

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 106.

Of the total number of administrators and executive officials, 51.2 per cent were under the employment of the State Government. The village officials accounted for 18.6 per cent of the total. The local bodies employed 15.9 per cent, the Central Government 13.6 per cent, the rest 0.7 per cent being quasi-government officials. The number of Government employees has been multiplying fast with the intensification of general and developmental administration activities. The following table shows employment in the public sector (Industries & Services) during various years :[1]

(Number)

As on 31st December	Total employment
1964	6,741
1965	6,901
1966	7,763
1967	7,827
1968	8,136
1969	8,779
1970	8,941

The State Government employees are entitled to certain facilities and amenities under their service rules such as privilege leave, dearness allowance at varying rates depending on pay, loans for house building and purchase of conveyance according to status and housing accommodation, wherever available, for which a certain percentage of pay is deducted as house rent. All the employees get pension and gratuity on super annuation. Full freeship of tution fees in government-run educational institutions is allowed to non-income tax payers and expenditure on the medical treatment of the government servant, his family members and dependant parents is completely reimbursible. There is a provision of compulsory insurance of all State employees having put in a service of six months and a stipulated amount determined on the basis of salary is deducted as premium. The employees of the Central government and Corporations have their own schemes of allowances, leave, medical relief, provident fund and gratuity etc.

Some categories of State government employees have formed their organisations and associations who look after their professional interests. Most of these institutions are working as district level bodies of the State level associations. These are as follows :

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

Association	Date of formation	Membership in 1970-71 (No.)
Rajasthan Rajya Karmachari Sangh, Pali	N. A.	N. A.
Rajasthan Sahayak Karmachari Sangh, Pali	11-3-1966	849
Lekhalipic Sangh, Pali	23-7-1970	27
Rajasthan Panchayat Raj Karmachari Sangh, Pali (with ten sub-branches at Panchayat Samiti headquarters)	7-8-1969	360
Zila Shikshak Sangh, Pali	12-3-1962	660

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Teaching

According to the Census of 1961, 2,366 persons were in teaching profession in Pali district, detailed as follows :[1]

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
Teachers—University (College)	20	2	22
(i) Males	20	2	22
(ii) Females	—	—	—
Teachers—Secondary Schools	293	68	361
(i) Males	293	60	353
(ii) Females	—	8	8
Teachers—Middle and Primary Schools	1,554	298	1,852
(i) Males	1,475	234	1,709
(ii) Females	79	64	143
Teachers—not elsewhere classified	22	109	131
(i) Males	2	94	96
(ii) Females	20	15	35
Total	1,889	477	2,366
Males	1,790	390	2,180
Females	99	87	186

The bulk of teachers in the district (78.2 per cent) were working in middle and primary schools. The percentage of female teachers was 7.9 as compared to 92.1 of males. In urban areas the female teachers were 18.3 per cent, while in rural areas the percentage of female teachers to the total number of teachers was only 5.3.

The number of teachers, both male and female, has increased substantially during the last nine years, due to the expansion of educational facilities with the implementation of different plans as is evident from the table at Appendix I.

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, pp. 104-105.

Medical Profession

There were 564 persons (447 males and 117 females) engaged in medical profession according to Census of 1961 distributed as shown in the table at Appendix II.

The medical staff working in the allopathic institutions in the district in 1968–69 was as follows :[1]

1. Specialists	4
2. Civil Assistant Surgeons	38
3. Matrons	4
4. Midwives	50
5. Trained *Dais*	10
6. Health Inspectors	20
7. Compounders	89
Total	215

Besides, 32 private doctors, 61 *Vaidyas* and 30 *Upvaidyas* were functioning in the district, during that year.

A branch of the Indian Medical Association is working at the district headquarters. It is affiliated to the Rajasthan branch of the association and has all qualified doctors, both government and private, as its members. Its main function is also to look after and enhance the professional and service interests of its members.

Legal Profession

In 1961 the number of legal practitioners and advisers in the district was 99, of whom one was a woman. Out of these persons, 81 (all males) were working in urban areas and 18, including one woman, in rural areas. These included two judges and magistrates and 33 law assistants. The judges and magistrates were posted in urban areas, while 21 of the law assistants were working in urban areas and remaining 12 in the rural areas. The number of registered pleaders in 1969 was 95 in the district.[2]

With the establishment of Nyaya Panchayats, the legal profession has been somewhat adversely affected, since many of the disputes are got settled through arbitration and mutual agreement among parties.

Five Bar Associations have been formed in the district, at sub-divisional headquarters of Pali, Bali, Jaitaran and Sojat and the fifth is at Desuri. The members of the legal profession are headquartered

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Pali*, 1970, p. 107.
2. *ibid.*, p. 132.

there. These associations look after the professional interests of their members and run small libraries wherein important legal reference books are available.

Engineering

The departments of the State and Central government concerned with development activities such as Public Works (Buildings and Roads), Irrigation, Water Works (Public Health Engineering), Mining and other bodies like Rajasthan State Electricity Board employ engineers, overseers and other technicians. Big industrial establishments like Umaid Textile Mills have also engaged engineering personnel in their particular fields. According to the 1961 Census 118 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors were recorded to be working in the district, as under :[1]

(No.)

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
Civil Engineers	1	17	18
Mechanical Engineers	—	1	1
Electrical Engineers	—	2	2
Surveyors	79	15	94
Architects, Engineers, Surveyors not elsewhere classified	3	—	3
Total	83	35	118

There was no female working in this field in the district. The percentage of total architects, engineers and surveyors in rural and urban areas was 70 and 30 respectively.

Arts and Letters

Persons falling in this category are artists, writers and related workers including authors, editors, journalists, painters, decorators, musicians and dancers etc. The following table gives the number of persons returned under Arts and Letters in 1961 Census :[2]

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
Authors	2	4	6
Editors, Journalists and related workers	—	2	2
Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists	6	15	21
Sculptors and Modellers	—	7	7
Actors and related workers	—	2	2

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 103.
2. *ibid.*, p. 105.

1	2	3	4
Musicians and related workers	309	50	359
Dancers and related workers	57	—	57
Total	374	80	454
Males	285	66	351
Females	89	14	103

Thus, females constituted 23.7 per cent and males 76.3 per cent of total number of persons engaged in the field of arts and letters. The percentage of females in this field in rural and urban areas was 86 and 14 respectively.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Domestic Servants

Domestic servants are generally employed by the well-to-do families consisting of big industrialists and traders, government officers in the urban areas and rich land owners in the rural areas. Middle class families generally do not employ whole-time servants; only part-time workers to do odd and sundry domestic work such as cleaning of utensils, sweeping, washing of clothes etc. are employed. Female workers are generally preferred for these part-time jobs. The total number of persons rendering household services as house keepers, cooks, maids, waiters etc. was recorded as 2,431 at the time of 1961 Census, which included institutional workers also. Their detailed classification was as follows :[1]

(No.)

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
House keepers, matrons, stewards (domestic or institutional)	200	7	207
(i) Males	67	7	74
(ii) Females	133	—	133
Cooks, cook-bearers, (domestic and institutional)	921	114	1,035
(i) Males	600	78	678
(ii) Females	321	36	357
Butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other servants (domestic)	228	86	314
(i) Males	123	73	196
(ii) Females	105	13	118
Ayas, Nurse-maids	49	—	49
(i) Males	—	—	—
(ii) Females	49	—	49

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 125.

1	2	3	4
House keepers, cooks, maids and related workers not elsewhere classified	735	1	736
(i) Males	395	1	396
(ii) Females	340	—	340
Waiters, bartenders and related workers (institutional)	56	34	90
(i) Males	56	34	90
(ii) Females	—	—	—
Total	2,189	242	2,431
Males	1,241	193	1,434
Females	948	49	997

Thus, there were 59 per cent males and 41 per cent females in this category of workers. In urban areas the percentage for males and females was 80 and 20 respectively as compared to 57 and 43 respectively in rural areas.

Barbers

Barbers till recently occupied an important position in the social life of the district, as elsewhere. They still perform many traditional functions at the time of marriages, deaths etc. specially in the rural areas, besides their main work of hair cutting and acting as a go-between in marriage negotiations. There used to be family barbers, but the importance of this institution is on the wane In urban centres, the barbers have started opening shops and modern type hair dressing saloons. At the time of 1961 Census, 998 persons (995 males and 3 females) in the district reported their profession as that of barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers. Out of these, 194 (193 males and 1 females) worked in urban areas and 804 (802 males and 2 females) in the rural areas. A personal enquiry in 1972 revealed that at the district headquarter town of Pali, the hair cutting charges at the saloon ranged from Re. 0.75 to Re. 1.00 and shaving charges from 25 to 30 paise. The road-side barbers and small shops as also the roving barbers are cheaper by about 25 to 50 per cent.

Washermen

In villages, most people do their own washing. But the introduction of wash and wear cloth, such as terylene and terycotton etc., has hit the profession. However, the washing of cotton clothes and ironing of garments are still done by the washermen to a great extent. The washing charges at Pali for cotton clothes in 1972 were found to range between 15 paise and 20 paise per piece. The laundries charged between fifty to seventy five paise for a cotton pant or shirt, while dry cleaning charges for

woollens were Rs. 1.50 for a pair of trousers and Rs. 2 for a coat. According to the 1961 Census there were 268 (169 males and 99 females) launderers, dry cleaners and pressers in the district, of whom 142 (88 males and 54 females) were working in the urban areas and remaining 126 (81 males and 45 females) in the rural areas.

Tailors

Tailoring is done mostly by the *Darzi* community in the district. A few persons belonging to other communities have also taken to this profession and have opened fashionable tailoring shops Readymade garments are also getting popular and are available at a few shops in towns. Tailoring charges vary considerably depending on the style and reputation of the tailor as also his area of work. The usual charges at Pali, as per personal enquiry in 1972, were Rs. 5 to Rs. 5 50 and Rs 10 to Rs. 11 for a cotton and a terylene pant respectively and Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 for a cotton and a terylene shirt respectively. In the rural areas, tailoring is limited to shirts (*Kameez*), *Kurtas* (long loose shirts) and Jodhpur coats. There were 3,007 (2,13 1 males and 876 females) tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers in the district in 1961, of which 457 (327 males and 130 females) were working in the urban areas and 2,550 (1,804 males and 746 females) in the rural areas.

Leather workers

Leather work in the district is mostly done by the *Chamar* or *Regar* communities. There were 7,580 (5,783 males and 1,797 females) leather cutters, lasters and sewers including shoe makers and shoe repairers in the district in the year 1961. 489 workers (429 males and 60 females) were living in urban areas and 7,091 (5,354 males and 1,737 females) in rural areas.

Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers

According to the 1961 Census the total number of persons in this category of occupations was 4,924 (3,473 males and 1,451 females), of which 2,501 (2,019 males and 482 females) were living in urban areas and 2,423 (1,454 males and 969 females) in urban areas.

Other occupations

Details of the number of persons pursuing other miscellaneous occupations in the district at the time of 1961 Census are given in a table at Appendix III.

APPENDIX I

Teachers in Educational Institutions in Pali District[1]

Teachers in	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Colleges	24	29	88	55	75	41	33	42
(i) Males	23	28	82	55	74	41	33	41
(ii) Females	1	1	6	—	1	—	—	1
High and Higher Secondary Schools	388	390	417	412	488	521	539	505
(i) Males	365	363	392	386	451	471	492	454
(ii) Females	23	27	25	26	37	50	47	51
Senior Basic and Middle School	525	588	654	724	683	718	757	750
(i) Males	463	521	565	628	593	654	678	681
(ii) Females	62	67	89	96	90	64	79	69
Junior Basic and Primary Schools	1,332	1,298	1,390	1,416	1,420	1,570	1,588	1,569
(i) Males	1,179	1,147	1,216	1,226	1,223	1,372	1,398	1,402
(ii) Females	153	151	174	190	197	198	190	167
Others	14	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Males	14	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,283	2,324	2,549	2,607	2,666	2,850	2,917	2,866
Males	2,044	2,078	2,255	2,295	2,341	2,538	2,601	2,578
Females	239	246	294	312	325	312	316	288

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX II

Medical Personnel in Pali District–1961 Census

(No.)

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic	9	27	36
(i) Males	9	26	35
(ii) Females	—	1	1
Physicians, Ayurvedic	52	43	95
(i) Males	52	43	95
(ii) Females	—	—	—
Physicians, Homeopathic	6	—	6
(i) Males	6	—	6
(ii) Females	—	—	—
Physicians, others	1	2	3
(i) Males	—	2	2
(ii) Females	1	—	1
Dentists	—	1	1
(i) Males	—	1	1
(ii) Females	—	—	—
Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists not elsewhere classified	11	12	23
(i) Males	11	10	21
(ii) Females	—	2	2
Nurses	52	15	67
(i) Males	2	1	3
(ii) Females	50	14	64
Midwives and Health Visitors	35	15	50
(i) Males	25	1	26
(ii) Females	10	14	24
Nursing Attendants and related workers	157	11	168
(i) Males	142	3	145
(ii) Females	15	8	23
Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical technicians	10	56	66
(i) Males	10	55	65
(ii) Females	—	1	1
Vaccinators	17	5	22
(i) Males	17	5	22
(ii) Females	—	—	—

APPENDIX II (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
Physiotherapist, Masseurs and related technicians	—	2	2
(i) Males	—	1	1
(ii) Females	—	1	1
Sanitation technicians	—	2	2
(i) Males	—	2	2
(ii) Females	—	—	—
Medical and Health technicians not elsewhere classified (excluding Laboratory assistants)	16	7	23
(i) Males	16	7	23
(ii) Females	—	—	—
Total	366	198	564
Males	290	157	447
Females	76	41	117

Source : *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, pp. 103–04.

APPENDIX III

Persons at other miscellaneous occupations in Pali district (Census 1961)

(No.)

Work Category	Total			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	47	46	1	—	—	—
2. Biologists, Veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	7	7	—	5	5	—
3. Social scientists and related workers	102	95	7	9	9	—
4. Draughtsmen and science and engineering technicians not elsewhere classified	4	4	—	4	4	—
5. Other professional, technical and related workers	788	755	33	199	185	14
6. Directors and managers, wholesale and retail trade	46	46	—	3	3	—
7. Directors, managers and working proprietors Financial institutions	10	10	—	7	7	—
8. Directors, managers and working proprietors, others	304	301	3	253	250	3
9. Book-keepers and cashiers	658	658	—	326	326	—
10. Stenographers and typists	46	46	—	21	21	—
11. Office machine operators	7	7	—	7	7	—
12. Clerical workers, miscellaneous	1,117	1,096	21	556	539	17
13. Unskilled office workers	739	723	16	349	349	—
14. Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trade	6,172	5,839	333	2,870	2,662	208

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities and services, and auctioneers	154	95	59	47	46	1
16. Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	186	172	14	31	17	14
17. Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	3,931	3,669	262	540	485	55
18. Money-lenders and pawn-brokers	521	490	31	36	36	—
19. Farmers and farm managers	4,296	2,903	1,393	2	2	—
20. Farm workers	20,135	14,972	5,163	787	596	191
21. Hunters and related workers	4	4	—	—	—	—
22. Loggers and other forestry workers	2,102	616	1 486	34	19	15
23. Miners and quarrymen	512	394	118	33	32	1
24. Well drillers and related workers	23	23	—	—	—	—
25. Mineral treaters	2	—	2	—	—	—
26. Miners, quarrymen and related workers n.e.c	23	20	3	—	—	—
27. Deck officers, engineer officers and pilots, ship	2	2	—	2	2	—
28. Deck and engine room ratings (ship), Barge crews and boatmen	15	15	—	5	5	—
29. Conductors, Guards and brakesmen (railway)	61	61	—	11	11	—
30. Drivers and Fire Men, Railway engine	96	96	—	21	21	—

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. Drivers, Road Transport	1,846	1,698	148	449	448	1
32. Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	431	430	1	64	64	—
33. Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators	24	24	—	9	9	—
34. Postmen & messengers	365	365	—	77	77	—
35. Workers in transport and communication occupations, n.e.c.	887	872	15	79	79	—
36. Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	1,048	937	111	241	220	21
37. Precision instrument makers, watch makers jewellers and related workers	1,885	1,868	17	301	300	1
38. Tool-makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	1,212	1,071	141	439	436	3
39. Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	90	90	—	54	54	—
40. Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers	3,448	3,391	57	355	351	4
41. Painters and paper hangers	62	62	—	3	3	—
42. Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	3,247	2,738	509	306	294	12

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43. Compositors, printers, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	350	260	90	298	218	80
44. Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	7,315	4,056	3259	554	302	252
45. Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food beverage workers	2,506	1,879	627	435	367	68
46. Chemical and related process workers	43	39	4	18	17	1
47 Tobacco preparers and product makers	69	61	8	17	11	6
48. Craftsmen and production process workers, n.e.c.	510	419	91	268	239	29
49. Testers, packers, sorters and related workers	46	45	1	45	45	—
50. Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers	90	89	1	64	63	1
51. Labourers not elsewhere classified	8,571	5,318	3,253	3,089	2,219	870
52. Fire fighters, policemen, guards and related workers	1208	1195	13	451	451	—
53. Building care takers, cleaners and related workers	2,459	1,492	967	508	321	187
54. Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	1	1	—	1	1	—
55. Photographers and related camera operators	3	3	—	3	3	—

APPENDIX III (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56. Service, sport and recreation workers, n.e.c.	283	218	65	36	21	15
57. Workers, reporting occupation un-identifiable or unclassifiable	5,062	3,201	1,861	84	78	6
58. Workers not reporting occupation	96	96	—	—	—	—

Source : *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, pp. 103-127.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The livelihood pattern of the people of the district is typical of an agro-based economy. According to 1961 Census, the total population of Pali district was 8,05,682 (4,14,615 males and 3,91,067 females). Out of this number, 3,61,338 persons (2,37,663 males and 1,23,675 females) or only 44.8 per cent, constituted the workers who were engaged in some kind of economic activity or gainful work and the remaining 4,44,344 (1,76,952 males and 2,67,392 females) or 55.2 per cent were non-workers. Thus, more than half of the population of the district was economically inactive. In rural areas, which had a total population of 7,28,947 (3,74,167 males and 3,54,780 females), the respective percentage of workers and non-workers was 45.8 and 54.2. As against this, in urban areas, out of a total population of 76,735 persons, 35.8 per cent were workers and the rest of 64.2 per cent non-workers.

As already stated, the majority of the total population of the district (31.4 per cent of the total) was engaged in agricultural pursuit either as independent cultivators (27.4 per cent of the total population) or as agricultural labourers (4 per cent of the total). Of the rest of 13.4 per cent in other fields, 5.8 per cent were engaged in household industry and 3.3 per cent rendered other services; trade and commerce accounted for 1.6 per cent and manufacturing other than household industry provided employment to 1.1 per cent of the population. Of the remaining, 0.6 per cent were engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, 0 6 per cent in transport, storage and communications and 0.4 per cent in construction.

In urban areas, it is the non-agricultural pursuits which claim a very large percentage of workers, as only 10.4 per cent of the 35.8 per cent of workers were engaged as cultivators or agricultural labourers, while 7.6 per cent were engaged in other services, 6.4 per cent in manufacturing other than household industry, 4.9 per cent in trade and commerce, 4.0 per cent in household industry, 1.4 per cent in transport, storage and communications, 0.8 per cent in construction and 0.3 per cent in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities. The table given in Appendix I shows the distribution

of workers under different categories of work, in the district and the State as a whole, at the time of 1961 Census.

Educational level of working population

According to the 1961 Census 50,600 workers (49,343 males and 1,257 females) or only 14 per cent of the total working population of 3,61,338 were literate.

In urban areas, out of a total of 27,462 workers (21,092 males and 6,370 females), the number of literate workers was 10,557 (10,265 males and 292 females) i.e. 38.5 per cent. The percentage of women among literate workers was only 2.8. The details of the educational level of urban working population were as follows :[1]

(No.)

Educational level	Males	Females	Total
Literate (without educational level)	8,839	226	9,065
Primary or junior basic	245	33	278
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	986	33	1,019
Technical diploma not equal to degree	3	—	3
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	—	1
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	181	—	181
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	10	—	10
Total	10,265	292	10,557

Literates without any educational level were found both among males and females in all the occupational categories pursued in the urban areas. A majority of those who had received primary education or had achieved the matriculation or higher secondary levels of education were mostly working in the category of other services. There were no female workers with higher level of education, which showed women's backward state in the district as far as higher and technical education is concerned.

In rural areas, out of a total of 3,33,876 workers, 40,043 (39,078 males and 965 females) workers were literate. The percentage of women among literate workers was only 2.4 as against 97.6 of males. Detailed information about the educational level of workers in the rural areas was recorded as follows[2] :

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, pp. 86-87.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 88-89.

(No.)

Educational level	Males	Females	Total
Literate (without educational level)	34,450	888	35,338
Primary or junior basic	2,304	51	2,355
Matriculation and above	2,324	26	2,350
Total	39,078	965	40,043

Literate (without educational level) male workers were found in all fields while female literate workers existed in all industrial categories except in transport, storage and communications. Women workers, educated upto primary or junior basic levels were found to be working in three categories of cultivation, household industry and other services. Those with educational level of matriculation and above were working either as cultivators or in other services.

Economic Status

The Census of 1961 categorised the working population of various industrial categories according to their economic status. In the household industry sector, out of a total of 46,732 workers (33,099 males and 13,633 females), only 4,694 (4,110 males and 584 females) were employees. Of the workers in the non-household industry sector in all divisions, who numbered 61,918 (49,719 males and 12,199 females), 5,097 (4,706 males and 391 females) were employers and 24,940 (22,401 males and 2,539 females) employees. Single workers numbered 27,126 (18,849 males and 8,277 females) and the rest 4,755 (3,763 males and 992 females) were family workers. The following table shows the number of employers, employees, single workers and family workers in various industrial divisions[1] :

Industrial Division	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
Agriculture, Livestock Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	94	829	2,610	1,111
Mining and Quarrying	18	274	190	31
Manufacturing	744	5,048	2,368	566
Construction	100	1,604	1,850	35
Electric, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	9	344	386	139
Trade and Commerce	2,709	3,681	4,923	1,791

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (i), General Economic Tables*, pp. 247-250.

1	2	3	4	5
Transport, Storage and Communications	308	2,802	1,238	120
Services	1,114	10,322	13,547	961
Activities not adequately described	1	36	14	1
Total	5,097	24,940	27,126	4,755

Secondary Means of Livelihood

A total of 42,831 persons (29,232 males and 13,599 females) in the district engaged themselves in secondary work to supplement incomes.[1] Of these, the maximum number was of cultivators, standing at 29,163. Of these, 17,962 were working as agricultural labourers and 11,201 in household industry to supplement their incomes. Of the agricultural labourers 2,538 persons worked as cultivators and another 206 at household industry for secondary source of livelihood. Among the workers at household industry, 7,775 took up cultivation and 3,149 agricultural labour as secondary work.

PRICES

The earliest record of prices of a few staple foodgrains prevailing in the Marwar (Jodhpur) state as a whole is available in the official publication *Prices and Wages in India* compiled by the office of the then Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta. These have been given in a table at Appendix II from the year 1873 to 1909. It will be evident that the retail prices recorded a general rising trend during the early years of latter half of the decade ending 1890. Excluding abnormal prices during the famine years,[2] the prices of wheat, barley, *Bajra* and *Jowar* averaged 12, 17, 15 and 16 seers per rupee respectively, during the years 1886-1909, as against the prices of 18, 24, 21 and 23 seers per rupee in 1885-86. These prices had been tending to get more and more uniform throughout the area of the State with the gradual improvement of rail and road transport. Even during the severe famine of 1899–1900, wheat did not sell lower than seven and *Bajra* and *Jowar* less than eight seers per rupee, which was the result of enormous supplies of grain brought in by railway from outside the State[3]. By 1906-07, the

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 134.
2. Erskine, K.D; : *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. III-A, p. 110.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 111.

prices had generally stabilised at the level of the pre-famine years. Due to a poor out-turn of *Kharif* crops in 1907–08 in the State[1], including Pali, Bali and Desuri *Nizamats* and due to the trend of rising price levels in the neighbouring states, prices started rising and continued to do so till 1908-09, when a general tendency to decline was evidenced. By the end of 1909-10, prices were 7 to 8 per cent lower than in the previous year, helped by a good harvest of almost all edible grains.[2] There was a fitful rise and fall in prices during the next two years or so, but the effects of the coming First World War cast their shadow on the markets. For a short period a reversal of the trend was witnessed, but scanty production during 1917–18, again brought about pressures on the price front and 1917–18 witnessed an unprecedented rise of prices in Marwar State,[3] though the tendency was discernible throughout the country. A general slump, which started around 1921–22, brought prices down throughout India. This trend was helped by the supplies made to the poor through State Grain Shops.[4] Good harvests and a steady settling down of world's economic conditions helped this declining trend in the prices of foodgrains in the state and prices during 1922–23 reached a low level not witnessed in recent years. The trend was helped by another good harvest throughout Marwar in 1923–24. But before the close of the year, famine conditions re-appeared and took hold of the situation on the price front. Consequently, there was an upward push again for the next 6–7 years, except for a brief period during 1926–27 when the production was normal. In 1930–31, a country-wide depression again hit most markets and continued for the next few years. This brought misery to the cultivators to whom relief was sought to be provided by the State in the form of a three anna (19 paise) per rupee cut in rents on *Mustaquil* holdings in 1933–34. The reduction in *Ghair Bapi* rents which was allowed in 1932-33, was extended for another three years.[5]

The situation was completely reversed with the appearing of strains let loose by signs of the impending hostilities resulting in the Second World War. By the close of 1937–38, another spell of rising prices had set in, which continued unabated and was aggravated during the War period inspite of various control orders[6] which regulated supplies and movement of essential and scarce commodities and introduced their rationed distribution. Prices of staple foodgrains prevailing in Jodhpur

1. *Report on the Administration of Marwar State*, 1907–08, p 30.
2. *ibid.*, 1909–10, p. 25.
3. *ibid.*, 1917–18, p. 23.
4. *ibid.*, 1921–22, p. 34.
5. *ibid.*, 1933–34, p. 16.
6. Main regulations introduced

city, which are indicative of the trends in the Marwar State, during the years 1910 to 1926 are given at Appendix III. The table at Appendix IV, gives average retail prices in Jodhpur State during the years 1927–28 to 1941–42.

The upward push in prices which was expected to reverse with the end of hostilities in 1945 as experienced during the post-First War years, belied the expectations, and continued even thereafter. This was helped by the abnormally disturbed conditions created by the partitioning of the country and the resultant exchange of population. The taking up of long-term welfare and development programmes by the national government induced recurring pressures on the markets in the form of heavy doses of deficit financing which let loose the inflationary tendencies throughout the country.

Prices of principal crops prevailing in Pali town in 1950 were as follows :[1]

(Rs. and annas per maund)

Commodities	Maximum	Minimum
Wheat	28/12/-	21
Bajra	23	17
Jowar	21	16
Barley	30	16
Gujji	19	17
Maize	20	14

included:

(i) Machine Tool Control Order, 1941.
(ii) Newsprint Control Order, 1941.
(iii) Motor Spirit Rationing Order, 1941.
(iv) The Marwar Ata Grading and Marketing Rules, 1941.
(v) The Aluminium Control Order, 1941.
(vi) The Tyre Rationing Order, 1942.
(vii) The Grain Release Order, 1942.
(viii) Rules to Regulate the Import of Unrefined Edible Vegetable oil other than *Til* or *Sarson*, 1942.
(ix) The Foodgrains Control Order, 1942.
(x) The Marwar Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1942.
(xi) The Paper Control Order, 1943.
(xii) The Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943.
(xiii) The Marwar Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1944.
(xiv) The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, 1944.
(xv) The Marwar Rationing Order, 1944.

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer District Census Handbook, Pali*, Part I, p. iii.

1	2	3
Gram	16/8/-	11/12/-
Moong	25	23
Moth	22	15/8/-

The following table gives the retail monthly average prices of foodgrains prevailing at the district headquarters town of Pali during the years 1952 to 1961 :[1]

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Wheat	Barley	Gram	*Bajra*	*Jowar*	Maize
1952	54.14	38.51	32.16	40.79	44.51	34.38
1953	42.47	27.76	37.63	28.81	33.53	30.82
1954	33.18	22.73	30.69	21.01	22.65	24.23
1955	33.74	21.60	23.15	20.53	23.05	23.40
1956	43.09	31.57	29.99	34.76	36.29	34.06
1957	45.39	36.17	32.95	40.43	35.37	38.37
1958	49.11	35.90	37.54	38.42	34.59	35.53
1959	53.48	38.39	41.67	40.40	39.01	38.29
1960	52.59	38.58	38.02	41.64	40.13	36.95
1961	51.55	37.62	42.90	44.10	38.21	37.48

Thus the prices of almost all the foodgrains registered a continuously falling trend till the last year of the First Five Year Plan, the price of gram being the lone exception and that too only for a brief period during 1953. This was due to generally favourable climatic conditions throughout the State which resulted in bumper crops. In 1956, the trend was reversed due to failure of monsoons and poor harvest of most of the crops[2]. Heavy doses of developmental expenditure and deficit financing during the Second Five Year Plan aggravated the price situation which was worsened by bad harvests in most years during the period except in the last year of the Plan. The Government tried to meet the situation, accepting the policy of state trading under which fair price shops were opened in latter years. Restrictions on movement of essential foodgrains were also imposed.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for years 1958 and 1963. Prices from 1952 to 1956 were presented as Rs. per maund and have been converted to Rs. per quintal.
2. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Agriculture and Community Development*, p. 25.

1	2	3
8. Tailor	6 annas (37 paise)	5 annas (31 paise)
9. Weaver	8 annas (50 paise)	4 annas (25 paise)
UNSKILLED LABOUR		
1. Camelman	8 annas (50 paise)	8 annas (50 paise)
2. Cartman	8 annas (50 paise)	8 annas (50 paise)
3. Coolie	3 annas (19 paise)	3 annas (19 paise)
4. Waterman	4 annas (25 paise)	4 annas (25 paise)

Wages of agricultural labourers were recorded at 4 to 6 annas (25 to 37 paise) per day and those of skilled labourers at 8 to 10 annas (50 to 62 paise) per day during 1908–09.[1] Except for short periods of prosperous agricultural seasons, the wages remained steady at these levels during the next decade or so. In 1918–19, a rising trend in wages of all classes of labour was a result of epidemic during that year[2], and also due to a rise in the cost of living as a result of high prices. Recognising the latter fact the State Government granted a raise in the wages of State and Railway employees in 1920–21. Wages in the area, as elsewhere, had been moving with the movement of prices during the thirties and forties though they lagged behind them. Since the setting in of a continuous inflationary trend in prices during the Second World War and latter years, the wages have also been registering an upward trend. This has been helped by the gradual strengthening of the trade union movement which helped labourers to resort to collective bargaining. At the time of the 1951 Census, it was recorded that rates of wages differed with different classes of workers, governed by the universal principle of demand and supply. The wages of skilled labourers were found to vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per day, while those of unskilled labourers were between Re. 0.50 and Rs. 2 per day. The unskilled labourers consisted of men, women and children whose wages varied in descending order.

According to the finding of the Industrial Potential Survey of Pali district, published by the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation in 1970, the general rate of wages of skilled industrial workers ranged between Rs. 3 and Rs. 9 and of unskilled workers between Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per day. Wages have been fixed for various scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The latest (1971) rates of wages fixed by the State Government are given in Appendix VI.

1. *Report on the Administration of Marwar State*, 1908–09, p. 23.
2. *ibid.*, 1818–19 to 1920–21, p. 42.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Erskine made certain observations about the conditions and standard of living of the people of Marwar, including the present Pali district area, in the opening years of the present century.[1] According to him, the material condition of the urban population was on the whole satisfactory, and the standard of living was considerably higher than it was fifty years ago. The agricultural population, on the other hand, had become improverished from bad seasons, and where there had not been a perceptible falling off, there had at any rate been little or no progress. The clerk, observed Erskine, had certainly improved in every way. In place of the scanty, coarse and clumsy clothes which characterised his predecessor even in his own earlier years, he had adopted a style of dress which was both costly and superior. The fine Manchester-made cloth had superseded the local *Reza* and the *Dhoti* had made way for a pair of trousers; his children and "female belongings" were better dressed, and on occasions of marriages and festivals there was often quite a display of glittering finery in clothes and ornaments. An improvement in the design, construction and furniture of his habitation was also noticeable. Metal cooking utensils had taken the place of earthen pots and the food was generally of better class. He further added that the landless day labourer, in his Protean form as a porter at the railway station etc. had also made good strides. About a cultivator Erskine remarked that he was a stationary being, from whom the spirit of the times and the genius of modern civilisation evoked so sympathetic response. He had shown no preference for new implements of agriculture, but ploded along as best as he could with his antiquated tools. He was found to be generally in debt, and his style of living, as regards dress, food, house and furniture, was much the same as it was twenty years ago.

Conditions have been fast changing for the better since Erskine made the above observations with development and progress made all over the country. The pace of development and its consequent impact on the living and working conditions of the people was particularly quickened after Independence and the formation of Rajasthan when an elected government took up programmes of general public welfare. The improvement in living conditions got spurred with the expansion of literacy and the ushering in of political awakening in the common man which gave rise to an urge for a richer life. Agricultural development coupled with closer contact with the outside world has gone a long way in promoting better living among the rural masses who have been having an easier

1. Erskine, K.D. : *op.cit.*, Vol. III–A, p. 111.

access to the material conditions and things which they need for the purpose. Although they have been slower in adopting the changing mode of dress and diet habits as compared to the urban population, an indication of their growing prosperity could be gauged from the show they put up on festive occasions as also by the number of pucca houses now found in most of the villages. The villagers now travel more often and feel closer to the influences of towns and bigger villages. They are more enlightened about their material interests. They are more inclined towards utilising the services of qualified medical men and send their children to schools. These are also indicators of the broadening of their general outlook on life. People living in the towns enjoy better facilities and richer lives. Things of common comfort like electrical appliances, transistors, food articles, new items of dress like trousers and bushshirts, items of furniture etc., which have been finding a ready and growing markets in the towns of the district are some of the indications in the direction. The number of cycles, motor vehicles on the road in the district and the growing building activity also point to a rising standard of living.

EMPLOYMENT

Pali's being a primarily agro-based economy, agriculture naturally provides the maximum opportunities for employment. With the recent impetus to industrialisation, in the large and small and cottage sectors, and provision of community and other services and taking up of the economic development programmes, other sectors like trade and commerce, transport and communication, construction etc. have been fast developing to provide a diversified base of employment for the people of the district. Specialists and technical personnel for these fields have simultaneously been attracted from outside the district as well. The biggest industrial concern in the district, Maharaja Shri Umed Mills, Pali alone employed 3,827 persons on 31st December 1972. No employment survey has been conducted which could present a comparative pattern of employment in various sectors of the economy. However, the District Employment Office, through its Employment Market Information Unit, studies and presents indicators of trends in the field of employment, based on the quarterly returns received from the public and private undertakings employing 10 persons or more. These figures suffer from a serious drawback since these preclude from their purview small concerns which, taken together, provide the bulk of employment in not too industrialised economies like that of Pali district as well as the self-employed people. The following pattern of employment in the district was reported on the last day of the year 1970 based on the Employment Exchange figures[1] :

1. Source : Office of the District Employment Officer, Pali.

Sector	Employment (No.)
1. Agriculture and Livestock	140
2. Mining and Quarrying	6
3. Manufacturing	11
4. Construction (Public Works)	615
5. Electricity, Gas and Water Services	629
6. Trade and Commerce	207
7. Transport and Communication	404
8. Services	6,911

A considerable extent of unemployment and under-employment exists in the district among all classes of job seekers, including educated and technical personnel. On the last day of the year 1970, 275 persons of the latter category were registered with the district Employment Exchange. These included Arts and Commerce graduates, engineering diploma holders and trained physical training instructors. However, the data of employment seekers available with the Employment Exchange, reveals that a majority consists of those who have received education upto the high school or equivalent standard and are aspirants for clerical jobs or those who are just literates and apply for class IV jobs. Others found in surplus were basic education trained applicants. The following table shows the occupational distribution of applicants on the live register of the Employment Exchange during various years[1] :

Year	Professional, technical and related workers	Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers	Clerical & related workers	Sales workers	Farmers, Fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	Miners, quarrymen & related workers	Workers in transport & communication	Craftsmen, production process workers	Service, sport & recreation workers	Unclassified workers	Total
1962	98	1	9	–	6	–	62	25	29	1,065	1,295
1963	29	–	1	–	7	–	27	48	17	1,208	1,337
1964	16	–	2	–	3	–	24	11	23	1,240	1,319
1965	32	–	3	–	3	–	16	18	26	1,095	1,193
1966	71	–	4	–	3	–	12	23	25	997	1,135
1967	96	–	14	2	2	1	20	87	29	1,027	1,278
1968	290	3	25	–	5	1	16	325	20	1,790	2,475
1969	283	3	22	–	6	–	20	84	11	1,762	2,191
1970	275	–	38	1	5	–	14	368	60	2,205	2,966

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

As against the above, the district suffers from a shortage of *Gram Sevaks*, trained commerce teachers, trained nurses, midwives and lady health visitors, science teachers, builders and turners[1].

Employment Exchange

The district Employment Exchange was established in Pali on 18th October, 1957. It acts as a co-ordinating agency between the employment seekers and employers by registering the aspirants for various sorts of jobs and suggesting their names to employers when they notify those types of vacancies. Registrations, placings, vacancies notified and applicants on the live register at the end of various years from 1960 to 1970, as also the number of employers using the services of the Employment Exchange, are shown in the following table[2] :

(Number)

Year	Applications registered during the year	Applicants placed during the year	Vacancies notified during the year	Applicants on the live register at the end of the year	Employers using the Employment Exchange (monthly average)
1960	2,725	727	1,062	819	13
1961	3,630	906	1,145	751	148
1962	3,571	490	742	1,295	167
1963	3,518	413	496	1,337	132
1964	4,049	541	831	1,319	183
1965	3,846	392	672	1,193	163
1966	4,078	696	789	1,135	175
1967	3,738	511	885	1,278	192
1968	5,225	507	760	2,475	272
1969	4,616	461	644	2,104	183
1970	4,208	412	1,049	2,966	206

Category-wise notification and filling of vacancies under broad groups of employment under the Central Government, the State Government, quasi Government and the local bodies and private concerns was as follows during the years 1960 to 1970[3] :

(No.)

Year	Central Govt.		State Govt.		Quasi Govt. & local bodies		Private		Total	
	Notified	Filled	Notified	filled	Notified	filled	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled
1960	16	16	661	466	376	237	9	–	1062	719
1961	—	7	524	402	586	492	5	–	1145	901
1962	32	25	430	297	255	159	25	4	742	485

1. Source : Office of the District Employment Officer, Pali.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.
3. *ibid.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1963	61	63	276	220	106	75	53	38	496	396
1964	7	7	526	350	202	106	96	77	831	540
1965	27	23	389	239	246	121	10	10	672	393
1966	15	9	304	282	159	132	311	296	789	719
1967	25	4	394	275	96	40	370	191	885	510
1968	22	21	279	209	109	92	350	182	760	504
1969	29	9	140	55	78	36	397	355	644	455
1970	43	19	330	186	103	35	573	168	1,049	408

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Before the formation of Rajasthan, the concept of planning for development was initiated in Marwar State (of which the area of the present Pali district formed a part), with the setting up of a permanent Economic Development Department in 1943[1], under an Economic Development Officer, with a technical and personal assistant. The Department was assigned to look after the work of developing cottage and rural industries and marketing facilities for agro-pastoral and other produce. It was also entrusted with the task of exploiting new resources of the State, rendering suitable advice to intending entrepreneurs and investigating the possibilities of increasing employment opportunities for labourers and agricultural classes. The Government of Marwar State also took up projects and programmes of public utility. Jawai River Project was started in 1946 as an irrigation and hydro-electric project, designed to irrigate 32,375 hectares (80,000 acres) of barren land and to generate 5,000 KW of hydro-electricity. The State established various specialised departments[2] like Agriculture (established in 1930), Forest (established in 1888), Animal Husbandry (established in 1936), Co-operation (1937), Mines and Industries (1942–43) to look after development in their respective fields. Grow More Food Campaign was launched in 1942 which helped to increase the area under cultivation of crops like *Bajra*, *Jowar* and maize, in *Khalsa* areas of Marwar State. But still, the steps taken for economic development were sporadic and not well co-ordinated and lacked cohesion and long range outlook. After Independence and the formation of Rajasthan a continuous process of planned economic development was initiated with the launching of the First Five Year Plan in 1951.

Community Development

Community Development Programme, introduced to utilise the

1. *A Bird's Eye View of Jodhpur Administration*, p. 23.
2. *ibid.*, p. 13.

agency of the panchayats for implementing development works at the village level was initiated in Pali district in the year 1952–53, with the opening of the Sumerpur block. Two more blocks of Bali and Desuri were opened during 1953–54. By the end of 1961–62, the whole area of the district had been covered by ten blocks, some of the details of which are as follows[1] :

S. No.	Block	Year of opening	Stage (31.12.1969)
1.	Bali	1953–54	Post II
2.	Desuri	1953–54	Post II
3.	Jaitaran	1960–61	II
4.	Kharchi	1956–57	Post II
5.	Pali	1960–61	II
6.	Raipur	1958–59	Post II
7.	Rani	1959–60	Post II
8.	Rohat	1961–62	II
9.	Sojat	1957–58	Post II
10.	Sumerpur	1952–53	Post II

Planning

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951–56)—No district-wise allocations of expenditure were made during the First Five Year Plan of Rajasthan. The total provision made for the whole state was Rs. 64.5 crores. The plan was prepared against the background of shortfalls in food requirements of the State and stagnating conditions in agricultural and industrial sectors. The development plans for the rural areas were initiated with Community Development and National Extension Service as their base, embracing all aspects of their economy. The expenditure on local development works in the district came to Rs. 207 thousand during the First Plan period[2]. Major achievement in the irrigation sector in the district was the taking up of three plan works costing Rs. 5 lakhs and above each[3]. These were Jawai Project (in progress since 1946), Hemawas and Bankli projects. Three minor irrigation works were also taken up. In the social services sector, the main achievements were the taking up of urban water supply scheme at Pali, the skeleton water supply scheme of Sojat, which was handed over to the municipal board, and the completion of 161 works of rural water supply costing Rs. 1.85 lakhs. A Labour Welfare Centre was

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, Pali, 1970, p. 119.
2. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Agriculture and Community Development*, p. ix.
3. *ibid., Irrigation*, p. 14.

started at Pali and a proposal under the Industrial Housing Scheme, implemented during the Second Plan period, was prepared to construct 600 tenements also at Pali.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-61)—While the First Five Year Plan was in the nature of an emergency plan, framed amidst conditions of finding solutions to the problems of organisation of a stabilised administrative set-up, financial integration and setting of law and order, the Second Plan was visualised as an integrated picture of economic and social development by aiming at increasing employment, investment and production through building up of an industrial base and reorganisation of the rural economy. The special feature of the Second Plan was the preparation of the Plan with reference to physical needs of different areas, subject, of course, to financial limitations and availability of local resources[1]. The concept of planning from district upwards was introduced with the preparation, for the first time, of the district plans in 1957–58.

Three types of schemes were included in the Plan. Firstly, there were schemes operating in the district and the expenditure incurred on them benefited a particular district or districts. The second type were the headquarters' schemes providing for staff at the headquarters for supervision and implementation of schemes throughout the State. District-wise break-up of expenditure or the benefit to be derived by a district from such schemes was not in question. Thirdly, there were schemes which though operating in the district, the district-wise break-up of expenditure on them could not be available. In Pali district the expenditure on district schemes was Rs. 209.36 lakhs. The per-capita expenditure came to Rs. 25.94, as against an all Rajasthan figure of Rs. 47.74. The year-wise break-up during the whole Plan period was Rs. 32.60 lakhs during 1961–62, Rs. 31.32 lakhs during 1962–63, Rs. 41.82 lakhs during 1963–64, Rs. 43.75 lakhs during 1964–65 and Rs. 59.87 lakhs during the last year. The sector-wise expenditure is given at Appendix VII.

Under the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation introduced during the Second Plan period (in October 1959), the panchayats were made the basic institutions at the village level for the formulation and execution of development programmes. Similarly, the Panchayat Samitis functioned at the block level and Zila Parishads provided the necessary co-ordination and supervision at the district level. Main achievements of the Second Plan in various sectors in physical terms are given in a tabular form at Appendix VIII.

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan*, 1956–61, p. 45.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961–66)—The Third Five Year Plan of Rajasthan, bolder and bigger in scope, aimed at carrying forward the major objectives adopted in the first two Plans and achieving a self generating rate of growth. The total expenditure during the five years on district schemes in Pali came to Rs. 403.65 lakhs, per capita expenditure working out to Rs. 50.08 as against the all-Rajasthan average of Rs. 105.35. Sector-wise, the maximum expenditure of Rs. 188.45 lakhs was claimed by agricultural programmes, social services coming next with Rs. 93.91 lakhs. Full details of expenditure on different heads are given at Appendix IX. The year-wise expenditure was as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure
1961–62	70.79
1962–63	90.27
1963–64	73.91
1964–65	91.75
1965–66	76.93
Total	403.65

The major events of Chinese and Pakistani aggresions in 1962 and 1965 respectively, intercessed by famine conditions during 1963–64, compelled toning down of expenditure and major reshuffling of the priorities set in the Third Plan. But still achievements in physical terms during the period were substantial. Agricultural programmes including distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers, plant protection measures and mechanisation of agriculture, increased the per hectare and total production. Khod Irrigation Project, costing Rs. 20 lakhs, was taken up during the period. The opening of Rohat community block in April 1961 heralded the completion of the process of bringing the whole of the district area and population under the Community Development Programme. In the transport sector, the major achievement in the district was an increase in total road length from 1,065 kilometres to 1,461 kilometres at the end of the Third Plan period, when roads per 100 sq. km. of area and per 1,000 of population stood at 12.18 km. and 1.81 km. respectively. In the social services sectors, loans of Rs. 2.10 lakhs for the construction of 93 houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Rs. 2.11 lakhs for 16 houses under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme were provided. 312 houses were completed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in the district. The number of medical institutions in the district increased from 30 in 1961 to 36 in 1966.

Two professional institutions were opened and the number of different types of schools reached 1051 in 1965–66 as against 982 in 1961–62. Urban Water Supply Scheme for Pali town was completed in 1962–63. The details of rural water supply scheme completed during the period were as follows[1] :

S.No.	Village	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure upto 1965-66 (Rs. in lakhs)	Population benefited (Number in hundreds)
1.	Mundara	1.20	1.40	22
2.	Rani	1.68	1.91	25
3.	Takhatgarh	5.39	4.15	68
4.	Rohat	1.01	1.26	16
5.	Beejapur	1.49	1.03	32
6.	Dhakri	1.10	0.79	18
7.	Phalna	3.50	0.28	58

ANNUAL PLANS (1966–69)—Disquietening events on the country's borders, necessitating heavy expenditure on defence, brought about serious disequilibrium and strains on the economy. The formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan had to be postponed at the national level pending finalisation of various details, particularly the quantum of foreign aid. Annual Plans were, therefore, resorted to for three years, 1966-67 to 1968-69. The total expenditure in various sectors in Pali district during the three years came to Rs. 270.38 lakhs, details of which are given in Appendix IX. The maximum expenditure of about 37 per cent was on power, followed by agricultural programmes with 34 per cent. The per capita expenditure during the years 1966–67, 1967–68 and 1968–69 worked to Rs. 13.35. Rs. 11.21 and Rs. 8.67 respectively as against the all-Rajasthan corresponding figures of Rs. 24.26, Rs. 19.79 and Rs. 23.80. Work on Sei project started during 1963–69, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3.41 lakhs. The roads in the district, measured 13 km. per 100 sq. km. of area and 1.95 km. per 1000 of population at the end of 1968–69, as against 12.18 km. and 1.81 km. respectively at the end of the Third Plan. Till 1968–69, Rs. 8.57 lakhs had been spent on the Urban Water Supply Scheme for Sojat City as against a total provision of Rs. 9.40 lakhs. Rural Water Supply Schemes were started for Bijawa, Jaitaran, Sumerpur, Kaselao, Chandawal, Khinwel and Chawanderi. Loans to the extent of Rs. 0.10 lakh were given under Low Income Group Housing and Rs. 1.11 lakhs under Middle Income Group Housing Schemes for the construction of 50 and 5 houses

1. *Tratiya Panchavarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961–66, p, 308.

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1. *Tratiya Panchavarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961–66, p, 308.

respectively. District-wise details of physical achievements under other heads are not available.

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969–74)—The Fourth Five Year Plan of Rajasthan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 316 crores for the period. The Plan has set in the achievement of a stipulated minimum rate of growth, the provision of more employment opportunities and bringing about changes in the social and economic structure, as its primary objectives. During the year 1969–70, Rs. 126.74 lakhs were spent in Pali on district programmes, the sector-wise details of which are available at Appendix IX.

APPENDIX I

Livelihood Pattern in Pali District and Rajasthan as a whole[1]

Work Category	Pali District					Rajasthan State				
	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of total population	Percentage of working population	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of total population	Percentage of working population
A. Workers	2,37,663	1,23,675	3,61,338	44.8	100.0	61,41,506	34,42,334	95,83,840	47.6	100.0
(i) Cultivators	1,36,018	84,237	2,20,255	27.4	61.7	42,05,067	28,50,012	70,55,079	35.4	73.6
(ii) Agricultural labourers	18,827	13,606	32,433	4.0	9.0	2,30,193	1,63,438	3,93,631	1.7	4.1
(iii) Mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, and plantations orchards and allied activities	3,352	1,805	5,157	0.6	1.5	1,22,737	48,344	1,71,081	0.8	1.8
(iv) Household industry	33,099	16,633	49,732	5.8	12.7	3,97,504	2,00,678	5,98,182	3.0	6.2
(v) Manufacturing other than household industry	7,576	1,150	8,266	1.1	2.3	1,51,184	20,841	1,72,025	0.8	1.8
(vi) Construction	3,045	544	3,589	0.4	1.0	96,908	12,254	1,09,162	0.5	1.1
(vii) Trade and commerce	12,307	797	13,104	1.6	3.4	2,74,232	13,925	2,88,157	1.4	3.0
(viii) Transport, storage & communications	4,428	40	4,468	0.6	1.3	1,16,975	934	1,17,909	0.6	1.2
(ix) Other services	19,011	7,863	26,874	3.3	7.1	5,46,706	1,31,908	6,78,614	3.4	7.2
B. Non-workers	1,76,952	2,67,392	4,44,344	55.2	—	44,22,576	61,49,186	105,71,762	52.4	—

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan*, Part II-B (i), *General Economic Tables*, pp. 4–5 and 18–19.

APPENDIX II

Average Annual Prices in Jodhpur State[1]

(Rs. and decimals of rupee per maund)

Year	Wheat	Barley	*Jowar*	*Bajra*	Gram	Maize
1873	2.882	2.194	2.495	2.74	2.449	—
1885	2.205	1.641	1.692	1.904	1.603	—
1886	2.334	1.645	1.722	1.888	1.645	1.801
1887	3.347	2.041	1.866	2.03	2.07	2.141
1888	3.454	2.545	2.688	2.793	2.466	3.175
1889	3.003	2.192	2.586	2.712	2.377	2.594
1890	2.813	2 087	2.116	2.27	2.457	2.238
1891	3.306	2.443	2.549	2.721	2.73	2.703
1892	3.506	2.63	2.459	2.915	2.525	2 492
1893	2.791	1.702	1.599	1.826	1.7	2.484
1894	2 561	1 633	1.874	2.001	1.511	1.915
1895	3.049	2.089	2.214	2.614	1.877	2.33
1896	4.098	2 865	3.014	3.571	3.084	2.679
1897	4.51	3.442	4.193	3.666	4.678	3.591
1898	3.387	2.429	2.514	2.633	2.983	2 331
1899	3.515	2.723	2.827	3.003	3.247	2.73
1900	4.369	3.457	3.96	3.945	4.132	3.515
1901	3.597	2.543	2 394	2.535	2.757	2 703
1902	3.594	2.677	2.729	2.994	2.922	2.564
1903	3.393	2.391	2 114	2.665	2.632	1.877
1904	2.717	1.993	1.966	2.374	2.159	1.827
1905	3.419	2.592	2.621	2.803	2.705	2.533
1906	3.646	2.928	2.839	3.15	3.276	2.886
1907	3.587	2.509	2.429	2.608	2.747	2.345
1908	4.734	3.322	3.132	3.831	3.49	3.077
1909	4.024	2.389	2.427	2.928	2.556	3.077

1. *Prices and Wages in India*, Calcutta, 1910, pp. 12-65.

APPENDIX III

Prices of Staple Foodgrains in Jodhpur City[1]

(Seers & Chhatanks per rupee)

Year (as on 30th September)	Wheat	Barley	*Jowar*	*Bajra*
1910	13–12	21–1	21–8	18–8
1911	11–1	13–9	11–6	11–11
1912	10–6	14–4	13–5	11–1
1913	10–1	13–0	12–8	12–13
1914	8–10	12–6	10–0	10–14
1915	6–12	10–6½	9–15	8–10½
1916	8–4½	12–2¾	14–15¼	11–11¼
1917	10–½	15–9¾	16–9¼	17–11
1918	6-4½	7–9¼	6–0	6–6¼
1919	5–¾	9–8¼	8–¾	5–3½
1920	5–11	7–15½	9–12	6–13¾
1921	4–3¼	5–9¾	4–6¾	4–9
1922	4–15¼	7–10¼	7–½	8–12½
1923	6–13¼	11–4¾	8–3¼	10–11½
1924	6–8 to 7–0	10–4 to 10–8	9–4 to 9–8	7–12 to 8–4
1925	6–14½	9–0	9–0	7–12½
1926	4–8	8–2	8–8	7–10
1927	7–11	10–14	19–5	9–9

1. *Report on the Administration of Marwar State*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX IV

Average Retail Prices in Jodhpur State[1]

(Seers & Chhatanks per rupee)

Year	Wheat	Barley	*Jowar*	*Bajra*	Maize	*Moong*	Gram	*Moth*
1927–28	6–14¼	8–13¼	8–1⅜	7–6⅜	8–2⅜	5–3¼	6–11	9–1¼
1928–29	5–4	7–11⅛	7–13⅜	6–5¼	7–7	6–2¼	8–7¼	9–3¼
1929–30	7–7⅛	8–8¼	6–14¼	7–14⅓	7–6¼	5–0	6–14⅓	6–6¼
1930–31	11–15	13–13⅛	12–10	13–12⅔	12–12¼	6–4	9–15¼	6–3¼
1931–32	13–4	14–15	12–2¼	15–4⅛	14–10	7–3⅛	12–9¼	12–6¼
1932–33	11–7	13–4	11–5⅜	13–1	11–2	7–15¼	13–13	12–9
1933–34	12–3	14–10	14–0	17–8½	13–9⅛	11–4	12–14	14–14
1934–35	9–6	15–9	15–13	13–11	12–1	12–11	13–4	16–9
1935–36	10–0	17–3	16–1	14–6	14–14	16–11	10–11	16–11
1936–37	8–3	12–15	13–1	10–11	11–2	7–0	10–14	12–8
1937–38	8–2	10–14	11–0	9–12	11–13	7–0	10–9	12–1
1940–41	6–11	11–7⅛	11–15	11–5¼	11–10	6–0	9–5	9–14
1941–42	6–1¼	8–10	8–7	8–6	8–13	5–4	7–5	7–6

1. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX V

Farm (Harvest) Prices in Pali district[1]

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Rice	*Jowar*	*Bajra*	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	*Tur*	Raw sugar (*Gur*)
1961–62	105.83	34.64	39.82	30.22	45.06	39.04	42.12	71.00	61.62
1962–63	95.79	32.45	35.58	30.44	43.06	32.15	40.19	53.58	70.33
1963–64	136.20	46.32	46.03	43.16	57.36	43.16	50.90	124.25	109.30
1964–65	160.24	51.38	56.26	52.24	59.26	59.39	67.11	120.19	94 30
1965–66	270.00	59.93	63.00	57.50	78.50	63.00	66.00	165.00	100.00
1966–67	260.00	79.00	76.00	76.00	103.00	75.00	86.00	162.00	235.00
1967–68	230.00	58.00	67.00	60.00	75.00	52.00	65.00	160.00	250.00
1968–69	240.00	77.50	87.50	75.00	93.00	60.00	NR	135.00	NR
1969–70	225.00	75.00	80.00	60.00	96.00	70.00	105.00	190.00	78.00
1970–71	NR	52 00	55.00	62.00	75.00	60.00	80.00	NR	NR

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.
NR = Not Recorded

APPENDIX V (Concld.)

Year	Chillies	Potatoes	Sesamum	Ground nut	Rape & mustard	Castor	Cotton	Sunn-hemp	Tobacco
1961–62	216.24	45.55	99.13	62.05	70.04	50.91	172.19	37.51	283·25
1962–63	236.66	42.87	100.28	70.65	72.34	58.94	179.51	50.91	294.72
1963–64	246.60	42.44	139.44	96.44	95.13	58.67	176.81	53.58	296.78
1964–65	198.98	64.86	176.72	105.99	129.16	58.03	126.81	50.07	310.48
1965–66	566.50	77.00	171.00	118.00	169.00	70.50	249.00	55.00	366.00
1966–67	475.00	101.00	176.00	135.00	164.00	98.00	266.00	60.00	380.00
1967–68	155.00	60.00	160.00	125.00	135.00	—	267.50	—	500.00
1968–69	300.00	50.00	150.00	90.00	100 00	92.00	150.00	120 00	400.00
1969–70	225.00	76.00	200.00	150.00	175.00	138.00	225.00	—	415.00
1970–71	343.00	50.00	210.00	130.00	130.00	100.00	180.00	NR	400.00

APPENDIX VI

Minimum Wages fixed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (1971)

Category of occupation/ Scheduled Employment	Minimum Wages per adult worker
1. Salt Industry :	
(i) Manufacturing operations	Rs. 3.10 per day inclusive of weekly day of rest
(ii) Extraction and storage	Rs. 1.50 per cft. or Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(iii) Despatch operations	
(a) Cutting and filling	Rs. 11 per 156 bags or 145 quintals or Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(b) Weighing and loading	Rs. 21.50 per 156 bags or 145 quintals (for combined operations) or Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(c) Sewing	Rs. 3.10 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(d) General	Rs. 2.62 to Rs. 4.25 per day, inclusive of weekly days of rest.
2. Woollen carpet making and shawl weaving :	
Time rate manual occupations	Rs. 85 p m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
3. Rice, flour and *Dal* mills :	
(i) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Unskilled workman	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(iv) Clerical staff	Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p.m.
4. Tobacco (including *Bidi* making) manufacturing :	
(i) *Bidi* Roller	Rs. 100 p.m.
(ii) *Bidi* Sorter and checker (full time worker)	Rs. 125 p.m.
(iii) Bundle wrapper and packer	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iv) Snuff maker	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

1	2
5. Oil Mills :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 125 p.m.
6. Employment in Local Authority:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 p.m.
(iv) Office staff	Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m.
(v) Field staff	Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 p.m.
(vi) Traffic staff	Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 p.m.
7. Construction or maintenance of roads or building operations	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 p.m. to Rs. 200 p.m
8. Stone breaking and stone crushing :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 p.m.
9. Mica works other than Mica Mines :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Dressers and sorter	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Clerk	Rs. 150 p.m.
(iv) Cutter	Rs. 1.50 per 10 kg. of mica cut but not less than Rs. 85 p.m.
10. Mica Mines :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 125 to Rs. 135 p.m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 90 to Rs. 150 p.m.
(v) Clerical staff	Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p.m.

APPENDIX VI (Concld.)

1	2
(vi) Piece Rate workman	58 paise per k.g. of Mica cut (inclusive of Sunday wages) but not less than Rs. 85 p.m.
11. Public Motor Transport :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 p.m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 90 to Rs. 125 p.m.
(v) Office staff	Rs. 150 p.m.
(vi) Inspecting staff	Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p.m.
12. Wool cleaning and pressing, stone factories, printing presses and cotton ginning and pressing factories :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 100 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 125 p.m.

Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX VII

Sector-wise expenditure in Pali district during Second Five Year Plan[1]

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Expenditure
1. Agriculture and Community Development	
(i) Agriculture	19.32
(ii) Consolidation of Holdings	8.95
(iii) Animal Husbandry	0.89
(iv) Co-operation	8.86
(v) Forest and Soil Conservation	5.79
(vi) Fisheries	0.01
(vii) Community Development and National Extension Service	59.96
2. Irrigation and Power	
(i) Irrigation	14.44
(ii) Power	5.22
3. Industries and Mining	
(i) Industries	4.77
4. Communications	
(i) Roads	28.04
5. Social Services	
(i) Education	20.63
(ii) Medical and Health	3.11
(iii) Ayurved	0.78
(iv) Water Supply	9.93
(v) Housing	13.73
(vi) Labour and Labour Welfare	0.54
(vii) Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward classes	3.16
6. Miscellaneous	
(i) Publicity	1.15
(ii) Statistics	0.08
TOTAL	209.36

1. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan*, 1956-61, pp. LXXXII-LXXXV.

APPENDIX VIII

Physical Achievements during the Second Five Year Plan (1956–61) in Pali district

Sector/Head	Unit	Achievements
1. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
A. Agriculture		
(i) Improved varieties of seeds distributed	Thousad mds.	16.57
(ii) Fertiliser distributed	,,	313
(iii) Manure distributed	Lakh tons	1.67
B. Land Reforms		
(i) Manure pits dug	Number	1,476
(ii) Land made culturable	Acres	45
C. Irrigation and water supply		
(i) Wells dug	Number	175
(ii) Wells deepened and repaired	,,	245
D. Public Participation	Lakh Rs.	42.66
E Co-operation		
(i) Co-operative Societies	Number	776
(ii) Membership	Number in '000	43.84
(iii) Agriculture Credit Societies	Number	419
(iv) Membership	Number in '000	34.95
2. IRRIGATION :		
A. Irrigation works completed		
(i) Large and Medium	,,	1
(ii) Minor	,,	1
B. Irrigation from completed works	Thousand Aeres	24.36
C. Irrigation on completion of Second Plan works	,,	51.45
3. POWER :		
A. Power Houses	Number	2
B. Power generated	Lakh KWH	0.13
C. Town electrified	Number	1
4. INDUSTRIES AND MINING		
A. Loans to cottage and small industries	Lakhs Rs.	3.14
5. ROADS		
A. Roads constructed and repaired	Miles	138

APPENDIX VIII (Concld.)

1	2	3
6. SOCIAL SERVICES		
A. Medical and Health		
(i) Dispensaries opened		
Allopathic	Number	1
Ayurvedic	,,	9
(ii) Primary Health Centres opened	,,	7
(iii) Family Planning Centres opened	,,	3
B. Water Supply :		
(i) Towns provided arrangement	,,	1
C. Housing :		
(i) Loans distributed-low income group	Lakh Rs.	3.84
(ii) Industrial Housing expenditure	,,	6.99
D. Labour and Employment		
(i) Employment Exchange opened	Number	1

Source : *Panchvarshiya Yojna Men Pragati, Zila Pali*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur (folder).

APPENDIX IX

Sectorwise expenditure during the Third Five Year Plan, Annual Plans 1966–69 and 1969–70

Sector	Expenditure		
	Third Plan	Annual Plans (1966–69)	1969–70
A. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES			
(i) Agricultural Production	130.62	25.69	0.32
(ii) Minor Irrigation	38.65	55.79	18.71
(iii) Soil Conservation	9.18	8.54	0.20
(iv) Animal Husbandry	7.04	0.51	—
(v) Forests	2.62	0.81	1.30
(vi) Fisheries	—	0.17	—
(vii) Storage, Sale and Purchase	0.34	0.22	—
	188.45	91.73	20.53
B. CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			
(i) Co-operation	15.58	1.75	1.80
(ii) Community Development	45.92	13.35	1.80
(iii) Panchayats	9.30	0.54	—
	70.80	15.64	3.60
C. IRRIGATION AND POWER			
(i) Irrigation	3.76	(–) 0.21	41.91
(ii) Flood Control	0.07	0.55	—
(iii) Power	—	99.57	43.27
	3.83	99.91	85.18
D. INDUSTRIES AND MINING			
(i) Village and Small Industries	10.34	0.71	0.14
E. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS			
(i) Roads	18.31	9.24	2.72

APPENDIX IX (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
F. SOCIAL SERVICES			
(i) General Education and Cultural Programmes	41.21	16.00	1.09
(ii) Modern Medicine	20.09	7.24	0.02
(iii) Ayurved	1.91	0.16	—
(iv) Water supply	26.50	27.74	11.48
(v) Housing	16.32	0.11	0.82
(vi) Welfare of Backward Classes	2.15	1.46	1.15
(vii) Labour and Labour Welfare	3.64	0.39	—
(viii) Social Welfare	0.09	—	—
	111.91	53.10	14.56
G. MISCELLANEOUS	0.01	0.05	0.01
Total :	403.65	270.38	126.74

Sources : 1. *Tratiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, pp. 236-240.
2. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966-69, pp. 166-175.
3. *ibid.*, 1969-70, pp. 120-129.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Historical Aspect[1]

Before the integration of the Princely States, the area comprising the present district of Pali formed a part of the erstwhile State of Jodhpur. In Jodhpur State, as also in the other States of Rajasthan, the ruler who was styled as Maharaja was the highest executive, legislative and judicial authority. There were, no doubt, a number of ministers and other officials to assist him, yet, the ultimate responsibility of a final decision rested with him and every official held office during his pleasure. *Smritis* and *Dharmashastras*, which set forth an elaborate code of laws to be followed by the kings, however, did exercise some traditional check on the absolute powers of the rulers.

The head of the administration and the highest official in the State was known as *Huzuri Dewan* or *Musahib* in the 18th and 19th centuries. The *Dewan* had manifold duties. He was the head of the civil administration and as such he looked after the work of the *Hakims* of the *Parganas* (districts). He headed the *Shri Huzur Daftar*[2]. The *Dewan* was primarily a financial and revenue officer and was helped by two assistants known as *Naib Dewans*. One of them was in charge of the *Dewan's* office and the other was in-charge of the treasury.

Another important counsellor was *Pradhan*. Though he held no office, yet he had the right to attest by his signatures all grants of villages made by the Maharaja. The *Bakshi* was the officer in charge of payments to the army and as such was an important counsellor of the State. The office of the *Dewan* and the *Bakshi* were virtually hereditary. The post of *Vakil* was also as important as that of *Dewan* and *Bakshi*. He represented the State at the foreign courts. The other important offices were *Daftar Dastari*, *Daftar Mir-Munshi* and *Jawahar Khana*. All the State records, documents and *Kharitas* received from other States and copies of *Kharitas* sent to other States and different *Bahis* were preserved in *Daftar Dastari*. The Persian records were preserved in *Daftar Mir-Munshi*. *Jawahar Khana* was located in the fort and all the State valuables were stored in this department.

1. Parihar, G. R. : *Marwar and Marathas (1724-1843 A.D.)*, pp. 286-293.
2. Office of the Dewan.

The entire territory of the erstwhile Princely State of Jodhpur was divided into *Parganas* or districts. Each *Pargana*, being governed by an official with the designation of *Hakim*, was also known as *Hakumat*. The *Hakim*, who was appointed by the ruler after consultation with the *Dewan*, acted as revenue officer, magistrate and judicial authority. There used to be a fixed budget for every *Hakumat*, and a *Hakim* was required to remain within that amount and submit an annual report of the accounts to the ruler[1]. *Pargana Kacheri* served as the seat of the *Hakim*. The *Hakim* collected dues from Jagirdars and appointed *Amils* for the collection of customs and excise duties. Whenever the State confiscated the Jagir of any feudal lord it put it under the charge of the *Hakim*.

Besides *Amil*, the other district officials were : *Qanungo*, who looked after the revenue records of the *Pargana*, *Kanwari* who was responsible for guarding the cultivation, *Shahnas* and *Chowaris*. The responsibility for maintaining law and order in the district towns was that of *Kotwal*. He was primarily a police official but also acted as a judicial authority whenever asked by the *Hakim*. He collected special cesses known as *Kotwali-ki-paidais*[2] from the business community of the town. He maintained a register of the houses and issued *Pattas* of each house in his jurisdiction.

The *Parganas* were subdivided into tahsils or *Talukas* with a *Thanedar* at the head of each of them. The *Thanedar* was a police and revenue officer under the *Hakim*. The tahsils were subdivided into villages. Each village had a Panchayat of its own. *Chowdhri* acted as the Government representative in the village.

Present set up

The present Pali district was carved out of the erstwhile princely State of Jodhpur and comprises the former *Hakumats* of Pali, Bali, Sojat, Desuri and Jaitaran. For administrative purposes Pali district has been divided into four sub-divisions namely Pali, Bali, Sojat and Jaitaran. They are in turn divided into seven tahsils as given below :

Sub-Divisions	Tahsils
1. Pali Sub-division	1. Pali
2. Bali Sub-division	1. Bali 2. Desuri
3. Sojat Sub-division	1. Sojat 2. Kharchi
4. Jaitaran Sub-division	1. Jaitaran 2. Raipur.

1. Parihar, G.R., *op. cit.*, p. 292.
2. Income of *Kotwali*.

The district is under the administrative control of an officer designated as the Collector while the sub-divisions and tahsils are in the charge of the Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars respectively.

The district is a unit of administration and the Collector is the pivot on which the district administration revolves. He ensures that the general administration of the district functions as a corporate whole as does the Government at the State level. He is the District Magistrate, District Development Officer and head of the Revenue Department.

As in charge of land revenue collection, he has to devote much of his time in supervising the work of his subordinate revenue officers. Under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956, he is the custodian of all Government property in land and is required to safeguard the interests of the Government in this respect. He functions also as a guardian of the people in so far as their rights in land, conceded by the Government, are concerned. He ensures that the rights conferred to the tenants under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, are not encroached upon. He works as the highest court of appeal in the district for revenue matters within the scope of the Rajasthan Land Records Act and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act.

As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. This he does with the help of the police under a Superintendent of Police who is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. As District Magistrate, he functions within the framework of the Criminal Procedure Code and exercises control over the magistrates posted within the district. He is also an appellate authority under Section 514 Cr. P. C. for the orders passed by subordinate magistrates.

His functions also include supervision of police stations within his jurisdiction and examination of their records of crimes and disposal of cases. In his executive capacity, the District Magistrate issues and renews licences under Arms Act, Petroleum Act, Explosives Act etc.

The Collector is the ex-officio District Development Officer in his district, and in this capacity he ensures co-ordination between the development departments functioning in the district. Since the establishment of Panchayat Raj institutions at District, Block and Panchayat level in the year 1959, the duties and functions of the Collector have increased considerably. He has to superintend the working of all development departments to ensure that adequate technical assistance is made available in time to the village panchayats and the panchayat samitis and that the Zila Parishads are kept informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of plans and schemes in the district. The collector exercises

functional control over the district officers of various development departments to see that the time fixed for implementation of various schemes is adhered to and the targets are achieved. All welfare schemes are formulated and finalised in consultation with the District Development Officer. A meeting of all the district level officers is held under the chairmanship of the Collector at least once in every three months to watch the progress of development schemes and to suggest measures to improve their working. He is also authorised to make changes in the tour programmes of district level officers in order to co-ordinate the execution of different schemes going on in the district.

There is a District Treasury to account for every transaction in the district on behalf of the Government. The Collector functions as an officer who is overall incharge of the treasury. He is responsible for its general administration, for accounting of all money received and paid, for the safe custody of all valuables kept therein, and for submission of correct treasury returns to the Accountant General and to the State Government from time to time. However, he takes no part in the day-to-day working of the Treasury. For this purpose a Treasury Officer is posted in the district who is directly responsible to the Collector and attends to all the treasury transactions. The Treasury Officer is assisted by sub-treasury officers stationed at each tahsil. The posts of sub-treasury officers are held by respective Tahsildars in addition to their own revenue duties. They are responsible to the District Treasury Officer so far as fiscal matters are concerned.

Besides the duties and functions stated above, the Collector is required to look after the work of supply of essential commodities, floods and famine relief, the rehabilitation of ex-soldiers, issue and renewal of licences, elections, registration of documents etc. For performing these duties he is assisted by additional staff. For supply work, a separate office supervised by a District Supply Officer functions in the district.

The work of the Collectorate is divided into 12 sections namely (i) Judicial (ii) Revenue (iii) Establishment (iv) Accounts (v) Crash Programme (vi) General (vii) Revenue Accounts (viii) Record (ix) Housing (x) Court (case work) (xi) Land Records and (xii) Personal Assistant. The total strength of the staff consists of an office superintendent, a district revenue accountant, a *Sadar Qanungo*, Asstt. *Sadar Qanungo*, a stenographer, six upper division clerks, three accounts clerks, 14 lower division clerks and 20 class IV servants.

Directly subordinate to the Collector are one Additional District Magistrate headquartered at Pali and 4 Sub-Divisional Officers headquartered at Pali, Bali, Sojat and Jaitaran. The Sub-Divisional Officers

have revenue, magisterial and executive powers and they work under the supervision of the Collector. They are vested with first class magisterial powers and are supposed to function within the purview of the Criminal Procedure Code. In revenue matters, they have powers of an Assistant Collector and are required to discharge their duties as defined in the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, the District Manual and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act. They enjoy the same executive powers within their jurisdiction as are enjoyed by the Collectors in the district. The Sub-Divisional Officer is required to tour his sub-division periodically and inspect all tahsils under his charge, as also the work of the revenue inspectors and *Patwaris*. During the months of April and October the Sub-Divisional Officer tours his Sub-Division continuously for 10 days in two spells and checks the work of *Gasht Girdawari* (crop inspection) conducted by *Patwaris* and other revenue officials. He decides revenue cases on the spot also, and constitutes the first court for declaration of tenancy rights and for deciding partition suits. He checks *Jamabandis* and mutation registers. He mobilises his revenue staff machinery to make it effective for land revenue realisation, and quite often supervises the actual collection. The Sub-Divisional Officer is the immediate superior to the Tahsildar and initiates his confidential report. The staffing pattern of each Sub-Divisional Office is given in Appendix I.

Under the Sub-Divisional Officers there are seven Tahsildars who are ex-officio sub-treasury officers. They are directly responsible for the realisation of land revenue. The Tahsildar is the chairman of the land allotment committee in the tahsil and is responsible for allotment of land for cultivation to deserving cultivators according to the rules. The Tahsildar tours the villages in his tahsil as prescribed by the Government and is assisted in his job by Naib Tahsildars. He inspects the work of all revenue inspectors and *Patwaris* and gets the consolidated land revenue demand of the tahsil duly prepared.

In each tahsil there are a number of land revenue inspectors who have several *Patwaris* working under them. These land revenue inspectors supervise the work of *Patwaris*, prepare *Jamabandis* and guide *Patwaris* in the proper maintenance of land records and in realisation of land revenue. They also inspect the work of *Patwaris*. There are in all 23 land revenue inspectors in the district.

The *Patwari* is the most important basic revenue unit in the hierarchy of revenue administration. A *Patwar Halka* usually consists of a group of a few villages. The *Patwari* is the person who comes

directly in contact with the cultivators for realisation of land revenue and for the removal of their difficulties. He maintains a number of registers which are very vital for revenue administration. For the residence of *Patwari,* there is a *Patwar Khana* in the *Halka.* If there is no Government residence, the *Patwari* is given a house rent allowance. There are in all 296 *Patwaris* in the district.

With the separation of judiciary from the executive in the district, all cases under the Indian Penal Code are now entertained by the judicial magistrates who are under the administrative control of the High Court. The administration of law under other Acts is still under the supervision of the District Magistrate.

The District Magistrate also exercises control over government pleaders, issues character and domicile certificates, certifies the character of candidates for appointment in government services and sanctions prosecutions. He sends a report annually to the Government about the crime situation and administration in the district.

The District Magistrate inspects all the courts of his subordinate magistrates. He is also the head of the jail administration in the district and inspects the jails, and lock-ups under his jurisdiction.

In view of the increasing expansion of Government activity in all spheres and particularly in development and welfare, the Collector has been entrusted with the task of supervision and co-ordination of all developmental and welfare activities. The Collector is an ex-officio member of the Zila Parishad and is required to participate actively in all the developmental activities of the district. He attends meetings of the Panchayat Samitis and inspects the working of the Samiti administration.

The Collector is also required to attend *Gram Sabhas* during the months of June and October every year. As District Development Officer, he decides the appeals arising out of the decisions of various Standing Committees for the administration of Panchayat Samitis. Very recently Collectors have been given powers to ask any District Level Officer to transfer any Government servant (Extension Officer) of his department on deputation to a Panchayat Samiti in case he (the Collector) thinks it necessary on administrative grounds. To assist the Collector in this respect, there is a separate officer, designated as Deputy District Development Officer. He ensures that (i) technical assistance is made available to the Extension Officers, (ii) adequate precautions are taken by the Panchayat Samitis for the recovery and repayment of loans, and (iii) the general pattern of working in the Panchayat Samitis is in conformity with the

policies laid down by the Government. He also works as ex-officio secretary to the Zila Parishad and inspects Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis periodically.

Progressively, the role of a Collector has been assuming more and more responsibility, in view of the developmental activities undertaken by the Government on all fronts. In matters of agricultural production also, the Collector has been made specially responsible for gearing up the entire administration in such a way as to yield positive results within a definite time.

While the Collector, Additional Collector, Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and *Patwaris* constitute the vertical line of general administration, the horizontal line consists of the Collector and his fellow district level officers who are listed below :

1. District & Sessions Judge, Pali.
2. Superintendent of Police, Pali.
3. The District Medical & Health Officer, Pali.
4. District Family Planning Officer, Pali.
5. District Agriculture Officer, Pali.
6. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Pali.
7. District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Pali.
8. District Public Relations Officer, Pali.
9. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Pali.
10. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Pali.
11. District Industries Officer, Pali.
12. Inspector of Schools, Pali.
13. Deputy Conservator of Forests, Pali.
14. Commercial Taxes Officer, Pali.
15. Deputy Collector Jagir, Pali.
16. Assistant Excise Officer, Pali.
17. Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Phalna.
18. District Supply Officer, Pali.
19. District Employment Exchange Officer, Pali.
20. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Deptt., Pali.
21. District Ayurved Officer, Pali.
22. District Health Officer, Pali.
23. District Soil Conservation Officer, Pali.
24. Executive Engineer, Irrigation and Rural Works Programme, Pali.
25. Executive Engineer, Jawai Canal Division, Sumerpur.

Central Government Departments

The Central Government Departments functioning in the district are Posts and Telegraph Department represented by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Pali Division, the Income Tax Department headed by the Income Tax Officer, and the Central Excise Department headed by a Superintendent, all headquartered at Pali. These departments are under the administrative control of their respective head offices.

APPENDIX I

Staff pattern of Sub-Divisional Offices of Pali district in 1970-71

I. PALI SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE

1. Reader (Upper Division Clerk)	1
2. Lower Division Clerks	2
3. Class IV Servants	2

II. BALI SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE

1. Upper Division Clerk	1
2. Lower Division Clerks	4
3. Class IV Servants	2

III. JAITARAN SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE

1. Reader	1
2. Upper Division Clerks	2 (including one temporary)
3. Lower Division Clerks	6 (including one temporary)
4. Class IV Servants	3 (including one for election)

IV. SOJAT SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE

1. Reader	1
2. Upper Division Clerk	1
3. Lower Division Clerks	5

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History of land revenue assessment and management

The method of assessment and management of land revenue in this district before the formation of Rajasthan was akin to that which obtained in the erstwhile Jodhpur State of which this tract was a part. So was the case with the land tenures. The land was mainly divided[1] into *Khalsa* and jagir. In the former case the land revenue was managed directly by the officials of the State and paid into the State treasury while in the latter case, the revenue was realised by the jagirdar and it formed the part of his income. The tenures on which the jagir lands were held were of several categories, varying according to the nature of their origin, the status of the jagirdar or the terms of their assignments by the ruler. They included *Bhomichara, Muafi, Sasan, Doli, Bhum, Junajagir* and *Inam* tenures. It is significant that a large part of this district prior to its formation in 1949 was held by the jagirdars and only a portion of it was *Khalsa* or directly managed by the State. Writing in 1909, K. D. Erskine remarked that out of the 4030 villages in Marwar, only 687 were *Khalsa* (or about 17 per cent only), 74 of the above villages were *Mushtarka* i.e. their revenues were shared by the State and the jagirdars jointly, and the rest of them were held as jagir on one of the tenures stated above. Before the formation of Pali district in 1949, only about 23 per cent of the area[2] was *Khalsa* land and the remaining was jagir land.

The jagir was granted for the life time of the holder only[3] and on his death it became *Khalsa* and remained so till the successor was recognised by the ruler and the latter issued a fresh *Patta* or deed to the former. The jagirs were granted in lieu of the services or for the maintenance of individuals or the ruler's relations, or granted as charitable and religious endowments. The succession to the jagirs was governed by the *Morisala* rules[4] or the law of primogeniture (in case of *Patta* jagir) according to which the jagir was granted to the eldest male lineal descendant of the

1. Erskine, K. D.: *The Western Rajputana States Residency and Bikaner Agency Gazetteer* (1909), pp 144–145.
2. Source : Office of the Collector (Land Records), Pali.
3. Erskine, K. D.: *The Western Rajputana States Residency and Bikaner Agency Gazetteer* (1909), pp. 144–145.
4. *The Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State*, 1945-46, p. 25.

original grantee. If there was no son, a successor was appointed by the adoption of the nearest male relative of the original grantee, in the absence of which the estate could escheat to the State. In case of *Bhomichara* and *Sasan* estates, the rule of equal sub-division was followed. The grantees were required to pay to the State some amount in the form of tribute or military cess known[1] as *Rekh* and had to supply some military contingent or render personal service which was sometimes commuted to cash and was called *Chakri*. The income of the village was assessed in the form of *Rekh* at the time of the grant made, and then the jagirdar had to pay about eight per cent of the gross rental value as *Rekh* and certain percentage of the gross value as *Chakri* in lieu of military contingent[2]. A jagir estate could not be sold but mortgages were not uncommon. In Bali and Desuri jagir areas, there were a few villages given in *Dumba* tenure. Such tenure could be granted by both the ruler as well as by the jagirdar. The lands were made over to the persons who brought it under cultivation. These remained with the holders in perpetuity so long as they conducted themselves peaceably and paid a permanently fixed rent. No service was required from the holder nor any kind of tax was demanded. *Dumba* tenure thus could be granted both by the ruler and the jagirdar whereas *Bhum* tenure was the exclusive right of the ruler[3].

Estates which were held by the Rajputs prior to the conquest of their territories by the Rathors were termed as *Bhomichara* and their holders paid a small sum termed as *Faujbal* to the ruler without any other obligations. *Sasan* lands were those which were granted in charity by the ruler alone to the Brahmans, Purohits, Naths, Charans or to the religious institutions. These grantees paid no tribute to the government and the lands held in *Sasan* tenure reverted to the State on the failure of the descendants of the original grantee[4].

The jagirdars also kept some land for their *Khudkasht* while some land was given to their dependents for subsistence, known as *Guzaredars*, for example to the *Majis, Chhutbhais* etc. Besides this, there were *Muafi* or rent free grants known as *Bhum, Junajagir, Dohli, Pasayata* etc. *Bhum* was given by the ruler for some heroic or chivalrous act in the battle or in lieu of some service rendered e. g. protection of village, tracking the criminals, escorting money and guarding government officials while on tours[5]. The holders of such tenures were known as *Bhomias* and they paid sometimes a quit-rent called *Bhum-bab. Doli* or *Dohli* was a charitable grant like *Sasan* given to the Brahmans or for the upkeep of the temples. In fact, when the *Sasan* was granted for a portion of a village or certain wells and fields,

1. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 145.
2. *ibid.* 3. *ibid.*, p. 146. 4. *ibid.* 5. *ibid.*

it was known as *Doli* or *Dohli*[1]. The *Pasayata* was a grant to the servants like chowkidars, sweepers, barbers and others in lieu of payment for their services and those could be given by both, the ruler and the jagirdars. No tax of any kind was levied but the grant could be resumed whenever the holder's services ceased to be required. The *Inam* tenure was held in lieu of services rendered to the State and it lapsed on the failure of the lineal descendants of the original grantee to maintain those services. This could not be sold but could be mortgaged. When the estate of a jagirdar was resumed by the State, a portion of it was granted to him free of rent or tax of any kind to save him from becoming a penniless destitute and in consideration of his previous status. Such a tenure was known as *Junajagir*[2].

The jagirdars were classed according to their status in the durbar and those of distinction were known as *Tazimi Sirdars*[3].

No uniform rental system existed in the non-*Khalsa* or the jagir villages and at times, the variation appeared even in the villages under the same jagirdar. Most of them took the rent in kind at the rate of 1/6th of the produce after the crop was harvested, although at some places it was as high as one-half. By and large the following kind of rents were prevalent : *Latai*[4] or *Batai* or a definite share of the crop after the produce was measured or weighed; *Gugri* or a lump sum of the grain taken per well or per field as rent; *Mukata* or cash rent realised at a fixed rate per field; *Bighori* or cash rent in the settled villages fixed by the government and lastly, *Dori* or rent in cash or kind per bigha for particular crops like cotton, chillies, *Rizka*, vegetables etc. which could not be conveniently divided into shares for taking the rent in kind. In case of the *Gugri*, sometimes *Beej Gugri* system was preferred i.e. quantity equal in amount to the seed sown was charged as rent. At places the *Gugri* was fixed on the number of the *Laos* used on that well,[5] while in other cases it was arbitrarily fixed according to the capacity of the holdings. Again, in some of the jagir villages too, *Bighori* or the cash rent method[6] was prevalent instead of the share of the produce. It was mostly one rupee per plough and it was estimated that one plough could cultivate 2 or 2½ bighas per day.

1. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 146.
2. *ibid.*
3. *The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages in Rajputana & Ajmer*, Calcutta (1924), pp. 14–15.
4. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, p. 147.
5. Source : *Rent Rate Report of Pali Tahsil*, Office of the Settlement Officer, Jodhpur.
6. *ibid.*

From the point of evolving rent rates, the income of jagirdars fell under three heads[1], namely, *Hasil* (rental), cesses and other income, e.g. natural produce, sale of land for building purposes. The cesses were meant mostly for the village expenses e.g. *Malba* cess was a *Lag* for village expenditure and was generally placed at the disposal of the village panchayat. Nearly 9 pies in a rupee or 5 per cent of rent was recovered as *Malba lag*; *Kharda* was another cess which was a sort of house tax and was charged from the non-agriculturists; *Ghasmari* was yet another cess or grazing tax realised from the *Raikas* who reared sheep and goats; *Mapa* was a sale tax and was charged on the commodities which were sold to outsiders.

Before the Marwar Tenancy Act was introduced in 1949, there were two types[2] of tenants in the *Khalsa* and the jagir villages, viz, the *Bapidars* and the *Ghair-bapidars*. The former enjoyed occupancy rights and paid lower rents than the others. The *Bapidar* also enjoyed certain other privileges. The timber and grass in his field belonged to him; whenever a new well was sunk he paid dry rates for ten years if the well was pucka and for five years if it was *Katcha* and thereafter the usual wet rates; if he left the village due to famine or any other reason, his rights in the land were kept intact if he returned within five years; lastly, he could not alienate his land permanently but he could mortgage it. On the other hand a *Ghair-bapidar* was merely a tenant-at-will.

First Regular Settlement

The first regular settlement[3] was introduced in 566 of the *Khalsa* villages of the Jodhpur State between 1894 and 1896 and was originally for ten years. Basing it on the *Ryotwari* system, the State dealt directly with the cultivators. During the settlement operations, fields were surveyed, village maps and record of rights were prepared, soils were classified and assessment rates were based on the available data extending over twenty years. The area was divided into two groups–secure or comparatively so which covered irrigated lands; and insecure or solely fed by rains where there was no certainty as to the annual yield. In the case of secure lands, the assessment was fixed but in the latter it fluctuated in accordance with the actual out-turn. These two groups were sub-divided into circles on the basis of similar conditions of soil and climate and the available facilities for irrigation, marketing and manure. The basis of the assessment rates was the old rents in kind with certain cesses or *Lags* payable by the

1. Source : *Rent Rate Report of Pali tahsil*, Office of the Settlement Officer, Jodhpur.
2. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit*, p. 147.
3. *ibid.*, p. 148.

cultivator to the State. The State demand was fixed as deduced from these rent rates. Due consideration was also given in arriving at this demand to (a) the average revenue of the previous ten years (b) the revenue obtained when payments in kind were in vogue (c) the opinion of the local officers as to the paying capacity of the holding and lastly (d) the rates proposed by the *Chaudharies* or the headmen of the villages.

The assessment rates[1] fixed by this settlement for wet lands varied from two rupees five annas and six pies or Rs. 2.33 to Rs. 10 (average was Rs. 2, annas 10 and pies 6 or Rs. 2.64) per acre while those for dry land ranged between 1¼ annas and 12½ annas (or 8 to 78 paise) and the average was 4½ annas or 28 paise per acre. Besides the land revenue, two cesses-*Malba* (for village expenses) and *Chaudharbab* (for the remuneration of the *Chaudharies*) were levied the rates of which varied between 2½ and 4½ per cent of the land revenue demand.

Revision Settlements

The first revision[2] settlement of the *Khalsa* villages was undertaken between 1922 and 1925. It was also for ten years. The term expired in 1935 and a revision settlement was started in 1938-39 which continued till 1945-46.

The jagir or the non-*Khalsa* areas of the Jodhpur State were taken up for settlement operations for the first time[3] in 1943 and the operations were completed in some parts of the State, by 1946-47. But in a large portion of this district the work was started much later and in certain cases after the formation of Rajasthan. For example,[4] in Desuri tahsil the survey of non-*Khalsa* villages was taken for the first time in 1948 by two *Naib*-tahsildars, one posted at Nadol and the other at Rani. The work of attestation and soil classification was completed by 1950-51. The total number of villages to be settled was 114. The chain used for measurement was of 132 ft. length. The rates were finalised and the operations closed in 1957. The term of settlement was for 20 years (1952-1971 A. D.). Settlement of 24 *Khalsa* villages (of the erstwhile *Muafi* area) of Desuri tahsil was undertaken in 1958 and completed in 1962 A. D. This was done in accordance with the provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (the method and procedure is described separately). This was brought into effect from 1959 A D. (V. S. 2016) and would remain in force till the revision of the *Khalsa* area takes place.

1. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 148.
2. *The Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State* (1941–42), Jodhpur, p. 15.
3. *Rent Rate Report of Pali Tahsil*, Office of the Settlement Officer, Jodhpur.
4. *Rent Rate Report of Desuri Tahsil*, Office of the Settlement Officer, Jodhpur.

In Pali tahsil the survey operations of the non-*Khalsa* areas were started in two batches, the first batch of 63 villages was taken up in October 1952 and work was completed in October 1953. The second batch of 52 villages was taken up in November 1953 and completed in June, 1954. Thereafter attestation and soil classification work followed. The records prepared were those of *Shajra* or the village maps; *Khasra bandobast* or the field registers containing the names of the occupations; *Fard Nekham* or the list of boundary pillars; *Fard Berwar* or the statement of wells and lastly, the *Malshumari* or the statement of live and dead stock. Of the 115 villages mentioned above, 92 were jagir, 22 were held in *Sasan* and one was *Khalsa* unsettled village.

According to provisions of the Marwar Land Revenue Act, 1949 the average price of agricultural produce prevailing during the last ten years preceding the settlement, excluding periods declared abnormal by the government, were to be taken into account for evolving fair and equitable rent rates. Since the settlement operations started in 1952 A. D. ten years preceding to it meant the period from 1942 to 1951 A. D. but the Rajasthan government declared 1946 to 1951 A. D. as abnormal years therefore prices of only four year (1942 to 1945 A. D.) were taken into consideration in this case. After the completion of the settlement, its term was fixed for 20 years (A. D. 1955 to 1974). Thirty one *Khalsa* villages of this tahsil were settled between 1957 and 1961 and the term was fixed for 17 years (1958 to 1974 A. D.)

Similarly, operations were carried out in Bali, Sojat, Kharchi, Jaitaran and Raipur tahsils, and the term of settlement was fixed. The details about the classification of soil and the rates fixed are given in Appendix I.

The details of the total villages settled and the date and term of settlement etc. are given in the following table. These particulars are only of the villages of the resumed jagirs in various tahsils (some of which had *Khalsa* areas also) and the revision of the settlement of the *Khalsa* villages has yet to be undertaken.

Name of the tahsil	Total No. of villages settled	Term of settlement	Year of commencement & completion of settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Pali	1 *Khalsa* 114 Jagir	1955 to 1974 A.D. (20 years)	1952–58	
	31 *Khalsa*	1958 to 1974 A.D. (17 years)	1957–61	
2. Bali	101 Jagir	1952 to 1971 A.D. (20 years)	1946 to 1957	

1	2	3	4	5
	3 *Khalsa* 19 Jagir	1954 to 1963 (10 years)	1953–1957	Jawai command area.
	1 Jagir	1958 to 1971 A. D.	—	Palari village
	14 *Khalsa (Muafi)*	1960 A.D. to the time revision of *Khalsa* settlement takes place	1958–1961	*Muafi* areas only.
3. Desuri	114 Jagir	1952 to 1971 A. D. (20 years)	1948–1957	
	24 *Khalsa*	1959 A.D. to the time revision of *Khalsa* settlement takes place	1958–1962	*Muafi* areas only.
4. Sojat	1 Jagir	1959 A.D. to the time revision settlement takes place	1957–1961	Baswa village
	26 *Khalsa*	1959 A.D. to revision settlement	1958–1962	*Muafi* areas only.
	160 Jagir	1953 to 1972 A.D.	—	
5. Kharchi	25 *Khalsa (Muafi)*	1959 A.D. to the time revision settlement takes place	1958–1961	*Muafi* areas only.
	111 Villages	1972 to 1991 A.D. (20 years)	—	—
6. Jaitaran and Raipur	21 *Khalsa* 75 Jagir 6 *Khalsa* 59 Jagir	1959 to 1973 A.D. (20 years)	1949–1957	—
	5 *Khalsa*	1959 A.D. to the time revision settlement takes place	1958–1961	*Muafi* area only.

Since the jagir villages could be escheated and become *Khalsa* and the *Khalsa* villages, when granted to the Jagirdars, could become non-*Khalsa*, therefore those jagir villages which were at one time *Khalsa* also came under the settlement. The above table therefore includes such *Khalsa* villages as were given in *Muafi* tenure.

Present System of Survey, Assessment and Collection of Land Revenue

The present system of land settlement operations and collection of revenue is based on the provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956) and the rules and regulations made under it.

The Settlement Commissioner for Rajasthan is in charge of all matters relating to settlement and all matters relating to survey, preparation, revision and maintenance of land records is the responsibility of the Director of Land Records. The Collector is the Land Records Officer in the district.

When the survey of an area is to be conducted, it is notified in the official gazette by the Government. The old unit of measurement based on chains measuring 132 ft. and 165 ft. is retained alongwith new units if the previous measurement was according to old units and if the Director of Land Records desires so. All map corrections and records are carried out on the last survey sheets. Records are perpared denoting : (a) all permanent routes and paths, (b) topographical features, (c) *Khasra* (field book), (d) estate-holders in the area specifying the nature and extent of their interest as well as of their co-sharers, (e) persons cultivating or holding or occupying land in the area specifying the nature and class of the tenure and other relevant particulars, (f) persons holding land free of rent or revenue, (g) boundaries, pillars, (h) rights in wells and tanks, (i) rights in irrigation, if any, from other sources, and (j) census of dead-stock, live stock and population. All these records can be seen by the interested party, free of cost, on application in writing.

The Settlement Officer, who conducts the operations, tours the area and prepares exhaustive notes of general, physical and economic characteristics of the area, of rainfall, changes in cultivation, communications, agricultural labour and wages, changes in cultivating tenures and the movement of rents of various classes of tenants. He studies thoroughly the existing rent-rates or assessment reports of the area He then submits proposals to the Settlement Commissioner with regard to (a) changes in assessment circles, (b) changes in soil classification, (c) period of years which would form the basis of produce estimates, and (d) commutation prices.

The soil is classified as: irrigated (*Chahi, Nehri* or *Talabi* and *Talabi peta, Kachhar*, or *Khatli, Barani* or *Barsati* or *Mal*); dry cultivated (*Parat* or *Banjar, Bir*) and dry unculturable (*Ghair-mumkin*). Further sub-divisions of these soils may be done according to depth, consistency and productivity. However, the most common class of soil, as far as possible, is taken as Class I and other classes are defined in terms of this basic class.

The Settlement Officer then evolves suitable rent-rate for each class of soil in each assessment group or circle in which the area is divided. In arriving at fair and equitable rent-rates, the following points are kept in view : (a) collection from rents and cesses during the twenty years preceding the settlement excluding abnormal years, (b) the average price of

agricultural produce prevailing during the same period, (c) the nature of crops grown and the average quality of produce, (d) the value of such produce at the average price referred to in (b) above, (e) the expenses of cultivation and the cost to the cultivator of maintaining himself and his family, (f) the area of land kept fallow each year out of each holding, rotation followed and the period of rest, (g) the frequency of remission, suspensions and short collections, (h) the rent rates of the last settlement, if any, and the share of produce and commutation prices at which such rates were evolved, and (i) the rent-rates, if any, sanctioned for similar classes of soil in the adjoining areas

Every settlement made under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956, is for twenty years. The government, however, may in exceptional circumstances, increase or reduce the term.

In accordance with the procedure and rules made under the above Act, the villages of the district have been settled in recent years.

For the collection of the land revenue, preparation and maintenance of annual registers *(Jama bandi)* and crop inspection, the district is divided into *Girdawar* (Inspector) circles and each *Girdawar* circle into *patwar Halka* (or the jurisdictional area of a *Patwari)*. At the district headquarters there is a *Sadar Kanungo* or the Chief Land Records Inspector to supervise and inspect the work of the *Girdawars, Kanungos* and the *Patwaris*. He is incharge of the Land Records Section in the Collectorate and is assisted in his work by an assistant *Sadar Kanungo*. There are 23 *Girdawar* circles in the district, divided into 267 *Patwar Halkas*. Their tahsil-wise distribution is given below :

Tahsil	No. of *Girdawar* circles	No. of *Patwar* circles
Pali	5	55
Bali	5	53
Desuri	3	38
Sojat	3	33
Kharchi	3	33
Raipur	2	27
Jaitaran	2	28
	23	267

The number of the *Patwaris* in the district is 296. Each *Girdawar* circle is headed by a *Girdawar* and at each tahsil headquarters, there is one office *Kanungo*.

The figures of demand and collection of the land revenue in recent years from the district are given in Appendix II.

LAND REFORMS

The various land tenures in the jagir area have been described above. A brief reference has also been made to the cultivating tenants such as *Bapidars* and *Ghair Bapidars* and their rights and privileges. The Marwar Tenancy Act (1949) and the Marwar Land Revenue Act (1949) consolidated[1] and defined the various tenures. They were termed as *Khatedar, Ghair Khatedar, Bapidar, Ghair Bapidar* and *Sikmi Kashtkar*.

A *Khatedar* was[2] one who held the land of another person and by whom the rent was or would be payable but did not include a rent free grantee. Every tenant other than a sub-tenant who was not a *Khatedar*, was termed as *Ghair-Khatedar*. These tenures were in jagir area. In *Khalsa* area, the counter part of *Khatedars* was *Bapidar* while the tenants-at-will were termed as *Ghair-Bapidar*. The *Khatedars* and *Bapidars* could transfer their holdings permanently by sale or otherwise to any co-tenant or to a person who if he survived the tenants, without nearer heirs, would inherit his rights. The *Khatedars* and *Bapidars* could not sublet the whole or any portion of their holding for a term exceeding three years or within three years of any portion of such holding being held by a sub-tenant. They were entitled to all grass and natural produce growing in their holdings for their own agricultural and domestic purposes but could not sell or otherwise transfer a tree or any portion of any timber or convert the timber into an article intended for sale or dispose it of to the others. The *Ghair-Khatedars* could not sublet their holdings or any portion of these, for a term exceeding one year or within one year of any portion of such holding being held by a sub-tenant. They were entitled to take the natural produce and grass of their holdings during the currency of the lease, but were not entitled to cut any tree or a part of it on the holding. A *Khatedar* could make any improvement in his holding except in certain cases specifically mentioned in the rules but a *Ghair-Khatedar* was not allowed to effect any improvement without the written consent of his landlord. *Ghair-Bapidars* were those who held the land for a limited period or on year-to-year basis. The rights of a *Ghair Bapidar* were heritable in the same manner as those of a *Bapidar* but not transferable in any manner.

Sub-tenancy also existed and the holders were known as *Sikmi-Kashtkars*. They held land for cultivation from a recognised tenant. In jagir land, there was a class of tenants called *Pasaikdars* who were

1. *The Marwar Land Revenue Manual*, Jodhpur (1949).
2. *The Marwar Land Revenue Manual*, Jodhpur (1949), pp. 2, 3, 8, 10, 20. *The Marwar Land Revenue Act, 1949*, Jodhpur (1949), p. 49.

service tenure holders and were exempt from paying rent as long as they rendered service.

Since the formation of Rajasthan, several laws have been enacted to ameliorate the conditions of cultivators. Progressive measures were introduced in the form of ordinances as early as 1949, but were later repealed when the relevant acts were enacted by the State Legislature. In order to guard tenants against arbitrary ejectment, the Rajasthan Protection of Tenants Ordinance was promulgated in June, 1949. This was repealed by the Rajasthan Tenancy Act (No. 3 of 1955) 1955. This latter Act itself has had several amendments, and the rules framed under this Act define the various classes of tenants, their rights, payment of rents, and conditions under which the tenants can be ejected etc. The other important enactments are: Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act 1952, Rajasthan Agricultural Lands Utilisation Act 1954, Rajasthan Agricultural Loans Act 1956, Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956, and the Discontinuance of Cesses Act 1959.

The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 provides for the resumption of jagir lands, their assessment to land revenue, grant of *Khatedari* rights to tenants in jagir land and payment of compensation for the resumed jagir lands. The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956 defines the powers and duties of revenue courts and revenue officers, lays down the procedure for survey, preparation and maintenance of land records for settlement of land and collection of land revenue. The Land Utilisation Act 1954 which came into force in 1958 provides for the utilisation of uncultivated agricultural lands and for regulating the cultivation of specified crops. The Agricultural Loans Act consolidates and amends laws relating to lending of money by the State Government for agricultural purposes. This also lists the various items for which loans may be given and the terms and conditions on which these may be granted. By the Rajasthan Discontinuance of Cesses Act 1959, with certain exceptions, various cesses like *Lagbag* etc. which were being collected in addition to rents on agricultural holdings were discontinued.

As stated above the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act 1952 provides for the resumption of jagir lands, their assessment to land revenue, grant of *Khatedari* rights to the tenants in jagir land and payment of compensation for the resumed jagir lands. The amount of interim compensation[1] paid to the jagirdars for the resumed jagirs is given as follows :

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, for various years.

Year	Number of Jagirdars paid compensation	Amount paid (Rs. in '000)
1956–57	208	2469
1957–58	284	1466
1958–59	214	853
1959–60	126	561
1960–61	3000	634
1961–62	5000	1244
1962–63	5000	1858

Consolidation of Land Holdings

The Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act 1954 aims at bringing together the scattered agricultural holdings of a tenant at one place in a compact block, thereby facilitating agricultural operations and increasing productivity. The scheme was enforced in the district in 1957, in the villages of Bali tahsil and till the closure of the operations, 33 villages with an area of 132,166 acres were covered. In Pali tahsil the operations commenced in 1958 and a total of 164 villages with an area of 7,64,867 acres were brought under the schemes till the work was stopped as a measure of economy[1].

Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1954

The Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Board was created under the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Act (1954). Voluntary gifts of land can be made to this body for distribution to the landless or needy persons or for use for community purposes. The headquarters of the Board are at Jaipur. Till 1970-71, a total of 8,272 acres of land was donated by 325 donors of which 5,079 acres of land was distributed among 452 families.

Revenue Cases

The revenue cases dealt with in recent years by various revenue courts in the district are given in Appendix III.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS—According to the 1961 Census, the district had 32,433 agricultural labourers of whom 13,606 were females. Of the total labourers, only 1,511 were in the urban areas.

ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

During the time of princely rule, when this area formed a part of the Jodhpur State, the main items of the income[2] of the State, besides the

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner and ex-officio Director of Consolidation of Land, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *The Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State* (1945–46), pp. 21 & 216.

land revenue and the various cesses like the *Kharda, Ghasmari, Lag bag,* which were realised and collected with the land revenue, consisted of Excise and Salt, Customs, Stamp and Registration, Tribute from the jagirdars, Mines and Industries, Forests and Arboriculture and Grass Farms, Electricity, Public Works, Treaty obligations, Railways, interest on State securities and *Patta* fees on the sale of plots of land. At present the main sources from which income is derived in the district are given below :

STATE TAXES

EXCISE AND COMMERCIAL TAXES—Before 1964, the Excise and Taxation Department was responsible for the realisation of excise, entertainment tax, sales tax, passenger and goods tax, etc. But in that year this department was bifurcated into (i) Excise and (ii) Commercial Taxes and the latter was entrusted with the assessment and collection of sales tax, passenger and goods tax, electricity duty and entertainment tax.

Excise duty is levied by the State government under the Rajasthan Excise Act 1950 on country spirit, Indian-made foreign spirit, imported spirit, wine, imported beer, Indian beer, and bhang. Excise duty on opium is levied under Opium Act 1878 and excise duty on dry lanced poppy head is levied under Rajasthan Opium (Lanced Poppy Heads) Rules 1960. A District Excise Officer, headquartered at Nagaur, used to supervise the work of this district, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner who was stationed at Bikaner till 1967 when these offices were abolished. At present the Pali district and the districts of Jodhpur and Nagaur are being looked after by the District Excise Officer headquartered at Jodhpur, under the administrative control of the Excise Commissioner, for Rajasthan, headquartered at Udaipur. In the district itself, there has been an office of the Assistant Excise Officer since 1966. For the purposes of administration, the entire district has been divided since 1964 into four circles Pali, Bali, Sojat and Jaitaran–each under an Inspector who keeps a watch on the country liquor shops and other establishments in the town dealing in exciseable commodities. He particularly ensures the fulfilment of the Guarantee Contracts and inspects the shops periodically to see that the licensees do not indulge in mal-practices. He enforces excise rules in his jurisdiction and organises raids to stop illicit distillation He also exercises supervision over the Government warehouses and takes measures to ensure that the liquor of all varieties is available in the warehouses in adequate quantities. The Assistant Excise Officer exercises supervision over the working of inspectors and the warehouses in the district. He is assisted by two clerks and three peons. The rates of excise duty and the cases of detection of illicit distillation are given in Appendix IV and V.

The work of assessment and collection of the commercial taxes in the district is looked after by the office of the Commercial Taxes Officer, headquartered at Pali. He is controlled by the Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Taxes posted at Jodhpur. There are four Assistant Commercial Taxes Officers in the district, all under the immediate control of the Commercial Taxes Officer. They are assisted by four Inspectors and office staff consisting of 32 clerks, an accountant, 19 guards and a driver.

RAJASTHAN PASSENGER & GOODS TAX—The passenger and goods tax is charged from passengers travelling in public transport vehicles and is also levied on goods transported by public goods carriers. The staff of the department, therefore, is authorised to check all public motor vehicles carrying passengers and goods to plug evasion of the tax. The rates of the tax, charged on the value of the fare or freight, depends on the types of the roads on which the vehicles ply. For auto-rickshaws and other three wheelers, this tax is charged in a lump sum. The public transport vehicles are taxed according to their loading capacity and the area of their operation.

SALES TAX—Sales tax is levied on certain specified articles at a rate fixed by the government from time to time The articles specified are of multitudinous varieties, from gold and silver bullion to cereals and pulses, and the rates of tax on them also vary largely.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX—It is levied on all entertainments provided to the public unless they are exempted by the Government under specified orders. It is levied on the value of the ticket for admission to the entertainment shows. This is further enhanced according to the capacity of the hall or the theatre and its upper limit is regulated in proportion to the local population.

The revenue collected by these two departments—Excise and the Commercial Taxes, during the last few years, is given in Appendix VI.

MOTOR VEHICLE TAX—Under the Rajasthan Motor Vehicle Taxation Act 1951, all types of motor vehicles have to pay road tax to the Regional Transport Office or its sub-office in the district. The tax is charged according to the type of vehicle.

Registration of documents

The work of registration of documents is performed in the district by the Collector as District Registrar. The power of the District Registrar has now been delegated to the Sub-Divisional Officer, posted at the district headquarters who inspects and controls the registration officers in the district. The tahsildars function as Sub-Registrars. At the State level, the Registration Department is controlled by a senior member of the Board

of Revenue for Rajasthan who acts as Inspector General of Registration and exercises general supervision in respect of all the registration officers in the State. The year-wise details of the number of documents registered and the income earned as fees, are given below[1] :

(Rs. in '000)

Year	No. of documents registered	Fees charged
1961	2392	37
1962	3522	51
1963	4191	63
1964	3474	54
1965	4046	70
1966	4700	86
1967	4499	77
1968	5798	123
1969	5475	119
1970	5268	134

Registration of Vehicles

Under the Rajasthan Motor Vehicle Taxation Act 1951, all the auto-vehicles are required to be registered. A section in the Collectorate is entrusted with this work under the control of the Collector. The following table gives the number of vehicles registered and the revenue earned from this head, in the district[2] since 1960–61.

Year	No. of vehicles registered	Amount (Rs.)
1960–61	5	63.00
1961–62	57	1150.00
1962–63	66	948.00
1963–64	45	552.00
1964–65	56	528.00
1965–66	87	1217.00
1966–67	72	815.00
1967–68	92	994.00
1968–69	112	1406.00
1969–70	102	1135.00
1970–71	176	2107.00

Revenue from Stamps

At the district treasury as well as the sub-treasuries stamp vendors

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Pali.
2. District Magistrate & Registration Officer, Pali

are appointed by the Collector for the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps. The number of the vendors varies according to the requirements of the area. At present besides the District Treasury at Pali, there are sub-treasuries at Bali, Desuri, Sojat, Kharchi, Raipur and Jaitaran. At each of the above places, there is one stamp vendor except at Pali and Bali where there are two. At the district head-quarters, a stamp vendor gets a commission of 3.10 per cent on non-judicial stamps whereas at the sub-division and the tahsil headquarters the rates are 4.70 and 6.25 per cent respectively. For judicial stamps the rates (1.55 per cent) are the same at any place throughout the district. Revenue figures from the sale of these stamps are tabulated below[1] :

(Rs. in '000)

Year	From non-judicial stamps	From judicial stamps
1960–61	152	156
1961–62	172	158
1962–63	207	156
1963–64	279	148
1964–65	268	158
1965–66	347	200
1966–67	402	183
1967–68	507	202
1968–69	548	181
1969–70	613	158

CENTRAL TAXES

Income Tax

The office of the Income Tax Officer was opened at Pali in 1963. The district is divided into two wards, A and B for assessment purposes. Ward A covers the tahsils of Pali, Bali, Desuri, Kharchi, Sojat, Raipur and Jaitaran while the work assigned to ward B is connected with those assessees within the Pali district other than those allotted to Ward A and whose last income did not exceed Rs. 20,000. Its staff consists, besides the two officers, of two Inspectors, a head clerk, 13 clerks, two stenographers, three peons and two notice servers. The revenue earned from this source from the district was : Rs. 25 lakhs in 1968–69, Rs. 28.6 lakhs in 1969–70 and Rs. 30.4 lakhs in 1970–71.

Central Excise

There is a Superintendent of Central Excise headquartered at Pali who is controlled by the Assistant Collector Central Excise posted at

1. Source : Office of the Treasury Officer, Pali.

Jodhpur. His jurisdiction extends to the revenue district of Pali excluding Bali tahsil but including Phalna town and six revenue circles of Bali tahsil namely Phalna, Khimel, Khudala, Dhani, Mokampura and Dantiwara, which are under the Inspector of Central Excise posted at Sumerpur falling within the jurisdiction of Sirohi Range, under a separate Superintendent.

The district has been divided into four sectors, each headed by an Inspector. The Inspector of Pali Sector I is incharge of the composite textile mills and all manufactured products and hand processing units while the Inspector of Pali Sector II looks after similar work of Pali and Bali tahsils excluding the jurisdiction of Sector 1. For Sojat, Raipur and Jaitaran tahsils the Inspector is posted at Sojat while the Inspector stationed at Rani looks after the work of Desuri tahsil excluding the areas of Phalna, Khimel, Khudala, Dhani, Mokampura and Dantiwara. They are responsible for the collection and prevention of leakage of revenue from their respective areas of jurisdiction. The item-wise revenue collected from the district during the recent years from this source, is given in Appendix VII.

Other Sources

The other sources of central revenues in the district include post and telegraph, telephone, railways etc. but the income derived from these sources is not maintained district-wise.

APPENDIX I

Classification of Soil and Assessment Rates fixed during the last Settlement[1]

Classification of soil	Tahsil	Rates in Rupees	
	PALI		
		Loam	Good sandy
Chahi A		5.00	4.37
Chahi I+		4.50	4.00
Chahi I to IV		4 to 1.75	3.50 to 1.50
Dry area			
Chahi A to II		0.62	0.50
Chahi III to IV		0.50	0.37
Fallow in Jao		0.12	0.12
Nahari I to III		2 to 0.75	1.50 to 0.56
Sewaj I to III		1.00 to 0.50	0.75 to 0.37
Barani A to III		0.62 to 0.25	0.50 to 0.19
Kachhar I to III		3.25 to 1.00	2.50 to 1.00
	DESURI		
	Sub mountainous area		
Chahi A		6.50	4.00
Chahi I+to V		5.89 to 2.00	3.50 to 1.00
Dry area			
Chahi A to I		—	1.00
Chahi A to III		1.50	—
Chahi IV to V		1.00	—
Fallow		0.12	0.12
Kachhar I to II		2.50 to 1.25	—
Barani I to II		0.89 to 0.62	0.50 to 0.37
Sewaj I to II		—	1.25 to 1.00
Nahari I to II		—	2.50 to 1.00
	BALI		
	Sub mountainous area		
Chahi A		6.50	4.00
Chahi I+		5.89	—
Chahi I to V		5 25 to 2.00	3.50 to 1.00
Dry area			
Chahi A to I		1.50	—

1. Source : Rent Rate Reports for various tahsils, Office of the Settlement Officer, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I (contd.)

1	2	3
Chahi A to III	—	1.00
Chahi II to V	1.00	—
Fallow	0.12	0.12
Barani I+	1.00	—
Barani I to II	—	0.50 to 0.37
Barani I to III	0.89 to 0.56	—
Nahari I to III	—	1.75 to 0.62
Kachhar III	—	1.00
Sewaj II	—	0.89

JAITARAN & RAIPUR

	Plain circle	Hilly circle
Chahi A	5.31	4.37
Chahi I to IV	4.25 to 1.89	3.50 to 1.50
Dry area		
Chahi A to II	0.81	0.62
Chahi III to IV	0.62	0.50
Fallow	0.12	0.12
Kachhar I to III	3.75 to 1.89	3.00 to 1.50
Nahari I to II	1.25 to 0.95	1.00 to 0.75
Sewaj I to II	1.25 to 0.95	1.00 to 0.75
Barani A to II	0.81 to 0.50	0.62 to 0.37

SOJAT AND KHARCHI

	North-west plain	South plain	Hilly tract	Sub-mountainous
Chahi A	5.25	6.50	4.00	4.25
Chahi I to IV	4.25 to 1.89	5.25 to 2.37	3.25 to 1.50	3.50 to 1.75
Dry area				
Chahi A to II	0.75	0.95	0.62	—
Chahi III to IV	0.62	0.75	0.50	—
Dry in Jao A to III	—	—	—	0.75
Fallow	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Barani A	0.75	0.95	0.62	—
Barani I to II	0.62 to 0.50	0.75 to 0.56	0.50 to 0.37	0.50 to 0.37
Sewaj II	—	—	—	0.75
Kachhar III	—	—	—	1.00

APPENDIX I (concld.)

1	2	3
	BALI, (PALI DISTRICT) & JALOR & AHORE (JALOR DISTRICT) Jawai Command area	
Chahi I to V	4.25 to 1.25	
Dry area		
Chahi I to III	1.25	
Chahi IV to V	1.00	
Fallow	0.12	
Rel I to III	1.25 to 0.62	
Barani I to III	0.50 to 0.25	
Jawai I to II	0.56 to 0.44	

APPENDIX II

Demand and Collection of Land Revenue in Pali district

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Demand (arrears and current)	Collection during the year	Remission/ Suspension during the year	Balance at the end of the year
1957–58*	54.96	28.18	—	26.78
1958–59	73.40	36.26	—	37.14
1959–60+	81.28	40.61	—	40.67
1960–61+	86.05	40.43	—	45.62
1961–62+	90.29	50.78	33.40	6.11
1962–63+	87.49	39.09	38.30	10.10
1964–65+	98.19	41.78	—	83.41
=1965–66+	131.35	65.08	—	66.27
=1966–67+	113.92	49.83	—	64.09
1967–68+	124.71	59.17	2.21	63.33
=1968–69+	122.72	17.96	94.02	10.74
1969–70	172.15	13.50	144.84	31.81
1970–71	205.73	49.09	6.47	150.17

Source : *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan* for various years.
*Relates to Financial Year 1958–59. +From October to September year. =Provisional.

APPENDIX III

Revenue cases in Pali district

(Number)

Year	Previous balance	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year	Balance
1958–59	1,484	4,353	5,837	3,151	2,686
1959–60	2,686	4,964	7,650	4,517	3,133
1960–61	3,133	9,072	12,205	10,231	1,974
1961–62	1,974	3,250	5,224	3,736	1,488
1962–63	1,488	3,907	5,395	2,921	2,474
1963–64	2,474	7,240	9,714	4,686	5,028
1964–65	5,028	4,504	9,532	4,849	4,683
1965–66	4,683	4,549	9,232	5,765	3,467
1966–67	3,467	6,638	10,105	4,653	5,452
1967–68	5,452	5,845	11,297	5,298	5,999
1968–69	5,999	14,153	20,152	14,120	6,032
1969–70	6,032	7,457	13,489	4,564	8,925
1970–71	8,925	22,208	31,133	18,782	13,351

Source : *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan* for various years. The figures for some years are obtained from the office of the Director, Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV

Rates of Excise Duty on various commodities for the year 1970–71

Name of the commodity	Rate (Rs.)
1. Indian made foreign liquor	
(a) If strength is 42% or more of proof spirit	18.50 per L.P. Litre
(b) If strength is between 15% and 41% of proof spirit	10.00 ,, ,,
2. Indian made beer	0.80 ,, ,,
3. Country liquor	
(a) Plain 45 U. P.	5.92 per bulk litre
(b) Pine Apple 45 U. P.	5.92 ,, ,,
(c) Rose 35 U. P.	9.21 ,, ,,
(d) Orange 35 U. P.	9.21 ,, ,,
(e) Kesar Kasturi 5 U. P.	15.41 ,, ,,
4. Lanced poppy heads	1.00 per kg.
5. Bhang	9.70 ,,
6. Opium	754.00 ,,

APPENDIX V

Number of cases of illicit distillation detected (Pali district)

Year	No. of cases detected	Year	No. of cases detected
1960–61	89	1966–67	114
1961–62	86	19 7–68	126
1962–63	107	1968–69	101
1963–64	92	1969–70	125
1964–65	130	1970–71	139
1965–66	120		

APPENDIX VI

Revenue from Excise and Commercial Taxes (Pali district)

(Rupees in thousand)

Year	Entertainment tax	Rajasthan Passenger & goods tax	Excise	Sales tax
1963–64	68	414	2239	2193
1964–65	63	346	2655	2670
1965–66	83	442	2733*	3571
1966–67	90	582	3403	4721
1967–68	104	678	4054	6089
1968–69	121	698	4211	6764
1969–70	151	774	3443	8049
1970–71	159	972	4049	7858

Source : *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan* for various years.
* Source : Office of the Assistant Excise Officer, Pali.

APPENDIX VII

Revenue from Central Excise, Pali Range

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of sector	Name of Commodity	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Pali Sector I	1. Cotton Fabrics	10.07	19.40	20.52	16.67
	2. Cotton Yarn	8.94	13.22	13.34	14.07
	3. Synthetic Yarn	—	—	—	0.21
Pali Sector II	1. Dye stuff	0.01	0.01	0.001	—
	2. Paper Mill Board	0.08	0.14	0.24	0.19
	3. Copper & Copper Alloys	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.13
	4. Zinc	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.05
	5. Optical Bleaching Agent	0.01	0.004	—	—
	6. Safety Matches	0.26	0.31	0.34	0.28
	7. Power Loom	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.02
Sojat Sector	1. Wire & Cable	4.76	5.20	4.02	2.94
	2. Power Loom	0.006	0.008	0.01	0.003
	3. Asbestos Cement Products	0.16	0.23	0.21	0.16
Rani Sector	1. Wireless Receiving sets	1.01	0.80	0.61	0.36
	2. Patent or proprietary medicines	0.12	0.006	0.03	0.03
	3. Iron & Steel Products	0.004	—	—	—
	4. Safety Matches	0.54	0.45	0.37	0.47
	5. Asbestos Cement Products	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.06

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

The following table shows the type and number of crimes in the district registered by the district police for the period 1960 to 1971[1] :

(Number)

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Rioting	Burglary	Cattle theft	Other theft	Misc. I.P.C.	Total
1960	–	14	14	33	135	47	67	222	532
1961	1	13	13	36	164	52	86	245	610
1962	–	19	23	37	153	60	109	294	695
1963	1	9	24	31	153	60	135	313	726
1964	–	13	8	46	161	64	107	348	747
1965	–	16	20	78	174	69	127	349	833
1966	1	26	24	90	210	77	191	424	1,043
1967	2	18	22	104	231	67	192	444	1,080
1968	–	20	20	117	221	47	174	458	1,057
1969	–	37	28	128	233	59	205	445	1,135
1970	1	36	21	81	241	82	185	479	1,126
1971	5	36	26	88	180	94	180	566	1,175

The important crimes reported in the district are robbery, murder, rioting, burglary and thefts. The above table indicates that there has been an increase in the total number of offences committed between 1960-71. The total number of offences committed in 1960 was only 532, which reached its climax to 1,175 in 1971. Besides, there has been a substantial increase in the number of offences like rioting, burglary, cattle and other thefts and miscellaneous I.P.C. cases. The increase in individual crimes can be attributed to varied reasons.

Although there has been a gradual increase in the number of murders, the increase in 1969 is noteworthy and attributable to constant famine conditions as well as to land disputes. However, it is reported that no murders were committed for gain by professional criminals.

The increase in the number of crimes such as riots, burglary and cattle theft can be attributed to severe famine conditions in the area during

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1961 and onwards.

the period 1968 to 1970 and migrating cattle from the famine affected districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jalor passing through Pali district thereby causing increase in various offences[1] :

The results of the efforts made for the recovery of stolen property for the period 1957 to 1971 are given below in a table[2] :

Year	Property stolen (Rs.)	Property recovered (Rs.)	Percentage of recovery
1957	1,38,888	46,433	33.4
1958	1,85,385	64,778	34.9
1959	1,40,273	60,277	43.0
1960	1,50,272	60,003	39.9
1961	4,40,923	2,73,561	62.0
1962	1,65,924	94,412	56.9
1963	1,62,909	77,676	47.7
1964	1,61,163	80,827	50.2
1965	1,76,607	80,079	45.3
1966	2,60,295	1,29,790	49.9
1967	2,88,777	1,28,029	44.3
1968	3,66,610	1,50,007	40.9
1969	2,64,630	1,11,574	42.2
1970	4,11,005	1,28,807	31.3
1971	4,71,644	2,08,954	44.3

From the above statement it appears that the value of property stolen during the year 1971 was at its peak. From 1962 to 1965 there was little variation but from 1966 the amount of property stolen started increasing except during 1969.

ORGANISATION OF POLICE FORCE

Historical Background

The present district of Pali, with certain minor changes from time to time in its territorial limits, formed part of the erstwhile Jodhpur State. The setting up of the police organisation in the district, therefore, is closely linked with the growth of police organisation in the Jodhpur State.

In 1885, in order to secure the efficient detection and regular registration of crimes, a special department known as the *Mahakma Girai* was established and placed under an inspector.[3] Police duties till then were

1. Source : The office of the Superintendent of Police, Pali.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1958 and onwards.
3. Erskine, K. D. : *The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency Gazetteer*, Vol. III-A, 1909, p. 160.

performed solely by the local troops and the Jagir militia.[1] The local troops were employed on military or police duties as occasion demanded and were located partly at the capital and partly in the districts. The Jagir militia was a mixed contingent of horsemen, camel sowars and footmen supplied by the Jagirdars under the old feudal system. In these conditions, the functioning of police was not satisfactory. In 1905, the police administration was reorganised and a regular police force was constituted and placed under the charge of an Inspector General of Police and a Police Act was brought into force. The Police Act of 1905 was amended in 1916 on the pattern of the Police Act in British India and rules were framed for the guidance of the Police force. A post of Deputy Inspector General of Police was also created and a separate branch of the force known as the Criminal Investigation Department was set up. In 1944, this department was reorganised and its work was divided into (i) political branch, (ii) criminal branch, (iii) criminal tribes branch and (iv) finger print branch. This organisational set-up of the department remained almost the same till the merger of the State in Rajasthan except for some changes in the number of police stations and personnel.

Organisation after Merger

After the merger of the Jodhpur State in Rajasthan and subsequent formation of Pali district in 1949, a Superintendent of Police was appointed with headquarters at Pali and made responsible for prevention and detection of crime in the entire district. He was assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The entire district for police purposes was divided into four police circles (Bali, Jaitaran, Pali and Sojat) and each circle was placed under a Circle Inspector of Police. These four police circles had 18 police stations and 44 police out-posts under them. This organisational set up was completed by placing the district under the Jodhpur Range headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police.

After the formation of Rajasthan, a uniform system of service rules regarding recruitment, pay scales, discipline, training etc., was enforced throughout Rajasthan.

Existing set-up

The Superintendent of Police, Pali is the head of the department of police at the district level. He functions directly under the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Jodhpur Range, with headquarters at Jodhpur. The Superintendent of Police is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police. The entire police of the district is divided into four police circles viz., Pali, Bali, Sojat and Jaitaran. Each of the Deputy Superintendents of Police

1. Erskine, K. D. : *The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency Gazetteer*, Vol. III-A, 1909, p. 160.

is incharge of two police circles. The circles are again divided into police stations which in turn, are sub-divided into police out-posts. Pali and Sojat circles comprise three and five police stations respectively while Bali and Jaitaran circles comprise seven and three police stations respectively. Altogether there are 18 police stations and 37 police out-posts. The distribution of police circles, police stations and police out-posts is given in Appendix I at the end of the chapter.

The police force in the district consists of two categories, armed police and civil police. The armed police comes into operation when dacoities and robberies are committed or a breach of peace is apprehended. Besides, the services of the armed police are utilised for *Challani* guard purposes, guarding the treasury, courts, residences of the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate. Some of the armed police are detained at district headquarters for emergency purposes but deployed in field when required for security reasons or for restoring order. The total strength of the armed police in the district includes one reserve inspector of police, one police sub-inspector, 28 head constables and 136 constables.

The present strength of the civil police consists of two Deputy Superintendents of Police, four inspectors of police, 34 sub-inspectors of police, nine assistant sub-inspectors of police, 81 head-constables and 583 constables.

A Police Lines is maintained at Pali where preliminary training is given to the constables. The police personnel are sent to Udaipur, Kishangarh, Kherwara and Jaipur for various short term training courses. A canteen is run at Pali in the Police Lines where tea and snacks are sold to police personnel at reasonably subsidised rates. There is a Welfare Fund for police personnel in the district in which head constables, constables and sub-inspectors of police contribute Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per head per year respectively. Out of this Welfare Fund, loans for treatment of sick police personnel and their families are advanced. A Welfare Committee to control the fund is constituted comprising the Superintendent of Police as patron, one reserve inspector of police, one head constable and one constable as members.

Residential accommodation at the Police Lines at Pali includes 152 quarters, eight rooms, two police barracks, one room for common mess, six motor garages and one play ground. Police personnel living in the barracks are supplied with water free of charge. But water charges are realised from families living in the Police Lines @ Rs. 6 per month per family. A part time doctor visits the Police Lines for treatment of ailing personnel. In addition, there is a full time compounder and four

beds are reserved in the city hospital for medical treatment. Mess allowance is paid to constables @ Rs. 12 and Rs. 5 on completion of 40 and 10 diets respectively.

Functions and Duties

The functions of the district police include among others the prevention and detection of crimes, maintenance of law and order, escorting and guarding prisoners and guarding treasuries. They have also to perform many other duties connected with the maintenance of law and order and service of summons, execution of warrants and the prosecution of criminals. Duties of police officers from the Superintendent of Police down to the constable are defined in the Rajasthan Police Manual which is in force in the district.

Auxiliary Organisations

TRAFFIC POLICE—The small contingent of traffic police, established in 1962 in the district, consists of one sub-inspector of police, two head constables and 17 constables and forms part of the civil police sanctioned for the district. The traffic police functions under the control of the Superintendent of Police. This small contingent directs and controls traffic according to traffic rules.

CHALLANI GUARDS—*Challani* guards have been functioning at Pali, Jaitaran, Bali and Sojat. The strength of these *Challani* guards consists of four head constables and 18 constables. They escort under-trials to and from the judicial courts. This contingent established in 1962 forms part of the district civil police.

PROSECUTION POLICE—Among the prosecution staff are included five sub inspectors of police, ten head constables and 16 constables. Their place of functioning is judicial courts at Pali, Sojat, Bali, Desuri and Jaitaran. The prosecution branch established in 1962 functions under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Police, Pali and forms part of the civil police sanctioned for the district.

HOME GUARDS—In 1962, immediately after the Chinese aggression. Home Guards were raised. It was a voluntary organisation placed under the District Superintendent of Police as Ex-officio Commandant. Pali being a small district was grouped with Jodhpur. In 1963, one company of Home Guards was initially raised at Pali town. At present two companies at Pali and one at Sojat, 2 platoons at Bali and one platoon at Sojat are effective in the district. The total strength of this contingent is 139 volunteers. The term of these volunteers for active enlistment is five years after which they are discharged. However, membership may be renewed

if desired. During the membership period, volunteers are imparted training in rifle, guard duties, drills and civil defence affairs.

This contingent of Home Guards participates in public ceremonies, internal security schemes and serves on the occasion of floods and other emergencies. During the course of training or refresher course, Home Guards are paid @ Re. one per day per head. Whenever they are posted on duty they receive Rs. 3 per day per head. The Home Guards are paid Rs. 4 per day per head when deputed out of the headquarters at a distance of more than 8 kilometres. During the year 1970-71, an amount of Rs. 9,291 was paid to them for this purpose. During the wars of 1965 and 1971, Home Guards were posted for keeping vigil on railway tracks in the area, water dams, tanks, canals and other such vulnerable points for security purposes. They also arranged black-out in towns and villages of the district during 1965 and 1971.

ANTI-CORRUPTION SQUAD—In 1970, an out-post of the Anti-Corruption Department was established at Pali. It is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police who is assisted by one sub-inspector of police, four constables, one lower division clerk and one driver. His jurisdiction extends over districts of Pali, Jalor and Sirohi. He functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Anti-Corruption Department, Jaipur. 49 complaints pertaining to the area were registered from 1966 to 1971, out of which, enquiries in 29 cases were completed by the end of the year 1970-71. The number of corruption cases registered in the area during the period 1961 to 1971 was 21 out of which four cases were pending in the courts, the rest either having been convicted or acquitted. During the period 1966 to 1971, 11 cases of departmental enquiries were initiated out of which one case was decided by exonerating the convict and enquiries in the remaining cases were pending with the concerned departments.

SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION (CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION), CABINET SECRETARIAT (DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL) GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—This office, headquartered at Jaipur, is headed by a Superintendent of Police whose jurisdiction extends to whole of Rajasthan. There is no separate staff for Pali district. The Establishment mainly deals with the cases of bribery and corruption and cheating etc., against the employees of the Central Government and its undertakings. During the year 1970-71, only one case from Pali district was investigated and the accused was dismissed from service.

RAILWAY POLICE

During the period when the district formed a part of the erstwhile

State of Jodhpur, the Rajputana-Malwa Railway line passed through the area. This railway tract was looked after by a police establishment which formed part of the Bombay Police Force but was subsequently transferred to the control of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. It was headed by a Superintendent of Railway Police. In 1924-25, the railway police was handed over to the Jodhpur State. This system continued till 1949 when, as a result of integration, the entire railway police work was integrated and in 1954, a Superintendent of Police was made in-charge of Railway Police in Rajasthan. The Raliway Police is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime in the running trains and on the railway premises.

The railway police establishment in the district falls under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Railway Police, Ajmer. From the point of view of Railway Police establishment, Pali is grouped as a circle with one police station and three police out-posts. In 1971, the strength of the Railway Police in the district and its distribution were as follows[1] :

S.No	Railway Police Stations/ Out posts	Sub-Inspectors (No.)	Head Constables (No.)	Constables (No.)
1.	Railway Police Station, Marwar Junction	1	3	26
2.	Railway Police out-post, Pali	–	1	3
3.	Raliway Police out-post, Sojat Road	–	1	3
4.	Railway Police out-post, Phalna	–	1	3
	Total	1	6	35

The following statement reveals the number of crimes committed on the railways within the district[2] :

Year	Theft in passenger trains	Theft on platform	Theft in goods trains	Miscellaneous crimes	Total crimes
1961	6	4	11	30	51
1962	14	5	6	27	52
1963	13	Nil	7	14	34
1964	19	1	3	18	41
1965	17	1	6	29	53
1966	15	1	13	14	43
1967	20	3	9	17	49
1968	29	3	17	20	69
1969	15	2	6	25	48
1970	20	4	4	13	41

1. Source : The office of the Superintendent, Railway Police, Ajmer.
2. *ibid.*

JAIL ADMINISTRATION

At the time of the merger of the former Jodhpur State into Rajasthan in 1949, there were sub-jails at Pali, Bali, Jaitaran and Sojat. Prisoners sentenced for more than one month and less than two years were sent to the District Jail, Jodhpur. Convicts of short sentences and under-trials were kept in these sub-jails. The number of sub-jails in the Pali district still remains four. Each of these has an Assistant Jailor and concerning Sub-Divisional Magistrate is the officer-in-charge of a sub-jail. The Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan is the controlling authority in respect of all jails and sub-jails, in Rajasthan.

Sub-Jail, Pali

The Pali sub-jail which is categorised as first class, the oldest in the district, was established during the princely regime. Initially, it was housed in an old building situated in the centre of Pali city but in 1954, it was shifted to a big building newly constructed for it and situated near the District Collectorate. It can accommodate about 100 prisoners. Convicts sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one month are kept here, while the under-trials remain inside till their cases are decided. Female prisoners are housed in a separate ward which contains four berths.

There is no separate arrangement for housing juvenile delinquents who after conviction are sent to the Juvenile Reformatory, Udaipur. Similarly, there is no arrangement for special class of prisoners like the political prisoners. In case any political prisoner is admitted in the sub-jail, he is kept separately from other prisoners and the treatment in the jail depends on the classification awarded by the court according to the social status of the prisoner.

In order to ensure efficient management and the effective enforcement of rules and regulations for proper treatment of inmates in the prison, a Board of Jail Visitors was constituted in 1961 which functioned till 1968. In 1971, the Board was re-constituted. The Board of Visitors comprises two non-official members who visit the jail occasionally. These visitors can hear and make enquiries into any complaint or representation from any prisoner. On completing the visit the visitor records in the visitors' book the date and hour of his visit and the remarks and suggestions, if any, he may wish to make.

WELFARE OF PRISONERS—Medical aid to the prisoners is provided by a part-time doctor and a compounder. Other welfare activities including games and sports, reading room, library and cultural

programmes are non-existent since the jail is a small one and the inmates stay in for short periods. Similarly, there is no facility for training of prisoners in different crafts. Food stuff is provided to the prisoners according to the scale prescribed by the State Government. Details of prescribed diet are given in Appendix II.

JAIL DISCIPLINE—No case of rioting or unrest among prisoners was recorded in recent years. Prison discipline is maintained in accordance with the rules laid down in the Jail Manual.

JAIL POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE—A statement of jail population and expenditure, yearwise, for the last nine years i. e. 1961-62 to 1969-70 is given below[1] :

Year	Average daily population	Annual expenditure incurred (Rs.)
1961–62	26	20,888
1962–63	28	21,132
1963–64	23	17,437
1964–65	16	18,156
1965–66	14	18,473
1966–67	25	26,474
1967–68	36	41,786
1968–69	21	28,844
1969–70	20	31,761

Sub-Jail, Sojat

The sub-jail at Sojat was established during the time of the former princely regime. After the integration of the former Jodhpur State in Rajasthan in 1949, it was categorised as a II class sub-jail; only convicts sentenced upto one month's imprisonment are detained here. Under-trials are detained here till the judgement of their case is passed. Those sentenced for a longer term and juveniles, if any, are transferred to Jodhpur and Udaipur jails respectively. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate concerned is the officer-in-charge and the Assistant Jailor assisted by two head warders and six warders is responsible for jail administration. Among the inspecting authorities of the sub-jail are included the Inspector General, Prisons, Rajasthan, District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and ex-officio visitors appointed by the State Government from time to time. At present, there are two non-official visitors appointed in 1970-71 who can inspect and suggest ways for improvement in jail conditions.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Jailor, Sub-Jail, Pali.

They can also hear complaints and receive representations from inmates for redressal of grievances.

A newly constructed jail building situated in Sojat City accommodates the sub-jail. Its maximum capacity is to accommodate 35 prisoners only. Female prisoners are accommodated in a separate ward consisting of five berths. There is no provision for housing political prisoners and juveniles separately. They are, if any, transferred to the nearest central jail and juvenile reformatory, Udaipur respectively.

WELFARE ACTIVITIES—One part time doctor and a compounder attend to the sick prisoners. The inmates are allowed to meet their relatives once in a week on production of a written application to jail authorities.

JAIL DISCIPLINE—Discipline is maintained in accordance with the jail regulations. Prisoners have been usually well behaved. There is no report of unruly behaviour on the part of the prisoners during recent years.

JAIL POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE—A statement of jail population and expenditure (year-wise) for the last nine years i. e. 1961-62 to 1969-70 is given below[1] :

Year	Average daily population of prisoners	Expenditure (Rupees)
1961–62	18	15,152
1962–63	17	14,843
1963–64	14	12,663
1964–65	17	12,630
1965–66	13	18,317
1966–67	13	21,841
1967–68	12	22,685
1968–69	14	23,913
1969–70	15	24,971

Sub-Jail, Jaitaran

The sub-jail, Jaitaran was established in the year 1934 during the former Jodhpur State administration. After integration of princely States in Rajasthan in 1949, it was categorised as a II class sub-jail. Situated in the town of Jaitaran, the sub-jail is housed in a newly constructed building which has a capacity of housing 30 prisoners. There is a separate arrangement for five under-trial female prisoners.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Jailor, Sub-Jail, Sojat.

The jail staff consists of an Assistant Jailor, one head warder and seven warders. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate is the officer-in-charge of the sub-jail. Besides, there is a part-time doctor and a compounder who extend medical care to prisoners by periodical (usually twice a week) visits to the sub-jail. Prisoners are allowed to meet their relatives according to rules and regulations of the sub-jail. They are supplied with food stuff on approved scale of diet. (Appendix II)

JAIL DISCIPLINE—This is maintained in accordance with the Jail Manual. Prisoners have been well behaved in recent years and no case of unruly behaviour has been reported.

JAIL POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE—The following table gives details of jail population and expenditure, yearwise, for the last ten years[1] :

Year	Average daily population	Expenditure incurred (Rs)
1961–62	7	19,053
1962–63	9	15,617
1963–64	9	21,140
1964–65	7	13,520
1965–66	9	15,336
1966–67	8	16,635
1967–68	6	20,105
1968–69	8	20,313
1969–70	13	24,954
1970–71	18	25,375

Sub-Jail, Bali

The sub-jail, Bali established during the princely rule, is at present categorised as a second class sub-jail. It is housed in a newly constructed building situated in the fort of Bali. It can accommodate a maximum number of 30 prisoners. Separate arrangements for female prisoners have been made with reservation of ten berths for them. However, there is no separate arrangement for political prisoners and juveniles. Prisoners sentenced upto one month's imprisonment are detained here while those sentenced for longer term are transferred to the Central Jail, Jodhpur. Besides, undertrials and civil prisoners are also kept here.

The sub-jail is administered by an Assistant Jailor who is assisted by one head warder and seven warders. He functions under the supervision of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate concerned. A Board of Visitors is constituted by the State Government from time to time consisting of two

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Jailor, Sub-jail, Jaitaran.

non-official public workers. These visitors can inspect the jail and report about it to higher authorities. They can also suggest improvements in jail conditions and hear complaints from inmates.

WELFARE ACTIVITIES—Prisoners are extended medical facilities through the services of a part-time doctor and a compounder who occasionally visit the sub-jail in order to treat ailing inmates. Ration of food stuff is supplied to the prisoners as per rules framed by the Government for scale of diet. Prisoners are allowed to meet their relatives once a week.

JAIL DISCIPLINE—The inmates are reported to be well behaved and disciplined since no report of unruly behaviour or riot on the part of prisoners has been recorded. Prison discipline is maintained in accordance with the rules and regulations contained in the Jail Manual.

JAIL POPULATION AND EXPENDITURE—The daily average population and annual expenditure of the sub-jail for the last nine years i. e. 1961-62 to 1969-70 are given below[1] :

Year	Average daily population	Expenditure incurred (Rs.)
1961–62	18	16,521
1962–63	14	14,829
1963–64	17	15,288
1964–65	20	18,266
1965–66	22	18,332
1966–67	17	21,126
1967–68	14	22,190
1968–69	22	23,503
1969–70	22	28,168

JUDICIARY

Since the district formed part of the former Jodhpur State, the development of judicial administration in Pali is closely linked with judicial set-up of the erstwhile Jodhpur State. Before the close of the eighteenth century, administrative structure in Jodhpur was neither settled nor regular. There were neither written laws nor regularly constituted courts to dispense justice to the inhabitants.[2] In the absence of codified laws and regular courts, people settled their cases either themselves or with the assistance of village panchayats. In some cases, matters were taken before the *Hakim*

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Jailor, Sub-Jail, Bali.
2. Erskine, K. D.: *The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency Gazetteer*, Vol. III-A, 1909, p. 132.

(District Official). Appeals against the decisions of the *Hakim* could be made to the *Dewan* (Prime Minister) headquartered at Jodhpur.[1] Lt. Colonel Tod wrote that since the death of Maharaja Bijai Singh (1793), the judgement seat had been vacant and the administration of justice was very lax in these communities.[2] Capital punishments were rarely awarded and the common sentences in cases of murder being fine, corporal punishment, imprisonment, codification of property or banishment from the State. Political offences were summarily dealt with and the whole power of the government was concentrated to punish such offenders.[3]

In 1839, certain courts at the capital and in the districts were established, justice in the latter being administered by the *Hakim*, the *Karkun*, the *Mushrif*, the *Waqanavis* and the *Ittila-navis*. Appeals were allowed except in cases of trivial nature but the procedure in all these courts was very primitive since the proceedings of a case were not fully recorded, and no files or registers were kept. Besides, offenders belonging to certain privileged classes escaped from the arm of the law by seeking shelter in some temple or in the mansion of some important noble. However, a beginning in the right direction was made when, a few years later, a set of rules and regulations was enacted and court fee in cash at fixed rates was introduced.[4]

It was not till the seventies of the last century that concrete steps were taken to establish a proper judicial system. These steps were : (i) institution of a Board of Control called the *Mahakma-Musahibat* (later re-styled as *the Mahakma-Khas*), (ii) creation of fresh courts and the introduction of statutory laws, (iii) bringing the powers of the leading nobles into harmony with the mechanism of the State law courts after a proper definition and classification of the same into three grades.[5]

With a view to supplying the want of a tribunal strong enough to command the obedience of the Jagirdars to its decrees, a Court of Sirdars was brought into existence in 1882. The Munsiffs' courts were added in 1884 and 1886 to dispose of accumulated arrears and at the headquarters of certain circles or groups of districts were located Judicial Superintendent's Courts to check the work of the *Hakims* and to dispose of such cases on the spot instead of at the capital, as were beyond the powers of the latter.[6] One such court was located at Sojat.

1. Tod, James: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. II, p. 1112, Humphrey Millford, Oxford University Press, 1920.
2. Erskine, K. D. : *The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency Gazetteer*, Vol. III-A, 1909, p. 132.
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*, p. 133.
5. *ibid.*
6. *ibid.*, p. 134.

This re-organisation was not confined to the creation of new tribunals but was accompanied by systematic legislation which resulted in an approximation of the entire judicial machinery to the regular Anglo-Indian model. The *Mahakma-Khas* (a special department consisting of two members) presided over by the Maharaja was both the legislature and the High Court for Jodhpur State. Before making any attempt towards codification, it issued from time to time, rules and regulations for the guidance of the sub-ordinate courts. During 1885–86, the Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation, Evidence and Stamps Acts and the Criminal Procedure Code were prepared and published, the first four came into force in January 1886 and the last in March, 1887. All were based on similar enactments in British India with modifications to suit local requirements.[1] In civil cases, the courts followed the generally understood principles of Hindu Law and local usage.

In 1905, there were altogether 85 courts in the State. Of these, 41 were presided over by the officials of the government and remaining 44 by the Jagirdars or their managers known as *Kamdars*. The classification of the 41 government courts was thus: *Hawala* Courts (9), *Hakumat* Courts (23), Jodhpur *Kotwali* (1), Mallani *Munsif* (1), Courts of Superintendent of Circles (2), Civil Court or *Sadar Diwani* (1), Criminal Court or *Sadar Faujdari* (1), Appellate Court (1), Court of *Sirdars* (1) and lastly the *Mahakma-Khas*.[2]

In 1905, for purposes of revenue administration the State was divided into eight circles namely Bali, Bilara, Dholera, Jalor, Jodhpur, Merta, Nagaur and Nawa and each circle had a *Hawala* court which was presided over by an official known as *Daroga*. The ninth *Hawala* court was headquartered at Jodhpur and was presided over by a Superintendent who heard appeals against the decisions of *Darogas*. The *Darogas* were empowered to hear civil suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value, provided both parties were inhabitants of the villages of the same circle. Pali district formed part of Bali circle[3]

Besides the *Hawala* courts, there were *Hakumat* courts, among others one each at Bali, Desuri, Jaitaran, Pali and Sojat. These courts were presided over by the *Hakims* who could try suits not exceeding Rs. 500 (or suits valuing Rs. 1,000 with the permission of the civil courts)in value. In criminal cases, *Hakims* could pass a sentence of imprisonment upto four months, impose fine upto Rs. 200 and could order whipping not exceeding six stripes.[4]

1. Erskine, K. D.: *The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency Gazetteer*, Vol. III-A, 1909, p. 134.
2. *ibid*, p. 136.
3. *ibid.*
4. *ibid.*

The appeals in civil cases against the decisions of the *Hakims* and the Superintendent lay to the Civil Court or *Sadar Dewani Adalat* which beside having appellate jurisdiction also tried original suits with certain conditions.[1]

In criminal matters, the appeals against the decisions of *Hakims* lay to the Criminal Court or *Sadar Faujdari Adalat* which also had powers to try original cases.[2]

The Appellate Court heard appeals from the decisions of civil and criminal courts and also exercised powers to try original suits. Its orders confirming the decrees of the lower courts in civil cases, its sentences not exceeding one year's imprisonment, and fine up to Rs. 5 in criminal cases, were usually non-appealable.[3]

The court of Sirdars had both original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases in which Rajput Jagirdars were involved. It consisted of two tribunals; one under a Superintendent, and the other under an Assistant Superintendent. The former heard appeals against the orders of the Assistant Superintendent who was authorised to try suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value as well as miscellaneous cases.[4]

The *Mahakma-Khas* had full powers of revision and control over all the subordinate courts, being the highest judicial tribunal in the State both in civil and criminal cases.[5]

In addition to the above mentioned courts,there were some Jagirdars' courts in the area. These courts were headed by Jagirdars, whose judicial powers were dependent on the grade to which they belonged. Jagirdars were divided into three grades, namely (a) those authorised to try civil suits not exceeding imprisonment and Rs. 300 as fine, (b) those possessing exactly half of these powers, and (c) those who could take up suits of value not exceeding Rs.300 and could punish with one month's imprisonment and fine upto Rs 100. Appeals lay from all these courts to the *Mahakma-khas* which also decided cases beyond the powers of any of these courts.[6]

In 1912, a Chief Court was established at Jodhpur and all the judicial powers of the *Mahakma-khas* were transferred to it besides original jurisdiction in suits of the value of more than Rs. 10,000. Further, in order to reorganise the judicial set-up, the former Jodhpur State was divided into four circles, each headed by a Judicial Superintendent. The powers of all

1. Erskine, K. D.: *The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency Gazetteer*, Vol. III-A, 1909, p. 137.
2. *ibid.* 3. *ibid.* 4. *ibid.*
5. *ibid.* 6. *ibid.*, p. 138.

the courts were properly defined and rules regarding examination and enrolment of vakils were introduced for the first time.[1] In 1924, District and Sessions Courts replaced the *Faujdari* and civil courts and the Courts of Sirdars and courts of *Naib-Hakims* were created. The jurisdiction of various courts was modified from time to time.[2]

In 1945-46, the judicial set-up in the former Jodhpur State was as follows[3]:

(a) THE CHIEF COURT—It was at the apex of judicial set-up and had both original and appellate jurisdiction.

(b) DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURTS—There was a District and Sessions Court No. 3 headquartered at Jodhpur which had territorial jurisdiction over the parganas of this area. It also had both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters.

(c) JUDICIAL SUPERINTENDENT'S COURTS— There was a judicial Superintendent's Court for Sojat circle which comprised parganas of Sojat, Bali, Pali, Desuri and Jaitaran. On the civil side, the Judicial Superintendent had original jurisdiction in suits of the value of Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 4,000; it also heard appeals from the decrees of the *Hakims* and *Naib-Hakims*. On the criminal side he was invested with powers under section 30 of the Marwar Criminal Procedure Code and the powers of hearing appeals against conviction by Magistrates of second and third classes. He also exercised powers of a District Magistrate.[4]

(d) HAKIMS' COURTS—There were *Hakims'* Courts at Sojat, Bali, Desuri and Jaitaran in the area. The *Hakim* on the civil side was empowered to try suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000. On the criminal side, he was a First Class Magistrate but without any appellate powers. Besides, there were *Naib-Hakims* who could try monetary suits upto the value of Rs. 200 on the civil side and exercised third class magisterial powers on the criminal side for the first two years of their appointment after which they were authorised to try civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 500 and were invested with second class magisterial powers.[5]

Prior to integration, the Jodhpur State for purposes of administration was divided into *Hakumats* (parganas) which were headed by a *Hakim* and in some cases *Naib-Hakims* as well. The *Hakims* were more or less counterparts of the present Munsif Magistrates. Two or more *Hakumats* were in the charge of an officer designated as Judicial Superintendent, who

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State*, 1922-23.
2. *ibid.*, 1924-25.
3. *ibid.*, 1945-46, pp. 46-47.
4. *ibid.* 5. *ibid.*

performed the functions of a District Magistrate on the civil side. The Judicial Superintendents had original jurisdiction in suits of the value of Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 4,000 and heard appeals from the decrees of the *Hakims* and the *Naib-Hakims*.[1]

Soon after the District Officer system akin to British provinces was introduced in the princely State and in each district a Collector was appointed. Under him functioned Assistant Collectors and Tahsildars. Court of Subordinaet Judges and munsifs were also established; these were given pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively.

Present Position

Before integration of the Jodhpur State in Rajasthan in 1949, Munsifs' Courts were functioning at Pali, Sojat, Jaitaran, Bali and Desuri. Besides, there was a Sub-Judge's Court at Sojat. After integration in 1949, the District and Sessions Judge's Court was created in 1950 with headquarters at Pali whose jurisdiction extended concurrently over Sirohi district also. The courts of Civil Judge, Pali and Sojat were created in 1950 and 1952 respectively which were abolished in 1970 and a new court of the Civil and Assistant Sessions Judge was created at Pali. In 1962, the Munsifs at Sojat, Jaitaran, Desuri and Bali were invested with powers of First Class Magistrate and a court of Munsif Magistrate, Pali was created.[2]

The total strength of judicial courts, their place of sitting, territorial jurisdiction and powers of presiding officers and date of creation are given in the following table [3]:

S.No.	Name of the Court	Place of sitting	Jurisdiction and powers	Date of creation
1.	District and Sessions Court, Pali	Pali	Pali and Sirohi districts. Powers on civil side to hear suits of unlimited valuation and on criminal side powers of sessions.	1-7-1950
2.	Civil and Asstt. Sessions' Court, Pali	Pali and Sojat	Pali and Sirohi districts. Civil side : Suits upto Rs. 10,000; Criminal side: Assistant Sessions Judge.	6-6-1970
3.	Munsif Magistrate Court, Pali	Pali	Pali sub-division. Civil	1-7-1962

1. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1941–42, p. 105.
2. Source : The Office of the District and Sessions Judge, Pali.
3. *ibid.*

1	2	3	4	5
			suits upto Rs. 5,000. Criminal : Magistrate 1st class.	
4.	Munsif Magistrate Court, Sojat	Sojat	Sojat sub-division. Civil suits upto Rs. 5,000. Criminal : Magistrate 1st class.	1-7-1950
5.	Munsif Magistrate Court, Jaitaran	Jaitaran	Jaitaran sub-division. Civil suits upto Rs. 5,000. Criminal : Magistrate 1st class.	1-1-1949
6.	Munsif Magistrate Court, Desuri	Desuri	Desuri tahsil, Civil suits upto Rs. 5,000. Criminal: Magistrate 1st class.	1-1-1949
7.	Munsif Magistrate Court, Bali	Bali	Bali tahsil, Civil suits upto Rs. 5,000. Criminal: Magistrate 1st class.	1-1-1949

The subordinate staff attached to the District Judiciary consists of one *Munsarim*, two stenographers, one reader, 10 upper division clerks, 37 lower division clerks and a few class four employees.

On the judicial side the district is placed under the control of the District and Sessions Judge, Pali. It is the principal court of original and appellate jurisdiction within the district in both civil and criminal cases. The District Judge exercises general control and supervision over all the civil courts and their establishment in the district and is also authorised to inspect their working periodically. The district court and courts subordinate to it are administratively controlled by the Rajasthan High Court located at Jodhpur.

On the revenue and criminal side the present position in Pali is as follows :

The court of Collector, Pali as District Magistrate is subordinate to the District and Sessions Judge in criminal matters but is at the apex of the district revenue courts. Subordinate to the District Magistrate in exercise of both criminal and revenue jurisdiction, are the Sub-Divisional Magistrates (criminal) cum Sub-Divisional Officers (revenue) at Pali, Bali, Jaitaran and Sojat. They exercise powers of first class magistrates. Below the Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Officers in both criminal and revenue

matters, are the Courts of Tahsildars at Bali, Desuri Jaitaran, Raipur, Pali, Kharchi and Sojat vested with second class or third class magisterial powers. There is also one Civil Judge at Pali who hears cases both of civil and criminal nature. There are Munsif Magistrates at Pali, Sojat, Jaitaran, Desuri and Bali who hear cases of both civil and criminal side. Each of the Munsif court is staffed with one upper division clerk, four lower division clerks (two in case of Munsif Court, Pali) and a few class four employees. Besides, there is an Additional Collector at Pali who also exercises powers of a first class magistrate and hears criminal cases.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases instituted and disposed of in the district during the period 1959-60 to 1968-69[1] :

Year	Previous balance	Instituted during the year.	Total	Disposed of during the year	Balance
1959–60	1,223	2,756	3,979	2,688	1,291
1960–61	1,291	2,751	4,042	2,792	1,250
1961–62	1,250	2,670	3,920	2,589	1,331
1962–63	1,331	3,569	4,900	3,232	1,668
1963–64	1,668	3,045	4,713	3,063	1,650
1964–65	1,650	3,161	4,811	3,053	1,758
1965–66	1,758	3,992	5,750	3,969	1,781
1966–67	1,781	3,635	5,416	3,036	2,380
1967–68	2,380	3,697	6,077	3,266	2,811
1968–69	2,811	4,309	7,120	3,826	3,294

Nyaya Panchayats

With the introduction of the Democratic Decentralisation in Rajasthan in 1959, Nyaya Panchayats have been established. They are vested with both civil and criminal powers and are competent to try minor criminal offences and civil suits upto Rs. 250 in valuation. The constitution, powers, functions and location of Nyaya Panchayats, have been described in the chapter on Local Self-Government.

LEGAL PROFESSION—Pali district has Bar Associations at Pali, Sojat, Jaitaran, Desuri and Bali. The activities of these Bar Associations are conducted through an elected executive body consisting generally of one President, one Vice-president, one Secretary, one Joint Secretary, one Treasurer and a few members. The membership of the Bar is confined to practising advocates of the area. Bar Associations endeavour

1. Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

to promote goodwill between the bench and the Bar and look after the interests and welfare of its members. Besides, reference libraries are maintained by these associations for the use of their members.

The Bar Association at Bali was established in 1955. The present membership (1971) is 17. It has constructed a shed for litigants in the court premises at the cost of Rs. 22,000. It has 300 books in its library. The Bar Association at Sojat was started in 1920 with seven initial members. The membership in 1971 is of 23 persons. It has a small reference library. The Bar Association at Pali was established in 1949 with initial membership of 25 persons which has risen to 40 in 1971. It organises debates, symposiums etc., on legal issues in order to promote legal interest of its members. The Bar Association, Jaitaran had a membership of 6 in the year of establishment i.e. 1960. The members now (1970–71) number 8. There are 129 books in the reference library wherein two daily newspapers are subscribed. It is run in one of the two rooms constructed by the association. The Desuri Bar Association, was started in 1949 with a membership of 5, which remained the same till 1970–71. 50 law books and Law Reports constitute its library run in the room which was got constructed by the association.

FEES, FINES, FORFEITURE AND REVENUE FROM UNCLAIMED PROPERTY— Fees, fines and forfeiture in the courts in Pali district amounted to Rs. 5,875 during the year 1970-71. The amount of sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated properties was Rs. 6 during the year.

APPENDIX I

Police Circles, Police Stations and Police Out-Posts in Pali district[1] (1970–71)

Circles	Police stations	Police out-posts
1. Pali	1. Pali	1. Town Pali
		2. Station (Pali)
		3. Mill (Pali)
		4. Kherwa
	2. Gurha Endla	5. Denda
	3. Kairla	6. Rohat
		7. Chawandiya
2. Sojat	4. Sojat	8. Sojat
		9. Sojat Road
		10. Chandawal
	5. Bagri	11. Kantaliya
		12. Badaguda
	6. Kharchi	13. Auwa
		14. Banta
	7. Seeriyari	15. Saran
		16. Jojawar
	8. Shivpura	—
3. Bali	9. Rani	17. Nadol
		18. Someshwar
	10. Bali	19. Sewari
		20. Latada
		21. Phalna
		22. Beejapur
	11. Desuri	23. Ghanerao
		24. Sadri
	12. Magar Talab	25. Khiwara
		26. Kot
	13. Takhatgarh	27. Chanod
		28. Sanderao
	14. Sumerpur	29. Palri
		30. Erinpura

APPENDIX I—(Concld.)

1	2	3
	15. Nana	31. Tani
		32. Bera
4. Jaitaran	16. Jaitaran	33. Nimaj
	17. Kalu	34. Ras
		35. Kurki
	18. Raipur	36. Babra
		37. Sendra

1. Source : The Office of the Superintendent of Police, Pali.

APPENDIX II

Scale of diet prescribed for the prisoners[1]

1. Labouring diet :	
Flour of wheat	583 gm.
Dal	87 gm.
Un-ground salt	17 gm.
Linseed oil	15 gm.
Un-ground condiments	7 gm.
Fire wood	1 kg. and 170 gm.
Gur (twice a week)	29 gm.
Parched gram (given as breakfast)	58 gm.
2. Non-labouring diet :	
Flour of wheat	525 gm.
Dal	58 gm.
Un-ground salt	17 gm.
Linseed oil	15 gm.
Un-ground condiments	7 gm.
Fire wood	1 kg. and 170 gm.
Parched gram (given as breakfast)	58 gm.

Note : Additional sweet dish is provided on certain festival days.

Source : The Office of the Inspector General of Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

After independence and with the advent of planning, a number of new departments have come up and the existing ones have expanded enormously to cope with the growing tempo of development work. The administrative set-up of the departments other than those dealt with in other chapters has been given here.

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Agriculture Department

The officer at the district level of the Agriculture Department is the District Agriculture Officer with headquarters at Pali. Administratively, the office of the District Agriculture Officer falls in the Jodhpur division of the Agriculture department. The present strength of the district office comprises one District Agriculture Officer, one Assistant Plant Protection Officer, one Seed Development Officer, one Assistant Plant Entomologist, ten Agriculture Assistants, three Farm Managers, 70 fieldmen, 17 operators (14 for plant protection) besides the usual ministerial staff. The District Agriculture Officer is responsible technically and administratively to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Jodhpur working under the control of the Director Agriculture, Jaipur.

The main functions of the District Agriculture Officer are to draw up district agriculture production programmes to keep field staff posted in the Panchayat Samitis of his jurisdiction in touch with the latest technical know-how of agriculture and ensure its application, and also propagate amongst the agriculturists, the adoption of improved agricultural practices in augmenting the yield. He is particularly responsible for guiding the cultivators to take seed production programmes, imparting technical know-how for production of cotton and adoption of new methods for plant protection measures. Besides, he is responsible for the successful implementation of departmental schemes such as minor irrigation, distribution of chemical fertilisers, reclamation of waste land, and administration of various special programmes for different crops.

Soil Conservation Office

The soil conservation office in this district which was established in 1967, functions under the District Soil Conservation Officer, headquartered at Pali. He is assisted in his work by five agriculture assistants, 25 fieldmen, one overseer, one chainman and a few clerks. He functions

under the administrative control of the Deputy Director, Agriculture Department, Jodhpur and under technical control of the Additional Director of Agriculture (Soil Conservation), Jodhpur.

The District Soil Conservation Officer looks after soil and water conservation works being undertaken in the district. He extends technical assistance to cultivators by conducting demonstrations of contour bunding, bench terracing, *Nala-bandi* and gully plugging in the cultivators' fields. Those cultivators, who agree to execute soil conservation schemes, are not only provided technical guidance but also granted financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidies for implementing the scheme.

The progress of activities relating to soil conservation undertaken in the district is given in the chapter on Agriculture and Irrigation.

Regional Station of Agricultural Research, Sumerpur

This Regional Agriculture Research Station was shifted to Sumerpur in 1967. The officer incharge of the research station is a Specialist who is assisted in his work by one Assistant Entomologist, one Assistant Plant Pathologist, one Assistant Economic Botanist, one Assistant Chemist, one Assistant Agronomist and eight Research Assistants in various subjects. Administratively, the research station is under the Deputy Director of Agriculture with his headquarters at Jodhpur but technically is responsible to the specialists of the Directorate of Agriculture at Jaipur.

The territorial jurisdiction of the Research Station, extends over Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Pali, Jalor, Barmer and Nagaur districts. Its primary function is to conduct continuous research on crop husbandry, soil type and crop protection etc. Research reports prepared by the unit are submitted to the Agriculture Department from time to time which in its turn publishes research papers for expert use. The amount of expenditure incurred by the Research Station during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 1,25,610.

Animal Husbandry Department

The Animal Husbandry Department in the district which was established in 1950, is controlled by a District Animal Husbandry Officer with headquarters at Pali. He functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Region-I headquartered at Jaipur. The District Animal Husbandry Office is staffed at present with one District Animal Husbandry Officer, one Accounts Clerk, one Upper Division Clerk, one Lower Division Clerk, one Livestock Inspector and two class IV employees.

The main function of the District Animal Husbandry Officer is to inspect veterinary hospitals and dispensaries functioning in the district. There are 12 veterinary institutions located at Pali, Rohat, Sojat, Jaitaran, Desuri, Bali, Sumerpur, Takhatgarh, Rani, Marwar Junction, Kalu and Sadri. A minor veterinary dispensary at Raipur under the Panchayat Samiti, Raipur also functions in the area. Besides, one mobile veterinary unit and one key village centre both located at Pali function under the district office. The key village scheme headquartered at Pali has ten sub-centres located at Kharda, Jadan, Sonai, Gundoj, Basi, Denda, Khairwa, Miniyari, Roopawas and Bhambholai. Each of the veterinary hospitals is staffed with one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, one compounder, one stockman, one dresser and a few helpers. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons provide medical treatment and arrange castrations and technical assistance for animal husbandry.

Besides providing guidance to the inhabitants for the improvement of breed in livestock, they help in checking contagious diseases. The district officer advances loans for poultry farms etc., provides technical assistance to the field staff of Panchayat Samitis in the district. Loans are advanced for opening cattle breeding farms through Panchayat Samitis.

Irrigation Department

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, IRRIGATION, RURAL WORKS DIVISION, PALI—This office was started at Pali in 1971. It is headed by an Executive Engineer under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Rural Works Circle, Jodhpur and is assisted by one Senior Draftsman, one Junior Draftsman, one tracer, one ferroman, one computor, one divisional accountant, one accounts clerk, eight clerks and a few class IV employees. He has under him four sub-divisions located at Sojat, Girolia, Bali and Pali each under an Assistant Engineer. The Assistant Engineers are controlling officers at the sub-divisional level and are responsible for specifications of the works, execution of construction works, and technical supervision in their respective sub-divisions. The staff at all the sub-divisional offices consists of four Assistant Engineers, 16 Engineering subordinates, eight clerks and eight class IV employees.

The Executive Engineer and his subordinates are mainly responsible for execution of various constructional works, dams, canals and tanks in the district. He also attends to work relating to maintenance and repairs of existing tanks, canals and dams. An amount of Rs. 9,14,998 was spent by this office on various construction and repair works during the year 1970–71.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER, IRRIGATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PALI—The Assistant Engineer, Irrigation, Community Development with headquarters at Pali, is responsible to the Development Commissioner, Panchayat and Development, Rajasthan, Jaipur but functions under the immediate control of the Collector, Pali. He is assisted by one clerk and one class IV employee.

The main function of the Assistant Engineer is to provide technical guidance to the Panchayat Samitis for their irrigational construction works. Estimates of construction works, prepared by the Panchayat Samitis are technically approved by the Assistant Engineer before being undertaken and are evaluated after completion of the construction works. At times, he is also required to conduct enquiry and to submit a report about the Panchayat Samitis' construction works if considered necessary by the Collector.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, JAWAI CANALS DIVISION, SUMERPUR—The Dam Division was established in 1947 for the construction of Jawai Dam. Subsequently, in 1952, a Canal division was created and the Jawai Dam Division was merged in the Canal Division in 1956. At present the Jawai Canals Division is headed by an Executive Engineer, with headquarters at Sumerpur. His territorial jurisdiction extends over Pali, Sirohi, Jodhpur, Jalor, Barmer and Jaisalmer districts. He has under him four sub-divisions namely, Jawai Canal Sub-Division, Sumerpur; Minor Irrigation Works Sub-Division, Sirohi; Irrigation Sub-Division, Pali and Irrigation Sub-Division, Jodhpur.

The staff of the sub-divisional offices comprises four Assistant Engineers, 15 engineering subordinates, 31 *Patwaris*, three *Ziledars*, 17 clerks and 18 class IV employees.

The Executive Engineer, Jawai Canals Division, Sumerpur functions under the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Rajasthan, Jaipur. His office at the Divisional level is staffed with one Assistant Engineer (leave reserve), one Computor, one Senior Draftsman, one Junior Draftsman, one tracer, one ferroman, one divisional accountant, an assistant, two accounts clerks and 13 clerks.

The Executive Engineer exercises full administrative control over the functioning of the sub-divisional offices. He inspects works under progress either by the department or through approved contractors in order to ensure execution according to specifications and approved drawings. He keeps constant vigilance over all the tanks and canals lying under his jurisdiction with regard to their construction, maintenance and restoration etc. He maintains a record of rainfall and quantity of water

received in each tank so that he may notify the area to be irrigated with available water. The Assistant Engineers are responsible to him for maintenance of the existing tanks and buildings and execution of new construction works in their respective jurisdiction. They also supervise over proper running of the canals and maintenance of irrigation record crop-cum-season-wise.

The total expenditure incurred on the works executed by the Jawai Canal division, Sumerpur during the period 1967-68 to 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 54.57 lakhs. The total area irrigated during the year 1970-71 was 13,200 hectares.

THE OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, SEI PROJECT DIVISION, SUMERPUR—The Sei Project Division which was established in 1969 is headed by an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Sumerpur. He is assisted in his work by one Assistant Engineer, one Senior Draftsman, one Junior Draftsman, one Tracer, one Ferroman, one divisional accountant, one accounts clerk, eight clerks, one typist and five class IV employees. He functions under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer Irrigation Circle, Ajmer. The Executive Engineer is incharge of the Sei Storage and Division Project which is still under construction. There are four sub-divisions under him which are situated at project site in Udaipur district. Each of the sub-divisions is headed by an Assistant Engineer who is assisted by 4 to 6 Junior Engineers, two clerks and two class IV employees.

The Executive Engineer, Sei Project Division is in-charge of construction works for diversion of Sei river water to Jawai Dam through an underground tunnel whose estimated length would be about 6,776 metres when completed. Diversion of Sei river water to Jawai Dam would increase irrigation potentiality to the tune of about 18,000 acres of additional land in the area. The expenditure incurred during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 was Rs. 41.22 lakhs and Rs. 33.51 lakhs respectively.

Co-operative Department

The Assistant Registrar, who is stationed at Pali, is incharge of the district office of the co-operative department, which was started in 1959. He functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Jodhpur. The Registrar Co-operative Societies, Ja pur is the controlling officer at the State level. At present the Assistant Registrar is assisted by one technical assistant, one Land Valuation Officer, one supervisor, one inspector (handloom), two functional inspectors, four inspectors (industries), one inspector (consumers), one inspector (city) and one inspector (housing). He is also assisted by three assistant inspectors.

The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies is responsible for the registration, organisation, cancellation, liquidation, inspection and enquiries and re-organisation of the co-operative societies. He is administratively empowered to control and co-ordinate all the co-operative societies functioning in the district under the Rajasthan Co-operative Act, 1965. He is also empowered to deal with the arbitration, suppression and imposition of surcharge etc., over the co-operative institutions in the district. He is responsible for the recovery of loans advanced to co-operative societies under the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1965. The Assistant Registrar on deputation to the Central Co-operative Bank as Executive Officer is responsible for the recovery of loans advanced to agricultural credit societies and to other societies by the bank. As Assistant Registrar he is responsible for the recovery of loans advanced by other than the Central Co-operative Bank agencies. He is also responsible to the achievement of targets fixed for the Co-operative Societies in the district.

During the period 1967–68 to 1969–70, 25 new co-operative societies were registered; 108 co-operative societies amalgamated; 33 co-operative societies brought under liquidation and 3 godowns constructed. Besides, a large amount was advanced as loan to various co-operative societies.

Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Pali Zone, Pali

The office of the Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Pali Zone which was established in 1968 is headquartered at Pali and its territorial jurisdiction extends over four districts viz., Pali, Sirohi, Jalor and Barmer. It is administratively controlled by the Chief Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur. The staff of this office comprises one Special Auditor, four audit assistants, 41 inspectors of audit, one accounts clerk, 3 clerks and two class IV employees. The main function of this department is to audit the accounts of the co-operative societies and submit reports thereon to the Chief Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Jaipur.

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department (Building and Roads) has an Assistant Engineer, with headquarters at Pali. The office of the Assistant Engineer was established in 1971. Formerly, for public works purposes, Pali was administratively controlled by the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department Jodhpur[1]. Besides the Assistant Engineer, there are three overseers, four engineering subordinates and 3 clerks on the staff of this office. There are also offices of the Assistant Engineers at Phalna and Bar.

1. An Office of the Executive Engineer P. W. D. was set up at Pali later on.

The work of construction and maintenance of government buildings, roads and bridges in the district is looked after by the Public Works Department. The construction work is undertaken either departmentally or through contractors. The Executive Engineer being a district level officer attends the district level officers' meeting and tenders advice on construction works in the district.

Rajasthan Ground Water Department

The district officer of the Rajasthan Ground Water Department is the Assistant Engineer with headquarters at Pali. His office was started in the district during the year 1968. His territorial jurisdiction extends over Pali and Sirohi districts. He is under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer I (GWB), Jodhpur and is assisted by two supervisors posted at Pali, one accounts clerk, two clerks, one jeep driver, one F. C. Driver, one office peon, one cycle *Sawar*, five chowkidars, 13 cleaners, 9 blasters, 9 borers, 13 drivers of trucks, four drillers, two welders, four mechanics, two fitters and four helpers.

The Assistant Engineer is responsible for blasting of existing wells to increase their water supply capacity, drilling of tube wells in the district and boring of open wells.

Social Welfare Department

The officer in charge of Social Welfare activities in the district is the District Social Welfare-cum-Probation Officer with headquarters at Pali. He functions under the administrative control of the Director, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur. The district office which was established in 1960 has one District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, one accounts clerk, two clerks and two class IV employees.

The District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer is responsible for implementation of various approved schemes to ameliorate the conditions of the Backward classes in the district. The important activities relate to the running of hostels for Backward class students and tailoring centres, grant of scholarships, rehabilitation of Backward classes through grant of housing subsidy, financial assistance for operation of cottage industries, employment assistance, legal aid when needed due to harassment to the Backward classes and pension to old aged and disabled persons. The expenditure incurred by the department during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 2,41,974.

Industries Department

In 1956, the office of the District Industries Officer was established at Pali. Since then, it has been functioning under the District Industries

Officer who is assisted in his work at headquarters by one Industries Extension Officer incharge of Industrial Estate, one Power Loom Inspector, one inspector for weights and measures for Pali and Bali sub divisions, six clerks and six class IV employees. The Industries Extension Officers have also been posted one each at Sumerpur, Phalna and Rani In addition to the Industrial Estates, they also look after the industrial development in the respective Panchayat Samitis. One Assistant Inspector, weights and measures is posted at Sojat who functions for Sojat and Jaitaran. He also acts as ex-officio inspector, shops and commercial establishments. Inspectors are posted at Pali, Sirohi and Sojat. The District Industries Officer administratively functions under the control of the Director, Industries, Jaipur.

The District Office looks after the registration of small scale industries, the inspection of industrial units for the use of controlled raw material, scarce and imported raw material and machinery supplied for manufacturing purposes, allotment of land for industrial sites and provides financial help. He collects lease rent and other charges from units in the industrial area. He participates in meetings, conferences and makes available concessions and facilities such as providing of sheds, land for industrial purposes, exemption from sales tax on raw material, octroi duty exemption and grant of subsidy on consumption of power. Besides, he attends meeting of district level officers and Panchayat Samitis and tenders advice on matters pertaining to industrial activities. The District Industries Officer also functions as Assistant Controller, Weights and Measures. In this capacity, he enforces the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 in the district. He is also responsible for enforcing the Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1964 in towns of the district.

Economics and Statistics Department

The Economics and Statistics Department in the district is represented by a District Statistician with his headquarters at Pali. He is in-charge of Pali and Barmer districts and functions for administrative purposes under the Director of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur. The staff of this district office includes one District Statistician, one statistical assistant, two field inspectors (National Sample Survey), one computor, one clerk and one class IV employee.

The District Statistician is responsible for compilation of the annual plan progress report of the district, preparation of district statistical outline, compilation of quarterly progress reports of the Panchayat Samitis. The office is entrusted with the task of collecting basic statistics regarding

cinemas, prices, employment, irrigation, industries and agricultural wages etc. Besides these activities he conducts various types of sample surveys viz., National Sample Survey, small scale industries survey etc. Collection of agricultural statistics is also his responsibility. He submits various types of returns to the Board of Revenue, Ajmer and supervises crop cutting experiments if asked to do so by the Board of Revenue.

District Employment Office (Exchange)

This office was established in the district in 1957, and is headed by the District Employment Officer with headquarters at Pali. He is assisted by one Junior Employment Officer, one Upper Division Clerk, three lower division clerks and two class IV employees. He functions under the administrative control of the Director of Employment, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The main function of the District Employment Officer is to register unemployed persons seeking employment and to sponsor their candidature against suitable vacancies. The District Officer collects and disseminates employment market information, provides vocational guidance to job seekers and enforces employment exchange (compulsory notification of vacancies) Act, 1959. He also published yearly and quarterly reports on employment market. The expenditure incurred by the district unit during the years 1970-71 was Rs. 32,543.

District Supply Office

A District Supply Officer, headquartered at Pali, is functioning under the administrative control of the Food Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur. He is assisted in his work by one Enforcement Officer, two enforcement inspectors (one each at Pali and Sojat), one accountant, three accounts clerks, three upper division clerks, three lower division clerks and a few class IV employees. Besides the above set-up, tahsildars at Pali, Bali, Sojat, Desuri, Kharchi, Raipur and Jaitaran have been designated as godown officers in their respective tahsils who function administratively for supply work, under the District Supply Officer. One upper division clerk has been provided to assist each godown officer at tahsil headquarters and one at the district headquarters to assist the District Supply Officer.

The District Supply Officer is responsible for enforcement of government rules and regulations regarding foodgrains, sugar, vegetable oil and other essential commodities. He looks after proper distribution of controlled commodities and ensures maintenance of supplies of food grains and sugar to public easily and at the controlled prices. Besides, he assesses and intimates the demand for foodgrains of the area to the State

Food Department. He arranges to distribute foodgrains in the scarcity affected areas through the opening of fair price shops. There were 221 fair price shops functioning in the district during the year 1970-71 for sale of sugar, wheat and coarse grain. The expenditure of the district unit during the year 1970–71 was Rs. 2,38,859.

Public Relations Department

The district office of the Public Relations Department, Rajasthan was established at Pali in 1957 which is administratively under the Director Public Relations, Jaipur.

The District Public Relations Officer collects information on developmental activities in the district and disseminates the same to the public through publication of hand bills, leaflets etc. Sometimes, progress reports on all aspects of the district administration are published in book form to be distributed among the public and concerned public officials, the press and the departmental journals. He propagates Five Year Plans and Government policies through various media of publicity like distribution of literature, audio-visual means, film shows and organising exhibitions etc. He also collects information regarding famines, food shortage and relief works started in the area. He releases press notes to local correspondents for publication and conducts tours of pressmen of the district to various places for collection of news and information. He also acts as press liaison officer of the State Government and makes arrangements for press conferences and for interviews to the journalists and state guests.

The staff of this office includes one District Public Relations Officer, one clerk, one film exhibitor, one driver and a few class IV employees.

A mobile van alongwith one generator, projector and an amplifier has also been provided by the department to the district unit.

Besides the above offices, there are a few others which have headquarters in the adjacent district of Jodhpur or elsewhere but whose jurisdiction extends to this district also such as the office of the Regional Transport Officer, Jodhpur, office of the Deputy Inspectress of Girls Schools, Jodhpur, office of the Mining Engineer, Jodhpur and office of the Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Department, Jodhpur.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Office of the Superintendent, Central Excise, Pali

Collection of excise duty levied on various commodities and checking of smuggling are the main functions of the office. At the district level it is headed by a Superintendent who is assisted by four inspectors,

with other necessary staff. This office was started at Pali in 1967. The erritorial jurisdiction of this office extends over certain specified limits. The immediate control over this office is exercised by the Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Jodhpur. Details of revenue earned by this department from this district are given in Chapter XI.

Income Tax Office, Pali

The office at Pali came into existence in 1963. At the district level it is headed by two Income Tax Officers, two inspectors, one head clerk, nine upper division clerks, two stenographers, four lower division clerks, three peons and two notice servers. The immediate control over this office is exercised by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Jodhpur Range, Jodhpur. The main function of the office is to assess and collect income tax in accordance with the Income Tax Act. An amount of Rs. 30.4 lakhs was collected by this office during the year 1970-71.

Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Pali Division, Pali

This office was started at Pali in 1967. It is headed by a Superintendent who administratively functions under the Post Master General, Rajasthan Circle, Jaipur. This office is responsible for providing postal facilities to the public living in the area. Detailed account of post offices, and their places of location is given in Chapter on Communications.

OTHERS

Rajasthan State Electricity Board

The Rajasthan State Electricity Board is represented in Pali district by the Sub Divisional office of the Assistant Engineer Pali and the office of the Assistant Engineer, Grid Sub-Station, Pali.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ENGINEER, SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE, PALI—This office was established at Pali in 1962. It functions under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, District Division, Jodhpur. At present, the Pali sub-divisional office's jurisdiction extends over Pali, Sojat, Marwar Junction (Kharchi) and Raipur tahsils, each being under the charge of a junior engineer. There are three sub divisions namely, Sub-Division Pali I, Sub-Division Pali II and Sub-Division Sojat.

The Assistant Engineer is assisted in his work by three Junior Engineers, one field mechanic, six linesmen, 26 clerks, seven class four employees, three bill distributors, one mechanic, two drivers, four meter readers, and some helpers. He is responsible for distribution of electric energy and electrification in the area. The sub-divisional office electrified 48 localities and 437 wells (upto March 1971). There are 6,567 consumers of electricity of domestic light, commercial light, industrial light and high

transmission line consumers in the area who are being served by the sub-divisional office. The revenue earned by this office during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 25,00,060.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ENGINEER, GRID SUB-STATION, PALI—In 1965 the office of the Assistant Engineer, Grid Sub-Station was established at Pali under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer (DD), Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jodhpur. The Assistant Engineer, who heads the grid sub-station, Pali looks after the maintenance of the grid sub-station Phalna. He is assisted in his work by two Junior Engineers, seven helpers, two S.S.W., one S.B.A., two clerks and a few class IV employees. The 132 KV Grid Sub-Station Pali was erected in 1970. The Assistant Engineer was also responsible for erection of 66 KV Pali-Phalna line, and 66 KV Grid Sub-Station at Phalna. The Grid Sub-Station at Pali receives electricity from Rana Pratap Sagar Hydel Power Station and feeds power to Phalna, Sojat, Pali and Jodhpur at different KV's. The operation and maintenance of equipments and the 132 KV Pali Bhilwara line is done by the office of the Assisant Engineer. There is also an office of the Assistant Engineer, R.S.E.B. located at Phalna.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As stated earlier the district of Pali was carved out of the areas which were once a part of the Jodhpur State. The municipal administration in Pali dates back to the year 1908 when a Municipal Board was established at Pali town as a result of the measures taken by the former Jodhpur State in the beginning of the present century for the adoption of the system of local self-government[1]. By 1961, municipal administration was extended to three more towns, namely Sojat (in 1915), Bali (in 1940) and Sadri (in 1961)[2]. Till 1940, all the members of municipal boards were nominated but thereafter some members were elected on the basis of a restricted franchise. These municipal boards looked after the work of sanitation and lighting, and granting of permission for the construction of buildings in the towns. For these purposes necessary funds were raised from tax on goods received from outside in the towns and grants-in-aid from the Jodhpur State.

In 1951, the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act was promulgated which defined the powers and functions of municipal institutions in the State. In 1959, the Rajasthan Municipalities Act was passed with the object of bringing uniformity in municipal administration. Under the Act of 1959, the term of members of the municipalities is fixed as three years but is extendable by the State Government for specific reasons. Elections to the municipal boards are held on the basis of universal adult franchise exercised through secret ballot. The municipal area of each town is divided into wards, the number of which is fixed by the Government. Women and persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given special representation to the local bodies. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are elected by the members from among themselves. For administrative convenience some committees such as for Public Health, Sanitation, Taxation and Finance, Town Planning, Water Supply, House Tax and Octroi and Building and Construction Works, are formed consisting of members. One Executive Officer, appointed by the State Government, is responsible for day-to-day administration of the municipality.

1. Source : The office of the Municipal Board, Pali.
2. Source : Offices of the Municipal Boards of Sojat, Bali, Sadri and Pali. Municipalities were set-up in 1975 at Jaitaran, Takhatgarh, Rani, Kharchi, Sumerpur and Nimaj.

The Act empowers a municipality to levy obligatory taxes such as house tax, octroi duty, tax on professions and callings and optional taxes namely, tax on vehicles, toll tax and tax on conservancy services Some other important sources of income are licence fees, revenue from enforcement of by-laws, rent on municipal land and buildings and public donations. The State Government may advance loans and grant subsidy in order to meet financial obligations of the municipalities for implementing specific schemes and projects.

MUNICIPALITIES

Municipal Board, Sadri

The village panchayat, Sadri looked after sanitation etc., prior to coming into existence of a Municipal Board at Sadri in 1961. In the beginning, all the 18 *Panchas* of the village panchayat were nominated as members of the Municipal Board through a notification of the Government. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Bali was appointed its chairman. A Secretary to the Municipal Board was also appointed for execution of day-to-day functions. Besides, five sub-committees viz , (i) Public Health, Sanitation and Lighting Committee, (ii) Finance and Taxation Committee, (iii) Land Development Committee, (iv) House Building Committee and (v) Executive Committee were also organised to assist in the execution of municipal functions.

The first elections to the Municipal Board on the basis of universal adult franchise and secret ballot were held in 1964, and 12 members were elected. During these elections the town was divided into nine wards out of which three wards were double-member with a seat reserved in each for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The 12 elected members co-opted two women members. The elected members functioned till 1967 when an administrator was appointed by the State Government who functioned till 1970. The second elections to the Municipal Board were held in 1970, the number of elected members remaining the same. The chairman and vice-chairman were elected by the members from among themselves.

The population in the municipal area of Sadri in 1971 was 14,660. The area of the municipality was notified by the State Government in 1968. The present area reported by the Municipal Board is 85.52 sq. km. The office of the Municipal Board, Sadri is housed in its own building which is located in the heart of the town. The Municipal Board employs 23 persons who are working in the four sections viz., general administration (3), tax collection (5), sanitation (13), and miscellaneous (2). The details of activities of the municipality are given as follows :

SANITATION—In all 13 sweepers, both male and female, and a Jamadar are employed to clean the streets of the town every day. The sullage is carted out of the town through a tractor owned by the municipality. Besides, there are four hand carts and a bullock cart for collecting and carting out the refuse.

In the town, there are both open surface and closed drains. Open surface drains in the main market have been constructed during the last three years.

STREET LIGHTING—The municipality has provided three fluorescent tubes and 340 electric lamps for street lighting.

WATER SUPPLY—The residents of Sadri receive water supply from water reservoir constructed by the Public Health Engineering Department. Pipe line has been laid in the town and private connections issued to consumers. There are 20 public hydrants in the municipal area. In addition to public taps, four water tanks are being maintained for animals by the municipality.

ROADS—Construction of municipal roads and their maintenance is the responsibility of the municipality. The Municipal Board of Sadri has constructed stone roads in major part of the town while in the remaining area the construction work is in progress.

The Municipal Board has also constructed a platform for meetings in the public park and the Municipal Board building.

MISCELLANEOUS—It also maintains a public park, one bus stand, one vegetable market, one cattle pound and five public latrines. No specific scheme of town planning for Sadri municipal area has yet been undertaken.

FINANCIAL POSITION—The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Municipal Board during the years 1965–66 to 1969–70[1] :

('00 Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1965–66	352	478
1966–67	743	745
1967–68	677	895
1968–69	896	1 156
1969–70	1,283	1,156

1. *Nagarpalika Samank*, 1966 and 1969-70, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

SOURCES OF INCOME—In 1970–71, the income (provisional) of the Municipal Board was Rs. 11,881 from house tax, Rs. 19,807 from octroi, Rs. 3,711 from licence fees, Rs. 49,472 from sale of municipal land and Rs. 10,439 from municipal property and rent. The amount of grant-in-aid received by the Municipal Board from the State Government during the period 1966–67 to 1970–71 is given below[1] :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1966–67	5,200
1967–68	6,300
1968–69	—
1969–70	12,600
1970–71	6,300

Municipal Board, Bali

Established in 1940 by the erstwhile Jodhpur State Government, the total number of the members of the municipality was 13, all being nominated. In the year 1947, elective system was introduced. Under the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951 adult franchise was granted to the citizens of the town. At present (1970–71), the town is divided into 9 wards, eight of them being single-member and one double-member with one seat reserved for Scheduled Castes. Two women members are co-opted by the elected members. The area of the Municipal Board has been notified by the State Government as 43.30 sq. km. The population of the town in 1971, was 11,821. The office of the Municipal Board is housed in a private rented building. The Municipal Board employs 32 persons on its staff who function under the control of an Executive Officer appointed by the State Government. The work of the Municipal Board is carried through three sections viz., General Administration, Taxation and Miscellaneous. Some of its activities are given below :

SANITATION—21 sweepers are employed by the Municipal Board who clean the streets daily. One tractor removes refuse from the town. Phenyl and other disinfectants are used to disinfect the municipal drains.

STREET LIGHTING—The Municipal Board arranges for the street lighting which involved an expenditure of Rs. 7,419 during the year 1970-71. The number of street lights was 210 electric bulbs and 40 fluorescent tubes.

WATER SUPPLY—Water in the town is obtained from the water reservoir maintained by the Public Health Engineering Department. It was constructed in 1970. There are 15 public hydrants at important public

1. *Nagarpalika Samank*, 1966 and 1969–70.

places. Besides, there are five small water tanks for animals for which nominal amount is paid as charges to the Public Health Engineering Department. There are twenty wells in the town whose water is also used by the inhabitants since the water supply from the reservoir is not sufficient. Pipe line has been laid in the town and private connections are given to consumers.

ROADS—Construction of municipal roads in the town and their maintenance are under the control of the Municipality. Municipal roads in Bali are paved with stone; however, during 1970-71, some were being carpeted with coal tar. The total length of roads and streets constructed by the Board and maintained by the State Government in the town is 14 km. Apart from these, no other notable construction work was undertaken during the preceding five years.

MISCELLANEOUS—The board maintains a small public garden, one bus stand and one cattle pound. No specific scheme of town planning for Bali Municipality area is under execution.

FINANCIAL POSITION—The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Municipal Board during the last five years[1] :

('00 Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1965-66	450	442
1966-67	537	821
1967-68	642	718
1968-69	534	854
1969-70	723	714

SOURCES OF INCOME—The main sources of income of the Board are house tax, octroi duty, licence fees and income from sale of municipal land. In 1970-71, Rs. 11,876 were realised as house tax. The Municipal Board, Bali was in receipt of Rs. 9,500 as grant-in-aid from the State Government in 1970-71.

Municipal Board, Sojat

The Municipal Board at Sojat was established in 1915. The population of the town in 1971 was 16,628. The municipal limits of Sojat were notified by the State Government in 1951, which extend over an area of 33.24 sq. km. The municipal office is housed in an old building of the State Government. The first elections to the municipality were held in the

1. *Nagarpalika Samank*, 1967-70, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

year 1953 under the provisions of the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951. In all it had 14 members, twelve men being elected and two women members being co-opted. The town of Sojat was divided into four wards for election purposes, two of them being double-member and two four-member. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the municipality were elected by the members from among themselves. In 1957, the number of elected members was raised from 12 to 14. At present (1970-71), the town has 13 wards, one seat each in two of the double-member wards being reserved for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Thus, the present membership is 17 including co-opted women members. The last elections to the municipality were held in 1970.

The work of the Municipal Board is carried on through four sections–public health and sanitation, taxation, establishment and miscellaneous. Besides the Executive Officer, the staff consists of an assistant inspector, three *Nakedars* (guards), three assistant *Nakedars*, three *Naka* peons, three office clerks, one assistant inspector (sanitary), one Jamadar, 22 sweepers (both male and female), five class IV employees, two helpers for water hut and one helper for gardening. Some of the Municipal Board activities are given below :

SANITATION—A tractor along with three bullock carts and eight hand trollies collect the rubbish and the night soil and transport it out of the town. 22 sweepers have been employed for sanitation and conservancy work. Surface drains have been laid in the main streets and markets of the town. 110 public latrines and 13 urinals are constructed for the convenience of the citizens. The expenditure on sanitation incurred by the municipality was Rs. 14,800 during 1970-71.

STREET LIGHTING—Till 1954, 45 kerosene lanterns were lit for street lighting. At present, there are 50 fluorescent tubes, one mercury lamp and 130 bulbs on the street lamp posts. The municipality spent an amount of Rs. 14,000 for electric charges* for street lighting during the year 1970-71.

WATER SUPPLY—A water reservoir in Sojat was constructed by the Public Health Engineering Department which is providing water supply to the town. The Municipal Board maintains public hydrants. In all, Rs. 15,820 were spent by the Board for installation and maintenance of public hydrants* during the year 1970-71. One water hut (*Pyao*) is also maintained by the municipality.

ROADS—Roads in the municipal area have been constructed by the Municipal Board, Sojat which is responsible for their maintenance also.

* Provisional figures supplied by the Municipal Board, Sojat.

The municipal roads are both, metalled and unmetalled, their total length being 21 km.

Surface drains constructed in the town till 1970–71 measured 5 km. in length. A waiting hall on the bus-stand being maintained by the municipality was constructed by private donation of Rs. 25,000.

MISCELLANEOUS—The Municipal Board runs a small reading room which remains open only in the evenings. Three dailies and two magazines are subscribed for this reading room. A bus stand and a rest house are being maintained by the municipality. There are two municipal public parks viz., Nehru Park and Ramleela Park constructed by the Board in 1964–65 and 1966–67 respectively. No scheme of town planning for the municipal area has yet been undertaken.

FINANCIAL POSITION—The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Municipal Board during the last five years[1] :

('00 Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1965–66	352	478
1966–67	743	745
1967–68	677	895
1968–69	896	1,156
1969–70	1,283	1,156

SOURCES OF INCOME—The main sources of income (provisional) of the municipality in 1970–71 were house tax (Rs. 12,800), Octroi (Rs. 56,114), Sanitary tax (Rs. 3,152), Vehicles Tax (Rs. 196) and income from tehbazari (Rs. 1,947). The Municipal Board received Rs. 16,500 as grant-in-aid from the State Government during 1970–71.

Municipal Board, Pali

The Municipal Board, Pali was established in 1908. Prior to it, a small conservancy establishment was maintained in the town. The expenditure on this conservancy establishment was met partly from a monthly grant by the Government and partly from subscriptions from leading merchants. This is the oldest Municipal Board in the district. The area of the municipality was notified by the State Government in 1959. It[2] is 12.95 sq. km The population of Pali town in 1971 was 49,834. The office of the Municipal Board, Pali is housed in its own building.

In 1947, elections on restricted franchise were held for the first

1. *Nagarpalika Samank*, 1966 and 1969–70, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. *ibid.*

time. The system of universal adult frachise in all municipal elections was introduced after the passing of the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951. Under the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959 some changes in the functioning of the Municipal Board, Pali were introduced, notable among them being appointment of the Executive Officer by the State Government. Formerly, under the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act of 1951, he used to be appointed by the municipality itself. For purposes of elections the municipal area was divided into as many wards as there were general seats fixed for the municipality by the Government. Composition of committees viz., Executive, Finance, Health and Sanitation, Building and Works, Rules and By-laws and Public Conveyance Committees was made obligatory. At present, the town is divided into 20 wards, out of which three wards are double-member with one seat in each reserved for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes. In addition to 23 elected members, two women members are co-opted by the elected members. Like all other Municipal Boards in the district, it also functions under the general control of the Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The Municipal Board employs 249 persons working in the following sections, namely General Administration (18), Tax collection (41), Public Health and Sanitation (174), Lighting (1), Water Supply (1), Library (2), Cattle Pound (1), Gardening (9) and Public Works and Repairs (2).

SANITATION—154 sweepers (males 99, females 55) are employed to clean the streets once a day. Refuse and sullage of the town are removed with the help of tractors (2), trucks (2), trollies (6) and hand trollies (150). Phenyl and powder disinfectants are used to disinfect the municipal drains.

LIGHTING—The number of municipal lights in 1970–71 was 911 out of which 465 were fluorescent tubes and mercury lights. The street lighting involved an expenditure of Rs. 49,382 during 1970–71. The lighting work of municipal lamp posts is supervised by an inspector (lighting).

WATER SUPPLY—Filtered water to the inhabitants is supplied from the water works being maintained by the State Public Health Engineering Department. The water reservoir was constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,55,000. There are 325 public stand posts and eight water tanks for animals, maintained by the Municipal Board. Besides, there are 2,387 consumers' connections in the town. The Municipal Board spent Rs. 12,390 on the maintenance of street taps etc. in 1970–71. Water supply from public stand posts is supervised by an overseer. Water is supplied for three hours in the morning and two hours in the evening.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS—The Board has constructed 38.5 km. long roads in the town. The length of the pucka drains constructed by the

municipality is 30 km. Besides, there is a pucka drain, 2 km. in length, through which dirty water is drained out of the town. Other public utility works constructed are as follows :

1. Buildings of octroi check posts at Railway Station, Bus Stand, Jodhpur Road, Sojat Road, Sumerpur Road and Mandia Road.
2. Construction of water huts at Surana, Verdia, Sumerpur Road, Ram Leela Maidan, Jalori Gate, Pancholi Road and Meru Ghat etc.
3. Construction of bus stand including four shops for commercial purposes, residential building for municipal employees, tonga stand and Chimnee Ram Rest House.
4. Construction of Lal Bahadur Shastri Town Hall including three motor garages, one residential quarter and a chowkidar's hut.
5. Cattle pound for cows and dogs.
6. Water tanks namely Jhalarva, Gangaba, Uchaibao and Kalabao.
7. Public bath rooms near cremation grounds, railway station and Panchaolai.
8. Public meeting hall near Dhan Mandi.
9. Rawan Ka Chabutra (a resting place).
10. Library Building.

The Municipal Board has installed three statues of Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Jai Narain Vyas, the late freedom fighter and Chief Minister of Rajasthan and Pandit Nehru and constructed a circle (central point at a crossing of four roads) at bus stand in the town. One statute of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri has been installed outside the Municipal Board building.

MISCELLANEOUS—18 flush latrines and 208 dry latrines have been constructed at different places in the town for public use. 26 urinals are also available at different places. In order to improve the living conditions of Harijans, four localities namely Thakkar Bapa Colony, Mela Darwaja Colony, Surajpole Colony and Bapu Nagar Colony have been developed. Facilities of water supply, electricity and allotment of residential plots have been extended in these colonies. The Municipal Board maintains public parks namely Gandhi Balodyan, Nehru Balodyan, Swami Dayanand Park, Madhu Park, Public Park on Kucheri Road and Pandit Laxmi Narain Park at the railway station. No specific scheme of town planning has yet been undertaken for the municipal area of Pali.

FINANCIAL POSITION—The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Municipal Board during the years 1965-66 to 1969-70[1] :

1. *Nagarpalika Samank*, 1966 and 1969-70, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

('00 Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1965–66	9,750	11,259
1966–67	6,745	7,414
1967–68	6,535	6,929
1968–69	8,710	8,855
1969–70	9,051	8,441

SOURCES OF INCOME—The main sources of income of the municipality are house tax, octroi, income from licences, and by-laws, income from municipal buildings, land rent, sale of compost, income from cattle pound and food adultration fines, fines under Municipal Act and other Acts, sale of land and grant-in-aid from government. The amount of grant-in-aid received from the State Government, by the Pali Municipal Board during the period 1966-67 to 1970-71 is given below[1] :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1966–67	24,500
1967–68	49,500
1968–69	—
1969–70	—
1970–71	91,700

PANCHAYATS

In the rural areas local bodies called Panchayats served the community interests of inhabitants by deciding petty civil and criminal cases according to the customary laws, but these bodies were neither properly constituted nor did they have official powers. Their decisions were carried out because they had the strength of social sanctions behind them. However, panchayats were not concerned with performance of municipal functions which have now been devolved upon them.

It was not till the early 1940's that the government of the erstwhile Jodhpur State considered the establishment of village panchayats. In 1945, the Marwar Gram Panchayat Act was promulgated and panchayats were formed in every big village having a population of over one thousand. Village panchayats existed in districts (administrative units) including Sojat, Bali, Desuri, Jaitaran and Pali under former Jodhpur State. After the formation of Rajasthan, village panchayats in the area functioned under the Rajasthan Village Panchayat Act, 1951. In October 1953, the

1. *Nagarpalika Samank*, 1966 and 1969-70.

Rajasthan Panchayat Act came into force and village panchayats and tahsil panchayats were established. According to the provisions of the Act, every village or a group of villages having a population between 4,000 and 8,000 formed a panchayat. Each panchayat circle was divided into wards and a panch was elected from each ward. The system of adult franchise through a secret ballot was introduced in the panchayat elections. The panchayats performed functions relating to sanitation and public health, street lighting, registration of births and deaths, regulation of local fairs and rural water supply etc. After the advent of the Community Development Programme in 1952-53, these panchayats were utilised as agencies for implementing development programmes at the village level. The panchayats were also vested with some judicial powers and could try petty civil cases and exercise third class magisterial powers. They could also impose fines up to a maximum of Rs. 15 in administrative cases and upto Rs. 50 in judicial cases.

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION—With the coming into force of the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959 which introduced the system of the Democratic Decentralisation in Rajasthan, the tahsil panchayts were abolished and their place was taken by the Panchayat Samitis. The jurisdiction of these Panchayat Samitis coincided with the development blocks. At the district level, Zila Parishads were established which co-ordinated local development activities for the whole district. Under the new Act of 1959, panchayats were re-delimited and made co-terminus with the smallest unit of revenue administration viz., *Patwar* circle with a population between 1,500 and 2,000. Panchayats under the new scheme were divested of the judicial functions and Nyaya Panchayats, vested with judicial powers, were constituted.

Elections under the new set-up were first held in 1960 on the basis of universal adult suffrage through secret ballot. The table given below shows the names of Panchayat Samitis and number of Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats in Pali district[1] :

Panchayat Samiti	No. of village Panchayats	No. of Nyaya Panchayats
1. Sojat	34	6
2. Rani Station	31	5
3. Jaitaran	31	6
4. Rohat	17	3
5. Kharchi	46	9
6. Sumerpur	31	5

1. Source : Panchayat and Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

1	2	3
7. Pali	22	4
8. Raipur	29	5
9. Bali	36	7
10. Desuri	21	4

Organisation of Panchayats

Under the existing law the number of *Panchas* in panchayats varies from eight to fifteen according to population. The term of a panchayat is three years which can be extended by the State Government. Elections are held on the basis of adult franchise by secret ballot. The area of the panchayat is divided into wards from which *Panchas* are elected. The number of *Panchas* is fixed by the government.

Functions of Panchayats

The functions of the village panchayats are mainly developmental, municipal and administrative. At present, the main emphasis is laid on agricultural development. However, village panchayats are expected to organise the village community for economic, social, cultural and educational betterment.

Functionaries of Panchayats

Among functionaries of the village panchayats are included one Sarpanch, one Secretary (he functions for a group of 3-5 panchayats) and a Gram Sevak. The Sarpanch is an elected member and functions as Chairman of the Panchayat. The Secretary, appointed by the Panchayat and Development Department, executes the orders passed by the Sarpanch. The Gram Sevak assists in developmental activities.

Financial resources

Panchayats have been empowered to levy taxes on vehicles, buildings, commercial crops and to impose octroi duty on import of goods in the area. They get income from fees, fines and grazing charges. Panchayats also receive grant-in-aid from the State Government. The budget of a panchayat is approved by the concerned Panchayat Samiti. However, panchayats can plan to incur expenditure within their own resources.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

The Panchayat Samitis established under the Democratic Decentralisation Scheme in 1959, are primary units for planning and local development at the block level. There are ten Panchayat Samitis in the district, namely, Sojat, Rohat, Kharchi, Rani Station, Raipur, Sumerpur, Pali, Bali, Desuri and Jaitaran.

Organisation

A Panchayat Samiti consists of ex-officio members (Sarpanchas, M.L.A.'s and S. D. O. etc.), co-opted members (women members and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes) and associate members (Chairmen of the Service Co-operative Societies etc.). The term of office of a Panchayat Samiti is three years but it can be extended by the State Government. Some Standing Committees, each consisting of seven members, such as Finance, Taxation, Production, Administration and Education are constituted by each Panchayat Samiti. These committees help in formulation and implementation of development plans of the Panchayat Samitis.

Functions and functionaries

Panchayat Samitis are responsible for developmental activities within their areas, the most important being the activities relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, public health, medical relief, local amenities etc. Among the functionaries of a Panchayat Samiti are included one Pradhan, one Vikas Adhikari, some Extension Officers, one vaccinator and one overseer and necessary ministerial staff. The Sub-Divisional Officer of the area of a Panchayat Samiti is the ex-officio member of the Panchayat Samiti. His duty is to coordinate the activities of the Panchayats and the Panchayat Samiti and concerned government departments for effective implementation of developmental activities. He helps the Panchayat Samiti in formulation of developmental programmes and provides the technical and administrative guidance. He periodically informs the Collector about the progress of work done by the Panchayat Samitis.

Financial resources

These consist of state grants, peoples' participation in the form of labour contributions, taxes on trades, fairs, professions and industries, entertainment cess, rent on agricultural land, cess on land revenue and primary education and loans advanced by the State Government. Each Panchayat Samiti frames its budget with the approval of the Zila Parishad of the area. The names of panchayats, number of villages and population in each Panchayat Samiti are given in Appendix I.

A brief account of each Panchayat Samiti in the Pali district is given below[1] :

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, SOJAT—It was established in 1959 and consists of 34 village panchayats. The names of the village panchayats, number of villages under each panchayat and their population (1961) are given in Appendix I.

1. Figures given in the description are provisional having been supplied by the concerned Panchayat Samitis.

Among the members of the Panchayat Samiti are included 34 Sarpanchas of the panchayats in the area, two co-opted members of the Scheduled Castes, two co-opted women members, two associate members from co-operatives, two associate members from marketing societies, two members of Legislative Assembly and one associate member (official). Besides, the Panchayat Samiti is headed by a Pradhan who is elected by the members. There are five Standing Committees in the Samiti namely, Administration Committee, Appeals Committee, Public Health Committee, Education Committee and Production Committee. These committees except the Administration and Appeals Committees, are responsible for framing and planning of development programmes for their respective spheres of activities.

The staff of the Samiti comprises one Vikas Adhikari, one Agriculture Extension Officer, two Education Extension Officers, one Co-operative Extension Officer, 12 village level workers, 163 teachers, one vaccinator, two stockmen, two accounts clerks, seven clerks, one motor driver and ten class four employees.

In 1971, it had under its control 80 primary schools. Seven upper primary schools, four middle schools and one higher secondary school in the Panchayat Samiti area are controlled by the Education Department of the State Government. The Samiti in its territorial limits has one primary health centre, three sub-centres, five *Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas* and four family planning sub-centres. It has two police stations, and one dak bungalow in the area within its jurisdiction.

The chief produce in the Samiti area includes wheat, barley, gram, *Bajra, Jowar*, maize, *Til, Moong*, cotton and *Zira*.

Some of the physical achievements of the Panchayat Samiti during the year 1969–70 are given in Appendix II.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti during the years 1960–61 to 1970–71 : (Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960–61	6,39,589	6,46,766
1961–62	8,20,228	8,73,807
1962–63	9,45,454	6,47,480
1963–64	7,09,418	7,45,023
1964–65	8,99,936	7,37,758
1965–66	10,09,186	10,82,709
1966–67	13,41,774	11,34,288
1967–68	11,86,682	16,29,564
1968–69	12,39,447	13,09,078
1969–70	15,50,713	15,57,970
1970–71	16,25,216	15,34,034

Among the important sources of revenue of the Samiti are included profession tax, entertainment tax, cess on land revenue, income from sale of hides and grant-in-aid from the State Government.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, RANI STATION—The Panchayat Samiti of Rani Station was established in 1959. It includes 31 village panchayats. The names of panchayats, number of villages in the panchayats and their population in 1961 are given in Appendix I.

Headed by a Pradhan, the Panchayat Samiti comprises 31 Sarpanchas, two co-opted members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, two co-opted women members, two associate members (official), two associate members (non-official) and two members of the Legislative Assembly. There are five Standing Committees constituted by the Samiti through which the policies and programmes of the Samiti are implemented; these are : (i) Committee on Administration, Finance, Taxation and Appeals (5), (ii) Committee on Agriculture, Irrigation and Co-operation (7), (iii) Committee on Education and Social Education (4), (iv) Committee on Animal Husbandry and Rural Water Supply (6) and (v) Committee on Public Health (3)[1].

The staff of the Panchayat Samiti comprises one Vikas Adhikari, two Agriculture Extension Officers, two Education Extension Officers, one Co-operative Extension Officer, 15 village level workers, one vaccinator, 122 teachers, seven clerks, two accounts clerks, two drivers, ten group panchayat secretaries, one work charge blaster and 11 class IV employees (5 in office and 6 in schools).

The Panchayat Samiti controls 58 primary schools. Besides, there are eight middle schools, one police station, one primary health centre in the Panchayat Samiti area being controlled by the State Government. It also runs two libraries and two reading rooms. It organises a cattle fair annually at Jawali. The principal crops in this area are barley, wheat, maize, *Jowar*, cotton and oilseeds.

The income of the Panchayat Samiti, Rani Station consists of state grants, people's participation in the form of voluntary labour, income from appeals, income from tractor and blasting machine, contracts given for collection and sale of bones in the Panchayat Samiti area, entertainment tax (on shows and entertainment programmes in the area), income from agriculture farm of the Panchayat Samiti and profession tax etc. The income and expenditure of the Panchayat Samiti during the years 1960–61 to 1970–71 are given as follows[2] :

1. Number of members given in brackets.
2. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Rani Station.

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960–61	4,56,880	5,12,116
1961–62	4,09,802	4,06,626
1962–63	6,15,156	3,87,044
1963–64	5,45,831	5,30,483
1964–65	5,74,163	5,28,295
1965–66	9,06,951	8,40,506
1966–67	4,66,719	7,44,567
1967–68	6,17,331	6,53,922
1968–69	6,87,389	7,05,742
1969–70	5,24,780	7,16,117
1970–71	10,60,153	6,81,649

Some of the physical achievements of the Panchayat Samiti during the year 1969–70 are given in Appendix II.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, JAITARAN—This Panchayat Samiti was established in 1959 and it comprises 31 village panchayats. The names of the village panchayats, number of villages in each and their population (1961) are given in Appendix I.

Among the members of the Panchayat Samiti are included one Pradhan, 31 Sarpanchas, one associate member (official) three associate members (non-official), four co-opted members (two women and two persons of the Scheduled Castes) and one member of the Legislative Assembly. Four Standing Committees have been constituted by the Samiti to implement its policies and programmes; these are committees on (i) Administration, Finance and Taxation (7 members), (ii) Production (6 members), (iii) Education (8 members) and (iv) Social Services (7 members).

The staff of the Panchayat Samiti comprises one Vikas Adhikari, one Agriculture Extension Officer, one Co-operative Extension Officer, one Education Extension Officer, one stockman (animal husbandry), ten village level workers, one vaccinator, 136 teachers, four clerks, two accounts clerks, one driver, one surveyor and 12 (4 in the office and 8 in the primary schools) class IV employees.

Panchayat Samiti controls 63 primary schools. Eleven upper primary schools, one secondary school and two higher secondary schools in the area are controlled by the State Education Department. There are two dispensaries, one primary health centre, three sub-centres, three family planning sub-centres, eight *Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas* and two police stations in the Panchayat Samiti area. The principal crops in this area are wheat,

barley, gram, groundnut, *Bajra*, *Jowar*, cotton, maize and oilseeds. A cattle fair is organised annually at Nimbaj by the Samiti.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti for the last eleven years ending 1970–71[1] :

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960–61	4,48,254	5,24,446
1961–62	5,05,352	4,50,084
1962–63	8,23,904	5,00,468
1963–64	6,27,145	6,55,846
1964–65	6,53,570	5,17,868
1965–66	5,73,165	6,24,473
1966–67	6,82,572	6,89,634
1967–68	5,10,180	7,48,666
1968–69	6,52,652	6,62,163
1969–70	7,58,193	9,67,500
1970–71	10,67,517	9,25,048

The main sources of income of the Samiti are grants from the State Government, people's participation in the form of voluntary labour, income from appeals, entertainment tax, cess on primary education, income from contracts for collection and sale of bones etc. and share from collection of land revenue.

Some of the achievements of the Samiti during the year 1969–70 are given in Appendix II.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, ROHAT—It was established in 1959. There are 17 Panchayats in the Samiti area. The names of village panchayats, number of villages included in village panchayats and their population are given in Appendix I. The Panchayat Samiti is composed of 25 persons of whom 17 are Sarpanchas, one associate official member, five co-opted members and one member of the legislative assembly. The Samiti has four Standing Committees for Administration and Finance, Production Programmes, Education and Social Services.

The staff of the Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, one Agriculture Extention Officer, one Education Extension Officer, one Co-operative Extension Officer, one Animal Husbandry Officer, ten village level workers, one vaccinator, 83 teachers, two accounts clerks, seven clerks, one driver and five class IV employees.

There are 48 primary schools under the control of the Panchayat

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Jaitaran.

Samiti. It has one police station, one primary health centre at Rohat, one veterinary hospital, two *Unani* dispensaries and three primary health sub-centres. Wheat, barley, *Moth*, *Bajra*, *Jowar* and *Til* are the principal crops of the area.

The income of the Panchayat Samiti accrues from entertainment tax, tax on professions, cess on primary education, share from collection of land revenue, income from cattle fair and income from contracts for collection and sale of bones etc. The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti during the period 1960–61 to 1970–71[1] :

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960–61	3,70,456	3,31,453
1961–62	3,85,960	4,02,024
1962–63	6,15,361	3,84,611
1963–64	5,98,829	4,52,276
1964–65	7,19,227	4,67 087
1965–66	3,64,967	6,12,706
1966–67	4,18,836	4,29,147
1967–68	4,18,836	7,21,128
1968–69	5,81,511	5,15,745
1969–70	4,70,302	6,88,797
1970–71	6,29,854	4,68,462

Some of the physical achievements of the Panchayat Samiti for the year 1969–70 are given in Appendix II.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, KHARCHI—It was established in 1959. There are 46 village panchayats functioning under the jurisdiction of the Samiti. The names of villages panchayats, number of villages and their population in 1961 are given in Appendix I. The Samiti consists of 55 members which include among others 46 Sarpanchas, one associate official member two associate non-official members, three co-opted members and one member of the Legislative Assembly. The Samiti has five Standing Committees which are usually composed of six to seven members each. These committees relate to activities such as Administration and Finance, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Education, Public Health and Water Supply and Co-operation and Cottage Industries.

The staff of the Panchayat Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, one Animal Husbandry Extension Officer, one Agriculture Extension Officer, one Education Extension Officer, one Co-operative Extension Officer,

1. Source : The office of the Panchayat Samiti, Rohat.

15 village level workers, one vaccinator, 156 teachers, seven clerks, two accounts clerks, one driver, six class IV employees and fifteen group secretaries of village panchayats.

The main sources of income of the Samiti are share from collection of land revenue, primary education cess, income from contracts for collection and sale of bones and grants from the State Government. The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti during the years 1960–61 to 1970–71[1] :

(Rs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960–61	6,79,448	7,02,702
1961–62	8,67,388	8,12,652
1962–63	8,22,402	3,37,849
1963–64	6,01,024	7,63,694
1964–65	6,30,521	7,18,579
1965–66	8,76,260	8,65,885
1966–67	10,94,689	9,63,927
1967–68	13,69,962	19,94,768
1968–69	11,41,261	12,13,597
1969–70	13,72,851	14,82,232
1970–71	20,77,109	19,41,476

Some of the physical achievements of the Samiti during the year 1969–70 are given in Appendix II.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, SUMERPUR—It came into existence in 1959 with headquarters at Sumerpur. There are 31 village panchayats under the jurisdiction of the Samiti. The names of village panchayats, number of villages and their population are given in Appendix I. Members of the Panchayat Samiti include 31 Sarpanchas, 5 non-official co-opted members and one member of the Legislative Assembly. The Panchayat Samiti has constituted four Standing Committees relating to Administration and Finance, Production, Education and Social Services. Each of the Standing Committees is composed of seven members. The Samiti is headed by a Pradhan elected by the Sarpanchas.

The staff of the Samiti comprises one Vikas Adhikari, two Education Extension Officers, 15 village level workers, 175 teachers, one Agriculture Extension Officer, one Co-operative Extension Officer, one vaccinator, seven clerks, two accounts clerks, one driver and five class IV employees.

Some of the achievements of the Panchayat Samiti during the year 1969–70 have been detailed in Appendix II.

1. Source : The office of the Panchayat Samiti, Kharchi.

The sources of income of the Samiti are entertainment tax, share from collection of land revenue and income from contracts for collection and sale of bones etc. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti during the period 1960-61 to 1970-71 :

(Rs).

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960–61	6,45,005	7,64,441
1961–62	7,26,875	5,73,354
1962–63	8,67,076	6,77,662
1963–64	8,74,658	8,63,982
1964–65	10,06,010	6,76,995
1965–66	14,18,770	14,66,733
1966–67	17,91,105	14,86,747
1967–68	12,98,136	16,95,901
1968–69	10,21,208	12,44,547
1969–70	7,52,231	10,97,347
1970–71	17,91,467	14,15,511

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, PALI—It was established in 1959 and consists of 22 village panchayats. The names of village panchayats, number of villages and their population (1961) are given in Appendix I.

There are in all 34 members of the Panchayat Samiti out of whom 22 are Sarpanchas, one associate official member, six co-opted members and one member of the Legislative Assembly. The Samiti is headed by a Pradhan and has four Standing Committees namely, (a) Administration, Finance and Taxation Committee, (b) Animal Husbandry and Agriculture Committee, (c) Education and Social Education Committee and (d) Social Welfare and Public Health Committee. Each of these committees is composed of seven members.

The staff of the Samiti comprises one Vikas Adhikari, one Extension Officer (co-operative), one Extension Officer (education), one Extension Officer (animal husbandry), one Extension Officer (agriculture), one vaccinator, two lady social workers, ten village level workers, one Nutrition Extension Officer (woman), seven clerks, two accounts clerks, 102 teachers, two drivers, one stockman, one poultry demonstrator and five class IV employees.

There are 51 primary schools under the control of the Panchayat Samiti. Besides, two middle schools and two secondary schools in the area are under the control of the Education Department. The Samiti has a

police station, one dispensary and primary health centre with three sub-centres. In 1969, an exhibition was organised in order to augment agricultural production. Wheat, barley, *Jowar* and *Bajra* are the principal crops of the area.

Some of the achievements of the Samiti during the year 1969-70 are given in Appendix II.

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Panchayat Samiti during the years 1960-61 to 1970-71[1] :

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960–61	5,46,471	4,97,957
1961–62	4,73,035	4,93,614
1962–63	7,53,667	5,35,151
1963–64	5,99,227	5,98,879
1964–65	7,81,161	5,28,397
1965–66	6,20,276	4,73,735
1966–67	3,26,341	7,90,921
1967–68	8,00,206	6,74,220
1968–69	4,86,924	5,60,799
1969–70	5,84,871	8,05,781
1970–71	10,10,716	7,46,518

The income of the Panchayat Samiti accrues from share from collection of land revenue, income from contracts for collection and sale of bones, income from tractor, income from cattle fair and state grants.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, BALI—It was established in 1959. It comprises 36 village panchayats. The names of village panchayats, number of villages included in these panchayats and their population are given in Appendix I. The Panchayat Samiti is composed of 45 members of whom 36 are Sarpanchas, six co-opted members and two members of the Legislative Assembly. The Panchayat Samiti is headed by a Pradhan who is elected by the Sarpanchas. The Samiti has four Standing Committees namely (a) Finance and Taxation, (b) Animal Husbandry, (c) Social Services and (d) Education and Social Education.

The staff of the Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, one Extension Officer (agriculture), two Extension Officers (education), one Extension Officer (co-operative), two stockmen, 27 village level workers, 149 teachers, one vaccinator, one driver, 7 clerks, two accounts clerks and 5 class IV employees.

1. Source : The Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Pali.

The Samiti controls 60 primary schools. There is a private college, 9 middle schools, 5 secondary schools, one library, one primary health centre, 3 dispensaries, 3 primary health sub-centres, ten *Ayurvedic* dispensaries and one dak bungalow in the Samiti area. The principal crops of the Samiti area are cotton, wheat, maize, *Bajra*, *Til* and groundnut etc.

The income of the Panchayat Samiti accrues from entertainment tax, taxes on professions, share from collection of land revenue and income from contracts for collection and sale of bones. The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti during the period 1960-61 to 1970-71[1] :

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960–61	6,89,200	5,82,508
1961–62	6,06,250	7,27,572
1962–63	10,05,060	5,17,030
1963–64	6,45,680	4,62,565
1964–65	4,62,000	4,14,031
1965–66	4,08,550	3,88,199
1966–67	5,00,000	4,70,001
1967–68	3,41,803	4,51,650
1968–69	1,78,521	4,39,925
1969–70	1,59,940	1,68,922
1970–71	3,45,854	3,24,053

Some of the achievements of the Panchayat Samiti during the year 1969-70 are given in Appendix II.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, DESURI—It was established in 1959. Jurisdiction of this Panchayat Samiti extends over 21 village panchayats. The names of the panchayats, number and population of villages under each panchayat are given in Appendix I.

The Panchayat Samiti is composed of 30 members which include 21 Sarpanchas, five co-opted members, two associate members (members of the Legislative Assembly) and one associate member (official). There are three Standing Committees of the Samiti namely Administration, Agriculture and Education and Social Education. Each of the Standing Committees is composed of seven members. The staff of the Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, two Extension Officers (agriculture), one Extension Officer (co-operative), two Extension Officers (education), one Extension Officer (animal husbandry), two accounts clerks, 6 clerks, four stockmen, 21 village level workers, four class IV employees and one driver.

1. Source : The Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Bali.

Some of the achievements of the Samiti during the year 1969-70 are given in Appendix II.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti during the period 1964-65 to 1970-71[1] :

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1964–65	7,08,000	7,02,693
1965–66	8,70,416	10,47,047
1966–67	6,78,815	7,99,845
1967–68	4,87,475	6,24,958
1968–69	5,11,627	7,01,204
1969–70	5,82,066	8,24,120
1970–71	10,74,419	10,54,959

The income of the Samiti mainly accrues from State grants, income from contracts for collection and sale of bones, share from collection of land revenue and taxes levied by the Samiti itself.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI, RAIPUR—The Panchayat Samiti, Raipur was established in 1959, covering 29 village panchayats. The headquarter of the Panchayat Samiti is at Haripur Railway station. The name of village panchayats, number of villages in each panchayat and their population are given in Appendix I.

Among the members of the Panchayat Samiti are included one Pradhan, 29 Sarpanchas, four co-opted members (2 women, one member each from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes), one associate member as representative of the marketing co-operative societies and two members of the Legislative Assembly. There are three Standing Committees constituted by the Samiti to implement its policies and programmes which are (i) Administration, Finance and Taxation, (ii) Education and Social Education, (iii) Agriculture and Production Committees.

The staff of the Panchayat Samiti consists of one Vikas Adhikari, two Extension Officers (agriculture), one Extension Officer (animal husbandry), one Extension Officer (co-operative), one compounder (veterinary), two stockmen (veterinary), one vaccinator, 17 village level workers, 128 teachers, 8 clerks and six class IV employees.

The Panchayat Samiti controls 67 primary schools. Besides, there are ten middle schools in the area, being controlled by the Education Department of the State Government. There are, one police station, rest houses and three dispensaries in the area. Wheat, *Bajra*, barley, maize,

1. Source : Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Desuri.

chillies, *Zira*, *Dhania*, *Methi*, cotton and oilseeds are the principal crops of the area. In 1970–71, the Samiti had organised two cattle fairs at Raipur and Bikala and one mobile surgical camp at Pipalia. In 1970–71, one of the village level workers of the Samiti stood first in village level workers' competition.

The achievements of the Samiti during the year 1969–70 are given in Appendix II.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Samiti during the period 1960–61 to 1970–71[1] :

(Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960–61	5,96,358	5,95,319
1961–62	5,08,692	2,70,603
1962–63	10,65,610	4,14,931
1963–64	5,50,414	5,42,627
1964–65	7,08,000	7,02,693
1965–66	8,70,416	10,47,047
1966–67	6,78,815	7,99,845
1967–68	4,87,476	6,24,958
1968–69	5,11,627	7,01,204
1969–70	5,82,066	8,24,120
1970–71	10,74,419	10,54,959

The main sources of income of the Panchayat Samiti are : income from contracts for collection and sale of bones, share from land revenue collection, cattle fairs, taxes on professions, State Grants and education cess.

NYAYA PANCHAYATS

Before the introduction of modern system of panchayats being entrusted with developmental work and local affairs, panchayats were primarily concerned with settling disputes among the inhabitants. Whenever any dispute came up before a panchayat, both the complainant and the defendant were summoned and the proceedings were conducted in the open. The parties were asked to furnish oral and documentary evidences in the case. They had to agree either in writing or orally to abide by the decision given by the panchayat. With the development of modern judicial system the role of village panchayats dwindled in importance. However, in 1945, the then Jodhpur Government vested village panchayats with limited judicial powers and provision was made for appeals against the decisions of the panchayats to the judicial courts of the State. After the formation

1. Source : The office of the Panchayat Samiti, Raipur.

of Rajasthan, panchayat system was reorganised and village panchayats were empowered to decide civil suits up to the valuation of fifty rupees within their jurisdiction.

After the introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in 1959, Nyaya Panchayats were established in the district. The Nyaya Panchayats administer both civil and criminal justice. A Nyaya Panchayat is constituted for each group of five to seven panchayats for disposal of petty rural suits. The members of the Nyaya Panchayats are called Nyaya Panchas who are elected by the constituent panchayats. One panchayat elects one Nyaya Panch and the Nyaya Panchas from amongst themselves elect the Chairman. Every second year, one-third of the members of the Nyaya Panchayats retire and new members are elected in their places. A Nyaya Panchayat tries certain minor criminal offences and can impose fines not exceeding rupees fifty. In civil matters it can take cognizance of suits of the value not exceeding Rs. 250. There is no provision for appeals against the orders of a Nyaya Panchayat, but the revision lies with the *Munsif* in civil suits and Magistrate of the first class in criminal cases. In the case of non-payment of fines, the matter is brought to the notice of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate who makes recovery as if it were a fine imposed by him. In civil matters, in case a decree is passed and there is difficulty in executing the same, a report is sent to the *Munsif* or to civil judge having jurisdiction. He executes them as if those were passed by his own court.

The number of Nyaya Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti-wise, is given below :

Panchayat Samiti	No. of Nyaya Panchayats
Bali	7
Desuri	4
Raipur	5
Sumerpur	5
Kharchi	9
Rani Station	5
Jaitaran	6
Sojat	6
Pali	4
Rohat	3

ZILA PARISHAD

The Pali Zila Parishad was constituted in 1960 under the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959. The Zila Parishad which is headed by a Zila Pramukh, consists of two co-opted women members, one co-opted member of the Scheduled Castes, Collector of the district, Pradhans of the Panchayat Samitis in the district, members of the Legislative Assembly and members of the Parliament (from the district) and one associate member. The Collector in his capacity as the District Development Officer ensures proper co-ordination in smooth and effective working of the various government departments at the district level so that all Panchayati Raj institutions function properly and receive necessary technical and administrative guidance. In this respect he keeps the Zila Parishad informed about progress of developmental works in the district. The Collector as the District Development Officer is assisted by a Deputy District Development Officer who functions as officer-in-charge of the Panchayat and Development section of the Collectorate. He inspects the panchayats and reports about their progress of work and working to the Collector. The last election of Zila Pramukh was held in the year 1965. Its term is three years which can be extended by the State Government. Executive functions of the Zila Parishad are carried on by the Secretary who is appointed by the State Government. He is in-charge of the office of the Zila Parishad and is responsible for carrying out decisions and implementing the resolutions of the Zila Parishad.

The main activity of the Zila Parishad is to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the various Panchayat Samitis in the district, and to prepare a development plan for the district. The Zila Parishad also maintains liaison between the State Government on the one hand and panchayats and Panchayat Samitis on the other. Besides, budgets of the Panchayat Samitis are discussed in the Zila Parishad meetings and necessary advice is given. The Zila Parishad functions through four Standing Committees namely (a) Administration and Finance, (b) Production, (c) Social Services, and (d) Education and Social Education Committees. In 1970–71, two meetings of the Parishad were organised. The Zila Parishad does not have any independent source of income. The State Government allots money to it. The sanctioned amount and expenditure of the Parishad during the years 1966–67 to 1971–72 are given below[1] :

(Rs.)

Year	Income (Sanctioned)	Expenditure
1966–67	64,672	64,672
1967–68	65,232	65,232
1968–69	64,524	64,524
1969–70	65,570	65,570
1970–71	66,827	66,827

1. Source : Office of the Zila Parishad, Pali.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing village panchayats with number of villages and population in each Panchayat in Pali district[1]

Name of Panchayat Samiti	Name of village panchayat	Number of villages	Population
1. Sojat	1. Khariya Soda	7	2,752
	2. Alwas	4	2,372
	3. Atbara	3	4,484
	4. Basna	3	2,224
	5. Siyat	1	2,113
	6. Bhisana	2	2,194
	7. Bagri	1	7,189
	8. Khokhara	3	2,959
	9. Mandla	3	2,230
	10. Chandawal Nagar	1	3,619
	11. Sanriya	1	2,825
	12. Bara Gudha	3	2,851
	13. Karmawas	3	3,105
	14. Chandawal Station	5	2,972
	15. Kelwad	2	2,372
	16. Gurha Ramsingh	5	2,018
	17. Gurha Beeja	3	2,649
	18. Khoriya	6	3,030
	19. Hariyamali	4	2,810
	20. Beelawas	1	2,928
	21. Dheenawas	2	1,729
	22. Rupawas	3	1,921
	23. Hingawas	4	1,767
	24. Reprawas	4	2,870
	25. Chandwas	3	2,005
	26. Khariya Neeo	3	3,098
	27. Meo	4	2,903
	28. Sardar Samand	4	2,092
	29. Sheopura	4	3,328
	30. Rajola Kalan	5	2,662
	31. Chopra	5	2,753
	32. Dhakri	2	2,873
	33. Surayata	6	2,433
	34. Sojat Road	1	5,413

1. Source : Offices of the Panchayat Samitis, district Pali. The figures are provisional.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
2. Rani Station	1. Biawas	1	2,927
	2. Barkana	2	1,481
	3. Rani Kalan	2	2,275
	4. Rani Khurd	1	3,535
	5. Mandal	2	2,079
	6. Intarda Charnan	3	1,320
	7. Balrai	3	1,736
	8. Keerwa	4	1,455
	9. Chachori	1	1,708
	10. Nadana Bhatan	4	1,285
	11. Salariya	3	1,023
	12. Khor	1	3,146
	13. Jawali	1	1,864
	14. Itandra Mertiyan	4	1,716
	15. Boonsi	1	2,323
	16. Bhadarlau	3	822
	17. Neeber	2	1,385
	18. Indarwara	4	1,528
	19. Bandar	3	1,837
	20. Deoli	2	1,342
	21. Sanwalta	4	1,595
	22. Kishanpura	2	1,437
	23. Dhariya	2	1,771
	24. Jeewandu Kalan	4	1,959
	25. Neepal	3	2,040
	26. Gheneri	1	1,232
	27. Kerli	3	1,203
	28. Peelowani	1	1,224
	29. Siwas	1	1,232
	30. Siwada	1	2,640
	31. Gojhnipura	4	1,454
3. Jaitaran	1. Digarna	3	2,413
	2. Falka	6	2,123
	3. Kanwaliya	2	1,731
	4. Anandpur Kaloo	1	5,714
	5. Baloonda	1	3,675
	6. Nimbol	3	3,028
	7. Lotati	4	2,288

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	8. Birol	5	2,406
	9. Bajakuri	3	2,227
	10. Ghorawar	4	2,396
	11. Ber Kalan	2	1,745
	12. Garniya	6	3,307
	13. Patwa	4	2,838
	14. Deoriya	2	1,974
	15. Chanwandiya	1	1,477
	16. Agewa	2	2,079
	17. Jaitaran	1	6,510
	18. Sagawas	3	2,291
	19. Phoolmal	3	2,179
	20. Balupura	2	2,458
	21. Rabariyas	3	2,212
	22. Lambiya	2	2,958
	23. Kokindra	3	1,991
	24. Bhoombaliya	3	2,413
	25. Kurki	2	2,470
	26. Sewariya	4	2,390
	27. Ras	5	5,577
	28. Toonkara	2	1,235
	29. Asarlai	1	1,872
	30. Nimaj	2	8,131
	31. Moirai	4	1,987
4. Rohat	1. Rohat	4	2,263
	2. Kalali	6	2,801
	3. Bhakriwala Gaon	4	2,130
	4. Jheelra	2	2,292
	5. Neembara	2	1,151
	6. Dhabar Kalan	4	1,611
	7. Choteela	6	3,601
	8. Beethoo	5	2,325
	9. Gadwara	4	2,460
	10. Bayad	4	2,062
	11. Sedariya	4	2,122
	12. Chenda	4	2,122
	13. Kulthana	7	2,764
	14. Mandawas	5	2,168

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	15. Gelawas	5	1,712
	16. Deewandi	3	1,699
	17. Khanri	4	2,127
5. Kharchi	1. Kharchi	1	3,366
	2. Hemliyawas Khurd	4	1,276
	3. Hemliyawas Kalan	2	2,365
	4. Sinla	3	1,849
	5. Jadan	3	2,508
	6. Dudor	2	1,863
	7. Barsa	3	1,885
	8. Bithora Kalan	2	1,930
	9. Chawadiya	3	1,692
	10. Hingola Khurd	4	1,654
	11. Jojawar	2	4,714
	12. Bhagora	6	1,638
	13. Chaukariya	6	1,838
	14. Radawas	1	2,882
	15. Malsa Baori	2	2,242
	16. Chirpatiya	5	2,801
	17. Ranawas	1	1,801
	18. Gurha Ramsingh	3	2,024
	19. Gudhana	2	2,735
	20. Seeriyari	1	2,539
	21. Phulad	3	1,528
	22. Gurha Soorsingh	5	1,814
	23. Saran	1	1,912
	24. Bopari	3	2,202
	25. Borimada	5	2,332
	26. Kantaliya	1	4,447
	27. Bornari	4	1,588
	28. Shekhawas	2	1,660
	29. Manda	2	2,521
	30. Sawrad	1	2,244
	31. Nimlimada	1	1,728
	32. Musaliya	1	1,503
	33. Sewaj	3	2,148
	34. Dhundhala	1	1,635
	35. Deoli	2	2,319

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	36. Januda	2	1,705
	37. Panchetiya	3	2,123
	38. Banta	1	2,801
	39. Bhilmaliya	1	1,478
	40. Dhamli	1	2,070
	41. Auwa	1	4,104
	42. Karadi	2	1,886
	43. Gurha Kesharsingh	3	2,103
	44. Basni Jojawar	2	1,337
	45. Dhanla	3	3,849
	46. Isali	2	390
6. Sumerpur	1. Sumerpur	1	10,438
	2. Erinpura Road	5	3,920
	3. Koliwara	3	3,094
	4. Sindroo	2	2,695
	5. Netra	4	2,229
	6. Dujana	1	3,274
	7. Sanderao	1	5,946
	8. Deotara	3	1,916
	9. Khinwara	3	2,293
	10. Koselao	1	4,529
	11. Pawa	1	3,647
	12. Basant	3	2,634
	13. Lapod	3	2,850
	14. Birani	1	1,944
	15. Dhana	3	1,867
	16. Chanod	1	4,042
	17. Dholaregaon Jagir	3	1,936
	18. Anoppura	3	2,751
	19. Bankli	1	3,361
	20. Khiwandi	1	4,045
	21. Pomawa	2	3,334
	22. Takhatgarh	1	8,624
	23. Balana	2	2,787
	24. Gogra	4	3,147
	25. Nawi	2	2,450
	26. Bamnera	3	1,928
	27. Korta	3	2,139

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	28. Balupura	3	1,830
	29. Salodriya	3	2,163
	30. Bharoonda	1	2,277
	31. Palri	1	2,425
7. Pali	1. Diri	6	2,443
	2. Gundoj	1	3,142
	3. Denda	1	2,003
	4. Deengai	3	2,137
	5. Mandiya	3	2,470
	6. Giradra	3	1,758
	7. Lambiya	4	1,599
	8. Khairwa	1	4,688
	9. Baniyanwas	5	2,229
	10. Boomadara	5	1,868
	11. Bhagesar	6	2,646
	12. Bhaori	2	2,381
	13. Mianiyari	3	2,241
	14. Gurha Endla	2	3,157
	15. Khurma	3	3,294
	16. Roopwas	3	1,661
	17. Dayalpura	3	2,331
	18. Tewali Kalan	2	1,931
	19. Sorawas	4	2,556
	20. Sonai Manji	4	2,110
	21. Hemawas	3	2,417
	22. Naya Gaon	5	1,316
8. Bali	1. Dudni	3	2,313
	2. Kumtiya	2	2,180
	3. Bera	1	4,223
	4. Nana	2	6,047
	5. Ambliya	4	1,085
	6. Chawanderi	2	4,518
	7. Malnoo	3	2,141
	8. Bhatoond	1	1,940
	9. Sena	3	1,758
	10. Bhandar	1	2,047
	11. Bheemana	1	2,674
	12. Guriya	4	1,245

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	13. Beejapura	2	3,369
	14. Sewari	2	5,401
	15. Kakradi	5	1,363
	16. Koyalbao	2	3,223
	17. Padarla	4	1,404
	18. Boya	4	2,270
	19. Sesli	2	2,057
	20. Khundala	1	5,072
	21. Phalna Village	2	1,602
	22. Khindawa	1	2,723
	23. Mundara	1	2,713
	24. Kot Baliya	2	1,473
	25. Latada	3	2,589
	26. Saitalao	4	2,501
	27. Lunawa	1	3,045
	28. Barwa	1	1,615
	29. Meergar (Meelosar)	3	1,609
	30. Kothar	2	2,237
	31. Beesalpura	1	3,302
	32. Pawa (Pairwa)	1	1,542
	33. Dhani	4	2,254
	34. Panchalwara	4	1,643
	35. Beetwara	4	2,257
	36. Mokhampura	5	2,420
9. Desuri	1. Mada	2	1,707
	2. Morkha	2	1,605
	3. Sindarli	4	1,506
	4. Barod	4	1,887
	5. Dhalop	4	1,512
	6. Dadai	2	1,607
	7. Kotri	3	1,769
	8. Ana	4	1,563
	9. Dudapura	6	1,711
	10. Mandigar	4	1,886
	11. Ghanerao	2	3,936
	12. Desuri	1	3,443
	13. Narlai	1	3,026
	14. Nadol	1	3,936

APPENDIX I (Concld.)

1	2	3	4
	15. Kesooli	7	1,676
	16. Sumer	6	1,674
	17. Dayalana Kalan	2	1,568
	18. Bagol	3	1,603
	19. Magar Talab	6	1,592
	20. Panota	3	1,661
	21. Khor	6	1,810
10. Raipur	1. Deoli	1	2,450
	2. Rampura	4	1,971
	3. Nimbera Kalan	2	1,754
	4. Mohra Kalan	2	2,015
	5. Banseeya	1	1,384
	6. Peepliya Kalan	1	2,289
	7. Sabalpura	4	1,401
	8. Kushalpura	1	4,673
	9. Leelamba	3	1,841
	10. Bar	3	2,141
	11. Raipur	3	4,826
	12. Jhoontha	2	2,229
	13. Giri	1	2,524
	14. Babra	1	2,463
	15. Biratiya Kalan	8	1,869
	16. Bootiwas	4	2,491
	17. Sumel	2	2,249
	18. Nanana	3	2,038
	19. Relra	4	1,633
	20. Biratiya Khurd	3	1,832
	21. Kot Kirana	2	1,372
	22. Kalaliya	3	1,836
	23. Kanuja	3	1,571
	24. Deepawas	3	1,556
	25. Pachanpura	5	2,430
	26. Chang	3	2,131
	27. Amarpura	3	1,500
	28. Chitar	5	2,253
	29. Sendra	9	2,042

APPENDIX II

Physical achievements of Panchayat Samitis in Pali district during the year 1969–70

Development Programme	Unit	Sumerpur	Bali	Desuri	Rani	Kharchi	Sojat	Raipur	Jaitaran	Pali	Rohat
PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION											
1. Labour, Cash and Other contribution	Rs. in '000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AGRICULTURE											
1. Seeds distributed	Qtls.	121	1,509	122	164	536	218	468	597	—	107
2. Fertilisers distributed	,,	2,781	366	901	51	47	5,152	2,557	161	376	303
3. Agricultural implements distributed	Number	565	124	17	12	—	13	—	10	—	—
4. Agricultural demonstrations held	,,	3	3	NA	—	4	227	36	—	—	—
5. Insecticides distributed	Kilograms	7,570	—	196	2,375	9,317	203	70,000	—	NA	355
6. New manure pits dug	Number	—	—	383	16	87	19	1,162	—	NA	3
7. Fruit plants distributed	,,	2,912	1,954	NA	1,632	4,485	40	702	—	NA	—
SOIL CONSERVATION											
(a) Contour Bunding	Hectares	530	50	100	1,704	71	—	200	—	—	1,205
(b) Terracing	,,	—	—	—	—	—	20	200	—	—	—
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY											
1. Pedigree animals supplied	Number	4	—	NA	5	6	6	—	7	—	4
2. Pedirgee birds supplied	,,	—	—	NA	—	NA	400	—	NA	—	—
MINOR IRRIGATION											
1. Irrigation wells constructed	,,	97	75	NA	32	48	49	61	—	120	—

APPENDIX II (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2. Pumping sets installed											
(a) Electric	Number	22	5	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	—
(b) Diesel	Number	140	7	6	27	42	44	41	—	—	3
3. Additional area brought under irrigation	Hectares	—	—	NA	NA	—	967	800	—	—	—
COOPERATION											
1. Co-operative societies at the end of year	Number	66	108	61	77	93	97	79	NA	60	43
2. Membership of the co-operative societies	,,	6,523	NA	3,430	4,749	8,154	7,961	5,947	NA	NA	3,856
WATER WORKS											
1. Drinking water wells constructed	,,	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Hand pumps installed	,,	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NA = Not available.

Source : The Office of the Director, Panchayat and Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Writing about the state of education in the erstwhile Jodhpur State Erskine wrote "in the former days, the *Darbar* took no interest in education". However, "there were private institutions of the indigenous type, such as Hindu *Posals* or *Pathshalas* and Musalman *Maktabs*, in which reading, writing and a little simple arithmetic were taught[1]". Pali district formed a part of the erstwhile Jodhpur State. English education was introduced by opening an Anglo-vernacular school each at Pali and Sojat (the towns presenlty in the district), in 1873 and 1886 respectively[2]. A Hindi school was opened at Pali in 1870 itself[3].

Erskine has given vivid description about the private schools thus: "the Marwari *Posals* are conducted by *Gurus* who are expected to teach the boys just as much Hindi and arithmetic as will answer the requirements of business; the teaching is on the old lines, no books or writing materials being used and no attempts being made to rank the scholars into classes or forms according to age or proficiency[4]". About the Muslim schools he says that they were maintained by individual Mohammedans or by that community. Generally the chief study was Urdu, taught by a *Maulvi* who, if well-versed in his scriptures, became the centre of a large circle of disciples taking lessons in recitation of the Koran. Instructions were also sometimes given in Arabic and Persian[5]. Some of the important private schools received grant-in-aid from the then Government[6] and, with but one exception in each case, the education at all the private and State schools in 1906 was free[7]. Those pursuing education beyond the primary level, received handsome stipends and those in the lower levels could compete for prizes, systematically distributed since 1902, as rewards for regular attendance and proficiency[8]. The schools were controlled by the Superintendent of Education who was assisted by the Inspector of Schools. However, the private schools in *Parganas* were not directly under the

1. Erskine, K. D. : *The Western Rajputana States Residency and the Bikaner Agency*, Vol. III-A, 1908, p. 166.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 166-167.
3. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State*, 1885–86, p. 42.
4. Erskine K. D., *op.cit.*, p. 169. 5. *ibid.* 6. *ibid.*
7. *ibid.*, p. 171.
8. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1885–86, p. 53.

Superintendent[1]. During 1907-08, there were 14 Anglo-vernacular schools, excluding Jodhpur city school, with 750 students on rolls[2]. To overcome the difficulty of finding trained teachers a Training School was opened at Jodhpur in 1907-08[3].

Despite sickness being prevalent in the State, the number of students in the schools increased during 1908-09 largely due to distribution of free text books as also due to the awakening of interest in primary education among the masses[4]. The middle school at Sojat remained closed due to the spreading of plague in epidemic form[5]. During 1909-10, the grant-in-aid for the private schools amounted to Rs. 2,181 and was calculated at the rate of Rs. 1.15 per boy[6]. The upper primary school at Pali was raised to the middle standard during 1919-20[7].

The number of girls' schools in the Marwar State rose to four in 1925 from one in 1923–24[8]. Of these four schools, one school was at Sojat. It was an aided school and had 52 students on roll during 1928-29[9]. In 1929-30 it was taken under government control[10]. A private girls' school at Pali was also taken over by the government in 1928-29[11]. With a view to encouraging co-education, the headmasters were asked in 1927–28 to persuade the parents to send their small girls to boys' school.

Apart from schools in Jodhpur city, there were three anglo-vernacular middle schools in the Marwar State in 1929-30. Of these one with 106 students was at Sojat[12]. Similarly, of the 13 vernacular middle schools, five were in the Pali district, one each at Pali, Sadri, Khinwandi, Bali and Sewari[13].

The control of the Education Department on the *Posals*, which were doing useful work suited to the needs of the local people, was lifted in 1930-31 for it was considered that it was inadvisable to force on them modern methods and curriculum[14]. During 1930-31, the lower primary school at Sumerpur was raised to the primary standard[15] and in 1931-32

1. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1890–91, p. 110.
2. *Report on the Administration of Marwar State*, 1907–08, p. 55.
3. *ibid.* 4. *ibid.*, 1908-09, p. 39. 5. *ibid.*, 1909–10, pp. 47–48.
6. *ibid.*, p. 46. 7. *ibid.*, 1918–1921, p. 81.
8. *ibid.*, 1926–27, p. 57.
9. *ibid.*, 1928–29, p. 52. 10. *ibid.*, 1929–30, p. 53. 11. *ibid.*, 1928–29, p. 52.
12. *ibid.*, 1929–30, p. 51. 13. *ibid.*, p. 52.
14. *ibid.*, 1930–31, p. 52. 15. *ibid.*, p. 56.

Jaitaran and Takhatgarh primary schools were raised to the middle standard[1]. Among the primary schools doing good work in the State were included those at Sumerpur and Marwar Junction[2]. During 1932-33, of the 18 middle schools in the State, there were seven middle schools (at Bali, Jaitaran, Pali, Sadri, Takhatgarh, Khinwandi and Sewari) and of the 16 primary schools, there were four primary schools (at Marwar Junction, Desuri, Sumerpur and Bera[3]) in the district.

The Marwar vernacular middle final examinations were re-organised in 1935-36. The new system consisted of one examination taken by the students of VIIclass with 'A' certificate for those desirous of taking education upto high school and 'B' certificate for others. Those keen to go for higher education were taught advanced English, mathematics, vernacular, history, geography, optional subjects and practical subjects, while those preparing for the 'B' certificate did not have to take advanced English course[4]. By 1941-42, there were two Anglo-vernacular middle schools in the district; one at Sojat (a State school) and the other at Barkana (a State aided school). Similarly, there were seven State vernacular middle schools (at Anandpur Kalu, Bali, Khinwandi, Sewari, Pali, Sumerpur and Sadri): two vernacular aided middle schools at Phalna and Bagri; eight State primary schools (at Bar, Bera, Desuri, Guda Endla, Lunawa, Jaitaran, Marwar Junction and Takhatgarh) and two aided lower primary schools at Bagri and Chandawal[5].

In 1945-46, there were two High schools at Bali and Sojat. The Sojat school had 219 students and Bali 221[6]. The number of middle schools was eight (Anandpur Kalu, Bera, Khinwandi, Pali, Sewari, Sumerpur, Sadri and Takhatgarh). The State-recognised vernacular schools were at Phalna, Varkana and Ranawas. The State primary schools were eight (at Bar, Bali, Desuri, Jaitaran, Lunawa, Guda Endla, Marwar Junction and Sojat). The aided primary schools were only three (at Sojat, Sanderao and Raipur). The State High Schools at Bali and Sojat had also attached boarding houses. There were three girls' primary schools, one each at Pali, Sadri and Sojat[7].

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

At the time of Census of 1901, 5.4 per cent persons of the erstwhile Jodhpur State were returned as literate[8]. The literacy figures for the past

1. *The Report on the Administration of the Marwar State*, 1931-32, p. 27.
2. *ibid*, p. 27. 3. *ibid.*, 1932-33, p. 32.
4. *ibid.*, 1935-36, p. 37. 5. *ibid.*, 1941-42, pp. 47-49. 6. *ibid.*, 1945-46, p. 100.
7. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State, 1945-46*, pp. 100-104.
8. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 167.

three Censuses in respect of the Pali district and Rajasthan are given below :

	1951	1961	1971
Pali District	6.58	13.65	17.20
Rajasthan State	8.95	15.21	19.07

The above figures show that literacy is spreading steadily both in the district and in the State as a whole. However, a lot of work remains to be done to cover the entire population. The highest literacy (30.30 per cent) in the State was recorded in the Ajmer district at the time of 1971 census[1]. As regards the male and female literacy, the 1971 census figures show that 6.97 per cent females and 26.91 per cent males were literate in the district. This is because of a general apathy towards the education of girls here as elsewhere.

The gap between the rural and urban people in respect of literacy has not yet been bridged. The percentage of literate persons in the rural and urban areas was 14.62 and 37.63 respectively in 1971. However, a comparison with 1951 Census figures shows that while literacy in the urban areas has more than doubled, in the rural areas it has almost tripled. The rural and urban literacy percentage in 1951 was 5.18 and 15.61 respectively.

Further details about the educational standard as recorded in the 1961 Census are given in the table below[2]:

	Total	Males	Females
Total population	8,05,682	4,14,615	3,91,067
Illiterates	6,95,732	3,23,897	3,71,835
Literate without any educational level	98,845	80,559	18,286
Primary and Junior basic	6,629	5,930	699
Matriculation and above	4,476	4,229	247

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, General Population Tables*, Part II-A, p. XXXIII.
2. *Census of India 1961, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, pp. 176-177.

This shows that majority of the persons returned as literates were primary passed or even below that standard while those who had passed the matriculation examination were few.

To facilitate comparison, statistics of educational standard of 1951 Census are given below[1]:

	Persons	Males	Females
Total population	660,856	339,626	321,230
Literates	41,611	34,916	6,695
Middle school	847	792	55
Matriculate or S. L. C. or Higher Secondary	541	518	23
Intermediate Arts or Science	62	62	—
Degree or Diploma	221	207	14
Graduates in Arts or Science	121	118	3
Post-graduates in Arts or Science	16	12	4
Teaching	23	19	4
Engineering	5	5	—
Veterinary	1	1	—
Commerce	10	10	—
Legal	8	8	—
Medical	6	6	—
Others	31	28	3

GENERAL EDUCATION

Before the merger of the erstwhile Jodhpur State into Rajasthan in 1949, the Director of Education with his headquarters at Jodhpur controlled the schools in the Pali district also and was in this work assisted by Inspectors of Schools and Inspectress for girls schools. Deputy Inspectors assisted the Inspector of Schools.

After the formation of Rajasthan, the Education Department was reorganised to bring uniformity in the administrative structure of the Education Department. Formerly, the Inspector of Schools controlled the Pali district from his headquarters at Jodhpur. However, a separate post of Inspector of Schools was created on 1-5-1955 for the district. The number of boys' schools in 1955 was 287. There were 9 high schools, 28 middle schools and 250 primary schools. The Inspector of Schools had administrative and supervisory control over all the primary, middle and high schools of the district. He was assisted by one

1. *Census 1951, District Census Handbook, Pali district*, pp. 94-95.

Deputy Inspector of Schools and five Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools. When Democratic Decentralisation was introduced in October 1959, the rural primary schools were transferred to the Panchayat Samitis and the services of the Sub-Deputy Inspectors known as Education Extension Officers in the Panchayat Samitis, were placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Samitis. Besides these, one L.D.C. and one peon per Panchayat Samiti were also transferred to the Panchayat Samitis. The Inspector of Schools now exercises only supervisory control over the Panchayat Samiti schools. Presently (1970-71), besides the Inspector of Schools, there are two Deputy Inspectors of Schools and one Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools to cope with the increasing workload. Similarly the girls' schools in the district were placed under Deputy Inspectress of Schools, Jodhpur in 1953.

The category-wise number of educational institution is given in the following table for the years 1958-59, 1960-61, 1962-63, 1964-65, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1969-70[1] :

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Year	Colleges	Higher secondary schools	High schools	Middle schools	Primary schools	Special	Profes-sional
1958-59	1	3	8	36	415	7	—
1960-61	1	8	9	51	554	125	2
1962-63	2	8	15	56	644	233	2
1964-65	4	8	15	65	628	315	—
1966-67	4	8	20	67	625	368	—
1967-68	4	8	21	65	638	104	—
1969-70	2*	8	25	65	643	—	—

An examination of the table reveals that there has been a substantial rise in the number of primary schools. The number of middle, high and higher secondary schools has also increased considerably.

A table regarding scholars in educational institutions during past few years is at Appendix I.

Female Education

Female education was greatly neglected in the past in the district. Perhaps one of the retarding factors was the custom of early marriage. The activities of the girls were limited to the household chores and, except the privileged classes, to the fields. None of their jobs required academic proficiency. As stated earlier, educational awareness came in the area quite late. The first girls' school was opened as late as 1923-24. Still the response of the parents was not very encouraging. In this

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1958 onwards.

* Figures of professional colleges are not available.

State, perhaps, the *Purdah* system also came in the way of the normal spreading of female education. Moreover, there was dearth of women teachers. After the independence of the country female education received the attention of the government. As a result, now (1970-71)* there are 54 girls' schools (5 secondary, 7 middle and 42 primary) in the district. In 1970-71* there were 1,048 students studying in the girls' secondary schools, 1337 students in the middle schools and 5,083 students in the primary schools.

During the year 1970-71, Rs. 8,35,615 were spent on the girls schools. Of this amount Rs. 2,76,095 were spent on the secondary schools, Rs. 1,97,786 on the middle schools and Rs. 3,61,734 on the primary schools.

Education of Backward Classes

Before Independence of the country, education of backward classes was generally neglected. Since then, however, with a view to establishing socialistic society, special care was taken for the education of the backward communities. Schools and hostels of the students of these communities were opened, rules of admission were relaxed in all the government and aided schools, and scholarships and stipends were given so that their education may not suffer on purely economic grounds.

The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the boys and girls schools of the district during 1970-71 is given in the following table :

Standard	Scheduled Castse students		Scheduled Tribe students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	2,984	253	516	27
II	1,506	136	216	11
III	1,227	62	187	8
IV	781	45	95	3
V	688	25	93	1
VI	505	—	118	—
VII	366	7	104	—
VIII	294	3	101	—
IX	223	2	93	—
X	169	—	74	—
XI	73	—	23	—
Total	8,816	533	1620	50

* Figures provisional.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes formed 15.03 and 4.70 per cent of the population of the district in 1971. Fewer number of girl students and a sizable drop out show that the education of girls is still unpopular with these communities. Further details about educational facilities to backward classes are available in Chapter XVII.

Primary Schools

Number of primary schools in the district in 1970-71* was 626. Except 24 schools administered by the Government in urban areas, all the other primary schools were in the rural areas and controlled by Panchayat Samitis. Of the schools in the Panchayat Samitis, 318 were multi-teacher and 284 single teacher schools. The details are given in the following table[1] :

Panchayat Samiti	Single-Teacher Schools	Multi-Teacher schools	Number of teachers
Rohat	25	23	83
Jaitaran	29	34	136
Raipur	32	35	128
Kharchi	35	36	156
Sojat	36	44	163
Desuri	24	25	128
Rani	26	32	122
Sumerpur	19	36	175
Bali	30	30	149
Pali	28	23	102

The number of trained teachers in these primary schools was 1312 in 1970-71*. These included 9 post-graduates, 80 graduates, 1179 inter or higher secondary passed and 44 non-matriculates.

Middle Schools

In 1970-71* there were 65 middle schools in the district. Except for four middle schools in the urban areas the remaining 61 were in the rural areas. There were 3 in Rohat Panchayat Samiti, 6 in Jaitaran, 10 in Raipur, 6 in Kharchi, 4 in Sojat, 5 in Desuri, 8 in Rani, 8 in Sumerpur, 9 in Bali and 2 in Pali.

* Figures provisional.

1. Source : Office of the Director of Education, Bikaner.

The number of students in the middle schools in 1970-71* was 19,739 (16,649 boys and 3,090 girls). These were manned by 724 trained teachers, 41 being post-graduates, 90 graduates, 579 inter/higher or secondary passed and 14 non-matriculates. Only 56 teachers working in these schools were untrained, one being a post-graduate, 8 graduates, 23 inter or higher secondary passed and 24 non-matriculates.

Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools

In 1970–71* there were in the district 18 secondary schools and 11 higher secondary schools for boys and five secondary schools for girls. The total number of students in the Higher Secondary and Secondary schools in 1970–71* was 11,519 (10,471 boys and 1,048 girls) and the number of teachers was 604.

The details about individual secondary and higher secondary schools of the district in 1970-71 are given in Appendices II and III to this chapter.

Colleges

BANGUR COLLEGE, PALI—The college was established on 13.7.1961. It imparts instructions in all the three faculties, namely, Arts, Commerce and Science, the last being added in 1965–66. The subjects taught include General Hindi, General English, General Education, Optional Hindi, History, Economics, Political Science, Geography, Accountancy and Statistics, Business Administration, Advance Banking, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics. It is a co-educational institute. The number of students in the college in 1970–71* was 394 (362 boys and 32 girls). The staff of the college in 1970–71* consisted of 26 teachers, 10 working in the faculty of Arts, 4 in faculty of Commerce and 12 in the faculty of Science. The college building was built by donation of two lakhs of rupees by Maharaja Shri Umed Mills Ltd., Pali. The college possesses a fairly good library. The University Grants Commission has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 78,325 for the construction of the library building. It gets a yearly grant of Rs. 10,000. Of this amount Rs. 1,500 are spent on the magazines and newspapers. The library subscribes to 7 dailies, 8 weeklies, 10 fortnightlies, 28 monthlies and 8 quarterly and half-yearly journals. The college also published its own magazine in the year 1962–63 and 1969–70. A hostel is attached to the college. There were 30 students of Scheduled Castes and one student of Scheduled Tribes in 1969–70, all of whom were granted scholarships. During 1970–71, the budget provision for the college was Rs. 3,03,576.

*Figures provisional.

SHRI PARASHVANATH UMMED COLLEGE, PHALNA—This college was opened in 1952 as an Intermediate college. It was raised to the degree standard in 1958 and now functions as a co-educational institution. The number of students and teachers in the college in 1970–71* was 217 and 17 respectively. The college imparts instructions in all the three faculties, the faculty of Science having been added in 1965–66. During the year 1970–71, the highest number of students (117) was in the Commerce faculty. The Arts faculty had 83 students and the Science 17. The staff of the college consists of 17 lecturers: 10 in the Arts, 4 in the Commerce and 3 in the Science faculty. The yearly expenditure of the college between 1960–61 and 1970-71 is given below:

Year	Budget Amount (Rs.)
1960–61	78,819
1961–62	99,232
1962–63	99,198
1963–64	1,06,794
1964–65	1,01,914
1965–66	1,55,069
1966–67	1,60,180
1967–68	1,72,445
1968–69	1,81,117
1969–70	2,42,665
1970–71	2,41,078

The amount of grant-in-aid received by the College from 1960–61 to 1970–71 is given in the following table[1]:

Year	Grant-in-aid amount (Rs.)
1960–61	27,784
1961–62	39,431
1962–63	45,187
1963–64	54,824
1964–65	55,234
1965–66	63,680
1966–67	87,303
1967–68	90,708
1968-69	1,16,806
1969–70	1,15,609
1970–71	1,31,857

* Figures Provisional.
1. Source : Office of the Principal, S. P. U. College, Phalna (Rajasthan).

During the year 1970–71, there were 33 students of the Scheduled Castes and 4 students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who were given scholarships of the value of Rs. 37,365.

The building of the college was built at the cost of Rs. 2,50,000 in 1959. The subjects taught in the college are: General Hindi, General English, General Education, Book-keeping, Business Methods, Economics, Accountancy, Statistics, Business Administration, Labour problems and personnel management in the Commerce faculty: General Hindi, General English, General Education, History of Indian Civilisation and Culture, Hindi Literature, English Literature, History, Economics, Civics, Political Science etc. in the Arts faculty; Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics in the Science faculty

The college has a well equipped library. It subscribes to three dailies, four weeklies and 49 monthlies. A boarding house situated in a rented building with accommodation for 40 resident students is attached to the college. Besides this, a Jain hostel provides accommodation to 50 students and Vaishnava hostel has place for 25 hostelers.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Industrial Training Institute, Pali opened in 1962 is the only institute in the district imparting technical education. More details about the institute have been given in the 'Industries' chapter of this volume.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

In the panchayat samitis of the district, 40 Adult Education Centres were being run in 1970–71 in which 343 adults received education. Yearwise and panchayat samiti-wise information about the number of Adult Education Centres and beneficiaries is given in Appendix IV.

The expenditure made on the Adult Education Centres in 1969–70 and 1970–71 on material and prizes is as given below:

(Rs.)

Panchayat Samiti	1969–70		1970–71	
	Material	Prizes	Material	Prizes
Bali	600	400	800	150
Desuri	600	400	800	150
Jaitaran	—	—	800	150
Kharchi	—	—	800	150
Pali	600	400	800	150
Raipur	1,360	500	800	1,000
Rani Station	600	400	800	150
Rohat	450	225	800	150
Sojat	252	126	800	150
Sumerpur	600	400	800	150

National Cadet Corps

Before the establishment of the battalion headquarters at Pali in 1967, N.C.C. in the district was administered from the N.C.C. headquarters at Jodhpur. The administrative staff now consists of a commanding officer with the rank of a major in the army, another officer with the rank of a captain, nine clerks and several class IV employees and drivers. The instructional staff consists of one *Subedar* Major, five *Subedars* and *Naib-subedars* and 12 *Havildar* Majors. The N. C. C. consists of two divisions, senior and junior. The former covers the college section including the Industrial Training Institute and the latter the Higher Secondary Schools. There is one company each at Pali and Phalna of 200 infantry cadets. Similarly, there is one troop of 100 at each of the schools at Pali, Rani, Bali, Phalna and Sumerpur.

The training course consists of 120 periods of 45 minutes each, spread over the period between July to March every year. During this period, knowledge is imparted about the working of infantry, map reading, first aid, civil defence, military history and air raids. A camp is organised during the vacation to provide experience of hard life, marching and outdoor excursions. For equipment, training, transport, washing and refreshments, a yearly allowance of Rs. 12.00 per cadet is granted. Parade demonstrations are organised on public functions.

CULTURE

Literature

The writers from Pali have contributed significantly to the literature of Rajasthan. Brief details about some of them are given below[1]:

DURSA AADA—Born at Dhundala village of Sojat tahsil in V. S. 1592, Dursa Aada was a warrior and a poet. He composed many *Chhandas* and *Dohas*. Of these, the most famous is *Kirtar Bavani*.

HEM RATAN—He belonged to the Jaitaran tahsil of the district. He composed between V. S. 1581 and 1598. His famous contribution is *Gora-Badal*.

CHAUTHMAL—Resident of Chandawal, Chauthmal prepared *Chandawal-Stuti* which is a chronological poetic history of Thikana of Chandawal.

VINAKAR SAGAR—He composed in 1879 and is famous for his *Chaubis Jin-Charit* and *Ranakpur Chaubisi*.

JAIMAL—Resident of Lambiya village, Jaimal wrote between V. S. 1840 and 1852 commentaries on Jain *Shastras*.

1. *Yeh Pali Hai*, 1971, Godwad Prakashan, Pali.

KESHAVADAS MANDAN—Born in V. S. 1616, Keshavadas was a resident of Chidaya village, near Sojat. His famous work is *Amar Singhji ra Duha.*

LADHRAJ—A resident of Sojat, Ladhraj is famous for his *Dohas* of which *Pabuji-ke-Dohe* are very famous. He wrote between 1708 and 1720.

SANDHURAI SINGH—Born in V. S. 1870, Sandhurai Singh was a resident of Mrigeshwar village of Bali tahsil. His famous work is *Motiyan ra Doha,* consisting of about 400 *Dohas.*

KHUSHAL SINGH—He was a Thakur of Auwa. He has written *Dohas* and songs on the events of 1857.

Among others are Deokaran, Himmat Suriji, Sangram Bhat, Bahadura Dholi, Hari Bhai Kinkar, Lalchandra Sharma, Kajori Devi, Swarnima Devi, Parivrajak Kavita Gir.

Musical instruments

The following musical instruments are in common use among the Girasias and the Bhils of the district.

DHOL (Drum) : This is made of a hollow wooden cylindrical frame, both ends of which are covered with goat's skin. One end is beaten with a stick while fingers play on the other side. Both hands play alternately, lowering or raising the pitch and thus producing a rhythmic sound. When the goat's skin gets loose it is set in order by tightening the strings.

CHORAST (Pellet belts) : These are tied by the Bhopas around their waists when they dance to worship tribal gods and goddesses. Small metal bells consisting of pellets attached to a belt produce tinkling sound.

HAINKH (Conch) or *Shankha* : When blown, the conch produces notes at a very high pitch.

BANSURI (Flute) : It is a hollow piece of bamboo commonly used by the Girasias. The orifice for blowing air in it is at one end and the other end is closed. Apart from the said orifice there are 7 holes which are controlled by the fingers to produce the required notes when the air is blown into it.

NAKKARA (Kettle drum) : It is a musical instrument consisting of hollow metal hemisphere with a parchment head.

Among other communities, Dholis and Mirasis have contributed significantly to folk music and dance of the district.

Dances

The Girasias and the Bhils are very fond of dancing. They have a variety of traditional dances, the more important of which are : (1) Balar or Valar, (2) Mandal, (3) Kud, (4) Lubar or Lur. In the first two dances men and women both participate. The remaining two dances are exclusively for women.

In *Balar* dance men and women arrange themselves in circles; men generally holding a sword or a stick in their right hand, forming the outer circle and the women the inner and smaller one. A person rests his arms on the shoulders of the person next to him, and he in turn on the shoulders of the next person and this process continues till both the wings are complete. The dance begins by a beat of the drum (the drummer standing prominently in the centre) and each of the participants moves his left foot forward followed by a quick movement of the right. Then the right foot is moved first and the left follows. This goes on with a rhythmic movement, and the momentum increases gradually as the dancers get warmed up. Dance is accompanied by singing songs in the form of questions put by one party and replies by the other. The participants jump at certain timings, the men raising and lowering the sticks in their hands with a gesture in consonance with the spirit of the song and the reply made by the group of women which generally relates to matters of sex. The graceful movements of the dancers are as admirable as the fervour of their songs. The on-lookers find it impossible to resist the temptation of throwing themselves heart and soul into the dance. The drummer has to keep pace with the growing tempo of the dancers. If the rhythm of the dance is disturbed, or the dance comes to an abrupt end he is greatly rebuked and jeered at and characterised as useless. The dance always ends with a characteristic and forceful final beat of the drum.

There is no singing, accompanying *Mandal* dance and the dance goes on to the accompaniment of the beat of the drum. Men and women form separate parties. Men keep bamboo sticks on their shoulders putting both their hands on the ends of the stick in the fashion of shepherds. The women take hold of the hands of other women standing next to them and dance.

The *Kud* dance has its derivation in the word *Kud* meaning jump. In *Lubar* dance the women form two parties and stand facing each other at some distance. With the beat of the drum they rush forward, singing all along, come close together, and pace back to their original position.

Apart from these four, there are the *Holi,* the *Gair* and the *Ghumar* dances which are organised on particular festivals.

Folk Songs

The Girasias are fond of singing. They have songs for all social and religious occasions. It is at the time of the fairs that Girasias find an opportunity to give vent to their feelings and emotions. Their folk songs can be divided into three groups viz., social, religious and those sung at fairs

The *Terah Tal* dance is a distinct contribution of the district. In Sojat, *Dandia* and in Bali *Gehar* dances are popular. Among the folk dances, *Khayals*, based on folk stories are popular. The people of Shrimali caste in the district take active interest in the staging of the *Khayals*.

LIBRARIES

DISTRICT LIBRARY, PALI—The library was established in March, 1956. It had a membership of 214 in 1970-71. The daily average attendance in the reading room is 85 and that of members 45. The library contains 5,448 Hindi, 1,011 English and 348 Urdu books. It subscribes to 7 dailies, 9 weeklies, two fortnightlies, 19 monthlies and one quarterly. The library has a budget provision of Rs. 3,900.

Other libraries of note in the district are Tahsil Library, Bali, Municipal Library, Pali and Harish Chandra Vachanalaya, Pali.

AMOLAK VACHANALAYA, BAGDI NAGAR—The library was established on 10.1.1940. The building was constructed by the Jains by raising funds. The library is aided by the Government and has 651 books. It subscribes to one daily, three weeklies and five monthlies. The number of members of the library is 15.

The following individuals and institutions in Pali town are in possession of old manuscripts[1]:

Manuscript collection, Deva ka Perhi
Sri Poojya Kharatargaccha ka Upasara
Kharatargaccha Shantinath Temple
Fakir Chandra Bubakia
Vir Lonka Shah Library
Sesmal Kated, Panchayati Nora
Swami Jasraj Ka Thanak
Tapagaccha Jain Temple

1. Source : Office of Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX I

Scholars in Educational Institutions

Year	Colleges		Higher secondary schools		High school		Middle schools		Primary schools		Special		Professional	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
1958–59	587	6	814	9	3422	53	7651	1324	23808	3970	—	—	—	—
1960–61	147	1	2681	62	3168	165	10095	1446	30439	7674	—	—	190	—
1962–63	198	3	2835	80	4463	378	11672	1921	34461	8490	2483	24	117	—
1964–65	405	9	2883	110	4141	461	13158	2746	35835	9557	4900	136	—	—
1966–67	619	11	2440	96	6703	831	15012	2861	35583	10989	2284	1619	—	—
1967–68	405	12	2785	125	5797	1267	14986	2702	38956	11417	1042	100	—	—
1969–70	501	30	3174	133	6300	1241	15054	2743	37930	11415	—	—	—	—

B – Boys
G – Girls
Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan* of concerned years.

APPENDIX II

Details about Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools during 1970–71

Name of the School	Date of establishment	Raised to			No. of teachers*			No. of* students	No. of Hostels	No. of boys in hostels
		Middle school standard	Secondary or High school standard	Higher Secondary school standard	Trained	Untrained	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Bangur Government Higher Seconday School, Pali	1876	1876	1949	1959	34	10	44	1,062	—	—
2. Government Higher Secondary School, Sojat Road	—	1948	—	1959	20	2	22	474	—	—
3. Government Higher Secondary School, Sojat City	—	1886	1946	1955	16	5	21	464	1	49
4. Government Higher Secondary School, Jaitaran	—	1947	—	1956	16	2	18	469	—	—
5. Govt. Higher Secondary School, Nimaj	Primary School in 1950	1953	—	1958	16	1	17	270	—	—
6. Govt. Higher Secondary School, Desuri	1930	1947	—	1960	15	—	15	156	—	—
7. Govt. Higher Secondary School, Sewari	1920	—	—	1960	15	1	16	219	1	23
8. Govt. Higher Secondary School, Rani	1946	1954	—	1960	15	2	17	277	—	—

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9. Govt. Higher Secondary School, Bali	—	1928	1946	1970	27	6	33	664	—	—
10. Govt. Higher Secondary School, Sadri	—	1942	1955	1970	26	1	27	778	—	—
11. Govt. Secondary School, Sumerpur	1916	1948	1949	—	19	4	23	705	2	105
12. Govt. Secondary School, Takhatgarh	1921	1943	1950	—	16	2	16	324	1	32
13. Govt. Secondary School, Raipur	1938	1948	1953	—	18	1	19	270	—	—
14. Govt. Secondary School, Nadol	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	208	—	—
15. Govt. Secondary School, Anandpur Kalu	1932	1940	1961	—	15	2	17	307	—	—
16. Govt. Secondary School, Bagri	1926	1933	1961	—	15	1	16	248	—	—
17. Govt. Secondary School, Auwa	1951	1958	1961	—	11	1	12	141	—	—
18. Govt. Secondary School, Marwar Jn.	1932	1947-48	1961	—	20	2	22	454	—	—
19. Govt. Secondary School, Koselao	1949	1958	1966	—	13	1	14	165	—	—
20. Govt. Secondary School, Nana	—	1956	1966	—	13	—	13	202	1	16
21. Govt. Secondary School, Khairva	1948	1955	1966	—	13	1	14	99	—	—

APPENDIX II (Concld.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Govt. Secondary School, Chandawal	1928	1956	1966	—	14	1	15	190	—	—
23.	Govt. Secondary School, Guda Endla	1929	1943	1968	—	10	1	11	118	1	50
24.	Govt. Secondary School, Khinwara	—	1964	1968	—	11	2	13	138	—	—
25.	Govt. Secondary School, Rohat	1929	1958	1969	—	15	4	19	294	—	—
	Recognised Schools										
26.	Shri Parshavanath Ummed Secondary School, Phalna	1927	1939	1948	—	6	8	14	368	6	151
27.	Shri Parshavanath Secondary School, Varkana	1926	1930	1949		11	5	16	414	1	349
28.	Shri Sumati Shiksha Sadan Higher Secondary School, Ranawas	1944	1946	1955	1970	13	11	25	499	2	318
29.	Shri Marudhar Kesri Secondary School, Ranawas	—	—	1970	—	9	8	17	494	—	—

Source : Inspector of Schools, Pali and Headmasters of the above Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools of Pali District.
* Figures provisional.

APPENDIX III

Details about Girls Secondary Schools during 1970-71

Name of the Schools	Date of establishment	Raised to		No. of Teachers*			No. of students*
		Middle school standard	Secondary or High School standard	Trained	Untrained	Total	
1. Govt. Girls Secondary School, Pali	—	—	1966	11	8	19	574
2. Govt. Girls Secondary School, Bali	1934	1958	1966	8	3	11	104
3. Govt. Girls Secondary School, Sojat City	1931	1951	1967	8	4	12	129
4. Govt. Girls Secondary School, Sadri	—	—	1968	7	3	10	89
5. Marudhar Balika Vidyapeeth Secondary School (aided), Rani	1957	1958	1961	2	9	11	152

Source : Office of the Dy. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Jodhpur.
• Figures provisional.

APPENDIX IV

Progress of Adult Education in the Pali district

Panchayat Samiti	1963–64		1964–65		1965–66		1966–67		1967–68		1968–69		1969–70		1970–71	
	Centre	Literates	Centre	Literates	Centre	Literates	Centre	Literates	Centre	Literates	Centre	Literates	Centre	Literates	Centre	Literares
Desuri	34	203	42	852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bali	25	485	52	1,193	54	1,161	18	114	17	128	8	55	—	—	—	—
Jaitaran	48	533	41	499	42	703	31	409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kharchi	40	378	66	391	51	325	19	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pali	47	316	37	400	34	355	32	338	9	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raipur	—	—	35	700	—	—	66	550	59	756	60	757	—	—	—	—
Rani Station	6	50	12	109	20	183	16	187	—	—	48	163	44	489	38	39
Rohat	52	1,155	17	427	53	314	52	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sojat	42	395	45	501	29	180	16	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sumerpur	46	508	56	1,084	60	466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	340	4,023	393	6,156	343	3,687	250	2,089	85	987	116	975	44	489	38	393

Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Social Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner.

Note : In every session adult education work was done in summer vacation and from November to February.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

EARLY HISTORY

Before the introduction of allopathic system of treatment in the area, medical treatment was mostly provided by four classes of physicians[1]. Firstly, there were *Sadhs* or ascetics, who by virtue of their great piety and abstinence were believed to have obtained power over disease, as also over evil spirits, to which disease was often attributed to in this part of the country. These *Sadhs* or ascetics used incantations, charms and symbols. They imposed restrictions on diet, as well as on pleasures and indulgences, and also many other rigid observances for the cure of disease. *Vaidyas* or Hindu physicians were in the second category of common medical practitioners in this area. They generally inherited their profession, and ancient medical lore and books were often the legacy, which were traditionally passed down from generation to generation. Thirdly, there were the *Hakims* or Muslim physicians, mostly of the *Unani* school and in their case too, the profession generally passed down from father to son. Some of these *Unani Hakims* travelled about towns and villages to obtain their livelihood. Lastly, there were *Pansaris* or *Attars* who prescribed treatment along traditional lines.

Generally speaking, surgery was formerly practised by barbers or *Jarrahs* (Muslim surgeons). Amputations were also performed by Rajput swordsmen, who could cut through a limb with one sweep. The stump of a limb so amputated was put into boiling oil to stop the haemorrhage. The barbers in remote places used to open abscesses and set fractures in their own crude fashion, often with much detriment to the limb.

Sojat Sathias, belonging to the district, were quite popular in the area as surgeons and physicians. They provided treatment for cataract as well as for the general diseases.

The allopathic system of medicine was introduced in the district with the opening of a dispensary at Pali in 1865 A.D. One dispensary each was opened at Bali and Sojat in 1896 and 1897 respectively. A comparison of the patients treated at these dispensaries in 1897 and 1912-13 shows that the allopathic system of medicine steadily grew popular.

1. Adams, Archibald *The Western Rajputana States, A Medico Topographical Account of Marwar, Sirohi and Jaisalmer*, London 1900, pp. 254-256.

Dispensary	Patients treated in 1897 A. D		Patients treated in 1912-13 A. D.	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
Pali	21	7,363	21	10,410
Bali	17	4,166	16	4,666
Sojat	5	986	32	8,472

Lately, homeopathy too has become popular. It is a prevalent belief that while this treatment is comparatively cheap, the recovery is without any adverse side effects.

Epidemics

Plague broke out in Pali in July, 1836 and from there it spread over to Sojat and Jodhpur[1]. The disease took a heavy toll as it assumed a virulent form. It was remembered by many old people in Marwar till the end of the century as the Pali plague or *Ganth-ki-mandagi* or *Ganth-ki-jwar*.

Colonel A. Adams, who was Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana during the last decade of the previous century, has given a graphic account of this epidemic in these words[2] :

"Pali, where the disease broke out first with great virulence, is on the main road between Ahmedabad and Ajmere. The town is built on a stiff clay soil, the drainage is bad, and at certain seasons, when the tanks are full, it is waterlogged. The tanks during the monsoon season are filled from a river which has a dam about three miles above the town to divert the water, and the site of the town is considerably lower than that of the dam. The principal streets of Pali are fairly wide but the side streets are all narrow. The houses are substantially built, mostly of burnt bricks, and the principal inhabitants are well to do, as there has always been a prosperous trade carried on in cloth-stamping and dyeing. At this period the population of Pali is supposed to have been about 25,000 souls, although it is now under 18,000 and trade has considerably diminished in it during recent years

"Plague was supposed to have been imported in silks from China, or brought to Pali from southern Gujerat by a large party who had been with Zorawar Mal Seth on a pilgrimage to that part of the country, and who halted for some days in Pali on their return. The disease broke out in Pali shortly after the departure of this party from the town, but it has not been established that the party had the disease among them, nor even that plague was then present in any part of India. The disease first broke

1. Adams, Archibald., *op. cit.*, p, 230.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 230-235.

out among the cloth-stampers, and it was reasonably supposed by some that it might have been introduced through the imported silk cloths. Most of the materials imported to be stamped were from England, but silks were imported from China and abroad, and all importations were via Bombay. The disease rapidly spread from the cloth-stampers to all other classes and castes, but *Malis*, *Chamars* and *Telis* are said to have suffered less than *Mahajans* and Brahmins as the former lived more in the open.

"The epidemic was at first fatal to nearly all attacked, and fifty or sixty a day died in this town. Wood for burning corpses became so scarce and expensive on account of the enormous mortality that cocoa-nuts and ghee were used for this purpose.

"As soon as the disease became well established the people got panic-stricken, and fled from Pali to Sojat, Jodhpore, Kherwa, Chandawal and other towns, where they communicated it to the inhabitants. Many of the people left their property behind, they were so terrified. When Assistant Surgeon Maclean of the Merwara battalion, then stationed at Beawar, visited Pali, about the second week in October 1836, there were not more than a thousand people in the town.

"The disease continued to work great havoc among this reduced population, and only died out about the end of October when the town was almost deserted.

"Sojat was early attacked. It was then a town of 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants. It is on the main road, twenty miles from Pali, and many of the refugees from Pali settled in it. Dr. Maclean visited Sojat, and found that the Pali refugees had started the disease there, and that the deaths were from twenty to forty a day.

"Dr. Maclean, who visited both Sojat and Pali during epidemic, satisfied himself that the disease was plague; the attack generally came on suddenly, with rigours, headache, pain in the back and loins, and sometimes nausea; the skin became hot and dry, the pulse quick and soft, frequently running up to 150; the tongue was coated, often brown; vomiting uncommon, but sometimes painful retching; the abdomen was generally hard, and there was no diarrhoea; the eyes became suffused, and the countenance heavy and anxious early in the disease; buboes formed in the groin, armpits or neck on the first or second day of the fever; and pneumonia, with distressing cough, rusty sputum and dyspnoea was a common complication, coma generally set in before death, which often occurred on the third day of the disease. If the patient got over the third day there was a chance of recovery and large suppurating buboes were considered favourable. The buboes were most common in the groin, and they were

more general in the Pali than in the Jodhpore outbreak, in which pneumonia was a very frequent complication, consequent on the lower temperature at the season when the outbreak occurred in Jodhpore.

"Many precautions were taken against the spread of the disease towards Ajmere. Quarantine posts were established, and both people and goods were stopped on the border between Ajmere and Marwar. The Maharaja of Jodhpore was asked to prevent his people from attending the Pushkar fair and also to keep healthy villagers from communicating with infected, and many of the people protected their own villages by not allowing refugees from plague-stricken places into them. It was remarkable that many of the small villages around Pali and other infected towns escaped, and this was believed to have been due to refugees not having gone into them, and to the small communities having agreed to keep away from plague-stricken towns. Money was received by many people from the infected in cups of vinegar to prevent contagion.

"Quarantine posts were established on the Bombay roads, and traffic was greatly interfered with on all sides of Marwar, though not completely stopped. Fumigation was resorted to at some posts, but does not appear to have been effectively carried out. Goods traffic was even more dreaded as a means of disseminating the disease than people. So articles were frequently burnt, and the ashes, both of these and of corpses, were ordered to be deeply buried, as the virus was believed to remain potent even after burning and to spread by the ashes being blown about.

"Dogs and cats were supposed to carry the poison from house to house, and also rats, which died in numbers during the epidemic.

"There was little done in the way of treatment; once lung complications appeared, the case was considered hopeless, and both *Vaids* and *Hakims* fled from the infected places, and declared that they knew nothing of the new and terrible disease, nor of its treatment."

Infusions of *Nim* (Melia indica) leaves, infusion of onions etc. were given internally, poultices of *Nim* leaves, onions and red pepper (capsicum fastigiatum) were applied to buboes; bleeding from the arm and leeches to the buboes were resorted to, but without effect. Escarotics were applied to the buboes, with no better results than the other remedies. The body was rubbed with oil or ghee, both as a curative remedy and as a prevention against infection. The wearing of oilskin while in contact with people suffering from the disease was believed to be a useful precaution. Dr. Maclean was of the opinion that there was no danger of infection in the open air, and that the people contracted the disease in the badly ventilated houses, which had become saturated with the poison. European methods of treatment were unknown in Marwar at that time.

In the later years, plague in epidemic form was not reported.

Cholera had also appeared frequently in the area during the past century. But it never spread widely on account of the distances between villages, as well as the prompt precautions taken against the disease. The disease was carried by pilgrims from holy places, such as Hardwar, Pushkar and Ramdeora[1]. According to Administration Reports of the erstwhile Jodhpur State, though stray cholera cases were imported from other places, cholera did not breakout in epedemic form; and the cases which were reported were promptly attended to so that others may not be affected.

Severe epidemics of small pox have fortunately become a very rare occurrence since vaccination has become general in this area. Formerly, the disease was mostly carried by the wandering tribes such as Jogis, Sansis and Banjaras, who evaded the vigilance of the vaccinators, by moving on when they were expected at any of the villages where these nomads had their encampments. Smallpox, before independence, was mostly endemic and was not present anywhere in epidemic form. However, at times it took a large toll[2]. Though vaccination was introduced for prevention of small pox, there was general apathy among the rural masses towards it. However, this resistance soon died out[3].

Epidemics of measles occurred frequently and they were sometimes fatal for large number of young children, especially in the ill-ventilated and insanitary houses of the poorer classes. With a view to controlling the spread of malarial fever in epidemic form, anti-malarial measures have been taken in Pali since December, 1937. These gave encouraging results. Later, in 1939–40, anti-malaria travelling dispensaries were opened in Pali and Sojat[4]. Despite these, stray cases of malaria were reported but it did not break out in epidemic form.

From the account given by Col. Adams and Major Erskine it appears that the medical department of erstwhile princely State of Jodhpur was organised during the last decades of the 19th century. This helped in curing the ailing patients as well as in exercising an effective check on the outbreak of epidemics which took heavy toll of human life. Hospital assistants visited the infected villages to advise the people about sanitary conditions and other measures likely to lessen the severity of the epidemic. Cholera pills and other medicines were given to local officials

1. Adams, *op. cit.*, pp. 211-218.
2. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State*, 1937–38, p. 31.
3. *ibid.*, 1935-36, p. 34.
4. *ibid.*, 1939–40.

for distribution among the infected. Wells were disinfected with potash, quick-lime, and alum, and the people were asked to boil their drinking water, forego the use of over-ripe fruit and contaminated vegetables and give special attention to the cooking of all food, and to protect it from contamination from flies. Fairs and festivals were also forbidden during the epidemics.

Vaccination

According to Adams[1] there is no record of vaccination in the erstwhile princely State of Jodhpur before 1867 when three vaccinators were employed, who in that year performed 5,043 vaccinations, of which 59.33 per cent were successful[2]. The number of vaccinators was increased to 9 in 1870 and an inspecting vaccinator was also appointed. The vaccination staff was increased to eleven a few years later and remained at that level till 1885, when they were raised to 50. The entire State was divided into circles for the purpose of vaccination and each circle was put under the charge of a vaccinator. The Jagirdars were induced to keep their own vaccinators about this time, but the scheme did not work well, as the vaccinators were never paid until the Residency Surgeon visited the *Thikana* on an inspection tour, when the arrears were promptly paid. This system was abandoned on account of the difficulties it entailed in supervision and in obtaining regular payment of the staff. The Jagirdars then agreed to contribute towards the maintenance of a staff of vaccinators according to their villages and lands, and a similar contribution was levied on other villages by the *Durbar*. Thus ample funds were provided for vaccination.

In 1889-90, the whole system was reorganised and Marwar was redivided into circles for vaccination and supervision. A Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination was appointed under the Residency Surgeon. Under the Deputy Superintendent six Assistant Superintendents were appointed to take charge of six vaccination districts into which the State had been divided for convenience of supervision. The number of vaccinators was increased to 84, to meet the further requirements of the State. A female Brahmin vaccinator was appointed to work among the close-*Purdah* families, and to leave no objection possible on the part of the people against having the work carried out thoroughly. Sweeper-vaccinators were then appointed to work among the low castes, as people objected to sweepers being vaccinated by the ordinary staff. Brahmins were found the most successful vaccinators, as they could readily gain influence with the people; so preference was always given to this caste when vacancies occurred, and as a result nearly all the vaccinators in Marwar were Brahmins.

1. Adams, *op. cit.*, pp. 266-270.
2. Separate figures for the district are not available.
3. Adams, *op. cit.* p. 267.

The female vaccinator proved to be very useful as she was able to carry the work into the *Zenanas* where concealments would otherwise take place. Another female vaccinator was, therefore, employed to assist her and both of them could do much work which could not have been done by the male staff. By the end of the century, vaccination became quite popular throughout the State and did much to mitigate the ravages of smallpox which had hitherto been so frequent and fatal to young life. A large number of people started recognising its importance and there was very little opposition to it. At the turn of the century the vaccination staff in the erstwhile State of Jodhpur consisted of one Deputy Superintendent, seven Assistant Superintendents and 81 vaccinators, of whom two were female and two sweeper vaccinators. They were all under the Residency Surgeon, who superintended much of the work. During the decade ending 1899-1900 on an average 80,610 persons were vaccinated annually, while in 1898-99 as many as 89,054 successful operations were performed by eighty-four vaccinators. In the following decade, however, the staff was considerably reduced and less work was done. The annual average number of successful vaccinations for the five years ending 1904-05 was 48,269. The staff employed in 1905-06 consisted of a Deputy Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent and twenty one vaccinators.

Medical Institutions

The first medical institution in the district on modern lines, was established at Pali in 1865[1]. It had the privilege of being the second of its kind in the erstwhile State of Jodhpur, the first was established at the capital in 1853. For about three decades this was the only institution in the entire district. The next dispensary to be opened in the area was at Bali in 1896[2] and in the following year one more such institution was opened at Sojat[3]. In the beginning of the present century, a dispensary was opened at Desuri. During this period a dispensary was also opened by Rajputana-Malwa Railways at Sojat Road and by *Durbar* at Marwar Junction. Thus in 1908 there were in all six such institutions in the district. Detailed information with regard to the number of patients treated etc. in 1908 is given as follows[4] :

1. Erskine, K. D. : *Rajputana Gazetteers, The W. R. S. Residency and the Bikaner Agency*, Vol. III-A, p. 172.
2. Adams, *op. cit.*, p. 295.
3. Adams, *op. cit.* p. 296.
4. Erskine K. D. : *Rajputana Gazetteers, The W. R. S. Residency and the Bikaner Agency*, Vol. III-B, Table No. XXXIII.

Location of Hospital or Dispensary	Maintained by	Accommodation for in-patients	No. of cases treated	Daily Average No. of In-patients	Daily Average No. of Out-patients	No. of operations performed
Bali	*Durbar*	6	4,486	2.9	38.1	179
Desuri	,,	4	3,924	3.2	21.2	148
Pali	,,	11	12,465	3.1	112.9	400
Sojat	,,	4	6,567	3.8	43.6	359
Sojat Road	Rajputana Malwa Railway	—	14,613	—	40.0	70
Marwar Junction	*Durbar*	—	2,611	—	18.8	70

The Seth Roop Chand Tara Chand dispensary was opened at Sadri on May 8, 1936. The Seth donated Rs. 20,000 for the construction of the dispensary building[1]. During 1938-39 a dispensary at Sendra was opened under famine relief work[2]. Thus between 1908 and 1950-51 the progress in this field has been very tardy. The number of dispensaries rose from six in 1908 to only ten in 1950-51 with 68 beds. The next decade however, witnessed a rapid expansion of medical facilities. By the end of 1960, there were 23 Government hospitals and dispensaries with 115 beds and seven primary health centres with 28 beds. During this period six maternity and child welfare centres were opened at Pali, Bali, Sojat, Rani, Bankli and Desuri which provided accommodation to 17 indoor patients. Special maternity facilities were also provided in the Bangar Hospital, Pali. In the following decade the number of hospitals and dispensaries rose to 33 and that of primary health centres to 10.

VITAL STATISTICS

The work of collection and maintenance of vital statistics in the erstwhile State of Jodhpur was started in 1890-91, but the coverage being small, the record was not accurate and reliable and the citizens were also lax and indifferent to reporting births and deaths to the concerned authority. The registration of births and deaths was the responsibility of the municipalities in urban areas and of the village *Chaudhry* or *Patel* (headman) in rural areas. At present also the recording of births and deaths in urban areas is being done by the municipalities of the district. However, to give an idea about the births and deaths in the district the figures about past three years in respect of these municipalities

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State, 1935–36*, p. 33.
2. *ibid.*, 1938–39, p. 32.

are given below. The figures in the table show that the births out-number the deaths[1].

Year	Pali		Bali		Sojat		Sadri	
	Live Birth	Death	Live Birth	Death	Live Birth	Death	Live Birth	Death
1968	607	322	85	24	13	13	48	26
1969	379	359	79	35	17	29	50	27
1970	66	153	74	49	27	40	29	21

Causes of Mortality

According to the data released by the Directorate of Medical and Health Services, the causes of recorded deaths from 1957 onwards in the district are as follows[2] :

Year	Urban centres	Deaths due to: Small pox	Fever	Dysentery & Diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries & suicides	Other causes	Total deaths
1957	–	1	17	4	20	1	1	44
1958	–	4	30	3	8	1	54	100
1959	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1960	1	9	34	4	14	1	10	72
1961	3	6	33	9	48	8	46	150
1962	3	1	33	9	34	3	31	111
1963	3	2	28	6	13	6	37	92
1964	4	6	46	6	26	1	80	165
1965	4	3	14	1	21	5	92	136
1966	4	1	58	5	44	14	111	233
1967	4	11	60	4	48	19	150	292
1968*	4	–	99	7	86	25	168	385
1969*	4	3	108	30	92	23	181	437

Longevity

According to a sample survey conducted in the district at the time of 1951 census, of 65,821 persons (33,426 males and 32,395 females), the maximum percentage (43) of population existed in the age group of 15-44, 41 per cent was in the age group of 0-14 years and only 16 per cent of the population survived after 45 years of age. Details of the survey are given as follows[3]:

1. *Nagarpalika Samank*, 1967–70, pp. 71–72.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1958 onwards.
3. *1951 Census, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Pali*, part I, p. 70.

* These figures are provisional.

NA=Not Available.

Age groups	Sample Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
Total	65,821	33,426	32,395
0	2,119	1,055	1,064
1–4	7,264	3,752	3,512
5–14	17,440	9,349	8,091
15–24	10,680	5,044	5,636
25–34	9,851	4,651	5,200
35–44	8,166	4,263	3,903
45–54	5,170	2,603	2,567
55–64	3,345	1,745	1,600
65–74	1,338	755	583
75 and over	441	202	239
Age not stated	7	7	—

The age groupwise total population figures of the 1961 Census given below[1] show that the percentage of population in the age group of below 14 years (43 per cent) has increased as compared to the sample population of 1951, but has declined in case of the age groups 15–44 (42 per cent) and above 45 (15 per cent). This indicates increase in the expectancy of life at birth. This further indicates that dependency burden is high and effective measures for arresting the growth of population are necessary.

Age groups	Total population		
	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	805,682	414,615	391,067
0–4	134,811	68,727	66,084
5–9	119,211	62,072	57,139
10–14	93,889	51,555	42,334
15–19	62,675	33,469	29,206
20–24	67,723	32,302	35,421
25–29	64,948	32,333	32,615
30–34	57,911	29,500	28,411
35–44	81,030	41,171	39,859
45–59	77,718	41,625	36,093
60+	45,441	21,667	23,774
Age not stated	325	194	131

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Department in the erstwhile Jodhpur State was headed by the Principal Medical Officer who inspected the dispensaries in

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali*, p. 176.

the State annually. During the year 1936-37, for the first time, the Public Health Department was formed and was placed under the Principal Medical Officer as the Director of Public Health[1]. In addition to carrying out health propaganda with the help of cinema shows and lectures, the Health Department did certain amount of anti-malaria work and also examined smallpox cases[2]. During the year 1940, the Ayurvedic Department was also set up[3]. After independence the allopathic hospitals and dispensaries of the district came under control of the District Medical and Health Officer, Pali who himself works under the Director of Medical and Health Services of the State headquartered at Jaipur. There is a separate officer designated as District Health Officer for conducting health activities. However, the overall control of the Medical and Health activities in the district rests with the District Medical and Health Officer. The Ayurvedic *Aushadhalayas* are controlled by the District Ayurved Officer, Pali, who works under the Director, Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas, Ajmer. The national Five Year Plans aimed at expanding the scope and coverage of medical facilities. During the Second Plan period (1956-61) an expenditure of Rs. 3.11 lakhs was made on medical and health services in the district[4]. During 1961-66 Rs. 20.09 lakhs[5] were spent on this count, during 1966-69 Rs. 7.24 lakhs[6] and during 1969-70 Rs. 0.02 lakhs[7] were spent.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

In 1970 there were in Pali district seven hospitals and ten primary health centres. A list of these and other medical institutions alongwith the number of beds, patients treated and staff position is given in Appendix I. The medical institutions of the district are controlled by the District Medical and Health Officer, Pali. For conducting health activities, a separate officer, namely, District Health Officer has been provided. The staff in the office of the District Health Officer consists of one District Health Officer, one sanitary inspector, one para-medical assistant, two lower division clerks, ten vaccination supervisors, 35 vaccinators and four class IV employees. The staff of the District Health Officer undertakes the work of vaccinations in the district. For this work the staff tours the district and conducts on the spot vaccination.

1. *Report on the Administration of Jodhpur State*, 1936-37, p. 42.
2. *ibid.*, 42.
3. *ibid.*, 1941–42, p. 43.
4. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan*, 1956-61, p. LXXxiii.
5. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1961–66, p. 239.
6. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966-69, p. 171.
7. *ibid.*, 1969–70, p. 124.

Hospitals

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, TAKHATGARH—Established in 1946, the hospital has a staff of one doctor, two male nurses, one midwife and one nurse *Dai* in 1970. It can provide accommodation to 18 indoor patients. The daily average outdoor and indoor attendance during 1970-71 was 141 and 12 respectively. There is a laboratory attached to the hospital, which provides facilities for pathological tests. The hospital has its own building which was constructed in 1954.

SETH VARDICHAND KOTHARI HOSPITAL, BAGOL—The hospital has been functioning in its own building since its inception in 1970. The building, constructed at a cost of about two lakhs of rupees, has been donated by a local philanthropist. It has a provision for six indoor patients (3 males and 3 females). The average outdoor attendance during the year 1970-71 was 50. The staff of the hospital comprises one doctor, three male nurses and one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.

BANGAR HOSPITAL, PALI—Established in February 1865 as a dispensary, it is the biggest medical institution in the district now having a bed strength of 54. The staff of the hospital consists of seven Civil Assistant Surgeons, two staff nurses, one midwife, 8 male nurses and three technicians, besides two lower division clerks, one driver and 20 class IV servants. The hospital is quite well equipped having facilities for pathological tests, antirabic treatment and X-ray etc. A Family Planning Centre is also located there.

MALE HOSPITAL, SADRI—It was established in May, 1935. There are one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses and one nurse *Dai* besides four Class IV employees on the staff of the hospital. It has a provision for 18 indoor patients. During the year 1970 the hospital provided treatment to 22,649 outdoor and 137 indoor patients.

FEMALE HOSPITAL, SADRI—It is the only institution of its kind in the district as it has been established with a view to provide medical facilities to women. The hospital has an accommodation for 20 indoor patients and its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one staff nurse, one midwife, one male nurse and four Class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, BALI—Established in 1896 it is one of the oldest medical institutions in the district. At present its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses, one midwife and three class IV employees. The hospital has a bed strength of 16. During the year 1970, 88 indoor and 25,781 outdoor patients were treated.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, SOJAT CITY—It is also a very old institution having been established in 1897. At present the hospital provides

accommodation to 18 indoor patients. There are one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two male nurses, one nurse *Dai* and four class IV employees on the staff of the hospital. During the year 1970, the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated was 505 and 25,174 respectively. It has the facility of pathological laboratory.

Primary Health Centres

There were ten Primary Health Centres in the district on 31.3.1971 for looking after curative as well as preventive public health measures in their respective areas. Their administrative control, however, rests with the District Medical and Health Officer, Pali. The main functions of the Primary Health Centres are to popularise family planning methods and to render medical facilities to the rural population. Details about the Primary Health Centres, sub-centres and family planning sub-centres are given in Appendix II. Centrewise description is given below :

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BERA—The centre was established on July 14, 1956 and its building has been constructed out of the funds donated by a local philanthropist. There is provision for 12 indoor patients in the centre. Its staff comprises one Civil Assistant Surgeon, four male nurses, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, one vaccination supervisor, four midwives, one driver and eight class IV employees. During the year 1970, the daily average number of outdoor patients treated in the Primary Health Centre was 89 and of indoor patients one only.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, NADOL—Established on 4th July, 1960 the centre is housed in its own building which was constructed from public donations. Its staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one sanitary inspector, three male nurses, four midwives, one lady health visitor and seven class IV employees. The centre has accommodation for 6 indoor patients. The average out-door attendance in 1970 was 44 patients while the total number of patients, treated at the centre, during the same year was 16,338. The daily average attendance of indoor patients was one.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BANKLI—The centre was established on 11th May 1955. The staff of the centre consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, four nurses, four midwives, one driver and seven class IV employees. It has a provision for 12 indoor patients. In 1970 the total number of out-door and indoor patients treated at the dispensary was 6,908 and 31 respectively.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, KHARCHI—Established on 2nd October, 1956, the centre was housed in a rented building till 1968 when it was shifted to its own building. The funds for the construction of its building were provided by a local resident. A pathological laboratory is attached

to the Centre. The institution has a staff of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, four male nurses, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, four mid-wives, one driver and eight class IV employees. It has a provision for 8 indoor patients. During the year 1970-71, the average out-door attendance in the centre was 90 and that of indoor patients, one.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, CHANDAWAL—Established on January 1, 1960 the centre has a bed strength of ten. One Civil Assistant Surgeon, four male nurses, one lady health visitor, four midwives, one sanitary inspector, two auxiliary health workers, one driver and seven class IV employees are on the staff of the Primary Health Centre. In 1970 the total number of out-door patients treated was 11,802 and that of indoor patients 77.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, PEEPALIYA—Established in 1960 the centre has accommodation for six indoor patients. The staff comprises one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one lady health visitor, four male nurses, four midwives, one sanitary inspector, one driver and seven class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BOOSI—The centre was established on 15th February, 1958. There is provision for seven indoor patients. The staff of the centre consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, four male nurses, one lady health visitor, six midwives, one driver and seven class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, KHERWA—Established on August 25 1962, the centre has accommodation for six indoor patients. Two Civil Assistant Surgeons, four male nurses, one lady health visitor, four midwives and eight class IV employees are on the staff of the institution.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, NIMBAJ—The centre was established on 2.11.1963. There is provision for six indoor patients in the centre. The staff consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, four male nurses, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, three auxiliary health workers, four midwives and seven class IV servants.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, ROHAT—Established on 31st March 1964, the centre is functioning in its own building, constructed in 1966. The local public contributed Rs. 10,000 towards the cost of its construction. The remaining amount was provided by the State Government. There was one doctor, four male nurses, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, four midwives and seven class IV servants on the staff of the centre. It has a provision for six indoor patients. During 1970, the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated was 38 and 12,190 respectively.

Mobile Surgical Facilities

Though there is no mobile dispensary in the district, the Director,

Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur planned surgical camps in the district at different places. The names of the places where the camps were held, the year in which they functioned and other details of the work done are given in Appendix III. During the national emergency, a surgical camp was kept in readiness between 16.9.1965 to 31.12.1965 to meet any requirement.

Special Units

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—Child welfare and maternity work have been started in the district to take care of the health of mothers, expectant mothers and children. Skimmed milk powder donated by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is distributed free through these centres to the expectant mothers and weak children. There were six maternity and child welfare centres in the district on 31.3.1970. The location and number of beds in these centres are given below[1] :

S.No.	Place	No. of beds
1.	Pali	1
2.	Bali	1
3.	Sojat	1
4.	Rani	6
5.	Bankli	6
6.	Desuri	2

However, inspite of the availability of maternity services, indigenous *Dais* are still much in demand particularly, in rural areas.

Family Planning Bureau, Pali

The District Family Planning Bureau was established at Pali in 1967. There are at present (1970-71) 10 rural family planning centres, 36 sub-centres, two urban family planning centres, one static sterilisation unit and one mobile sterilisation IUCD unit.

Urban family planning centres are situated at Pali and Sojat and static sterilisation unit at Pali. Rural family planning centres are situated at Bankli, Bera, Boosi, Kharchi, Chandawal, Nadol, Peepliya, Kherwa, Rohat and Nimbaj. Sub-centres are situated at the following places :

Sumerpur, Dhola, Pomawa, Palri, Phalna, Bissalpur, Bhitwara, Nana, Jawali, Nipal, Khod, Bijowa, Kantaliya, Mando, Dhamli, Gadana, Chopra, Dhakri, Bagri, Shivpura, Pawa, Dhalop, Ghanerao, Panota, Babra, Sendra, Kanuja, Kushalpur, Gundoj, Bhumbadra, Guda-endla, Ghadwara, Wimbliura, Asharlai, Lambiya and Garniya.

1. *Directory of Medical and Health Instituttons, Rajasthan 1971*, p. 38.

In each urban family planning centre there are two doctors, two family planning extension educators, two family planning welfare workers, one lady health visitor and one upper division clerk.

The staff of a rural family planning centre comprises one doctor, one block extension educator, one computor, one upper division clerk, 5 auxiliary nurse midwives, one lady health visitor and four family planning health assistants.

The sterilisation unit has one doctor, one staff nurse, one theatre attendant, one driver-cum-mechanic and one cleaner on its staff. In I. U. C. D. unit there is one doctor, one auxiliary nurse midwife, two attendants and one driver on the staff.

The staff of the static sterilisation unit consists of one doctor, one staff nurse and two class IV servants.

Achievements of the various family planning agencies in the district during the past one decade are given below :

Years	Sterilisations		IUCD Insertions	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1961	Not fixed	21	Not fixed	—
1962	-do-	110	-do-	—
1963	-do-	122	-do-	—
1964	-do-	249	-do-	—
1965	-do-	223	-do-	—
1966 (Jan. to March)	-do-	19	-do-	459
1966–67	1,325	135	4,714	—
1967–68	2,901	746	4,257	1,194
1968–69	7,007	840	5,005	1,040
1969–70	2,198	1,546	1,545	1,062
1970–71	4,134	678	1,908	670

A publicity unit established in 1967 also exists in the District Family Planning Bureau, Pali which is being controlled and supervised by the District Mass Education and Information Officer. The unit organised publicity camps in rural areas where film shows are shown with a view to popularising family planning methods among the villagers. The number of film shows organised by the unit during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Film shows	Exhibitions
1968–69	118	85
1969–70	139	28
1970–71	133	15

NATIONAL SMALL POX ERADICATION PROGRAMME

The programme was launched in this district in January 1963 at the instance of Government of India and the disease can be said to have been successfully controlled. The strength of the staff under this programme in Pali district on March 31, 1971 was one Para Medical Assistant, ten vaccination supervisors and 45 vaccinators. They work under the supervision of District Health Officer who is also in-charge of National Smallpox Eradication Programme. Primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations are carried out by the vaccinators who are expected to be on tour for 15 days in a month. Achievements of the department during the last five years are given below :

Year	Primary vaccination	Re-vaccination	Total
1966	37,247	1,05,826	1,43,073
1967	42,004	1,00,356	1,42,360
1968	69,046	80,972	1,50,018
1969	62,020	87,019	1,49,039
1970	76,723	1,10,247	1,86,970

The number of seizures and deaths due to small pox as well as the number of villages affected are given in the following table :

Year	No. of villages/ town affected	Seizures	Deaths
1966	18	105	16
1967	15	43	6
1968	26	139	26
1969	19	99	28
1970	5	44	9

MASS B.C.G. CAMPAIGN

B.C.G. vaccination was introduced in the district during 1970-71 and a team of six B.C.G. technicians was detailed for this work. Number of B.C.G. vaccinations done in this period (1970-71) was 12,452. A T.B. Clinic has been functioning at Pali since 1966 which is housed in a rented building situated in the heart of the town. The staff of the clinic comprises two doctors, one compounder, two T.B. health visitors, one laboratory technician and one X-ray technician. The clinic would soon have a ward of 10 T. B. Isolation beds. The necessary permission for the construction of the ward has already been given by the Government. Facilities for treatment of the T. B. patients are also available at the following medical institutions[1]:

1. Source : Office of Medical Officer Incharge, T.B. Clinic, Pali.

Name of centre	Facilities exist		
	X-ray	Microscope	Treatment
1. District T.B. Clinic	Yes	Yes	Yes
2. Hospital, Bali	—	,,	,,
3. Primary Health Centre, Bankli	—	,,	,,
4. Primary Health Centre, Bera	—	,,	,,
5. Sanderao Aid-Post	—	—	,,
6. Sumerpur Dispensary	—	—	,,
7. Takhatgarh Hospital	—	Yes	,,
8. Bagol Dispensary	—	—	,,
9. Primary Health Centre, Boosi	—	Yes	,,
10. Desuri Dispensary	—	—	,,
11. Primary Health Centre, Nadol	—	Yes	,,
12. Rani Dispensary	—	—	,,
13. Sadri Hospital	—	Yes	,,
14. Jaitaran Dispensary	—	,,	,,
15. Primary Health Centre, Nimaj	—	,,	,,
16. Auwa Dispensary	—	—	,,
17. Primary Health Centre, Kharchi	—	Yes	,,
18. Ranawas Dispensary	—	—	,,
19. Raipur Dispensary	—	—	,,
20. Primary Health Centre, Peepaliya	—	—	,,
21. Primary Health Centre, Chandawal	—	Yes	,,
22. Sojat Hospital	—	,,	,,
23. Aid-Post, Chanod	—	—	,,

PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS

In addition to the departmental medical institutions there were thirty-two registered medical practitioners[1] in the district in 1970-71 treating patients, either at their own residence or at their clinics. Of these, eight were practising at Pali, three at Sumerpur, two each at Takhatgarh, Bali, Sadri, Phalna and Rani and one each at Kosalao, Sojat City, Sojat Road, Sendra, Rohat, Bera, Bijapur, Ranawas, Sardar-Samand, Nana and Ghanerao.

CHEMISTS—There were 52 licensed chemists in the district.[2]

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

Ayurvedic mode of treatment was in the past, and still continues to be popular with the masses. Even after the establishment

1. Source: Office of the District Medical and Health Officer, Pali.
2. *ibid.*

of a large number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries it is still widely believed, particularly in rural areas, that the indigenous system of medicine is better suited to our temper and climate with the additional advantage that it is cheap and its medicines are locally available. The erstwhile State of Jodhpur took measures to popularise this system first of all in 1939, when in response to the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board Jodhpur, the Government appointed a Committee to examine and suggest ways and means for development of the system[1]. On its report in 1940 grants in aid @ Rs.10 per month each to four *Vaidyas* in each of the bigger districts and to three *Vaidyas* in each of the smaller districts was sanctioned[2]. These *Vaidyas* were provided annually with free stock of medicines worth Rs. 100 each. In the same year a board, consisting of five *Vaidyas*, one official member and one non-official member was constituted to work out a scheme for organisation and control of an Ayurvedic Board. During the year 1941–42, a regular cadre of the *Vaidyas* was organised and most of the *Vaidyas* who were previously treated as merely subsidy holders, were now absorbed in the State service. Grant-in-aid for medicine was also increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. One Herb Surveyor was appointed for taking up a survey of herbs growing in Marwar[3]. With a view to ensuring purity, efficacy and reliability of Ayurvedic medicines the Government started a pharmacy in 1946 for the preparation and supply of such medicines[4].

Further impetus was given to the Ayurvedic mode of treatment after the integration of the States. In 1957–58 there were 33 Ayurvedic and Unani *Aushadhalayas* in the district[5]. Their number rose to 48 in 1963–64[6]. During the next few years nine more *Aushadhalayas* were opened and thus the district had in all 57 such institutions on 31st March, 1971[7]. These *Aushadhalayas* are under the administrative control of the District Ayurved Officer, Pali. The office of the Inspector, Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas, was opened in the district in May, 1959. In April 1966, it was upgraded to the office of the District Ayurved Officer, Pali. During 1970–71, the staff of the office consisted of one District Ayurved Officer, one accounts clerk, one lower division clerk and two class IV employees.

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jodhpur State*, 1940–41, p.40.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*, 1943-44, p. 83.
4. *ibid.*, 1945-46, p. 96.
5. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1959*, p. 168.
6. *ibid.*, 1965, p. 176.
7. *ibid.*, 1971, p. 175.

The list of Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district with the details of date of establishment and staff are given in Appendix IV. In addition to these there is an 'A' class Ayurvedic hospital at Pali.

SANITATION

The living conditions of the people throughout the district can by no means be called healthy. Poverty and, to some extent, their ignorance are responsible for their unhygienic habits. Most of them live in huts and *Kuchcha* houses without windows or proper ventilation. Drains, latrines or urinals do not exist in the rural areas and people are not accustomed to using built in latrines in villages even if they exist in some houses. The practice of using the fields surrounding the villages for answering the call of nature creates an unhealthy environment. The water in the tanks is also often polluted as the villagers use it for washing and other purposes. Contaminated water often causes various diseases.

In towns sanitary conditions are slightly better and the people have started realising the importance of sanitation for health.

The public health and sanitation work in the district is supervised by the District Health Officer, Pali. He is assisted by a staff of one sanitary inspector and 35 vaccintaors. Some of these are posted in local bodies such as municipalities and panchayat samitis. The District Health Officer functions as an advisor to these institutions (municipalities in the urban areas and panchayat samitis in the rural areas) as they are directly responsible for the sanitation work in their respective areas. There are four municipal committees in the district located at Sojat, Pali, Bali and Sadri. Special staff is employed by them under the control and supervision of the sanitary inspector, to keep the municipal area reasonably free from dirt and disease. All the municipalities have tractors with trolleys or hand *Thelas* (wheel barrows) or buffalo carts to remove refuse and night soil from the town. Public latrines and urinals have also been constructed by these Committees.

As in the case of municipalities in the urban areas, the village panchayats in the rural areas are responsible for sanitation within their respective areas. In order to coordinate their work, a sanitary inspector is posted in every panchayat samiti.

Water supply

Piped water supply was available in 1970-71 at 24 rural places, besides all the towns, in the district. Wells are used for the supply of water at all the places except Pali where surface water is used after necessary treatment.

At all the places the water is chlorinated except at Pali where both chlorination and filteration are employed. The number of public hydrants in Pali, Sojat, Bali and Sadri is 325, 26, 15 and 20 respectivelty. Necessary details about the water works are given in Appendix V to the chapter.

Drainage

Drainage, particularly in the rural areas, is not satisfactory. However, in the dry areas water is absorbed without much difficulty. In the cities attempts have been made to improve both the closed and open drainage system.

Anti-Malarial Measures

The anti-malarial measures on a war footing were initiated in the district in 1955 at the instance of the Central Government. Initially known as National Malaria Control Programme, the scheme, after making significant progress, was renamed in 1959 as National Malaria Eradication Programme. The malaria eradication work in the district is being done by Medical officers in-charge, Malaria Eradication Programme Units, Jodhpur, Sirohi and Ajmer. The staff consists of one Senior Malaria Inspector, one Malaria Inspector, three Malaria Surveillance Inspectors, 12 Malaria Surveillance workers, two field workers, one driver and one cleaner.

In the past five years, spraying was done as under :

Year	Villages	Houses sprayed	Cattle shed sprayed
1967	87	12,594	3,267
1968	97	8,671	1,985
1969	130	17,893	4,891
1970	175	32,724	4,649

The details of the surveillance work are as follows :

Year	Surveillance							
	Slide Collection				Positive			
	Active	Passive	Mas	Total	P.V.	P.F.	Mixed	Total
1966	11,581	1,375	1,406	14,362	8	1	—	9
1967	14,356	1,345	4,083	19,784	851	14	2	897
1968	12,924	729	2,057	15,710	48	1	—	49
1969	11,428	409	230	12,067	30	2	1	33
1970	24,125	11,056	472	35,653	4,974	245	5	5,224

APPENDIX

List of Medical Institutions in Pali District as on 31-12-1970

Name of Medical Institution	Date of opening	No. of beds	Patients treated during 1970		Staff position during 1970													
			Indoor	Outdoor	CAS nurse	Staff Gr.I	M.N. Gr.II	M.N. Gr.III	M.N-wife	Mid-	Nurse Dai	Dai	Tech.	Dri-ver	Class IV	LHV	SI	AHW	ANM	LDC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNDER CONTROL OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT																				
Hospitals																				
1. Bangar Hospital, Pali (L,X)	1865	54	—	—	7	2	—	1	7	1	—	—	3	1	20	—	—	—	—	2
2. Govt. Hospital, Bali	1896	16	88	25,781	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	-	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
3. Male Hospital, Sadri (X)	1935	18	137	22,649	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
4. Female Hospital, Sadri	—	20	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
5. Govt. Hospital, Sojat City (LX)	1897	18	505	25,174	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
6. Govt. Hospital, Takhatgarh	1946	18	293	21,720	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
7. Seth Vardhi Chand Kothari Hospital, Bagol	17.6.1970	—	—	7,437	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Dispensaries & T.B. Clinic																				
1. Govt. Dispensary, Auwa	1958	6	25	9,411	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
2. ,, ,, Balunda	1965	6	24	5,165	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	-	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
3. ,, ,, Desuri	1902	8	17	15,150	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
4. ,, ,, Jaitaran	1934	14	320	23,558	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
5. ,, ,, Lunawa	1955–56	2	38	10,571	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
6. ,, ,, Raipur	1955	2	13	12,516	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
7. ,, ,, Ranawas	1965	2	53	11,360	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
8. ,, ,, Rani	1967	2	43	24,593	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
9. ,, ,, Sumerpur	—	12	85	22,804	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
10. Jail Dispensary, Pali	—	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Govt. Dispensary, Phalna	—	—	—	4,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Govt. Dispensary, Kosalao	July, 1970	—	—	8,109	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
13. T.B. Clinic, Pali	1966	—	—	8,268	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2**	1	3	2(x)	—	—	—IUDC	ILDC
Aid Posts																				
1. Government Aid Post, Chanod	—	2	—	11,417	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
2. ,, ,, Sanderao	—	2	—	13,807	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
3. ,, ,, Lampod	—	2	—	4,569	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4. ,, ,, Latara	10.12.1960	2	—	1,360	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. ,, ,, Mundara	—	2	—	11,871	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6. ,, ,, Sardar Samund	—	2	—	7,676	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
7. ,, ,, Sendra	—	2	—	5,951	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX

I (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8. Govt. Aid post, Sewari	—	2	—	11,888	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Govt. Aid post, Police Line, Pali	1961	—	—	6,704	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary Health Centres																				
1. Bankali	11.5.55	12	31	6,908	1	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	7	1	1	—	—	—
2. Bera	14.7.56	12	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	8	1	1	—	—	—
3. Boosi	15.2.58	7	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	6	—	—	—	1	7	1	1	—	—	—
4. Chandawal	1.1.60	10	77	11,802	1	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	7	1	1	2	—	—
5. Kharchi	2.10.56	8	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	7	1	1	—	—	—
6. Kherwa	25.8 62	6	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
7. Nadol	4.7.60	6	—	16,338	1	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	—
8. Nimbaj	2.11.63	6	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	3	—	—
9. Peepliya	June, 1960	6	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	7	1	1	—	—	—
10. Rohat	31.3.64	6	38	12,190	1	—	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	—
UNDER CONTROL OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS																				
1. Western Railway Hospital, Sojat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Industrial Training Institute Dispensary, Pali	1962	—	—	—	1(+)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Employee's State Insurance Dispensary, Pali	—	—	252	118,260	4	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	3
PRIVATE																				
1. Maharaja Shri Umaid Mills Ltd. Dispensary, Pali	1941	—	—	215	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

Signs 'L' and 'X' stands for the available facilities of Pathological Laboratory and X-Ray Unit respectively.

* part-time

** One Lab. Technician and one X-ray technician

(x)T.B. H.V. (+) one part time Medical Officer comes twice a week to examine the students.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the details of activities performed through the eye-cum-surgical camp in Pali district during 1965 to 1970-71

S.No.	Year	Place of Camp	Surgical		Eye		Gyanic		Dental		Family Planning operation	Medical O.P.D.
			O.P.D.	Operation	O.P.D.	Operation	O.P.D.	Operation	O.P.D.	Operation		
1.	1965	Pali	2848	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	1966	Nimbaj	1336	173	1336	146	—	—	76	75	60	863
3.	1966-67	Sojat Road	360	88	1202	216	133	—	231	178	25	362
4.	1966-67	Nimbaj	176	58	511	119	71	—	158	123	45	590
5.	1967-68	Sojat Road	199	93	678	174	97	—	342	393	32	590
6.	1967-68	Nimbaj	302	117	776	202	28	—	291	278	23	720
7.	1968-69	Sojat Road	259	129	815	192	137	—	324	263	29	509
8.	1968-69	Nimbaj	528	105	878	170	92	—	188	162	14	1250
9.	1969-70	Pipaliya Kalan	241	194	988	204	96	—	326	326	41	1106
10.	1970-71	Sadri	301	227	1288	363	161	52	380	237	15	

Source : Director Medical & Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV

List of Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the Pali District during the year 1970-71

S.No.	Name of the Aushdhalaya	Date of establishment	No. of patients	Staff			
				Vaidya	Up-Vaidya	Dhatri	Class IV Servant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gandoj	—	1163	1	—	—	1
2.	Bhawari	4.2.1969	9653	1	1	—	1
3.	Khairwa	8.8.1943	11299	1	—	—	1
4.	Guda Endla	1942	11169	1	—	—	1
5.	Vayad	21.11.1961	3306	1	1	—	1
6.	Duthariya	1971	8576	1	—	1	1
7.	Nana	—	41914	1	—	1	1
8.	Chamunderi	15.1.1964	16417	1	—	1	1
9.	Bhimana	28.7.1964	4909	1	1	—	1
10.	Bisalpur	13.3.1964	22722	1	—	—	1
11.	Bijapur	10.2.1944	15489	1	—	—	1
12.	Sewari	3.3.1942	19989	1	—	—	1
13.	Mundara	13.3.1954	14897	1	—	—	1
14.	Khudala	1.2.1956	20722	1	—	—	1
15.	Sumerpur	1.12.1946	6745	1	—	—	1
16.	Khiwandi	—	11142	1	—	—	1
17.	Thanapaldi	25.1.1961	7614	1	—	—	1
18.	Nawi	14.8.1963	7356	1	—	—	1
19.	Nadol	—	16042	1	—	—	1
20.	Narlai	—	17635	1	—	—	1
21.	Ghanerao	—	22560	1	1	—	1
22.	Daylana	8.3.1964	6196	1	1	—	1
23.	Khimel	8.1.1960	9646	1	1	—	1
24.	Bijauwa	11.1.1944	27234	1	1	—	1
25.	Khod	1944	8661	1	—	—	1
26.	Khiwada	1944	12630	1	—	—	1
27.	Ghendi	14.11.1956	9773	1	—	—	1
28.	Dadai	30.10.1960	13773	1	1	—	1
29.	Kharda	16.2.1962	9118	1	1	—	1
30.	Marwar Junction	1.9.1943	24772	1	—	1	1
31.	Sinla	—	7946	1	1	—	1
32.	Dudod	6.3.1965	8136	1	1	—	1
33.	Kantaliya	1.12.1956	13653	1	—	—	1

APPENDIX IV (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Ranawas	1940	8293	1	—	—	1
35.	Auwa	—	22825	1	1	—	1
36.	Devli	1.4.1965	8507	1	1	—	1
37.	Jojawar	20.1.1943	16146	1	—	—	1
38.	Sojat Road	20.12.1942	45586	1	1	1	1
39.	Rupawas	3.1.1966	13585	1	1	—	1
40.	Bilawas	—	13225	1	1	1	1
41.	Bagdi	1954	21878	1	1	1	1
42.	Bijaguda	—	6290	1	—	—	1
43.	Chawandiya	8.1.1960	10013	1	1	—	1
44.	Kushalpura	8.8.1943	19651	1	1	—	1
45.	Lilamba	19.11.1966	9318	1	1	—	1
46.	Jhutha	—	9971	1	1	—	1
47.	Bar	1.7.1942	11003	1	—	—	1
48.	Biratiya khurd	1.1.1955	9714	1	—	—	1
49.	Babra	—	6745	1	—	—	1
50.	Giri	—	3840	1	—	—	1
51.	Ras	24.1.1956	4531	1	—	—	1
52.	Balada	24.1.1966	15044	1	1	—	1
53.	Balunda	2.2.1961	12178	1	1	—	1
54.	Raniwal	29.3.1964	6958	1	1	—	1
55.	Anandpur Kalu	May, 1941	12755	1	—	—	1
56.	Janunda	26.2.1971	9653	1	1	—	1
57.	Bhatund	—	—	1	1	—	1

Source : District Ayurved Officer, Pali.

APPENDIX V

Water Works in Pali District in 1970–71

S.No.	Name of Water Supply Scheme	Year of construction of scheme	Estimated cost (Rs.)	Capacity of the S.R. (Gallons)	No. of Water connections
		RURAL			
1.	Chandawal	1964	1,30,000	12,000	80
2.	Dhakri	1966	1,10,000	10,000	80
3.	Phalna	1966	3,50,000	50,000	510
4.	Rani	1966	1,68,000	40,000	452
5.	Bijawa	1967	1,30,000	20,000	157
6.	Beejapur	1966	1,49,000	15,000	160
7.	Rohat	1966	1,01,400	10,000	35
8.	Nimbaj Jaitaran	1967	8,18,000	40,000	415
9.	Mundara	1965	1,28,000	15,000	—
10.	Khimel	1968	1,09,400	15,000	135
11.	Kushalpura	1970	1,50,000	25,000	110
12.	Sanderao	1970	1,47,200	25,000	160
13.	Dhanla	1970	1,70,000	20,000	85
14.	Chanod	1971	2,07,600	25,000	65
15.	Anandpur Kalu	1969	1,88,000	30,000	85
16.	Bagri	1969	2,50,000	40,000	80
17.	Raipur	1971	2,30,000	30,000	85
18.	Khod	1971	1,58,000	20,000	30
19.	Ramsingh ka Guda	1971	98,000	12,000	6
20.	Takhatgarh	1966	5,39,000	(Scheme under Panchayat)	
21.	Koselao	1966	1,36,000	–do–	
22.	Bera	1969	1,28,000	15,000	143
23.	Gundoj	1971	1,49,000	20,000	35
24.	Desuri	1970	1,80,800	25,000	125
		URBAN			
1.	Pali	1963	10,55,000	1,83,000	2,387
2.	Sojat	1969	9,40,000	1,25,000	792
3.	Bali	1970	6,90,000	1,00,000	424
4.	Sadri	1971	7,40,000	1,25,000	427

Source: Office of the Executive Engineer Public Health Engineering Department, Pali.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

Pali is an important industrial centre. Industries functioning in the district have engaged a significant labour force. Therefore, the State Government has provided several labour welfare activities in the district. Two labour inspectors, one for enforcement of labour laws and the other for promotion of labour welfare are headquartered at Pali. They function under the administrative control of the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur. The labour inspectors are assisted by two lower division clerks, one games supervisor, one lady supervisor, one accounts clerk and two class IV employees.

The various labour laws in force in the district are Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; Indian Factories Act, 1948; Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; Payment of Wages Act, 1936; Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1958; Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; Indian Trade Union Act, 1926; Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; Working Journalists (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; Employment of Children Act, 1938; and Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 etc.

In 1970, the total number of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 in the district was 122 employing over 5,000 workers[1]. Of these, only one textile mill at Pali is a large scale unit while the rest are either medium size or small scale units. Majority of the factories are of recent origin in the district and are in early stages of development. The State Government safeguards the interests of labour through implementation of various labour laws. Some description of important labour legislations enforced in the district is given below :

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1948.--This act was made applicable throughout Rajasthan since 1951. It provides for licensing and registration of all factories employing ten or more workers where power is used and twenty or more in all other cases. The Act regulates working conditions in the factories, higher standard of safety provisions based on modern industrial practices, and makes managers of factories responsible for compliance. It fixes hours of work in the factories and prescribes

1. Source : The Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

specific welfare measures such as leave, working facilities, canteens, first aid appliances etc. A list of all the registered factories under the Act in the district is given in Chapter V of this volume.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947—The Act is in force in Rajasthan since 1958. It provides for the settlement of labour disputes through conciliation, adjudication or arbitration. The conciliation officers appointed under this Act try to settle industrial disputes arising in their jurisdiction by holding meetings of disputing parties. Whenever settlement by conciliation is not possible, industrial disputes are referred to a court of enquiry or industrial tribunal constituted by the State Government for adjudication of disputes. Under some special circumstances the Act provides for imposition of restrictions on strikes and lock outs till conciliation and adjudication proceedings are under progress. The following table gives the number and nature of industrial complaints registered in Pali district during the period 1960-1971[1] :

Year	Wages and Bonus	Employment and retrenchment	Working conditions	Personnel	Other cases	Total
1960	2	—	—	—	2	4
1961	4	2	—	2	—	8
1962	4	4	3	2	3	16
1963	—	—	—	—	2	2
1964	—	1	—	—	2	3
1965	5	1	—	9	5	20
1966	6	5	—	18	15	44
1967	9	6	—	12	24	51
1968	6	5	—	15	17	43
1969	5	7	—	8	10	30
1970	2	2	—	7	4	15
1971	—	1	1	—	2	4

The table below gives details of disposal of industrial comp'aints since 1960[2]:

Year	Complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Complaints received during the year	Nature of disposal				Filed	Complaints pending at the end of the year
			Favour	Against	Rejected	Transferred		
1960	—	4	—	1	—	—	2	1
1961	1	8	2	3	—	—	4	—

1. Source : Office of the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur.
2. *Ibid.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1962	—	16	5	1	—	—	10	—
1963	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
1964	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—
1965	—	20	3	1	—	—	6	10
1966	10	44	21	—	—	—	33	—
1967	—	51	11	—	2	1	35	2
1968	2	43	15	—	—	—	29	1
1969	1	30	10	—	—	—	12	9
1970	9	15	13	—	—	—	5	6
1971	6	-	3	—	—	—	—	3

It appears from the above table that most of the complaints were either decided in favour of the complainants or filed. Very few complaints were rejected or decided against the complainant.

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS ACT, 1961—This Act is in force in Rajasthan and also in Pali district since 1962. It is applicable to such motor transport establishments which employ five or more workers. It provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and regulates conditions of their work. The Act prohibits employment of children as motor workers below the age of 15 years and regulates leave, hours of work etc. of transport workers. In 1971, there were 8 establishments in the district registered under the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961. The following table gives the number of transport establishments inspected and prosecuted during the years 1963 to 1971[1].

Year	No. of establishments	
	Inspected	Prosecuted
1963	33	3
1964	26	4
1965	14	1
1966	5	1
1967	4	1
1968	10	1
1969	16	1
1970	1	—
1971	2	—

1. Source : Office of the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948—The Act is in force in the whole of Rajasthan since 1959. Under this Act the State Government fixes minimum rates of wages in the scheduled industries. The names of scheduled industries and rates of wages are, however, revised from time to time. The names of scheduled industries in which the minimum wages have been fixed by the Government in 1971 are given in Appendix I. The wages for agricultural labour in Rajasthan were fixed in 1969. The inspection staff appointed by the Government for implementation of this Act ensures that employers do not pay less wages to workers than fixed by the Government. For this purpose, various industrial units are inspected and prosecuted, if necessary. The table given below gives the number of such establishments inspected, prosecuted and claims preferred during the years 1961 to 1971[1]:

Year	No. of industries inspected	No. of establishments prosecuted	No. of claims preferred
1961	80	3	—
1962	90	12	—
1963	84	5	—
1964	89	6	—
1965	35	8	3
1966	39	7	7
1967	87	5	9
1968	139	7	10
1969	104	4	7
1970	109	11	2
1971	69	2	2

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923—The Act is in force in the whole of Rajasthan since 1960. It enjoins upon employers to pay compensation to disabled workers for accidents arising out of and in the course of employment resulting in death or disablement, both partial and total. It also ensures payment of monetary compensation to the dependents of the employee who sustains injuries or dies while on duty.

The following table gives the number of cases registered and decided from 1963 to 1970[1]:

Year	Cases at the beginning of the year	Cases received during the year	Cases disposed of during the year	Balance at the end of the year
1963	1	—	—	1
1964	1	4	2	3

1 Source : The office of the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur.

1	2	3	4	5
1965	3	5	4	4
1966	4	11	7	8
1967	8	6	2	12
1968	12	8	8	12
1969	12	3	3	12
1970	12	12	4	20

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926—The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 came into force in the district in 1959. It provides for the registration of trade unions in order to regulate the rights and privileges of the workers and to give legal status to workers' movement. The trade unions are corporate bodies which safeguard the interests of their members vis-a-vis the employers. In 1971, there were 17 trade unions registered in the district. A list of trade unions functioning in the Pali district is given in chapter on Industries.

Besides enforcement of various labour laws, the State Government provides the following labour welfare facilities in the district :

LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE—There is only one labour welfare centre located at Pali. It was established in 1953 and since then it has been functioning under the administrative control of the State Labour Department. The staff of the labour welfare centre consists of one labour welfare inspector, one games supervisor, one lady supervisor, one lady tailor, one part time music teacher and a few class IV employees. Among the activities of the welfare centre are included facilities for indoor games (table tennis, carrom, chess, chinese checker and trade etc.) and out-door games (foot-ball and volley-ball etc.), learning of music and tailoring. In 1970–71, there were 2,399 members (1451 males, 339 females and 609 children) of the centre. No fee is charged for membership of the welfare centre. The labour welfare centre has a library and a reading room. The library contains 1600 books and some leading newspapers are subscribed for the attached reading room. Library books are issued to the subscribers (labourers) on the guarantee of their respective trade unions.

The State Government has constructed some residential tenements under the industrial housing scheme. Till 1970–71, 450 single room and 120 double room tenements had been constructed under the industrial housing scheme. These quarters are allotted to workers covered under the Factories Act, 1948.

1. Source : The office of the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur.

The Maharaja Shri Umed Mills Ltd., Pali also has some labour welfare activities such as medical aid through a dispensary in the Mill, primary school for children of workers and a nursing home. In addition to this, facilities for games and sports such as foot-ball, volley-ball, carrom, chess, tug of war etc. have also been extended to workers.

The Rajasthan State Electricity Board have provided some welfare facilities to its workers such as facility for indoor games (chess, carrom and playing cards etc.) and out-door games (foot-ball, volley-ball etc.) and a reading room.

THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME—This scheme was first introduced in the district in 1956 Under this scheme an Employees' State Insurance dispensary and an Employees' State Insurance court were started at Pali. The number of insured persons covered under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Pali district as on March, 1971 was 4300. The Employees' State Insurance Act provides for medical care, sickness benefit, maternity benefit, temporary disablement benefit and dependent benefit to the insured workers (4,300 members till March 1971) and their families. The Medical Officer-in-charge of the E.S I. Dispensary is assisted by a nursing staff consisting of 25 persons. He is responsible for supplying medicines stored in the dispensary free of cost to sick workers for treatment.

PROHIBITION

There is no prohibition in Pali district. The principal intoxicants used in this area are country liquor, *Bhang* and poppy heads. The State Government has, however, restricted their sale. Only those shop-keepers who hold a licence for the sale of such intoxicants can trade in these commodities. Consumption of other notable intoxicants such as *Ganja* is prohibited throughout Rajasthan under the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 and subsequent government orders issued in 1959. However, opium is sold to its addicts only on permits issued by the Excise Department on production of a medical certificate of a Civil Assistant Surgeon. Such permits were last issued in 1960 Thereafter, permits could be issued only by the Commissioner, Excise Department, Rajasthan. The quantity of opium allowed to a permit holder is not reduced after his attaining the age of 60 years.

The following table shows the consumption of intoxicants in the district during the period 1960-61 to 1970-71[1] :

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.

Year	Country liquor (L.P. litres)	Opium (kg)	Lanced poppy heads (Kg.)	*Bhang* (Kg.)	Indian made spirit (litres)	Indian made beer (litres)
1960-61	189,494	10 kg.	—	4,843	—	—
1961-62	165,741	6 kg.	—	4,575	—	—
1962-63	267,241	7 kg.	—	4,150	—	—
1963-64	215,478	9 kg.	54,631	3,710	—	—
1964-65	293,100	7 kg.	N.A.	2,760	—	—
1965-66	267,203	3 kg.	49,770	4,200	—	1,757
1966-67	285,104	3 kg.	74,170	2,375	1,934	2,424
1967-68	269,914	2 kg.	105,027	2,306	1,959	2,869
1968-69	277,561	2.247 kg.	81,366	2,722	1,982	3,162
1969-70	259,708	2 kg.	53,19	1,911	2,128	3,174
1970-71	297,304	1.050 kg.	46,520	2,150.200	—	—

The excise revenue earned in the district during the period 1956-57 to 1970-71 is given below[1] :

(Rs. in '000)

Year	Excise Revenue
1956-57	1,598
1957-58	1,504
1958-59	1,582
1959-60	1,660
1960-61	1,686
1961-62	1,846
1962-63	2,263
1963-64	2,239
1964-65	2,655
1965-66	2,733*
1966-67	3,403
1967-68	4,054
1968-69	4,211
1969-70	3,443
1970-71	4,049

It is revealed from the above table that revenue from excise has increased considerably during the period under reference.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for various years.
* Source : Office of the Assistant Excise Officer, Pali.

Since prohibition has not been imposed in Pali district, no separate agency functions in the area for enforcement and propaganda purposes. However, a patrolling officer functions in the district for enforcement of excise rules. He functions under the Deputy Commissioner. Excise Preventive Force, Jodhpur. The patrolling officer is responsible for detection of cases regarding excise such as unauthorised possession of intoxicants, illicit distillation etc. He is assisted by six *Sepoys* and two Jamadars and is provided with a jeep for patrolling purposes. The administrative set up of the Excise Department in the district comprises of an Assistant Excise Officer, four excise inspectors, one prosecution inspector, five lower division clerks and 21 guards. There are liquor warehouses one each at Pali, Rani and Jaitaran each staffed with one lower division clerk.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The backward classes include Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other backward classes. Backward classes are at such stage of social evolution that they need special attention for a certain period so that they may be raised to the normal level of social and economic development and become capable of taking advantages of the general facilities available to the society in general.

Under Article 341(1) and 342(1) of the Constitution of India the President is empowerd to specify by a notification the castes and tribes as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in any State or Union Territory in India. Accordingly, the following Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been recognised under a notification in the Pali district.[1]

SCHEDULED CASTES—(1) Aheri, (2)Badi, (3) Bagri, (4) Balai, (5) Bawaria (6) Bhand, (7) Bhangi, (8) Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi. Raidas, Raigar or Ramdasia, (9) Dhankia, (10) Dheda, (11) Dome, (12) Garo, Garura or Gurda, (13) Gavaria, (14) Jingar, (15) Kalbelia, (16) Kamad or Kamadia, (17) Kanjar, (18) Khatik, (19) Koli or Kori, (20) Koria, (21) Megh or Meghwal, (22) Mehtar, (23) Nut, (24) Rawal, (25) Sansi, (26) Santia, (27) Sargara, (28) Tirgar, (29) Thori or Nayak.

SCHEDULED TRIBES—(1) Bhil, (2) Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia) (3) Mina.

According to the 1961 Census, the total population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district was as follows :

	Persons	Males	Females
Scheduled Castes[2]	1,44,150	74,234	69,916
Scheduled Tribes[3]	38,218	20,153	18,065

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*, pp. 214-219.
2. *Census of India*, 1961, *Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 210.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 214.

The Constitution of India has provided for special protection and encouragement to the backward classes in view of their social and economic backwardness. Constitutional provisions such as reservation of seats in public services and elected bodies and special protection of these classes have been further extended.

The Social Welfare Department of the State Government is primarily responsible for initiating welfare activities amongst the backward classes. It secures co-operation of other departments and implements the policies and programmes undertaken for upliftment of the backward classes. The Social Welfare Department in the district was started in 1960. It is staffed with one District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer and the usual complement of ministerial staff. The main functions of the department relate to activities such as the removal of disabilities of the backward classes; spreading education, providing hostels for boys, advancing financial subsidy for house buildings and cottage industries, assistance in seeking employment and legal aid when needed and arranging loan and pension to old and disabled persons etc. Some funds are transferred to the Panchayat Samitis in the area for implementation of certain schemes. As a probation officer the District Social Welfare Officer recommends cases for release of prisoners on probation and tries to rehabilitate them.

The expenditure incurred by the Social Welfare Department during the years 1967–68 to 1970–71 is given below[1] :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1967–68	2,15,701
1968–69	3,87,230
1969–70	3,73,848
1970–71	2,41,974

The various activities undertaken by the Social Welfare Department in the district are as follows[2] :

Education

SCHOLARSHIPS—The majority of persons of backward classes are economically poor. They hardly have means to meet expenses on the education of their children. Therefore, the State Government and the Central Government grant scholarships to students of backward classes who pursue post matric studies. The State Governmen' provides a scholarship of Rs. 40 per month to students of backward classes who take up degree and

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Pali.
2. *ibid.*

post degree courses and live in hostels attached to colleges or universities. The Central Government also grants scholarships @ Rs. 40 per month to students pursuing studies in degree and post degree courses and live in hostels. Students not residing in hostels received Rs. 27 per month. The rate of Central Government scholarships for students securing first division in examinations is Rs. 60 per month for hostelser's and Rs 40 per month for day scholars. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students taking technical education in technical institutions, are also eligible for merit-cum-need scholarships at the rate of Rs. 50 per month for the students taking degree courses, and at the rate of Rs. 25 per month for those taking diploma courses. During the year 1970–71, an amount of Rs. 18,134 and Rs. 23,952 was disbursed in the district as Central Government and State Government scholarships respectively.

EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF FEES—The students of backward classes are exempted from the payment of tuition fee in the Government institutions at all levels of education.

HOSTELS—The Social Welfare Department is running five hostels for students of backward classes who are studying upto higher secondary stage. In these hostels, the students get free lodging, boarding, books, stationery and clothes so that their economic backwardness may not stand in their way. These hostels provide medical care through the services of a part time doctor. These hostels are managed with the assistance of staff comprising one warden (hostel superintendent), one peon and one sweeper. Some details of these hostels are given below :

S.No.	Location	Date of opening	No. of seats
1.	Pali	1.5.1955	30
2.	Bali	17.7.1964	35
3.	Phalna	2.10.1957	60
4.	Sadri	27.9.1962	40
5.	Sewari	2.10.1957	30

In addition to five Government hostels, three government aided hostels run by voluntary social service organisations are also catering to the needs of backward class students in the district. The Government meets 90 per cent of the total expenditure of these hostels in the form of grant-in-aid and the remaining 10 per cent is met out of funds raised by the respective associations. Some details of aided hostels are as follows :

S.No.	Location	Date of opening	No. of seats
1.	Nana	15-1-1959	25
2.	Sadri	5-7-1963	25
3.	Sojat	1-5-1956	50

For promotion of professional education among the students of backward classes the department runs a tailoring centre at Pali where 15 students are admitted for two year course. A certificate is awarded to trainees after the completion of their training. Students are awarded a monthly stipend of Rs. 35 each during their training period. The staff of the tailoring centre consists of one tailoring instructor, and one teacher. The training session runs from July to May. In 1970-71, Rs. 12,859 were spent on tailoring centre by the social welfare department. After successful completion of training, candidates become eligible to apply for interest free loan of Rs. 1,000 repayable in 20 instalments. This loan is advanced in order to settle trained students in their profession.

EMPLOYMENT—Special efforts are being made by the State Government to give employment to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. The condition of registration in employment exchanges has been waived in their case and all Government departments, autonomous bodies and public enterprises have been empowered to employ them directly on their application on the posts reserved for them, but notification of vacancies under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of vacancies) Act, 1959 continues to be made to the concerned employment exchange. The following table shows registration and placement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the District Employment Exchange during the years 1961-1970[1]:

(No.)

Year	Registration		Placements	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1961	319	11	57	2
1962	425	29	45	1
1963	354	31	58	6
1964	386	25	64	4
1965	402	32	27	1
1966	348	31	59	9
1967	376	43	66	5
1968	575	56	36	2
1969	572	54	42	2
1970	385	46	19	4

1. Source : The office of the District Social Welfare Officer, Pali.

Since 1970-71, to meet the problem of educated unemployment in backward classes, all first and second class graduates and post-graduates, who are not able to secure employment, are provided with a monthly stipend of Rs. 150 for graduates and Rs. 250 for post-graduates till the date of getting employment.

RESERVATION OF SEATS—In order to bring at par persons belonging to the backward classes, socially and economically with other advanced sections of the community, some reservation of posts in the public services has been made. The quota for reservation of seats for these classes in the government and other services has been increased in April, 1970 from 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 12½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes to 28 per cent, out of which 17 percent of the seats are earmarked for Scheduled Castes, and 11 per cent for Scheduled Tribes.

Reservation of seats is also made in case of Parliamentary, Assembly and local (Municipalities, Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis etc.) elections. During the general elections held in 1967 in the area, one assembly constituency viz., Desuri, out of seven constituencies allotted to the district, was reserved for Scheduled Castes. Besides reservation in services and representative bodies, the upper age limit is relaxed for appointment of backward class candidates on various Government posts.

HOUSING—The Social Welfare Department provides housing subsidy and loan to backward classes for construction of houses. In Pali district priority for this purpose is accorded to *Harijans*. However, no separate colony for *Harijans* has been planned in the area. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is granted as subsidy to an individual family. The amount of maximum loan for housing is Rs. 2,500 to *Harijans* and Rs. 2,000 to others belonging to backward classes. Housing loan is granted free of interest and is repayable in 30 instalments in 15 years.

The State Government have granted funds to individuals of the backward classes for construction of houses so that they may also lead a happy life in pucca houses. The government granted financial assistance for housing during the period 1961-62 to 1970-71 as given follows:

Year	No. of families benefited	Amount advanced (Rs.)
1961–62	25	18,750
1962–63	—	—
1963–64	1	750
1964–65	78	58,500
1965–66	70	52,500
1966–67	—	—
1967–68	12	12,000
1968–69	9	9,000
1969–70	28	28,000
1970–71	62	100,500

The department distributes land to *Harijans* and other persons belonging to backward classes for agricultural purposes so that agricultural labour belonging to the backward classes get an occupation to settle down. There are panchayat samitiwise allotment committees for distribution of land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comprising *Pradhan* of the panchayat samiti, local member of the Legislative Asembly, tahsildar of the area, one social worker and the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer. The Committee recommends distribution of land for agricultural purposes to landless labourers belonging to the backward classes. Some details of distribution of land in the district to backward classes are given below[1] :

Name of tahsil	Land distributed (Bighas)	No. of persons benefited (Scheduled Castes)	Land distributed (Bighas)	No. of persons benefited (Scheduled Tribes)
Pali	5,573	470	1,450	113
Bali	7,062	719	2,795	334
Desuri	2,652	311	433	55
Sojat	462	33	—	—
Kharchi	375	80	377	35
Raipur	251	19	—	—
Jaitaran	3,585	337	—	—

Assistance is also provided to the backward classes for the development of home industries, An individual can get a subsidy of Rs. 500 from the Social Welfare Department for setting up a home industry. The Department helps backward classes, particularly the *Harijans*, in securing water and electricity facilities in their colonies. For this purpose, funds are allotted to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and Public Health Engineering

1. Source : The office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Pali.

Department. Allotment for water and electricity in the year 1970–71 was Rs. 12,120 and Rs. 5,808 respectively.

Registered Industrial Co-operative Societies are also given financial assistance in the form of loan repayable in 20 equal instalments of five years.

Financial assistance is given by the Social Welfare Department to voluntary agencies engaged in upliftment of the backward classes. These agencies are mainly engaged in the maintenance of hostels, establishment of primary schools, and other activities for the welfare of the backward classes. There are three such institutions functioning in the district viz. the Anusuchit Jati Sewa Sangh, the Dalit Varg Sangh and the Adim Jati Sewa Sangh. Some details of working of these organisations are as follows :

The Adim Jati Sewa Sangh is a State level organisation. It functions mainly for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes in the area. The district unit, headquartered at Pali, is running a hostel at village Nana where facilities such as free boarding and lodging have been extended to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes. This hostel can house 25 students. An amount of Rs. 9,155 was paid by the Social Welfare Department as grant-in-aid in the year 1970–71 for running this hostel. In 1970–71, the actual number of inmates was 25.

The Anusuchit Jati Sewa Sangh is also a State level organisation. It functions for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes only. It runs a hostel for 25 students at Sadri for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The Social Welfare Department sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10,800 and 13,640 as grant-in-aid to this hostel during the years 1970–71 and 1971–72 respectively. The actual number of inmates in the hostels in 1970–71 and also in 1971–72 was 25 only.

The Dalit Varg Sangh, Pali functions in the district for the upliftment of backward classes. Among its notable activities are included removal of untouchability, securing land for landless labourers, securing residential sites for houseless persons, securing scholarships and grant-in-aid from the Social Welfare Department for backward class students, securing admission of backward class students in hostels, securing employment to persons belonging to backward classes and making available facilities of water and electricity to backward classes.

The Rajasthan State Social Welfare Advisory Board headquartered at Jaipur, sanctions grant-in-aid to various voluntary agencies of the district engaged in upliftment of the society. The financial assistance received

1. Source: The office of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

by voluntary agencies is mainly spent in running *Balvadis* (Nurseries) and imparting craft training, some details of which are given below[1] :

Name of the organisation	Year of sanction of grant-in-aid	Name of activity	Amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned (Rs.)
Bharat Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Rani	1961–62	Balvadi	1,500
	1962–63	Balvadi	1,500
Gram Vikas Sangh Rani Jagriti Sangh, Takhatgarh	1961–62	Craft	1,000
	1962–63	Balvadi	1,000
	1963–64	Balvadi	1,500
	1964–65	Balvadi	1,500
	1965–66	Balvadi	1,500

With the introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in Rajasthan in 1959, certain activities such as award of scholarship to backward class students of primary schools, purchase of bulls and agricultural implements, house building, construction of water wells, irrigation etc. were transferred to Panchayat Samitis of the Pali district along with funds to meet expenditure on such transferred activities.

Pension to old age and disabled persons

The State Government had introduced a scheme in the year 1964 for granting old age pension to persons who have attained the age of 65 years or above in case of males and 60 years or above in case of females, to give relief to aged citizens of all communities who are unable to earn their living and are left without support. Pension is also granted to disabled persons who are either bodily crippled or blind and have attained an age of 18 years or above. On the recommendations of the District Treasury Officer who satisfies himself that the applicant has neither any source of income nor any relative on whom he can be dependent, the Collector of the district grants the pension.

The persons, whose applications are rejected by the Collector have a right of appeal to the Government through the Social Welfare Department. The following table reveals the number of recipients and amount of pension sanctioned during the period 1966–67 to 1970–71 in Pali district[1]:

Year	No. of persons sanctioned		Amount distributed (Rs.)	
	Old age pension	Pension to disabled	Old age pension	Pension to disabled
1966–67	38	—	11,950	—
1967–68	15	7	12,073	1,147

1. **Source : The Collectorate, Pali.**

1	2	3	4	5
1968–69	24	9	20,220	3,026
1969–70	65	26	27,508	7,894
1970–71	165	43	83,011	19,074
Total	307	85	154,762	31,141

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT—There are 43 temples in the district which receive grant-in-aid from the State Government. A list of temples is given in Appendix II. The yearly amount of grant-in-aid is Rs. 2,226 only. The Devasthan Department of the State Government looks after the temples owned by the State, self-sufficient temples and temples under Court of Wards, in the district. It manages their property, accounts for the income and exercises supervision over the priests who are made incharge of these temples. Repairs and renovation of public temples, if any, is also the responsibility of the Devasthan Department.

As regards public trusts, the Devasthan Department registers under the Rajasthan Public Trust Act, 1959 all those religious and charitable institutions which have an income of more than Rs. 3,000 a year or whose property valuation is Rs. 30,000 or above. After registration of these Trusts the department controls the income and expenditure of these institutions according to the provisions of the Rajasthan Public Trust Act, 1959.

For executive purposes, there is an inspector, Devasthan headquartered at Jodhpur who functions under the Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Department (S.D.O.), Pali. Over all supervision over the Inspector and properties attached to all registered charitable institutions is exercised by the Commissioner Devasthan, headquartered at Udaipur.

Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs

The Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs was established under the Central Wakfs Act, 29 of 1954. It supervises the functions of the *Mutawallis* of the wakfs located in Rajasthan. The Board office located at Jaipur has no organisational set-up in various districts and its supervisory functions are carried out from Jaipur. The names, location and financial position of Wakf properties in Pali district are published in Rajasthan Gazette Part II KA, 5th May, 1966. Some details thereof are given in Appendix III. There are at present 103 such mosques, 31 *Darghas*, 201 grave yards, 17 *Madarsas* and *Maktabs* and 81 miscellaneous properties in

Pali district. Their estimated valuation and annual income are Rs. 12,68,721 and Rs. 60,533 respectively.

DISTRICT SOLDIERS', SAILORS AND AIRMEN'S BOARD, PALI— The District office of the Board was established in 1968 at Pali. Its activities extend over Pali, Sirohi and Jalor districts. It functions under the chairmanship of the Collector, Pali. The day-to-day activities are controlled by a paid secretary who is assisted by one lower division clerk and one peon. The Board endeavours to perform numerous functions such as promotion of welfare of servicemen and their families, secures vocations for discharged servicemen, extends legal assistance and grants financial assistance to ex-servicemen and their dependents.

APPENDIX I

List of scheduled industries in which the Minimum Wages have been fixed by the Government[1]

S.No.	Name of the Industry
1.	Flour, rice and *Dal* mills.
2.	Oil mills.
3.	Local authorities.
4.	Construction works (roads and buildings etc.).
5.	Public motor transport.
6.	Stone crushing and breaking.
7.	Mica mines.
8.	Printing presses.
9.	Tobacco including *Bidi* manufacturing.
10.	Agriculture.
11.	Wool cleaning and pressing factories.
12.	Cotton ginning and pressing and baling industry.
13.	Salt industry.
14.	Woollen carpet making and shawl weaving industry.

1. Source : The office of the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX II

List of temples receiving grant-in-aid from the Devasthan Department in Pali district[1]

S. No.	Name of the temple	Tahsil
1.	Thakur Shri Goverdhan Nathji	Pali
2.	Shri Akanvariji	,,
3.	Mahadeoji Shri Somesarji	,,
4.	Mataji Shri Nagnichiyaji	,,
5.	Mataji Shri Partapeshawarji	,,
6.	Mahadeoji Shri Maniyariji	,,
7.	Mahadeoji Shri Muknesarji	,,
8.	Shri Satnarainji Khod	,,
9.	Mahadeoji Shri Nardesarji	,,
10.	Thakur Shri Gopalji	,,
11.	Shri Raghunathji	,,
12.	Thakur Shri Biharilalji	,,
13.	Mataji Shri Pujagiriji	,,
14.	Shri Ganeshji	,,
15.	Shri Ragji	,,
16.	Shri Charbhuja	Bali
17.	Shri Gopalji	,,
18.	Shri Mahadeoji Pushkarna ki Bagichi	,,
19.	Shri Mataji Baganuji	,,
20.	Shri Mahadeoji Eklengji	,,
21.	Shri Mahadeoji Bhanrooji	,,
22.	Shri Mahadeoji Shri Baij Nathji	Desuri
23.	Shri Beermaji	,,
24.	Shri Parasramji	,,
25.	Shri Shivaji	,,
26.	Shri Sumer Mahadeoji	,,
27.	Shri Ganeshji Nala	,,
28.	Shri Ganeshji Hawa Mahal	,,
29.	Shri Ganeshji Fort	,,
30.	Thakur Shri Charbhujaji	Sojat
31.	,, ,, ,, Choleria	,,
32.	Shri Mataji Chavandaji	,,
33.	Shri Ganeshji	,,
34.	Shri Raghunathji	,,
35.	Mataji Shri Raj Rajeshvarji	,,

APPENDIX II (Concld.)

1	2	3
36.	Shri Lachminarainji	Sojat
37.	Mataji Shri Mukteshwarji	,,
38.	Mataji Shri Nagriyalji	Jaitaran
39.	Shri Ganeshji	,,
40.	Shri Jeevan Mataji	,,
41.	Mataji Shri Heenglaji	,,
42.	Shri Charbhujaji	,,
43.	Shri Mohanlalji	,,

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Department, Jodhpur.

APPENDIX III

List of Wakf Properties in Pali District

S.No.	Nature of Wakf property	No.	Valuation (Rs.)	Annual income (Rs.)
1.	Mosques	103	8,34,895	41,037
2.	*Dargahs*	31	1,24,278	4,341
3.	Grave yards	201	23,532	10
4.	*Madarsas* and *Maktabs*	17	99,050	9,930
5.	Miscellaneous	81	1,86,966	5,215
	Total :	433	12,68,721	60,533

1. Source : Office of the Board of Muslim Wakfs, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

PUBLIC LIFE

Public life in this part of the country was not organised as it is today; nor was there any noteworthy effort on the part of the rulers of the former Jodhpur State to encourage public opinion or public participation in the affairs of the State. Political awakening in any form was not allowed by the Government of Jodhpur and it suppressed political parties and freedom of speech. However, the Marwar Hitkarni Sabha was organised in the year 1917 with a view to protecting and advancing the rights and interests of the people of Marwar[1]. This organisation helped people to formulate and express their opinion on various public issues of the time. The Marwar Hitkarni Sabha demanded freedom of speech and writing, abolition of repressive laws, reforms of municipal committee etc., during the course of its meeting and conference. In 1929, the activities of the Hitkarni Sabha subsided because of the repressive attitude of the Government[2]. In 1931, there came into existence the Marwar Youth League, with practically the same objects and aspirations[3]. It passed resolutions for the establishment of responsible government, rights of citizenship and education etc.

A Civil Liberties Union was formed in Jodhpur in 1936 but it was immediately banned by the Jodhpur Government. In 1938, the Marwar Lok Parishad was formed. Its aim was to establish responsible government in Marwar. It started agitation for the removal of all repressive laws and ordinances of the government. The agitation started by the Lok Parishad infused political consciousness among the people of the State to fight for civil liberties and popular government. In 1942, the Marwar Lok Parishad launched a movement against forced exactions and feudal cesses etc. A number of political workers and agitators were arrested and confined to jails.

The intense political activity in Jodhpur resulted in the formation of a Central Advisory Board at Jodhpur and District Advisory Boards at each *Hakumat*. The District Advisory Board consisted of 8 members, all

1. *The Young Rajasthan*, September 29, 1929, quoted by Laxman Singh, *Political and Constitutional Developments in the Princely States of Rajasthan* (1920-1949), p. 46. 2. *ibid.*, p. 47. 3. *ibid.*, p. 48.

nominated by the Government. They included two from Jagirdars, three from agricultural classes, one from trade and commerce, one labour and one District Superintendent of Customs.[1] The District Advisory Boards could discuss and advise the government on matters relating to education, sanitation, trade and commerce, public health and medical relief, municipalities etc.

The constitution and functioning of these boards was defective, as such these hardly aroused public enthusiasm and aspiration. Therefore, in order to satisfy growing public demand, a chamber known as the Jodhpur State Legislative Assembly was created. But all legislative, executive and judicial authority was still exercisable by the ruler. It was empowered to make laws for the whole State. It consisted of three types of members; ex-officio, nominated and elected.[2] The constitution of the State Legislative Assembly did not satisfy the need of the day since it was to act merely as an advisory body. The Act of 1944, was not put into practice because of the quick pace of political events in the country. In order to continue the repressive rule, the Jodhpur ruler formed a ministry of feudal elements in 1947 which was strongly opposed by the public. In 1948, a new ministry was formed by including prominent political workers of the State. However, it could not function for long because of the integration of the Jodhpur State in Rajasthan in 1949.

Public opinion and peoples' participation in the affairs of the State was properly represented only after Independence and integration of the former Jodhpur State. Under the Indian Constitution fundamental rights were guaranteed, universal adult franchise and representation in legislative bodies was introduced.

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND UNION LEGISLATURES

State Legislative Assembly Elections (*Vidhan Sabha*)

During the first General Elections in 1952, the Pali district had seven single member constituencies in the State Legislative Assembly namely Bali, Bali-Desuri, Sojat-Desuri, Pali-Sojat, Sojat (main), Jaitaran East-Sojat East and Jaitaran North West[3]. From these seven constituencies 33 candidates contested the elections of whom five belonged to the Congress, four to the Jan Sangh, one to the Socialist Party, one to the Kisan Majdoor Praja Party, one to the Communist Party and the remaining 21 were independents. All the seven seats were captured by independent candidates.

1. Source : Laxman Singh, *Political and Constitutional Development in the Princely States of Rajasthan (1920-1949)*, p 100.
2. *ibid.*, p. 101.
3. The area included in the seven Assembly Constituencies is given in Appendix I.

The total electorate in the district was 3,30,328 out of which 1,51,811 valid votes (45.96 per cent) were polled. The break-up of the total number of voters and the votes polled constituency-wise are given below[1] :

S.No.	Name of constituency	Electorate	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting	Number of contesting candidates
1.	Bali	52,992	20,839	39.32	4
2.	Bali-Desuri	46,160	23,679	51.29	5
3.	Sojat-Desuri	58,140	31,165	53.60	4
4.	Pali–Sojat	52,390	20,788	39.68	5
5.	Sojat (Main)	39,942	18,811	47 09	5
6.	Jaitaran East-Sojat East	43,608	13,404	30.73	5
7.	Jaitaran North West	37,096	23,125	62.33	5

In the second General Elections in 1957, the Pali district was divided into five constituencies for the Rajasthan *Vidhan Sabha*, out of which two constituencies, namely Kharchi and Bali, were double member constituencies with reservation of a seat for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The remaining constituencies namely Raipur, Sojat and Pali were general. In 1957, although the assembly constituencies were territorially reorganised, the number of seats remained the same i.e. seven[2].

In all 25 candidates—Congress seven, Ram Rajya Parishad two, Jan Sangh three, Communist one and independents 12—contested the elections. Four seats went to the Congress and the remaining three to independents. The total number of votes was 5,25,971 and the valid votes polled numbered 1,96,986 or 37.45 per cent. Some details of the voting pattern in all the Assembly Constituencies are given below[3] :

Name of constituency	No. of votes	Number of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
Raipur	55,669	20,094	36.1	4
Sojat	48,762	22,366	45.9	2
Kharchi*	156,816	65,673	45.6	9
Pali	51,566	23,923	46.4	3
Bali*	213,158	64,930	36.5	7

1. *Report on the First General Elections in India*, 1951-52, Vol. II *(Statistical)*, pp. 656-659.
2. Territorial limits of the Assembly Constituencies in 1957 are given in Appendix I.
3. *Report on the General Elections in India*, 1957, Vol.II (*Statistical*), Election Commission of India, pp. 934-937.
4. The territorial extent of these constituencies is given in Appendix I.

* One general and one reserved (Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes) seat.

During the third General Elections held in 1962, the system of having a double member constituency was given up and the district was represented through seven constituencies, in the State legislature viz., Pali, Kharchi, Desuri, Bali, Sumerpur, Raipur and Sojat. Of these, Desuri and Sumerpur constituencies were reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. There were 41 contesting candidates for all the seven constituencies, out of which four belonged to the Swatantra Party, seven to the Congress, four to the Jan Sangh, six to the Communist Party of India, and the remaining 20 contested as independents. The Congress candidates were successful in winning five seats (Sojat, Kharchi, Desuri, Bali and Sumerpur) while out of the remaining two seats, one went to a candidate sponsored by the Swatantra Party and the other to an independent candidate. The total number of electorate in all the seven constituencies was 4,33,205 and the number of valid votes polled was 1,95,726 or 45.18 per cent. The following table gives the constituency-wise details of the voters, number of contesting candidates, number of votes polled and the percentage of votes polled to the total number of voters [1]:

Name of constituency	No. of electors	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
Raipur	67,956	33,017	48.58	5
Sojat	60,127	29,652	49.31	8
Pali	65,256	39,781	60.96	4
Kharchi	54,351	24,474	45.03	8
Desuri (SC)*	52,664	16,544	31.41	6
Bali	64,598	30,262	46.85	6
Sumerpur (ST)*	68,253	21,996	32 23	4

In the General Elections held in 1967, the Assembly constituencies were delimited on the basis of revenue units i.e. tahsils, revenue inspectors' circles, *patwar halkas* and their number remained seven.[2] One of these Assembly constituencies i.e. Desuri was reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes. During these elections no seat was reserved for the members of the Scheduled Tribes. For these seven seats, 32 candidates were in the field, of whom seven belonged to the Indian National Congress, seven to the Swatantra Party, one to the Communist Party of

1. *Report on the Third General Elections in India*, 1962, Vol. II *(Statistical)*, Election Commission of India, pp. 364-365.
2. The area included in the Assembly Constituencies of Pali district in 1967 General Elections is given in Appendix I.

* SC = Scheduled Castes, ST = Scheduled Tribes.

India, two to the Communits Party (Marxist)and the remaining 15 contested without having any party affiliation. The total electorate was 5,08,820 out of which 2,85,926 valid votes (56.19 per cent) were polled. Out of the seven Assembly seats, five viz., Sojat, Kharchi, Desuri, Sumerpur and Bali were captured by the Swatantra Party. The other two seats viz., Jaitaran and Pali were annexed by the Indian National Congress. The constituency-wise details of the number of electors, number and percentage of valid votes polled and the number of contesting candidates is tabulated below[1] :

Name of constituency	No. of electors	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
Jaitaran	79,888	46,875	58.67	4
Sojat	73,325	42,981	58.61	6
Kharchi	77,663	40,866	52.62	4
Pali	77,849	52,494	67.43	4
Desuri	67,307	35,676	53.00	4
Sumerpur	67,468	31,841	47.19	7
Bali	65,320	35,193	53.88	3

Representation in the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*)

During the first General Elections in 1952, the district was represented in the *Lok Sabha* through two Parliamentary Constituencies, namely Nagaur–Pali and Sirohi-Pali.

NAGAUR-PALI-CONSTITUENCY -- Details of the territorial extent of Nagaur–Pali Parliamentary Constituency are given in Appendix II. It was a general seat and eight candidates filed their nominations but only four candidates contested the election, the rest having withdrawn their candidature. Out of the four contesting candidates, one belonged to the Congress Party and three contested as independents. There were 3,83,209 electors but the number of valid votes polled was only 2,00,411 or 52.3 per cent of the total electorate. The seat was won by an independent candidate

1. *Report on the Fourth General Elections in India*, 1967, vol. II *(Statistical)*, Election Commission of India, pp. 469-470. In 1972 General Elections, district Pali was allotted seven Legislative Assembly seats out of which the Desuri Assembly seat reserved for Scheduled Castes returned the candidate unopposed. The total number of valid votes polled during 1972 elections was 277,066. The number of valid votes polled by the different contesting political parties was : Indian National Congress (Jag Jivan Ram) 168,824, Swatantra Party 2,138, Jan Sangh 12,449, Communist Party (Marxist) 2,792; and Independents 90,863. There were 21 candidates to contest the elections. All the seven Assembly seats were captured by the Congress Party.

who secured 94,105 votes which formed 47.0 per cent of the valid votes polled in the election.

SIROHI-PALI CONSTITUENCY—Details of territorial extent of the constituency are given in Appendix II. The total number of voters in this constituency was 3,80,210 of which valid votes cast were 1,59,335 i.e. 41.90 per cent. The number of candidates who filed their nominations was six but only four contested the elections since two candidates had withdrawn from elections. The seat was won by an independent candidate who polled 99,925 valid votes or 62.7 per cent of total valid votes polled. The remaining contestants, one from the Congress, one from the Jan Sangh and one independent polled 37,080 or 23.3 per cent, 11,677 or 7.3 per cent and 10,653 or 6.7 per cent votes respectively.

During the Second General Elections to the *Lok Sabha* (1957), the district was represented through two Parliamentary Constituencies namely Pali and Jodhpur. Details of territorial limits of these constituencies are given in Appendix II.

PALI CONSTITUENCY—It was a general seat having a total electorate of 387,001 voters. In all, nine candidates filed their nominations but six of them ultimately withdrew from elections. Among the candidates, one from the Praja Socialist Party, one from the Congress and one from the Jan Sangh polled 25,073 or 15 per cent, 95,385 or 57 per cent and 46,764 or 28 per cent valid votes respectively. The remaining candidates either withdrew or retired from contest. The total valid votes polled were 1,67,222 or 43.2 per cent of the total votes. The seat was won by the Congress Party candidate.

JODHPUR CONSTITUENCY—Jodhpur Parliamentary Constituency was a single member general seat. The number of electorate was 407,500 and of the valid votes polled 1,81,362 or 44.5 per cent. There were five candidates who filed nomination forms but only three contested, remaining two withdrew from elections. Three candidates, one from the Congress Party and two independents secured 1,00,279 or 55.3 per cent and 81,083 or 44.7 per cent valid votes respectively. The seat was won by the Congress candidate.

As in the second General Elections, the district was again represented during the third General Elections (1962) through parliamentary constituencies of Pali and Jodhpur. The territorial extent of the constituencies is given in Appendix II.

PALI CONSTITUENCY—The constituency had an electorate of 4,83,809 persons, but 219,467 or 45.36 per cent valid votes were polled. There were four candidates to contest the seat. The Congress candidate who polled 99,720 valid votes (45.4 per cent) was declared elected. The remaining three candidates, one from the Swatantra Party, one from the Jan Sangh and one from the Communist Party of India polled 80,461 or 36.7 per cent, 25,022 or 11.4 per cent and 14,264 or 6.5 per cent votes respectively.

JODHPUR CONSTITUENCY—This constituency had one general seat. The number of electors was 5,16,529. The total number of valid votes polled was 273,367 or 52.92 per cent. The seat was contested by seven candidates, of whom one belonged to the Congress Party and the remaining contested as independents. An independent candidate who polled 113,445 or 41.5 per cent valid votes was declared elected. The Congress candidate polled 1,11,811 or 40.9 per cent valid votes. The remaining five independent candidates polled 48,111 or 17.6 per cent valid votes in the elections.

During the fourth General Elections held in the year 1967, the district was again represented in the *Lok Sabha* through two Parliamentary Constituencies of Pali and Jodhpur with certain modifications in territorial extent, details of which are given in Appendix II.

PALI CONSTITUENCY—It was a general seat having 541,982 electors. The total number of valid votes polled was 2,99,148 or 55.19 per cent. In all, five candidates contested the elections of whom one belonged to the Swatantra Party, one to the Indian National Congress and the remaining three contested as independents. The seat was won by the candidate of the Swatantra Party who polled 1,47,509 or 49.31 per cent votes. The Congress candidate polled 1,21,438 or 40.59 per cent votes. The remaining three independents polled 30,201 or 10.09 per cent votes in the elections.

JODHPUR CONSTITUENCY—This was also a general seat. There were 5,45,070 electors in the constituency. The total number of valid votes polled was 319,667 or 58.64 per cent. The seat was contested by eight candidates of whom one belonged to the Indian National Congress, one to the Swatantra Party and the remaining six candidates were independents. The Congress candidate, who polled 152,016 or 47.55 per cent votes was declared elected. The Swatantra Party candidate secured 1,31,668 or 41.19 per cent votes. The remaining six independent candidates polled 35,983 or 11.26 per cent votes.

In March 1971, mid-term parliamentary elections were held for the *Lok Sabha*. During these elections, the district was again represented by two Parliamentary constituencies, namely, Pali and Jodhpur. The territorial extent of these constituencies remained the same as it was during 1967 General Elections.

PALI CONSTITUENCY—There were 5,91,836 voters in all, of which 2,98,485 (50.43 per cent) valid votes were polled. The Congress candidate won the seat by securing 1,62,536 or 54.45 per cent votes. His nearest rival, an independent candidate secured 1,23,876 or 41.50 per cent votes The remaining candidates, one from the Bharatiya Kranti Dal and two independents polled 6,551 or 2.20 per cent and 5,522 or 1.85 per cent votes respectively in the elections.

JODHPUR CONSTITUENCY—This was again a general constituency. The total number of voters was 5,97,682 and that of valid votes polled 3,64,567 or 61 per cent. Five candidates, one belonging to the Congress (Jag Jivan Ram) and four independents contested the seat and polled 1,65,249 or 45.3 per cent and 1,99,318 or 54.7 per cent votes respectively. An independent candidate who polled 1,96,745 or 54.0 per cent votes was declared elected.

By-Election

No by-election to any parliamentary seat was held in the district.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS

Indian National Congress Party

Before the formation of Rajasthan, two political organisations, the Marwar Lok Parishad and the Marwar Kisan Sabha used to function in the former Jodhpur State of which the present district was a part. After the formation of Rajasthan in 1949, the Marwar Lok Parishad merged into the Indian National Congress and the Marwar Kisan Sabha amalgamated itself with the Rajasthan Kisan Sabha.

At present, the district Congress Committee, headquartered at Pali, is the chief organ of the Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee (Jaipur) in the district. It was established in 1950. It is responsible for carrying out the party programmes with the assistance of its party units, the lowest being the Gram Panchayat Congress Committee at panchayat level. Above the Gram Panchayat Congress Committees, Block Congress Committees function at the Panchayat Samiti level. A City Congress Committee functions at municipal area level. The party has two types of members, ordinary and active. The former pay rupee one each as membership fee per annum while the latter either pay Rs. 25.00 each as membership fee or enroll twenty five ordinary members in lieu thereof.

The Congress party contested all the general elections for *Vidhan Sabha* and *Lok Sabha* held so far in the district.

The Swatantra Party

The Swatantra Party was founded in 1962. It started functioning

in the district in 1962 on the eve of the third General Elections. It put up candidates for both the *Vidhan Sabha* and *Lok Sabha* elections held during the years 1962 and 1967. In 1962, it was successful in capturing one assembly seat only but during the succeeding General Elections of 1967, five *Vidhan Sabha* seats and one parliamentary seat of Pali were secured by this party.

The organisational pattern of the party is based on the constituency pattern. Primary party unit is formed in respect of every Legislative Assembly constituency. Such unit elects a primary unit committee provided there are not less than twenty workers enrolled in the primary unit. At the district level there is a District Committee elected by the members (elected) of the primary unit committee. Among the District Committee office bearers are one President, one Vice-President, a Treasurer and a Joint Secretary in addition to some members on the executive committee. The membership fee of the party is Re. one per year per member.

Bharatiya Jan Sangh

A district branch of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh was established in 1955 at Pali and a local unit (samiti) was formed. Its initial members were fifty. Organisationally the lowest units known as local samitis are formed at the Panchayat level and on the basis of these units, the Mandal Centre is organised which usually covers a development block area. Office bearers of the local samitis elect members of executive body of Mandal centres. For urban areas, separate Mandal centres are set up. At the district level, a District Samiti organised on the basis of Mandal Centres (both in rural and urban areas) functions in order to co-ordinate activities of the party in the district. The party enrols its members after realising a membership fee of 25 paise per year. It contested the *Vidhan Sabha* and *Lok Sabha* seats in the district during the 1952, 1957 and 1962 General Elections but without any success.

Other political parties namely the Socialist Party, the Kisan Majdoor Praja Party and the Ram Rajya Parishad were also active till 1957 elections and contested a number of seats for *Vidhan Sabha* during the first and second General Elections but without any success. During the third and fourth General Elections these parties did not sponsor any candidate in the contest. The Swatantra Party participated in the third and fourth General Elections and captured one *Vidhan Sabha* seat in 1962 and five *Vidhan Sabha* seats in 1967. The Communist Party of India contested all the four elections without any success. The Communist Party (Marxist) entered the elections only during the fourth General Elections but failed to secure any seat. Independents who had captured seven Assembly

seats in 1952 and three Assembly seats in 1957 failed in winning a single Assembly seat during the successive elections.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

District Newspapers–Weeklies and Fortnightlies

No daily newspaper is published in the Pali district but five weeklies and one fortnightly are being published in Hindi. Some details of these magazines are given below [1]:

TOOFAN MAIL—It was first published in 1967, the owner, printer, publisher and editor being Shri S.N. Boda. It is a weekly newspaper printed in Hindi in Veer Printing Press, Pali. The number of copies being printed was 700. The magazine contains local news, information about civic and economic affairs of the area and reviews about current topics.

PHALNA SANDESH—The publication of this magazine began in 1967 as a weekly in Hindi. It is brought out from Phalna by Shri Shanti Lal Sahayogi who is its publisher, printer, editor and owner. Printed in Ummed Printing Press, Pali it contains local news and information about current topics. In 1970–71, 700 copies were being printed.

GODWAD TIMES—A Hindi weekly first published in 1970 is published from Rani and printed in the Veer Printing Press, Pali. Its owner, publisher, printer and editor is Shri Himmat Malaviya. The weekly gives general information and local news. The number of copies printed is 1,500 (1970–71).

PALI PRAKASH—This weekly news magazine in Hindi was first published in 1970 from Pali by Shri Bod Singh Purohit who is its printer, editor and owner. 500 copies of this magazine are printed at Hind Litho Press, Jodhpur. This is also a magazine of news and general information.

MERI DHARTI—Printed in Hind Litho Press, Jodhpur, its publication started in 1968. The publisher, printer, editor and owner of this Hindi weekly is Shri Ganga Ram Manav. It is published from Marwar Junction and 700 copies are brought out. The magazine contains local news and information about current topics.

HALKARA—It is the only Hindi fortnightly being published from Sadri by Shri Jeev Raj Ranka who is also its printer, editor and owner. 1,200 copies are printed in Veer Printing Press, Pali. The magazine contains local news and general information. Its publication started in 1963.

Newspapers of regional standing like *Rashtradoot, Rajasthan Patrika, Navjyoti and Adhikar* etc., are also sold in the district.

1. Source : The office of the Public Relations Officer, Pali.

National Newspapers

The major national dailies sold in the district are : *The Times of India, Hindustan Times, Indian Express, The Statesman, Sunday Standard, National Herald, Patriot, Economic Times* and *Motherland* (all in English). Among Hindi newspapers in circulation are *Nav Bharat Times, Hindustan* and *Veer Arjun.*

Weeklies which have circulation in the district, particularly in the urban areas, are as follows :

Name	Place of Publication	Price per issue in 1970-71 (Rs.)	Language
Dharamyug	Bombay	0.85	Hindi
Dinman	Bombay	0.60	Hindi
Illustrated Weekly	Bombay	1.00	English
Screen	Bombay	0.50	English
Blitz	Bombay	0.35	English & Hindi
Link	Delhi	0.75	English
Saptahik Hindustan	Delhi	0.72	Hindi
Shankar's Weekly	Delhi	0.60	English
Organiser	Delhi	0.40	English
Panchajanya	Delhi	0.40	Hindi
Thought	Delhi	0.42	English
Eve's Weekly	Delhi	0.65	English

The following fortnightly magazines are also subscribed in the district :

Name	Place of publication	Price per issue in 1970-71 (Rs.)	Language of publication
Mukta	Delhi	1.42	Hindi
Film Fare	Bombay	1.00	English
Famina	Bombay	0.80	English
Madhuri	Bombay	0.80	English
Sarita	Delhi	1.52	Hindi
Star and Style	Bombay	1.00	English
Caravan	Delhi	1.52	English
Bhavan's Journal	Bombay	0.55	English

Navneet, Niharika, Kadambini, Gyanodya, Sahitya Sandesh, Sampada, Bal-Sakha, Chanda Mama, Janhvi, Shaktiputra, Rastra Dharma, Bal Bharti, Kalyan, Parag, Nandan, Champak, Seminar, Astrological

Magazine, Sarika, Maya, Manohar Kahaniyan, Manorama etc. are some of the Hindi monthly magazines which find a good number of readers in the district. Accurate circulation figures cannot be given because these come into the district from other sources also in addition to the source of publication or authorised agents in the area.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Red Cross Society

The district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, was established at Pali in 1952. It functions under the chairmanship of the District Collector. An Honorary Secretary and a few members look after the execution of Red Cross activities in the district. Under the auspices of the State Branch, a Training Course for auxiliary nurses and mid-wives at Pali was started in 1963-64. The Red Cross Society has also constructed a hostel and a school building for these trainees. For the period of training the Red Cross Society pays a stipend of Rs. 60 p.m. per trainee. When training is completed they are absorbed in Government service. In 1970-71, 76 candidates received training out of which 35 passed the course. The expenditure on their stipends amounted to Rs. 31,042. The local unit also distributed powdered milk to school children, multi-vitamin tablets, medicines and nutritious food etc., to the drought and famine effected people of the district in 1969 and 1970 through the district Collectorate and medical authorities. The local unit provides X-Ray facility free of charge to the poor and T.B. patients and arranges for B.C.G. vaccination in Pali town.

Jagriti Sangh, Takhatgarh

It was founded in 1958 and registered as a society in 1959 by the Registrar of Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur. Its present (1970-71) membership is 87. Among its office bearers are included one President, one Vice President and a Secretary. There is also a working committee consisting of 11 members elected by the general body. This organisation endeavours to promote social reform, village welfare and educational schemes in the area. For these purposes, it has a reading room, a library, a sports club, a rover *Dal*, first aid facilities and Montessory school. Besides, it helps in solving public grievances by contacting government agencies. The total income and expenditure of the organisation during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 2,674 and Rs. 3,477 respectively.

Vishwa Hindu Parishad

It is an all India organisation having its offices at State and district headquarters. The District branch at Pali was started in 1969. It is looked after by a Convener and a Secretary. The main objective of the Parishad is to promote unity among Hindus and to develop closer relationship among Hindus, Jains, Buddhists, Arya Samajists, Sikhs and all other sects of Hindus. It accepts donations for the welfare and uplift of backward classes including tribals. The Parishad endeavours to settle disputes among various sections of Hindus on the ownership of temples, *Maths* and other religious places.

Bharat Scouts and Guides

It is an all India organisation having its offices in Rajasthan at State, divisional and district headquarters. Local Associations have been formed at Pali, Bali, Marwar Junction, Sojat, Raipur, Jaitaran, Sumerpur and Sadri. Various activities such as social service in local fairs, floods, famines and emergency etc., are organised when and where required. These activities are performed at group and local association levels. Independence Day and Republic Day are celebrated by these units. The training to scouts and guides is imparted by local units under the following heads : (a) Intelligence, (b) Handicrafts, (c) Health, (d) Service. A period of one and a half hour twice in a week is assigned for a meeting of scouts/guides in which training is imparted. Different camps such as first class Presidents Scout/Guide Camp, patrol camp, week end camp and troop/company camps are organised. Celebrations of certain events namely scout/guide day, *Udyog Parva*, Independence and Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti also take place. Quarterly, half yearly and annual district rallies are organised. The Divisional Officers of Junior Division supervises the activities of the local associations.

In 1971, a scout from Raipur local Association participated in the world Jamboree held in Japan. In addition, scouts/guides also participate in the State, national and international events.

Hindu Sewa Mandal, Pali

Hindu Sewa Mandal of Pali was founded in 1921. Its membership in 1971 was 121. Among the office bearers of the Mandal are included President, Secretary, Treasurer and five members of the working committee. The objective of this organisation is social service and welfare of Hindu society. In this connection the Parishad organised some activities such as financial assistance to orphans, management of fodder for animals during famines, arrangement of medical treatment of disable animals, social service during local fairs etc. The Parishad also defrays the cost of cremation of orphans or unclaimed bodies whenever such cases come to its knowledge.

Shri Gaushala Jeevdaya Pedi, Sadri

It was established in 1936 with the objective of looking after cows and promoting cow breeding of good quality. The institution nurses disabled cows and keeps a bull for breeding purposes. The office bearers of this organisation include President, Vice President, Secretary and six members on the Executive Committee. The organisation has secured about 43 acres of land from the State Government for a *Gaushala*. The yearly income of this organisation is about Rs. 6,900 which accrues from the sale of calves etc.

Arya Samaj, Pali

It is the oldest organisation in the district. It was established in 1883 with initial membership of 15 persons. The present membership is 71 persons. The organisation is housed in its own building. The office bearers of this organisation include one President and one Secretary. The membership fee of the organisation is Re. one per month but it is not obligatory. One may continue his membership even without paying the fee or paying a lesser amount than the one prescribed. The Arya Samaj endeavours to bring social reforms such as abolition of untouchability, casteism, popularisation of widow remarriages and propagation of Vedas etc. In 1939, two of its members participated in the movement launched against the Nizam of Hyderabad by courting arrests.

Miscellaneous Organisations

There were some other voluntary social service organisations working in the district. Since these organisations are neither properly constituted nor are very active, detailed information about them is not available. However, they are enumerated below :

1. Ranakpur ji ki Pedi, Sadri (A religious charitable organisation of Jains).
2. Adinath ki Pedi, Ghanerao (A religious charitable organisation of Jains).
3. Bakal Mata ke Mandir ki Pedi (A religious organisation of Nandwanas).
4. Gurukul, Sadri (A Jain hostel for boys).
5. Muchhala Mahavir ji Jain Pedi, Ghanerao (A charitable Jain religious organisation).
6. Shri Moti Giriji ki Dhuni, Ghanerao (A religious organisation of Hindus).
7. Shri Umed Charitable Trust, Pali (A charitable organisation).
8. Kala Mandir, Khod (A social service organisation).

APPENDIX I

Territorial extent of Assembly Constituencies of Pali District

S.No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
	General Elections, 1952[1]	
1.	Bali	The Bali tahsil (excluding the Bali Police station).
2.	Bali–Desuri	The Desuri tahsil (excluding the Magartalao and Ranigaon Police Stations) and the Police Station Bali of the Bali tahsil.
3.	Sojat–Desuri	The Sojat tahsil (excluding the Police Station Bagri, Kharchi, Sojat and Sheopura) and the Police Stations Magartalao and Ranigaon of Desuri tahsil.
4.	Pali–Sojat	The Pali tahsil and the Sheopura Police Station of the Sojat tahsil.
5.	Sojat (Main)	The Sojat and Kharchi Police Stations of the Sojat tahsil.
6.	Jaitaran East-Sojat East	The Jaitaran tahsil (excluding Kalu and Jaitaran Police Stations, but including villages Nimbhera Khurd and Chanvadiya of the Jaitaran Police Station) and the Sendra tahsil and the Bagri Police Station of the Sojat tahsil.
7.	Jaitaran–North–West	The Kalu and Jaitaran Police Stations (excluding the villages Nimbhera Khurd and Chanvadiya of the Jaitaran Police Station).
	General Elections, 1957[2]	
1.	Raipur	Raipur and Jaitaran tahsils excluding some villages of both the tahsils.
2.	Sojat	Sojat tahsil excluding some villages and some villages of Raipur tahsil.

1. *Statements and maps showing District-wise delimitation of Constituencies for elections to the State Legislative Assembly, Rajasthan*, Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1951. p. 17.
2. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department Government of Rajasthan, 1957, p. 17

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
3. Kharchi		Kharchi tahsil and Desuri and Magartalao Police Stations of Desuri tahsil. Some villages of Sojat tahsil.
4. Pali		Pali tahsil.
5. Bali		Bali tahsil and Rani Police Station in Desuri tahsil.
	General Elections, 1962[1]	
1. Raipur		Raipur and Jaitaran tahsils excluding some villages.
2. Sojat		Sojat tahsil (excluding some villages) and some villages of Raipur and Jaitaran tahsils.
3. Pali		Pali tahsil.
4. Kharchi		Kharchi tahsil (excluding some villages). Bagawas village and some villages of Sojat tahsil.
5. Desuri		Desuri and Magartalao Police stations in Desuri tahsil and some villages of Kharchi tahsil.
6. Bali		Bali Police Station in Bali tahsil and Rani Police Station in Desuri tahsil.
7. Sumerpur		Bali tahsil (excluding Bali police station).
	General Elections, 1967[2]	
1. Jaitaran		Jaitaran tahsil and Sendra revenue circle in Raipur tahsil.
2. Sojat		Raipur revenue circle in Raipur tahsil, Sheopura and Sojat revenue circles and Bagri revenue circle(excluding Patwar circles 16–Bagri, 18-Hariyamali, 23 Gura Kalan and 25-Gura Bija) in Sojat tahsil.

1. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1961, p. 23.
2. *Rajasthan Gazette, Extra Ordinary*, Election Department Notification, April 25th 1966, p. 17

APPENDIX I (Concld.)

1	2	3
3. Kharchi		Kharchi tahsil and Patwar circles 16–Bagri, 18–Hariyamali, 23–Gura Kalan and 25-Gura Bija in Bagri revenue circle in Sojat tahsil.
4. Pali		Pali tahsil excluding Patwar circles 43–Balarai, 44–Kirwa, 45–Chanchori, 46-Khod, 47-Nimbra and 48–Busi of Khod revenue circle.
5. Desuri		Desuri tahsil (excluding Patwar circles–1 Sadri Ch. I and Chak II and 2-Mada, and Patwar Circles 46-Khod, 47-Nimbra and 48-Busi in Khod revenue circle in Pali tahsil.
6. Sumerpur		Takhatgarh, Sumerpur and Sanderao Revenue Circles in Bali tahsil and Patwar circles 43–Balarai, 44–Kirwa and 45–Chanchori in Khod revenue circle in Pali tahsil.
7. Bali		Bali and Bera revenue circles in Bali tahsil and Patwar circles–1–Sadri Ch. I and Chak II and 2–Mada in Desuri tahsil.

APPENDIX II

Territorial extent of Parliamentary Constituencies of Pali District

S.No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency
		General Elections, 1952[1]
1.	Sirohi–Pali	District Sirohi (Assembly Constituencies of Bhavri, Seoganj and Sirohi). District Jalor (Assembly constituency of Jaswantpura). District Pali (Assembly Constituencies of Pali–Sojat, Bali, Bali–Desuri and Sojat-Desuri).
2.	Nagaur–Pali	District Pali (Assembly constituencies of Jaitaran North–West, Jaitaran East-Sojat East and Sojat Main), District Nagaur (Assembly Constituencies of Nawan, Deedwana–Parbatsar, Merta East, Merta West and Nagaur East).
		General Elections, 1957[2]
1.	Pali	Pali, Bali, Desuri and Kharchi tahsils and some villages of Sojat tahsil, Masuda, Jalia, Shamgarh, Jawaja and Khera Kalan *Girdawar* circle and Gohana and Atitmand *Patwar* circles in Nayanagar *Girdawar* circle in Beawar tahsil of Ajmer district and Bhim, Deogarh, Amet and Kumbhalgarh tahsil of Udaipur district.
2.	Jodhpur	Jodhpur and Bilara tahsils and Osian tahsils (excluding some villages) of Jodhpur district, Merta tahsil of Nagaur district and Jaitaran, Raipur and Sojat (excluding some villages) tahsils of Pali district.
		General Elections, 1962[3]
1.	Pali	Assembly constituencies of Masuda, Kumbhalgarh, Bhim, Pali, Kharchi, Desuri, Bali, and Sumerpur.

1. *Statement and map showing delimitation of constituencies for election to the House of the People*, Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1951, pp. 2–3.
2. *Delimitation of Constituencies for general elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1957, pp. 2–3.
3. *Delimitation of Constituencies for general elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, 1961, p. 3.

APPNEDIX II (Concld.)

1	2	3
2.	Jodhpur	Assembly constituencies of Raipur, Sojat, Jodhpur City I, Jodhpur City II, Luni, Bilara, Osian and Merta.
		General Elections, 1967[1]
1.	Pali	Assembly constituencies of Phalasia, Gogunda, Sojat, Kharchi, Pali, Desuri, Sumerpur and Bali.
2.	Jodhpur	Assembly constituencies of Jaitaran, Jodhpur, Sardarpura, Luni, Bilara, Bhopalganj, Osian and Phalodi.
		Parliamentary Elections, 1971
		During the mid-term Parliamentary elections of 1971, territorial changes in the Pali and Jodhpur constituencies did not take place.

1. *Rajasthan Gazette, Extra Ordinary*, Election Department Notification April 25th, 1966, p. 4.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

The district possesses several places of antiquity which at one time or the other have been important in the annals of this region. If Nadol was the capital of the collateral branch of the Chauhans of Shakambhari[1] during the early mediaeval times, Pali town was a cosmopolitan city during the late mediaeval period where the goods[2] from China and the middle east were exchanged. The tract covered by Bali and Desuri tahsils, known as Godwar[3], was a coveted possession for which Mewar and Marwar both measured swords in battle-fields several times. During the modern period of history, Awa became known[4] for its stiff resistance against its liege-lord and the British, during the up-heaval of 1857.

Jainism appears to have flourished in the past in the southern parts of the district, which is corroborated by the wide spread existence of the Jain temples at Barkana, Nadol, Narlai, Muchhala Mahavir, Ranakpur and elsewhere. These five places are commonly known as *Panch tirthi* or the five sacred places in this area for the Jain pilgrims.

In recent years, there has been a phenomenal industrial expansion in the district which is evidenced by the existence of industrial estates at Pali, Sumerpur, Phalna and Rani. The cable factory at Peepaliya is one of the important factories of the district. The industry of dyeing and printing of cloth at Pali has, in addition to earning a name for itself, given rise to many wealthy families in the town.

A description of those places of the district, which are important for one reason or the other, is given below :

Auwa (Awa)

The village is situated[5] in latitude 25°37′ N and longitude 73°39′ E and falls in the Kharchi tahsil. It is 12 km. to the south of the tahsil headquarters from where it can be approached by a fair weather road.

1. Sharma, Dasharatha :*Early Chauhan Dynasties*, S. Chand & Co. (1959), pp. 120, 330-31.
2. Adams, Lt. Col. A. : *Western Rajputana States-A Medico-topographical account of Marwar, Sirohi & Jaisalmer*, pp. 12, 231, 283; Erskine K.D.: *W. R. S. Residency & Bikaner Agency Gazetteer*, pp. 210-211.
3. Erskine K.D.: *Op.cit.*, pp. 177, 180-181.
4. Khadgawat, N.R.: *Rajasthan's Role in the Struggle of 1857*, Jaipur (1957), pp.39-42.
5. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 222.

Auwa is also a railway station on the Delhi–Ahmedabad track but the village is about 8 km. distant from the railway station. Marwar Junction is a more convenient railway station for persons bound for Auwa.

The place is insignificant today but it had attained great importance[1] during the up-heaval of 1857 when its jagirdar Thakur Kushal Singh rose up in arms and harboured the revolted soldiery of the Erinpura cantonment and successfully defied the armies sent by the Jodhpur ruler and the British. Brigadier General G.St.P. Lawrence, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, who marched in person against the jagirdar, was repulsed which evidently gave a blow to the British prestige. Later, Col. Holmes[2] who was sent with a large force besieged the place. The insurgents, finding it difficult to oppose, evacuated the fort one night under the cover of darkness and Holmes occupied it. They were hotly pursued and about 120 of them were made prisoners of whom 24 were shot after a summary court martial at Auwa, while the rest of them were handed over to the Jodhpur ruler. The fort, the *Garhi* and the dwelling places were dismantled and guns and other arms and ammunitions seized.

Before the formation of the present district of Pali, Auwa estate was included in the Sojat district of Jodhpur State. The jagir was originally granted in 1706 by Ajit Singh, the ruler of Jodhpur and a yearly tribute was paid by the jagirdar to his liege-lord.

The place has a post office, a public call office (telephone), a secondary school for boys and a middle school for girls, a primary school, a police out post, an allopathic dispensary and one ayurvedic dispensary, a panchayat and a *Nyaya* panchayat. The place has an ancient temple on its outskirts which is dedicated to lord Mahadeo. The shrine is believed to have been constructed in the eleventh century[3]. There are three old temples located within the premises of the dwelling house of the ex-jagirdar. The place has no electricity.[4] Water supply is made from wells. The population of the village during 1971 Census was 4,562. On *Chaitra Sudi* 10, Gangaur fair is held here attracting a gathering from all communities.

Bali

Bali, the headquarters of the sub-division, tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name, is situated on the left bank of a stream called the Mitri, in latitude[5] 25°11′ N and longitude 73°17′ E, 8 km. south-east of

1. Khadgawat, N.R.: *op.cit.*, pp.39-42.
2. Foreign/SC/28 May 1858/319 National Archives of India, New Delhi.
3. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 222.
4. The place has since been electrified.
5. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur .

the Phalna railway station and 75 km. south of the district headquarters by road.

This walled town was the headquarters of a district of the same name in the erstwhile Jodhpur State prior to the formation of Rajasthan. It possesses an old fort. Modern amenities like electricity, telephone exchange, post and telegraph office, educational institutions (a higher secondary school for boys and a secondary school for the girls and three primary schools), an allopathic hospital, a club, a veterinary dispensary, a library and a public park are available in this municipal town. A Government hostel for the students of the denotified tribes is also provided here by the government. There is a dak bungalow at Bali maintained by the Public Works Department. There are two rest houses here, one maintained by the tahsil and the other by panchayat samiti. The place has a *Dharamshala* and a few restaurants. The common mode of conveyance here is tonga. These also ply between this place and Phalna, the nearest railway station.

The place has a sub-jail and a police station. The offices of the Assistant Engineer (Rural Works), Veterinary Assistant Surgeon attached to the veterinary hospital, Inspector of the State Excise Department, Assistant Engineer Irrigation (Drought Prone Area Programme), Overseers of the Water Works and Public Works Departments, Co-operative Extension Officer (Co-operative Inspector), Plant Protection Assistant, Medical Officer attached to the government hospital, Junior Engineer of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and Courts of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the Munsif Magistrate and the Tahsildar are located here. A branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur serves the town.

In former days the place was known for the manufacture of iron boxes but this industry being not so lucrative now, is dwindling away. There are several[1] Jain temples such as those of Manmohan Parasnathji, Chandra Prabhuji, Vimalnathji and Dharmanathji. Other temples are dedicated to the Charbhuja, Mataji, Hanumanji and Thakurji.

The town had a population of 5,186 in 1901 which increased to 9,855 in 1961 and to 11,821 in 1971. The area[2] of the town is 43.30 sq. km.

About 12 Km. to the south-west of Bali town in 25°03′ and 73°15′

1. The old gazetteer states "Two temples are deserving of mention, namely, that to Mokal Mata, said to have been built by Kumarapala Chalukya, of whose time it possesses an inscription dated 1159 A.D. and a Jain temple, the history of which is not known, but it has an inscription of 1187 A.D.; both are in daily use and in a fair state of preservation" Erskine, K.D., *op.cit.*, p. 178.
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 67.

and connected with it by a fair weather road, is a village named Beejapur in proximity of which is a site where remains of an ancient city called Hathundi or Hastikundi were excavated. It is supposed to be the earliest seat of the Rathors in Rajputana. The place is also known for its Jain temple of Rata Mahavirji. The village had a population of 3,152 persons in 1961 and 4,518 in 1971.

Bar

A village in Raipur tahsil situated about 12 km. north-east of Raipur (26°05′ N & 74°06′ E), is a tri-junction for buses which connect it with Jodhpur, Beawar and Pali. It is also connected by rail running from Ajmer to Ahmedabad (Western Railways). Its environs are hilly. It possesses a *gram* panchayat, a post office, a middle school for boys, with an attached primary school, a health sub-centre, an ayurvedic dispensary and a P.W.D. dak bungalow. Water is supplied to the village through taps. The population of the village was 2,344 during the 1961 Census which increased to 3,027 in 1971.

A few kilometres from Bar is a temple dedicated to Ramdeoji near village Birantiya which attracts a good number of visitors at its annual fair held on *Bhadrapad Shukla* 12.

Desuri

The headquarters of the tahsil and the panchayat samiti of the same name, the place lies[1] in latitude 25°16′ N and longitude 73°34′ E and is situated about 16 km. north-east of Sadri town with which it is connected by a tarred road. The nearest railway station is Rani, about 35 km. north-west of it with which it is connected by road.

Desuri was the headquarters of the district of the same name in the erstwhile Jodhpur State. This and the adjoining tract of the Bali district, known as Godwar, were considered to be the best portion of the Jodhpur State due to its fertility.

The village is situated on the right bank of the Sukri stream amidst the hills of the Aravalli range though some habitation has sprung up on the left bank too. Only about 70 years ago the forests here contained wild animals like tigers, panthers, wild hogs, sambar and occasionally black bears but these have dwindled away to a considerable extent now.

Desuri has no electricity but there are proposals to have it electrified soon.[2] Water supply is through pipelines. Facilities of post and telegraph, telephone (P. C. O.) and banking (State Bank of Bikaner &

1. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
2. The place has been electrified now.

Jaipur) are available here. The office of the Ranger of the Forest Department and a hunting lodge of the ruler of the erstwhile Jodhpur State are also located here. The Court of the Munsif Magistrate headquartered at Bali functions at this place for ten days in a month. The village has a dispensary, a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, a veterinary hospital, a police station, two primary and a higher secondary schools, a P.W.D. dak bungalow and a club.

The place has a fort which remained a source of friction between the rulers of Marwar and Mewar who always tried to retain it. The place has three Jain temples (two of them are said to be old). Of the other temples, one is dedicated to Lord Shiva, another to lord Hanuman and one to Navi Mata. There is also an old mosque here.

Not far from this place amidst the hills is a temple of Parsuram Mahadeo. The temple is situated in the Kumbhalgarh tahsil of Udaipur district but the *Kund* (tank) of this temple is in Desuri tahsil.

The population of Desuri was 2,099 in 1901 which increased to 4,199 in 1961 and to 4,869 in 1971.

Ghanerao

A village in Desuri tahsil situated[1] in latitude 25°14′ N and longitude 73°32′ E, Ghanerao is located in south-west of Desuri on the road leading to Sadri. During the pre-Independence time, the place was held by a first class jagirdar of the Jodhpur State who had several other villages assigned to him for which he paid a tribute to the liege-lord. In former times when this tract belonged to the Mewar ruler, it was the duty of the jagirdar to defend the fort of Kumbhalgarh (in Mewar, now in Udaipur district) and several *thakurs* shed their blood in maintaining it against the Mughals. Lt.Col. Tod remarked in 1819, "Even now, such is the inveteracy with which the Rajput clings to his honours that, whenever the Ghanerao Chief, or any of his near kin, attends the Rana's court, he is saluted at the *Porte* or at the *Champ de Mars*, by a silver mace bearer from the Rana with the ancient war-cry 'Remember Kumbhalmer', and he still receives on all occasions of rejoicing a *Khilat* from that prince". However these customs died out in the course of time.

The place has two middle schools, one for boys and another for girls, a primary school, an ayurvedic dispensary, a village panchayat, a police out post, an out post of forest department, *Gram Sevak Kendra*, a patwari, a family planning sub-centre, two co-operative societies, a *Nav-Yuvak Mandal*, a public *Vachanalaya* (run by the panchayat), two private clinics, and a sub-post office with P.C.O. facilities of telephone.

1 Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 181.

The population of the village was 2,874 in 1901 which increased to 4,495 in 1961 and to 4,927 in 1971.

The place and its vicinity abound in temples, both Hindu and Jain. There are about eleven Jain temples (a few of them quite old) in the village itself, which are managed by a trust. Besides these, there are temples of Laxminarainji, Murlidharji and Charbhuja in the village. On its outskirts, there is a temple of Mahadeo with a *Math* known as Giriji Ki Dhooni. A temple of Gajanand here is worth-seeing. The statue of Ganesh is of a big size and is flanked by those of goddesses Ridhi and Siddhi and guarded by Hanuman on one side and by Bhairu on the other. There is also a mosque here. In the vicinity of this village and approachable by *Kutcha* track, is another Jain temple, known as Muchhala Mahavir, which is said to be very old and whose management is with the Anandji Kalyanji Trust. The Trust has made arrangements here for boarding and lodging but there is no electricity and water is supplied from a nearby well to the temple.

Jaitaran

The headquarters of the sub-division, the tahsil and the panchayat samiti of the same name, it is situated[1] in latitude 26°12′ N, and longitude 73°56′ E, north-east of Pali town and connected with it by a tarred road. It is also well connected with Ajmer and Jodhpur by road. The nearest railway station for this place is Bar, about 24 km. from here by road.

It is said to have been founded[2] by the Sindhal Rathors in 1302 and then wrested from them by Rao Suja. According to the *Ain-i-Akbari*, the place was taken by Saiyid Mahmud of Barha and Shah Kuli Khan Mahram in the third year of Akbar's reign while the *Akbarnamah* says that this happened in 1556 but the emperor soon restored it to the Jodhpur chief about twenty five years later. Before the formation of Rajasthan, it was the headquarters of the district of the same name in the Jodhpur State.

The place is electrified and possesses a higher secondary and a primary school for boys and one for girls, a post and telegraph office, with P.C.O. facilities, an allopathic dispensary, a private ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a public *Vachanalaya* (run by panchayat samiti), a cinema house, police station, a sub-jail and a club. There is also an ice factory. Water supply to the place is made through pipes.

Besides the branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Pali District Land Mortgage Bank, Pali Central Co-operative Bank and the

1. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
2. Erskine, K.D. : *op.cit.*, p. 186.

Food Corporation of India, the office of the Police Circle Officer, Supervisor Sheep & Wool, Excise Inspector, and the Court of the Munsif Magistrate are also headquartered in the town. There are also the offices of the Krishi Upaj Mandi and Kraya Vikraya Marketing Society. There are a few Shaivite, Vaishnavite and Jain temples and mosques too in the village. One of the Jain temples known as Sadhuji ka Mandir and a mosque in the Shaikho ka Mohalla are said to be quite old. The place[1] had a population of 7,892 persons in 1971.

North-east of this place, though, quite far from here on the borders of this tahsil and Merta tahsil (Nagaur district) is a village named Kurki which is the birth place of the well known poetess Mirabai.

Jawaibandh

Formerly known as Erinpura road, this place was a cantonment[2] during the British period and came into prominence when the army garrisoned here rose up in arms in 1857. In recent years it has acquired importance due to the construction of a big dam on the Jawai river. It is a railway station on the Marwar Junction-Ahmedabad railway track and is situated to the south-west of Bali town in Bali tahsil, almost on the borders of the Sirohi and the Pali districts. The place is about 85km. to the south-west of Pali town by road and has post and telegraph as well as telephone (PCO) facilities, a police out post, a primary school, a *Dharamshala*, two rest houses of the irrigation department and an office of the Overseer of the Irrigation department.

Kharchi

It is the headquarters of the tahsil and the panchayat samiti of the same name and lies in latitutde[3] 25°43′ N and 73°36′ E, 31 km. east of Pali. The village has a market which was formerly known as Kharchi bazar but now goes by the name of Marwar Junction and lies on the main Ahmedabad Delhi track of the Western Railway and is also connected by rail with Jodhpur and Udaipur. The distance between the village and the railway station is about 3 km. The tahsil office is located near the station. While the village possesses a post office, a primary, a middle (girls) and a secondary school, facilities such as those of telephone exchange, Railway Mail Service, post office, telegraph repeater station, police station, banking (State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Pali Central Co-operative Bank), primary health centre, ayurvedic dispensary and veterinary hospital, and *Dharamshala*, are available in the Kharchi bazar (Marwar Junction). The railway station has its own power-house and is electrified but the

1. A municipality has been recently added to this place.
2. Erskine, K.D. : *op.cit.*, p. 299.
3. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

village[1] has no electricity nor protected water supply. The office of the Railway police and the Railway Protection Force are also located here. There is also a railway primary school and a railway dak bungalow. Other offices situated in the bazar are those of the supervisor of telephones and the Incharge of the Repeater Station, the Assistant Depot Manager of the Food Corporation of India and the Supervisor of the Sheep and Wool Extension and Shearing Centre. There is also a dak bungalow near the railway premises which is maintained by the Public Works Department of the State. The place has a co-operative marketing society also.

The population of Kharchi village and the bazar were 1,863 and 3,366 persons respectively during 1961 Census and 3,270 and 2,054 respectively during 1971.

Nadol

Once the capital of the collateral branch of the Chauhans of the Shakambhari, Nadol is now a small village having a population of 5,507 persons (1971). It is situated on the Rani-Desuri road in the north-west of Desuri. The nearest railway station is Rani[2], about 21 km. from here. The ancient ruins still speak of the past glory which this place enjoyed. The village was, in former days, surrounded by a wall the traces of which are still visible here and there. There are five gates on this wall which are in good condition of preservation. These are Katan Bav gate, Dhunwa Bav gate, Talab darwaza, Suraj pol and Loko ka darwaza. To the west are the remnants of an old fort inside which are a temple of Garhi Mataji and Garh Mahadev. In the main market there is an extremely handsome Jain temple of Padma Prabhunath, built of a light-coloured limestone said to have been obtained from the Sonana quarries and richly carved. There are some other temples like Sommath, Rikheshwar Mahadeo on the top of the nearby rock, and the temple of Ashapura Mataji situated not far from the village. Hanumanji's temple on the bank of a *Talao* near the burial grounds, has an exceedingly beautifully carved *Toran* or doorway made of marble. The temple of Neminath has a *Devra* of Acharya Mandeosuri who composed *Laghu Shantimantra*. A flame has been kept burning here for centuries according to the local people. There is also a mosque in the village. A small tract known as Junakhera, on the outskirts of the village, has been protected by the government and it is proposed to excavate the site. The inscriptions in the temples and elsewhere, even on walls of the old houses and lanes, are indicative of the antiquity of the place. Mahmud of Ghazni on his march against Somnath temple is said to have passed through

1. It has been electrified now and a municipality has been added to the place.
2. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 246.

Nadol. Later, Qutb-uddin Aibak, the lieutenant of Mohammad Ghori, captured this place. Tod has given a description in his *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* about Nadol and its temples extant at that time.

The village has a secondary school and two primary schools one for boys and another for girls, a panchayat, a police out-post, a sub-post office and a primary health centre and ayurvedic aushadhalaya.

About 9 km. from Nadol is a village known as Barkana, on the Desuri-Rani road which is also known for the beautiful Parasvanatha Jain temple. It has elegant architecture and extensive plinth area and is said to be very old. The place is counted among the *Panch tirthi* of the Jains in the district. A big fair known as Barkana Parasvanatha is held here on *Posh Badi* 10 every year. Another fair is held here on *Kartik Sudi Punam.*

Narlai

A village (25°19′ & 73°32′), 6 km. north-west of Desuri has a number of temples, some of them sufficiently old. It is one of the five pilgrim centres of the Jains in the district and is situated at the base of a hillock on the top of which there is a colossal stone statue of an elephant. One of the temples on the hillock is dedicated to Baijanath Mahadeo and the other to the *Hinglaj Mata.* On another hillock there is a temple dedicated to Neminath. In the village, there is a temple of Adinath which is said to be very old. The outer *Mandap*, on its ceiling, has mural paintings which though about two hundred years old, have retained the original lusture and colour. There are other temples in the village and those of Tapeshwar Mahadeo, Charbhuja and Ainath are sufficiently old.

According to the 1961 Census, the population of the village was 3,638 which increased to 4,127 in 1971. The place has postal facilities and possesses a middle school, an ayurvedic dispensary, a primary health sub-centre and a *Gram* panchayat.

Nimaj

Situated about 9 km. south-east of Jaitaran between Jaitaran and Bar, the village was an estate held by a first class noble of the Jodhpur State before the formation of the present district. It possesses a village panchayat[1], a *Nyaya* panchayat, a post and telegraph office, a higher secondary and a primary school, a girls' middle school, a primary health centre combined with a rural family planning centre, a police out post, two gardens, a water reservoir and office of the overseer of the Public Health Engineering Department, an information centre, two Jain temples,

1. Now the place has a municipality.

two mosques and a Mataji's temple. The place is electrified. Its population, during the 1961 Census, was 7,441 which increased to 9,056 in 1971.

Pali

Headquarters of the district, tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name, Pali or Marwar Pali as it is sometimes called, is situated on the right bank of Bandi river and lies on the Jodhpur-Marwar Junction railway track of the northern railways and on the Delhi-Ahmedabad National Highway. It was held by a community of Brahmans[1] in grant from the Paramara and Parihar Rajputs till the advent of the Rathors when Rao Siha became its master. The Paliwal Brahmans take their name from this town. Before the construction of the railways, it was a very important trade centre, where the goods from China and the Middle East were exchanged. Later the place became known for dyeing of woollen, silk and cotton cloths. The water of the Bandi is supposed to have some peculiar chemical qualities which give a certain degree of permanency to the colours used by the dyers.

Being a centre of trade and commerce in the past, it attracted people from different parts who came and settled here and hence there are various *Mohallas* known after the settlers like the Gujrati Bas & c. The dwelling houses are made of brick and stone, the ground floor generally used for shops and the first floor for residence. There are two good hotels near the bus stand, and a few *Dharamshalas* are also located in the town and near the railway station. The latter is about 3 km. from the bus stand.

Since this municipal town is the headquarters of the district administration the following important offices of the State and the Central Governments are located here :

STATE GOVERNMENT—Collector & District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Additional District Magistrate, Deputy Collector (Jagir), Sub-Divisional Officer and Magistrate, Treasury Officer, Tahsildar, District Supply Officer, District Agriculture Officer, District Statistician, Soil Conservation Officer, Junior Research Officer of Evaluation Organisation, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Public Relations Officer, Executive Engineer Irrigation, Executive Engineer P. W. D., Assistant Engineer Rajasthan Ground Water Department, Assistant Engineer Community Development Works, Superintendent of the Industrial Training Institute, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Anti-Corruption), Inspector of Schools, Commercial Taxes Officer, District Ayurvedic Officer, Executive Engineer Public Health Engineering Department, Special Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, District Industries

1. Erskine, K.D. : *op.cit.*, p. 211.

Officer, Social Welfare and Probation Officer, District Employment Exchange Officer. Assistant Excise Officer, District Medical & Health Officer, District Family Planning Officer and District Animal Husbandry Officer.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—Superintendent of Post Offices, Income Tax Officer (2), Superintendent of Central Excise and Engineering Supervisor of Telephones.

The Courts of the District and Sessions Judge, Civil and Assistant Sessions' Judge and the Munsif Magistrate are also located here. There are other offices too, such as those of the Secretray District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Zila Parishad, Vikas Adhikari, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Branch Manager of Life Insurance Corporation of India, Station-in-charge of Rajasthan State Roadways Corporation and Assistant Engineer of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

The town is electrified, has a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a P. W. D. dak bungalow, a degree college, higher secondary and secondary schools, eight primary schools for boys and one for girls, allopathic hospital and dispensaries, veterinary hospital, a jail, a police station with three out posts, two cinema houses, a club, three parks and ice factories. The town has filtered water supply. The place also possesses a few industries and textiles. Branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Bank of Rajasthan, Pali Central Co-operative Bank Ltd , Pali Co-operative Land Development Bank and Central Bank of India are also located here. Tongas and taxies are the usual modes of conveyance.

There are several temples here, among these two, viz., Somnath and Naulakha, are very old. Naulakha is a Jain temple and is noteworthy for its size and elaborate carving while the Somnath temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva and represented here a as *Lingam* is a handsome building remarkable on account of its exquisite mouldings. It bears an inscription corresponding[1] to 1153 A.D. mentioning the name of Kumarapala of Gujarat to whom its construction is attributed. Naulakha bears many inscriptions indicating the repairs done to the monument from time to time, the earliest inscription is of eleventh century.

The town lies[2] in latitude 25°47′ N and longitude 73°20′ E. Its population was 12,673 in 1901 and 49,834 in 1971.

About 5 km. from the town is a village Manpura Bhakari where a fair is held. It possesses temples of Jambheshwarji and Mahavir and also a mosque on the hillock.

1. Ojha, G. H. : *op.cit.*, p. 57. However, this date is given as 1143 A.D. by Major K. D. Erskine in the old gazetteer at p. 211.
2. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

About 17 km. to the north-west of Pali, is situated a village Choteela by name, which is of local importance due to a fair held here in memory of Dhulesa Pir. The village is otherwise insiginficant and had a population of 1,331 persons only during 1971 Census.

Phalna (Falna)

Situated 8 km. in the north of Bali town (by road) on the main railway line from Marwar Junction to Ahmedabad, Phalna (25°14′ & 73°14′) is a flourishing industiral estate of this district. A number of industries and factories are located here. The more important products are matches, umbrellas, pens, packing boxes, electrical items, almirahs, cement based articles, gum, conduits etc. A factory engaged in the assembly of transistor sets is also of note. In the years to come, it is likely to become an important industrial area of the district.

The place had a population of 1,084 in 1951 which increased to 1,225 in 1961 and to 1,467 in 1971. It possesses a degree college, a secondary and a primay school, a *gram* panchayat (Khudala), post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, an allopathic dispensary, two cinemas, a few restaurants, two *Dharamshalas*, a public *Vachanalaya* (reading room) and a police out-post. Tonga, motor-taxi and auto-rickshaw are the usual modes of conveyance here.

Water supply to the town is arranged by the Public Health Engineering Department under the supervision of its Assistant Engineer Water Works, posted here. Likewise electricity is supplied by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. A branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and another of the Pali Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., serve the people of the place. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has also its Development Officer headquartered here. Other offices located here are those of the Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department and the Supervisor of the Telephone Exchange.

There are two important temples here, one belonging to the Jain community and another to Shaivites, the latter dedicated to lord Chandramoleshwar Mahadeo.

Raipur

Situated[1] about 78 km. north east of Pali between[2] latitude 26°2′ N and longitude 74°1′ E on the Pali-Beawar metalled road, Raipur was an estate[3] held by one of the first class nobles of the Jodhpur State before

1. Office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
3. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 187.

the formation of the Pali district. It is now the head-quarters of the tahsil and the Panchayat Samiti of the same name.

As a small village with a population of 7,712 (1971) it possesses a post and telegraph office, telephone facilities, two primary and a secondary schools, an allopathic dispensary, a club, a veterinary dispensary and a police station. The village is electrified and has filtered water supply. The branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the Pali Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., and the Pali Co-operative Land Development Bank and the office of Junior Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department are located here. There is also a centre of procurement and shearing of the Sheep and Wool Department and a Co-operative marketing society.

It is a big market for transaction in chillies. The nearest railway station is Haripur about 3 km. away. The usual conveyance is tonga.

There is a small *Garh* in the village which is the abode of the ex-jagirdar and a part of it is rented out to a Bank. The only picnic spot in the vicinity is Deepawas, the surroundings of which present a picturesque view.

Ranakpur

The site of a celebrated Jain temple in Desuri tahsil, Ranakpur or Ranapur is situated[1] in latitude 25°7′ N and longitude 73°28′ E about[2] 101 km. south-east of Pali and about 9 km. south of Sadri town amidst the hills of the Aravalli range. The nearest railway station is Phalna, about 36 km. from here.

The temple was built[3] during the reign of Rana Kumbha of Mewar (15th century A. D.) in a lonely and deserted glen running into the western slopes of the Aravallis and is an edifice most complicated and extensive in design covering a platform measuring 200 by 225 ft. exclusive of projections on each face. The shrine stands in the centre occupied by four cells in each of which is placed the statue of Adinath. On the second storey of the temple there are four similar niches opening on the terraced roofs of the building. Near the four angles of the court, there are four smaller shrines and around them or on each side of them, twenty domes supported by columns. The central dome in each group is three storeyed and towers over the others. Light is admitted to the building by four uncovered courts and the whole is surrounded by a range of cells, each of which has a pyramidal roof. J. Fergusson has remarked, "The immense number of parts in the building and their general smallness prevents its laying claim to anything like architectural grandeur; but their variety,

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 182.
2. Office of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 182.

their beauty of detail-no two pillars in the whole building being exactly alike the grace with which they are arranged, the tasteful admixture of domes of different heights with flat ceilings, and the mode in which the light is introduced, combine to produce an excellent effect". A marble slab with an inscription (which is very much defaced and cannot be deciphered correctly) giving the names of the rulers of Mewar from Bapa Rawal to Rana Kumbha, is preserved in the temple.

The stone used in the temple is said to have been excavated from the mines at Sonana and Sewari in Pali district.

There are two more Jain temples here, that of Neminath and Parasvanath. Slightly away from these temples but within easy reach is a *Surya mandir* or Sun temple. About a kilometre from here is a temple of Ambamata.

There are adequate arrangements for boarding and lodging of the pilgrims at Ranakpur the management being done by the Anandji Kalyanji Trust. The place has no electricity[1] nor running water.

Rani

A railway station on the Ahmedabad-Ajmer tract of the Western Railways, Rani is situated to the south of Pali in Desuri tahsil in latitude 25°21′ N and longitude 73°19′ E. It is the headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti[2] of the same name and possesses a post and telegraph office, a telephone (PCO), a dispensary, office of the overseer of Public Health Engineering Department, an information centre run by Panchayat Samiti, Office of the Permanent Way Inspector (Western Railways), office of the Development Officer of Life Insurance Corporation of India, a maternity and child welfare centre, a higher secondary school, a girls secondary school, branches of the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., Pali Central Co-operative Bank, a godown of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation, a Cotton Protection Unit, a police station, dharamshalas and a cinema house. The place is electrified and has protected water supply. The place has two old Jain temples, those of Supasarvanath and Shantinath and a temple of Jogmaya. The population of the place was 5,653 in 1971.

Rohat

A village situated about 33 km. north-west of Pali and lying[3] between 25°57′N and 73°8′E, Rohat is the headquarters of the Panchayat

1. It has been electrified now.
2. The place has a municipality now.
3. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

Samiti of the same name. It is connected with Pali on the one side and Jodhpur on the other by a tarred road. There is a railway station bearing the same name but is located about 7 km. from the village. The place has protected water supply but the water is saline. It possesses a sub-post office, a primary health centre with family planning centre, a police out post, a government *Unani* dispensary, a sheep and wool extension and shearing centre, a veterinary hospital, a secondary school and a primary school. The place has a mosque and temples dedicated to Mahadeo, Mahalaxmi, Raghunathji (Thakurji), Jogmaya, Balmukundji, and Pasarvanathji. Its population, according to 1971 Census was 2,459. The place is known for the manufacture of bronze utensils.

Sadri

The only town in the Desuri tahsil, Sadri is situated[1] in 25°11′N and 73°27′E close to the Aravalli hills, about 15 km. south-west of the tahsil headquarters with which it is connected by a tarred road. The nearest railway station is Phalna.

The place is electrified and has a municipality, a post and telegraph office, telephone (PCO), a P.W.D. dak bungalow, *Dharamshalas*, a higher secondary school for boys and a secondary for girls, four primary schools, two hospitals, a park, a library and a reading room, a police out post, a branch of the United Commercial Bank and a veterinary dispensary. The office of the Ranger of the Forest Department, Overseers of the Water Works, P. W. D. and Irrigation Department are also located here.

There are some handsome temples here. Of these, two appear to be very old, namely, the Barahavatar temple and the Chintamani Parasnath Jain temple, the latter of which has a big *Dharamshala* to accommodate the visitors. The place also has an old *Dargah* of Khudabux Baba.

In 1901, the town had a population of 6,621 souls. The present (1971) area of the town is 85.52 sq. km. and its population 14,660.

Sojat

Sojat city, the headquarters of the sub-division, tahsil and the panchayat samiti of the same name, is situated[2] in 25°56′N and 73°40′E on the left bank of the Sukri river, and about 40 km. north-east[3] of the district headquarters.

Sojat has a chequered history. In ancient times the place is said to

1. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
2. *ibid.*
3. Office of the Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Rajasthan, Jaipur.

have been known as Tamravati; named perhaps owing to the large number of copper mines then found here. Later, the town decayed and became a deserted place, but was reoccupied in 1054 A.D. It is said to have acquired its name after the Sejal Mata. The Rathors took possession of it and thereafter it passed into the hands of the rulers of Mewar from whom it was again wrested by the Rathors. For some time the Mughals also occupied it but it again came in the fold of the Marwar territory. It was an important town of the Jodhpur State and a mint was established here in 1807 A. D.

The town has a fort and a big reservoir. There are several temples here, the more important ones being those of Sejal Mata, Chaturbhuj, Laxminarayan, Mahalaxmi, Ankeshwar Mahadeo, Sukheshwar Mahadeo and Parasnathji. There are hillocks near the town and a temple of Chamunda mata on the top of one of the hillocks is also said to be old. A *Dargah* of Pir Mastan in the town, attracts a large number of visitors on Urs. Two fairs, one on account of Shitala Saptami on *Chaitra Badi* 7 and another during *Bhadrapad* on account of Nagpanchami are held here.

This municipal town is electrified, has protected water supply and possesses a post and telegraph office, telephone, a veterinary hospital, a P. W. D. dak bungalow, and a *Visharam Bhawan*, a middle and a higher secondary schools for the boys, a secondary school for the girls and four primary schools, a hospital, a sub-jail, a police station, a library (maintained by the Jain community), a club, *Vachanalaya*, two public parks and a cinema house.

Besides the courts of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the Munsif Magistrate and the tahsildar, the town possesses the offices of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Junior Engineer Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Inspector of State Excise, Inspector of Central Excise, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Overseer of the P. W. D., Extension Officer of Sheep and Wool Department, Inspector of Malaria Eradication Programme, Field Officer of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and a branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.

In former days the place was known[1] for the manufacture of cutlery, daggers, swords, bridles and saddlery but owing to a dwindling demand the industry declined. There are several brick kilns in and around the town and limestone is found extensively. The *Carum copticum* (*Ajwain*) and *Mehandi* are well known commodities produced in the area.

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 223.

The area[1] of the town was 33.24 sq. km. in 1971. Its population was 16,548 in 1961 which increased to 16,628 in 1971.

About 12 km. south-east of this place is the nearest railway station[2], Sojat Road with which it is connected by a tarred road. Sojat Road[3] (25°52'N and 73°45'E) is electrified and has usual facilities of post and telephone (PCO), P. W. D. dak bungalow, a higher secondary school for boys, a middle school for girls and three primary schools (one belonging to railway), an ayurvedic dispensary, a co-operative marketing society, a gram panchayat, Krishi Upaj Mandi, a railway rest house, a park, a cinema house, a *Vachanalaya*, a police out post, and a branch of the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.

Sumerpur

Situated[4] in 25°9'N and 73°5'E and about 73 km. southwest of Pali, Sumerpur lies on the main road running from Pali to Sirohi and is the headquarters of the panchayat samiti of the same name. It possesses a post and telegraph office, telephone (PCO), a secondary school for boys, a middle school for the girls and two primary schools, an allopathic dispensary, an ayurvedic dispensary, a family planning sub-centre, a veterinary hospital, two parks, a public library, a cinema house, a police station and a seed multiplication farm. The place has a Krishi Upaj Mandi and an industrial estate. Branches of the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Pali Central Co-operative Bank also operate here.

The place[5] is electrified and has protected water supply. The usual modes of conveyance are the tonga, motor-taxi and auto-rickshaw.

The offices of the Executive Engineer of the Jawai Canal Division, the Executive Engineer of the Sei Project, Overseer of P. W. D., Cotton Project Officer, Junior Engineer Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Overseer Water Works, Inspector of the Central Excise, Inspector Telephones and Engineering Supervisor Telephones are located in the town.

On the outskirts of the town towards Jawai river, fairs are held at the temples of Pabuji, Ramdeoji, Sarayadevi, Balmikiji, Nilkantha Mahadeo some of which, according to the popular belief, belong to the last century.

The town had a population of 10,438 persons during 1971 census. There are a few old temples at Palri and Korta villages situated to the south-west and north-west of this place respectively.

1. *Census of India 1791, Series 18, Rajasthan, parts. X-A& X-B, District Census Handbook, Pali District*, p. 46.
2. Erskine, K.D., *op.cit.*, p. 223.
3. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
4. *ibid.*
5. The place has a municipality now.

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GLOSSARY

Alsi	Linseed
Aushdhalaya	Dispensary
Balti	Bucket
Ban	Rope made of stiff grass or reed
Banjara	Gypsy
Dal	Pulse
Dargah	A burial place of Muslim saint
Dari	A carpet
Desi	Indigenous
Dhania	Coriander
Dharamshala	An inn, A charitable halting place for the travellers
Garh or *Garhi*	A small fortress, a castle
Gota Badla	Flattened gold or silver thread
Gram	Village
Gram Sevak Kendra	Village level worker's centre
Hamali	Porterage
Harijan	A person of backward class
Hat	Weekly market
Hundi	Promissory note
Juti	Indigenous shoe
Kachha	Underwear
Kada	Iron bangle
Kanghi	Comb
Kankar	Small stone
Katcha	Temporary
Kesh	Hair
Khalsa	Crown land, Land directly managed by the State
Khilat	Robe of honour or ceremonial presents
Khud kasht	Land for one's own cultivation
Kirpan	A small sword
Kothi	A chest to keep valuables
Lao	Rope for drawing water from the well
Lingam	Phallus
Lohar	Blacksmith
Madarsa	A school
Maji	Mother, dowager queen
Mandap	Dome
Mandi	A market especially for agriculture produce
Mantras	Religious hymns
Math	A monastery
Mehandi	Myrtle
Methi	A leafy vegetable
Mohalla	A locality of the town/village inhabited by a particular community
Mudhas	An indigenous chair made of a kind of reed
Naib	Deputy, Sub
Nala-bandi	Bunding a nullah or a streamlet
Nizamat	An administrative division of territory during princely regime
Nyaya Panchayat	Judicial Panchayat
Panchas	Member of village council
Pansari	Grocer
Pardah	Seclusion
Pargana	An administrative unit during princely regime
Patta	Title deed
Pattals	An indigenous plate made of tree leaves used specially during community dinners
Patwari	A revenue officer
Rai	Indian mustard, an oilseed
Rani	A queen, wife of a feudatory chief

Sadhu	A holy man
Sardars	Chieftains
Sari	A long piece of cloth worn by women round the waist passing over the head
Sarson	Mustard
Sawar	Rider
Shroff	Money-lender
Taccavi	An advance of money given by the State to cultivators for agricultural purposes
Talao	A tank, pond
Tasla	A cup shaped vessel, a shallow pan
Thakur	A feudatory chieftain
Thikana	A small chiefship
Tika	Investiture
Up-vaidyas	A deputy ayurvedic physician
Vachanalaya	A library, reading room
Vaidyas	An ayurvedic physician
Zanana	That part of the house where women live
Zira	Cuminseed

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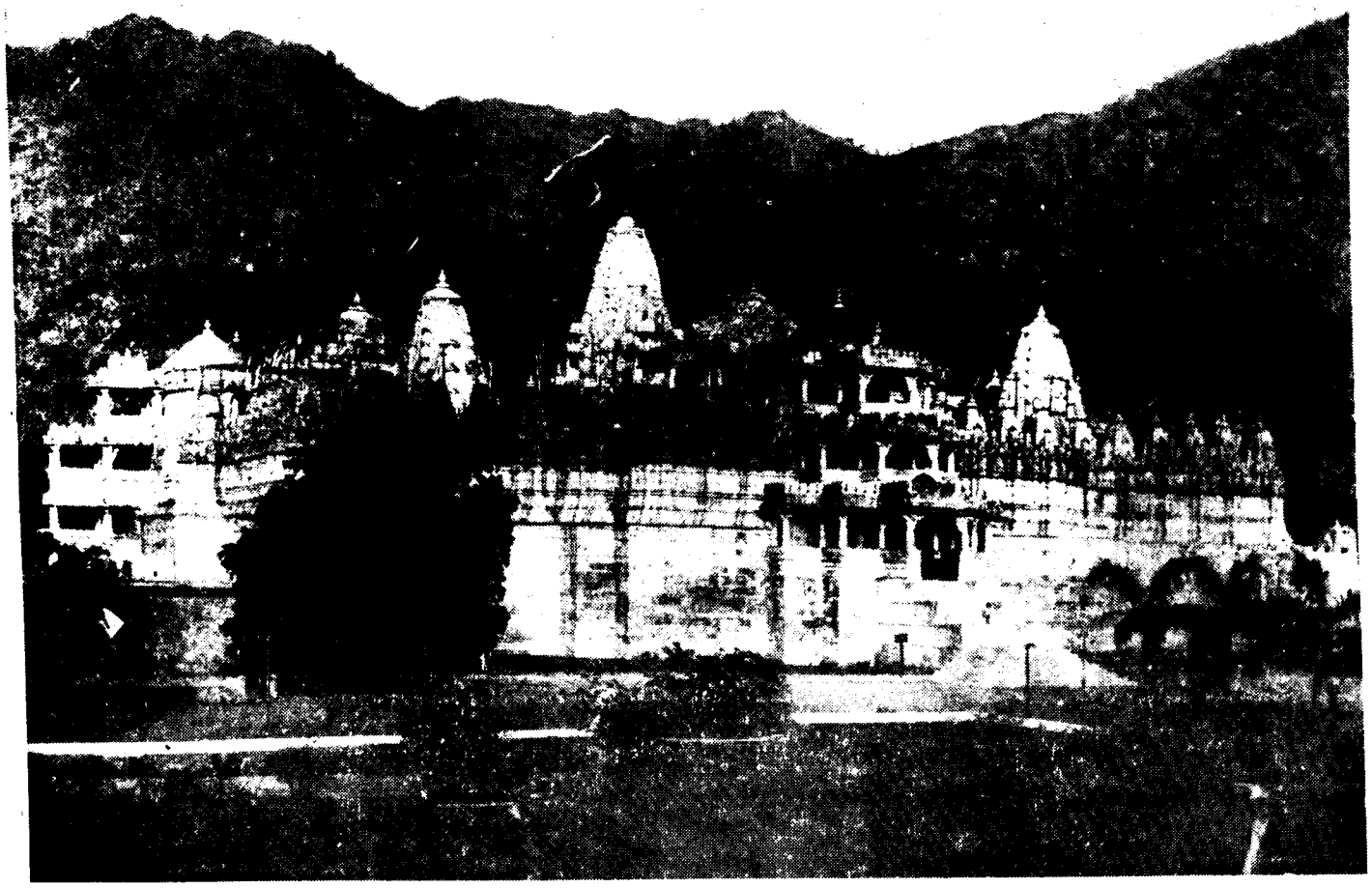
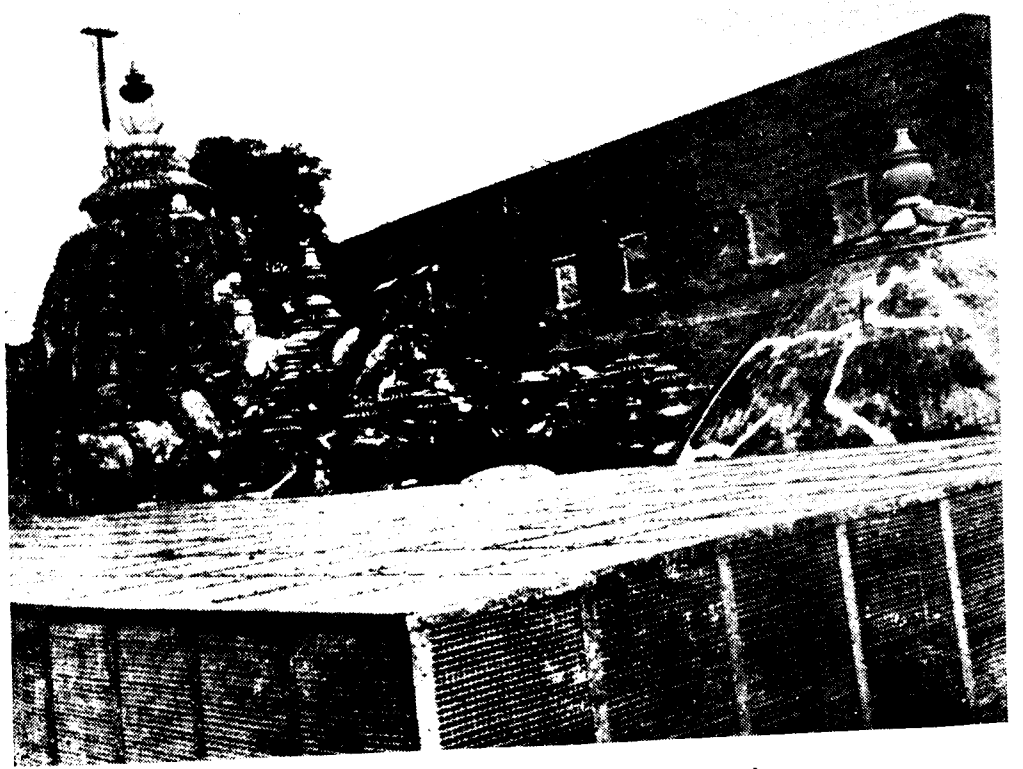


Jain temple at Ranakpur

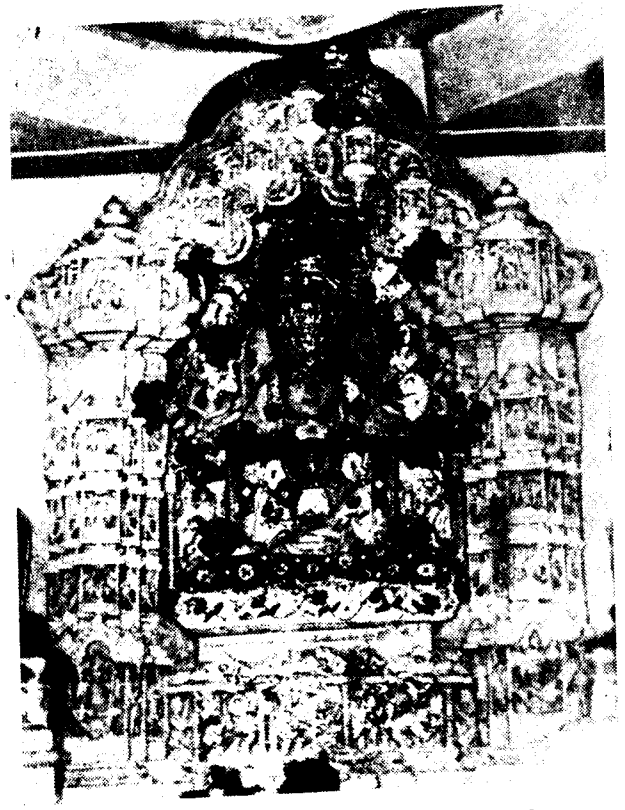
Fort at Bali

Scene of a fair on the outskirts of Sumerpur town

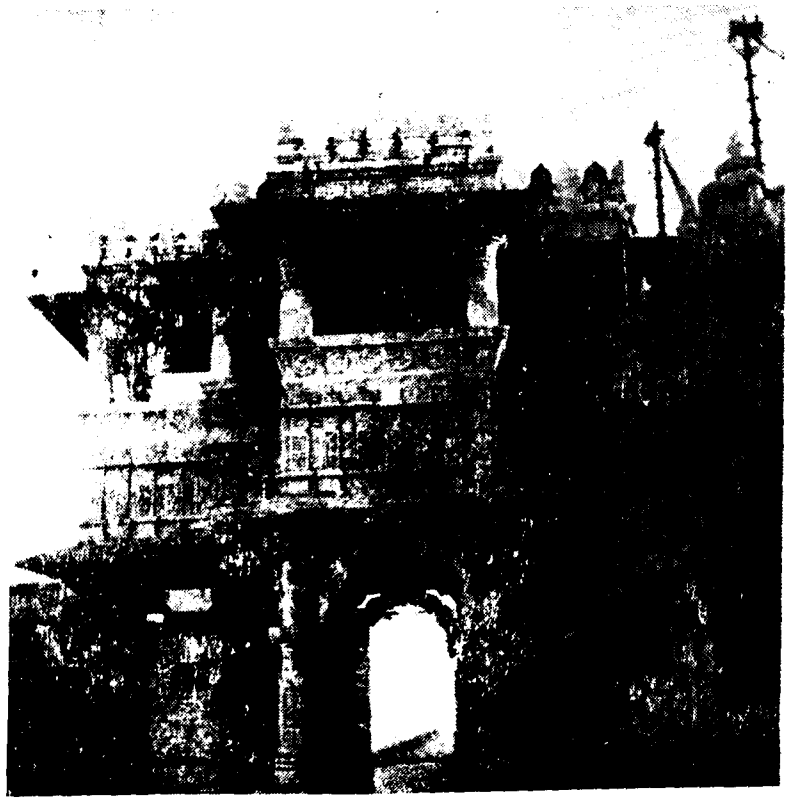
Temple of Gajanand, Giriji-ki-dhooni, Ghanerao



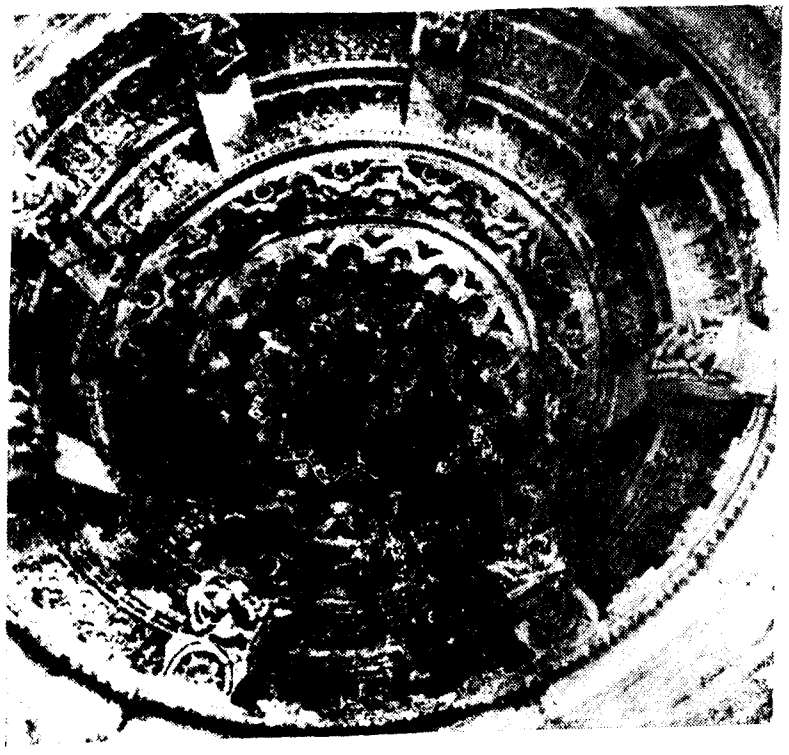
Exterior of Shantinath Jain temple, Sanderao



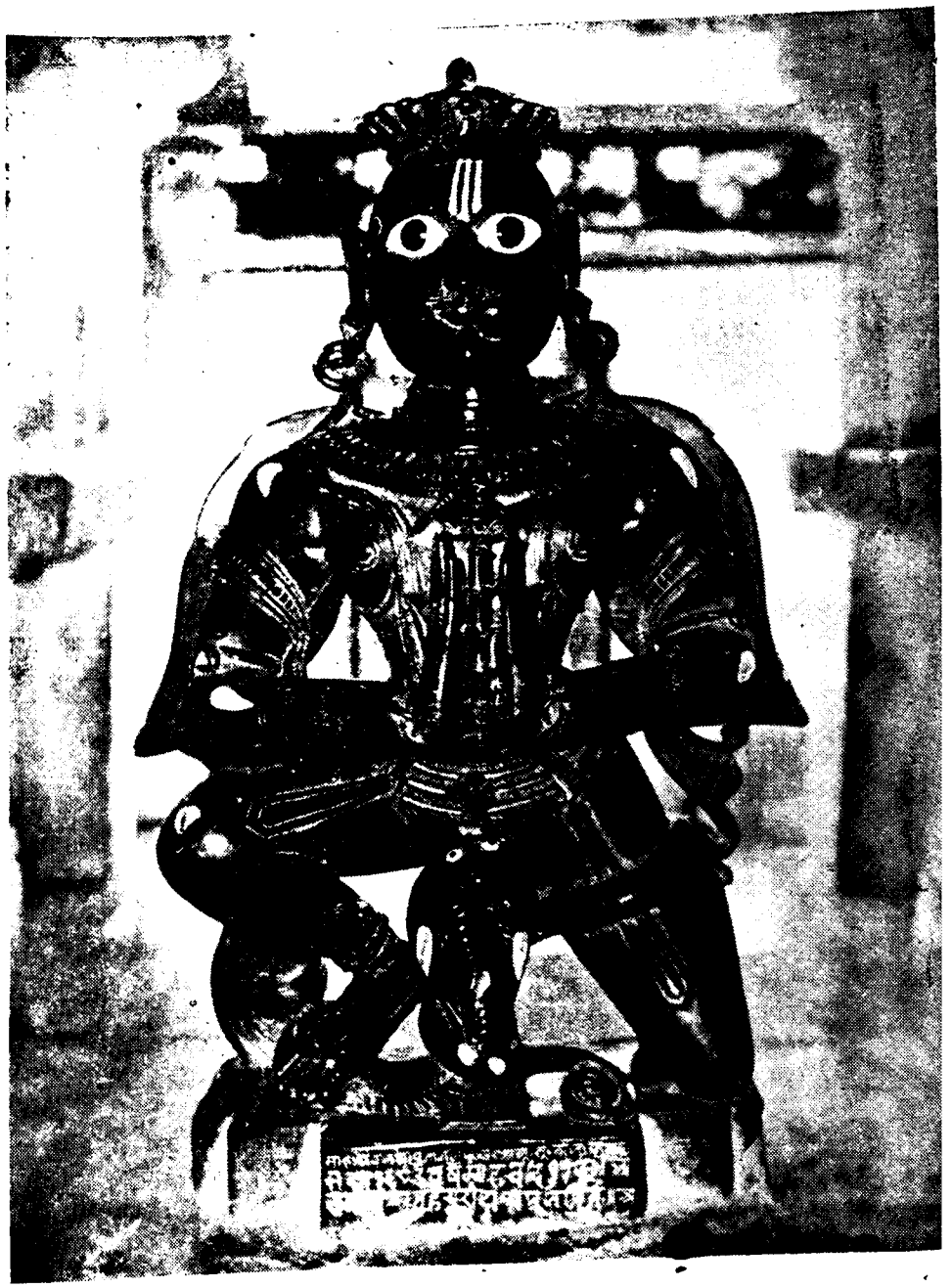
Main deity inside the Shantinath Jain temple, Sanderao



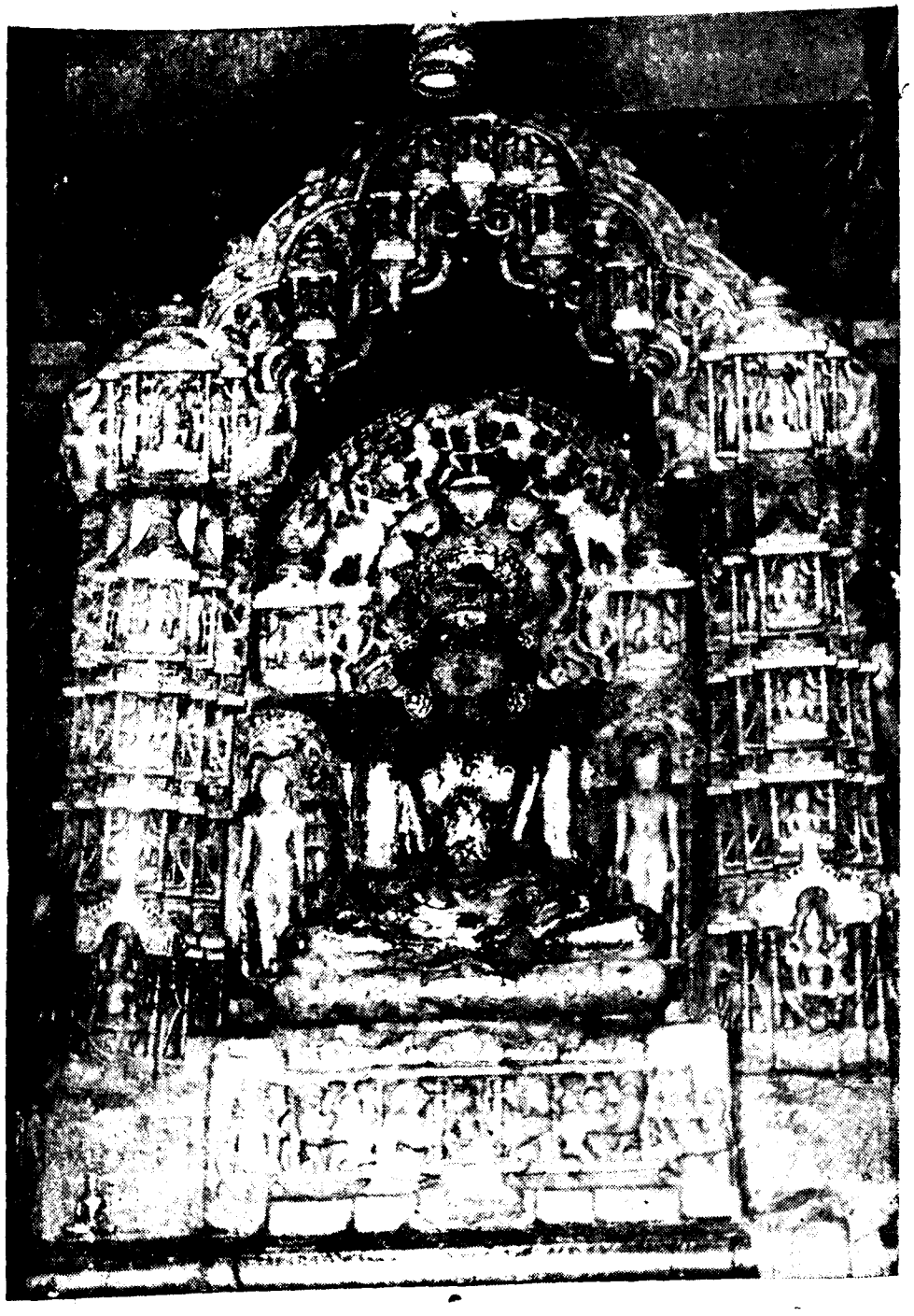
Parasvanath Jain temple, Barkana



One of the ceilings of Parasvanath Jain temple, Barkana

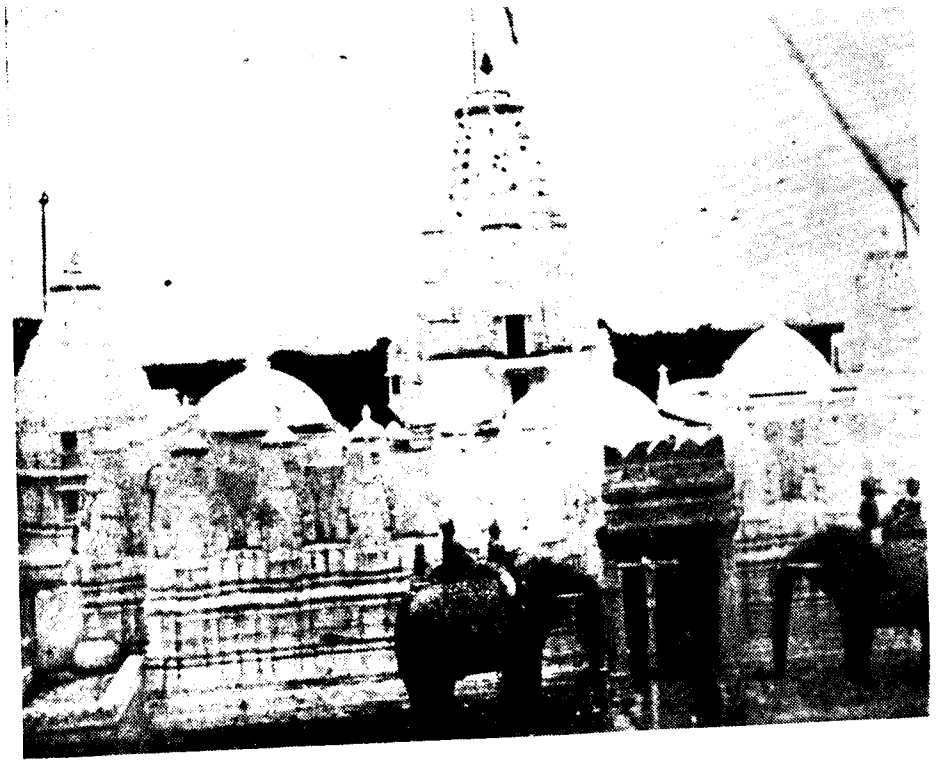


Statue of *Garuda* in the Charbhuja temple, Narlai

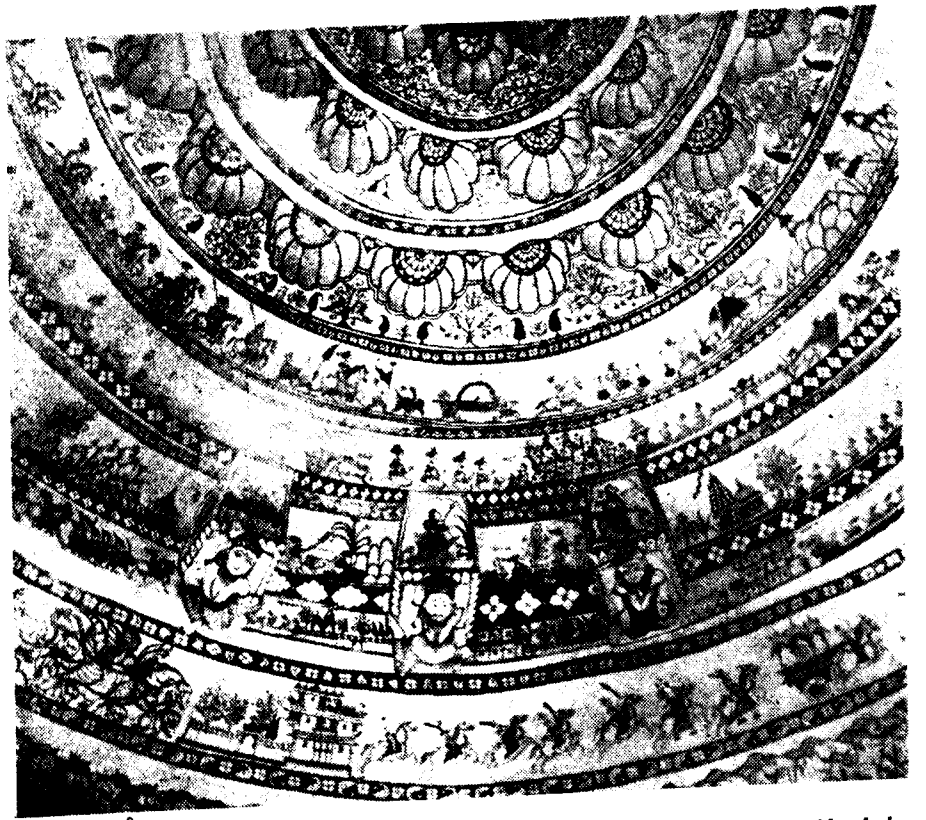


Manmohan Parasnathji's temple, Bali

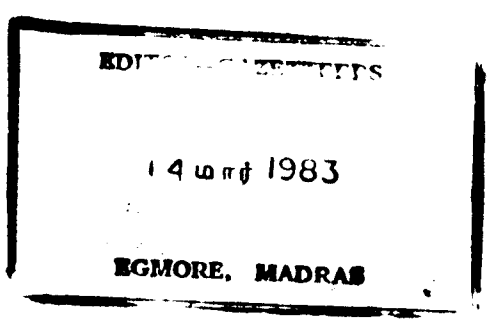
Beautifully carved *Toran* (archway) of Hanumanji's temple, Nadol



Adinath temple, Narlai



Paintings on the ceiling of a dome of the Adinath temple, Narlai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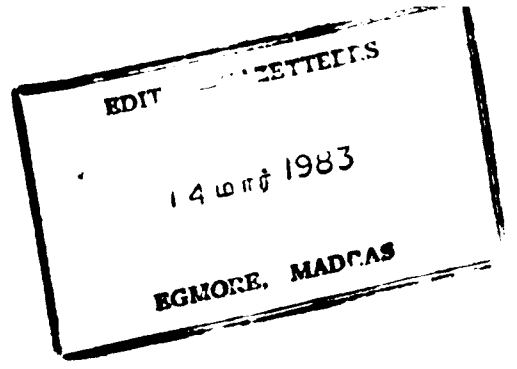
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